

**National Consultation Workshop on
LOCAL AND SOCIAL GLOBAL WELFARE:
*Role of Civil Society in Nepal***

Date: 12 -13 July 2009

Venue: The High View Resort Dhulikhel, Nepal



Jointly Organized by:

**International Council on Social Welfare, South Asia Working Group
SUTRA Centre for Development Education and Research**

&

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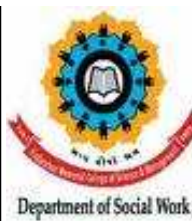


Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	4
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE WORKSHOP	6
1.2 Objectives of the Consultation Workshop.....	7
1.3 An Overview of the Workshop.....	8
1.4 Selection Procedures and Criteria for Participants.....	8
CHAPTER II: CONSULTATION WORKSHOP: PROCESS	9
2.1 Pre conference activities.....	9
2.2 Pre-day orientation / Introduction meeting.....	9
2.3 Media Interaction.....	10
2.4 SOCIAL WORK MEDIA CLUB FORMATION:.....	11
3.Inaugural Programme	12
3.1 Opening Remarks by Guest of Honour : Dr.Sundar Mani Dixit.....	12
3.2 Workshop Objectives:.....	12
CHAPTER IV : KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS.....	13
4.1 Civil society, Participatory Democracy and Transition in Nepal	13
4.2 How to make the most out of Nepal’s Democratic Transition?	15
CHAPTER V:	16
5.1 THEMATIC PRESENTATIONS AND GROUP WORK SESSION	16
5.2 Migration and Livelihood	16
5.3 Social Inclusion and Ethnicity.....	18
5.4. Inclusion (Definition/ expectation)	18
5.5 Roles of civil society	19
5.6 Climate change and food security.....	19
5.7 State Reconstructing	20
5.8 Day Review :.....	21
Shubha Kayastha briefly described the activities of First day.	21

CHAPTER VI: KEYNOTE SESSION.....	22
6.1 The Role of International Council on Social Welfare.....	22
By Dr. Mary Venus Joseph	22
6.2 Networking and its importance	23
By Shristi Lamichane, <i>Adjunct Faculty, Kadambari Memorial College of Science and Management</i>	23
CHAPTER VII:	24
THE National NETWORK FORMATION	24
7.1 Selecting the appropriate name for Network:.....	24
7.2 Formation of the Executive Committee:	24
7.3 Election of Members for National Network for Social Welfare, Nepal (NNSWN).....	25
CHAPTER VIII:	26
Closing Ceremony and CONCLUSIONS	26
8.1 Awarding Certificate of Participation and Valedictory Remarks	26
By Dr. Mary Joseph, Chair ICSW- SA working Group	26
8.2 Vote of Thanks	27
By Mr. Gopal Khadka , Chair, Organizing Committee, ICSW	27
8.3 Remarks from Newly elected chair of the NNSW.....	28
8.4 Closing Remarks	28
By Dr. Bala Raju Nikku, Member, ICSW South Asia Working Group	28
CHAPTER IX : POST-WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES	29
9.1 New Executive Committee Meeting	29
9.2 Meeting with Dr. Joseph and Feed back.....	29
9.3 Meeting with Mr. Hassan Shifau, Director, SAARC at the SAARC Secretariat, KATHMANDU	30
9.4 Participation in the Book Launch	31
9.5 Farewell Dinner and Discussion	31
Annexure A : Program Schedule	33
ANNEX B : LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	34
ANNEX C: BUDGET	1
Organizing Committee:.....	38

Executive Summary

A two day National Seminar, entitled “Local and Global Social Welfare: Role of Civil Society in Nepal” was organized by International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW), South Asia working group in association with SUTRA Centre for Development Education and Research, Department of Social Work, Kadambari Memorial College of Science and Management (KMCSM) at High View Resort, Dhulikhel, Nepal from 12th -13th July 2009.

The overall objective of the seminar was to share and explore approaches of grass root level organisations working on the issues of social welfare and social policy, to form a national network to work on behalf of grass root level organisations for social welfare and to derive social policy that is more development friendly to the country. The two day seminar was attended by 50 representatives from grass-root level organisations and institutions working on different issues including gender main streaming, poverty reduction, human rights, sexual and minority rights, sustainable development, cooperatives, education and youth. The representatives came from five development regions of Nepal.

The seminar was inaugurated by Dr. Mary Joseph Chair ICSW South Asia Working Group. Dr. Mary Joseph in her inaugural address said the two days consultation seminar will enable the sharing of experiences and responsibilities. The desired outcome is hoped to be the formation of a new network which will work for the welfare of the nation.

Dr. Sundhar Mani Dixit, a civil society activist spoke on the civil society movement in Nepal. He explained the role of civil society in the transitional period to bring political parties back into power.

Dr. Bala Raju Nikku (ICSW member of South Asia Group) introduced the theme of the seminar. This was followed by a talk by Dr. Dil Kumar Thakuri, Head of Academics KMCSM. He outlined the direction of social work education in Nepal and the goals of Sutra centre to produce professional social workers.

The 1st Technical Session on “Civil society, Participatory Democracy and Transition in Nepal” was handled by Dr. C.D. Bhatta, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) Nepal.

Dr. Ponna Wignaraja, South Asian Perspectives Network Association (SAPNA), Sri Lanka was the Chair Person of the session. Dr. Wignaraja spoke of the need for civil society to perform fairly and the importance of the state economy in the welfare of the society. He stressed the role civil society has to play as the link between poor people and NGO’s with commitment.

Dr. Chandra. Dev. Bhatta, a civil society scholar described the role of the state, economy and society and how civil society has emerged as powerful alternative force in Nepal. Civil society contributes positively towards conflict resolution and has established an inclusive democratic culture in the country making both politicians and state officials accountable and helping to develop alternative policies.

The second Technical Session was on “How to make the most out of Nepal’s Democratic Transition?” presented by Dr. Bala Raju Nikku, Member of the ICSW South Asia Working Group and. Mr. Rohini Prasad. Devkota, acted as the Chairperson

Dr. Bala Raju presented a definition of transition, outlined the global scenario, presented the case of Nepal and discussed how to manage transition. He suggested that countries have different experiences with transition due to unique social, political, economic and global changes and challenges.

Transition provides an opportunity to rebuild and restructure society. Managing the conflict that accompanies political transitions is a critical factor in building strong governing institutions and creating the mechanisms for durable peace.

Mr. Rohini Prasad Devkota the Chair of the session explained as conflict is both constructive and destructive; we should have holistic approaches to address the problems. He sustained that there are various stages of conflict, pre-conflict, confrontation, crisis, outcome and post conflict. To manage different stages of conflict all concerned should have appropriate attitudes and behaviour.

After the two technical sessions thematic topics were discussed in five groups. The topics were 1) Role of civil society and governance, 2) Migration and livelihoods 3) Social inclusion and ethnicity 4) Climate change and food security 5) State reconstructing.

In these groups, participants interacted and facilitators of each group moderated the discussions. The facilitators then identified key issues and summed up findings and recommendations of each group.

The second day of the national seminar started with Session on “The Role of International Council on Social Welfare” By Dr. Mary Joseph (Chair of ICSW, South Asia Working Group)

Dr. Mary Joseph in this session described the objectives, mission statement, and membership structure of ICSW, membership applications, membership options and membership benefits. She further explained The International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW) was founded in Paris in 1928 as a non-governmental organisation that now represents national and local organisations in more than 70 countries throughout the world. Membership also includes major international organisations. ICSW’s global office is located in the Netherlands and a regional office in Uganda.

