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SHARE AND CARE NEPAL

1993-2018

Celebrating a Quarter Century of Service for Humanity

SHARE AND CARE NEPAL
Profile and History

JOY *of the*
Journey...

SHARE AND CARE NEPAL

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"Making a difference in the lives of the poor and needy"

The journey still continues...

Developed and initiated internship program for national and internationals. The goal of the internship is to provide interns with work experience in a professional setting aimed to expand their academic, professional and personal learning. To run and manage the program smoothly an Internship Program Manual was developed and a staff has been assigned to oversee the management of the program.

Over the years SCN has produced 15 documentaries relating to its projects with the purpose of documentation and sharing of learning. The documentaries are based on HARP, anti human trafficking, women empowerment, project events, and project activity's impact. The documentaries are up-loaded for public views.

In order to move ahead SCN has developed the strategy plan 2019 – 2023 - The Years of Opportunities and Hope. The strategy plan has been developed based on the learning of the past quarter of a century. The proactive role that SCN played to cope with the situation created by the major earthquake of April 25, 2015. The need for reviewing and modifying the program implementation modality, addressing to the changed community priority needs, mobilisation of community groups, assisting families in the process of rehabilitation, and reviving the socio-economy. As a way of looking towards the future the strategy plan has been based to cope with the transition of country i.e. central administration to federal state's local governance. In anticipating the transition, the plan has envision the need for developing the capacity of the communities, duty bearers and also a need to bring about changes in the implementation modality of SCN i.e. activity based to result based. In order to make the strategic planning process dynamic, proactive, transparent and implementable participation of all concerned stakeholders have been solicited in various forms through direction and indirect interaction and sharing where inputs, clarifications, feedbacks, concerns and areas of interest were sorted and incorporated. The strategic plan itself would come into effect from the beginning of the year 2019.

The scripture verse which inspired one person had taken deep root in the hearts and mind of many others and stimulated the beginnings of a movement which grew gradually to reach out to many with the message of hope and have brought positive changes in the lives of the communities. SCN under the leadership of Ramesh, the guidance of the Executive Board, generous support of the funding partners, and the service of the dedicated staff continues to develop, grow and transform.

Preface

The Share and Care Nepal (SCN) profile and history has been developed at the crucial junction with the objectives to: document the achievements made by the organisation in the past 25 years (a quarter of a century service to humanity); share the historic events and moments; reflect and draw out the learning; recall the memories and celebrate the success together; and serve as a learning and reference document for future SCN members and associates.

This document has been prepared at the time when SCN is organising its 22nd Annual General Assembly (AGM) for the members to go through it and reflect the years that have gone by, the achievements made, the lessons learned and provide the direction for the future as SCN begins to implement its new strategic plan The Years of Hopes and Opportunities 2019 – 2023.
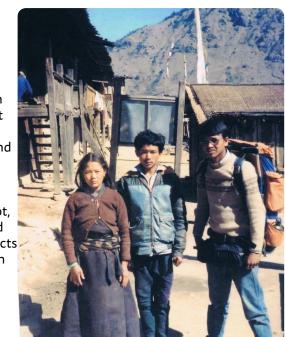
This profile and history has been prepared through a rigorous process of reviewing the documents, team discussion, self-reflection and recalling the past events.

This document tries to bring out the major historic moments and stages that SCN has gone through, significant achievement, high and low times, approaches and models introduced, and the areas of activities in terms of geography and themes. The documentation is made in line with SCN five year strategic planning cycle but does not limit to the timing as the projects time overlaps the strategic years.

The SCN team hopes that this document would be helpful to the readers to learn and understand SCN more in relating to its service that it has rendered to humanity in its 25 years of service.

The Beginning of the Movement (1994-1998)

The Scripture verse "Love your neighbour, as you love yourself" and health slogan "Prevention is better than cure" inspired Ramesh Khadka, a young visionary, to start a movement, Ramesh in the early 1993, started carrying medicine and other equipment in a backpack, and went visiting communities in Godavari of Lalitpur, Balkot of Bhaktapur, Ranipauwa of Nuwakot, Sabru Besi of Rasua, Pharping and Nanglebhare of Kathmandu districts on foot to provide basic oral health care services. His experiences in interacting with dental patients from the rural areas, instilled in

him a burning desire to reach out and help rural communities where health care services were inaccessible. The passion to take the movement forward established Share and Care in 1993 with the commitment to reach out to all in need. Share and Care name was chosen with the understanding "to share what we have and care how we can".

