

Business plan Suvadra

December 2008



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1 Summary

1.1 What is Suvadra?

On the first of January 2006 Suvadra is started with the Swarga-home for physically disabled children in Bhaktapur, Nepal. At present 15 children are residing in the home, the maximum of the capacity. In addition to the housing, Suvadra offers to the children's nutrition, guidance, sitter, opportunity to play, social activities, care for education and physical therapy. Also Suvadra ensures for day care and education support to children who cannot keep up at school.

1.2 Where is Suvadra heading to?

Swarga will gradually be expanded to a capacity of 30 physically handicapped children. In addition Suvadra will offer physical therapy for children in Bhaktapur, in consultation with the hospitals. Also Suvadra would like to support education to a greater extent. To achieve this the capacity of the housing needs to be doubled and additional staff is needed.

1.3 How can this be achieved?

The following strategy is developed in order to achieve the objectives:

Preparation in Nepal

1. *Determine the need for physical therapy of children* in schools, neighbourhoods, the hospital of Bhaktapur, the Cerebral Paresis Centre in Dhapakhel and the Orthopaedic Hospital in Banepa (number of children, the necessary treatment, alternatives, consequences for the schools, local residents, hospitals and Suvadra).
2. *Determine the need for education support* at the schools in Bhaktapur (what kind of support, alternatives, implications for schools, parents, Suvadra).
3. *Reviewing the possibilities of housing* (ground within the ring of Bhaktapur, building costs).

Preparation in the Netherlands

1. *Customize board composition* of the Suvadra Foundation in the Netherlands (professionalization) and the strengthening of communication and management of resources (including the financial function).
2. *Development of a business plan and approach to potential donors.*

Implementation in Nepal

1. *Strengthen contact with local authorities* in Bhaktapur.
2. *Purchase of land* within the ring of Bhaktapur; rent temporarily additional housing capacity.
3. *Construction and building* a new children's home.
4. *Attract additional staff and a full time person for physical therapy*; children, day care development and physical therapy.

Implementation in the Netherlands

1. *Make agreements with sponsors and donors* to contribute structurally; *request for subsidy.*
2. *Strengthen communication* with sponsors, donors, aid organisations and volunteers (periodic meetings, Suvadra-site, structural contacts with sponsors).
3. *Obtain the granting of the CBF-mark and ANBI-mark* (quality mark for sponsors and tax authorities).

1.4 Results to achieve?

The mission of Suvadra is: *to help physically disabled children in Nepal to obtain a self-supporting living in the future, by being a home, learning them to deal with their disabilities and ensuring education and training.*

Concrete objectives are:

1. Increase the current residence capacity of 15 to 30 children.
2. Increase the limited current capacity for day care and specific provision (physical therapy and education support) for children of local residents and schools to structural capacity for 15 children and a full time physiotherapist.
3. Strengthen the cooperation with hospitals in the vicinity of Bhaktapur by providing physiotherapy to children. This requires an extra capacity need for 5 children and rooms for therapy.
4. Creation of structural contacts with the Municipal of Bhaktapur about the progressive development of the tasks of Suvadra (expanding capacity, care for children of local residents and schools, cooperation with the hospital).
5. Achieve enlargement of the housing capacity in order to bring about the preliminary 4 objectives in the short term (ready in 2010). Achieving this objective will require by far the greatest effort.

2 Suvadra profile

2.1 Suvadra: the beginning

In September 2002 Joyce van Rijen terminates her job and sells her house in order to take a year. After given lessons during nine months at a school in Boudhanath in Nepal, she falls in love with the country and the people. She decides to return, not for teaching but to work on a project for children with the neuromuscular disease of Duchenne. There she meets Krishna. They clicked at once and at the Tihar Festival they decided to declare themselves as brother and sister. This is also the origin of the name of the foundation: Suvadra, sister of the Hindu god Krishna. Their focus: the young lost people in the Nepalese society: the physically disabled children.

2.2 Swarga: a home

Start in 2006

Initially thought of Joyce and Krishna was a day centre for physically disabled children, but that appeared to be impractical. Even for people in the villages just outside Bhaktapur, such a centre would be very difficult to reach. Therefore they decided to start something more complete. So on 1 January 2006 the child's home Swarga started. Swarga means *heaven* in the Nepali language.