ICSW is divided in nine regions – Central & West Africa, East and Southern Africa, Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, South East Asia & the Pacific, North East Asia, Europe, North America and Latin America. These regions largely coincide with economic blocks such as the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC).

The deliberations of the seminar resulted in motivating participating NGOs in Nepal to form an umbrella networking organisation under the name National Network for Social Welfare Nepal and after completing the registration formalities to enroll as national member organisation (Category A) of ICSW to represent Nepal in the international arena.

Another recommendation was to form a Social Work Media Club to create a platform for various grass roots level organisations operating in Nepal effectively in various issues including human rights, women empowerment, gender, water, health and sanitation, education, sexual and minority rights, disability, poverty reduction etc. The aim is to share knowledge and expertise and advocate on these issues.

The third recommendation was to encourage civil society movement as a powerful alternative force in Nepal to contribute positively towards conflict resolution and to establish a democratic culture in the country.

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE WORKSHOP

The National Conference entitled “Local and Global Social Welfare: Role of Civil Society in Nepal” was organized by the SUTRA Centre for Development Education and Research, Department of Social Work, Kadambari Memorial College of Science and Management, with the support from International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW, South Asia Working Group. It was held at High View Resort, Dhulikhel, Nepal from 12th -13th July 2009.

The overall objective was to share and explore approaches of grass root level organizations working on the issues of social welfare and social policy, to form a national level network, to work on behalf of these grass root level organizations, to work for social welfare and to derive policy that is more development friendly to the country.

Recognizing the importance of promoting the formation of a civil society network and exchanging knowledge, the workshop brought together development practitioners from non-governmental organizations, representatives of grass-root level organizations from five development regions of Nepal, media personnel, social work colleges and social workers.

The ICSW South Asia Working Group, Sutra Centre and Kadambari College wish to thank the ICSW global office, especially **Dr. Denys Correll**, the Executive Director and the all workshop participants for their dedicated participation and valuable contributions. The ICSW SA Working Group hopes that the information shared and the National network formed during the event will benefit in promoting social welfare and social policy in the Nepal and in the region.

The International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW) is a global non-governmental organization which represents a wide range of national and international member organizations that seek to advance social welfare, social development and social justice. ICSW’s basic mission is to promote forms of social and economic development which aims to reduce poverty, hardship and vulnerability throughout the world, especially amongst disadvantaged people. It strives for recognition and protection of fundamental rights to food, shelter, education, health care and security. It believes that these rights are an essential foundation for freedom, justice and peace. It seeks also to advance equality of opportunity, freedom of self-expression and access to human services.

ICSW and our members are active in a wide range of fields within the general areas of social development, social welfare and social justice. This includes issues such as food and nutrition, welfare and health services, social protection, education and housing, as well as many issues relating to economic development, human rights and community participation.

In working to achieve its mission, ICSW advocates policies and programmes which strike an appropriate balance between social and economic goals and which respect cultural diversity. It seeks implementation of these proposals by governments, international organizations, non-governmental agencies and others. It does so in cooperation with its network of members and with a wide range of other organizations at local, national and international levels. ICSW's main ways of pursuing its aims include gathering and disseminating information, undertaking research and analysis, convening seminars and conferences, drawing on grass-roots experiences, strengthening non-governmental organizations, developing policy proposals, engaging in public advocacy and working with policy-makers and administrators in government and elsewhere.

1.2 Objectives of the Consultation Workshop

- To explore the relationship between civil society, social policy and participatory democracy
- To discuss the models of transition in other countries
- To play an active role in practicing social welfare and development activities in Nepal
- To form and facilitate a national networking organization of Nepal under the leadership of ICSW



1.3 An Overview of the Workshop

The consultation workshop was inaugurated by Dr. Mary Venus Joseph, (Chair ICSW South Asia Working Group). Opening remarks were given by Mrs. Padma Kadambari, the vice chairperson, Sutra Centre for Development Education and Research, Dr. Sundar Mani Dixit, the Civil Society activist, Dr. Chandra Dev Bhatta, civil society scholar and by Dr. Bala Raju Nikku, member of the ICSW South Asia Working Group.

The workshop combined elements of a intense conference and participatory approaches. After the opening speeches, keynote papers were presented, followed by group work, group presentation, questions and answers/general comments and national level network formation.

There were thematic paper presentations and short sessions of questions and answers as well as general comments after each block of presentations. In order to optimize the short time allocated for discussions – participants were requested to be specific on the issues they raised on which they required clarification or comments they had on the presentations. At the end of presentations on each theme, presenters were invited to respond to questions and comments from the participants.

The conference facilitators and organizers then identified key issues arising out of each session and these became the subjects of participatory, working group sessions. At the end of each working group session, participants in the groups presented their findings, conclusions and recommendations.

In order to achieve the workshop objectives in the two days allocated, participants worked tirelessly and sometimes well past the times stipulated for the sessions to end. The workshop programme is presented in Annex A.

1.4 Selection Procedures and Criteria for Participants

The workshop was attended by representatives from grass-root level organizations and institutions working in different issues like gender mainstreaming, poverty reduction, human rights, sexual and minority rights, sustainable development, cooperatives, education and youth. It brought together participants from five development regions of Nepal who are working at the grass-roots level of civil society. A total of 50 people participated in the workshop, including a team of facilitators and media representatives, volunteers and social workers. The list of participants and their contact information is presented in Annex C of this report.

CHAPTER II: CONSULTATION WORKSHOP: PROCESS

2.1 Pre conference activities

The rationale for forming a network of ICSW in Nepal was presented in a submission to the ICSW South Asia Working Group. After the approval of the proposal, applications were called from all over the country advertising in a daily newspaper "Kantipur Daily". The advertisement appears in Annex B. The deadline for the submission of applications was set for 21st June, 2009. By July 8, forty applications from grassroots organizations from five development regions were submitted to the SUTRA center. From five development region 40 districts applied to participate in the programme.

Applications included representation from various civil society groups including women's group, youth clubs, ethnic associations, NGOs, social work institutions, etc. Twenty eight were selected on the basis of representation of geographical region, inclusion of caste, gender, sexual minority, education, experiences, etc.

The theme for the two days (July 12-13) Consultation Workshop was ***Local and Global Social Welfare: Role of Civil Society in Nepal***. The High View Resort, Dhulikhel was selected as the venue. The selected participants were informed of the venue location, day of arrival to the venue and facilities at the venue.

2.2 Pre-day orientation / Introduction meeting

Prior to the workshop an orientation programme was held on 11th July 2009 at the workshop venue at High View Resort, Dhulikhel. The major purposes of the orientation were to discuss the modalities of the two days workshop and ensure participants were clear on the objectives and activities they were to be engaged in. In the orientation session, participants were asked to develop a set of rules so that they could focus on the programme. The group listed the following ground rules to be maintained during the training days.

- a. Keeping mobile phones in silent mode
- b. no side talk and maintain punctuality
- d. no absconding from a session
- e. speaking in turn by raising hand
- f. follow the rules and regulations
- g. no smoking and drinking and good social behavior

The orientation programme was followed by an introduction session where participants and members of the organizing committee introduced themselves, their work and the organization they were representing. During this session, Dr. Bala Raju Nikku welcomed the participants to the workshop. He proposed that the participants work together for the long journey and furthermore strengthen networking among their organizations.

