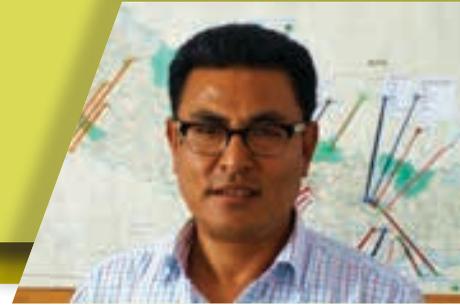


ANNUAL REPORT 2013



Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS)-Nepal

Foreword



It is a pleasure to share this annual report 2013 with significant achievements, and impacts to the focus communities at grass roots. The organisation called “Year of organisational strengthened” through enhanced the capacity of staffs and focus on the existing programmes and projects to make more effective and efficiency.

An organisation cannot build a good team of working professionals without good Human Resources. Thus we introduced Professional Group Meeting of Agriculture and Environment, Infrastructure and Health, Finance and Administration and Organisational Development. These meeting forums also revised and developed new working policy and procedure to bring uniformity and maintain unique organisational culture.

SAHAS-Nepal has been working and walking with the poor and socially excluded segment of society for transformation of their family, CBOs, and wider society for sustainable development. This year 2013 sees the active participation of the community members in the development process in 11 districts. In Okhaldhunga district, five CBO network Organisations realized their individual voice were inadequate in the decision making process and not able to access resources as much as they could be. Thus they came into alliance called ‘Sustainable Rural Empowerment-Nepal’ in order to advocate and lobby, and to gain a larger socio-political voice and a greater sense of equality and justice against discriminations.

Moreover, we are proud that our six partners-CBO Network Organizations have been recognized at local and district levels and also able to access resources from Village Development Committee and District Development Committees, I/NGOs and line agencies for several development projects.

I believe this recognition and development cooperation motivates and enhances capacity of community members to take more initiatives with collective influence for development projects, which have a significant impact on social, cultural, economic and political development progress.

The organization has given emphasis to follow the strategic plan, as we are in third year of our strategic planning period 2011-2015. This year also added the two new funding partners and has also strengthened the partnership with its existing partner. Furthermore, the organization have developed more development cooperation with local development bodies-VDC and DDC, and I/NGOs. Hence, through this CBOs have had increased in the resources they have accessed from them.

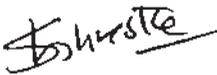
This Annual Report also highlights the completion of a 3 year of first phase of Local Initiatives for Food Security Transformation (LIFT) Project and carried out participatory mid-term evaluation by the external development expert. The study revealed that the MTE is highly impressed with the project performance of the project activities and the effects it has produced on the beneficiary communities and in the project areas.

On the whole, the planned activities been achieved, despite the limitations. The MTE recommendations were incorporated in the second phase of the project.

Finally, I would like to express our gratitude to all our stakeholder and partners, particularly the Government of Nepal, Funding Partner organizations, local community and well wishers, who have made this work possible and enabled us to move toward our vision: "Envision of a society that is capable of sustaining their life through their own efforts".

I would also like to express my sincere appreciation for the timely guidance of board members and the staff for their dedication, passionate, incomparable work and commitment, which enabled the organization to progress during the year and made a difference and have been a source of inspiration to every piece of our work.

Thank You



Surendra Kumar Shrestha, PhD
Executive Director

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1

Introduction

1.1 Background

The Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS)-Nepal is a non-profit, non-governmental, social development organisation, founded in 1996 by a group of professional development workers, who were previously engaged for many years in the Okhaldhunga Rural Development Programme supported by the United Mission to Nepal (UMN). Building on the successes and learning from previous work; SAHAS-Nepal has been working in all five development regions mainly in the remote areas focusing on the poor and socially excluded groups of the country using bottom-up and inclusive community-based approaches. Since its inception 17 years ago, SAHAS-Nepal has been expanding quickly and has now become a prominent NGO in Nepal covering a vast geographical area in the country.

Our programme focuses mainly on: (a) Community development, (b) Advocacy and (c) Action-research. The thematic activities under community development are: (i) livelihoods - agriculture, livestock, and on-farm and off-farm income generation activities, (ii) education and training – civic and human rights, awareness raising, skilled base practical trainings, (iii) institutional development - leadership development, capacity enhancement, project planning, communication, networking and alliance and documentation, (iv) disaster and relief activities, (v) infrastructure development – irrigation system, rain-water harvest, suspension bridge, drinking water scheme, collection centers, village-road, etc. (vi) health and sanitation- nutrition and (vii) climate change – education on the effects of the climate change (global warming) on their lives and livelihoods, and mitigation and adaptation strategies, building resilience and strengthening the capacity of the communities to cope with the likely adverse situation. Advocacy activities include: organization of conventions and mobilization of local communities to influence the policy-making bodies for social, economic and institutional transformation for empowering the community people. Action research includes: Making attempts to evolve and innovate, through implementation of development projects, to make a difference the quality of their life. The research follows a systematic planning process on the identified relevant issues, taking action practically and finding out the alternative solutions to make the impacts of our development projects more meaningful to the real life situation of the target communities. The key research areas include: natural resource management and agriculture with a special focus on neglected crops, and biodiversity.

In 2013, SAHAS-Nepal's working area covers 11 districts situated in the eastern, central, western, mid-western, and far-western region of the country. The project districts include: Okhaldhunga, Udaypur, Lalitpur, Dhading, Tanahu, Gorkha, Rasuwa, Dailekh, Mugu, Bajura, and Kalikot. There are 11 programmes/projects being carried out, with direct beneficiaries of more than 53,000 Households. In total nine Community-based Organizations (CBO) Networks have been successfully formed in working districts of SAHAS-Nepal. Compared to the previous year, one more district, i.e. Rasuwa has benefited from SAHAS-Nepal's work, through the

Sustainable Agriculture for Livelihood Security (SALS) project. There are also several project phase-out in 2013, including the Civic Education Project, Home Garden Project, and Improving Food Security through Community Organizing (IFCO) Project in Dailekh.

1.2 Vision

SAHAS-Nepal envisions a society that is capable of sustaining their life through their own efforts.

1.3 Mission

The organization is committed towards creating an environment conducive for development by transforming the enormous potential of the people into their capacities to sustain their life, in order to further contribute to national and international development goals.

1.4 Objectives

The objective of SAHAS-Nepal is to strengthen the capacities of the poor and excluded people and their organizations in the social, economic and political spheres through its development, research and advocacy activities at all levels. This is done through:

- Empowering the local people to resolve the issues causing hardship to them,
- Bringing together potential partners for collective action for community based development activities.

1.5 Approach and Strategy

SAHAS-Nepal embraces the following approach for its programme implementation

- **Inclusive development:** We try to include the poor and marginalized and socially excluded groups from diverse geographical areas and gender is deliberately included in the development process to provide them with the benefits of development programmes.
- **Gender Equality:** We realize that women bear the major responsibility for meeting basic needs, yet are systematically denied the resources, freedom of action and voice in decision-making to fulfill that responsibility. Hence we work to cause society-wide change towards greater gender equality.
- **Pro-poor:** Our organization works for and with the rural poor communities that comprise women, men and youth by organizing them in self-help groups/Community-based Organization, and their member-based network Organization.
- **Local ownership:** We are rooted in the belief that communities' problems can be best solved if they are involved as well as taking initiative and ownership over the programme that benefit them. Therefore, we implement our programmes particularly by bestowing the community beneficiaries with full ownership over the development programme as well as the benefits, together with the genuine participation of stakeholders (National and International).
- **Bottom-up:** We believe in a 'leadership with people' rather than 'leadership over the people'. We intend to engage those who are or have been made 'last' in the development process.

- **Integrated:** Development is linked to a nexus of such aspects as livelihood, agriculture and livestock, health, education, environmental sustainability and social justice. We strive for achieving these basic human needs together on a sustainable basis.
- **Resource-Sharing:** We implement our development programmes in collaboration and coordination with the local governments, sectoral line agencies and other development agencies for creating a kind of synergies to undertake the project activities more efficiently and effectively. The focus community's contribution both kind and or cash ensure for ownership and sustainability of project
- **Human Rights Based:** We actively integrate this approach in our development programmes in order to enable and empower the people to claim and realize their economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights and the right to development.
- **Sustainability:** Through our development efforts, we strive for making a difference that is sustainable locally, institutionally, socially, economically and environmentally.

Strategy

SAHAS-Nepal implements the programs based on the experience and learned from the previous project and carry forward the approaches and activities that have proven to be effective in reaching the poor and marginalized communities, with a strategic partnership of likeminded organizations.

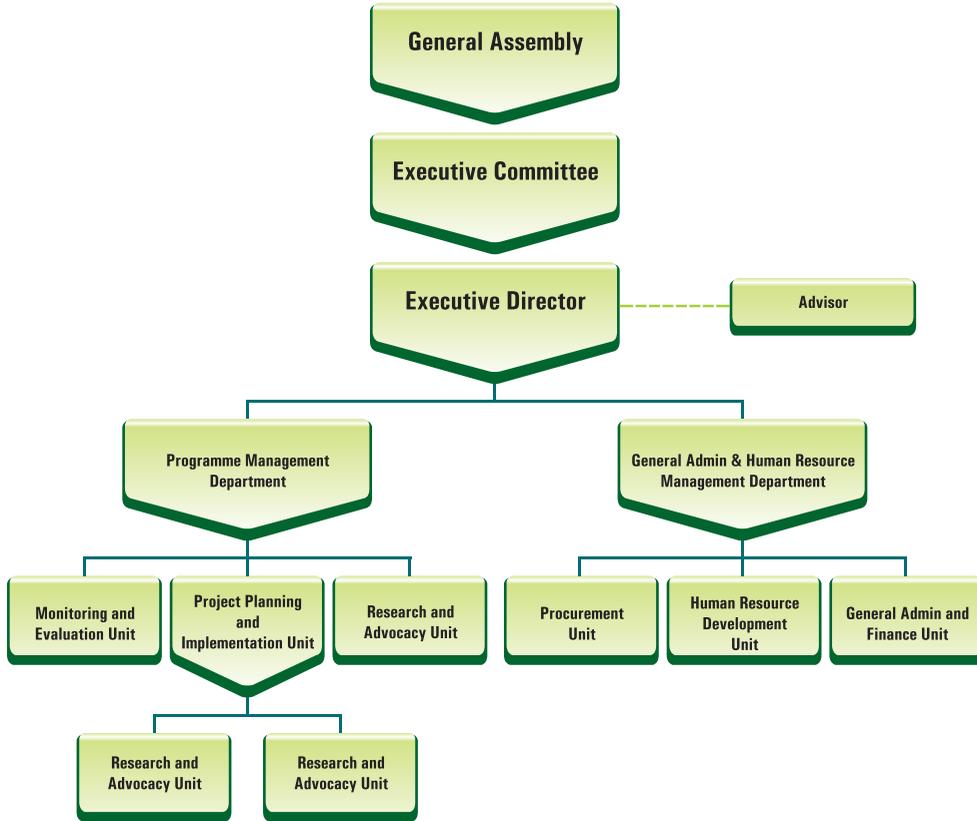
1.6 Organization Features

The General Assembly (GA) of SAHAS-Nepal is the highest governing body in the hierarchy of the organization. The GA meets annually and brings amendment in the organization structure and also provides overall institutional policy framework. It revives and approves strategies, programmes and plans, and ensures that SAHAS-Nepal is in operation within the overall policy framework towards its organizational vision, mission and objectives. The General Assembly, which meets every year, also elects the Executive Committee for a period of four years. Presently the Executive Committee is consisting of eight members (4 female and 4 male presently). The Executive Committee is responsible and accountable to General Body for effective smooth functioning of the organisational activities. The Executive Committee also nominates the Executive Director of the organization to perform management functions, guide the staff members and link with donors for partnership. Senior staffs work under the direct supervision of the Executive Director while Project Officers lead the projects in consultation of Executive Director and Programme Coordinators.

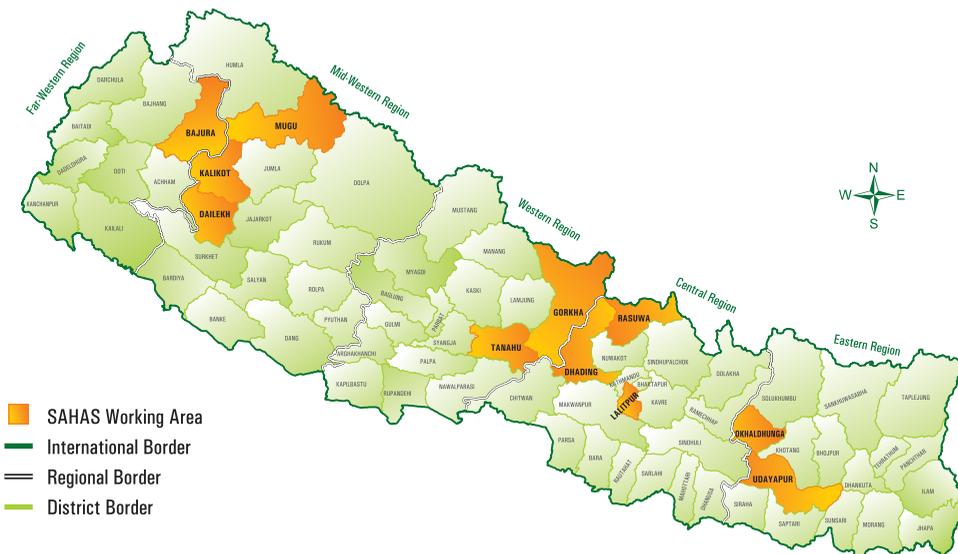
The current Executive Board members appointed are as follows:

Ms. Sati Devi Shrestha	Chairperson
Ms. Bal Kumari Gurung	Vice Chairperson
Mr. Sunil Shakya	Treasurer
Ms. Devi Gurung	Vice Secretary
Mr. Brahma Dhoj Gurung	Member
Ms.Devika Shrestha	Member
Dr. Pratap K. Shrestha	Member
Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha	Member Secretary and Executive Director

1.7 Organization Structure



1.8 Geographical Coverage



Map 1: SAHAS Nepal Project Areas

1.9 Summary of Major activities conducted in 2013

The projects have been running in partnership with various government and non-governmental organizations through resource sharing. The major activities conducted in the year 2013 are as below:

■ 18th General Assembly

The General Assembly meets annually and provides overall institutional policy framework. Through this meeting the organization prepares its plans based on the assessment of its activities in the past. The 18th GA was held on October 23, 2013. The progress reports of different projects implemented by SAHAS-Nepal, financial report and organization annual activities were presented in the assembly. After presentation of the staff members in open session, general members reviewed and approved the financial and progress reports in the closed session.



■ Professional Group Meetings

Meetings have been held among professionals working for SAHAS-Nepal in four different areas: infrastructure and sanitation, agriculture, organizational development and finance. These 4-day meetings were organized throughout January and February, 2013 for mutual learning and information exchange, to strengthen groups' capacity for future contribution. Due to differences in territories, beneficiaries, and the support level secured, each project might require different manners of implementation and produce different results. By experience-sharing and discussion, these meetings are useful to identify common best practices to be replicated in other areas and future projects.



■ Climate Change and Community-based Adaptation Training

The training was held on 19th and 20th February, 2013 in Sauraha, Chitwan. The training aims to disseminate information about climate change, its present scenario and community-based mitigation and adaptation measures among staffs of SAHAS-Nepal. Training was attended by 42 participants from ten districts. The training was conducted by Mr. Keshab Thapa from Li-bird. The training introduced the concept, causes and impact of climate change and possible measures, policy and tools for adaptation and mitigation.



■ Review and Planning of CEFALS, ELLEP and LIFT Project

SAHAS-Nepal has organized three workshops on review and planning of CEFALS (Community Empowerment for Food and Livelihoods Security), ELLEP (Enhancing Livelihoods through Local Efforts Project) and LIFT (Local Initiative for Food Security Transformation) projects in Nepalgunj (8 to 9 November), Tanahu (27 to 28 November) and Okhaldhunga (5 to 7 December, 2013) respectively.

