

Ujyalo Bhabisya Programme

Annual Programme Report

2010

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DEVELOPMENT NEPAL,
UK

Submitted By:
UCHEP NEPAL
PRAKASHPUR, SUNSARI
NEPAL

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1. Executive Summary

This is a complete report of Ujyalo Bhabisyia Programme of 2010. Ujyalo Bhabisyia Programme has been operating in seven VDCs of Sunsari district in Nepal. Ujyalo Bhabisyia Programme is a joint venture programme of Development Nepal; a UK based charity and UCHEP the partner NGO based in Prakashpur, Sunsari, Nepal. Ujyalo Bhabisyia programme has been conducting in Sunsari since 2000.

Ujyalo Bhabisyia programme contains five major pillars in its core annual planning; Education, Health, Finance, Rights and Infrastructure. Programme pillars link each to others on beneficiaries' life style, literacy, livelihood and right and democracy to livelihood, gender and social inclusion, child rights and infrastructure.

Ujyalo Bhabisyia Programme has succeeded to change the lifestyle of community people through the saving programme (finance) and income generating activities in the working areas. Most of communities have more than fifty thousand rupees in their saving account which is enough to create small scale income generating activities with using programme revolving fund. Similarly, UB programme's another segment: irrigation support programme has been changed the life style of the community people where they did not grow any crops except rainy season because of lack of irrigation but now they have grown vegetable around the kitchen gardening areas and some bared land throughout the year. UB programme supported them Kitchen gardening and Off-seasoned vegetable training which helped them to search new technologies, selection of hybrid seeds and more benefited ideas. They have been settled down in own community where they have saving groups, they have more ideas of new agriculture technologies and agriculture tools for vegetable farming and vegetable market is available everywhere.

There is good combination between community, local facilitators and Ujyalo Bhabisyia programme. Community people can not afford the funding support for the programme but they are really excited to support the programme being volunteers. Community house and irrigation support programs are the best example of it. Facilitators are from their own community so that they have ownership feeling towards the programs. They are serving the community on their spare time as well. They are ambassadors between the programme and community. First they collect the community needs then programme planned these activities in programme annual plan and they implement the community needs through the programme.

Ujyalo Bhabisyia Programme is a common programme between Development Nepal UK, UCHEP Nepal, communities and other stakeholders and everyone who loves the project. I would like to thank to everyone who have supported the UB programme directly or indirectly. My heartily thank goes to the trustees who have helped the project by providing the fund on time and monitoring and

technical support for the staff. Regular two side communication has helped the programme to be worthy. I would like to thanks my staff for their hard working for the programme and information collection to make the complete report. Ujyalo Bhabisya Programme would be incomplete in the absence of UCHEP Nepal especially Rabin Ghimire (president) so that I would like to emphasis on his enormously support for the project work.

At last, I would like to dedicate this report to the all trustees, UCHEP Nepal, Ujyalo Bhabisya programme team and community beneficiaries. I can not forget their entirely support for Ujyalo Bhabisya Programme.

Thanks,
Ram Niraula
Programme Coordinator
Ujyalo Bhabisya Programme
28th May, 2011.

UB Programme in eye of Development Nepal Trustees:

2010 has been a busy year for Ujyalo Bhabisya, yet a year of two halves, with the 2005-2009 programme cycle concluding in the first half of the year, while planning for the next cycle was underway, and then the new 2010-2014 programme cycle starting up mid-year. The second half of 2010 witnessed a number of new initiatives for the UB Programme including the provision of substantial institutional and staff capacity building for UCHEP, work on establishing more robust baseline surveys and documented participatory rural appraisal outputs, and of course the additional work involved in working with 20 new communities (10 joining in August and 10 joining in November) and the 40 new community facilitators- while continuing to work with 10 communities from the 2005-2009 programme cycle.

The Trustees are delighted that the programme has expanded and is now working directly with over 1,000 children and 500 adults across 7 village development committees to improve the poorest communities' access to opportunities and essential resources, and to help improve in a sustainable and locally owned way the knowledge, skills and income of those with whom we work.

The Trustees again wish to thank UCHEP, the UB Programme team and the Community Facilitators for all of their hard work in making 2010 a successful year. The Programme would not be what it is without the tireless work of UB Programme Team: Ram Niraula, Kalpana Ghimire, Simta Subba and the UCHEP Chairperson Rabin Ghimire, nor without the hard word day-in, day-out of the Community Facilitators -thank you.

2011 promises to be an interesting year as we bed in the good baseline and participatory rural appraisal documentation developments, and look for the investment in building the capacity of UCHEP and the UB Programme team to pay dividends. We look forward to hearing how the year unfolds!



Christopher Kelly

Chair, Development Nepal Trustee

2. Who we are

UCHEP Nepal is a non-profit making non-governmental organization established in 1995 in Prakashpur Sunsari. It is registered with the District Administration Office and Social Welfare Council, Kathmandu. It has been implementing its major activities placing Koshi Tappu buffer zone areas as a forefront of working places. It has developed its social network to many likeminded organizations, development partners and it is also affiliated with Non-governmental Organization Coordination Committee (NGOCC) and NGO Federation as a member.

Beginning of the year, UCHEP only focused on conservation programme around the Koshi Tappu Buffer Zone areas on self initiatives and event partner with Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (KTWR). Then with networking and coordination of some different development partners, UCHEP worked on Sanitation programme, sexual and reproductive health and HIV&AIDS and infrastructure programme (school support programme, toilet construction programme). It has long relation of working partner with Students Partnership Worldwide (now, Restless Development), Kathmandu. UCHEP launched so many activities as a joint venture programme with Development Nepal, SPW Nepal and UCHEP Nepal.