The session was continued by Mr. Dil Kumar Thakuri, Head of Academics, Kadambari Memorial College of Science and Management. He outlined social work education in Nepal and noted where social work courses are ongoing. He indicated that one of the SUTRA Center goals was to produce social workers and conduct an academic programme along with its work at two different universities, field work programmes, camps and other activities like networking with national and international agencies. After the session, participants raised questions relating to social work education in Nepal.

Comments and Feedback session:

How is Kadambari College and Nepal College of Development Studies which are offering social work and rural development courses sustained financially?

The colleges are projects of the Sutra Centre. They are sustained mainly from the fees collected from students and small savings made from research projects. But at the same time, we do have some scholarships provided to deserving students. This is possible by using a cross subsidy method.

Can students be mobilized as volunteers/student trainees if NGOs located outside the Kathmandu valley wants some help?

Yes, they can help through field work and directly coming to your community during rural and neighborhood camps.

How are the Sutra Centre and Kadambari College promoting and practicing the concepts of collaboration and capacity building?

We have already conducted nine camps with either financial or technical support from various organizations. Through different fund raising programmes we have collaborated with our NGO partners. An example of a skill building programme is where we invited guest lectures from other organizations.

2.3 Media Interaction

Media interaction, even though not highlighted was one of the important parts of the consultation workshop. Media representatives from different media sources including daily newspapers, F.M, and a weekly magazine participated in the workshop. They interacted with the participants and requested them to brief them on the work carried out by their respective organizations.

During media interaction, one of the female participants shared knowledge of her organization's work with indigenous people. The organization in its initial phase had to face many challenges including collecting people within their community, providing

orientation about the organization and the issues and gaining the trust of the target population. Currently, the organization has a majority of female staff who undertake activities including providing informal literacy classes to the indigenous community.

Representative from Yuba Abhiyan shared how their organization came into existence. There are many NGO's and CBO's working on different issues like rural development, health and education but there are very few organizations working specifically working for youth. After looking at the needs of the society, the organization was established to focus on youth and youth related issues. Before starting the organization a year back, she was completely unaware of which age group is regarded as "youth" and she was in dilemma as to whether she falls into category of youth or not.

2.4 SOCIAL WORK MEDIA CLUB FORMATION:

The basic idea of a social work media club formation came after a week of research. There are many grass-root level organizations in the country who are working effectively in various issues like human rights, women empowerment, gender and water, health and sanitation, education, sexual and minority rights, disability, community forest, poverty reduction etc. The major objective for forming the Social Work Media Club was to create a platform for the people and the organization working at the grass-root level to share their knowledge and experience and to bring out the bitter truth they face in their fields of practice. The efforts of such a committed workforce has hardly been realized and appreciated in Nepal. The Social Work Media Club will strengthen the efforts of the workforce through media advocacy.

The working committee of the **Social Work Media Club** consists of:

Promoter: Sutra Centre, Kadambari Memorial College of Science and Management and Nepal College of Development Studies

Advisors: Dr. Bala Raju Nikku, Pranita Bhusan Udas and Gopal Khadka

Coordinator: Hari Prasad Silwal

Members of Media Club:

1. Bharat Sharma, Rajdhani Daily news paper
2. Shiva Regmi, Metro F.M. media
3. Yashoda Adhakari, Mulyankan publication house
4. Janardan Baral, Chhapphal weekly
5. Surya Prasad Pandey, Annapurna Post

12 July 2009

3. Inaugural Programme

Dr. Mary Venus Joseph inaugurated the workshop

The inauguration programme started with the candle lighting by **Dr. Mary Venus Joseph, the Chair of the ICSW south Asia working group**. Then, Mrs. Padma Kadambari, the vice chair of the SUTRA CENTRE delivered the welcome speech in which she welcomed the guests, Chair of ICSW South Asia Working Group, Dr. Mary Venus Joseph, civil society pioneer leader Dr. Sundhar Mani Dixit, Dr.C.D. Bhatta, Dr. Nikku, member of the ICSW south Asia working group member and participants who representing various civil society organizations. She expressed her belief that in these two days consultation workshop will be fruitful for all. The experiences sharing, responsibilities, contribution to form a new network will be the first step to meet the mission of workshop.

3.1 Opening Remarks by Guest of Honour: Dr.Sundar Mani Dixit

Dr. Sundhar Mani Dixit thanked the organizing committee for organizing an excellent consultation workshop for the first time in Nepal's history and which was started on time. He stated that the civil society movement is a movement which affects every aspect of the society. Today in Nepal we are facing serious problems as instability in politics. He explained the role of civil society in the transitional period. Civil society played an active role in bringing political parties back into power. We have to remember that Jana Andolan 1st (1990) and Jana Andolan 2nd (2006) were fights against suppression of the King. Now our concern is the army that was being marginalized was brought into action as political parties have made great mistakes.

3.2 Workshop Objectives:

The inaugural programme continued with the speech of Dr. Bala Raju Nikku (member of the ICSW South Asia Working Group). He announced that he felt privileged to welcome all the guests and participants for the two days consultation workshop. Dr. Nikku explained the major objectives the workshop. They were;

- To explore the relationship between civil society, social policy and Participatory democracy.
- To discuss the model of transition in the country
- To play an active role in social welfare and developmental activities in Nepal.
- To form and facilitate national level networking under the leadership of ICS

CHAPTER IV : KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS

4.1 Civil society, Participatory Democracy and Transition in Nepal

By Dr. C.D. Bhatta, FES Nepal

Chair Person: Dr. Ponna Wignaraja, SAPNA network, Sri Lanka

Dr. C. D. Bhatta started the session by describing the role of state, economy and society. Then, he provided a definition of civil society as the composition of all those social activities that take place between state, family and the market. He assumed, civil society is based on pluralism. It is under constitution and not an anti-state institution. Thus, civil society has emerged as powerful alternative force in Nepal which can contribute positively towards conflict resolution and establish inclusive democratic culture in the country. It ensures both politicians and states officials remain accountable. Civil society helps to develop alternative policies.

State of Civil Society in Nepal

Dr. Bhatta described civil society in Nepal as having very old roots which can be traced to Vedic literature. The public discourses (shashastra) that used to take place in medieval Nepal are classic examples.

1. Civil society in ancient Nepal- Vedic Period enlightened philosophical discourse.
2. Civil society in pre-modern Nepal-Jaysthi Malla (traditional civic activates Pati Pauwaa, engagement of both kings and their objects, in the later muliki ain)
3. Modern civil society movement in Nepal (Against Rana Regime-Arya Samaj),propakar santhan - help during the natural calamities etc, guthis and many more
4. Civil society in Panchayat Period (professional associations to maintain the interest of ruling elites, civic sphere was largely usurped by the state itself
5. Post-modern civil society in Nepal.

The post modern development of civil society in Nepal is linked to the development process and to accelerate democratization process.

Dr. Bhatta also explained that three debates exist:

- *Activist discourse*
- *Liberal discourse*
- Post-modern discourse

He added after the establishments of multi party democracy in 1990s, more than 60,000 NGOs and 10,000 INGOs are working in development sectors of nation.

- Civil society has been playing three roles in three phases:

- Pre-transition phases
- Transition phase
- Post-transition phase.