The theme of the workshop was to review the first phase and for planning of the second phase of these three projects. The workshop was attended by the Executive Director of SAHAS Nepal, Dr. Surendra Shrestha, and Programme Coordinator, Mr. Saban Shrestha, project programme coordinators, team leaders, project officers and project staffs of respective projects. Distinguished guest from FELM, MCC, UMN were also invited for projects review.

The implemented activities, project outcomes, successfully accomplished objectives and unfinished works of each project were discussed, reviewed and critically analyzed. Lessons learned from the projects were shared among the project staffs and valuable suggestions for effective implementation of the second phase of the project programs were discussed and incorporated in the planning of the programs.



- **Agreement for New project**

With the support from the German Embassy, a new project 'Promotion of income generating activities for improving sustainable food security' has been agreed upon. The project will be implemented in VDC Nallu in Southern Latlipur, with the objectives to promote livestock farming as a choice of occupation, enhance farmers' skills in off-farm and on-farm income generating activities, improve water infrastructure (irrigation and drinking water) to boost commercial agriculture, enhance the health-status of community, gender equity and participation in decision-making.

- **Development and Submission of Proposal**

The organization has been developing and submitting proposals to the National and International Donor organization according to the advertisement published in the newspaper. These include MCC-Nepal, Norlha-Nepal, MSFP, European Union, UNDP, Care-Nepal and AEPC.

- **Participation in International Workshop/Training**

The organization has been giving opportunity to the members and staff to participate in the workshop and training for capacity building and networking. This year, representatives from SAHAS Nepal have participated in the Pipal Tree February dialogue in Bangalore, India and 13th edition of Dialogues en humanité held in July in Lyon, France.

- **Receiving Visitors**

In 2013, the organization has been receiving visitors from partners and other organizations such as FELM, FMSF, MCC, Norlha, Bread for the World and the Myanmar Initiatives. Receiving visitors have helped others to understand SAHAS's work, and facilitated mutual learning and networking. Identification of common grounds is important to enhance future cooperation with other organizations.

- **First General Assembly of District Level Organizational Network SUREN**

As per Sahas Nepal strategic plan of putting people at the center of development, it has been continuously supporting in process of forming Ilaka level organizational network representing group and central committee. During this process it has formed a network of Gramin Mahila Jagaran Samuha (GMJS), Likhu Demba Community Development Forum, Kotgadhi Shikhar Samaj (KOSIS) Nepal, Sunkosi Kakani Community Development Forum and Pragatishil Yathartha Society Nepal in Okhaldhunga district and they are already engaged in community development works in the district.

Henceforth, with an objective to strengthen the organizational network “Sustainable Rural Empowerment Network” (SUREN) has been formed. This organization will give continuity in organizational development and working together for district development. On the initiation of SAHAS-Nepal the first general assembly of this organization was held at DDC Conference Hall of Okhaldhunga on 8 December 2013.



The speakers at the event appreciated the organizations for their contribution and Dr. Shrestha (Executive Director of SAHAS Nepal) acknowledged participants for their participation and ensure about the continuation of support in the future too. The event was live broadcasted by Aafno FM 104.8 MHz. Furthermore, the participants were informed about the completed projects in the end of session. Similarly, the general assembly members gave approval to the new projects. In addition to this, a project working committee was formed comprising of 11 members.

■ Other Activities

The organization also carried out other activities such as staff recruitment (14 people), staff performance review and scholarship programme. The scholarship programme has been running continuously since the inception period of the organization through its own internal monetary sources, providing scholarships at school to poor, disabled, orphan and intelligent students. This year 9 students of Okhaldhunga (4 from Illaka 10 and 5 from Illaka 9) were provided with a full support on their education materials for their study level from class 6 to 10.

2

Programmes & Projects 2013

2.1 Project Highlights 2013

SAHAS-Nepal has been implementing various programmes and projects related to community development, research and advocacy. The ongoing programmes and projects of the year 2013 are presented below.

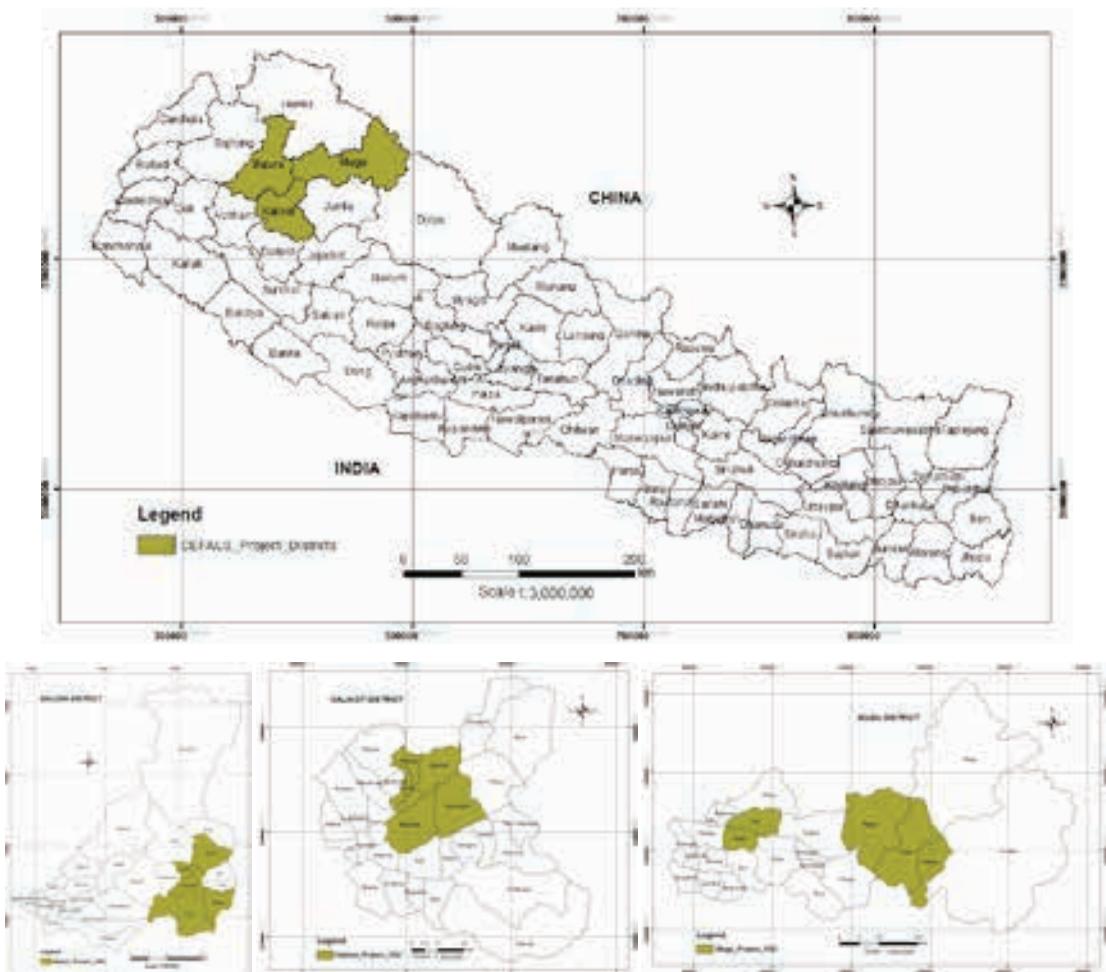
S.N.	Projects	Implemented Districts	Project Partners
1.	Community Empowerment for Food and Livelihood Security Project (CEFALS)	Mugu, Kalikot and Bajura	Church Development service (EED), Germany and FELM Nepal
2	Local Initiative for Food Security Transformation (LIFT)	Okhaldhunga, Lalitpur and Udayapur	Church Development service (EED), Germany
3.	Enhancing Livelihood through Local Effort Project (ELLEP)	Gorkha, Tanahun and Dhading	Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission (FELM) Nepal
4.	Hill Maize Research Project (HMRP)	Okhaldhunga	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Nepal
5.	Bio-Fuel Project	Okhaldhunga	People, Energy, Environment Development Association (PEEDA)
6	Home Garden Project	Okhaldhunga	Local Initiative for Biodiversity Conservation (LI-BIRD)
7	Promotion of Income Generation Activities for Improve Sustainable Food security (PIGAISF)	Lalitpur	German Embassy
8.	Poverty Alleviation Fund Programme	Okhaldhunga	PAF, Nepal
9.	Sustainable Agriculture for Livelihood Security Project	Rasuwa	Norlha, Switzerland
10	Civic Education Project (CEP) III	Okhaldhunga	SAHAS Nepal (Internal source)
11	Nutrition Project	Dailekh	Nepal Team
12	Improving Food Security through Community Organizing (IFCO) Project	Dailekh	Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) and Nepal Team

2.2 Community Empowerment for Food security and Livelihood Projects (CEFALS)

CEFALS has been in operation in 3 districts (Mugu, Kalikot and Bajura) of Nepal since January 2010 in partnership with EED and FELM Nepal. The project district is characterized by remote and least developed district in the country and has remained marginalized in terms of development impacts. Though agriculture

forms the major source of livelihoods for the vast majority of the population in the project district, the food and income produced from the farming is insufficient to meet their food and other livelihood requirements. This is largely because the agricultural production in the region is constrained by a number of internal and external factors.

The CEFALS project has been implemented in 15 VDCs of Mugu, Kalikot and Bajura districts in close cooperation and effort between FELM and EED. The objective is to improve food security, income, health, education, organisational capacity and environment conditions of the poor and marginalised communities. Different livelihood improvement activities were implemented through commercial vegetable cultivation, mushroom cultivation and ginger cultivation training etc. Training of skills such as sewing and cutting training, straw mat preparation and maintenance of sewing machine etc. were also given to facilitate employment and enhance livelihood. Various support were given for toilet construction, school building repair, construction of drinking water sources, furniture support to school etc. Other supports were in the form of animal health camp organising, provision of small grants to the groups for establishing revolving fund, seed and material support for commercial farming and education material support to school. Regular monitoring and evaluation has been carried out in order to determine the effectiveness of project.



Map 2: CEFALS Project Areas

2.2.1 Key Achievements

■ Social and Institutional Development

A total of 151 CBOs have been formed in the 3 districts. Training for Main Committee (MC) strengthening and leadership development were conducted at VDC level in all 3 districts. Participants were acquainted with concepts of Human Rights, Good Governance, VDC Council procedures and stages, basis and guidelines for the selection of plan and given clarification regarding the responsibilities of the MC member and their limitations. Group strengthening has helped the groups to get organised and prepare their own action plans. Groups have been able to work on resource sharing basis with various line agencies and development organisations in the district and have started searching resource for implementation of planning for 2014. All MCs have been reformed with increment of female members up to 50 percent. In some MCs the female have also taken leaders' role. Female participants have increased in most groups. In addition, poor and disadvantaged have also been included in the groups.



■ Enhanced Food Security

Different activities such as kitchen garden training, nutritional awareness activities, vegetable and seed distribution etc. were given to the community in Mugu. Kitchen/ Home gardening trainings have encouraged the community to grow vegetables in their own home. These gardens have potentials in improving household food security and alleviating micronutrient deficiencies. Nutrition awareness activities have brought a positive outcome as the community members are now visiting the project office as well as other offices to collect seeds of different vegetables, while incorporating vegetable into their diet. The project witnessed growing number of HHs practising kitchen and home gardening after the training. Some have even started selling surplus vegetables and making profit.



Model kitchen garden development and semi commercial vegetable farming has been focused on by the project community in Mugu. SAHAS-Nepal has conducted different activities in Kalikot which helped the farmers to grow different vegetable crops in their gardens as well as control different insect and pest from locally available materials. The activities include construction of plastic house, seed and poly bag support, mushroom cultivation training, ginger cultivation training, buck castration and animal health camp. Improved maize, rice, wheat crop varieties were also provided in Bajura. Farmers are now growing vegetables offseason and have started mushroom production. Besides family consumption they have also earned some cash income from selling the excess product in the nearby market.



■ Skills Development and Income Generation

Activities for rural micro-enterprises development including sewing and maintenance of sewing machine training were conducted in Kalikot and Mugu. Two participants, Lachhima Tiruwa and Kal Bahadur Yaidi have started their own tailor business after receiving three-month sewing training from SAHAS-Nepal. Other trainings provided include hair-cutting, handcrafting and shoe renovating in Bajura district.

Participants were supported in purchasing tools essential for running their business. Amar B.K of Kotila VDC was supported with NRs 15000 for hair-cutting whereas a shoe renovator, a handicapped man from Badhun VDC was supported with NRs 16500. Eco-friendly micro-enterprises have also been supported. For instance, in Badhun VDC of Bajura, site selection and feasibility study for the establishment of improved water mill has been completed and the construction is under process. Upon the mill establishment, local people don't have to go other areas for the mill service. The local resource can be used and retained in the same community.



Sewing and Cutting training

■ Improved Health and Sanitation

Primary aid training and first aid box have been distributed to 25 schools in Kalikot to reduce the mortality rate due to minor disease. The main reason of increasing mortality rate in the district is due to delayed treatment of minor disease, as Kalikot district is geographically isolated with no access to hospital. Baseline study of malnourished children was also conducted to find out the number of malnourished children.

Programme has been arranged in Badalkot VDC, Baratu Ward to become the first ward that declared itself as Chhaupadi free ward on 20th April, 2013. The slogan of the programme was "Lets walk together to eliminate the violence against women and make a better society". Chhaupadi is widespread practice prevalent in far west and some parts of mid west region of Nepal including Kalikot, where women on menstruation are forced to stay in dirty sheds. Due to poor hygiene and lack of nutritious food most of the women fall sick during such practice and few have lost their lives as well.



Distribution of Iodine Salt to pregnant women

Out of 5 projects implemented-VDC, three has been already declared as ODF free zone in Mugu. This has been made successful with regular visit and facilitation by the CDWs of respective VDC involving Health technician. This success was achieved only with the joint effort of many working organizations such as UMN Mugu cluster, MCDC (local NGO), KIRDARC Nepal, Mugu and other organization working in sector of WASH. Most of the villages have perennial drinking water systems supported by the above organizations. In addition, toilets have been constructed in most of the villages in coordination



Chhaupadi free zone declaration program at Badalkot VDC, Kalikot

with the community people. Roads have been renovated and made clean by jointly working in routine basis in some of the villages as well. These cause water borne diseases occurrence to be minimised. In addition, the support for construction of smokeless stove using local materials reduces indoor-pollution.

Due to poverty and lack of awareness, sexually transmitted disease (STD) and high number of pregnancy is quite visible in project districts. There is lack of awareness about the positive impacts of pregnancy check-up and child delivery in hospital for their health safety. An awareness program was conducted in all three districts, and in order to motivate the pregnant women for pregnancy check-up and hospital delivery, iodine salt were provided to each pregnant women in Kalikot. Awareness programme on AIDS/HIV was also conducted. Health volunteer workshop was carried out in Bajura to enhance and capacitate health volunteer. Some materials like bed, pillow, blanket and solar pan were provided to two health post in Bajura. A programme on health and nutrition was also organized in Bajura to provide the knowledge about importance of nutritious food for mother and children.



Training on Child and Maternal Health

In addition, an eye camp was organised in Mugu in coordination with Red Cross Society and Himalayan Eye Hospital. Prior information about eye camp was intensively circulated by project CDW in working VDCs. Almost all the eye patients from the project VDCs have benefitted from this camp.

■ Infrastructure Development

Irrigation plays a vital role in the production and improvement of agricultural products. To improve and increase agricultural production, two irrigation ponds were constructed in Badalkot, Kalikot and Kimri, Mugu. One irrigation pond is under construction in Ramnakot, Kalikot. Similarly, irrigation pipe have been supported in Pudeni, Sappata-4 of Bajura. Farmers have started growing vegetables through these irrigation facilities and this has increased food security in the community.



Jimjedi Irrigation Canal, Kalikot

To safeguard health and make available of clean drinking water, three drinking water schemes have been completed in Siddi village, Kimri village and a school of Bumcha village in Mugu district. This has helped to minimize water borne diseases like cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, skin diseases. In order to safeguard the livestock of community from external disease, a dipping tank was also constructed in Cipa, Mugu.



Child friendly drinking water tap constructed in the school of Kalikot

Two wooden bridges were constructed in Takli khola of Mangri, Mugu and Kotila-Bajura respectively. This enables travelling during rainy season and safeguards villagers' lives from dangerous flow while crossing the river.