UCHEP Nepal has an executive body where eleven members are included from different ethnics and minority groups. Every development plans is implemented after approval of UCHEP executive body so that it a powerful body for decision making, policy developing and implementing and development activities conduction.

Development Nepal is a UK charity established in 1999 (UK Registered Charity number 1085199), which has been working in the Sunsari district of East Nepal with our local partner organisation – the Union for Culture, Human and Environment Protection (UCHEP) - since 2000.

Ujyalo Bhabisya Programme has been initiated by Development Nepal and UCHEP to offer a holistic community development programme working towards poverty alleviation; specifically by addressing low human, social and financial capital, which are characterised by a lack of skills, physiological deprivation, social deprivation, vulnerability, low income and inequality.

3. UJYALO BHABISYA PROGRAMME:

UJYALO BHABISYA PROGRAMME (UB programme) is a joint venture programme of UCHEP Nepal and Development Nepal, UK. It has been implementing in some village development committee (VDCs) in Sunsari district for twelve years with support from Development Nepal and UCHEP has been leading the programme as an organization partner in local level. Ujyalo Bhabisya programme has been implementing in thirty communities in seven VDCs in Sunsari. UCHEP, based and rooted in Prakashpur Village Development Committee of Sunsari has targeted the programme selectively at the most excluded, marginalized and disadvantaged community living on the fringes of society. They include landless people flooded out by Koshi River, Nepal's largest river, Chandrabanshi, ethnic tribe believed to have been migrated from India in the historic past, Uranw, another ethnic group of Indian origin, Gaderi, sheep keepers, Majhi, hill origin ethnics, Tharu, another terrain ethnics, Muslims and Dalits, the untouchables in Hindu caste hierarchy etc.

Grinding poverty for which the blame is put squarely on lack of resource, asset and opportunity characterizes these ethnic groups and the reduction of their poverty by ameliorating their situation and thus enabling them gain a dignified living has been the end goal of *Ujyalo Bhabisya* (UB) programme. Poverty for these groups has been both the cause and consequence of their destitution. Forces that breed poverty to them are not merely lack of resource, assets and opportunity, but illiteracy, ignorance, poor information base, their inability to link issues with rights, and lack of confidence to assert them and hold the duty-bearers accountable are equally to blame.

4. BENEFICIARIES: PROGRAMME COVERAGE AREAS:

Ujyalo Bhabisya program has been implementing in thirty communities of seven VDCs in Sunsari; Prakashpur, Mahendranagar, Bhokraha, Singiya, Baklauri, Dumraha and Bharaul. It serves directly nearly two thousand people in working areas in different activities e.g. literacy, saving, income generating scheme, revolving fund and nearly more than five thousand people are having benefit indirectly through the UB project.

The detail information of the working communities with some data is as following. For communities that are 2007 or before, participatory rural appraisals (PRA) were conducted to inform activities however the information was not stored in a standard format.

4.1. Prakashpur-1, Nayabasti: (2007)

It is old community where UB programme has been implementing since 2007. Nayabasti is community of Chandrabanshi, Kabirath; terrain origin and Magar; hill origin indigenous people but the majority of this community is Chandrabanshi. The total settlement of this community is in public land and they are victims of Koshi flooding in 1985. Chandrabanshi and some Kabirath occupy in puff-rice making and selling, Magar are engage in bamboo product making and some of them work to others land for cultivation. The living standard is hardly maintaining.

4.2. Prakashpur-2, Kalithan: (2007)

Prakashpur-2, Kalithan is mix cultural community of Chandrabanshi, Kabirath, Tiwari, Thakur from terrain origin and some are hill origin people but majority of this community is Chandrabanshi. The major source of livelihood of this community seems cultivation. Most of households have some land for cultivation. Besides it, they go to work for others and some of them have a small business and some are earning from foreign (India or gulf) employment.

4.3. Prakashpur-3, Chandrabanshi tole: (2007)

Chandrabanshi tole is community of Chandrabanshi; a terrain caste. They are migrated from near village as the victims after flooding into Saptakoshi River. The major living source of this community is daily wages to others. Most of them have some land for house making and some of them have a few lands for cultivation. Although they are poor, they are very labor and hard worker. UB programme had supported an irrigation project in this community. Community was always bared and dries throughout the year except four months of rainy season. Now they have utilized the irrigation programme and they have made their community green. They produce green vegetable throughout the years.

4.4. Prakashpur-7, Gaderi tole: (2007)

Prakashpur-7, Gaderi tole is comprises majority of Gaderi people who are sheep keeper although we can find mix community of terrain and hill origin people. Most of people have some land for cultivation and some people are dependent on

daily wages. Although lower secondary school is near to village most of children do not go to school. Both literacy classes (child and adult) have been conducting there for three years. To support the literacy classes and to make effective of it to organize small scaled training, workshops and community meeting, a community house has been constructed there with support of UB programme where UB organized five days off-seasoned vegetable farming training and staff meeting during the trustees visit in Sunsari.

4.5. Bhokraha-3, Khoriya tole: (2007)

It is situated in Bhokraha VDC, neighbor VDC of Prakashpur. The total household of this community is 14, making it one of the smaller communities with whom we work. Out of 14 household 2 are Limbu; hill origin ethnic and 12 are Uranw; another ethnic of terrain. They do not have adequate land to cultivate. They are settled on public land. Most of Uranw people are illiterate. Because of lack of knowledge about the importance of education they do not send their children to school. No one is available up to Secondary Level Certificate (SLC) level passed students from Uranw people.