It is clear that civil society doesn't promote hierarchy and playing the role of establishing the federal state. Civil society plays cliental state roles in nation for e.g. to make pro-people policies. He put forwarded data indicating only 10% of the people in Nepal control about 80% of the resources whereas 80% of the people has control over only 10% of the resources.

The chair of the session, Dr. Wigna Raja facilitated the question and answer session. He also led participant brainstorming on the role of civil society to perform fairly and the importance of state, economy, society and polity. He concluded that civil society has to play the role of catalyst or facilitator between poor people and non-governmental organizations with commitment.

Comments and Feedback session:

Clarify the difference between civil society and NGOs?

Dr. Bhatta explained that NGOs have fixed objectives, office, hierarchy, employees, agendas, boundaries. But civil society has no fixed boundaries and objectives, works according to need of society, is not permanent, has no shape and infrastructure. It covers all categories of people like politicians, NGOs, etc.

How can we relate civil society in terms of gender?

Civil society is male dominated, urban centered and dominated by English speaking people. It is being politicized and doesn't give priority to a gender perspective. Civil society is a cliental state; it should work according to the needs of people.

Civil societies are being centralized these days. What could be the possible reason?

Dr. Bhatta agreed on this proposition. There are few representatives of civil society. There is silence of the social problems of rural areas. It is our responsibility to analyse problems of rural areas by forming groups that represent both rural civil society and urban civil society.

4.2 How to make the most out of Nepal's Democratic Transition?

By Dr. Bala Raju Nikku, Member, ICSW South Asia Working Group

Chairperson: Rohini Pd. Devkota

Dr. Bala Raju started the session by describing the definition of transition, the global scenario, the case of Nepal, How to manage transition? He noted that countries go through different transitions due to a variety of social, political, economic and global changes and challenges. Nepal has experienced a series of remarkable changes over the past few years including the transition in Nepal from Monarchy to a Republic.

The people's movement of April 2006, the November 2006 Comprehensive Peace Agreement to end the armed conflict, and the April 2008 Constituent Assembly election all marked critical steps towards the establishment of a peaceful and democratic Nepal. Yet significant challenges remain. Transition is perhaps an creating the mechanisms for durable peace.

Mr. Rohani Prasad Devkota explained that conflict is both constructive and destructive but we should have a holistic approach to address the problems. He maintained that there are various stages of conflict - pre-conflict, confrontation, crisis, outcome, and post conflict. To manage different stages of conflict we should have appropriate attitude, behavior and context.

Comments and Feedback session:



We find there was some confusion in the diagram of stages of conflict?

Mr. Rohani agreed on the participants' view. To make it clear Mr. Hom added that in Nepal we have been facing various problems in pre-conflict followed by the confrontation stage then post-conflict. But it is a continuous process and we should be committed to negotiation. Again we have high chance to have another Andolan.

CHAPTER V:

5.1 THEMATIC PRESENTATIONS AND GROUP WORK SESSION

Swagat Raj Pandey, Faculty member of Kadambari College briefly described the thematic sessions. It was the opportunity for participants to share the thematic activities carried out by their respective organizations. Participants broke into five groups according to their interest topics.

Volunteer: Prakat Bikram Thapa

Group 'A':

- a. Prakash Poudel
- b. Giriraj Ghimire
- c. Raji Dhital
- d. Anita Tamang
- e. Parjuna Chauhan
- f. Sharmila Rai



Recommendations:

- Civil society should be active to build the role of government mechanism more responsive
- It should address anti-corruption activities
- Civil society should play an active role in making the self local government accountable.
- Since we have multiple tier system, civil society should address the different levels like DDC, local government, national government.

5.2 Migration and Livelihood

Facilitator: Hom Gartaula

Volunteer: Alisha Shrestha

Group 'B':

- a. Samjhana Bhetwal
- b. Durga Adhikari
- c. Amrita Timilsana
- d. Bijay Kumar Karn
- e. Sita Basnet
- f. Kumar Thapa

Outcomes after discussion

1. Introduction to migration

2. Types of migration: Internal (out migration and in migration) and international migration (emigration and immigration)

3. Causes of migration in civil society in Nepal

☒ for better facilities of transportation, communication business, etc

☒ job opportunities

☒ political instability (refugees from Tibet, Bhutan)

☒ for education facilities

☒ shortage of food

☒ natural calamities (flood, earthquakes, fire)

☒ social blames, caste conflict, superstitious beliefs

☒ lack of employment facilities for active manpower (15- 59 years) in country

☒ lack of decentralized facilities in different development regions in Nepal

☒ lack of good per capita income of individual

☒ foreign influences

☒ lack of roles and responsibilities towards country

Consequences of migration:

Elderly care problems

- Fallow land
- Food insecurity
- Work load on female
- Pollution (air, water, land, noise)

Recommendations

Migration occurs due to lack of livelihood opportunity. In order to create a better livelihood opportunities and deal with the problem of migration the following things should be ensured to the people by the state. And civil society can play active role in this matter.

- ☐ Physical security
- ☐ Social security
- ☐ Political stability
- ☐ Advocacy, awareness programmes
- ☐ Facilities should be decentralized
- ☐ Agriculture and cottage industries should be developed
- ☐ Research

5.3 Social Inclusion and Ethnicity

Group Work Session

Facilitator: Swagat Raj Pandey

Volunteer: Arun Lama

Group 'C':

- a. Babuna Pakhali
- b. Kamala Singh
- c. Bidhya Lohani
- d. Melina Rijal
- e. Yamakala Pandey
- f. Nirmala Acharya



Outcomes after discussion

1. Aspects of Exclusion

- ☐☐ Caste
- ☐☐ Gender
- ☐☐ Religion
- ☐☐ Geography
- ☐☐ Class
- ☐☐ Disease/ infection/ epidemic
- ☐☐ Language

5.4. Inclusion (Definition/ expectation)

3. Vision

- ☐☐ Positive discrimination (reservation/ quota system)
- ☐☐ Capacitated mother/ daughter

- ☒☒ Equal opportunity, rights, access
- ☒☒ Discrimination free environment
- ☒☒ Inclusive policies (media)

5.5 Roles of civil society

- ☒☒ Restructuring of existing infrastructures/systems
- ☒☒ Awareness campaign
- ☒☒ Advocacy for justice
- ☒☒ Monitoring and evaluation
- ☒☒ Motivate indigenous practices
- ☒☒ Adult literacy/EFA
- ☒☒ Participation
- ☒☒ Door-to-door programme



Recommendation:

- ☒☒ policy should be made inclusive
- ☒☒ Capacity of the people should be enhanced to make them capable of obtaining better opportunities
- ☒☒ Affirmative action

5.6 Climate change and food security

Facilitator: Rohini Prasad Devkota

Volunteer: Rashmila Bhattarai

Group 'D':

- a. Harka Bahadur Chand
- b. Om Prakash Sharma
- c. Amrit Thapa
- d. Narendra Saud
- e. Bishwas Lama



Outcomes after discussion

1. Human activities
2. Formation of gas
3. Global warming
4. Change in climate
5. Change in rainfall pattern
6. Effect in different sector (agriculture)
7. Decrease in production
8. Supply and demand
9. Food crisis

Recommendation:

- ☐☐ Deforestation problem should be controlled
- ☐☐ Industrialization should be located in certain areas so that it will not hamper the climate of other places.