Open Defecation Free VDC, Hygiene Improvement



Community Empowerment for Food Security and Livelihood (CEFALS) project has been launched in 5 VDC's of Mugu district (Mangri, Pulu, Kimri, Jima and Kalai). With the active involvement of the community members of Mangri VDC, Maha and Paapu village, the project supported toilets construction. Altogether 208 latrines and 177 smokeless iron stove were constructed for poor members of the groups. Many other latrine structures have also been supported with the facilitation and support from CEFALS project and various governmental and non-governmental organizations (e.g. Drinking water and

sanitation sub division office Mugu, DDC Mugu, Kedark Nepal, Karani Community Organization, UMN Mugu, Mugu Cluster, etc) and Mangri VDC office.

Mangri VDC of Mugu District was announced as the 5th Open Defecation Free VDC on 3rd Chaitra, 2069 with the collaboration of Mangri VDC Sanitation Committee, District Sanitation Committee and support of agencies working at district level. In the ODF announcement program, Local Development Officers of Mugu district expressed gratitude towards various organizations for their contribution into making Mangri an Open Defecation Free VDC. Three years ago, it was very difficult to go around Mangri VDC but now, one can easily do so. Konjang Namgel Lama, Chairman of Laligurans Community Group, Ward no.5, Mangri VDC said that "The environment of our village has improved by the help of SAHAS-Nepal for latrine support and I hope that it will continue its work. Also, in the past, one can't walk around our village due to open defecation but now I feel very happy to see my clean Open Defecation Free village". Bhumi Tsiring, Secretary of Pragatishil Main Committee, Mangri said " We had to go through many hardships in order to make Mangri an Open Defecation Free Zone and it would be very difficult without the help of SAHAS Nepal. Also, the hardships resulted into a fruitful end. I feel very grateful to see the cleaner village although there is no personal benefit. It would be better if SAHAS continues to work for the kitchen garden and dish washing management program."

Floor ceiling and carpet support has been provided to Ablang Primary School, Anand Lower Sec. School, Yuwabarsa Primary School, Pariwartan Purba Primary School of Serog and Kalai in Mugu. 45 sets of iron desks and benches were also provided to two schools of Bajura. This has improved the teaching and learning environment in the school and the students.

SAHAS-Nepal has supported the construction of girls' hostel in Mugu with UMN and Ashal Chimeki. The project has also supported 4 smokeless cooking stoves to the hostel. At least 64 girls of Karan belt are expected to directly benefit from the project.

With aim to lighten-up village using eco-friendly energy, 3 small micro-hydro projects were supported in Bajura district. In addition, 72 sets of solar pan were also supported in order to provide the energy for the local households. Maintenance of peltric set in Mugu has assisted in rural electrification.

- **Enhanced Environment for Education**

Different types of teaching materials such as charts, white boards, wooden number puzzle, wooden blocks & globe etc. have been provided by the project to various primary schools, increasing the number of students attending school. Supports have also been given for schools furniture, carpeting and building/renovation, enabling students to attend classes during heavy rain, storm, strong sunlight etc. School toilets construction has been supported in 3 different schools in Mugu District. Similarly, 3 primary schools of Bajura district were also supported with ECD toilets.

To enhance the capacity and skills of students, various programs like speech competition, drawing competition and quiz were organized in Kalikot schools on National Education Day and National Children Day. Various library books were provided to Buddha Higher Secondary School, Mangri in Mugu. In order to enhance school management, a Teachers' and School Management Committee Workshop was also conducted in Bajura. During the workshop, mutual understanding was developed among the teachers and school management committee. The workshop has promoted coordination and helped in identifying the loopholes of the management.

Non-formal classes were also conducted in Bajura to educate the local people who didn't get chance to go to school in their life. With this program, more than 50 people were able to know the alphabets as well as read and write to some extent.



Construction of Wooden Bridge



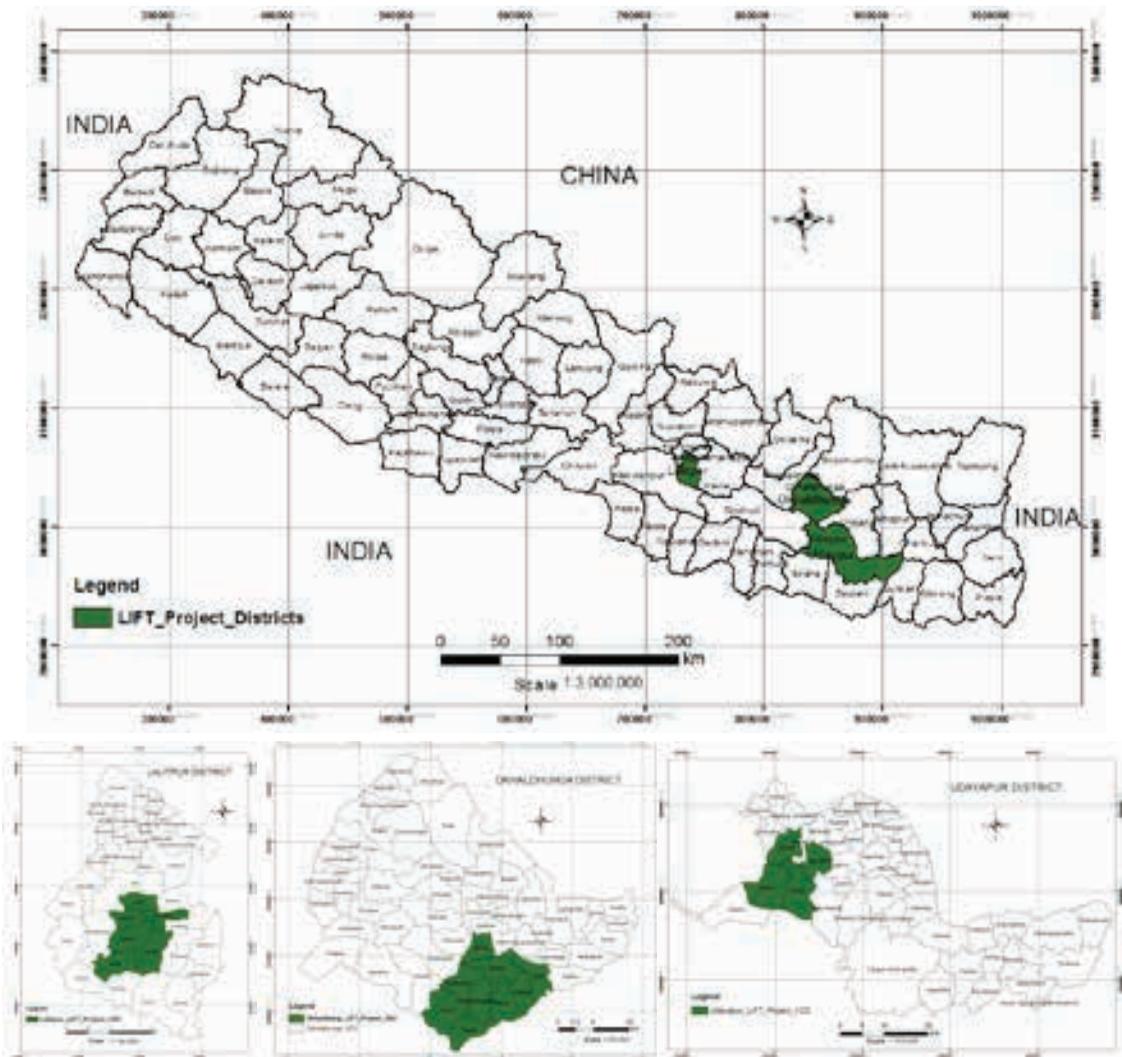
Improved environment of classroom after flooring and carpeting



Construction of School buildings in Bajura

2.3 Local Initiative for Food Security Transformation (LIFT) Project

The LIFT Project has been implemented in three districts, namely, Okhaldhunga and Udaypur districts of Eastern Development Region, and Lalitpur district of Central Development Region of Nepal. This project is an extension of Food Security Project that was earlier implemented in Okhaldhunga and Udayapur Districts. The project was implemented in 19 (Lalitpur= 6, Okhaldhunga=9 and Udayapur=4) VDCs. The first phase of the project was ended this year which was started from January 2011 to December 2013. The second phase (2014-2016) has already been approved by the BfdW. Food insecurity was the main problem in the areas due to low productivity caused by low land quality and the lack of irrigation facilities. Discrimination based on caste and gender was also high. The project area suffered from lack of access to basic services – health, education including the water supply and sanitation. The major objective of the project is to improve food security, income, health, education, organizational capacity and environment conditions of the poor and socially excluded communities in project districts of Nepal.



Map 3: LIFT Project Areas

The target of the project includes: the poor men, women, school students, and socially excluded segment (Dalit, Janajati, etc.) of the society, covering a total of 4499 households (HHs) beneficiaries. The project has been implemented through community based organizations (CBOs) and their network organization being formed by the beneficiary communities themselves in facilitation of SAHAS-Nepal. It is through these CBOs that the target beneficiaries participate in the project activities. Additionally, the project has also worked in close coordination and cooperation with other stakeholders such as local governments (Village development Committees, and District Development Committees), district based sectoral line agencies such as District Agricultural Development Office, District Livestock Service Office, etc.

LIFT project has been able to create a number of community groups and CBO Networks at the community, VDC and Ilaka levels. They have been able to work on resource sharing basis with various line agencies and development organisations operating at the district and VDC level. The project adopted a systematic approach for implementing the activities, which involved consultation and collaboration with the beneficiary communities and local stakeholders including district-based development organizations, capacity building of project staffs and the beneficiaries and regular supervision & monitoring of the field-based project activities. Such approach has developed a positive perception among the beneficiaries and the stakeholders. The social, economic and behavioural changes brought by the project activities also gave encouraging results.

The project has also promoted climate change resilient crops, environment friendly farming technologies, nursery management, PVS that could be adapted in local region. Strengthening of their technical capacities of the communities constitutes a prerequisite for ensuring the project's sustainability. The duration of food access period is increased after the intervention of the project.

2.3.1 Key Achievements

- **Enhanced Food Security**

A newly adopted tradition of home garden and vegetables cultivation has replaced low value traditional crops like millet and maize with high value commodities. Home garden practices have empowered the community to manage on-farm agricultural biodiversity, and enhances the dietary diversity for healthier families and ecosystems. About 238 farmer groups from three districts have been involved in producing quality vegetables and cereal crops like maize, potato, rayo, millet, rapeseed, swiss chard, pea, local cauliflower, radish, bean, pumpkin etc. Home gardens not only contribute to food and nutrition values but also provide a wide range of social, economic and environmental benefits to people. 9 resource home gardens were established and have been supported by the project. Besides own consumption, the members are earning Rs 20,000 to Rs. 100,000 by selling the surplus vegetables.



In addition, farmers have been taking initiatives to conserve local varieties of crops (Vegetables, Spices, Ornamental and Threatened spices), which helps in maintaining agricultural diversity in their home garden. Agricultural diversity protects farmers against uncertainty in production and impacts from climate change. With improved maize seeds, higher yield was obtained i.e. triple of their local seeds and farmers were able to earn Rs. 65,000 by selling surplus maize only.



Use of bio pesticides for vegetable farming

Group members show concern about organic farming after various counselling and training activities. More than 670 Households follow organic farming practices in the Okhaldhunga district. Organic farming is gaining popularity among farmers and replacing the use of chemical fertilizer, insecticides, and pesticides by organic manure and bio-pesticides.

■ Social development and Gender Equality

A total of 158 Community Based Organisations (CBOs), 17 Main Committees (MCs), 2 network organizations and 1 district level network organization have been formed in 3 districts. These groups were provided with technical, managerial and skill trainings in various sectors. These groups are now working meticulously for the development of their communities. Communities have now experienced the importance of working in groups. The poor and the marginalised community who could barely speak up for themselves



Members participating in General Assembly of SUREN Network Organization in Okhaldhunga

in the past have now become able to voice their opinion and fight for their rights. Groups have been able to work on resource sharing basis with various line agencies and development organisations in the district. Regular meetings and saving in groups have ensured timely commencement of group action plans prepared by themselves. Regular meetings have also helped to increase unity, collective action, transparency in the groups, easing the tracking and monitoring of their activities. The First General Assembly of The Network Organization of Self-reliant Society for Development had been successfully conducted in Udayapur District.

Various activities have been conducted for raising awareness on gender issues. Interactions and discussions programmes helped to discover problems faced by these marginalised groups. Training on the "legal awareness for women" was conducted, in which participants gained awareness on their basic legal rights and remedies provided under various women-related laws. Participants also become more aware about violence against women, and committed to share their attained knowledge and information with other group members. One important achievement of the project is that marginalized women have become not only representatives but also active participants in the development processes.



Participants participating in Legal Awareness Training

Lakpa Sherpa: An Exemplary Home-garden Farmer

Mr. Lakpa Sherpa, one of the energetic and laborious farmers belonging to Machhedanda Group of Chaughare – 6 area. Coming from a small family, composed of his daughter, son and his wife, Sherpa has actively engaged in SAHAS-Nepal supported activities such as chicken rearing, pig rearing, cow and buffalo farming, bee keeping and so on. SAHAS also supported him for participation in home garden management training, off season vegetable cultivation training, seed management training, orientation on climate change, etc., which rendered him as a resource home garden farmer.

He maintains a farm-land of 0.25 hectare for commercial vegetable production. He collects most of the fruits and vegetables in his farm. He has been able to earn a huge amount (NRs. 2,50,000 in a year) from a small patch of land. He has invested his earning for his children's education.



As a result of women empowerment, of 201 groups under the project in three districts, 98 groups are headed by women. In Okhaldhunga alone, 56 women are holding the position of chairperson, 73 as vice-chairperson, 59 as secretary, 71 as vice-secretary and 59 as treasurer. Similarly, with regard to main committee, 5 women are holding the position of chairperson, 5 women are holding the position of vice-chairperson, 4 as secretary, 6 as vice secretary and 7 as treasurer. There has been increasing mutual respect between men and women at household, groups and communities levels. Both genders are involved in decision-making process and have access to various benefits of development.

■ Skills Development and Income Generation

A total of 27 Eco-friendly micro-businesses are now active in LIFT project districts. These micro-enterprises include bee-farming, pig raising, goat farming, black smith, poultry farming, pickle making, tomato cultivation, mushroom cultivation, fish farming, community shop, small-shop, bamboo making, khadi making, musical instrument team, candle making, veterinary shop, mill, dalmoth and doughnut production. Trainings were organized for the capacity building and skill enhancement of the group members.

The project also supported the community with livestock, fingerlings, seedlings, which rendered them earning members of their families. Similarly, 10 different bamboo tools were supported to motivate and promote traditional local skills. From the business of bamboo tool making 13 group members from Dalit group have been able to earn NRs. 40,000 to 50,000 per year.



Further, the project support's for Khadi making resulted in initiation of a business in Okhaldhunga. Besides, farmers have also started business on a small scale through value addition of agricultural products after receiving the support and training. At the initiation of a group, a mill was set up for grinding turmeric in Udayapur, and started selling the turmeric powder produced from the mill. Similarly, 21 private and 4 community fish farms have been established in Ilaka 10 and 11 of Okhaldhunga district. From the support of fingerlings, the group members have been able to earn NRs. 2000-5000 as an income.

■ Increased Resilience towards Climate Change

Climate change has been a growing global concern and has potential severe implications on agriculture and food security. The project launched numerous of activities aimed at creating awareness and finding out effective measures for adaptation in order to lessen the adverse impact of climate change on agriculture and rural livelihoods. The project provided trainings to 1167 local farming communities of 3 project districts regarding the plant varieties and animal breeds for developing their resiliency to combat climate change impacts through conservation and protection of Environment and Biodiversity. These trainings have encouraged farmers to work towards conservation and protection of environment and biodiversity, which will enhance their productivity and strengthen their socio-economic conditions. Workshop has also been arranged in Udayapur in which 20 individuals were involved to raise awareness about biodiversity conservation. In Okhaldhunga, 6 group members have established nursery for 7 Medicinal



and Ornamental plants like olive, kapoor, amalam, srikhanda, asparagus, raktachandan and rudrakshya, thus conserving bio-diversity. In addition, 23 groups have done urine collection and compost manure to produce organic vegetables.