Assistance and care

The child's home is meant for children with physical disabilities. A place where they can live in spite of their disability, which provides shelter, medical care, food, education and if necessary physic and speech therapy. Opportunities they cannot obtain in their villages. In short, Swarga is a place where these children have a chance to build their future. Suvadra ensures that the child care assistance is tailored, possibly with support from other disciplines such as doctors and physiotherapists.

In general the children remain in Swarga until their school period is over. Swarga also occasionally helps other children: emergency aid in urgent situations.

The link between children and parents is very important. That is why Suvadra requests a small nominal amount of 100 rupees monthly. In Nepal this will be a stimulus for parents to at least occasionally visit their child. In addition, the children are obliged to go home during the two most important festivals of Nepal in October and November.

Annual growth

The intention is to expand the capacity of the children's home yearly with five new children. Therefore this year (2008) the objective is 15 children. This objective has already been achieved on the end of January, but in the meantime two children went home; those places will be filled in. The maximum capacity of the Swarga house is 15 children.

Quality is a leading issue. The purpose is not to offer some help to many children, but to provide intensive care and good education to a limited group of physically disabled children. The aim is to offer a future with perspective for the children. Good education is important to find a for example an administrative job.

Suvadra and Nepal

Swarga is unique in Nepal. For physically disabled children there are hardly facilities in Nepal. Physically disabled children are a burden for their parents because, in the agrarian Nepal, they are not productive. These children live in the margin. On the other hand there are quite a lot of homes for orphaned children and street children, often financed from abroad.

2.3 Organization

Management

Because of the Nepali law a dual foundation structure is obliged: the Suvadra Foundation in the Netherlands that provides for the financing of the child's home, and the Suvadra Foundation in Nepal concerning the concrete child care in the Swarga child's home in Bhaktapur.

Important decisions concerning the child's home Swarga are taken by the chairmen of the Foundations together, in consultation with the Dutch board members and in some cases advised by others.

Further professionalization In the Dutch Foundation is a point of interest. Profiles for board members will be drawn up. There is also a need for a better structural fund raising in the Netherlands. To do so this business plan is formulated.

Personal

Krishna is an employee of the Dutch Suvadra Foundation; he is serving as coordinator of the Suvadra Foundation in Nepal. Employees of the Nepalese Foundation are: 3 didie's (women for the daily care of the children of the Swarga-home), a physiotherapist, and a part-time teacher for the newly formed day-care.

Both in the Netherlands as in Nepal volunteers are working for a variety of tasks. Approvals (period, duration) with volunteering are made in consultation with Joyce.

3 Internal analysis

3.1 Management

The chairmen of the Dutch and Nepali Suvadra Foundations (Joyce and Krishna) are the leaders of the child's home Swarga. Because of their passion and open cooperation Swarga developed in a short time and did realize the growth purpose of yearly 5 children.

Strengths

Strong points are the small scale, personal assistance to the children, direct communication and flexibility. This makes it possible to quickly respond to change.

Areas of concern

A consequence of the focus on the daily work is that the long term gets little attention. The areas of concern are: policy development (including this business plan), structural fund raising, strengthening of links with volunteers and sponsors. Structural fund raising is necessary in order to finance a children's home with greater capacity.

3.2 Organization and staff

The organization and staff of Swarga are well equipped for the daily care and state of affairs. In particular the commitment and passion is striking. In addition there are volunteers: students from the Netherlands, staying 1 to 3 months for a work placement in the child's home. The volunteers are an additional aid; the child's home is not dependent on volunteers for the day-to-day work.

3.3 Providing care

Intake

The children come with their parents for an acquaintance. This conversation and the medical reports are crucial to decide whether the child is appropriate for Swarga. The following step is a house visit in order to review the home situation. Required are also: registration form, birth certificate, identification copy of the parents, recommendation of local authorities, and medical file. Then it is decided which treatments, such as an operation, are necessary for the child. This process takes sometimes months.

