



# ANNUAL REPORT 2012



Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS)-Nepal







## Foreword by the EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



It gives me great pleasure to unveil the Annual Report of Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal for the year 2012. The Annual Report of the SAHAS-Nepal that I present articulates the information about our organization and the efforts we have embarked on, through the different project within our project area.

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. The year 2012 sees the active participation of the community members in the development process is able to form two new CBO Network Organizations and continued enhancing capacity of four CBO Network Organizations. Besides, 30 Main Committees are formed in 6 districts which are the foundation for formation of 7 CBO Network Organizations in middle of 2014.

Moreover, we are proud that our six partners-CBO Network Organizations have been recognized at local and district levels and also are 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 the development projects, which have a significant impact on social, economic and political development progress.

The organization has given emphasis to follow the strategic plan, as we are in second year of our strategic planning period 2011-2015. This year also added 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 two programmes-ELLEP and CEFALS and carried out participatory mid-term evaluation by the external development expert. The study revealed that the MTE is highly impressed with the performance of the project activities and the effects it has produced on the beneficiary communities in the project areas. On the whole, the planned activities for social and economic empowerment, community health and sanitation, rural infrastructure and institutional development have been realized, despite the limitations



and difficulties (geophysical difficulties and remoteness of the project areas) encountered during the implementation in some cases.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to all stakeholders and partners, particularly the Government of Nepal, Supporting Partner organizations and others who support our work, 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 their timely guidance to board members and to the staffs for their exceptional work, effort and commitment which enabled the organization to progress during the year and made a difference.

Thank You

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shrestha', with a stylized flourish underneath.

**Surendra Kumar Shrestha, PhD**  
*Executive Director*



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# 1. Introduction

The Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS)-Nepal is a not for profit, non-government, social development organisation, founded in 1996 by a group of professional development workers, who for many years were engaged in the United Mission to Nepal (UMN) supported Okhaldhunga Rural Development Programme. Building on the successes and learning from the UMN supported Okhaldhunga Rural Development Programme's previous work; SAHAS-Nepal has been implementing various community development projects. With the passage of time, SAHAS-Nepal has been able to expand itself in to one of the fast growing NGOs in the country together with its diverse development programmes covering the vast geographical area and the population. Presently, SAHAS-Nepal's working area covers 10 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, Dailekh, Mugu, Bajura, and Kalikot.

Since its inception, SAHAS-Nepal has been working in the remote areas mainly focusing on the poor and socially excluded groups of 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, vegetable 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, mitigation and adaptation strategies, and 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 in 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 research management and agriculture with a special focus on neglected crops, and biodiversity.

As in the previous years, SAHAS-Nepal with its over 133 staffs has been successfully implemented diverse community development programmes and projects in several district of the country; covering the Mountain, Hills and Lowlands (Terai) ecological zones.

## 1.1. SAHAS Nepal's Vision Mission and Objectives

### ■ Vision

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

### ■ Mission

The organization is committed towards creating an enabling environment for development by transforming the enormous potential of the people into their capacities to sustain their life so that they can contribute to the national and international development goals.

### ■ 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.

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

## 1.2. Approach and Strategy:

SAHAS-Nepal embraces the following approach for its programme implementation

- **Inclusive development:** We try to include the poor and marginalised 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 realise 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

For planning and implementing development programmes, be it community empowerment or advocacy or research, SAHAS Nepal puts the people right in the centre of development with a special focus on inclusion of the already being excluded. It also adopts the Right based approach by sensitizing the people that they have a right to development and live a life without fear.

It 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.