The "one man's backpack free mobile clinic" during those early ventures were focused on oral health care including extraction, dental treatment, health education and brushing technique. People suffering from oral cancer, advanced dental abscesses and gum diseases were the main service seekers. Most of those cases could easily have been avoided by maintaining basic oral hygiene and preventive care. The experiences made a deep impression in the heart of Ramesh and convinced him to act for the prevention of diseases and early health intervention for a healthy life of the rural communities.

The work began in a small way, visiting the villages, conducting dental camps, organising awareness programs and interacting with people.

A plate of beaten rice (Cheura)
For the service rendered people expressed their gratitude in different ways, some offered food and others offered their home to rest. In one instance, an elderly woman who received treatment for a dental problem became so delighted and overwhelmed that in her desire to pay Ramesh for the service she invited him fervently to her home. Her one room mud house was dark and mouldy but she was full of excitement at the arrival of her special guest. She ran all around and reached for the highest wooden shelf in the house where she had stored her most valued item. Slowly she reached out to bring out an old worn out plastic packet, she unpacked it with care and proceeded to find a plate and poured out the beaten rice. The little precious beaten rice had been kept for her son, who was away from home and as a special treatment on his return. Ramesh reminded her of her son and she wanted to share the beaten rice with him. The treat and eagerness to share touched Ramesh's heart and made his conviction to serve even stronger.

the institutionalisation process. As an outcome the NGOs were registered with the District Administration Office (DAO) Kathmandu and have taken full responsibility of owning and managing the organisations. SCN has made an exit from the project area with no direct involvement but continued to provide encouragement and motivational support. Both the NGOs are fully functional and have been expanding their services and reaching out to the communities.

Project implementation through expansion & extension

As a practise SCN while designing its projects it used to name it based on the activities (action based/ oriented), they use to be long so abbreviation were used i.e. ABCD, ABCD-E, CBHDP, WDC, e-WDC and AWEP. SCN as a learning organisation that continues to learn, grow and respond to the change in the country context made a leaping decision to name the new projects linking up its impact and values to make it (result based/oriented) and keep it short i.e. Hope, Dignity, Harmony.

Humanitarian Assistance and Rehabilitation Program (HARP) a program to provide rapid response, coping with transition and building back livelihood for the families affected by earthquake. This humanitarian assistance program was conducted in three phase HARP I, HARP II and HARP III. HARP I, soon after the 7.8 magnitude's earthquake hit Nepal in the year 2015, SCN initiated to response victim's need by distributing them with food/non-food items and rapid response. HARP II, later to protect people with monsoon SCN again supported victim with CGI sheet and wire in Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Sindhupalchowk, Kavre, Rasuwa and Nuwakot district. When the things got better and people got back to their business, SCN mediated livelihood initiation to help people with income, winterization to protect poor and weak in chilled winter, and help hygiene with toilet support in five VDCs of Nuwakot district. To continue support victim and restore their economical loss, HARP Phase III project was developed with the focus on building back livelihood of vulnerable families who had lost their limited assets and had no proper options to recover it on their own.

Developed three projects namely – Hope, Harmony and Dignity, with the goal of bringing about community transformation with broad objectives to: a) Increase socio-economic status through improved agriculture practices, livestock and micro-enterprises; b) Create access to resources and decision making process through mobilisation of SHGs; c) Promote youths to minimize Trafficking, Exploitation and Slavery (TES) and gender based discrimination; d) Strengthen the capacity of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) for Institutionalisation. The programs were initiated in 1 VDC of Makwanpur, 2 VDCs of Nuwakot and 3 VDCs of Makwanpur respectively.

The Years of Hope and Joy (2014-2018)

Partnership with local and international organisation

SCN hosted Development, Education and Experience Program (DEEP) workshop, DEEP Nepal was a program developed to help the participants learn the culture and context of Nepal that has deep social and cultural rooted, how local NGOs have been struggling to make a difference in the life of the vulnerable people. The program in addition gave participants the opportunity to be part of the community to directly interact and hear people's stories as told by themselves, learn the process of community transformation that they have been through, be part of community transformation process, experience the rich culture, and grace the beauty of nature.

In 2015 organised exposure and learning to 6 members of Sindh Shaikh Welfare Association Karachi (SSEWA PAK) of Pakistan. The program was designed for 7 days, which included field visit to the project site in e-WDC, Makwanpur.