5.7 State Reconstructing

Mr. Dan Bahadur Budha, KAD Nepal

Facilitator: Gopal Khadka

Volunteer: Subesh Panta



Group 'E':

- a. Padam Raj Kandel
- b. Dan Bahadur Budha
- c. Dal Bahadur Kathayat
- d. Ratna Bahadur Shahi
- e. Surya Prasad Pandey

The role of civil society in restructuring the state, how and why?

- ☐☐ Geographical location ☐☐ Population
- ☐☐ Natural resources

Thus, restructuring means equal distribution of resources, means on the basis of Population, geographical and availability natural resources. Resources are too decentralized all over the country.

Recommendations

- ☒☒ Reconstruction being a sensitive issue, major political parties should build common consensus on the issue
- ☒☒ Suggestion and views of experts, intellectuals should also be involved
- ☒☒ Should collect examples and practices of other countries
- ☒☒ Restructuring should be based on geographical structures, economic capabilities and natural resources.

5.8 Day Review :

Shubha Kayastha briefly described the activities of First day.

The consultation workshop on "Local and Global Social Welfare: Role of Civil Society" began with the inauguration ceremony by Dr. Mary Venus Joseph. The Inauguration ceremony was followed by the speech of Mrs. Padma Kadambari, pioneer leader of civil society, Dr. Sundhar Mani Dexit and Dr. Mary Venus Joseph (Chair of the ICSW South Asia Working Group).

Dr. Bala Raju Nikku (Member of the ICSW South Asia Working Group) described the objectives of two days consultation workshop.

Dr C.D. Bhatta began the session on: Civil society, Participatory Democracy and Transition in Nepal. He defined civil society and interest groups, the origin of civil society and the role of civil society in pre-transition, transitional and post-transitional phase. For this session Dr. Ponna Wignaraja summarized and analyzed the participant's views. Swagat Raj Pandey provided the translation for Dr. Ponna Wignaraja.

There was a game performed by one of the participant to refresh themselves.

Another session was by Dr. Nikku, Rohini Pd. Devkota and Mr.HomGartuala. Dr. Nikku started the session with a definition of transition as providing opportunity as well as challenges, highlighted global examples of transition phases and provided case studies of Nepal. Mr. Rohini prasad in brief described conflict and its various stages and approaches to transformation.

There was group work on five thematic topics. Participants were separated into five groups for group presentations. The groups worked hard and assembled back in the main hall. A representative from each group presented their group findings. In this process key themes for future action also have emerged. The day ended with as per the original schedule and participants expressed happiness for the new experiences they have gained. The organizing committee had meeting with Dr.Joseph and Dr.Nikku in which they reviewed the activities and made plan for the next day consultation workshop.

CHAPTER VI: KEYNOTE SESSION

6.1 The Role of International Council on Social Welfare

By Dr. Mary Venus Joseph
Chair ICSW South Asia Working Group

Dr. Mary Venus described the objectives, mission statement, the membership, structure of ICSW, membership applications, membership options, and membership benefits. She further explained The International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW) was founded in Paris in 1928. It is a non-governmental organization which represents national and local organizations in more than 70 countries throughout the world. Membership includes major international organizations. ICSW's global office is located in the Netherlands and has an Africa office in Uganda.

Similar governing structures apply in each of ICSW's nine regions – Central & West Africa, East and Southern Africa, Middle East and North Africa South Asia, South East Asia & the Pacific, North East Asia, Europe, North America and Latin America.

Participants were curious to know whether ICSW is a funding organization or not. Dr. Mary elucidate ICSW is not a funding organization and it has a global network of members related to various national and international organizations. ICSW's basic mission is to promote forms of social and economic development which aim to reduce poverty, hardship and vulnerability throughout the world, especially amongst disadvantaged people.

Comments and Feedback session:

How can we get in contact with international networks or alliances in developed countries through ICSW?

Dr. Joseph replied that Holding membership in the ICSW is not the way to find fund giving organizations. ICSW promotes the development of different regions and countries and works with grass-root level organizations. ICSW develops policy and programmes, plans and works with international organization UNICEF, ILO and regional organisations. Its primary work is policy and promoting appropriate programmes. Here we are in the process of forming alliances. We are about to acquire membership in Nepal which will give us the opportunity to work with a network of organizations. How we work depends on what is our present need. You have become an affiliated member of the International Council.

Dr. Bala Raju added that there are many network organizations or federations whatever we call working in the different issues like climate change and sustainable development. We can also affiliate with those networks as long as we meet their criteria. If we are not working on sustainable development, on what basis we will affiliate with a network organization of sustainable development?

6.2 Networking and its importance

By Shristi Lamichane, Adjunct Faculty, Kadambari Memorial College of Science and Management

Ms. Shristi Lamichane commenced her session by explaining the meaning of networking, the objectives of networking, the relationships existing within a network, the important factors that need to be considered before forming a network and different forms of organizational networks. She said that the basic ideology of networking is to build collaborative participation.

She explained the concepts such as social networking where groupings of individuals are linked into specific groups, like small rural communities or a neighborhood subdivision. Social networking often involves grouping specific individuals or organizations together.

In this workshop all the participants are from different organizations and backgrounds.

Your organization may be working on different issues. But we are here for the common purpose of forming a network which will work for the social welfare of the country. Although there is no hard and fast rule on the composition of the network only those people and organizations that are associated with the field of social welfare can be part of network. The people or organizations that make even a small contribution to the network can be the part of that network. Since we are talking about social welfare even doctors and engineer can be the part of this network. One of the important parts of the network is the relationship and the role which will change over time. In this session, I am playing the role of facilitator; whereas Kadambari College is playing the role of organizer. In the future the relationship might change and Kadambari can work with you as mentor.

Today we also need to be clear about our representation within the network. Since we are representing our respective organizations, we do not have the dilemma of having individual representation as a person. We should be very clear that in this network you are the representative of your organization. You will work collaboratively with each organization present here with the essence of mutual trust and be innovative to contribute to social welfare of the country. The national level network that will be formed today will represent the region in the international arena. The presentation ended with a good discussion and clarity on strengths and weakness of networks.

CHAPTER VII:

THE National NETWORK FORMATION

The nomination process was facilitated by Mr. Hari Silwal (Coordinator Media and Publication), Hom Gartaula (PhD fellow, Wageningen University) and Dr. Bala Raju Nikku, Member ICSW South Asia Working Group.

The nomination process started with a series of discussion and debates between the participants. The participants gave their views on what kind of shape should be given to the network organization. Some of the participants shared their expertise on how other network organizations were unable to be sustained in the long run.

Participants also discussed the ideal representation for sustaining the newly formed National Network.



7.1 Selecting the appropriate name for Network:

With the further discussion, participants came up with several names for Network like ICSW Nepal, Social Welfare Nepal, Organization for Social Welfare Nepal and National Network for Social Welfare Nepal. Looking at the feasibility and with the common consensus of the participants 'National Network for Social Welfare Nepal (NNSWN)' was selected.

7.2 Formation of the Executive Committee:

It was decided by the participants that the executive committee should consist of nine

Members consisting of:

President/Chairperson	1
Vice President/Vice Chair person	1
General Secretary	1
Secretary	1
Treasurer	1
Executive Members	4

7.3 Election of Members for National Network for Social Welfare, Nepal (NNSWN)

The participants elected for the executive committee membership were representing their respective organizations from five development regions. The executive body was made very inclusive and the representations were made on the basis of Dalit, Janjati, Women, people with disabilities and sexual minority group (LGBTI) etc as a whole. For the formation of executive committee, participants were asked to discuss with their friends from the respective development region they are representing and nominate one member from each development region for the executive body.