A large number of households were using traditional cooking stoves for energy. These inefficient conventional cooking stoves have been contributing to climate change due to their high consumption of firewood and emission of CO₂. To address such issues, 1895 improved cooking stoves (ICS) have been constructed in Okhaldhunga & Udayapur districts. ICS provides multiple benefits, as it reduces firewood required and helps to preserve forests and associated ecosystem services, and improved health by preventing smoke borne diseases and saved time for households, especially women groups. On the other hand, to control landslides and soil erosion, broom seedlings (Amriso) are planted in sloppy land in project areas. Amriso plantation is very effective in rehabilitating degraded land, and is a very useful non-timber forest product in terms of fuel and fodder. It is also widely used to make sweeping brooms.



■ Improved Health and Sanitation

Due to a lack of awareness on the use of safe water, proper use of sanitation facilities and good hygiene practices, many people live in poor hygienic conditions. Therefore, this issue was approached by the project through organizing different trainings and discussions. Sanitation programme have been successful in creating awareness about sanitation and supporting communities to build toilets. During the project period, a total of 3661 latrines were constructed and used by the group members in all the 3 project districts.



Besides, one institutional toilet was also constructed in Okhaldhunga district. With the construction of latrines, the communities topped open defecation and started using latrines. The most significant aspect is that as the construction of latrined contributed to defecation of Sirise VDC in Okhaldhunga and Katari VDC in Udaypur as Open Defecation Free zones.

The project's intervention of Solid Waste Management activity resulted in maintaining sanitation around the premises of the communities, by collecting rubbish in bamboo baskets. In Okhaldhunga, the communities had made 341 bamboo-baskets for collecting wastes, and installed 100 Stages (locally called as Chang) for drying the utensils immediately after washing. Some of the house-hold members have started to utilize biodegradable waste for making compost (fertilizer). Dental camp and intervention of health and hygiene



teaching at schools able to bring the positive attitude towards the students and significant number of students from the project areas have started brushing their teeth and practising using handwash.

Nutrition program save Rajaram Life

Healthy children are the future of healthy society. Mr. Purna bahadur magar, a resident of Sirise VDC-5, Udayapur district is a member of Dhunge mixed group. He has 8 members in his family. His son named Rajaram is 5 years old. When Rajaram is 3 years, his weight is only 5.8 kg. He has almost lost his son Rajaram due to malnutrition, inadequate diet and lack of knowledge on nurturing children. After the intervention of SAHAS program in the Sirise VDC, his family also participated in the training program. He acquired knowledge on how to make super flour and started inclusion of locally available nutritious vegetables in their daily intake. Less than a year, a dramatic change has been observed in Rajaram health. Now Rajaram weighs 11.5 kg and already enrolled in the school. Mr. Purna acknowledge SAHAS activities and thankful for saving his son life.



Before Nutrition Program



After Nutrition Program

Similarly, with the support of the project, the maintenance work of 5 drinking water systems in Okhaldhunga, 4 well renovations in Udayapur district and construction 4 drinking water schemes in Lalitpur district was completed, thus directly benefiting a total of 374 members of 72 households. The accomplishment and creation of these facilities has improved the access to safe drinking water, while also dramatically reducing the women's workload and drudgery related to household chores (especially long distance walk and more time required in fetching water). The beneficiary communities are also of the view that they will be prevented from water borne diseases like cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, skin diseases.



In considering the fact that malnutrition affects the growth of children and about 60 percent of the children's death in Nepal is associated with malnutrition problem, the project provided various training on nutrition management and making of nourished food Sarbottam Pitho (Super flour) was provided to mothers. Besides, around 600 children were examined for nutrition. The project document mentions that as the community people became aware of the nutritive value of locally available food, and the nutrition management training, of 295 children who underwent nutrition test in the last year, has resulted in improvement in health of 292 children.

- **Enhanced Environmental Education**

The project motivated the students of 49 schools (18 in Okhaldhunga, 17 in Udaypur and 14 in Lalitpur districts), and one Child Development Centre in Udaypur district for plantation activities in the barren farms lands and areas around their schools. Consequently, the students of these educational institutions have planted 600 fencing trees, 200 flower plants and 4,000 citrus plants, besides others (Ahoka, lapsi, rittha, bottle brush, eucalyptus, thuja, pine trees, etc). With the plantation of various types of trees and fruits, the environment of the school has been enhanced, which in turn has contributed to increased enrolment in these schools.



30 eco-clubs comprised of the students were formed to engage them in different activities such as quiz context, debate, art competition and articles related to environment issues, including the follow-up activities. These students have placed baskets for collecting rubbish around the schools as well as near the pathways. These activities are creating awareness at schools and in community for overall development of the students. Further, these eco-clubs have been undertaking the follow-up activities of the plantation and biodiversity conservation. Also, the students organized and participated in different extracurricular activities related to environment issues through quiz context, debate, art competition and articles in their schools by Eco-club members. They have learned from each other through the review of activities done by each eco-club. Nowadays, the school notice-boards have special 'space' for poetry, essays, articles, and proverbs related to environment.



Sanitation is improved in school peripheries through disposal of rubbish in basket. An interesting aspect of the eco-clubs is that these clubs have become the platform for the students to discuss the issues related to environment and other development activities.

- **Infrastructure Development**

Physical infrastructure support such as roof construction, proper furniture and toilet construction has improved the number of students attending schools. Construction of furniture in three schools in Okhaldhunga and roof material support in Udayapur has benefitted students in terms of better learning environments. Construction of furniture in three schools has benefitted students by creating of enabling environment for the teachers as well as students for quality education in Okhaldhunga.

Further, 3 drinking water schemes have been completed in Udayapur district. 3 hand pumps were set up, and 3 wells were dug to provide clean drinking water to rural farmers in Udayapur district. In Okhaldhunga, conservation of 3 drinking water sources and maintenance of 4 drinking water systems have been carried out. This has saved both time and energy of women in fetching water and lowered the incidence of water borne disease such as diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera in the district.

A dam construction was completed in one VDC of Udayapur district, where 56 households have benefitted with their 1.5 hectares of land protected from flooding and landslides. In addition, irrigation can be now done throughout the year, contributing to a significant income increase of resource poor farmers through vegetable farming. Community people are now able to raise crops in their field and secure their food for additional 2-3 months. Three plastic ponds have been installed in Okhaldhunga, in which harvesting of water helps to preserve provide for multiple purposes such as irrigating vegetable crops and fish farming. This has reduced reliance on untimely rainfall and drought.

Community has also constructed about 13.5 km road with their own initiatives in Lalitpur, while 300m unpaved road and waiting place have been constructed by community in Okhaldhunga to benefit travellers.



Bio-diversity youth group folk song competition



Desk and bench support to school



Construction of school toilets



Waste Water collection pond



Maintenance and renovation of hand pump and well

Women in Leadership

Gairatol Women's Group of Betini-6, Okhaldhunga was established in 2067 B.S and consists of 23 female members. This group is actively engaged in community development work. Recently, this group has taken a pioneering role in the construction of travellers' waiting place with their own effort. Travellers in Betini were facing difficulties in waiting for bus as the road was unpaved. The group members hence addressed this activity in work plan of the year. For the construction of travellers waiting place about Rs.68,777/- amount was invested .For this amount, Aama Group has contributed an amount of Rs.19,000/-, Rs.22,555/- came from Betini VDC , Rs.1,500/- from Gaira Tol Group and accessories like sar, beam, takhata were provided by group members. In addition, cement was provided by Jeep Sanchalak and all labour sources came from members of Gaira Tol Women's Group.

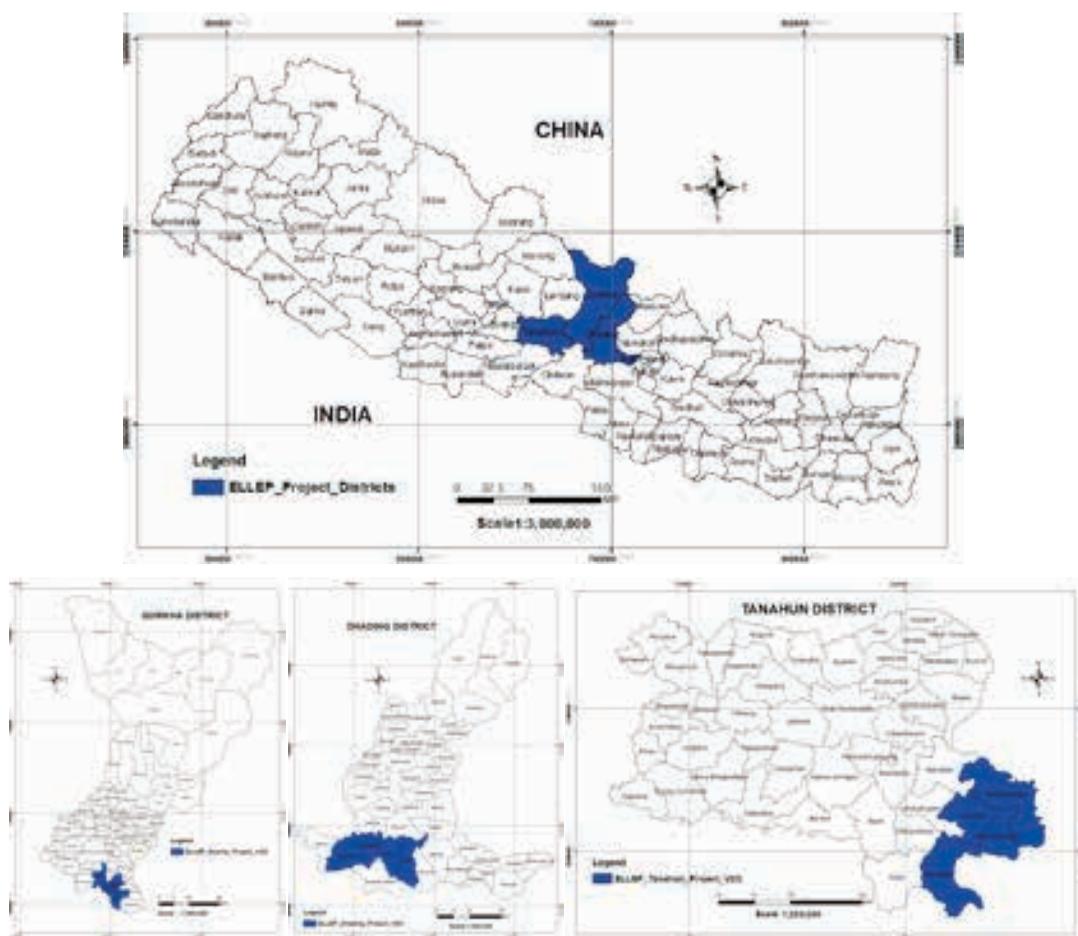
The community has previously confined women to household activities whereas usually male get involved in infrastructure development activities. Generally, males were dominant over females in the community. Such point of view has been eliminated by a group of females taking keen role in the construction of waiting place. They proved that if females are provided with the opportunity, they are also capable of performing any activity. The construction of the waiting place benefitted many travellers and saved them from adverse weather conditions.

This group also conducts regular meeting, savings, toilet construction, rack construction, waste management, cleanliness of the area, road construction and maintenance, malami khaja support, improved stove construction, bio-gas construction, drinking water cleanliness, organic vegetable farming, shed management etc in co-ordination with SAHAS Nepal and they are planning to continue these activities in the future.

One micro-hydro project was supported in the Okhaldhunga district. Energy is a crucial factor in fostering local development. Micro-hydro is an environment-friendly, renewable, locally available and reliable source of energy. As the result, 44 households have now access to electricity.

2.4 Enhancing Livelihood through Local Effort Project (ELLEP)

Enhancing Livelihood through Local Effort is an integrated project that has been implemented since 2010 with the aim of enhancing livelihood of the poor and marginalized communities through increased livelihood options. The project has been implemented in 12 VDCs of 3 districts (Gorkha, Dhading and Tanahu) in support with FELM. Among the various issues faced, food and nutrition deficit of the poor and marginalized people in the targeted communities is the main issue to be addressed. Hence, SAHAS-Nepal ELLEP attempts to adhere to some fundamental activities appropriate and affordable by the poor and marginalized without harming the environment, while assuring improvement of their life quality. This would be carried out using participatory planning and resource sharing approach. The focus groups/beneficiaries are the ethnic minorities such as Chepang, Gurung, Tamang and Dalits and other castes which are the most marginalized, socially excluded and disadvantaged groups in Nepal. This project is divided into two phases. Phase I was carried out from 2009 till 2012. The project entered Phase II in 2013 and the activities are expected to continue up to 2016.



Map 4: ELLEP Project Areas

2.4.1 Key Achievements

■ Enhanced Food Security and Sustainability

The project has provided farmers with inputs support such as seed and irrigation, and different trainings such as soil health improvement practices, shed improvement, urine collection and organic pesticide preparation, soil conservation with green hedge rows, crops diversification, locality suitable and participatory variety selection to be scaled-up for year-round production, etc. As the results, irrigated land area increased and crop intensification has been possible in non-irrigated areas as well. Farmers started home-gardening, rearing rabbits and cultivating medicinal plants. Two participatory variety selection (PVS) were also established on dry rice (Ghiya) and finger millet, which are underutilized but are very beneficial to marginal people due to its nutritional value. Incorporation of fresh vegetables in daily diets to increase nutrients uptake has been promoted in 116 groups of 12 targeted VDCs. It is estimated that ELLEP intervention has contributed to an increase of 25-30% food availability in the targeted community.



Off season tomatoes cultivation in plastic house



Rice Hardinath in trial

In addition, to increase environmental awareness and sustainability slash and burn/shifting cultivation practices and its effects on environment have been made aware to the farmers' group. In order to promote organic production and soil health improvement, four vermi-compost resource were generated and 28 livestock shed were improved. Four hedge rows have been established and farmers have planted perennial forage and fodder in their own sloppy land.

■ Social and Institutional Development

As per updated in December 2013, a total of 2391 household constituting 116 groups in 12 VDCs from three districts i.e. Dhading(756)(Peeda, Gajuri ,Benighat and Jogimara), Gorkhha(716) (Tanglichok, Bhumlichok, Makaisingh and Taklung) and Tanahu (919)(Aabookhaireni, Deurali, Devghat and Chhimkeshowri) have directly benefited from project activities. Out of 116 groups, Dalit women are 311(13%), and men are 93(4%), ethnic Janajati women are 1122(47%), and men 725 (30%), other (BCT) women are 123 (5%), and men 37 (1%) and PWD(2%) (Female:36 and men:36). Among female members involved, Dalit constitutes 20%, Janajati 72% and Other BCT 8%. Likewise for male members, Dalit constitutes 11%,Janajati 85% and Other BCT 4%.

5290 individuals were involved in different group meetings and capacity-building trainings for good governance and organization management, leadership, gender equity, and group management. All the groups organize monthly group meetings and collect group fund. They plan income generation activities, assist



Training to MC members in good governance

pro-poor within the group as their priority. They are also practicing development activities, need identification, resource planning, action plan preparation and prioritization. Each group has own rules for saving mobilization and pay back. Some groups have used the saving fund as social assets, to enhance group unity and contribute to development work. Total saving collection recorded till the end of December 2013 from all 2391 members of 116 groups is around Rs 69,63,858. Women involvement in group fund collection is around 65% and they become empowered having access to and control over credit mobilization as they form the majority decision makers of the group.

A multiple-level institution network has been formed, by having each group sending two representative members into a VDC level Main Committee (MC). There are all together 12 VDC level MCs being formed in 2013 and are regularly capacitated. 4 VDC-level MCs from each district (Gorkha, Dhading, Tanahu) then each chooses two representative members and nominate one individual to the District Level Network Executive Committee. This committee becomes a CBO network, a local NGO registered in district administration office in each district. These 3 CBOs Network have prepared annual action plan in consultation with ELLEP staffs and in partnership with each other.

■ Income Generation

Livestock support was initiated with the objective of improving livelihood of landless and smallholder farmer residing in sloppy land. Farmer received livestock in earlier stage of project and extended the benefit by 'passing on the gift (POG)', i.e. by giving the animals' offspring to CBO members who have similar economic status. To create more livelihood options, other small livestock such as pigs, poultry have also been supported. By now 462 households own 905 small livestock including bee hives in 12 VDCs of 3 project districts.



