

Govinda Entwicklungshilfe e.V

1. Mitgliederversammlung 2009

Fokus

Projektentwicklungen



"Wenn der Reiche weniger zu essen hat, verhungert der Arme."

Zitat von Alphonse Allais (Franz. Schriftsteller) in Anlehnung an die Auswirkungen der Weltfinanzkrise auf Länder des Südens

15.05.2009



Nepal- Politische Situation

Ram Pradan Yadav neuer Präsident (Madhesi Party)



Pushpa Dahal als Premierminister abgetreten (Maoist Party)



Armeechef weiter im Amt



Chief of Nepal Army Gen. Katawal



* Management Shangrila association



* Kooperation PISDIM/ Westnepal



* Shangrila International School



* SOH/ Reintegration



* SSP



* Aktuelles vom Vorstandsteam



Management- Evaluation 2009

- zweiwöchige Evaluation aller sieben Projekte mit 16 köpfigem Evaluationsteam
- Methodik (Observation/ Interview/ Group discussion)
- Ergebnisse bis September publiziert
- Implementierung bis April nächstes Jahr

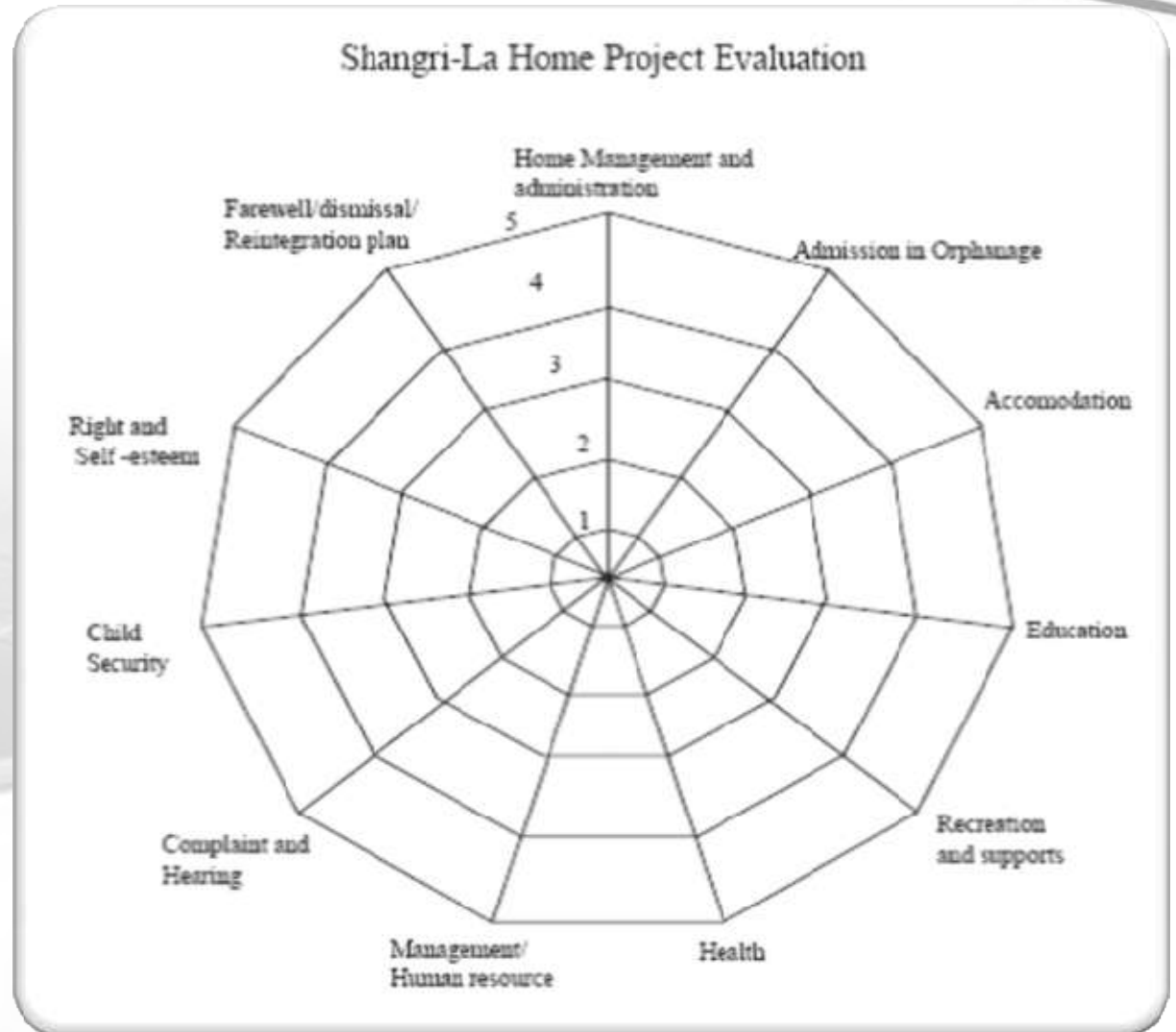
Beispiel Indikatorsetting

	Parameters and Indicators	Present Status (Qualitative)	Score
A	Mission (average score)	Exists. But very little applied.	2
B	Inputs (average score)	Conclusion: Input is of average standard	3
C	Outputs/Results (average score)	xyz	4
D	External Actors relations (average score)	xyz	3
E	External Factors (average score)		4
F	Strategy (Our Way) (average score)		3



Management- Evaluation 2009

Systematik und Präsentation der Ergebnisse im Herbst 09



Management- Evaluation 2009



1.

Management Nepal- Andere Aspekte

Partnerverein (SA):

- Neue Vereinsmitglieder bis April 2010
- Projektverantwortung neu diskutiert
- Insgesamt Partnerverein eher enttäuschend

Shangrila Trade for Aid (STFA):

- Detail Implementierungsplan anstehend
- Projektbesuche
- Samples



Management globale Einflüsse

Die Weltfinanzkrise und Länder des Südens:

- Anstieg der Inflationsrate (Nepal 7.7%)
- Anstieg der Lohn-/ Projektkosten
- Abfall der Spendeneinnahmen von NGOs und Regierungsorganisationen
- Wirtschaftswachstum in 94 von 116 Ländern des Südens eingebrochen
- Geschätze 90 Millionen Menschen werden mehr in extremer Armut leben in Ländern des Südens (derzeit leben 1.4 Milliarden Menschen in extremer Armut)



Management globale Einflüsse

Die Weltfinanzkrise und Vorbereitungen bei Govinda:

- **Spendenanalysen** zeigen bislang noch keine Einbrüche wie bei Partnervereinen (bis zu 30%)
- Gründung einer **Task Force Fundraising** mit 3 Mitgliedern und Einstellung von Frau Koch im fundraisingbereich (gegen Aufwandsentschädigung)
- Entwicklung eines **Risk Management Planes** in Nepal



Management- Risk Management Plan 2009

Long time ago...