4.6. Prakashpur-3, Chaudhari tole (2008)

Prakashpur-3, Chaudhari tole has cross-culture settlement of Chaudhari (Tharu); an indigenous people of terrain origin, Rai; another hill origin ethnic and some are Brahmin, Chhetri and some dalit; an untouchable caste (traditionally believed). Although Brahmin and Chhetri are traditionally regarded as wealthier castes the individuals from these caste within this, and the other communities we work with are not materially wealthy. Brief information of this community as below:

Caste description	Total Households	Total percent
Chaudhari	15	45.45
Brahmins	7	21.21
Rai	8	24.24
Shrestha	1	3.03
Damai	2	6.06
Total	33	100.00

4.7. Prakashpur-7, Uranw tole (2008)

Uranw tole community is situated near to Gaderi tole; current community. Majority of this community is Uranw; an indigenous caste. Major living source of this community is cultivation and daily wages. Most of them have some land for cultivation but because of lack of knowledge of modern cultivation system they can not grow adequate production how much the land can grow. Some people from this community are engaged on vocational vegetable farming and they have earned more than other production like rice, maize, wheat etc. Some people from this community have gone to gulf countries for employment but does not seem to change their life style rather than previous year. Community literacy is very poor. Only two students from this community have passed the SLC level education.

This community has not got basic development components like stoned paved road, electricity and school.

Some information is like this:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Uranw	0	1	1	9	11	57	55
Kabirath	0	6	1	2	9	50	45
Total	0	7	2	11	20	107	100

4.8. Mahendranagar-3, Officer Line (2008)

Officer line is majority of dalits; an untouchable caste in Hindu tradition, excluded marginalized caste and some other from hill origin ethnics, Kshetri and some are terrain excluded marginalized people. Community is settled down in public lands. Living source of community is daily wages.

Brief information of this community is as following:

Caste description	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Kami	9	49	20.93
Sarki	6	27	13.95
Damai	2	11	4.65
Rai	6	36	13.95
Kshetri	4	19	9.30
Mandal	5	18	11.63
Chamar	2	8	4.65
Mukhiya	9	42	20.93
Total	43	210	100.00

4.9. Mahendranagar-9, Shantinagar (2008)

Shantinagar is settlement of Tharu; an indigenous and Mukhiya; terrain especial caste for fishing. Main living source of this community is cultivation, daily wages and fishing. Traditional occupation of Mukhiya is fishing. Now they are following their occupation but it has been very difficult to maintain their family from this occupation. They do not have any lands for cultivation except house. Tharu is another majority of this community. Living source of Tharu is cultivation. Most of them have some lands for cultivation and most of them have to go to work others. Besides it, there has got some hill migrated people and their living standard is likely different.

Some brief information of this community is like this:

Caste	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Mukhiya	11	57	27.5
Chaudhari	9	50	22.5
Mandal	3	20	7.5
Shah	5	34	12.5
Shrestha	3	14	7.5

Kabirath	3	19	7.5
Thakur	1	7	2.5
Rai	1	7	2.5
Magar	1	5	2.5
Kshetri	2	32	5
Brahmins	1	11	2.5
Total	40	256	100

4.10. Mahendranagar-9, Chaukhola (2008)

Mahendranagar-9, Chaukhola is a community of Tharu but some other people also settle down in this community like Danuwar; terrain ethnic, and hill migrated people. Living source of this community is cultivation and daily wages. Some information of this community is like this:

Caste description	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Chaudhari	19	91	55.88
Shrestha	1	7	2.94
Rai	7	29	20.59
Kshetri	4	20	11.76
Sarki	2	8	5.88
Danuwar	1	8	2.94
Total	34	163	100.00

4.11. Singiya-2, Majhi tole (2010):

It is new communities for 2010 and it is the cross-cultured community of Majhi, Uranw, Teli and hill origin people. The brief information of this community is as below:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Uranw	0	1	0	0	1	6	2.38
Majhi	2	7	6	12	27	150	64.29
Brahmins/Kshetries	6	0	0	0	6	38	14.29
Teli	3	0	0	0	3	18	7.14
Tamang	0	0	0	1	1	11	2.38
Koiri	0	1	0	0	1	9	2.38
Chaudhari	1	0	2	0	3	17	7.14
Total	12	9	8	13	42	249	100.00

4.12. Singiya-2, Shanti Tole (2010)

It is the communities of cross-cultured community of Uranw and other hill origin people. Brief information of this community is like this:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Uranw	0	0	0	11	11	55	36.67
Majhi	0	0	0	2	2	6	6.67
Brahmins/Kshetries	2	5	1	0	8	43	26.67
Rai	0	0	1	0	1	8	3.33
Kami	0	0	1	0	1	5	3.33
Koiri	0	0	1	0	1	5	3.33
Chaudhari	1	0	0	2	3	21	10.00
Shrestha	0	0	0	1	1	4	3.33
Sarki	0	1	0	1	2	13	6.67
Total	3	6	4	17	30	160	100.00

4.13. Singiya-4, Dhamaura (2010)

Dhamaura is the Tharu majority communities but besides it other minorities are settled down in this community like hill origin people and terrain dalits. The brief information of this community is as following:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Chaudhari	1	3	6	27	37	175	80.43
Bantar	0	0	0	2	2	10	4.35
Brahmins/Kshetries	2	1	2	2	7	31	15.22
Total	3	4	8	31	46	216	100.00

4.14. Singiya -7, Budhnagar (2010)

Budhnagar is the communities of Tharus, indigenous people of terai. Minority Of some hill origin people and some dalits are settled down in this community. The brief information of this community is like this.