In the same year organised an experiential learning for CEDAR fund's 10 theological students, Tearfund New Zealand's Major Donors participants, and members of Arunachhal Pradesh community groups of India. SCN provided the participants the opportunities to interact and discuss approaches and practises with community practitioners and also directly interact with community members in the field.

In 2017 managed and hosted South Asia Learning and Training (SALT) workshop for the partner organisations of Tear Australia working in South Asia.

Established partnership with Future Generation University (FGU) for sharing of learning, exchange of program, serving as a satellite centre in Nepal, and giving accreditation to the CDM course. The two institutions entered into a formal partnership on October 28, 2017 by signing a memorandum of partnership where the major purposes, broad outline of potential roles, specific areas of where partnership activities may be involve, mutual branding, capacity building, action and research, and fiscal shared were worked out.

Institutional development

Working towards sustainability is an integral part of SCN's project process. In order to sustain the work of the two community based NGOs: the Women Empowered Society for Development (WESD) and A School for Community (ASC) activities were formulated and initiated to develop their capacities and take them through

Envisioning and Formation of an NGO

The experiences, gratitude of the community members and the convection gave momentum to forming an organisation that would reach out to the remote communities to provide basic health care services. Ramesh shared his feeling with friends, church leaders and relatives and sort their advice. As a first step a meeting space was provided by Dr. Kaarlo Suomela, Head of the Dental Department at Patan Hospital, which gave way for the formation of an NGO.

On January 15th, 1994, an NGO was registered with the District Administrative Office (DAO), Laltpur under the name Share and Care in Medico, Nepal (SCM/N), as the first faith-based Christian NGO in Nepal, to respond to the health care needs of vulnerable communities in the country.

The Pharping Clinic

After the registration of the NGO, Ramesh resigned from his job at Patan Hospital with the determination to manage SCM/N through which he would be able to contribute his full-time to the needy communities.

Meanwhile the United Mission to Nepal (UMN) had established a clinic in Pharping in the year 1966 which provided basic health care services. Sick people from Kathmandu, Makwanpur and Lalitpur districts visited the clinic which was managed by a missionary nurse. Over a period of more than 25 years, the services provided by the clinic reached out to many. At this infant stage, Share and Care in Medico, Nepal (SCM/N) on the invitation of the UMN took over the management of the Pharping clinic on June 22, 1994. Basic health care services, health education and mobile clinics were provided by the Pharping clinic.

Participation in CRHP, Jamkhed, India

In September 1994, Ramesh took the opportunity to participate in a training program at the CRHP, Jamkhed of India. The three-month program included visits to the existing projects, interaction with the village health workers, and observe the functioning of a model primary health care and development project which

became known all over the world. Ramesh was deeply impressed with the confidence and knowledge of the village health workers at CRHP, Jamkhed. During the training he was also inspired by the Late Dr. Raj Arole and Late Dr. Mabelle Arole, so he started visualizing how a similar process could be initiated with the communities at Pharping.

Switched project implementation approach from "charity & welfare" to "change and development"

The CRHP, Jamkhed training brough transformation in Ramesh's ideas of providing charitable services and welfare work and he began exploring the concepts of partnering with the community for sustainable development. He was convinced that the charity-based clinic at Pharping should be transformed into a community based health and development centre. As part of the training, he developed an action plan for starting a community based health and development program in Pharping. Bursting with enthusiasm and new ideas, Ramesh returned to Nepal in December 1995 to share the action plan with the Executive Board Members of SCM/N.

However the shift from the welfare approach to community based approach was difficult to be accepted and implement and it took more than a year for the Executive Board Members to be convinced. But Ramesh worked patiently and in the end the working approach was switched from 'charity and welfare' to 'community based development'. From then on, SCN has been involved in reaching out to the vulnerable communities empowering and transforming their lives.

Early Struggles
Ramesh's idea to change the working approach received mixed reactions from within and outside the organisation. It was difficult to convince the Executive Board Members and funding partners about the effectiveness of the community based development approach. The communities in Pharping were accustomed to being the beneficiaries of services rendered by the project. They were reluctant to participate in the process of development in which they were to become 'key agents of change' in their communities.

activities and correlated with values and principles. The groups are organized in various forms and network to support group's initiation, access to resource and institutionalization.