*Shangri-La
Managers
at work*



*Hazards &
Risks*



Management- Risk Management Plan 2009

- Risk Management Plan of Shangrila association under the scenario of **30% fund deduction** and no other INGOs who compensate it



Management- Risk Management Plan 2009

Suggested minimum content of the Risk Management Plan:

1. Background

2. Strategical decisions (project wise)

- Process oriented deductions or realistic income generations
- Structural oriented deductions or realistic income generations
- Result oriented deductions or realistic income generations

3. Influence on organization, staff and target groups

4. Timeplan



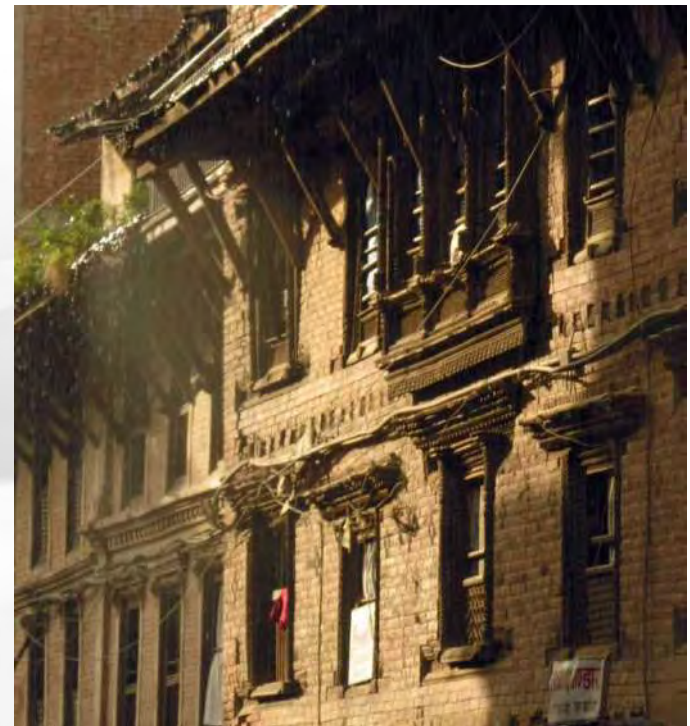
Management- Risk Management Plan 2009

- Process

A common development of Management and Supervisors in Workshops with clear division of writing works

- Timepoint of submission

30th July 2009



Management - Risk Management Plan 2009

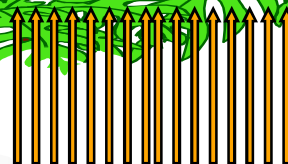
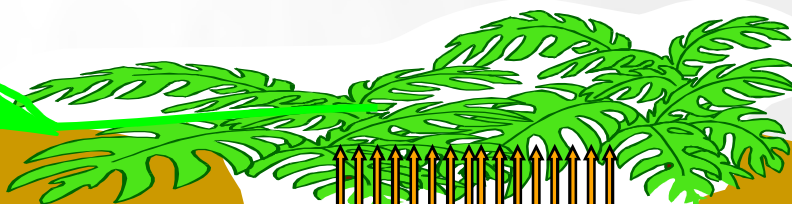
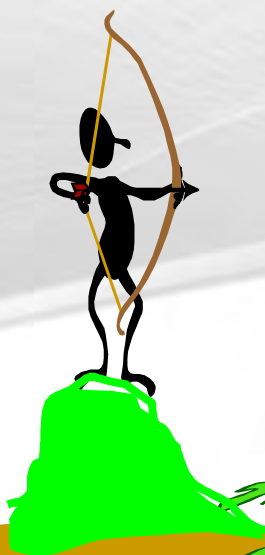
Today...

*Hazards
& Risks*

*Shangri-La
Managers
still at
work*

*Emergency
Response*

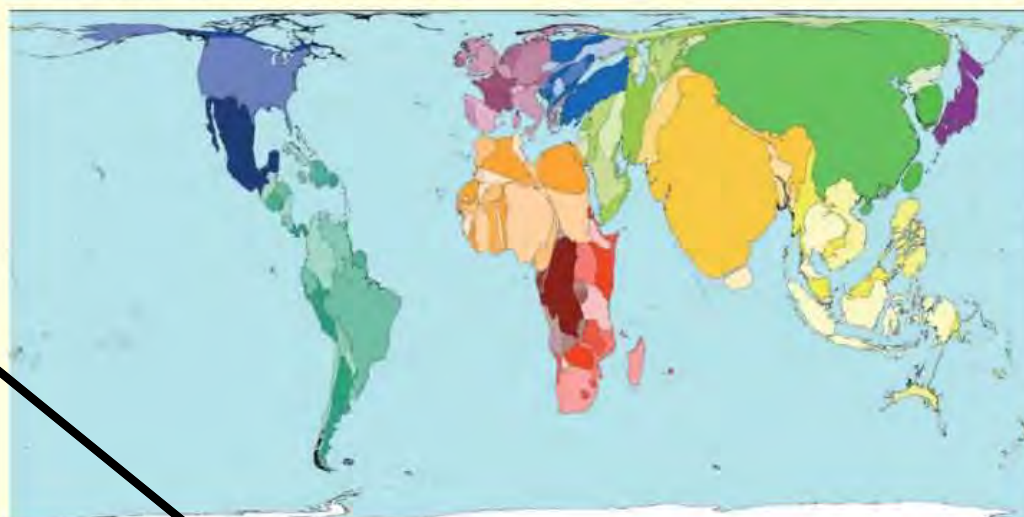
*Safety
Barriers*



Management globale Tendenzen in Kürze-

Births Attended

The University of Sheffield M The Levenshime Trust
Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



Worldwide 62% of births are attended by skilled health personnel. This ranges from 6% in Ethiopia, to practically 100% birth attendance in Japan.

The total number of births attended, shown on the map, depends partly on how many women there are and how many babies they have.

In the graph below, the 'percentage attended' indicates the proportion of total births attended in each region. For instance, if you were recently born in Cambodia, there is twice the chance your birth would have been attended than if you were born in Chad.

This map shows the worldwide distribution of all attended births.

Nepal

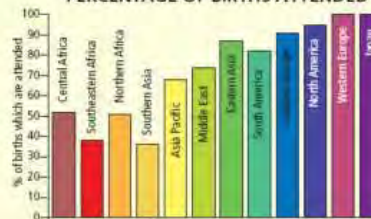


Land area
 Technical notes
 • Data sources: World Health Organisation, 2005 & United Nations Development Programme, 2004. Birth data is from 2000.
 • 'Skilled health personnel' are midwives, doctors and nurses trained to manage normal pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period. This does not include 'traditional birth attendants' (WHO, 2004).
 • See website for further information.