Off-farm micro-enterprises that receive support from the project include retailer shop, and soap manufacturing while support given to agro-based enterprises include plastic house, potato seeds and mushroom production training. A total of 407 individuals (239 female and 168 male) were involved in different off-farm, livestock and agriculture-based enterprises. Local level employment increased and livelihood options diversified with creativity emerging among the target beneficiaries. There was an increase in semi-commercial farmers. Monthly income has ranged from Rs 400 to 3000 in Tanahu (depending on the type of enterprise, location and season) and Rs 5000 to 10000 in Gorkha. More female members are now involved in income generation activities. Investment and savings are enhanced. In Bhumlichok for instance, 6 households had earned Rs 280000 from 12 plastic houses from tomato. The income is used to purchase fixed assets or for daily expenses and schooling of their children.



■ Infrastructure Development

Five gravitational flow and one electric lifting drinking water supply system, two rainwater harvesting tanks, and one tube well have been established in ELLEP working districts, enabling 288 households to have access to portable drinking water. 176 households have constructed pot cleaning slab and 536 students from 7 schools in two districts of Gorkha and Tanahu have been supported with personal hygiene support kit. Likewise, improved cooking stoves have been established and used by 43 households. 146 participants from Tanahu and Gorkha gained awareness through health and nutrition training. Access of children to water for washing and bathing improves hygiene. In addition, school roofing material support, furniture sets, teaching materials, tools, and scholarships are provided to the poor, disadvantaged and disabled students. In total, 272 students have been benefited from different school support. Among them 142 were girls.

In total, 42 households have improved crop intensity and income per unit area from 3 irrigation schemes. Pipe irrigation scheme was targeted mostly for vegetable production and canal irrigation was designed for cereal and vegetable production purpose. A total of 131-150 ropani land has changed into year-round irrigated area. Now rice production is also possible due to irrigation scheme. Some of the farmers have switched to vegetable production from maize millet production. Food security condition through crop intensification and household income from vegetable production has increased as a result.



Construction of Rain Water Harvesting Tank



Kitchen Utensils cleaning slab



Community Kind support for DWS pipeline digging in Saune

2.5 Hill Maize Research Project (HMRP)

Hill Maize Research Project (HMRP)/CIMMYT International have been working in partnership with SAHAS Nepal since 2008 in Okhaldhunga district of eastern mid hills. SAHAS Nepal implemented Community Based Seed Production (CBSP), Participatory Variety Selection (PVS), Informal Research and Development (IRD) and Intercropping activities in Okhaldhunga district with the objectives to disseminate and increase access of improved maize seeds to resource-poor farmers, to increase production and coverage of improved maize under cultivation and to increase the role of private sector in maize seed production and marketing. The project aims to enhance farmer's capacity to produce and market quality maize seed using community-based approach and increase production of maize by adopting high yielding improved maize varieties in the district.

In Okhaldhunga, Maize is cultivated in 12,400 ha. land, producing 26,040 mt of maize with 2.1 mt/ha productivity (DADO, 2011). Maize is planted on sloping Bari land with pre-monsoon rain and is usually relayed with millet, potato, and other crops, and harvested before the end of the monsoon rains. There is limited

potential for winter crops due to poor rainfall during winter. Maize is the principal food crop for the poor and marginalized communities in the district and is primarily used for home consumption. In addition, farmers have limited access to roads and markets, except for areas near major cities.

This year, CBSP activities was implemented in three groups in Okhaldhunga district in about 23 ha of land, produced about 11 mt marketable seeds for next year. Srijansil Mahila Samuha, Toksel and Himchuli Biu Utpadan Samuha, Kuntadevi produced 6.1 mt and 1.4 mt Manakamana-3 seeds, respectively and Tunichaur Biu Utpadan Samuha, Balkhu produced about 3.2 mt Deauti seeds for next year. Five maize/line varieties along with local maize varieties were tested in mother trials in the project sites. Under the improved practice, maize varieties differed in terms of stand number after germination, days to 50% silking, days to 50% tasseling, plant height, cob placement height, plant stand number at harvest and number of cobs and cob weight. But, this parameter was not differing under farmers practice. The result clearly stated that with improved practice, maize varieties perform better compared to common farmer's practice. The variety BGBYPOP, S99TLYQ-B and Manakamana-3 variety were much preferred varieties than other three varieties viz. AC9942/AC9944 and KYM-33KYM-35 varieties. The improved varieties were highly preferred by the farmers in terms of diseases & insect resistance and high yield than local varieties. Similarly, among the new varieties tested in IRD, Manakamana 3, Deauti, Ganesh-1and Manakamana-4 were much preferred compared to local varieties in terms of various traits like plant height, disease and insect resistance, stay green traits and yield. Furthermore, Land Equivalent Ratio (LER) of intercropping maize with ginger was 1.41, indicated that intercropping was highly profitable to the farmers than sole maize cropping.

A total of 1321 farmers benefited from the project in 2012. Among these beneficiaries, 65% were female; 53% Janajati, 21 % Dalits; 30 % from 'B' food sufficiency class and 57 % from 'C' category of food sufficiency class.

2.5.1 Key Achievements

■ Skills Development

Refresher trainings about quality seed production technology were provided to the groups of seed producer farmers which had implemented CBSP since 2010 in Okhaldhunga. The farmers of these three CBSP groups are now well acquainted with the basic techniques of maize seed production and have the knowledge on the importance of maintaining isolation distance, which is the most important factor required for quality maize seed production. These groups are trained on seed production, field inspection, seed certification or application of truthful labelling (assisted by Regional Seed Testing Laboratories), post-harvest management of seed including germination tests etc. Three CBSP groups in Toksel, Balakhu and Kuntadevi have already adopted the truthful labelling for quality assurance to the seeds buyers.



Training on post harvest technology on maize in Toksel

■ Improved Maize Seeds Varieties and Marketing

Five maize/line varieties along with local maize varieties were tested in mother trials in the project sites. The variety of BGBYPOP, S99TLYQ-B and Manakamana-3 were much preferred than other three varieties viz. AC9942/AC9944 and KYM-33KYM-35 varieties in terms of diseases & insect resistance

and higher yield than local varieties. Yield of improved maize was found highest on Manakamana-4 (3.52 mt/ha), followed by Manakamana-3 (3.39 mt/ha), Deauti (3.38 mt/ha), Poshilo (3.16 mt/ha), Ganeshi-1 (3.09 mt/ha) and Arun-1 (3.06mt/ha) respectively while yield on local maize was found 2.06 mt/ha on an average. In addition, Land Equivalent Ratio (LER) of intercropping maize with ginger was 1.41, indicated that intercropping practice was highly profitable to the farmers than sole maize cropping.



CBSP activities were implemented in three groups in Okhaldhunga district in about 23 ha of land. Three CBSP groups produced about 7.5 mt. Manakamana-3 and 3.2 mt. Deauti for market in 2014. These groups sold seeds through different formal and informal marketing channel. This year (2013), about 3.4 mt. Manakamana-3 and 1 mt. of Deauti was sold by the CBSP groups. The groups sold seeds to VDC through Agriculture, Forestry and Environmental Committee



(AFEC) funds, I/NGOs including CIMMYT and SAHAS-Nepal projects, Agro-vets, different farmers groups, and neighbouring farmers. The project has initiated pre-sowing contracts for improved maize seed production by signing formal agreements between CBSP groups and agrovets. This year, pre-sowing contract was done between Sirjinsil Mahila Samuha, Toksel and Karki Agrovet, Okhaldhunga for 100 kg seeds. This initiative will help to establish a sustainable maize seed marketing system in the hills and contribute to the increase of seed replacement rate in the district.

■ Social and Institutional Development

The project has not only helped farmers to have access to new seeds at the local level at a cheaper rate but it has also enhanced farmer's skills (particularly women) in quality seed production and entrepreneurship development-as a result of seed marketing business. In total, 85 farmers participated in different trainings. Among them, 71 were women, and 14 were men. In terms of social castes, out of 85 participants, 7 were Dalits, 51 were Janajatis and the rest were from other castes. 2 of them were from 'A' category, followed by 18 from 'B' and 65 from the 'C' category of the food sufficiency class.



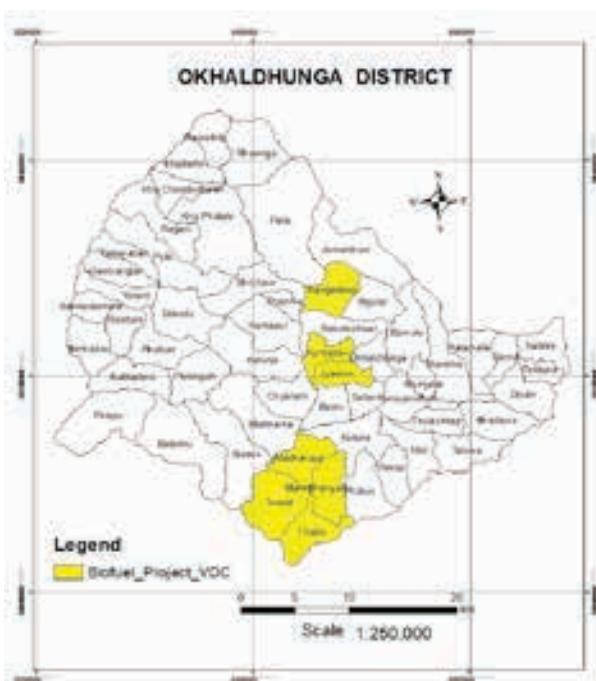
The farmers are encouraged to form 'Seed Producer Group' in order to produce quality of seeds and lobbying for getting right prices for the seeds. It is assumed that the group will supply quality seeds not only in Ilaka level but also throughout the district. The group would also contact and coordinate with DADO, I/NGOs, VDCs and line agencies particular for supplying seeds. At district level, Seeds Coordination Committee coordinate and facilitate seeds supply and marketing. For 2014, seed balanced sheet was prepared by coordination committees themselves. Farmers of CBSP groups earned

money by selling seeds and used the income for daily expenses such as child education, buying food, and other income-generating activities etc.

Among three groups, CBSP group from Toksel has been able to construct their own storage building with threshing floor while CBSP group from Kuntadevi has started building storage building of about 20 mt storage capacity. Storage building will help to store maize seeds safely for next year sowing by reducing storage losses due to insects, pests, rodents etc.

2.6 Bio-Fuel Sustainable Project

In order to help poor villagers to develop alternative livelihood, Bio-Fuel project has been implemented in seven VDCs (Jyamire, Kuntadevi, Madhavpur, Manebhanjyang, Rangadeep, Thakle and Toksel) of Okhaldhunga Disitric from year 2008. PEEDA has obtained funding from EED in Germany to undertake this project. Two phases of this project was completed from year 2008 to 2012. Now third phase of this project has started from the year 2013 for three years. The main objective of the project is to harvest seed from existing *Jatropha* plants and process these seeds to obtain the oil. The *Jatropha* oil will then be used as a replacement for diesel and will hence reduce the need to transport an expensive fossil fuel into the hills of Nepal.



Map 5: Biofuel Project VDCs

The project is implemented through various *Jatropha* cultivation-related skills development, activities and support, such as training on agricultural methods and technologies for *Jatropha* cultivation, *Jatropha* composting training, *Jatropha* seed harvesting and seed storage training, cutting of cultivation, technical/management backstopping for small-scale nursery, training on new cultivation system and *Jatropha* seeds support, training of trainers, and extension service packages to individual farmers/farmers' groups who are willing to plant in larger scale in marginal land.

2.6.1 Key Achievements

Capacity-building and Awareness-raising

Compared to previous years, farmers have been further encouraged to extend the *Jatropha* plantation in the district. Community farmers and members are motivated and find increased roles in protecting *Jatropha* plants around their territory. Students from Eco-clubs make programmes in their schools and community for the protection of *Jatropha* saplings as well as environment on days like Earth Day, Environment Day etc. As a result of different awareness campaign conducted by the project, communities are more aware about the importance of *Jatropha* plants and its role on environmental protection. More than 90% survival rate of the *jatropha* sapling was recorded.

People regularly came to the information hub in Maneyvanjang and get information about *Jatropha*, cultivation techniques, plant protection measures, etc. and discuss in their community for selecting the feasible area for *Jatropha* cultivation. Farmers also use the seed cake in their kitchen garden as a compost fertilizer.

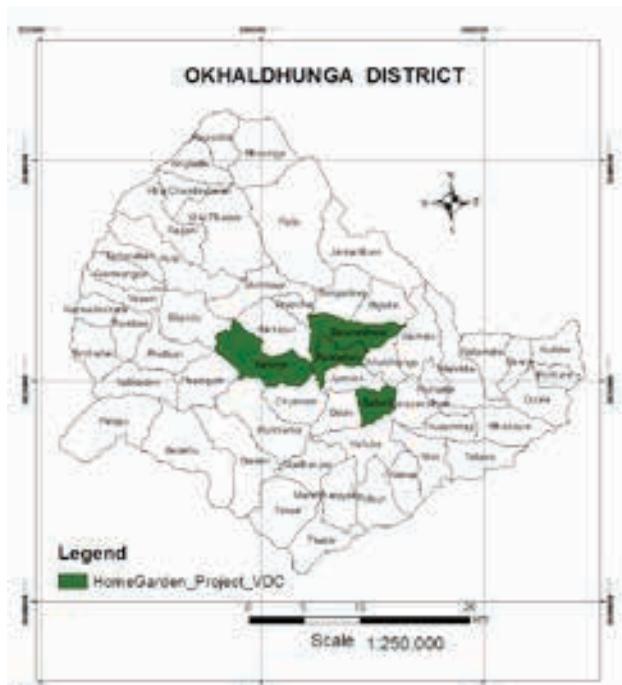
- **Institution and Network Development**

Ilaka level biofuel network is now functional and take active part on the planning and monitoring of biofuel-related activities. This network starts to establish strong coordination with ilaka level government as well as non-governmental organization for advocacy at local level about biofuel as well as environmental issues.

2.7 Home Garden Project

Since April 2009, the Home Garden project has been implemented in 4 VDCs (Baruneswor, Katunje, Kuntadevi and Salleri) of Okhaldhunga district in partnership with SAHAS-Nepal and Li-Bird. The main aim is to improve nutrition of the people living in the vicious cycle of poverty with less than 1 ha of land and conducting subsistent farming. The project has contributed by diversifying dietary sources. The project also focuses on conserving “Unique yet fragile species” with low cost management technique within a household periphery. “Food diversity for Nutrition security, Bio diversity for food diversity and Home Garden for Bio-diversity” is the chant of this project.

This project has directly benefitted 274 households from 12 groups. The project was implemented mainly through trainings, material supports and awareness-raising activities. Trainings include Pruning of Fruit trees, Bee-keeping, Integrated Pest Management and Local Seed Management. Materials provided are such as secateurs for fruit trees pruning, equipments for improved beehives, biodiversity kit with 15 different vegetables, mushroom spawn, vermin for composting, and materials support for social seed bank establishment. Home garden orientation were given to 14 members of Agriculture, Forest and Environment Committee (AFEC) from 7 VDCs. AFEC also cooperated with the project to celebrate World Environment Day at Katunje by organizing farmers’ level quiz contest and lower secondary level speech



Map 6: Home Garden Project VDC



competition. About 150 people participated in the event. An interaction programme was organized among 28 local stakeholders in Kuntadevi to discuss activities, achievements, lessons and problems faced by the project.

After the project intervention, vegetable diversity inventory was conducted at household level. From a single house alone, 120 different species of vegetables, spice crops, medicinal and ornamental plants have been recorded. Other than improved biodiversity, the project has enhanced land utilization, farmers' skills, technology adoption such as rain-water harvesting, etc. and reduction in chemical use. The project has also resulted in income generation by selling surplus food, and achieved leadership development and confidence among women.



2.8 Promotion of Income Generation Activities for Improve Sustainable Food security (PIGAISF)

The project site, Nallu VDC is located in the Southern Lalitpur district in the Kathmandu valley. The land is endowed with fertile alluvial soil and majority of people depend on agricultural and livestock farming as their major sources of income. Though there is good access to water, the promotion of vegetable production, and the use of irrigated land is low. 40-50% of cultivable land has not been used to its optimum potential for production. Average food sufficiency attained through self production is only for 2-3 months and rest of the year, people are forced to buy food from the market. Commercial agricultural farming practices by local people are negligible. Majority of youth, and male prefer to work in mines as crushers or in the city as drivers or go abroad as labourers. Another problem faced by the area is poor sanitation and unavailability of clean drinking water. Very few households have toilets facilities at their home. Alcohol production has also resulted in detrimental social impacts.