In 2012, an Action Based Community Development (ABCD) was designed and launched in 5 VDCs of Nuwakot district with the overall goal to facilitate a process of change in order to improve the quality of life. Using the learning from the project and the request from other VDCs in 2013, an additional Action Based Community Development through Empowerment (ABCD-E) project was designed and launched in 3 VDCs (Samundradevi, Sunakhani and Thanapati) of the district to facilitate a process of change in order to improve the quality of life.

In 2012, an Advocacy and Women Empowerment Project (AWEP) was launched 2 VDCs (Kalikatar and Bharta) of Makwanpur to facilitate and advocate a process of change in order to improve the quality of life of women.

In 2013, an empowerment of Women in Difficult Circumstances (e-WDC) project was launched in 4 VDCs: Aambhanjyang, Makwanpurgadhi, Harnamaadi, and Sukaura of Makwanpur district to improve social, economical well being of women and protect them from human trafficking and its consequences.

In the same year, a Human Liberty Project (HLP) was launched in 3 VDCs of Makwanpur distirct i.e. Handikhola, Sarikhet and Rakshirang to improve social, economical well being and protection of women and children from trafficking and its consequences.

Similarly in the same year, Computer Laboratory Initiatives was launched in partnership with Microsoft at Saraswati Higher Secondary School at Bhotechaur of Sindhupalchowk district.

Provided ample opportunity for personal and professional growth of members

2013 Self Help Group (SHG) workshop was managed and hosted for the partner organisations of Tear Australia.

SCN has served as a platform for learning and sharing experience to development practitioners. Most of the staffs have started as On-the-Job Trainee (OJT) and trainees, they have enhanced their capacity and become Program Coordinator and team leaders. The development of inline leadership was the utmost priority of organization, which provide a staff an opportunity for their professional and personal growth.

The Years of Attainment of Dreams (2009-2013)

Dream of Jamkhed model realization through Community Development Management Course launched

It was a dream of Ramesh through SCN to develop and launch a program to develop the capacity of the local community development practitioners with features from CRHP, Jamkhed model, using the learning experience from its projects and promote the models that it had developed from the activities. In 2013, a Community Development and Management (CDM) program was designed and launched with 25 community development practitioners from 18 districts across the country. Since the launch of the program SCN has been running the course each year with an average of 20 participants on each course.

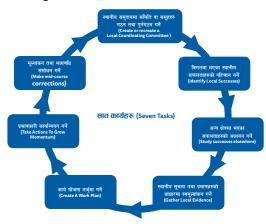### Developed an environment for professional learning & sharing

SCN believes and promotes the learning and development culture, to enhance the knowledge and skills of staffs and other organization members. SCN has designed and organized regular in-house training, and learning sharing programs. Regular short-term, tailor made packages, have also been designed and offered to other NGOs and CBOs. These learning and development activities are organised in the Transformation Centre (TC) at Badegaon, to make optimum use of the available resources. As a way to sustain the centre and share the available resources the premises are rented to other organization for events.

Developed and applied a model for community empowerment through SHG mobilization

A model on self help group mobilization for community empowerment has been developed. These modules included steps beginning from formation of groups to evaluation of group activities in 7 progressive steps. The entire steps are defined with sequence of

In one of the first community participation event organized by SCM/N, community representatives who were invited did not turn up the meeting. Later on, one or two of the members started to come and participate out of curiosity. Over a period of time, the community members started taking more and more interest and enjoyed the idea of participating in the meetings and sharing their views and ideas. Gradually the situation changed, community members started taking interest and began to enquire about the date of the next meeting and expressed their participation which becoming part of the process of community development. The 'beneficiaries/ receivers' had started to see themselves as 'key players/project partners'.

The Move on Ministry of Singapore which was providing financial support to the Pharping clinic had reservations about supporting the project with the new approach. This left SCM/N without support to run the project. In this difficult situation, Late Dr. Dick Harding of (CDHP/UMN) came forward to help SCM/N to make contact with International Health Ministries of the Presbyterian Church, USA and Late Dr. Mabelle Arole of CRHP, Jamkhed, offered financial support and advice.

The First Project

In 1995, through Late Dr. Dick Harding's contact SCM/N developed partnership with International Health Ministries of Presbyterian Church USA which supported the Pharping CBHD project. As a way of giving momentum to the project two experienced village health workers (VHW) and one Multipurpose worker from CRHP, Jamkhed came over to Pharping to share their experiences and sensitize the women of the project area on the role of community in development. In 1996, with five field staff the community based health and development project (CBHDP) was launched in two VDCs i.e. Sheshnarayan and Dakshinkali of southern Kathmandu district. The project was based on the integrated primary health care approach.