20 LOWEST RATES OF BIRTH ATTENDANCE					
Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Ethiopia	6	10	Timor-Leste	24
2	Nepal	11	10	Haiti	24
3	Bangladesh	13	13	Eritrea	25
4	Afghanistan	14	14	Burundi	25
5	Chad	16	15	Rwanda	31
5	Niger	16	16	Cambodia	32
7	Lao People's Dem Republic	19	17	Somalia	34
8	Pakistan	20	18	Burkina Faso	35
9	Yemen	22	19	Guinea-Bissau	35
10	Bhutan	24	19	Guinea	35

births attended as a % of all births

PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS ATTENDED



“...how many of us realize that, in much of the world, the act of giving life to a child is still the biggest killer of women of child-bearing age?”

Liya Kibede, 2005

www.worldmapper.org © Copyright 2006 SASI Group (University of Sheffield) and Mark Newman (University of Michigan)

Map 004



Management globale Tendenzen in Kürze-

Underweight Children



There are no territories without some underweight children living there. The percentage of underweight children can be as low as 1%, as it is in Chile and Japan.

Half of all children under the age of 5 years old that are underweight live in Southern Asia. Almost half of all children under 5 in Bangladesh, Nepal and India are underweight.

Southeastern Africa, Asia Pacific, Northern Africa and Eastern Asia are also home to relatively large numbers of underweight children. Within these regions the territories with the largest populations of underweight children are: Ethiopia, Indonesia, Nigeria and China.

Territory size shows the proportion of all underweight children in the world that live there.

Nepal



Land area
 Technical notes:
 • Data are from the United Nations Development Programme's 2004 Human Development Report.
 • *Population under five years old is assumed to be a fixed proportion of the under-15 population.
 • See website for further information.

HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Bangladesh	48	10	Lao P Dem Republic	40
2	Nepal	48	12	Pakistan	38
3	India	47	13	Nigeria	36
4	Ethiopia	47	14	Myanmar	35
5	Yemen	46	14	Papua New Guinea	35
7	Burundi	45	16	Burkina Faso	34
6	Cambodia	45	17	Mali	33
8	Eritrea	44	17	Madagascar	33
9	Timor-Leste	43	17	Viet Nam	33
10	Niger	40	20	Mauritania	32

percentage of children aged under 5 year old, who are underweight*

UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN



“Poor nutrition is implicated in more than half of all child deaths worldwide - a proportion unmatched by any infectious disease since the Black Death.”

Jean-Louis Sarbib, 2006

www.worldmapper.org © Copyright 2006 SASI Group (University of Sheffield) and Mark Newman (University of Michigan)

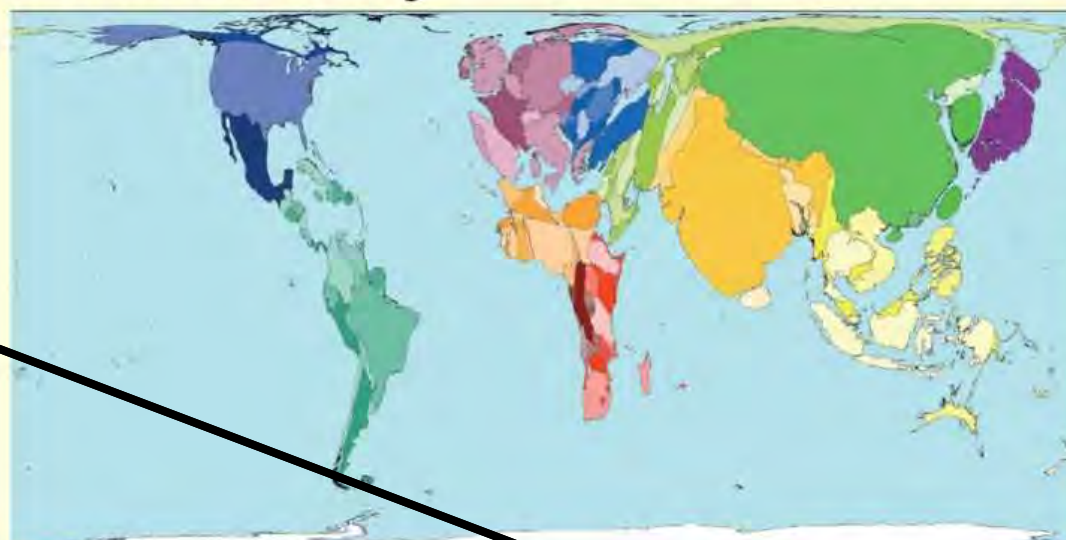
Map 182



Management globale Tendenzen in Kürze-

Adult Literacy

The University of Sheffield M The Evolutionary Trust
Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



Worldwide, 3.6 billion adults are literate; 82% of the adult population are able to read and write simple statements. Here adults include people aged 15 years and over.

The percentage of literate adults is lower than that of literate youth in every region of the world. The biggest differences are 17% in Northern Africa, 13% in Central Africa, and 11% in Southeastern Africa. The smallest difference between youth and adult literacy rates is 1% in Japan.

The largest populations of literate adults live in China, India and the United States. India has a literacy rate of 61%, the other two territories have rates of 91%.

Territory size shows the proportion of all people over 15 years old who are literate, that live there.

Nepal



Land area

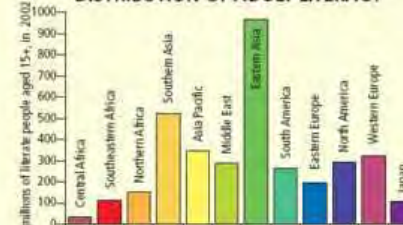
Technical notes
 • Data are from the United Nations Development Programme's 2004 Human Development Report.
 • Literacy is being able to read, write and understand a short simple statement.
 • **Children aged 15-17 are included here, the title is adults as the vast majority are aged 18 or over.
 • See website for further information.

LOWEST LEVELS OF ADULT LITERACY

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
181	Bhutan	57.6	191	Nepal	44.0
182	Comoros	56.2	192	Ethiopia	41.5
183	Egypt	55.6	192	Pakistan	41.5
184	Haiti	51.9	194	Mauritania	41.2
185	Morocco	50.7	195	Bangladesh	41.1
186	Burundi	50.4	196	Benin	39.8
187	Yemen	49.0	197	Senegal	39.3
188	Central African Republic	48.6	198	Mali	19.0
189	Mozambique	46.5	199	Niger	17.1
190	Chad	45.8	200	Burkina Faso	12.8

percentage of people aged over 15 years old who are literate

DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT LITERACY



"I am somehow less interested in the weight and convolutions of Einstein's brain than in the near certainty that people of equal talent have lived and died in cotton fields and sweatshops."