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Chaudhari	6	8	18	23	55	284	91.67
Brahmins/Kshetries	0	1	0	0	1	8	1.67
Thakur	0	1	0	1	2	10	3.33
Kami	0	0	0	2	2	12	3.33
Total	6	10	18	26	60	314	100.00

4.15. Singiya-7, Hatkhola (2010)

Hatkhola is the cross cultured community of hill origin and terrain ethnics, dalits, Muslims and others. This is only one community of UB community including Muslim settlement. The brief information of this community is as following:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Chaudhari	0	1	2	13	16	72	34.78
Brahmins/Kshetries	5	1	1	2	9	43	19.57
Sharma	0	0	0	3	3	14	6.52
Mushahar	0	0	0	2	2	10	4.35
Mushlim	0	0	1	8	9	53	19.57
Thakur	0	0	0	1	1	5	2.17
Tamang	0	0	0	1	1	5	2.17
Shrestha	0	1	0	0	1	11	2.17
Damai	0	0	0	1	1	4	2.17
Teli	0	0	0	2	2	12	4.35
Mandal	0	0	0	1	1	2	2.17
Total	5	3	4	34	46	231	100.00

4.16. Singiya-7, Haripur (2010)

This community settlement is including of Tharus, and some hill origin ethnics, dalits and others. The brief information of this community is as below:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Chaudhari	4	3	9	13	29	134	52.73
Brahmins/Kshetries	3	2	4	1	10	44	18.18
Rai	0	1	0	2	3	11	5.45
Kami	0	0	0	6	6	22	10.91
Bhujel	0	1	1	1	3	15	5.45
Sarki	0	0	0	4	4	14	7.27
Total	7	7	14	27	55	240	100.00

4.17. Singiya-8, Kumyahi (2010)

This is the community of only terrain indigenous peoples Tharus (Chaudhari) and Uranw. Here is the brief information of this community.

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Chaudhari	4	2	6	14	26	120	72.22
Uranw	0	0	0	10	10	38	27.78
Total	4	2	6	24	36	158	100.00

4.18. Baklauri-7, Dherigaun (2010)

Dherigaun is the settlement of Tharus, Newars; other hill origin ethnic and terrain dalit. Here is the brief information of this community:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Chaudhari	9	3	7	10	29	177	85.29
Teli	0	2	0	2	4	25	11.76
Shrestha	0	1	0	0	1	3	2.94
Total	9	6	7	12	34	205	100.00

4.19. Prakashpur-3, Chhabbispice (2010)

This is a community of Kabirath and Chandrabanshi migrated from west Bengal, India. Occupation of this community is agriculture. Some people have adequate land for cultivation but most people have to go to work others for livelihood. The brief information of this community is as following:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Kabirath	7	3	9	18	37	170	61.67
Chandrabanshi	7	6	2	7	22	114	36.67
Chamar	0	0	0	1	1	8	1.67
Total	14	9	11	26	60	292	100.00

4.20. Mahendranagar-3, Tinkune (2010)

It is a mix minority of Uranw; an indigenous people of terai and some other hill origin ethnics. The settlement of the community is in bank of Koshi River dam side. Most of them have no land to cultivate and major source of income of this community is daily wages. The brief information of this community is as below:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Uranw	3	5	7	19	34	212	77.27
Brahmins/kshetry	1	1	0	0	2	8	4.55
Tamang	0	0	0	1	1	4	2.27
Magar	0	1	0	0	1	9	2.27
Shrestha	0	2	0	2	4	24	9.09
Chaudhari	1	1	0	0	2	9	4.55
Total	5	10	7	22	44	266	100.00

4.21. Baklauri-7, Pamphapur (2010)

It is a solo community of settlement of Tharu (Chaudhari); terrain ethnic. The brief information of this community is as below:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Chaudhari	0	18	18	14	50	241	100.00
Total	0	18	18	14	50	241	100.00

4.22. Bharaul-7, Pratapur (2010)

It is the settlement of Mushahar (terrain dalit and highly excluded and marginalized group) and two households of hill origin people (Brahmins and Kshetries) are also settle down in this community. Major income source of Mushahar people is daily wages and they are very back in general life and opportunities. It is very difficult to find the people having SLC passed in this community. The brief information of this community is as following:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Mushahar	0	0	5	40	45	199	95.74
Brahmins/Kshetries	0	0	2	0	2	11	4.26
Total	0	0	7	40	47	210	100.00

4.23. Bharaul-9, Khoriya tole (2010)

This is the community of cross cultured of terrain and hill origin people. The brief information of this community is as following:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Chaudhari	3	7	9	5	24	152	55.81
Brahmins/Kshetries	2	6	4	0	12	42	27.91
Rajdhami	0	0	1	1	2	11	4.65
Teli	1	0	0	2	3	18	6.98
Jogi	0	0	0	2	2	5	4.65
Total	6	13	14	10	43	228	100.00

4.24. Mahendranagar-7, Galphadiya (2010)

This is the mix settlement of Uranw (terrain ethnic), hill origin Brahmins and Kshetris and Mushahar (terrain dalit; a marginalized excluded group). The brief information of this community is as following:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Uranw	0	6	10	26	42	234	85.71
Brahmins/Kshetries	1	0	1	0	2	5	4.08
Mushahar	0	1	1	3	5	24	10.20
Total	1	7	12	29	49	263	100.00