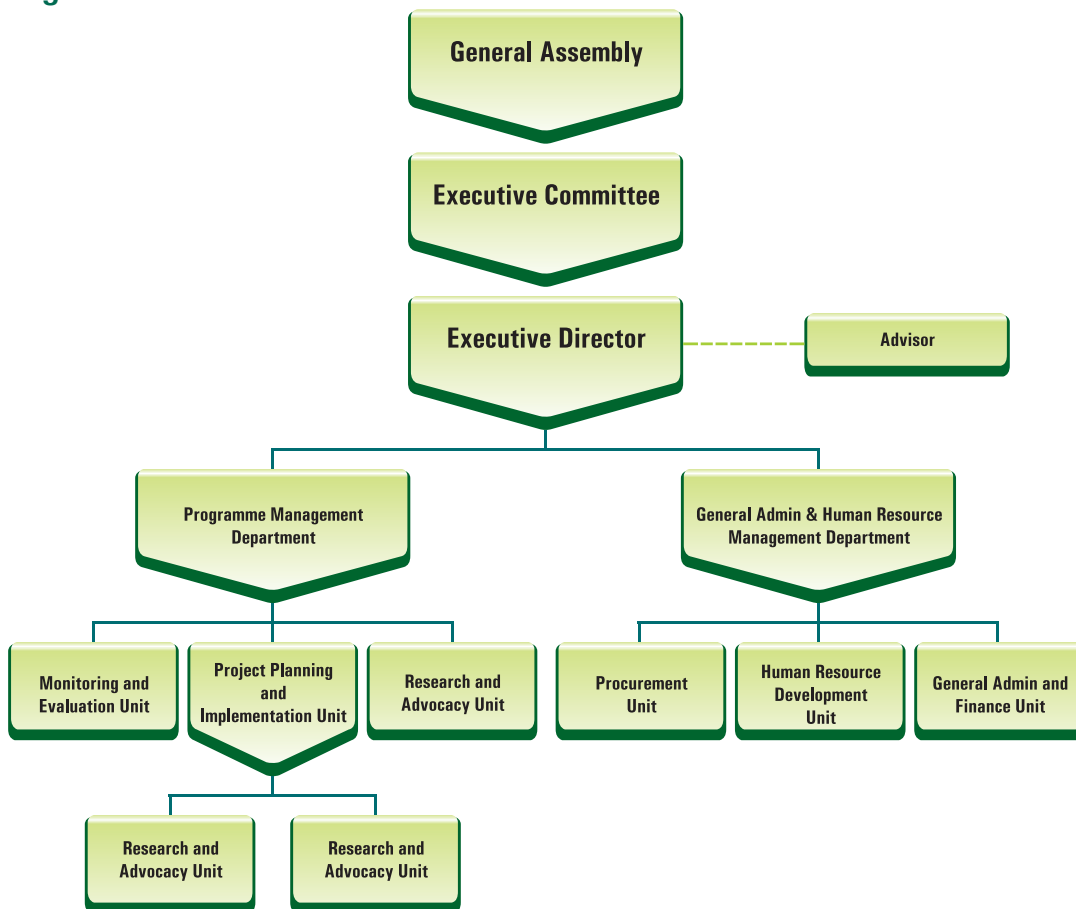
### 1.3. Organization Features

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 also revise and approves strategies, programmes and plans, and ensures that SAHAS-Nepal is operation within the overall policy framework towards its organizational vision, mission and objectives. The General Assembly, which meets each year, also elects the Executive Committee for a period of four years. Presently the Executive Committee consists of eight members (5 female and 3 male). The Executive Committee is responsible and accountable to General Body for its work and organisational management. This is the body accountable for effective smooth functioning of the organisational activities. The Executive Committee also nominates the Executive Director of the organisation to perform the management functions, guide the staff members and link with donors for partnership. The senior staffs work under the direct supervision of the Executive Director; Project Officers lead the projects in consultation of Executive Director and Programme Coordinators. Conforming to the process of Executive Board member selection as per the organisational constitution, the new Executive Board members appointed were as follows:

1. Brahma Dhoj Gurung: Chairperson
2. Sati Shrestha: Vice Chairperson
3. Sunil Shakya: Treasurer
4. Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha: Member Secretary
5. Bimala Devi Gayak: Vice Secretary
6. Devika Shrestha: Member
7. Bimala Shrestha Pokharel: Member
8. Bal Kumari Gurung: Member