Care

The children really are at home in Swarga: in addition to the living there is a permanent accompaniment and sitter guidance. Most important is the daily care for the health and the therapies in order to deal with disabilities. The children go to school and get training because this is important for their future. The care of the children consists of the following elements:

- Housing: living space, sleeping rooms for boys and girls
- Food: breakfast, lunch and dinner
- Sitter: guidance and assistance to children, ensure that everything is going well
- Game and social activities: good opportunities to play outside with each other and to deal with each other

- Education: for every child a appropriate school and contacts with teachers
- Physical Therapy: physical therapy in the child's home, adjusted tools; a (part-time) physiotherapist
- Day care and education for children (additional education support), support for mentally handicapped children (since April 2008)

Developments

Since the launch there is a positive development. Suvadra manages every year to adopt 5 additional children. In 2008 there are 15 children living in the child's home, the maximum of the accommodation. The team of Swarga is in a position to add on to new services, such as day care and education assistance. The operation of the child's home is self-financing thanks to the sponsors, donors and volunteers. In short, the approach chosen is shown to work very well for the future and provides a sound basis.

3.4 Target groups and communication

The main target groups for Suvadra in Nepal are the children, their parents, the schools, the hospitals and the local residents. Target groups in the Netherlands are: the volunteers working in the child's home, sponsors and donors.

Contacts with target groups

The contacts with the *children* are intensive and excellent. The children get on with each other very well, they help each other, learn how to resolve disputes, and laugh a lot.

The relationship with the *parents* could be better. A bottleneck is the distance and the poor public transport and communications resources (such as phone). That is why the children are obliged to celebrate the national celebrations at home twice a year.

Cooperation with the *schools* of the children is reasonable. The schools find it sometimes difficult to take into account the physical limitations of the children.

The contact with the *hospital* in Bhaktapur is good; whenever a specialised type of aid is needed, it is provided.

The contact with *local residents* is reasonable; the people of Nepal are not accustomed to meet a group of physically disabled children. Suvadra tries to change this by doing child activities such as public swimming and by joining celebrations in Bhaktapur.

The contact with *volunteers* and their training guides is good. Volunteers often choose a residence at the child's home as their foreign internship.

Sponsors (for example companies and institutions) and *donors* (persons who transfer money) are of vital importance to Suvadra. Without them Suvadra cannot exist. Sponsors and donors are giving money from non-commercial considerations, but above all, because they know that their contributions will be directly and fully available for the benefit of the physically disabled children. The aim is to make the reputation of Suvadra generally known in the Netherlands.

Communication

Although there is no deliberate communication approach, Suvadra has a system of newsletters, annual meetings in the Netherlands for an update with photo's, an active approach to the media, and thank you cards to donors and sponsors. In particular with sponsors and donors

communications are of interest. This is done by sending digital newsletters and by personal contacts. However it is necessary to intensify contacts with new sponsors and donors. To do this a handheld leaflet is made. Also activities will be accomplished to approach potential sponsors and donors. Furthermore it is important that these sponsors and donors have a good feeling about Suvadra by saying gratitude and keeping them informed of developments in Suvadra and the spending of their money. The use of the Internet is of great importance, also in Nepal.

3.5 Financial position

The annual costs and benefits are keeping each other in good balance. The costs are above all food, rent, salaries and training. The benefits are contributions of sponsors and donors.

Point of interest

The current cost considerations are manageable because they are recurring monthly costs. The benefits are focused on self-financing plus a spare part; the daily expenditures of the child's home are guaranteed. However there are areas of concern: to expand the capacity and to develop new activities additional benefits are necessary. The financial resources are too limited for doing investments. Implementation of the plans, described in Chapter 5, will require substantial costs, so enlargement of the (fixed) donations, sponsors and contribution of the Nepalese Government, are necessary.

Cost of particular care

Because of the different physical disabilities the specific costs per child will differ strongly, according the necessary treatment, operations, support materials (such as leg aid, custom footwear).