4.25. Mahendranagar-7, Kuti tole (2010)

This is multi-settlement of different people from hill origin and terrain ethnics and indigenous. They have multi culture and traditional life style although they are settling down in one community like a same garland of different flowers. The brief information of this community is as below:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Rai	0	1	3	3	7	38	7.95
Damai	0	1	0	0	1	6	1.14
Chaudhari	1	0	0	0	1	17	1.14
Brahmin\Kshetri	6	3	3	4	16	73	18.18
Tamang	0	0	0	1	1	5	1.14
Kami	0	0	0	3	3	15	3.41
Chamar	0	0	0	1	1	3	1.14
Teli	0	1	2	0	3	18	3.41
Khawash	0	1	8	5	14	49	15.91
Dhami	0	2	5	6	13	33	14.77
Uranw	0	1	11	4	16	66	18.18
Mushahar	0	0	0	11	11	49	12.50
Shrestha	1	0	0	0	1	3	1.14
Total	8	10	32	38	88	375	100.00

4.26. Mahendranagar-8, Kalapani (2010)

This is a settlement of mix cultured people from terrain ethnics and dalits although there are also living some hill origin Brahmins and Kshetries. The brief information of this community is as following:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Uranw	0	2	14	22	38	181	84.44
Mushahar	0	0	0	2	2	9	4.44
Chaudhari	0	0	0	1	1	2	2.22
Dhami	0	0	0	1	1	8	2.22
Chamar	0	0	0	1	1	8	2.22
Brahmins/Kshetries	1	0	1	0	2	9	4.44
Total	1	2	15	27	45	217	100

4.27. Mahendranagar-8, Birta tole (2010)

This is the community of terrain ethnics. The brief information of this community is like below:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Dhami	0	0	3	14	17	77	77.27
Uranw	0	0	1	1	2	19	9.09
Khawash	0	0	1	2	3	12	13.64
Total	0	0	5	17	22	108	100

4.28. Dumraha-3, Mandal tole (2010)

The settlement of this community is terrain majority although there are also settling down of hill origin people like Sherpa and Bhujel. The brief information of this community is as following:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Chaudhari	0	2	1	10	13	54	33.33
Uranw	0	0	1	13	14	74	35.90
Yadav	0	0	0	2	2	9	5.13
Bhujel	0	0	0	1	1	6	2.56
Sherpa	0	1	0	0	1	5	2.56
Teli	0	0	2	1	3	11	7.69
Mandal	0	0	2	3	5	28	12.82
Total	0	3	6	30	39	187	100.00

4.29. Dumraha-3, Kamalpur (2010)

This community has terrain ethnics (Tharu and Uranw) majority but also there are combination of hill origin Brahmins/Kshetris, ethnics and dalits. The brief information of this community is as following:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Uranw	1	0	6	14	21	55	36.84
Chaudhari	3	3	8	11	25	6	43.86
Brahmins /Kshetries	0	1	1	0	2	43	3.51
Limbu	2	0	0	1	3	8	5.26
Rai	0	0	2	2	4	5	7.02
Magar	0	0	0	1	1	5	1.75
Damai	0	0	0	1	1	21	1.75
Total	6	4	17	30	57	143	100.00

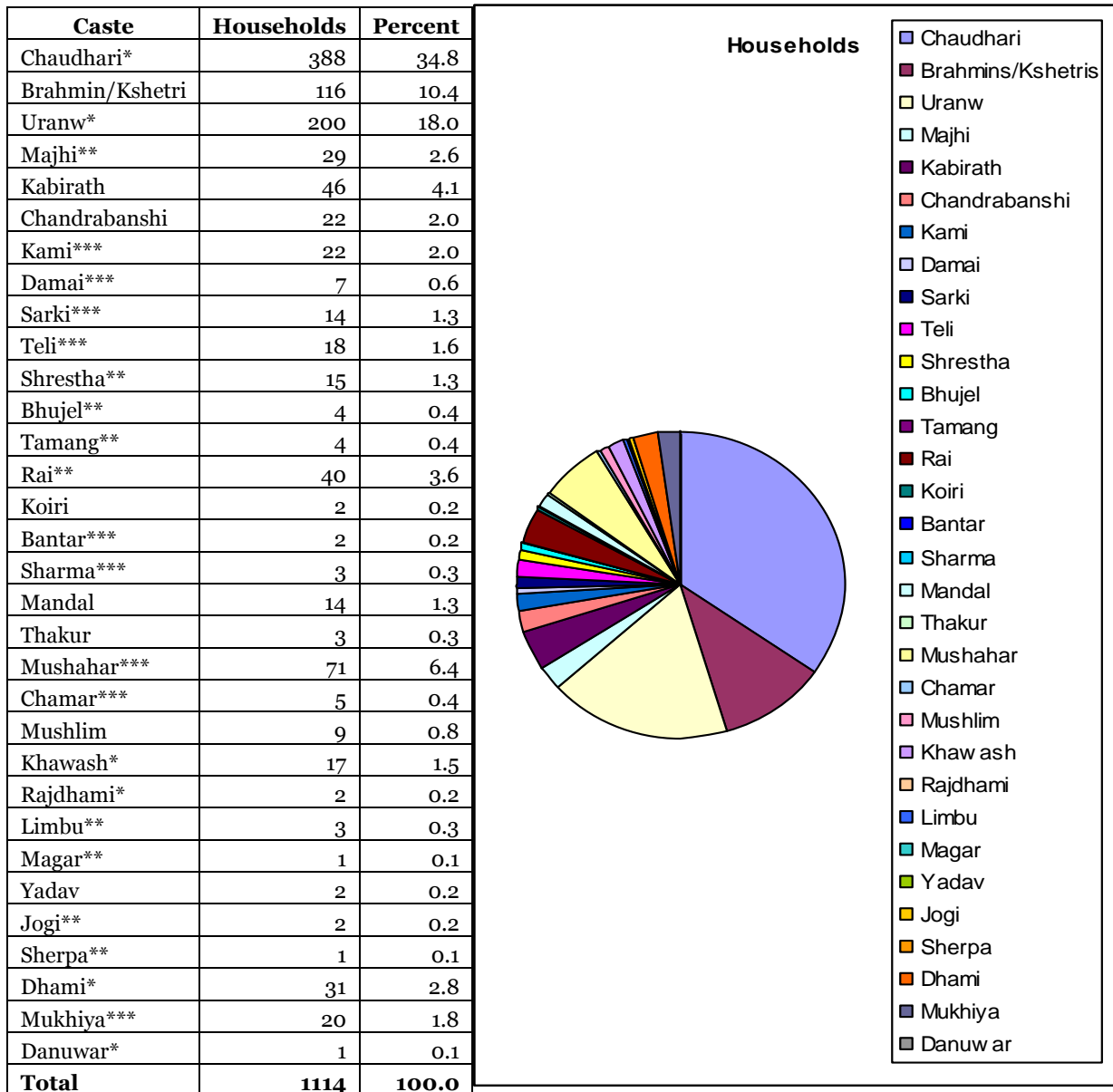
4.30. Singiya-7, Piprahi (2010)