The participants grouped according to the development region and nominated one member from each development region for the executive committee. After the nomination process Dr. Mary Venus Joseph announced the names of the selected members (representing their respective organizations) for the vital positions on the executive committee. She congratulated them and handed over the certificates. All the members were selected unanimously.



Ms. Parjuna Chaujan (Sherpa), Dr. Bala Raju Nikku, Mr. Giri Raj Ghimire, Ms. Anita Tamang, Mrs. Samjhana Bhetwal, Dr. Mary Venus Joseph, Ms. Madan (Melina) Rizal, Mr. Dan. BhadurBudha, Mr. Harka Bhadur Chand, Mr. Amrit Thapa

13th July 2009

CHAPTER VIII:

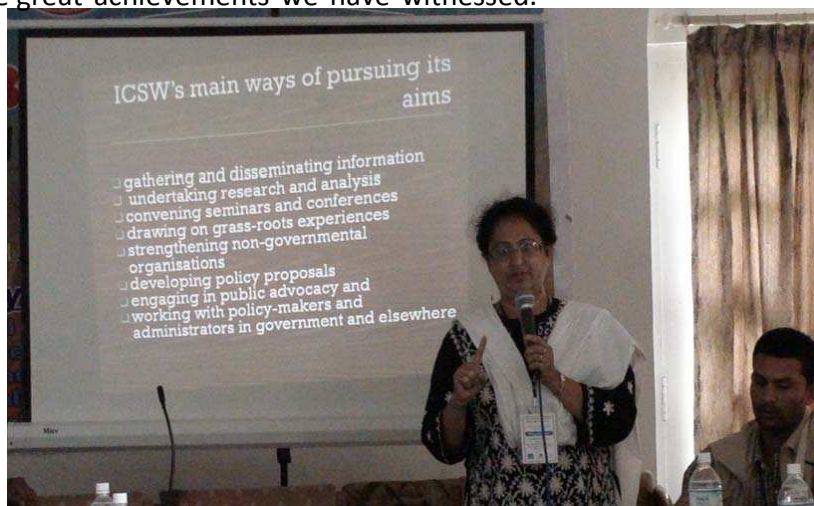
Closing Ceremony and CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Awarding Certificate of Participation and Valedictory Remarks

By Dr. Mary Joseph, Chair ICSW- SA working Group

In the programme, Dr. Mary Venus Joseph distributed the 'Certificate of Participation' to the participants for their active involvement and dedication shown in the workshop. Dr. Joseph also handed over the "Certificate of Appreciation" to the organizing members, volunteer committee, media representatives and venue owner for their valuable contribution in the overall success of the programme.

During her speech, Dr. Joseph mentioned that it shows the allegiance of the participants, who were representing different parts of Nepal with enthusiasm to contribute in the social welfare of the country. "Today we are leaving this place with the sense of achievement. Only two days ago we were trying to work and understand each other's views. During these two days we learned many things and reached a conclusion on forming a network. Even though there was a language barrier for me, I observe the whole process has gone very well. Without exaggeration, the whole programme was well planned. I came to know from the organizer that they have been planning for the past three months. You can imagine what kind of result should be waiting. The network which has just been formed is one of the great achievements we have witnessed.



The eight members of the National Committee have been selected very carefully. They now occupy their positions and are ready to work. So, this is what we have been discussing over these two days "the network with the difference". You have the committee and it will work with a difference. It is going to be something different. The National Committee has taken this as a challenge and all of us are going to support them. We are here to do something concrete. Today I am leaving Nepal with a sense of

satisfaction. I would like to thank local organizers who have been working so hard for the conference for past three days and I can imagine the amount of hard work they have put in before these three days. I would like to thank each one of you and wish you luck for your mission to be very successful. I am going back with the sense of satisfaction, happiness and the good memories of staying in Nepal all these days.

Dr. Mary Venus Joseph appreciated the initiative taken by organizing committee and paying her sincere gratitude handed over the memento to Mr. Gopal Khadka, (Chair of the local Organizing Committee). Dr. Joseph concluded her remarks by requesting the participants to pray for people who dedicate so much for the society.

8.2 Vote of Thanks

**By Mr. Gopal Khadka , Chair, Organizing Committee, ICSW
13th July 2009**

I would like to thank all the participants for their collective effort for the success of the programme. I would like to congratulate the newly formed National Network and their elected members and wish them well for the prosperous future ahead.

I would specially like to thank Dr. Mary Venus Joseph (Chair ICSW South Asia Working Group) for giving us the platform to explore the opportunity for our common pursuit of social development.

I thank all the participating organizations from five development regions for their active involvement and sharing their knowledge and experience with us in the workshop. SUTRA Centre, Kadambari College of Science and Management also deserve special thanks for their initiative to bring different regional NGO's and ICSW together into our common objective of serving our society.

We are equally grateful to Dr. Sundar Mani Dixit the civil society leader, Dr. Ponna Wignaraja (Chairperson, SAPNA network, Sri Lanka), Dr. C.D. Bhatta one of the leading researchers of Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Kathmandu for their invaluable speeches.

Our special regards also go to volunteer friends for their tireless effort and contribution to make this event a success.

Last but not the least I would like to mention the name of High View Resort for providing us delicious cuisine and tranquil environment to stay and also Dhulikhel Lodge Resort for supporting us in many ways. **Thank you**

8.3 Remarks from Newly elected chair of the NNSW

**By Mrs. Samjhana Bhetwl, Sutra Centre for Development Education and Research
Chair Person, President, National Network for Social Welfare, Nepal**

13th July 2009

Firstly, I would like to give warm greeting to the participants who have come from five development regions of Nepal. I would like to thank Dr. Mary Venus Joseph Chair, ICSW South Asia Working Group and Dr. Bala Raju Nikku Member, South Asia Working Group for creating the platform to explore new ways of development. This workshop has been a great experience for me as learner. After such hardship we have finally formed a national network which is indeed a significant achievement for all of us. Now we have great challenges in front of us as how to sustain the network, whom to approach and what kind of activities should be carried out which will contribute to social welfare activities of the country. In this situation, there is a need for proper coordination among us, mutual trust and viable action to deliver our services according to the present need of our nation. **Thank You**

8.4 Closing Remarks

By Dr. Bala Raju Nikku, Member, ICSW South Asia Working Group

13th July 2009

In this workshop I represented as Member, ICSW South Asia Working Group and this is a unique opportunity to learn from senior professionals like Dr. Joseph. I am also in the process of learning and hence might be seen as impatient sometimes. I apologize to all of you if I have hurt any of your feelings during this conference.

Today I am very happy for what we have achieved. Thank you everybody for being here. 13th July is a landmark in the history of ICSW. I would say this because the South Asia region is progressing and within South Asia, Nepal had made a great step forward. 13th July will be our foundation day. Every 13th July we will remember Dr. Mary Joseph because her presence has been immense strength to us and the way that we have been guided through our thinking. Even with the language barrier, she stayed with us and has taken a huge interest in the process of Nepal. I am sure that our voice will reach ICSW global office and I am certain that we will achieve what we set out to do. I am very happy to be part of this initiative.

I would like to thank all my Kadambari team, volunteer friends, participants, Sutra Centre board member for an excellent work and hope to continue this partnership, let us continue this friendship and let us cherish the trust that we built in these last two days. It may be bit easy to organize workshops but it is very difficult to take this journey further. And I am sure under able guidance of ICSW and other partners we shall make it!! Thank you.