3.6 Strengths and weaknesses

| | Strenghts | Weaknesses |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Management | + short lines + quickly adapt to changing situations | - No long term policy - limited attention for donors and sponsors in the Netherlands |
| Personal and organization | + good and inspired personal + enthusiastic volunteers from the Netherlands | |
| Care | + complete care package for the children | - the housing is not adequate (stairs, the maximum capacity is reached) |
| Target groups and communication | + perfect contacts with the children; also between the children + good contact with the hospital | - cooperation with schools could be better - contacts with local residents should improve |
| Financial position | + till now self-financing | - little financial possibilities for expansion and plans, few sponsors and donors |

4 External analysis

4.1 Product market array

The care services or products of Suvadra are mentioned in 3.3. The target groups or markets are explained in 3.4. The product market array explains which care services are intended to who.

| <u>Nepal</u> | Children (physically disabled) | Children (learning difficulties) | Parents | Schools | Hospital | Local residents |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------------|
| Housing | X | | | | | |
| Food | X | | | | | |
| Guidance and sitter | X | | | | | |
| Games and social activities | X | | | | | |
| Education | X | | | | | |
| Fysiotherapy | X | | | | | |
| Day care and education support | | X | | | | |
| Maintenance of contacts | | | X | X | X | X |

The care is completely directed to disabled children. In April 2008 Suvadra started with day care and education for children which learning difficulties on regular schools and for mentally handicapped children.

In addition Suvadra wants to obtain income in the Netherlands in order to finance the activities and care services in Nepal.

| <u>Netherlands</u> | Sponsors | Donors | New sponsors | New donors |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|--------------|------------|
| Maintenance of contacts | X | X | | |
| Bring in actions | | | X | X |

4.2 Trends and developments

People with disabilities in Nepal

Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world. For people with disabilities there is no special attention. In most houses open wood fires are used; children with burning marks are unfortunately quite common. A child born physical disabilities or went disabled by an accident, is doomed to live inside the house. In an agricultural society a disabled child is not productive but a burden on the parents. For example the inhabitants of Bhaktapur are not used to see the Swarga children on the street; they find them strange like some curiosity.

However, the government will pay gradually more attention to people with disabilities. Actual assistance and care are still being issued by organizations, whether or not with foreign financial support. In the long term, Nepal will have to take care for its own people. A positive development is the subsidy Suvadra got for the first time from the local authorities. For the time being the handicapped children will be dependent of foreign aid such as Suvadra.

Political shifts

In political terms there is a shift happening. The Maoists are the winners of the first elections of Nepal, which have been held in April 2008. It is still unclear to what social and economic changes that will lead. For Suvadra the attitude of the Maoists in relation to foreign foundations is of interest. Till now, Nepal set up many restrictions to foreign aid based children's homes. It is unclear whether this course will be unchanged, liberalized or hardened.

4.3 Customer analysis

Children

Visitors notice that the children are very lively and happy and are very pleased. In addition, much attention is given to the reduction of their physical constraints and to their training.

Parents

The children consider the children's house as their home, but the contact with the parents is limited. In addition to the distance and the lack of public transport it should be considered that the parents are relieved of the care and costs for their physical handicapped children. Suvadra considers the link with the parents of great importance. Therefore, a (limited) financial contribution of the parents is asked. The children must also celebrate the main national festivals at home. Even when a child is permanently returned home, Suvadra will visit the child at times.

School and hospitals

The relation with the schools is reasonable; schools are not always inclined to accept physically disabled children because of the needed particular care and attention. The contact with the hospitals is good; needed specialized care is given quickly.

Municipal of Bhaktapur

The contacts with the local government of Bhaktapur are limited. However, in 2008 the municipal has given for the first time a subsidy of 25,000 rupees (€ 250) for the child's home. This provides the opportunity to build structural contacts with the local government and to gain a better picture of their views in regarding to disability and the help of foreign foundations. Suvadra finds the overall situation, that now appears to arise (financial support from abroad with additional financial support from the local authorities), very important. In addition to recognition of the usefulness of Swarga, it also means a commitment from the local authorities.

4.4 Competition

Nepal

In Nepal, there are approximately 500 homes for children; in Bhaktapur about 30. These homes are mostly focused on orphans and street children. Only a very small number is addressed to physically and/or mentally disabled children. In Bhaktapur the Swarga house of the Suvadra foundation is the only one in the area.

From Nepal itself no, or hardly any, subsidy to children's homes is given. Most of the children's homes are getting financial support from abroad; even primary schools are trying to acquire money through collection actions among tourists. Suvadra finds no subsidy competition from

other children's homes in Nepal; the vast majority of financial resources of Suvadra is coming from the Netherlands. Anyhow, Nepal gives a favourable opinion of initiatives such as Suvadra.