Taking a step forward

In 1998 the project expanded to other four adjacent VDCs i.e. Chalnakhel, Talku Dudechaur, Chhaimallai and Setidevi. More staff joined SCM/N to support and manage the project.

The Years of Growth & Expansion (1999-2003)

Using the learning from the Pharping CBHD project in 2001 the three year project cycle was reviewed and a six-year integrated community based health and development project was design and launched in two neighbouring VDC's of Lalitpur district i.e. Dukuchhap and Chhampi.

In 2002 another integrated CBHDP was also designed and launched in two new VDC's in North Eastern part of Kathmandu district i.e. Nanglebhare and Lapsiphedi.

Pharping a learning centre for other communities for community transformation

Over the period, the Pharping clinic which grew into a primary health care centre has now been transformed to "A School for Community (ASC)" which provides learning opportunities for women and youth through non-traditional ways. It offers a degree course recognized by the Tribhuvan University (TU) and also has a community resource centre, community library and computer literacy program.

The movement "A school for community" which is a common platform to learn and share with everyone regardless of age, race, qualification and experiences have been started. As a way to institutionalise the process, a community based NGO was formed and registered with the name "A School For Community". The movement has also given birth to other institutions i.e. Bachelor level campus, Government Sub-Health Post, Open Women school, Computer Laboratory, Community Library, Community Training Centre, Literature Society, WESD and Modern Education Village.

- Above 150 local social minded people, teachers, business person, women's group and student have contributed NRs.10,000/- each to establish first Bachelor Campus in Pharping area.

- More than 1,000 national and international college students have had the opportunity to do their internship in social work at the centre.

of product based on-farm and off-farm activities. Based on the assessment, the group select members with high priority needs. Skilled-based training were organised based on the needs through technical professionals. As a way to take the process further project staffs facilitate the process in developing business plans, which were based on the training and the enterprise selected by the participants. The plans were reviewed, approved and the funds were provided through the local cooperatives to be managed under the women group and their decision. The recipient started their entrepreneurship, which were monitored by the group, technical trainer and cooperative members. The loan was paid back on maturity period and the funds were passed on to other members based on the priority of the group. The scheme was very effective and sustainable and has served as a model for extension and scaling-up.

Developed and introduced community ownership process through community participation

Recognizing the community ownership into the program, a concept note was prepared based on proposal of the project; giving detailed information on the objectives, activities, working methodology, community roles and SCN. The concept notes were shared with the community members and local line agencies through an orientation program

so as to build a common understanding on the program and its working approach in order to, reduce their expectation, bring clarity on the roles and responsibilities during the implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and bring maximum effectiveness and efficiency to the project.

Introduced of the concept on "thanks giving and community celebration event"

The thanksgiving event was designed and introduced as a final event of the project and mark the exit from the project area. In the process all the stakeholders: supporters, contributors, group members, local leaders, local government officials, other local institutions and SCN staff are gathered in a forum and a formal note of appreciation is presented for their participation. It

is a formal ceremony to indicate the exit of the project from the area. The project's major highlights: success, learning, achievements, and approaches are shared and celebrated.

Developed model for minimization of human trafficking through community empowerment

In 2008, a program in Makwanpur district was launched, Women in Difficult Circumstances (WDC), with the overall goal to improve in protection and integration of girl child from trafficking while facilitating in the process of persecution of the trafficker in Hatauda Municipality and five adjoining VDCs.

As a result comprehensive model to minimize human trafficking through community empowerment has been developed with learning from the pilot anti human trafficking projects. The model includes formation and mobilization of: women, adolescent girls and youth groups. One women group is formed in each ward and other groups are formed based on geographical needs. These groups are trained in various trafficking issues and are mobilized to sensitize and raise awareness in communities through programs and events. A wider network is formed with representatives of 2 members from each ward groups. 18 members of a network are mobilized to share and learn from each other and support their members. The network's role is to support groups by managing access to resources, coordination with social and government agencies to create an opportunities to the group members. The other role of the network is to supports the group in prosecuting and reintegrating of victims or survivors. The network also helps groups to design and manage income generation and cultural strengthening of communities.

Introduced of "motivational basket fund scheme" and production of small scale entrepreneurs at communities

A income generation program was designed that included steps of: needs and demand assessment, training, support and follow-up/monitoring of progress, which was to be implemented by the women groups with technical facilitation of the project. As a first step a technical team assess the needs and demand

- A school for community expanded its various projects in others neighbouring villages and district with the support from various national and international funding partners.