Therefore, SAHAS Nepal proposed alongside the German embassy to initiate commercial vegetable farming, pig and fish integrated farming, irrigation and off-farm activities like motorcycle repairing business, carpet industry in the area. The objectives include promoting livestock farming as a choice of occupation and income generation, enhancing the skills of farmers in off-farm and on-farm income-generating activities, improving water infrastructure (irrigation and drinking water) to boost commercial agriculture, and the increasing the health-status of the community, achieving gender equity in decision-making and reduction in alcohol production.

2.8.1 Key Achievements

- Alternative Livelihood Development

To develop alternative livelihood, livestock farming of goats, pigs, fish, chicken and ducks were supported by the project: 51 goat and 6 bucks was provided to 39 households; 20 pig sheds were constructed along with fish ponds to encourage integrated farming; 81 piglets (69 female and 12 male) were distributed in all 20 pig sheds; Common carp-4200, silver carp-504, and grass



carp-900, were distributed equally among 14 ponds with 402 fingerlings/fish per pond; 500 chickens were given to the 10 members of 5 groups with additional support of 10 feeder sets, 10 drinker sets, and first level of feeding (650 kg feed); 560 ducks to the 13 farmers having fish pond along with pig shed to encourage integrated farming.

Besides livestock farming, the project also provides training and support for mushroom and fodder plants cultivation, and post-harvest management such as the making of jam, jelly & pickles. SAHAS have supported 40 plastic crates in 10 groups of farmers who have used these crates to take tomatoes to the nearby market where they received a good price. Revolving fund is also provided to support small-scale carpet industry.



■ Increased Agricultural Production

The project conducted various activities such as plastic house vegetable farming, in which nursery management training and plastic and sprayer support were given. SAHAS also provided seed support of 100 kg seeds of millet that comprise 3 varieties. In addition, 20 kg maize and 40 kg of soybean seeds were supported to 246 (female 216) farmers from 10 groups, onion and garlic seeds were given to 239 farmers, 2,411 saplings of lime, lemon, mandarin, sweet orange and guava were distributed to 188 farmers, and leguminous seeds such as bean, pea along with rayo, cress, radish, coriander, carrot and turnip were provided to 239 farmers to encourage integrated farming with legumes. As the result of these efforts, there is now proper utilization of fallow and marginal land, which has increased farmers' cropping intensity. 55 plastic houses have been constructed for commercial tomato cultivation and Rs. 15,000-Rs. 35,000 incomes can be generated from one plastic house per season. Besides, legume integration in 10 settlements has been carried out, increasing crop diversity and food sufficiency period to about 3 months.



In order to further enhance agricultural production, irrigation facilities were supported, including drip irrigation kits, sprinklers and pipe support. As the result, about 34 % of land is recently irrigated and has been utilized for commercial vegetable farming; about 62% of the households have enhanced irrigation facilities, which have saved them time to be utilized for other income generating activities like goat rearing, pig rearing and so on. Community members are now engaged in healthy income generation activities which has replaced their old business of alcohol production by 20%

■ Improved Health and Sanitation

This is achieved through provision of safe drinking water by two drinking water schemes. One scheme was completed in Janasewa group of Nallu 1 that directly benefits 82 members (female 34) of 16 households and another was supported in Laligurans group of Nallu 7 that directly benefits 24 members (female 10) of 4 households. Besides, the project has also provided repair and maintenance materials for the sustainability of the systems.

Alcohol production quit by the group

Nallu VDC was the pocket of alcohol production. Majority of the people have adapted this business as a traditional occupation and used to sell the product in Kathmandu. Nearly 90 % of people were of Tamang community and engaged in alcohol production and sale.

While the German embassy project has been launched in Nallu VDC, it has supported integrated activities. Sunaulo khotar group of Nallu 9 becomes exemplary of the VDC. Basically the group was highly focused in alcohol production. It consists of 16 members and they used to produce 40 litres of alcohol per day. Now, most of the members quit the job. They have found vegetable farming as an alternative livelihood. Mrs. Shanti Silwal from the group has been able to earn Rs. 55,000 in six month period from vegetable farming. The alcohol production was a tedious job and needed more firewood although it could not recover the initial cost. On the other hand, vegetable farming is healthy, less tedious and gives good returns. Most of the members have changed their attitudes and involved themselves in vegetable farming. The group members have maintained about 2 km of road for easy access and travelling. The group members have also started constructing vegetable collection center from the local materials where VDC have also provided support of Rs. 30,000. The other activities like playing cards and alcohol consumption were significantly reduced. Group member, Mrs. Bimala Thing says, "SAHAS-Nepal has opened our eyes for our better life". She has quit alcohol production for 7 months. Before project intervention in Nallu VDC, she used to produce 180 litres of alcohol in a week but now she is quite busy in vegetable farming and pig rearing. Vegetable farming becomes a good source of income instead of alcohol production. She used to recall her past "I had to work very hard to earn only Rs. 5,000 from alcohol production but now I am easily earning Rs. 40,000 through vegetable farming in a season". Reduced in alcohol production household has supported in reduction of deforestation.

2.9 Poverty Alleviation Fund

SAHAS-Nepal has been working in partnership with PAF programme in 4 VDCs (Manebhanjyang, Madhavpur, Toksel and Thakle) of Ilaka 10 of Okhaldhunga since 2010, reaching out to the extremely poor community. 54 CBOs have been formed and registered under the PAF programme to date. 32 CBOs have been actively working in income generation activities while 22 CBOs have presented their proposals for approval.



Support is provided in the form of social mobilization, awareness creation, capacity development and community empowerment. In each community organization, a practice has been established to collect, save and mobilize money as loan at a subsidized rate. Marginalized communities such as Dalit and Janajati have started taking leadership roles in their community. Revolving Fund support has been provided by PAF to

ensure group members are self-dependent and to help them to raise the required initial capital for businesses. Currently all 54 CBOs have been saving Rs. 366064 monthly. To date 1289 (Dalit 1289, Janajati 911 and others 172) households have directly benefitted from the PAF project. Regarding infrastructure development, agreement on the Lapsekhola Micro hydropower sub project Madhapur-8 has been signed. Total budget of the project was Rs. 2420373 with 61% funding from PAF and around 5% from SAHAS Nepal. Besides this, 3 micro hydropower and 1 drinking water system have been surveyed this year.

2.10 Trail Bridge Support program (TBSU)

In a tripartite partnership between District Development Committee (DDC) Okhaldhunga, Sahas-Nepal and Local Trail Bridge programme association; construction of trail bridge programme has been going on since 2005. Till date, 26 bridges (20 suspensions and 6 truss bridges) have been completely constructed. In addition, 4 bridges are under construction and with community agreement, survey and design of 7 bridges have been also completed.



Technical assistance has been provided by SAHAS-Nepal for the construction of Trail Bridge. The Trail Bridge Programme has eased the communities to commute; besides prevent the occurrence of major accidents. Further, the community was given all the responsibility to complete the construction work. This has helped to develop commitment, willpower and capabilities within the community member. Their involvement in the bridge construction work has also greatly contributed to their income status as well as skill development. Moreover, the Trail Bridge Programme has also contributed to development of networks between and among various Governmental and Non-Governmental organization within an outside the districts.

■ Skills Development and Support

The project delivered agriculture and livestock-based trainings and supports such as Participatory Variety Selection (Potato), goat management, goat and buck support, vegetable seeds support to seasonal vegetable producers, etc. Vegetable seeds for seasonal vegetable producers were distributed in the farmers' groups. Vegetable seeds distributed include radish, mustard, cucurbits, cauliflower, chilly, coriander, etc. Technical assistance for vegetable production was provided by the project team as well. The materials for goat shed construction were set up and information regarding goat breeds was also collected. Participatory Variety Selection for potatoes has been established in farmers' land and regular monitoring is done with the technical assistance from the project. Also, bean diversity block has been established by the locals through the project.



2.12 Civic Education Project (CEP) Phase III

Civic Education project has been implemented since 2006 to strengthen the civil societies at district and national level to facilitate participation in constitution making process and its implementation. Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS)-Nepal, Sansthatag Bikas Sanjal and Shtrii Shakti (S2) have been collaborating to carry out CEP in 15 districts of Nepal. Among 15 districts, SAHAS-Nepal works in 5 districts (Okhaldhunga, Udayapur, Dhading, Gorkha and Tanahun). The first phase of the project focused on disseminating information about the Constituent Assembly (CA) for public knowledge and to sensitise local people for participation in CA election. The second phase was more concerned of education about federalism and constitution writing process, in order to enhance lobbying and advocacy to address the burning issues of the poor, women, Dalits and ethnic minorities through the upcoming new constitution. In 2013, the project has entered the third phase, which focuses on strengthening the civil societies at district and national level to facilitate contribution towards constitution making process and implementation.

2.12.1 Main Activities

■ Strengthening of Civic Watch Group in District and National levels

District Civic Watch Group (DCWG) organizes monthly meetings to carry out analysis of current political situation, make action plan and plan implementation. In order to attract members, local political leaders and civil society members organized one day refresher training on 'Federalism in Nepal' in each project district headquarters. In addition, voter education and knowledge of federalism was also given to college students. In total, 15 DCWGs had conducted 20 meetings with meaningful participation of the members (total number of the participants: 256- Female- 38.28% and Male- 61.72%). 1 NCWN and 15 DCWGs had also conducted 1 national, 26 district and 23 community levels' lobby and advocacy activities with 1,789 participants (Female- 41.81% and Male- 58.13%).



A life of dignity not pity

They say that where there is a will there is a way and no one embodies this proverb better than Dhan Maya Thapa Magar. Born to Khem Kumari Thapa on Shrawan of 2036 B.S, Dhan Maya lost her left leg to an accident when she was just six years old and faced many difficulties. She also says that success came to her after overcoming a lot of hurdles and challenges. She thought that she couldn't succeed in life because of her dependency on crutches for moving around. Fortunately for her at the age of 14, she got a prosthetic leg with the help of some of her relatives. The prosthetic leg not only returned her mobility but also restored her lost hope of living a better life. Her first decision was to go back to school and continue of her study, which she lost with her foot or physical disability. Now she is at Masters Level.

At first she was hesitant to leave the house because she felt that she was different from others. However, she was nominated as a member of Nepal Disabled Society Rupandehi in 2060 B.S. After having affiliated with this institution, she came to know that people like her too can create an identity to their own. With a new objective for improving her skills, she volunteered for six months at Naya Jeevan ka lagi Hatemalo program where she not only provided skill oriented trainings to others like her but also medical facilities. Instead of doing money-oriented activities she chose to selflessly devote her time and efforts in social work. While working for this program, the president and other members of CRDC approached that they needed a disabled Janajati woman for the civic education program. "At first I was surprised and wasn't sure about whether or not I will be able to represent the women from Rupandehi. I also had reservations about the authenticity of the organization but I had heard a lot about the organization and also the skill development programs and radio shows they have been conducting. So I accepted their proposal," says Thapa.

After sometime she attended a 2-days program in Pokhara where she learnt about involvement and issues of women in constitution, process of making the constitution and human rights. After returning from the program she started to involve and facilitate women in programmes related to civic education. She later worked as a member of district Civic Monitoring Group, Rupandehi. Today she is proud to call herself an active member of society thanks to the numerous experiences she gained from the civic education program. Recently she has been nominated as a district member of NGO Federation from the Rupandehi chapter where she voiced the need for the representation of disabled women. Today she no longer thinks herself as inferior to anyone and stands as a representative of not only disabled women but women as a whole. "I want to prove to the people who said that I couldn't do anything. I want to achieve success and create an identity of my own," she says.

organization (SAHAS Nepal, S2 and Sanjal) also organized one meeting in order to review the project's progress and financial matters, take necessary decisions and streamline project activities. With the aim to share major findings of the project exit evaluation, one day sharing meeting was organised in Kathmandu. The meeting was participated by NCWN, DCWG, project staff and Executive team members and the major findings of the evaluation were presented for future lessons.

2.12.2 Key Achievements

- Enhanced knowledge of the communities, students, DCWG members, local political leaders, journalists on second CA elections and federalism discourse in Nepal.
- Bridged political leaders and communities through the DCWGs and its programmes, which exert pressure and sensitise political leaders on communities' agendas.
- Increased resource sharing and collaboration among GOs, I/NGOs and other networks to carry out lobby and advocacy works frequently at district level.
- Increased talks and dialogues between major political parties and opposition CPN-Maoist led 33 political parties' Front to achieve consensus for second CA elections and the new constitution in Nepal.
- Improved access of women and other excluded communities to services of the government at local level.
- Informed through community radio programmes to large section of people on current political scenario and constitution making process in Nepal.
- Integrated 80% of communities' agendas in CA thematic committees' reports.

2.13 Nutrition Project

Nutrition Project has been newly implemented in Dailekh district of mid-western Nepal by SAHAS-Nepal with the financial support from the Nepal Team since 16th July 2013. The project covers four VDCs namely Badalamji, Chamunda, Kanshikandh, Raniwan and Narayan Municipality. The project aims to empower community group/institutions, provide agricultural skills training to target beneficiaries, provide agricultural inputs supports for income generation to local farmers and micro-enterprises. Target beneficiaries are women headed households and ethnic communities who possess low land, living below poverty line. They do not have regular income and hold main occupation as porter especially dalits such as Sarki, Damai, Badi, Sunar, Pariyar, Nepali, and minority ethnic such as Magar, Miya and others such as Bahun, Thakuri.

2.13.1 Key achievements

▪ Project Preparation

The project completed staff hiring, visit and communication with line government agencies such as District Development Office Dailekh, and formation of 4 main committees at VDCs level and 1 at Municipality level.

▪ Skills Development and Income Generation

To enhance home garden practices, 5 home garden training were conducted in each group of the 4 VDCs and 1 Municipality. Participants were trained on home garden management, nursery management, application of bio-fertilizer and proper vegetable cultivation (like cauliflower, cabbage,

onion). Vegetable hybrid seeds like Cauliflower, Cabbage, Onion and plastic for nursery were given to each group of the 4 VDCs and 1 Municipality. After the home garden training and seed support (vegetable), they have started cultivating in fallow lands. The participants fully cherished the training and become highly motivated towards home gardening. Before the training, the group members were unaware about the advantages of home gardening. In total 1139 households (6834 beneficiaries) have directly or indirectly benefitted from home garden training and support. Groups and all communities are also encouraged to cultivate tomatoes in plastic houses. These groups have started earning money up-to Rs.90,560 as the result.



To upgrade the livelihood and enhance the income generating activities of poor and marginalized people, the project has provided 30 goats including goats and kids to community members. For the sustainability of livestock farming, project has released revolving fund to village animal health workers. Distributed goats were also provided with vaccination.

In order to assist in establishment of micro-enterprises for income generation, we have also conducted one-month tailoring skill development training, with collaboration from District Micro Enterprise Group Association Office (DMEGA). In total 11 participants participated in the training.

- **Institutional Development**

We visited 42 groups of 4 VDCs and 1 municipality to follow up and monitor the effectiveness of project programs. Each main committee meeting was attended and lessons learned from the programs were shared between the committee members and valuable suggestions for effective implementation of the programs were discussed and suggested to groups. The groups have gained knowledge on the value & significance of VDC/Municipality level main committee and network organization as well as its positive concepts. Equal participation of Dalit, Janajati and others were observed in all training programs. Women participation was highly encouraged and main committee was formed with female leadership. The main committee group's members have prepared their own policies for activities to be implemented in their communities. The main committee has coordinated with other line agencies for allocating financial resources. There is also increased coordination and cooperation in district level with GOs/NGOs office.

2.14 Improving Food Security through Community Organizing (IFCO) Project

The Improving Food Security through Community Organizing (IFCO) project has been implemented by SAHAS-Nepal in partnership with Sansthatag Bikash Sanjal, with the financial support from the Nepal Team and Mennonite Central Committee since 1st March 2010. The project has covered four VDCs namely Badalamji, Chamunda, Kanshikandh, Raniwan and Narayan Municipality of Dailekh district in Mid-Western Nepal. The project office is located in Narayan Municipality.