The Netherlands

In the Netherlands, there are various funds and foundations which provide subsidies and financial contributions. Because Suvadra did not have a concrete business plan till now, it was not possible to ask for subsidy.

4.5 Branch analysis

In Nepal children's homes are not a branch. Also there are no specific cooperation patterns between the children's homes. The creation of a child's home is quite simple: you rent a house and places in children. Control of children's homes by the Government is missing. However, the Government makes only formal demands, such as that there must be a Nepalese Foundation in addition to a foreign foundation.

4.6 Opportunities and threats

| | Opportunities | Threats |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Product/market array | + Gradually growth of the capacity of Swarga + Expansion of day care and education for children in Bhaktapur | - Excessive extension of capacity (loss of quality and flexibility) - Not enough new sponsors and donors |
| Trends and developments | + Gradually growth of attention for disabled persons in Nepal | - Indistinctness about the social and economic changes in Nepal |
| Customer analysis | + In 2008 (first) financial support of the local government | |
| Competition | + No competition; there are hardly no children's homes for physically disabled children | - There are a lot of children's homes in Nepal for orphans and street children |

5 The Strategy

5.1 Mission

The mission of Suvadra is: *to help physically disabled children in Nepal to obtain a self-supporting living in the future, by being a home, learning them to deal with their disabilities and ensuring education and training.*

5.2 Confrontation array

The capacities and resources have been analyzed in the Internal Analysis (chapter 3). The External Analysis (chapter 4) provides the ability to explore these capabilities. The reconciliation between the will and ability is the essence of the strategy process. First of all the strengths and weaknesses, and the opportunities and threats will be inventoried and combined with each other in the so-called confrontation array.

| | | Opportunities | | | | | Threats | | | |
|------------|------------------|---|----------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Expansion | Day care | Attention Nepal | Fin. support Municipal | No competition | Extra ordinary growth | Finding sponsors and donors | Social and ec. change | Orphans and street children's homes |
| Strengths | Short lines | Gradual enlargement possible with flexibility | | | | | | | | |
| | Flexibility | | | | | | | | | |
| | Personnel | | | | | | | | | |
| | Volunteers | | | | | | | | | |
| | Care package | Gradual broadening of care package | | | | | | | | |
| | Children | | | Development cooperation | | | | | | |
| | Hospital | | | | | | | | | |
| | Self-financing | | | | | | | | | |
| Weaknesses | No policy | | | | | | Business plan, actions | | | |
| | Sponsors, donors | | | | | | | | | |
| | Housing | Gradual enlargement of the housing capacity | | | | | | | | |
| | Schools | Set up care for children of local residents and schools who need special care (like physiotherapy, education support, day care) | | | | | | | | |
| | Local residents | | | | | | | | | |
| Finance | | | | | | | | | | |

This array indicates the options for the strategic direction.

5.3 Strategic direction and objectives

1 Gradual enlargement capacity

Suvadra provides in a clear need: the care of physically disabled children in Nepal is literally in its infancy. Put it in another way, in Nepal there are still a lot of disabled children, who can be helped, especially by using foreign funds.

However, Suvadra wants to play a limited role. Care and assistance can be given to a lot of children, but Suvadra finds the quality of care more important than the quantity of children. Suvadra would like to build on the strengths: small-scale activities, short lines, flexibility, integrated quality care by concerned personnel, intensive contacts with the children, self-financing.

The objective of Suvadra is to increase the current residence capacity of 15 children to 30 children.

2 Broadening the care package / care for children of schools and local residents

Broadening the care package concerns the day care and the physical therapy. Suvadra has experience with the provision of physical therapy and education support to children who need extra attention. In 2008 Suvadra started with day care for children who needed urgent care and support in these areas. This concern can be developed for children with physical or mental disabilities, in cooperation with the schools and local residents in Bhaktapur and immediate surroundings. Broadening the day care / education support and of the physical therapy requires the ability to provide assistance without immediately expanding the capacity of the child's home.