- Economic & cultural movement initiated through mobilization of women groups & networks

- The community based women NGO "Women Empowered Society for Development (WESD)" has been able to mobilize more than 4,000 women in the Pharping area for economic and cultural development. WESD so far has mobilized 145 women groups, 6 networks and 6 women cooperative with all its members being women. WESD has been able to secure project from the local VDCs and District Development Committee (DDC) Kathmandu and expand its activities to two new VDCs. WESD was awarded as a best service provider among the eight NGO in Kathmandu district.

The concept of group, network and society adopted in others projects have been able to form, develop, capacitated and institutionalize groups, network and cooperatives. The groups have mobilized for income generating, social development and economic development through saving and credit activities. The group and networks are able to get the VDCs resources for women economic and cultural development.

- Sustainability is the core feature of the institutions with close coordination among group, network and society they continue to carry out community awareness and social development activities through the mobilisation of local resources.

- They also function as link to coordinate between duty bearers and right holders at the local level.

- Working through the local women's group and women's network the activities of the projects were being coordinated with the local bodies. The group and network members were capacitated to be engaged in various local committees i.e. VDC, SHP, SMC, Forestry and Drinking water committees.

Through the engagement of its members the group are able to secure and mobilise the local development funds.

• The women groups are registered and affiliated in their own respective VDC and are actively involved in the VDC's development activities.

40 Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) were trained, equipped and mobilized to provide services in the community. This contributed to optimize vaccination coverage's and reduce child and maternity death rate. Basic health essential equipments i.e. cold chain, weighing scale and others were provided to provide quality health care in the community. The knowledge, skills and equipment were helpful in the establishment of professional identities.

In 2003, SCN celebrated its 10th Anniversary with the theme "Joy of the Journey". During which SCN reflected on its challenges and celebrated achievements together with the community members, friends and well wishers.

The process of community involvement in the project was helpful in gaining community participation, developing their knowledge, skills, attitude, and also enabling them to establish professional identities.

• Most of the women were recognized as their own identity based on their profession and involvement in their activeness and contribution in their groups like women group leader, business women, FCHVs, Network leaders etc.

• Identity of people have been changed like "Mauri Maila", Kauli Badri", etc through adopting the vegetable farming and new technology in agriculture.

Module computer literacy programs have been introduced at 7 community managed schools in Kathmandu, Sindhupalchok and Nuwakot district. Through the program students and teachers have been able to gain knowledge and skill on ICT and encourage developing their course session plan and presentations. Schools were able to produce necessary documents utilizing the resources. Seeing the usefulness of some schools have added more computers in the schools securing other resources.

The Years of Enrichment (2004-2008)
On July 12th, 2004 to respond to the community needs the wholistic development approach was adopted by SCM/N, moving away from its health focused activities. The focus shift also had the implication to the name of the organisation so a strategic decision was made to change the name from SCM/N to Share and Care Nepal (SCN), which removed the string Medico. From then on, SCN has been involved in reaching

out to the vulnerable communities in Nepal through engaging and empowering them and helping them in bringing transformation in their lives through various program and activities.

Initiated programs for higher education movement through upgrading schools & colleges

In 2006, after 13 years of tireless effort, the Pharping clinic, which grew into a primary health care centre was finally transformed into "A School for Community" which provides learning opportunities for women and youth through non traditional ways. It offers a degree course recognized by the country's oldest university i.e. the Tribhuvan University (TU) and also has a community resource centre, community library and computer literacy program.

While walking in the project communities of north eastern part Kathmandu district, adjacent area of Sindhupalchowk and Nuwakot, SCN team noticed that most students had to walk 2 to 4 hours on-way to attend classes for higher secondary and above. The other few who could afford had taken rooms in the city for continuing their higher education. Most girls and daughter-in-laws had discontinued their education because they could not walk or afford to rent rooms. SCN in coordination with the communities initiated the process of upgrading the schools: lower secondary to secondary, secondary to higher secondary and higher secondary to Bachelor Campus. Presently there are 2 Bachelor campses, 4 higher secondary, and 2 lower secondary schools in the Kathmandu, Sindhupalchowk and Nuwakot districts. Due to higher education facilities in their own communities following impacts have been observed: the up-grading of the schools has provided opportunity for easy enrolment to higher education, more jobs for local professional, and more time in the family economic activities.