Stephen Jay Gould, 1980

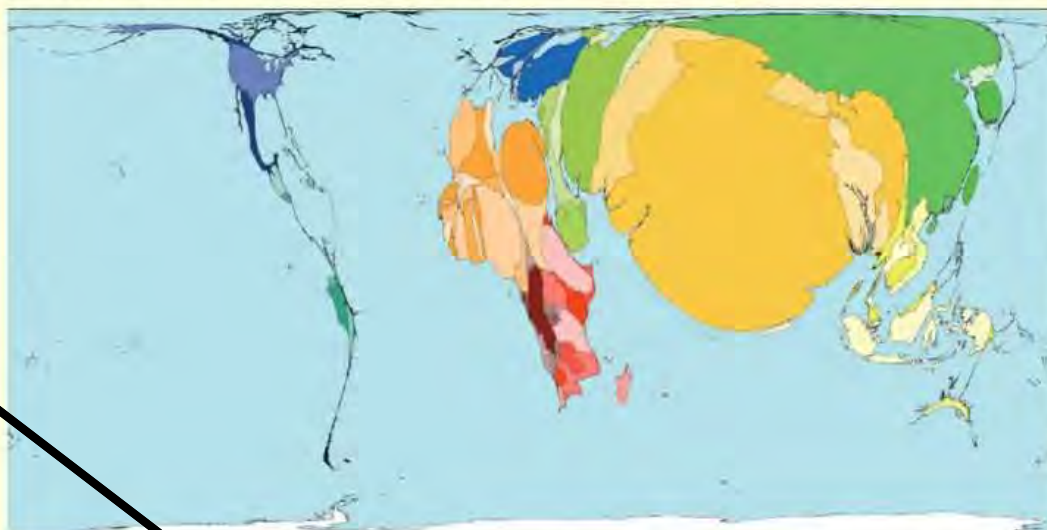
www.worldmapper.org © Copyright 2006 SASI Group (University of Sheffield) and Mark Newman (University of Michigan)

Map 196



Management globale Tendenzen in Kürze-

Illiterate Women



In South American and Western European territories men and women have very similar levels of literacy. Elsewhere, particularly in India, China, Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, there are much larger numbers of women who cannot read or write compared to men living there.

Male and female literacy rates in Yemen are 69% and 28%, in Nepal they are 62% and 26%, in Mozambique they are 62% and 31%, and in the Central African Republic they are 64% and 34%, respectively.

Territory size is proportional to the number of illiterate women aged 15 years and over, minus the number of illiterate men of the same age in the same territory. Only territories with greater female illiteracy have an area.

Nepal



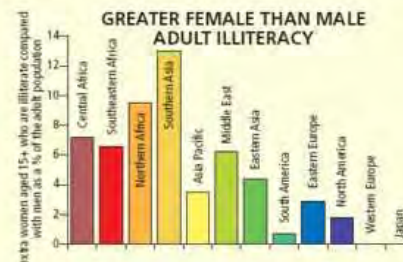
Land area

- Technical notes**
- Data are from the United Nations Development Programme's 2004 Human Development Report.
 - Illiteracy is not being able to read, write and understand a short simple statement. Here, all people aged over 15 years are mapped.
 - *The Islamic Republic of Iran is excluded from the table due to inconsistencies in the data.
 - See website for further information.

MOST FEMALE ADULT ILLITERACY COMPARED WITH MALE ADULT ILLITERACY

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Yemen	20.5	11	Morocco	12.4
2	Nepal	17.6	12	Egypt	12.0
3	Mozambique	15.1	13	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	11.0
4	Central African Republic	15.1	14	Lao People's D Republic	10.9
5	Benin	14.3	15	Sudan	10.8
6	Togo	14.2	16	Cambodia	10.1
7	India	13.5	17	Tunisia	10.1
8	Malawi	13.1	18	Mauritania	9.9
9	Pakistan	13.0	19	Bangladesh	9.7
10	Bhutan	13.0	19	Uganda	9.7

extra women aged 15+ who are illiterate compared to men who are illiterate, as a percentage of total adult population*



"... illiteracy is essentially a manifestation of social inequality, the unequal distribution of power and resources in society."

Bharati Silawal-Giri, 2003



Management globale Tendenzen in Kürze-

Childhood Diarrhoea

The University of Sheffield, The Leventis Trust, Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



Diarrhoea is common amongst children. In an average two week period, an estimated 82 million children aged 0-5 years old have diarrhoea. Diarrhoea varies its severity - some children recover quickly, a small proportion but large number die. Access to clean water and rehydration salts can reduce prevalence and minimise the impact.

The highest prevalence of diarrhoea amongst children was recorded in Niger, where 4 in every 10 children had diarrhoea in a typical two week period. Most children in Niger will have many episodes a year causing general chronic debility.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide cases of diarrhoea found in children aged 0-4 living there.

Nepal



Land area

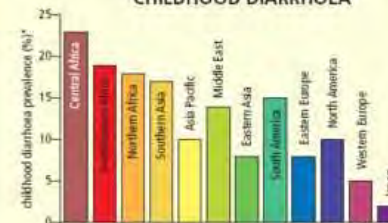
Technical notes
 • Data are from the World Bank's 2005 World Development Indicators.
 • *Data estimated for Central Africa not in table.
 • Western European and Japanese data are estimates. Data collected from most recent surveys of a 2 week period, 1991-2002.
 • Data count: 0-5 year olds; who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to the survey.
 • See website for further information.

HIGHEST RATES OF DIARRHOEA IN A TWO WEEK PERIOD

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Niger	40	11	Haiti	26
2	Guinea-Bissau	32	12	Sierra Leone	25
3	Chad	31	13	Bolivia	25
4	Togo	31	14	Ethiopia	24
5	Sudan	29	14	Eritrea	24
6	Angola	28	20	Dem Republic Congo	23
7	Nepal	28	21	Azerbaijan	22
7	Yemen	28	22	Gambia	22
9	Central African Republic	27	23	Zambia	21
10	Pakistan	26	24	Tajikistan	21

childhood diarrhoea per 100 children 2002*

CHILDHOOD DIARRHOEA



"I now know that how critical it is to wash hands with soap before eating so as to prevent germs from entering my body. This will protect me from infections such as diarrhoea."

