



SWISS ASSOCIATION FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
साटा स्विस प्राविधिक सहायता संघ

SWISS TECHNICAL COOPERATION / SWISS TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS PROGRAM

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Schweizerisches
Entwicklungshelferprogramm
E.P.D.

3003 Bern

t.311 Nepal 500 BI/vs

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"Leitlinien für den Einsatz von Schweizer Entwicklungshelfern"

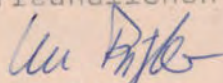
Sehr geehrte Herren,

In der Beilage finden Sie ein Papier mit einigen Gedanken zur Einsatzpolitik von Schweizer Entwicklungshelfern in Nepal. Diese "Leitlinien" entstanden auf Anregung oder besser auf Verlangen des Finanzministeriums (FAD). Die neuen Mitarbeiter der "Research and Follow-up Section" möchten die Grundlagen schaffen für eine viel aktivere Rolle der FAD bei der Planung von Einsätzen. Mehr als an allgemeinen Grundsätzen oder sogar Bedingungen für unsere Hilfe waren sie interessiert an konkreten Angaben über Gebiete, wo die Schweiz sinnvolle Zusammenarbeit anbieten kann und will. Gewisse potentielle Arbeitsgebiete wurden nicht in die Liste aufgenommen, weil dies der SATA-Politik widersprochen hätte (z.B. Käserei/Molkereispezialisten) oder weil eine schweizerische Hilfe aus politischen oder anderen Gründen nicht realistisch ist (z.B. für grosse Wasserkraftwerke).

Das relativ ausführliche Eingehen auf Ziele und Strategien im 5. Fünfjahresplan innerhalb solcher Leitlinien bedarf vielleicht einer Erklärung: Meines Erachtens gibt es - auch bei leitenden Leuten im Finanzministerium - eine zunehmende Tendenz zur nationalen Souveränität. Dies ist verbunden mit einer ziemlichen Empfindlichkeit gegenüber jeder Art von "Einmischung von aussen". Daher schien es mir angebracht, Entwicklungsziele und -Strategien in den Worten der nepalesischen Regierung und unter Wahrung ihrer Prioritäten darzustellen und am Schluss zu sagen, dies entspräche auch unseren Vorstellungen der Entwicklung. So kann uns der Vorwurf nicht gemacht werden, wir würden Entwicklungshilfe verbinden mit (wirtschafts-)politischer Einflussnahme.

Ich bin gespannt auf eventuelle Ergänzungen, Kritiken und sonstige Echos von Bern und Zürich auf diese Leitlinien.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen


L. Bigler

c.c.: Helvetas
Sektion Asien
SLD

Dodis



Guidelines for the policy of assignments for Swiss Volunteers

1. Basically, two aspects have to be considered; The needs of Nepal and secondly; what specific contributions to these needs can Switzerland make. That means; in which field can we provide assistance, know-how specially suited to the circumstances in Nepal.
2. The policy of assignments for Swiss Volunteers is an integrated part of SATA-policy. (Swiss Association for Technical Assistance).
3. The needs of Nepal should and can be identified by HMG. This has been done in the fifth five year plan. According to this plan, the priorities for development activities are roughly as follows:
 1. Agricultural Sector
 2. Transport and Communication
 3. Social Services, in particular education (and health)

A more even regional distribution of development activities should help to improve regional integration and unity within the Kingdom of Nepal. This implies intensified efforts in the remote areas of Nepal.

As the probably most urgent problems, HMG has singled out the following items:

A. Scientific landuse and fuller exploitation of water resources:

National landuse survey; massive afforestation and erosion control programmes in the marginal hills; programme to double the hydro-electric generating capacity and increase irrigation facilities considerably.

B. Generation of employment especially through encouragement of labour intensive techniques and extensive rural works programmes.

C. Population control

hier helfen für Handwerk und Kleinindustrie

4. The Swiss Government is willing to take these priorities as a basis on which it is ready to provide volunteers. The practical premises for fruitful cooperation seem excellent as HMG's priorities, sectorwise and as far as particular strategies for development are concerned, correspond to the principles of Technical Cooperation of the Swiss Government.

5. One form of cooperation is the Volunteers Programme with the following characteristics:

- The main objective of this programme is to pass on the knowledge and know-how of primary necessity for the development of Nepal.
- The main contribution of the Volunteers Programme consists in placing fully trained people with vocational knowledge at the

Etwas mehr Initiative wäre gut für den Aufbau des Handwerks und der Kleinindustrie

Ich bin im Spektren aufpassen und schauen in der Schweiz. Mit dem Schweizerland und der Kommunikation haben wir viel zu tun. Die hier sind gerade die richtigen Leute für den Aufbau des Handwerks und der Kleinindustrie.

disposal of Nepalese institutions and projects. In other words the main Swiss input is trained manpower which usually works under Nepalese (or multinational) direction.