CHAPTER IX: POST-WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES

14 July 2009

9.1 New Executive Committee Meeting

On July 14 the newly elected committee members of National Network for Social Welfare met at Kadambari Memorial College with the authority of the newly elected chair person Mrs. Samjhana Bhetwal of the Sutra Centre for Development Education and Research.

Proposed Agenda:

- Registration of National Network for Social Welfare and preparing By Laws
- To increase membership and to open affiliation of NNSW, Nepal to various organizations working in development sector.
- Fund raising activities for sustaining the Network organization.

Decisions:

- Registration process of the organization will be finished within one month.
- The founding members will contribute Rs. 500 each to complete the
- registration process.
- With the consensus of the executive members, Ms. Babuna Pakhali from Central region was selected as member who will represent category of youth organization.

9.2 Meeting with Dr. Joseph and Feed back

The meeting and feedback session was held on 14th July 2009 at Kadambari Memorial College of Science and Management, Department of Social Work.

Dr. Mary Venus Joseph had a meeting with the faculty of Kadambari Memorial College of Science and Management, department of Social Work. She also visited different departments of the college. Dr. Joseph shared her overall experience after observing the college activities. She highlighted that college has an open learning environment which can be one of the strengths of the college. It is very good that students are not restricted in attending lectures and they are given freedom to learn and explore things. But in order to give uniformity to the college activities, there is a need for some specific rules and guidelines. If this freedom is guided by some specific rules and guidelines then it might help to create a new model of social work education.

Dr. Joseph shared her expertise of Rajagiri School of Social Work. She explained about different departments and the activities carried out by Rajagiri School of Social Work. According to her, field work and rural camps are two of the strengths of Rajagiri. One faculty supervises five to ten students in their field work. Every week they have a student forum. Students are very active. They are always involved in activities like street theatre; students often go to different locations and present street plays which are part of the course 'Development Communication'. Students have formed an association and union. Students from the union can attend any class beyond their field of study. Usually semester starts in September. The semester is started with prayer. At the semester's end Rajagiri has a session called "Surgery" where students give feedback to any faculty. Students are also involved in extracurricular activities like yoga. Students learn yoga at first and later they instruct other students.

Usually rural camp is organized with months of pre-hand preparation. A camp coordinator is selected who coordinates the overall activities of the camp. Beginner students are taken to the rural camp and visit panchayat. Rajagiri college usually works directly with panchayat. Social sensitization orientation is given to students before going to camp where students are given information about the highlighted issues and the locality they are visiting. There is camp review committee which is responsible for daily reporting of camp activities.

Dr. Bala Raju Nikku Head, Department of social work, Kadambari college of Science and Management expressed his gratitude to Dr. Joseph for sharing her expertise which will be helpful to Kadambari College in furthering its mission and development process.

9.3 Meeting with Mr. Hassan Shifau, Director, SAARC at the SAARC Secretariat, KATHMANDU

The team was successful in securing an appointment with the SAARC representative and visited the office at 3pm on 14th July 2009. The discussion with Mr. Shifau was very useful as the main agenda of 'how to work with SAARC became clear. Mr. Shifu in his personal capacity appreciated the ICSW south Asia working group efforts to strengthen the civil society organizations under the aegis of ICSW. He suggested that once the network formation is over in all the south Asian countries may be a federation of the SA could apply for the recognition and consultative status with the SAARC. He also gave examples of south Asia level medical associations and media associations etc. Dr. Joseph thanked him for his time and valuable suggestions.



9.4 Participation in the Book Launch

The team also had an opportunity to participate in a Programme on launching of Book **“Economic Democracy through Pro Poor Growth”** edited by **Dr. P. Wignaraja (Sage Publications, India)**. The function was organized by SAPPROS- Nepal (Support Activities for Poor Producer of Nepal) and Poverty Alleviation Fund, Nepal. In the same meeting we had the opportunity to brief about ICSW south Asia work to his Excellency DR. SHEEL KANT SHARMA, SECRETARY GENERAL of SAARC. Over all it was a fruitful day !

9.5 Farewell Dinner and Discussion

The Farewell dinner and discussion was held on Lazimpat, Kathmandu which was organized by Kadambari Memorial College of Science and Management and SUTRA Centre in the honor of Dr. Mary Joseph the chair of the ICSW south Asia working group..

Dr. Mary Venus Joseph congratulated the newly elected committee members. She further suggested that the posts of President and General Secretary are the most vital posts of



the network organization. They have the larger responsibility to fulfill and have to play active roles in sustaining the newly formed National Network.

Dr. Bala Raju Nikku and team members gave special thanks to Dr. Mary Venus Joseph for contributing her valuable time and making the national consultation workshop a success. The insights provided by her will be the guiding pathway for the future endeavor of the newly formed national network in Nepal.

July 12, 2009: SUNDAY (DAY 1)				
Session	Title	Method	Time	Resource person/ person in charge.
	Breakfast		7:00-8:00 am	
	Registration		8:00-10:00 am	Prawachan KC
Inaugural Session				
I	Welcome speech		8:15-8:25 am	Prof. M. N. Mishra

	Inauguration by Dr. Mary Venus Joseph (Chairperson ICSW, South Asia)		8:10- 8:30 am	Dr. Mary Venus Joseph
	Speech from Guest of Honour		8:30-8:50 am	Dr. Sundar Mani Dixit
	Introductory Remarks		8:50-9:00 am	C.D. Bhatta
	History of ICSW, introduction and objectives of Nepal Consultation meeting.		9:00-9:20 am	Dr. Bala Raju Nikku
HIGH TEA: - 9:20-10:00 am				
Technical Sessions				
II	Civil Society, Participatory Democracy and Transition in Nepal	Presentation	10:00-11:30 am	C.D. Bhatta
	Feedback from participants		11:30-12:00	Participants
LUNCH:- 12:00-1:00 pm				
III	How to make most out of Nepal's Democratic Transition?	Interaction	1:00-1:30 pm	Chairperson: Rohini Pd. Devkota Speaker: Bala Raju Nikku
IV	Sharing from Participants about thematic activities carried out by their respective Organizations	Group work	1.30-5.30 pm	Facilitator: Swagat Raj Pandey

Annexure A : Program Schedule

July 12, 2009: (Session-IV, contd...): Parallel Thematic Sessions	
Role of Civil Society and Governance	Facilitator: Dil Kumar Thakuri Volunteer: Prakat Bikram Thapa
Migration and Livelihoods	Facilitator: Hom Gartaula Volunteer: Alisha Shrestha

Social Inclusion and ethnicity	Facilitator: Swagat Raj Pandey Volunteer: Arun Lama
Climate change and food security	Facilitator: Rohini Pd Devkota Volunteer: Rashmila Bhattra
State Restructuring	Facilitator: Gopal Khadka Volunteer: Subesh Panta
TEA BREAK:- 3:30- 3:45 pm	
Group presentations:- 3:45- 5:00 pm	Participants
Summarizing the day:- 5:00- 5:30 pm	Shubha Kayastha