Manoj Patel, 2005

www.worldmapper.org © Copyright 2006 SASI Group (University of Sheffield) and Mark Newman (University of Michigan)

Map 233

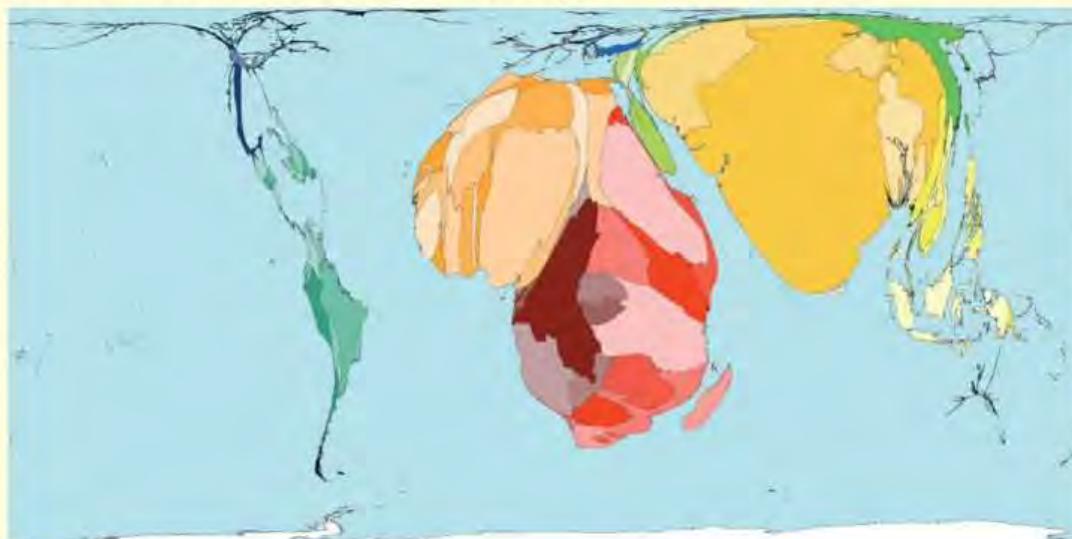


Management globale Tendenzen in Kürze-

Nepal
?

Maternal Mortality

The University of Sheffield M The Levenshulme Trust
Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



In the year 2000, more than 533 thousand women died due to pregnancy-related causes. The map shows that most of these maternal deaths were in Southern Asian and African territories. The fewest maternal deaths were in Western Europe and Japan.

The highest rate of maternal deaths was in Sierra Leone, where 2 mothers die per 100 births. At the other extreme, Malta and Iceland reported no maternal deaths in 2000. The world average is 401 maternal deaths for every 100,000 births.

Territory size shows the proportion of deaths of women worldwide while pregnant or within 6 weeks of pregnancy and partly due to it, that occur there.



Technical notes
 • Data are from the United Nations Development Programme's 2004 Human Development Report.
 • *4 territories reported 1100 maternal mortalities per 100,000 births. When equal, territories are ordered by highest total births. Excluded from the chart is Guinea-Bissau.
 • See website for further information.

MOST AND LEAST MATERNAL MORTALITY

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Sierra Leone	2000	190	Kuwait	0
2	Afghanistan	1900	190	Portugal	0
3	Malawi	1800	190	Denmark	0
4	Angola	1700	190	Ireland	0
5	Niger	1600	195	Spain	0
6	United Republic of Tanzania	1500	195	Austria	0
7	Rwanda	1400	197	Slovakia	0
8	Mali	1200	198	Sweden	0
9	Somalia	1100	199	Malta	0
	Chad	1100	199	Iceland	0

maternal deaths, while pregnant or within 6 weeks after pregnancy per 100,000 births in 2000*

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES



"I was worried during my pregnancy. It is a very stressful time and there are not many resources here. I could not have afforded hospital if something bad had happened."

Jariatu Sesay, undated

www.worldmapper.org © Copyright 2006 SASI Group (University of Sheffield) and Mark Newman (University of Michigan)

Map 258



✳ Management



✳ Kooperation PISDIM/ Westnepal



✳ SIS



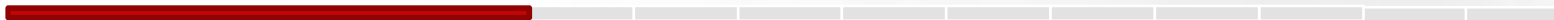
✳ SOH/ Reintegration



✳ SSP



✳ Aktuelles vom Vorstandsteam



Projekt Westnepal- Neues Projekt in Mughu

- Gespräch mit Herbert/ Kooperation mit Nepalhilfe Mitterfels e.V
- Vereinbarung SIS/ CWC- 42 neue Kids in SIS
- Unterstützung von 12 Deaf Children/ Jumla mit Lehrer, Erzieher, neuem Haus und Vocational Training/ 3 Jahres Vertrag



Projekt Westnepal- Neues Projekt in Mughu

Neues Mikrokreditprojekt für 1700 Menschen in Mughu

- **PISDIM** (People In Sustained Development in Mughu):

- Vertragsunterzeichnung mit Tara
- Finanzaufteilung zwischen den Vereinen und der Dorfbevölkerung
- Kooperation mit Back to life- Büro Homburg/ Gespräche mit Wolf

Detjens

- Homepagevernetzung



Projekt Westnepal- Neues Projekt in Mugu

Description	Talituma	Loharbada	Mandu	Jhyari
Total population	433	460	275	522
male	217	243	144	261
female	226	217	131	261
total household (HH) no	77	77	47	88
castes households (HH)				
Brahmins (HH)	0	0	0	0
Dalit (HH)	22	73	0	19
Others (HH)	55	4	47	69

Source: Baseline survey 2007 and PRA report 2008 conducted by SOH



The table below presents the project related statistics of the target communities.

Description	Talituma	Loharbada	Mandu	Jhyari
total household (HH)	77	77	47	88
Dalit (HH)	22	73	00	19
total water taps	1	2	1	2
household with pit latrine	39	5	1	18
smokeless stove	10	35	19	55
solar light		2		4
Practicing Family planning				
male	11	6	7	5
female	0		0	
Primary school condition	poor	Has school in access	poor	Very poor