The project aims to increase food security for poor and marginalized people. Target beneficiaries are women headed households and ethnic communities with less than 6 months food sufficiency and do not have regular income, especially dalits and minority ethnic. Activities focus on raising awareness about nutritional value

Livelihood improved through vegetable farming

Mrs. Laxmi Thapa of Badalmji VDC ward 7 is one of the active group members of Panchakosi Samudaik Bikas Mul samiti. She is a general farmer and used to cultivate only cereal crops in the past. She used to have a very hard time feeding her family and paying the home expenses.

She actively participated in the SAHAS Nepal supported training and program. SAHAS Nepal supported her with plastic tunnel, tomato seeds and home garden training, nursery & soil management training. Before this support and training she was unaware about the possibilities of diverse vegetable production in her fallow land too. After training she gained the knowledge on nursery and home garden. It motivated her to establish the nursery and maintained her fallow land for home garden. Now, she has cultivated various kinds of seasonal seeds and able to produce good quantity of tomato in plastic house. She has changed her fallow land to home garden where she is growing different vegetables. Besides her own family consumption she sells the vegetables in the local village too. She proudly announces that "Before SAHAS's intervention, every day I used to worry about family feedings and expenses but now I earned Rs.10,000 from tomato selling only. I have spent that money on the education of my child and spent some money on household expenditure. Everything is possible if there is a will". She became one of the model members in her community and inspired others on vegetable farming.



of locally grown food such as maize, wheat millet and oat, establishing resource centres to provide market and product information, conducting training on value-chain and market, income generation through goat raising, proving cash for work for path construction, collection center and installation of MUS, and improving traditional occupation based technologies. The project is completed in 2013.

2.14.1 Key Achievements

▪ Enhanced Food Consumption and Nutrition

The project has increased the food consumption of 1490 vulnerable households during the hungry season in 4 districts. This is achieved through activities such as nutrition education workshop and nutritional survey to identify malnourished children. Trainings were then organized for the parents/guardian of identified children to improve their nutrition condition. An improvement in health of 60% of the children surveyed was recorded.

▪ Enhanced Agricultural Production and Income Generation

The project has increased the annual yields and agricultural diversity of 1,490 households in 4 districts through soil management training, seed fairs and local seed training to promote and conserve the local seed along with judicious use of improved/hybrid seeds to increase the production, direct mushroom and maize seeds support, MWUS trainings, livestock rearing training which include goat shed improvement, feed management, disease management, de-worming, castration, vaccination etc., and pest control. Revolving fund scheme has been used to distribute small animals to the resource poor farmers, accompanied by training on animal husbandry and intensive nutrition education to promote consumption of the animal products. Another activity carried out was cash-for-work to construct 1 irrigation canal and 4 irrigation ponds, which have directly benefited 404 household in irrigation and drinking water, while providing employment opportunities to 40 skilled labour and 404 unskilled labour. Micro-irrigation such as drip sets; sprinkles and plastic ponds have been provided along with plastic houses to support agricultural production.

▪ Improved Market Access

Improved access to markets for 7,474 households in 4 districts has been achieved through a series of effort: collection center construction, value-chain and market analysis training, establishment of saving and credit groups, coaching, networking and NGO formation, cooperative leadership and accounting training, interaction meetings, MPC meetings, dissemination of product and market information and exposure visits by the farmers.

▪ Social Development

A total of 45 groups have been formed in 4 VDCs and 1 municipality. Women leadership to conduct projects has also been increased. They have visited government offices and shown keen interest in getting information. In addition, need-based sharing of facilities and resources in groups has been encouraged and monthly savings has been continued for the sustainability of the groups. Different trainings such as group strengthening training and gender training have been organized to enhance the capacity of the groups. After the gender training, there has been a motivation for women in the district to come forward and be involved in the decision-making process. After the trainings, groups themselves have proposed solutions for problems in their locality in their respective offices. They have been successful in allocating budget from VDC council for development.



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**AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
THE GROUP OF HELPING HANDS NEPAL (SAHAS)**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the attached balance sheet of the **Group of Helping Hands Nepal (SAHAS), Lalitpur Nepal** as of Ashadh 31, 2070 (July 15, 2013) and the Income and Expenditure Statement for the period ended on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management of the Group of Helping Hands is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have obtained all information and explanation, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. The Financial Statements dealt with by this report is in agreement with the books of account.

Audit Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the financial statements together with the schedules attached and read with accounting policies and notes give a true and fair view of the financial position of the **Group of Helping Hands Nepal** as at Ashadh 31, 2070 (July 15, 2013) and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Pradeep K. Shrestha

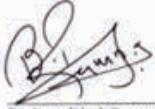
(CA Pradeep K. Shrestha)
For Pradeep & Co,
Chartered Accountants

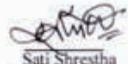


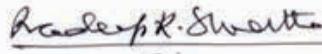

Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal
Lalitpur
Consolidated Balance Sheet
As at Ashadh 31, 2070 (July 15, 2013)

Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Schedule	Current Year Amount in Rs.
1,936,078	Fixed Assets	1	8,134,728
	Current Assets		
10,319	Inventory	2	21,624
1,145,292	Debtors and Prepayments	3	1,323,181
4,693,140	Programme Fund Receivable	10	6,132,142
806,913	Cash in Hand	4	828,041
9,975,859	Cash at Bank	5	9,902,100
<u>16,631,523</u>			<u>18,207,088</u>
	Current Liabilities		
1,149,123	Gratuity	6	1,420,302
2,140,242	Creditors	7	4,029,916
<u>3,289,365</u>			<u>5,450,218</u>
<u>15,278,236</u>	Net Assets		<u>20,891,597</u>
	Represented By:		
1,911,132	Fixed Assets Capital Fund	8	7,865,070
6,037,067	Reserve and Surplus SAHAS Nepal	9	6,538,419
7,330,037	Programme Fund Payable	10	6,488,108
<u>15,278,236</u>			<u>20,891,597</u>
	Significant Accounting Policies and Notes	11	

As per our attached report of even date

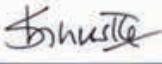

 Brahma Dhoj Gurung
 (Chairperson)

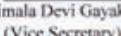

 Sati Shrestha
 (Vice Chairperson)

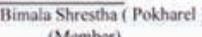

 CA Pradeep K. Shrestha
 For Pradeep & Co.
 Chartered Accountants

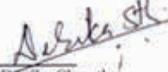



 Sunil Shakya
 (Treasurer)


 Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha
 (Secretary)


 Bimala Devi Gayak
 (Vice Secretary)


 Bimala Shrestha (Pokharel)
 (Member)


 Devika Shrestha
 (Member)


 Bal Kumari Gurung
 (Member)



Group of Helping Hands Nepal

Balance Sheet

As at Ashadh 31, 2070 (July 15, 2013)

Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Schedule 1	Current Year Amount in Rs.
204,776.00			405,147.00
	Fixed Assets		
	Current Assets		
-	Receivable (Staff Donations)		68,913.00
21,174.00	Bio Fuel Consolidation		302,065.00
-	Prepayment		239,200.00
561,627.00	TBSU		831,352.00
-	NSOS		22,397.00
-	CEP III		703,514.20
157,273.50	HMRP (VI)		56,718.00
2,590,837.08	CEP II		1,982.31
347,412.12	CEFALS I		693,110.40
30,000.00	Home Garden		368,539.12
1,011,883.00	Advance		366,155.00
322,500.00	Germany Embassy Project		-
169,288.00	Tour Receivable		-
1,937,999.86	Disaster Relief Project		-
218,544.00	BFCO		943,112.62
652,625.00	English Language receivable		-
-	LIFT		1,746,471.99
266,761.80	ELLEP		3,051,330.74
248,155.90	PAF		585,789.95
76,692.90	GEP - South Lalitpur		500,000.00
112,196.79	Cash in Hand		164,398.00
1,513,422.20	Cash at Bank (Standard Chartered Bank)		29,073.89
10,238,393.15	R.B Bank		39,063.14
	Mega Bank		1,592,284.40
			12,317,470.76
	Current Liabilities		
232,160.00	Outstanding		106,753.00
165,787.00	HMRP (V)		-
2,571.00	NSOS		-
-	HMBUP Community		665,000.00
-	CEFALS II		1,381,723.07
65,547.47	Bajura Disaster Relief Project		16,173.68
1,140,019.16	LIFT Project (USC Canada Asia)		58,418.00
-	PAF (New)		-
-	ELLE Project		-
6,415.00	Bio fuel Sustainability		385,746.00
1,253,837.11	GEP - Tamaha		16,791.00
54,270.00	CIT		57,621.00
154,038.80	BFCO, Daitlek		-
2,504.00	Nepal Team		1,736,846.42
1,149,123.00	Auditor fee payable		59,204.00
4,226,272.54	CEP - III		69.00
6,216,896.61	Payable		144,062.30
	Income Tax		1,420,302.00
	Gratuity		6,048,709.47
			6,673,908.29
	Net Assets		
	Represented By:		
363,469.00	Reserve		363,469.00
179,830.00	Fixed Assets Capital Account		135,489.00
5,673,597.65	Fund Balance		6,174,950.29
6,216,896.65			6,673,908.29
		2	

As per our attached report of even date

Bimala Dhoj Gurung
(Chairperson)

Sati Shrestha
(Vice Chairperson)

CA Pradeep K. Shrestha
For Pradeep & Co.
Chartered Accountants



Sunit Shakya
(Treasurer)

Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha
(Secretary)

Bimala Devi Gayak
(Vice Secretary)

Bimala Shrestha (Pokharel)
(Member)

Devika Shrestha
(Member)

Bal Kumari Gurung
(Member)



Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal
Lalitpur

Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement

For the period from Shrawan 1, 2069 to Ashadh 31, 2070 (July 16, 2012 - July 15, 2013)

Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Current Year Amount in Rs.
	INCOME	
6,900	Subscription fee	14,700
990,539	Staff/Member Contribution	783,359
106,958	Interest on Bank Deposit	126,752
162,137	Programme Overhead	146,663
145,300	Miscellaneous Income	190,496
311,012	Grant (HMRP - IV)	-
275,863	Grant (HMRP - V)	399,786
-	Grant (HMRP - VI)	535,413
27,370	Grant (RWSSFDB)	-
248,531	Grant (NSOS)	201,142
196,500	Grant (TBSU)	659,513
1,393,641	Grant (PAF)	-
-	Grant (PAF V)	432,466
-	Grant (PAF VI)	1,149,900
872,201	Grant (Home Garden)	699,606
417,905	Grant (LIFT - USC Canada Asia III)	672,784
-	Grant (LIFT - USC Canada Asia IV)	189,543
15,047,122	Grant (LIFT - EED)	18,277,025
1,535,767	Grant (Bio Fuel Consolidation Project)	1,838,956
-	Grant (Bio Fuel Sustainability Project)	671,425
26,337,290	Grant (CEFALS I)	6,626,062
-	Grant (CEFALS II)	18,922,112
1,500	Grant (CEP II)	1,000
13,826,734	Grant (ELLEP)	20,533,892
-	Grant (Nepal Team)	1,455,338
9,211,265	Grant (IFCO)	8,423,966
6,206,443	Grant (CEP-III)	8,705,788
1,022,856	Grant (GEP - Tanahu)	405,202
-	Grant (GEP - South Lalitpur)	894,424
180,656	Grant (Disaster Relief - Bajura)	5,324,942
78,524,490	Total Income	98,282,255
	EXPENDITURE	
	Organization	
	Recurring:	
55,000	Audit Fee	60,000
37,580	Organisation Admin cost	29,559
11,888	Service Fee	4,775
-	Travel	82,128
-	Feasibility study	92,420
208,843	Strategic Planning workshop	-
-	Meeting & Workshop	42,794
6,816	Depreciation	42,087
979	Fixed Assets Written off	-
77,230	Stock write off	-
35,395	Fund receivable write off	-
25,354	FSP 20040277 write off	-
315,697	FSP 20070025 write off	-
75,795	HMRP old write off	-
30,000	Relief/community support	30,570
-	Preparation/Consultancy fee	312,353
-	Scholarship	63,932
880,578	Total Recurring Organization	760,618



Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal

Income and Expenditure Statement

For the period from Shrawan 1, 2069 to Ashad 31, 2070 (July 16, 2012 - July 15, 2013)

Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Current Year Amount in Rs.
291,880	HMHP - IV	-
19,132	Program expenses	-
<u>311,012</u>	Overhead	-
	Total Recurring HMHP - IV	<u>-</u>
275,863	HMHP - V	354,743
-	Program expenses	45,043
<u>275,863</u>	Overhead	<u>399,700</u>
	Total Recurring HMHP - V	
-	HMHP - VI	505,968
-	Program expenses	29,445
<u>-</u>	Overhead	<u>535,413</u>
	Total Recurring HMHP - VI	
27,370	RWSSFDB	-
<u>27,370</u>	Program expenses	-
	Total Recurring RWSSFDB	<u>-</u>
248,531	NSOS	201,142
<u>248,531</u>	Program expenses	<u>201,142</u>
	Total Recurring NSOS	
196,500	TBSU	659,513
<u>196,500</u>	Program expenses	<u>659,513</u>
	Total Recurring TBSU	
1,233,311	PAE	-
180,330	Program expenses	-
<u>1,293,641</u>	Overhead	-
	Total Recurring PAF	<u>-</u>
-	PAF V	382,713
-	Program expenses	40,753
<u>-</u>	Overhead	<u>432,466</u>
	Total Recurring PAF - V	
-	PAF VI	1,017,611
-	Program expenses	122,289
<u>-</u>	Overhead	<u>1,149,900</u>
	Total Recurring PAF - VI	

As per our attached report of even date

Pradeep K. Shrestha

CA Pradeep K. Shrestha
For Pradeep & Co.
Chartered Accountants



Irahma Dhoj Gurung
Irahma Dhoj Gurung
(Chairperson)

Sati Shrestha
Sati Shrestha
(Vice Chairperson)

Sunil Shukya
Sunil Shukya
(Treasurer)

Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha
Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha
(Secretary)

Bimala Devi Gurung
Bimala Devi Gurung
(Vice-Secretary)

Bimala Shrestha (Pokharel)
Bimala Shrestha (Pokharel)
(Member)

Devika Shrestha
Devika Shrestha
(Member)

Bal Kumari Gurung
Bal Kumari Gurung
(Member)

Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal

Lalitpur

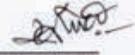
Income and Expenditure Statement

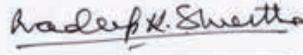
For the period from Shrawan 1, 2069 to Ashadh 31, 2070 (July 16, 2012 - July 15, 2013)

Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Current Year Amount in Rs.
872,201	Home Garden	
872,201	Program expenses	699,606
	Total Recurring Home Garden - III	699,606
417,905	LIFT (USC Canada Asia III)	
417,905	Program expenses	672,784
	Total Recurring LIFT (USC Canada Asia III)	672,784
-	LIFT (USC Canada Asia IV)	
-	Program expenses	189,543
	Total Recurring LIFT (USC Canada Asia IV)	189,543
11,607,942	LIFT (EED)	
3,439,179	Program expenses	15,074,343
15,047,121	Administration and coordination expenses	3,202,682
	Total Recurring LIFT (EED)	18,277,025
1,535,767	Bio Fuel Consolidation Project	
1,535,767	Program expenses	1,838,956
	Total Recurring Bio Fuel Consolidation	1,838,956
-	Bio Fuel Sustainability Project	
-	Program expenses	671,425
	Total Recurring Bio Fuel Sustainability	671,425
23,016,210	CEFALS I	
3,321,080	Program expenses	5,115,414
26,337,290	Administration and coordination expenses	1,510,648
	Total Recurring CEFALS I	6,626,062
-	CEFALS II	
-	Program expenses	12,815,375
-	Administration and coordination expenses	6,106,737
	Total Recurring CEFALS II	18,922,112
1,500	CEP - II	
1,500	Administration and coordination expenses	1,000
	Total Recurring CEP II	1,000

As per our attached report of even date


Brahma Dhoj Gurung
(Chairperson)

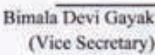

Sati Shrestha
(Vice Chairperson)