6. Within the areas mentioned by HMG as priorities we see a number of fields, where specific Swiss know-how could be of high value to contribute to the development of Nepal in a very practical way. This is especially true for the following fields due to Swiss experience under similar topographical and agricultural characteristics. This means the training of the Swiss, the knowledge they have and the techniques they use are usually adaptable to Nepalese circumstances without major alterations. As they have experience in hilly regions this could be put to good use in helping to attain a more even regional distribution of development activities.
7. Taking point 6 into consideration and the type of manpower which can easily be provided to Nepal at the moment, we can propose the fields of cooperation mentioned below. The proposed fields of cooperation are by no means comprehensive. They are tentative and subject to change according to the situation in Nepal and Switzerland as in the long run the situation on the manpower-market may change.

7.1. Scientific landuse and fuller exploitation of water-resources

7.1.1. Agronomists

Water management engineers
 Forest engineers/foresters ✓
 Civil engineers
 Ecologists

could be provided for:

Hill agriculture development projects
 Soil and water conservation programmes
 Afforestation projects
 Land use surveys
 Irrigation projects
 and any combination of such projects (integrated approach)

In all the mentioned fields, the similar topographic and partly climatic and agricultural conditions in Nepal and Switzerland are a good basis for Swiss Volunteers to work out solutions adapted to the Nepalese situation.

7.1.2. Ecologists etc. for development of National Parks

7.2. Generation of employment, especially in agriculture and allied fields:

Through development, introduction and implementation of techniques and know-how in agriculture, forestry, soil and water conservation and allied fields assistance could be

provided to projects which have - as a mayor or minor objective - to increase employment in agriculture and allied fields. Especially the following activities seem to fall into that category:

- a) Agronomists and agricultural technicians/engineers could cooperate in developing labour intensive techniques and cultivations that increase production at the same time in the hills. (e.g. in hill agricultural development projects).
- b) Foresters, forest-engineers, water-management engineers and agronomists for soil and water conservation programmes
- c) Forest-engineers and foresters for afforestation projects
- d) Water management engineers for irrigation programmes
- e) Agronomists/agricultural surveyors for land use surveys
- f) any combination of such activities in an integrated project

7.3. Education

7.3.1. Education in General

Teachers in most subjects could be provided. However we feel Switzerland could offer most in sending teachers in the line of pure science/mathematics as well as applied science (technology of various types) and methods of teaching. Because of the language difficulty we would prefer assignments in educational institutions where at least some English is understood. However other assignments are not excluded. The assignment of Dr. Heinz Riegger at the Institute of Education in Kirtipur is very satisfactory. Our experiences gained there encourages us to undertake more similar assignments.

7.3.2. Agricultural Education

*Bitte viel Hilfe geliebt von
Agricultur und geschehen*

Agricultural engineers/teachers/technicians could be provided as

- teachers and teacher advisors at agricultural campuses and highschool.

We are aware of the difficulties of a Swiss vocational agricultural teacher at a highschool in a hilly district. However most of these difficulties could be overcome by choosing highschools where a volunteer could rely on research, trials, improved seeds and technologies already available for the region. In the Integrated Hill Development Project area e.g. (Lamusanghu-Jiri) conditions would be fulfilled. There even the possibility of advice by Swiss researchers and provision of improved seed and other materials exists.

- Agronomists/surveyors at Hill Agricultural Farms, especially for the development and implementation of techniques for increased agricultural production and increased use of labour in hill agriculture.

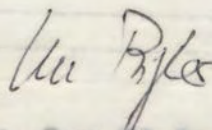
7.4. Infrastructure

7.4.1. Transport

The long experience of Swiss engineers in Suspension bridge construction in Nepal could also be used in future. Volunteers could also be provided for systematic improvement of trails. Engineers with the necessary qualifications are available in Switzerland at the moment.

- 7.4.2. Land survey: We are aware of the fact that the survey work of the Survey Department is a necessary precondition for most of the important infrastructure projects. As surveying is technically difficult in mountainous regions adequately trained technicians are scarce. Swiss survey engineers are well acquainted with surveys in hills and mountains and therefore well prepared for the conditions of work in Nepal. In this field, Swiss Volunteers have worked for the last 4 years.

Director of Swiss Volunteers in Nepal



Dr. Luc Sigler



Kathmandu, 24.2.1976 BI/ju