This community is a settlement of hill origin and terrain ethnics and dalits. The brief information of this community is as follwong:

Caste	Well off	Medium	Poor	Ultra poor	Total Households	Total Population	Total Percent
Chaudhari	4	21	2	4	31	142	51.67
Mushahar	0	0	0	6	6	34	10.00
Rai	0	1	0	2	3	16	5.00
Kami	0	0	0	1	1	5	1.67
Brahmins/Kshetries	3	5	7	4	19	89	31.67
Total	7	27	9	17	60	286	100.00

5. Pie-chart of caste wise coverage households by UB programme

The following charts show the caste wise coverage households in Ujyalo Bhabisya Programme during the year of 2008-10 (It does not include the data of 2007 communities)



*: Terrain ethnics

** : Hill origin ethnics

***: Dalits

6. PROJECT PILLARS:

UB programme has been working in different sectors of development in the communities. We have mentioned here different sectors as programme pillars. Mainly, we have divided its pillars in five categories as follows:

- a. **Education:** Ujyalo Bhabisya Programme has been conducting non-formal literacy programme for the beginning of the years. It has been developing as a core programme of the project. **There are 587 adults (in new communities of 2010) and 1071 children (776 in new communities of 2010 and 295 in old communities of 2007 and 2008)** are benefited from the UB's literacy programme. UB has been conducting two types of literacy programme, one is Child Supplementary Classes where community primary education aged children participate. UB recruits one facilitator in each community for Child Supplementary Classes where primary school aged children get support from the facilitators for their school curriculum support. It has not developed its separate curriculum. It just supports their school education.

Child Supplementary Classes has been brought good impact in the community. Non formal education (NFE) survey shows good result on school going children's education. They have gained better position than before years. Children receive stationery and facilitator support and two hours time every six days in a week. Their participation in the education programme seems significant. Child Supplementary classes have been conducting in 30 communities (20 new and 10 old communities) in seven VDCs in Sunsari district.

Adult literacy classes are another scheme in literacy for the adult people in the communities where adult participants involve six days in a week like Child Supplementary Classes. They read, write and discussed women health, right based activities, livelihood opportunities and community issues in the class in addition of education. Adult literacy class is an entry point for the community adult to involve the programme. They got orientations, training and workshops and exposures, saving and credit activities and livelihood support programmes during the literacy classes. Adult literacy class has been a common platform for community adult where everyday participation of community people in one place daily is an important thing. Like the Child Supplementary classes, they also get stationery and facilitator support from the UB programme and some trainings, workshops and exposures from UB internal and external resource persons. Adult literacy programme has been implementing in 20 new communities in seven VDCs in Sunsari district.

- b. Health:** UB programme places health as a second pillar of Ujyalo Bhabisya programme. UB supports awareness activities in health sector. Sexual & Reproductive health, HIV&AIDS, Personal Hygiene and sanitation, Nutrition are the basic components of UB programme where staff and external resource persons organize training and workshops in the working communities. Most of community participants who involve or not in UB core programme are involved in the health awareness activities. Generally, we motivate and encourage community people to go and get services from local community health post and health centre and consultation in health issues. We use resource person from the local health post and health centre to make easy between community people and health services providers. UB programme organize health activities all over the working communities.
- c. Finance (saving and income generation activities (IGAs):** With aims to develop habit of community people on saving and mobilization their collective fund to generate livelihood opportunities using local resources in the community, UB encourages and motivates community people to form a community saving group in every working communities. UB has own revolving fund of about NRs 250,000 and programme links community saving groups to programme revolving fund to generate IGAs in community to minimize the community poverty alleviation. UB programme has succeeded on formation of saving groups in each working communities. Among of 30 working communities (20 new and 10 old), 20 saving groups are already formed and they have got around 30,000-100,000 NRs in their saving group as per the size of saving group and monthly saving amount. UB has created an account of their saving in Ramdhooni Co-operative separately where UB revolving fund is also balanced. Community saving groups collect the saving in every month and mobilize collective fund to saving members as loan and they balance rest of loan in co-operative's account. They manage community need by providing their saving money and if they do not have sufficient fund in their account, they request the loan from the Revolving fund. UB programme supports community people providing loan from Revolving Fund for IGAs on recommendation of community saving groups. Community saving groups responsible to mobilize the Revolving fund to the community participants and get loan back and balance it in the Revolving fund's account.