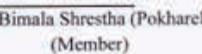

CA Pradeep K. Shrestha
For Pradeep & Co.
Chartered Accountants

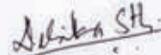



Sunil Shakya
(Treasurer)


Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha
(Secretary)


Bimala Devi Gayak
(Vice Secretary)


Bimala Shrestha (Pokharel)
(Member)


Devika Shrestha
(Member)


Bal Kumari Gurung
(Member)


Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal
Lalitpur
Income and Expenditure Statement

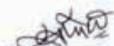
For the period from Shrawan 1, 2069 to Ashadh 31, 2070 (July 16, 2012 - July 15, 2013)

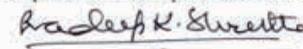
Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Current Year Amount in Rs.
12,299,436	ELLEP	
1,527,298	Program expenses	13,980,650
<u>13,826,734</u>	Administration and coordination expenses	<u>6,553,242</u>
	Total Recurring ELLEP	<u>20,533,892</u>
-	Nepal Team	
<u>-</u>	Program expenses	1,455,338
	Total Recurring Nepal Team	<u>1,455,338</u>
8,545,106	IFCO	
666,159	Program expenses	8,068,624
<u>9,211,265</u>	Administration and coordination expenses	<u>355,342</u>
	Total Recurring IFCO	<u>8,423,966</u>
5,446,916	CEP - III	
759,527	Program expenses	7,607,513
<u>6,206,443</u>	Administration and coordination expenses	<u>1,098,275</u>
	Total Recurring CEP - III	<u>8,705,788</u>
1,022,856	GEP - Tanahu	
<u>1,022,856</u>	Program expenses	405,202
	Total Recurring GEP - Tanahu	<u>405,202</u>
-	GEP South Lalitpur	
<u>-</u>	Program expenses	894,424
	Total Recurring GEP South Lalitpur	<u>894,424</u>
157,138	Disaster Relief Project	
23,518	Program expenses	4,861,886
<u>180,656</u>	Administration and coordination expenses	<u>463,056</u>
	Total Recurring DRP	<u>5,324,942</u>
<u>77,993,234</u>	Total Expenditure	<u>97,780,903</u>
<u>531,256</u>	Surplus/(Deficit)	<u>501,353</u>

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes - Schedule -11

As per our attached report of even date

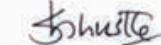

 Brahma Dhoj Gurung
 (Chairperson)

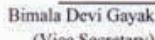

 Sati Shrestha
 (Vice Chairperson)

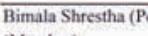

 CA Pradeep K. Shrestha
 For Pradeep & Co.
 Chartered Accountants

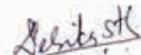



 Sunil Shakya
 (Treasurer)


 Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha
 (Secretary)


 Bimala Devi Gayak
 (Vice Secretary)


 Bimala Shrestha (Pokharel)
 (Member)


 Devika Shrestha
 (Member)


 Bal Kumari Gurung
 (Member)

Group of Helping Hands (SAHIAS) Nepal

Partnership Programme Fund

For the period from Shrawan 1, 2070 to Ashad 31, 2070 (July 16, 2012 - July 15, 2013)

Schedule 10

S.N.	Programme	Funded By	Fund Balance as at 15 July, 2012	Received in FY 2012/13	Expenditure in FY 2012/13	Adjustment	Transferred to Income	Surplus/(Deficit) in FY 2012/13	Fund Balance as at 15 July, 2013
1	Trail Bridge Sub-Sector Project	Helvetas	313,686.63	251,260.00	659,513.00	-	-	(408,253.00)	(94,566.37)
2	CEP II	EED	(253,020.50)	250,630.70	1,000.00	-	-	249,630.70	(3,389.80)
3	Bio- Fuel Consolidation	PEEDA	367,072.00	1,169,819.00	1,838,956.00	-	-	(669,137.00)	(302,065.00)
4	Bio-Fuel Sustainability	PEEDA	-	753,300.00	671,425.00	-	-	81,875.00	81,875.00
5	HMRP-V	HMRP	288,317.00	280,000.00	399,786.00	-	-	(119,786.00)	168,531.00
6	HMRP-VI	HMRP	-	450,000.00	535,413.00	-	-	(85,413.00)	(85,413.00)
7	ELFEP	FELM	1,606,188.42	19,570,583.31	20,533,891.73	-	-	(963,308.42)	642,880.00
8	Nepal School of Shanti	SBS	1,125.00	200,000.00	201,142.00	-	-	(1,142.00)	(17.00)
9	LIFT - USC Canada Asia III	USC Canada Asia	133,784.64	747,995.53	672,784.00	-	-	75,211.53	208,996.17
10	LIFT - USC Canada Asia IV	USC Canada Asia	-	-	189,543.00	-	-	(189,543.00)	(189,543.00)
11	LIFT - EED	EED	717,101.40	16,126,756.35	18,277,024.62	-	-	(2,150,268.27)	(1,433,166.87)
12	CEFALS I	EED/FELM	(2,371,983.69)	8,346,091.29	6,626,062.00	-	-	1,720,029.29	(651,956.40)
13	CEFALS II	EED/FELM	-	22,543,818.92	18,922,112.15	-	-	3,621,706.77	3,621,706.77
14	PAF	PAF	(191,949.00)	180,292.00	-	11,657.00	-	191,949.00	-
15	PAF-VI	PAF	-	413,833.00	432,466.00	-	-	(444,111.15)	(444,111.15)
16	Nepal Team	PAF	1,309,219.07	736,079.00	1,149,900.15	(30,290.00)	-	454,900.35	1,764,119.42
17	IFCO	TN	(1,714,106.25)	9,107,395.00	8,423,966.27	-	-	683,428.73	(1,030,677.52)
18	Home Garden Project (III)	SBS	(367,786.00)	630,000.00	699,606.00	-	-	(69,606.00)	(337,392.00)
19	CEP III	EED	3,902,762.16	3,621,697.03	8,705,788.00	-	-	(5,084,090.97)	(1,181,328.81)
20	GEP - Tanahu	Germany Embassy	(1,022,856.00)	1,418,203.00	405,202.00	-	-	1,013,001.00	(9,855.00)
21	GEP - South Lalitpur	Germany Embassy	-	527,100.00	894,324.00	-	-	(367,324.00)	(367,324.00)
22	Disaster Relief - Bajura	FELM	(180,656.00)	5,504,261.85	5,324,942.17	-	-	179,319.68	(1,336.32)
Total			2,636,896.88	94,739,353.98	97,020,284.74	-	-	(2,280,930.76)	355,966.12

As per our attached report of even date

Handwritten signature

CA Pradeep K. Shrestha
For Pradeep & Co.
Chartered Accountants



Handwritten signature
Devika Shrestha
(Member)

Handwritten signature

Sanil Shakya
(Treasurer)

Handwritten signature
Bal Kumari Gurung
(Member)

Handwritten signature

Sati Shrestha
(Vice Chairperson)

Bimala Devi Gayak
(Vice Secretary)

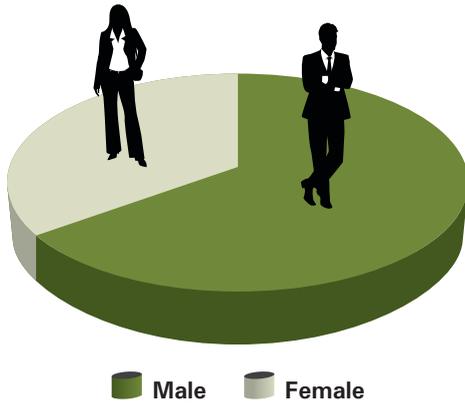
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Brahma Dhoj Gurung
(Chairperson)

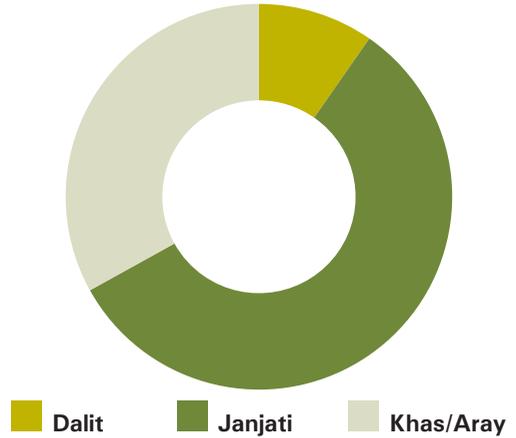
Handwritten signature
Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha
(Secretary)

Workforce Diversity

Gender Equity



Social Inclusion of Staff



SAHAS Nepal personnel

Executive Board Members

Sati Devi Shrestha	Chairperson
Bal Kumari Gurung	Vice Chairperson
Sunil Shakya	Treasurer
Surendra Kumar Shrestha, PhD	Member Secretary/Executive Director
Devi Gurung	Vice Secretary
Brahma Dhoj Gurung	Member
Devika Shrestha	Member
Pratap K. Shrestha, PhD	Member

Central Office, Kathmandu Staff Members

Surendra Kumar Shrestha, PhD	Executive Director
Heikki Takko	Advisor
Stefan Josef Dyck	Monitoring and Evaluation Advisor
Saban Kumar Shrestha	Project Coordinator
Mabin Ghale	Advocacy coordinator
Somaya Gurung	Administrative and Finance Officer
Barsha Shrestha	Documentation Officer
Ramesh Lama Moktan	Business Manager
Amrita Shakya	Business Manager
Bindira Maharjan	Office Secretary
Sunita Shrestha	Office Helper
Chandra Bahadur Magar	Office Guard
Bir Bahadur Gurung	Driver

Lalitpur Staff Members

Surya Bahadur Thapa	Project Officer
Jit Bal Rai	Team Leader
Mohan Bahadur Hamal	J.T.A.
Philemon Tamang	Admin & Finance Assistant
Dipak Gurung	Sub-Overseer
Manidevi Sunuwar	A.N.M.
Madan Magar	Community Supervisor
Sita Lo	Community Supervisor
Ramesh Adhkari	Community Facilitator
Amrit Thing (Tamang)	Community Development Worker

Udayapur Staff Members

Ananta Raj Devkota	Project Officer
Prem Kumar Shrestha	Team Leader
Bandi Rai	Administrative and Finance Assistant
Binod Dahal	J.T.A. Agr.
Hom Bahadur Bishwokarma	Senior Social Mobilizer
Gita Khadka	A.N.M.
Mana Maya Shrestha	Community Development Worker
Khila Bahadur Tamang	Community Development Worker
Sangita Tamang	Office Helper
Amrit Thing (Tamang)	Community Development Worker

Okhaldhunga Staff Members

Tanka Gautam	Project Coordinator
Ajaya Karkee	Project Coordinator
Guna Raj Shrestha	Project Coordinator
Binita Shrestha	Project Officer
Tej Kumar Rai	Senior Team Leader
Desindra Rai	Team Leader
Megh Jit Rai	Senior Technical Overseer (Infrastructure)
Mahesh Aryal	Administration and Finance Assistant
Rabina Shrestha	Finance Assistant
Shreejana Wagle	Technical sub- overseer
Purna Maya Khadka	Overseer
Pemchhoki Sherpa	J.T.A. Agriculture
Meena Rai	A.N.M.
Suba Raj Sunuwar	Technician
Milan Sunuwar	Infrastructure Technician
Man Bahadur Rai	Community Facilitator
Champak Sunuwar	Community Facilitator
Nirmala Pariyar	Community Development Worker
Nava Raj Dhamala	Community Development Worker
Samrati Maya Rai	Community Development Worker
Ram Kumari Magar	Community Development Worker
Ramila Magar	Community Development Worker
Binda Pariyar	Community Development Worker
Sita Bishwokarma	Community Development Worker
Lekh Raj Adhikari	Supervisor
Deep Bahadur Gurung	Office Helper

Dhading Staff Members

Hari Ram Lohani	Team Leader
Pampha Basnet	J.T.A. Agriculture
Anita Shrestha	Senior Social Mobilizer
Hari Kumar Chepang	Community Development Worker
Dhurba Koirala	Community Development Worker
Pipala Bishwokarma	Community Development Worker

Gorkha Staff Members

Mina Shakya	Team Leader
Nabin Dhital	J.T.A. Agriculture
Anil Shrestha	Senior Community Development Worker
Karna Bahadur Chepang	Community Development Worker
Beli Maya Chepang	Community Development Worker
Sanu Bhai Ale	Community Development Worker
Sandeep Dhakal	J.T.A. Vet.

Tanhau Staff Members

Jib Nath Sharma	Project Coordinator
Debindra Karki	Team Leader
Uma Rana Magar	Administrative and Finance Assistant
Ganesh Thapa	Infrastructure Technician
Pramila Rai	J.T.A Agriculture
Hari Prasad Adhikari	Field Supervisor
Nagina Shrestha	Infrastructure Technician
Pampha Gurung	Senior Community Development Worker
Rana Bahadur Gurung	Community Infrastructure Technician Assistant
Sanak Bdr Bote	Community Development Worker
Sushila Bishwokarma	Community Development Worker
Bhawana Gurung	Community Development Worker
Binita Gurung	Office Helper

Dailekh Staff Members

Bhupendra Kumar Sijapati	Junior technical assistant
Prabin Khadka	Administrative and Finance Assistant
Sita Dangaura	Office Helper

Kalikot Staff Members

Mohan Mahato	Project Officer
Namraj Sanjyal	Team leader
Anil Chaudhary	Administrative and Finance Assistant
Ishwor Parajuli	Infrastructure Technician
Bagmati Shahi	J.T.A. Agriculture
Man Bahadur Sejuwal	J.T.A. (Vet.)
Sarmila Sunuwar	A.N.M
Deumal Tiruwa	Community Development Worker
Arjun Bahadur Shahi	Community Development Worker
Aishwarya Kumari Shahi	Community Development Worker
Muna Kumari Pandey	Office Helper

Mugu Staff Members

Suman Shrestha	Project Officer
Chuda Mani Pahadi	Team Leader
Suden Rajbandari	Administrative and Finance Assistant
Divya Raj Dahal	Infrastructure Technician
Pancha Bahadur Rawat	Infrastructure Technician
Basu Dev Rawat	Agriculture Technician
Ghyamjo Lama	Agriculture Technician
Raghu Nath Yogi	Community Development Worker
Hiu Kala Buda	Community Development Worker
Peam Nurbu Lama	Community Development Worker
Angdak Lama	Community Development Worker
Manga Bahadur Rawat	Community Development Worker
Basanta Rawal	Office Helper

Bajura Staff Members

Krishna Raj Dhakal	Project Officer
Ram Bahadur Khatri	Team Leader
Ganga Bikram Karki	Technician
Nain Bahadur Pariyar	Admin and Finance Assistant
Ambika Shrestha	A.N.M
Heema Bhatari	J.T.A Agriculture
Purna Bahadur Bishwokarma	J.T.A. Vet.
Surendra Shahi	Community Development Worker
Narendra Bahadur Karki	Community Development Worker
Bir Jan Kadara	Community Development Worker
Prakash Khatri	Community Development Worker
Dhan Bahadur B.K.	Community Development Worker
Sank Lal Jasisee	Office Helper

Rasuwa Staff Members

Dipti Rai	Project Officer
Markus Lama	Admin and Finance Assistant
Lal Kumar Jirel	J.T.A
Khem Kumari Pariyar	O.J.T
Deu Bahadur Ale Magar	Office support/social Mobilizer

ANNEX 3 ACRONYMS

CA	Constitution Assembly
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDO	Chief District Officer
CEFAL	Community Empowerment for Food Security and Livelihood Project
CEP	Civic Education Programme
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DCWG	District Civil Watch Group
DDC	District Development Committee
CED	Church Development Service
ELLEP	Enhancing Livelihood through Local Effort Project
FELM	Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission
HMRP	Hill Maize Research Programme
IFCO	Improving Food Security through Community Organization
LDO	Local Development Officer
LI-Bird	Local initiative for Biodiversity Conservation
LIFT	Local Initiative for Food Security Transformation
MCC	Mennonite General Committee
NGO	Non-government Organization
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
PEEDA	People, Energy, Environment Development Association
RBA	Right Based Approach
SALT	Sloppy Agriculture Land Technology
TBSP	Trail Bridge Suspension Programme
UMN	United Mission to Nepal
VDC	Village Development Committee



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सहास-नेपाल

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