Source: Baseline survey 2007 and PRA report 2008 conducted by SOH



Projekt Westnepal- Neues Projekt in Mughu

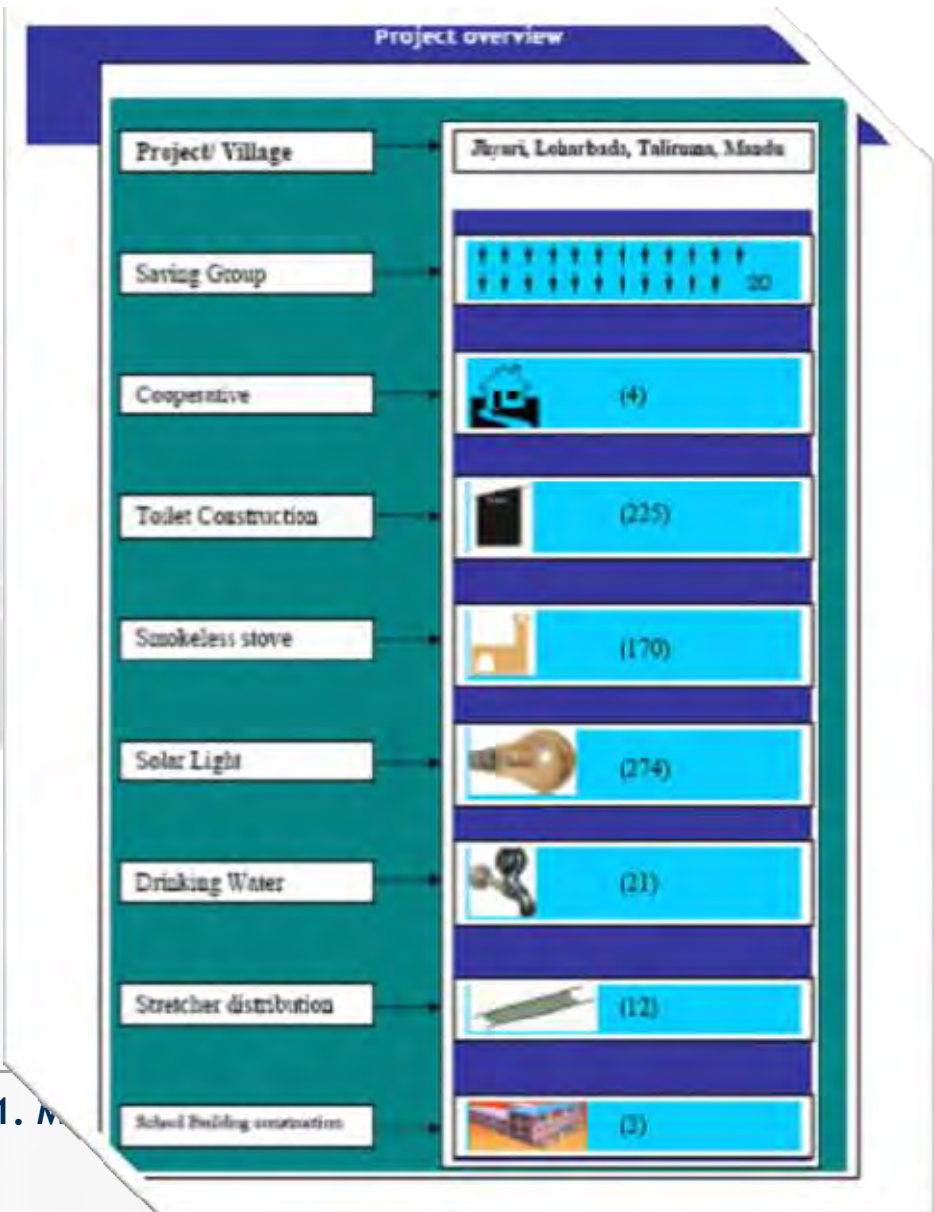
Summary information sheet (District study)

Variables	Jhayari		Loharbada		Talitum		Mandu		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<u>Demography</u>										
Total population	522	30.70	460	27.05	443	26.05	275	16.17	1700	100
Male	261	50.00	243	53.00	217	49.00	144	52.00	865	50.88
Female	261	50.005	217	47.00	226	51.00	131	48.00	835	49.11
Total Household	88	30.44	77	26.64	77	26.64	47	16.26	289	100
<u>Ethnic composition of HHs.</u>										
Chhetri	69	23.87	4	1.38	55	19.03	47	16.26	174	60.20
Janjati	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	000	000
Dalit(Kami, BK)	19	6.57	73	25.25	22	7.61	00	00	115	39.79
Total	88	30.44	77	26.64	77	22.64	47	16.26	289	100
<u>School going</u>										
<15 year	108	6.35	76	4.47	103	6.05	41	2.41	328	19.29
>16 year	17	1.0	5	0.29	9	0.52	1	0.05	32	1.88
Total	125	7.35	81	4.76	112	6.58	42	2.47	360	21.17
<u>Total Literate(School going Literate)</u>										
Male	113	7.82	77	4.52	100	5.88	43	2.52	333	19.58
Female	53	3.11	18	1.05	55	3.23	16	0.94	142	8.35
Total	166	9.76	95	5.58	155	9.11	59	3.47	475	27.94



Projekt Westnepal- Neues Projekt in Mughu

Überblick über das neue
PISDIM Projekt, das in Kürze
auf der Homepage
beschrieben sein wird



Projekt Westnepal- SSDP und ORP

Mikrokreditprojekt in Jumla- **SSDP**:

Toilettenbau und Nachtrag

Trainings/ Cooperativen

Ausbildungsprogramm im Jumla und Mughu- **ORP**:

Feldeinsatz Hebammen und Ingenieure

Personal (Entwicklungen von Mahindra, Jay, Chandra)

Neueinstellungen



Projekt Westnepal- SSDP und ORP

Health Camps 2008 - 2000 Behandlungen im Zahnarzt und Gynäkologiecamp



Planung 2009 läuft



* Management



* Kooperation PISDIM/ Westnepal



* SIS



* SOH/ Reintegration



* SSP



* Aktuelles vom Vorstandsteam



Shangrila International School (SIS)

Schülerzahlen:

26 neue Schüler gesamt, davon 11 in Preprimary, Primary (8), Lower Secondary (7)

Schülerherkunft:

fee payer/ scholar (Diagramm) 1. in Preprimary section vermehrte Einschulung von SSP Kindern und SSP Anteil von 250 Kinder erreicht

Schulleitung:

Principial Deepak Maharjan wurde in Strukturen der SIS eingearbeitet, Orientierung durch Leadershiptraining steht an, Führungsschwächen durch Adminstrationsgrup-pe angegangen



Shangrila International School (SIS)

SIS Kollegium:

hoher Lehrerschwund in 2008 (aufgrund beruflicher Weiterentwicklung und Auslandstätigkeiten), dadurch 14 neue Lehrer (eine Ehemalige wiedereingestellt)

Leben und Lernen in der SIS:

Projektorientiertes Lernen in der SIS als „work in progress“, unterstützt durch unsere Volontäre

a) Fortführung der **Umweltbildung** (Green school project von Olaf Dinkel und Katja Weber)

b) **Buchprojekt** zu Leseverständnis und Phantasieförderung (Book project von Julian Friedrich)

Erziehen ohne Gewalt ist in Nepal immer noch neu und somit werden die Möglichkeiten einer natürlichen Autorität im Lehrerteam konstant reflektiert und verbessert (Vgl Training SIS & GDAA)

Ergogruppen, unter Leitung von Sushma laufen in Zusammenarbeit mit weiteren Lehrern und Volontären (Andrea) und sind ein fester Bestandteil des Förderangebots in der SIS



Shangrila International School (SIS)

Carmen in Nepal: Feb./März 09, in Zusammenarbeit mit Volontär Julian Workshop zur Auseinandersetzung mit der SIS Philosophie (Teacher-Student relationship, Preparation and reflection of teaching, effective teaching materials and methods)

=> Sensibilisierung, Auffrischung und Auseinandersetzung mit diesen Themen, dadurch Entwicklung gemeinsamer Schulregeln, Methodenvertiefung und Reflexion des Umgangs mit den Kindern => nachhaltige Fortführung durch Volontärin Jeanine (Psychologiestudentin)

Stefan in Nepal: Durchführung eines Classroom Management Training



Shangrila International School (SIS)

Praktikanten:

- a) Verbessertes **Praktikantensystem** bewährt sich => erfolgreiche Zusammenarbeit mit Vice Principal Sumitra
- b) SIS **Praktikanten vor Ort**:
Julian Friedrich => Lehrerbetreuung, Schulphilosophie und Buchprojekt (Okt.08 bis März 09),
- c) Andrea Berchthold => Lehrerbetreuung PrePrimary Section (März 09 bis Juli 09, Katja Weber => Lehrerbetreuung Secondary Science Teacher (April bis Oktober 09)

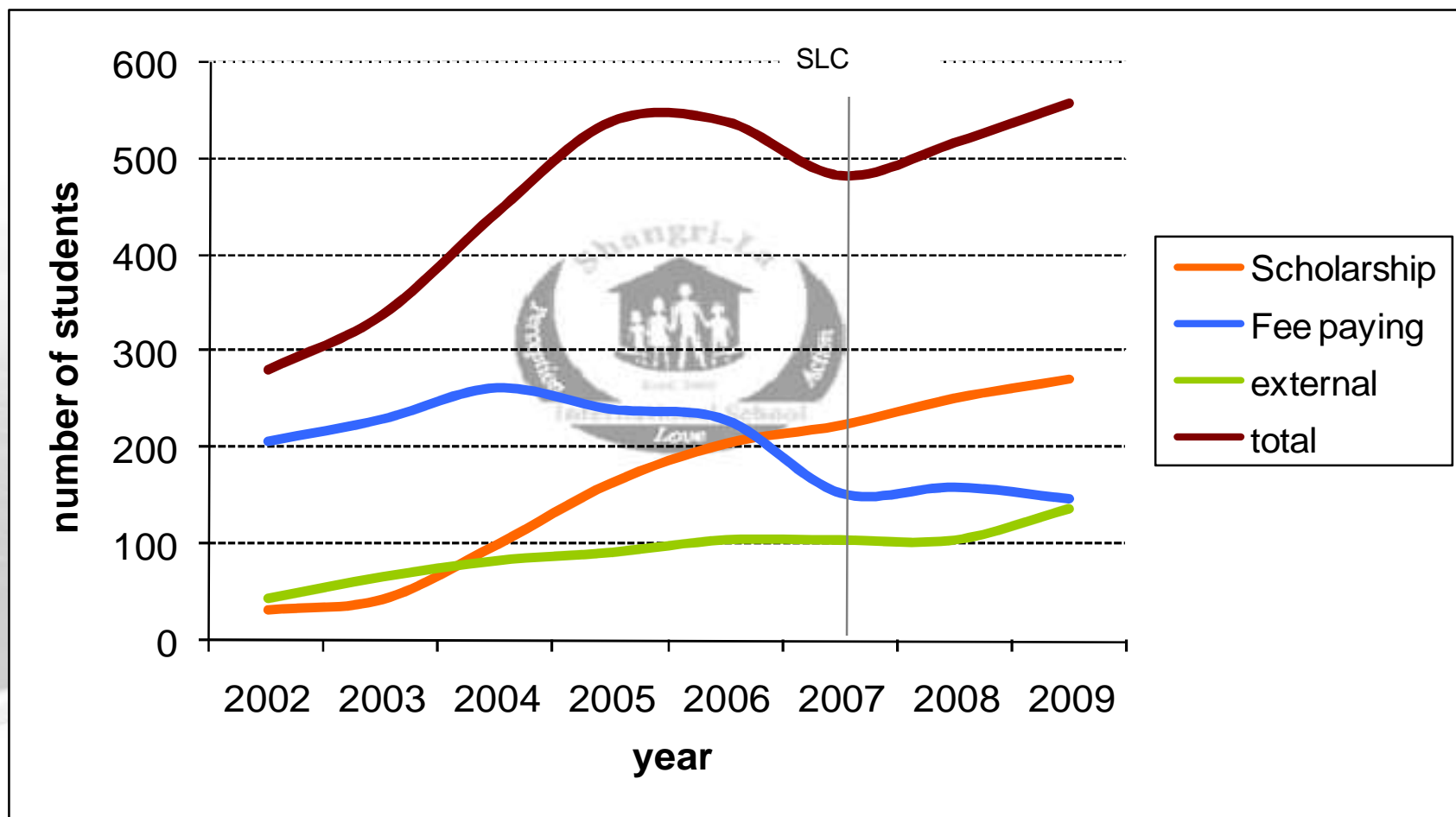
Ausblick:

- Wen Do Training** (vorauss. April 2010) für Mädchen und Frauen durch eine Schweizer WenDo Lehrerin zur Stärkung des eigenen Selbstvertrauens
- SLC second batch**, die zweite zehnte Klasse bahnt sich ihren Weg zum School Leaving Certificate, nachdem der 1. Jahrgang dieses „Irongate“ vollständig und gut überwinden konnte.



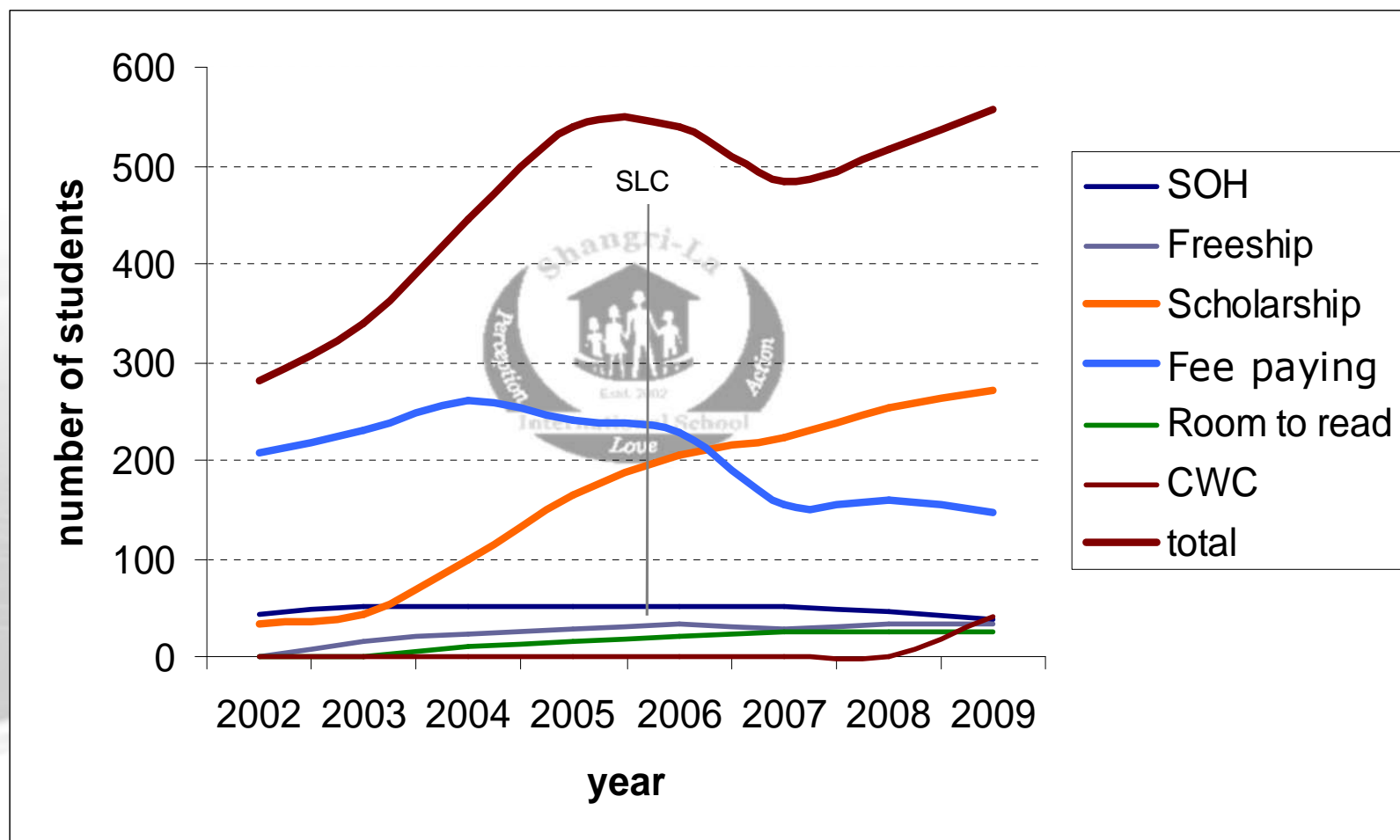
Shangri-la International School (SIS)