To improve the community poorest life standard, UB programme has supported Kitchen Gardening and Off-seasoned Vegetable farming to the interested and involved in IGAs participants. Some kinds of hybrid vegetable seeds and agriculture tools (sprayer machine) is also provided to the community and the Revolving Fund has also helped to create income generating activities in the communities like small grocery shops, vegetable farming, goat/pig keeping and on agriculture. It's brought positive impact in the community.

- d. Rights:** To raise awareness on basic rights of community people on human rights, democracy, gender & social inclusion, livelihood and participation on community development process, UB organize workshops and trainings on Gender & Social inclusion, Child rights and orientations on local service provider agencies. UB programme has built up link to service provider agencies and local governments like District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), Village Development Committee (VDC), local health post and like minded organizations surrounding local areas. UB programme has registered all community saving groups with DADO where they can get agriculture support from there.
- e. Infrastructure (Capital):** Infrastructure (Capital) in UB has supported 4 Irrigation Support programme and 2 Community house constructions with partnership of Ujyalo Bhabisya programme, local community and local government. One community house is already completed in Prakashpur-7, Gaderi tole and second is building process. Programme's pillars have been related one to another. Community house is used for literacy class conduction, trainings/workshops organization and arranging community meetings. Similarly, irrigation support programmes have helped to promote livelihood activities of the project beneficiaries. 270 people from 46 households has been benefiting from the irrigation support programme. Besides it, UB programme has been supporting community people on drinking water on partnership with individual donors. Like before, Terry and Renee Dover, from UK also supported to launch 6 water projects in UB working communities.

7. IMPACTS:

Ujyalo Bhabisyia programme has a unique feature project which contains Education, Health, Finance, Income generating Activities and Infrastructure which are related to each other and effects whole community development structure. No project found like UB programme. Because of having more development sectors, UB programme has brought positive impact in the communities. The following positive impacts have been brought by Ujyalo Bhabisyia programme in the communities:

- a. **1071** children are attempting Child Supplementary Classes where their education progress has been upgraded and some participants are succeeded to achieve good position in the school's final exam. Community people are more positive on this programme. No other project has been launched such kind of literacy programme in the district. (Probably not in Nepal)
- b. Ujyalo Bhabisyia programme has developed Adult Literacy classes as a common platform to participate community beneficiaries to involve project planning phase to implementation including different kind of useful trainings and workshops. Other project who work in the field of non-formal education, just only launch 6-10 months literacy classes and do not follow up regularly. There are **587** adults and attending in UB literacy classes in new communities.
- c. More then **50** UB participants are in personal business like vegetable farming, grocery shop and goat/pig keeping. All of UB 2007, 2008 and early 2010 working communities have one saving group (20 communities) created and supported by UB programme where they have around 30,000-100,000 NRs and community people are using this fund to create livelihood opportunities in the community.
- d. Community people are more conscious towards the saving.
- e. Saving programme has been developed as a community sustainable programme where rest of participants who were not involve in saving group before are interesting to be involved in the group.
- f. With joint venture programme between UB, UCHEP and individual donor (Terry and Renee Dover), 52 households of UB communities are benefited in drinking water.
- g. People are more conscious on their right to be participated in community development activities rather than before. They are succeeded to voice the community needs and planning process.
- h. UB programme encouraged and motivated to community people to be participate in joint venture programme between community and project.

Community house and irrigation programme are the example of joint venture programme with the community.

- i. Irrigation programme changed the life style of some households in some communities.

8. MAJOR ACTIVITIES:

8.1. Organizational baseline and proposal developing

To evaluate organizational and staff capacity building on project implementation UB staff worked on organizational baseline with support of the trustees and developed proposal on:

- 1. Systems**
 - a. Project Management
 - b. Training and Knowledge
 - c. Personnel
 - d. Finance
- 2. Evaluation**
 - a. Data recording (baseline / midline)
 - b. Indicators
 - c. Targets
- 3. Governance**
 - a. Effective Structures
 - b. Transparency and accountability
- 4. Organizational Depth**
 - a. Succession
 - b. Capacity

8.2. Institutional and staff capacity building training package developing and training conduction

Development Nepal made an agreement with Nepal Development Initiative (NEDI) to study of current level of staffs/organization's capacity on the areas of Systems, Evaluation, Governance and Organizational Depth and its entire areas and to enhance UB/UCHEP staff capacity building on these section to make project sustainable. NEDI developed the training package working with UCHEP and UB staff in Sunsari. Four times trainings were organized in UCHEP office on these areas which helped to strengthen the staff capacity building and staff sustainability.