July 13, 2009: MONDAY (DAY 2)				
Session	Title	Method	Time	Resource person/ person in charge.
	Breakfast		7:00- 8:00 am	
	RECAP	Presentations	8:00-8:30 am	By student volunteers from each thematic group
V	Road to Network		8:30- 9:00 am	Swagat Raj Pandey
VI	Concept of Networking, objectives, priorities		9:00-9:30 am	Shristee Lamichhane
VII	Drafting Constitution		9:30-10:30 am	Facilitator: Hari Prasad Silwal and Dr. Bala Raju Nikku
TEA BREAK:- 10.30-11.00 am				
VIII	Regional issues/ priorities by groups and presentation		11:00-12:00 noon	Facilitators: Hari Prasad Silwal and Gopal Khadka
LUNCH:- 12:00-1:00 pm				
IX	Executive committee formation		1:00-2:00 pm	Facilitator: Hom Gartaula
X	Conclusion and Road Ahead		2:00-2:30 pm	Dr. Mary Joseph
XI	Vote of Thanks		2:30-2:45 pm	Gopal Khadka
HIGH TEA: - 2:45-3:00 pm				
XII	Executive body and ICSW working groups meeting		3:00-3:30 pm	

ANNEX B : LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Region	Name	District	Contact number	Organisation

Eastern	Bijay kumar karn	Siraha	9842824071	Kamala mahar
Eastern	Giriraj Ghimire	Terhathum	9841465913	Srijana samgam
Eastern	Nirmala Acharya	Jhapa	9842628793	Jagaruk women group
Eastern	Parjuna Chaujan (sherpa)	Bhojpur	9841166674	Nepal Sherpa association
Western	Sharmila Rai	Udaipur		
western	Durga Adhikari	Gorkha	9846042447	Nepal Alsas
western	YamakalaPandey	Palpa	075691115	Backwardness Eradication Society (BES)
western	Amrit Thapa	Kaski	9846086485	FRPP, Nepal
Central	Madan Sunar(Melina)	Lalitpur	9849026253	Parichaya Samaj
Central	Anita Tamang	Bhaktapur	9841369167	Friendship Nepal, CWISH
Central	Bishwas Lama	karve	9841726240	Kunshaling Dev Society
Central	Kumar Thapa	Sarlahi	9849037555	Rajat Youth Club
Central	Prakash Poudel	Dhading	9841747806	Motivator Society
Central	Gaj bahadur Gurung	Kathmandu	9841747354	Kadambari College and NFWLHA

Central	Kamala Singh	kathmandu	9841812878	PEN kathmandu
Central	Bidhya Lohani	Nuwakot	9841837169	Barpipal Saving and Credit cooperative
Central	Samjhana Bhetwal	Kathmandu 9841517858		Sutra Centre for Development Education and Research
Central	Babuna Pakhali	Kathmandu 9841803232		United hand for social development
Central	Padam Raj Kadel	Kathmandu 984168017		NCDS
Central	Raji Dhital	Dhading 9841483013		RIMS- Nepal
Mid - western	Amrita Timelsena	Jumla 9849156564		Youth Concern Forum
Mid - western	On prakash Lamichhane	Surkhet 9741068261		Civil Society
Mid - western	Dan bahadur Budha	Jumla 9841853006		Karnali Alliance For Development
Mid - western	Sita Basnet	Jajarkot 083-522042		Human Rights Champion Society
Mid - western	Ratna bahadur Shahi	Kalikot 9841988872		KIRDIRI
Far – western	Dal bahadur Kathayati	Bajhang 980335477		D.P.G
Far – western	Narendra Saud	Kanchanpur 9849092362		Shrijansil Shanti Samaj Nepa;
Far – western	Harka bahadur Chandra	Baitadi 9841253223		Sustainable Econmic Development Forum

**LOCAL AND GLOBAL SOCIAL WELFARE:
Role of Civil Society in Nepal**

2009

Stationary	Cultural Program	Communication	Accommodation for Volunteers
1. Bags, Gifts, Bouquet =Rs.7000 2. Paper, Xerox copy =Rs.5290 Editing	1.Video camera =Rs.2000 2. Video	1. Postal Charge =Rs.1600 2. Fax to Local Telephone	1. 2x5x1200 =Rs.12,000 (Number, Day & Rate Respectively)
Total 12,290	Total 7,000	Total 4600	Total 12,000
Local Meetings	Printing	Local & International Travel	Remuneration
1. Tea and Lunch =Rs.2266 2. Guest& committee member refreshment at Bhumi Restaurant 15 x 500 =Rs.10235 (NO. & Rate respectively)	1. Flex Printing =Rs.1500 2. Certificate Printing =Rs.7850 3. Handout Photocopy =Rs.8990	1.Chief guest Local Travel =Rs.3395 2. Local travel for invited participants =Rs.4500 3. Travel cost paid to participants came from five dev. Regions =Rs.27,785	Remuneration for Programme Resource person fee 2 x 4 x 2500 =Rs.20,000 (No, hours & rate respectively)
Total 12,501	Total 18,340	Total 35,680	Total 20,000
Venue Charge	Communication	Miscellaneous	Audit Fee
1. Food: 50 x 2 x 1200 =Rs.1,20,000 (No., Day & Rate respectively) 2. Chief Guest hotel charge =Rs.6,925 3. Aduturam hall charge 2 x10,000 =Rs.20000	LCD Charge 2 x 2000 =4000	1. Resource person Local Travel =Rs.2600 2. Advertisement (Fm &News paper) =Rs.6500 3. Local travel for media persons =Rs. 3500	For one Auditor = Rs. 5000
Total 14,6925	Total 4,000	Total 12,600	Total 5,000

Annexure: D

Organizing Committee:

International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW)

Dr. Mary Venus Joseph, Chairman ICSW South Asia Working Group
Shri. Shenoy, Member ICSW SA working group
Dr. Bala Raju Nikku, Member ICSW South Asia Working Group

Sutra Centre for Development Education and Research

Prof. M.N. Mishra
Dr. Bala Raju Nikku, Executive Director

Department of Social Work, Kadambari Memorial College of Science and Management

Gopal Khadka (Vice-Principal)
Dil Kumar Thakuri (Head of Academics)
Rohini Devekota (Research Coordinator)
Sugat Raj Pandey (Social Work Educator, Field Work Coordinator)
Hom Gartaula (Ph.D fellow, Wageningen University and visiting faculty Kadambari college)
Hari Silwal (Coordinator Media and Publication)
Shiva Raj Bista (Office Manager)
Prawchan K.C (Academic Associate, Field Work Supervisor)
Shubha Kayastha (Academic Associate, Training Department)

Volunteer Committee:

Arun Lama, III year, Nepal College of Development Studies
Alisha Shrestha, III year, Nepal College of Development Studies
Subesh Panta, III year, Nepal College of Development Studies
Subash Shrestha, III year, Nepal College of Development Studies
Prakat Bikaram Thapa, III year, Nepal College of Development Studies
Rashmila Bhattarai, III year, Nepal College of Development Studies

Media Representatives:

Janardhan Baral, *Chalchal Weekly*
Shiva Regmi, *Metro F.M*
Yasodha Adhikari, *Mulyankan Publication House*
Surya Pd. Pandey, *Annapurna Post Daily*
Bharat Sharma, *Rajdhani Daily*



REPORT PREPARED BY:

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Mrs. Samjhana Bhetwal, coordinator (training department)

Ms. Shubha Kayastha, academic associate (training department)

Mr. Gopal Khadka, chair, local organizing committee

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK,

KADAMBARI MEMORIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT

Reviewed by:

Dr. Bala Raju Nikku, Member ICSW SA Working Group

Dr. Mary Venus Joseph, Chair, ICSW, SA Working Group