SIS Studenten - kummulierte Daten



Shangri-la International School (SIS)

SIS Studenten- Differenzierte Stakeholder



* Management



* Kooperation PISDIM/ Westnepal



* SIS



* SOH/ Reintegration



* SSP



* Aktuelles vom Vorstandsteam



Shangrila Orphanage (SOH)



- Neuaufnahmen/ Kriterien/ Prozess sind fixiert bis Februar 2010 werden 5 neue Kinder aufgenommen
- Mauerbau/ Landvermessungen
- Erzieherinnentrainings



Shangrila Orphanage (SOH)

- Engagiertes Team und gute Führungsstrukturen
- Zwischenzeitlich angespannte Situation zwischen Erziehern und Kindern verbessert durch Workshops und vermehrten Austausch -> gute Atmosphäre
- Kommunikation innerhalb des Teams weiter ausbaubar



Shangrila Orphanage (SOH)



- Kündigung eines Erziehers und Einstellung eines neuen männlichen Erziehers im März '09 (engagiert und guter Kontakt zu Team und Kindern)
- Neuer wöchentlicher Workshop für die Erzieher bzgl. Teambildung/Kommunikation & Umgang mit Jugendlichen
- 2. Jahrgang (6 Jugendliche) hat SLC beendet, wartet auf Ergebnisse
- Santamaya ist auf eigenen Wunsch aus SOH ausgezogen & in Heimatdorf zurückgekehrt, möchte heiraten



Shangrila Orphanage (SOH)

- Thema Aufklärung soll im SOH vermehrt angegangen werden, Einbezug einer erfahrenen Nepalesin zur Unterstützung des Teams geplant
- Verabschiedung des 2. Jahrgangs
- Aufnahme neuer Kinder geplant



Reintegrationsplan Waisenhaus



- WG Leben wie in Germany mit Höhen und Tiefen
- Kalkulationen und 2er Batch geht aus dem Waisenhaus
- Abschlüsse und Übergänge: Kriterien für Aufnahme in College und Studium neu und stringenter fixiert
- RP Managerin wird ausgeschrieben
- Suche nach einer geeigneter Wohnung für eine zweite WG
- Notwendige Formalitäten zur Erlangung eines Personalausweises werden erledigt



- * Management
- * Kooperation PISDIM/ Westnepal
- * SIS
- * SOH/ Reintegration
- * SSP
- * Aktuelles vom Vorstandsteam



SSP – Rückblick 2008



Govinda Entwicklungshilfe e.V - 1. Mitgliederversammlung 2009

SSP – Rückblick 2008



Zahlen – Daten - Fakten

- 33 Neuaufnahmen in der Grundstufe. Gesamtzahl (2008): **252 Schüler**.
- akademisch das erfolgreichste Jahr
- (81.57 % in der 1st Division; 1,4 % durchgefallen)
- Extraklassen an 8 Standorten
- kaum Schulabbrecher

SSP – Rückblick 2008



Schulkantine / Ernährung

- an der Kapazitätsgrenze.
- hochprofessionelles Küchen-Management
- System für „Familien-untersützung“ wird entwickelt



Medizinische Versorgung

- 3 Fälle mit ernsthafteren Erkrankungen
- Dental-Camp im April 2009 + Zahnpflegeschulungen

SSP – Ausblick 2009

Nächste Schritte

- Familienunterstützungs-Programm
- Umstellung der Patenberichtsstruktur (Deutschland)
- Entwicklung eines externen Schulpatenschaft-Programms
- noch stärkere Einbindung der Eltern in Schulaktivitäten
- Optimierung der Zusammenarbeit mit der SIS



- * Management
- * Kooperation PISDIM/ Westnepal
- * SIS
- * SOH/ Reintegration
- * SSP
- * Aktuelles vom Vorstandsteam



Vorstandsteam



Kalender von Anja Perl

Hat sich super verkauft- Vielen Dank an Anja und alle Verkäufer und Käufer

Büroinfos

Danke an Engeline für die kontinuierliche Büroarbeit

Dankeschön an Moni Lehmann für die Druckmedien und 7 Jahre Leitung des AK Stuttgart

Finanzen

Sehr guter Jahresabschluss

Einzelanalysen laufen- bislang keine Einbrüche

Rechenschaftsbericht Finanzen wie bislang im September



Vorstandsteam

Govinda Film

Auch bei Amazon bestellbar, Zusatzfilm in **Youtube** und auf der **Homepage** 5 Kurzfilme zum anschauen

Govinda Buch

Verlagsverhandlungen abgeschlossen. Erscheinungstermin August 09 beim **Schwabe Verlag- Ältester Buchverlag der Schweiz**



Vorstandsteam

Aktionskreise

Unzählige Aktionen durch das ganze Jahr hinweg
Danke das für den Elan, die Motivation, zuweilen dasAushalten und vieles mehr an alle AK-lerinnen

Aktionskreisleiterinnentreffen umgesetzt zu besserer Vernetzung und
Regelung Finanzen

Betreuungssystem

Jahrestreffen und **Govinda Wochenende bis Ende Mai auf HP
beschrieben**



**Danke für Eure Aufmerksamkeit, Unterstützung
und das Vertrauen**