8.3 New 20 communities' selection and facilitators recruitment

To expand the project in new communities UB has selected new 20 communities during 2010 (First 10 communities in August and second 10 communities in November, 2010). Likewise, to support communities and to run non-formal education in the new selected communities 20 new facilitators were selected as per UB policy. The names of 4new communities and facilitators are as following:

SN	Names of communities	Names of facilitators	Lead area.	Numbers
1	Singiya-2, Majhi tole	Mankumari Majhi	Adult Literacy Class	21
		Parmeshwar Majhi	Child Supplementary Class	30
2	Singiya-2, Shanti tole	Sita Karki	Adult Literacy Class	27
		Bishal Uranw	Child Supplementary Class	33
3	Singiya-7, Budhnagar	Heera Chaudhari	Adult Literacy Class	26
		Niru Chaudhari	Child Supplementary Class	31
4	Singiya-7, Haripur	Minmaya Katuwal	Adult Literacy Class	30
		Mamata Chaudhari	Child Supplementary Class	23
5	Singiya-7, Hatkhola	Lokmaya Adhikari	Adult Literacy Class	24
		Laxmi BK	Child Supplementary Class	35
6	Singiya-4, Dhamaura	Riljana Chaudhari	Adult Literacy Class	30
		Krishna Chaudhari	Child Supplementary Class	56
7	Singiya-8, Kumyahi	Sujita Chaudhari	Adult Literacy Class	15
		Kabita Chaudhari	Child Supplementary Class	30
8	Prakashpur-3, Chhabbispice	Jyoti Chandrabanshi	Adult Literacy Class	36
		Apsara Koirala	Child Supplementary Class	30
9	Mahendranagar-3, Tinkune	Anita Uranw	Adult Literacy Class	26
		Sriprasad Uranw	Child Supplementary Class	52
10	Baklauri-7, Dherigaun	Nageswari Chaudhari	Adult Literacy Class	26
		Rekha Chaudhari	Child Supplementary Class	30
11	Bharaul-9, Khoriya	Reena Chaudhari	Adult Literacy Class	25
		Laxmi Chaudhari	Child Supplementary Class	25
12	Mahendranagar-7, Galphadiya	Kamala Uranw	Adult Literacy Class	26
		Sabi Uranw	Child Supplementary Class	23
13	Mahendranagar-8, Kalapani	Sabitra Karki	Adult Literacy Class	34
		Anita Limbu	Child Supplementary Class	59
14	Singiya-7, Piprahi	Shyamkumari Chaudhari	Adult Literacy Class	35
		Sabarwati Chaudhari	Child Supplementary Class	35
15	Dumraha-3, Kamalpur	Phulkumari Chaudhari	Adult Literacy Class	23
		Parshuram Chaudhari	Child Supplementary Class	61
16	Dumraha-3, Mandal tole	Apsara Karki	Adult Literacy Class	46
		Kailash Niraula	Child Supplementary Class	45
17	Mahendranagar-7, Kutitole	Dhankumar Dhami	Adult Literacy Class	53
		Sunita Mukiya Rai	Child Supplementary Class	73
18	Bharaul-7, Pratapur	Urmila Pariyar	Adult Literacy Class	32
		Phularam Sada	Child Supplementary Class	59
19	Mahendranagar-8, Birtatole	Radhika Acharya	Adult Literacy Class	25
		Chandrakala Adhikari	Child Supplementary Class	22
20	Baklauri-7, Pamphapur	Rekhakumari Chaudhari	Adult Literacy Class	27
		Phulawati Chaudhari	Child Supplementary Class	24
Total				1363

8.4. Non formal education training and literacy class conduction in new communities

Seven days Non-formal Education (NFE) trainings were organized for the new facilitators in two packages; one for first selected communities and one for next communities to strengthen facilitators' capacity building on non formal literacy and to enhance their motivational and leadership skills. After the training, literacy classes were conducted as per above table.

8.5. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) training and implementation

To make able the new selected facilitators to collect basic information and community data and make them able to lead participatory planning in the community, we organized the PRA training for them and after the training, PRA conduction in all the communities. Basic PRA report has been mentioned in the section of "Programme Coverage Areas". PRA enables communities to identify and own their own priorities and activities for the Project UB programme.

8.6. Baseline survey

To study the present condition of the working areas and to make easy to evaluate the programme in mid-term and final stage, UB worked on Baseline survey in the total 20 new communities. UB has finished the community fieldwork but is yet to finalise the reporting.

8.7. Programme sustainability & Governance

Ujyalo Bhabisya Programme has been implementing in 30 communities where community group are strong to watch the programme activities in their local communities. Programme start with coordination of community support group where includes community key persons, project facilitators, mother group and other beneficiaries. Most of communities (except 10 communities that were new in November 2010) have a saving group and ten saving groups (2007/2008) have been registered with District Agriculture Development Office, Sunsari and rest of saving groups (August 2010) are on registration process. Community saving group is a legal registered organization in these communities who lead the project activities in their communities. With joint venture of community saving group and programme revolving fund, many income generating activities has been conducting in programme areas. Out of total 30 communities, 10 old communities are going to be handover with community from next year where community saving group will lead the project activities like IGAs continuity. Every community which are already formed have adequate fund to mobilize for the livelihood opportunities in the community and rest of saving group are on up growing process which will be a sustainable part of community development.

Community house has been a common place where community people organize meeting and community discussion and saving. It has been developed as a community platform to be collect in a place and discuss on collective issues.

Similarly, Irrigation support programme has a good source of income generating activities. Every people are engaged on vegetable farming where there were not any possibilities to grow any crops due to lack of irrigation. This project has been supported to minimize the community poverty.

9. CHALLENGES

Lack of staff as per programme volume, load shedding and lack of sufficient equipment (computer) are some challenging factors for the UB programme although we are maintaining them our self initiation and volunteerism.