There are concrete plans to cooperate with the Cerebral Paresis Centre in Dhapakhel near Bhaktapur; in this centre there are quite a lot of children from Bhaktapur in the care and rehabilitation. In consultation with the Centre we are inquiring to what extent Suvadra can offer physical therapy to these children of Bhaktapur.

An additional benefit is that the parents and local residents will gradually get use to the physically disabled Suvadra children. It is also hoped that the municipal of Bhaktapur will be inclined to offer permanent financial support to Suvadra, and that potential political shifts will not work adversely for Suvadra.

The objective of Suvadra is to increase the limited current capacity for day care and specific provision (physical therapy and education support) for children of local residents and schools to structural capacity for 15 children and a full time physiotherapist.

3 Cooperation with hospitals

The current cooperation with the hospital in Bhaktapur might be further developed by admitting children, after their hospital stay, temporarily in Swarga, in order to supply physical therapy for the benefit of their recovery.

In Banepa, 12 km from Bhaktapur, there is a Orthopaedic Hospital. The children of Swarga are regularly visiting this hospital for footwear and tools. Cooperation with this hospital might be possible as for the provision of physical therapy to go.

Objective of Suvadra is to strengthen the cooperation with hospitals in the vicinity of Bhaktapur by providing physiotherapy to children. This requires an extra capacity need for 5 children and rooms for therapy.

4 Contacts with the Municipal of Bhaktapur

The current contacts with the Municipal of Bhaktapur are occasionally. However, in 2008 Suvadra has received a subsidy for the first time. In addition, it is important to clarify the function of Suvadra, given the uncertainty about the political orientation of Nepal with regard to children's homes and foreign funding.

The objective of Suvadra is the creation of structural contacts with the Municipal of Bhaktapur about the progressive development of the tasks of Suvadra (expanding capacity, care for children of local residents and schools, cooperation with the hospital).

5 Enlargement housing capacity

Enlargement of the capacity of Swarga, the day care, education support, physical therapy, temporary housing and post-care cooperation with the hospital, require an increase in housing capacity. This can be achieved by building on the current location or by building a new house. Financing these objectives requires finding new sponsors and donors, and subsidies. This business plan is the starting point of this effort: it shows where Suvadra is standing for, and why extra money is needed.

The objective of Suvadra is to achieve enlargement of the housing capacity in order to bring about the preliminary 4 objectives in the short term (ready in 2010). Achieving this objective requires by far the greatest effort.

5.4 Approach

The five strategic objectives are closely bound up with another. The content of the objectives (capacity enlargement, care package, cooperation with hospitals) only can be achieved when the housing capacity will increase significantly. This requires additional sponsorship and subsidies. The business plan and the actions to carry out are the main conditions. In other words, the housing target is the unifying element of the substantive objectives and actions.

In order to achieve the objectives the following *strategy* is developed:

Preparation in Nepal

1. *Determine the need for physical therapy of children* in schools, neighbourhoods, the hospital of Bhaktapur, the Cerebral Paresis Centre in Dhapakhel and the Orthopaedic Hospital in Banepa (number of children, the necessary treatment, alternatives, consequences for the schools, local residents, hospitals and Suvadra).
2. *Determine the need for education support* at the schools in Bhaktapur (what kind of support, alternatives, implications for schools, parents, Suvadra).
3. *Reviewing the possibilities of housing* (ground within the ring of Bhaktapur, building costs).

Preparation in the Netherlands

1. *Customize board composition* of the Suvadra Foundation in the Netherlands (professionalization) and the strengthening of communication and management of resources (including the financial function).
2. *Development of a business plan and approach to potential donors.*

Implementation in Nepal

1. *Strengthen contact with local authorities* in Bhaktapur.
2. *Purchase of land* within the ring of Bhaktapur; rent temporarily additional housing capacity.
3. *Construction and building* a new children's home.
4. *Attract additional staff and a full time person for physical therapy*; children, day care development and physical therapy.

Implementation in the Netherlands

1. *Make agreements with sponsors and donors to contribute structurally; request for subsidy.*
2. *Strengthen communication* with sponsors, donors, aid organisations and volunteers (periodic meetings, Suvadra-site, structural contacts with sponsors).

3. *Obtain the granting of the CBF–mark and ANBI-mark (quality mark for sponsors and tax authorities).*

5.5 Results to achieve

The mission of Suvadra is: *to help physically disabled children in Nepal to obtain a self-supporting living in the future, by being a home, learning them to deal with their disabilities and ensuring education and training.*

Concrete objectives are:

1. Increase the current residence capacity of 15 to 30 children.
2. Increase the limited current capacity for day care and specific provision (physical therapy and education support) for children of local residents and schools to structural capacity for 15 children and a full time physiotherapist.
3. Strengthen the cooperation with hospitals in the vicinity of Bhaktapur by providing physiotherapy to children. This requires an extra capacity need for 5 children and rooms for therapy.
4. Creation of structural contacts with the Municipal of Bhaktapur about the progressive development of the tasks of Suvadra (expanding capacity, care for children of local residents and schools, cooperation with the hospital).
5. Achieve enlargement of the housing capacity in order to bring about the preliminary 4 objectives in the short term (ready in 2010). Achieving this objective will require by far the greatest effort.

5.6 Housing project

As noticed, the enlargement of the housing capacity is the most important condition to achieve the substantive objectives. Creation of additional housing requires extra money; Suvadra has to acquire this necessary funds.

Formulation of the issue

The child's home Swarga, started in the beginning of 2006 in Bhaktapur, is running up against the borders of its housing. The current capacity of 15 physically disabled children has been fully used. Bottlenecks are: no space for other physically disabled children, no room for emergency care in desperate situations, no room for specific activities such as physical therapy and education support for children with learning difficulties, many staircases in the current property. It is unfortunately not possible to rent a bigger house in or in the vicinity of Bhaktapur, that is appropriate as residential home for physically disabled children. As a temporary solution additional space is rented as room for physical therapy: to practise on bicycles, doing exercises with a big ball.

Project results

The result of the housing project must be: a larger children's home with a capacity for 30 disabled children, day care / specific therapy / education support room for 15 children, a physical therapy and rehabilitation centre for 5 children, emergency care in desperate situations.

Character of the project

The project is a one-time effort and includes the following phases: acquisition of land, construction of the building, furnishing the home and the outside area. Related activities are: strengthening the contacts with the hospitals and local authorities, the professionalization of the board of the Dutch Foundation and finding new sponsors and donors, as well as the execution of actions.

Period

The project has to start in the beginning of 2009 with the first phase (examination and acquiring a building site / professionalization of the board of the Dutch Foundation, fund management and recruitment). If possible the project should be accomplished in the course of the year 2010.

Parties

The project can be implemented under the direct leadership of the boards of Suvadra itself, in particular by the Presidents of the Dutch and Nepalese Foundation, who are also managing the Swarga children's home.

State of affairs

There is already started with an examination of a building site. Important for the children's home is the distance to schools, the hospital and the exit roads of Bhaktapur. In other words the location must be within the ring of Bhaktapur. The current location is perfect, even though the building is too small and less appropriate because of the many stairways. It is possible to buy some land on which can be built. The disadvantage is that the buildings can not be connected to each other and that it will be partly rented and partly property.

The ground and property prices in Bhaktapur are still reasonable but raising. It is still possible to buy building sites within the ring. At this moment Suvadra is looking for an appropriate location within the ring. In addition to the basic price of the ground, the building costs are, of course, of utmost importance. To provide a reliable estimate, given the specific requirements, a provisional plan will be first presented to an architect.

As soon as a suitable location is obtained, a specific and detailed project and housing plan will be made. At that time also subsidy or project requests for financial support will be made.

Project relevance

In Nepal there is almost no aid for the physically disabled children. The unique role of Suvadra in this area is acknowledged by the parents, schools, but also by the local government of Bhaktapur. This is clear because of the (limited) subsidy the child's home has received this year of the Municipal of Bhaktapur. At the moment enlargement of the housing capacity is a priority because the borders of the care with regard to the number of children has been reached, and because there are several new requests.

Budget

The cost of new housing are relatively high because low-rise building needs more space, but also requires additional foundation costs. The purchase of about 7000 sqft ground inside the ring of Bhaktapur requires approximately € 200,000. This must be financed by the Dutch Suvadra Foundation. The construction of a new children's home requires additional capital (approximately € 150,000). New sponsors and donors must be found, and if possible, subsidies must be obtained.