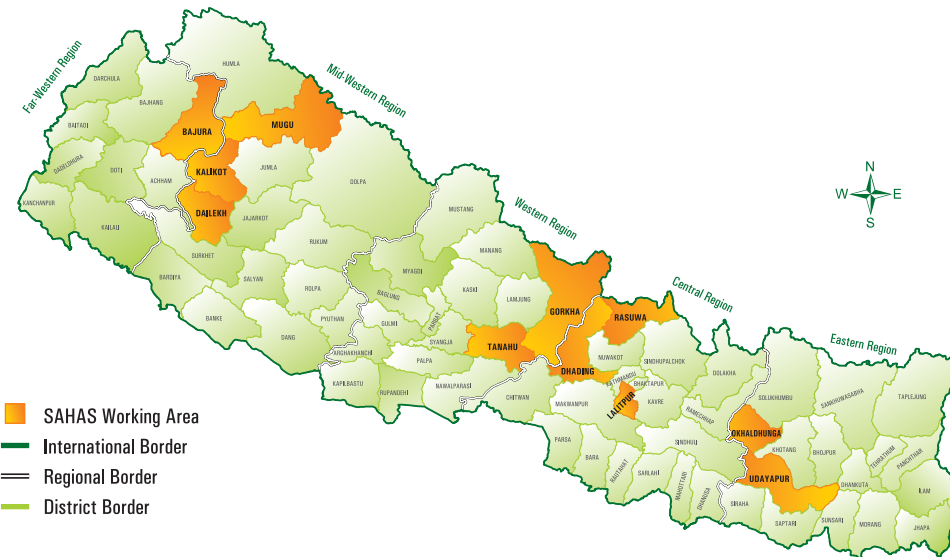


## Organization Structure





## General Map of Project Area



## 1.4. Summary of Major activities conducted in 2012

The projects have been running in partnership with various government and non government organizations in the districts and therefore various activities have been carried out through resource sharing. These projects have been supporting the communities for overcoming poverty, improving their livelihood, building capacity to cope with the shocks and emergencies, and enabled them to influence the policy for socio-economic and institutional transformation in their favor. The major activities conducted in the year 2012 are discussed below.

### 17<sup>th</sup> General Assembly

Giving continuation to the process, SAHAS-Nepal conducted its 17th General Assembly. The GA 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 17th GA was held on October 14, 2012 under the chairmanship of Mr. Brahma Dhoj Gurung. In total 55 participants attended the meeting which includes members and staffs. The progress reports of different projects implemented by SAHAS-Nepal were presented in the assembly. Similarly, financial report was presented by the treasurer Mr. Sunil Shakyas. Further, presentation on the organization annual activities were presented by the member secretary Dr. Surendra





Kumar Shrestha. After presentation of the staff members in open session, general members reviewed and approved the financial and progress reports in the closed session.

### Annual Review Meeting

The organization has been holding its review meeting on a continuous basis each year. This year the meeting was held on October 14, 2012 in Pokhara. The meeting was attended by Executive Committee, Project Officers and Team Leaders. The main objective of this meeting was to interact within the members of the working committee and present the activities of the project. This has helped the Executive Committee to understand the project activities and further can provide necessary suggestion to various programmes and projects. Moreover, the staff got the opportunity to discuss the matters with the Executive Committee members.

### Agreement for New project

In the process of developing proposal and creating fund from the International donor organization, one year project has been implemented in Abukhairani of Tanahun district in the partnership with German Embassy. A total of NRs 16,00,000.00 have been made available to the community. This project has been working with 136 HHs consisting of Newar, Dalit, Gurung and Magar community. About 70% activity has been accomplished so far through community involvement.

### Programme Agreement

Continuation is given for the existing project and agreement was made. Written agreement has been accomplished for the HMRP project Okhaldhunga, Home Garden Project, Suspension Bridge Programme and Poverty Alleviation Fund. Similarly, Annual Agreement has also been done with German Nepal Team and activity has also been implemented for the project which was running for 3 years in Dailekh.

### Education Tour

For the capacity development of the staffs and Executive Committee members, the organization has been organizing different training, meeting and tour. This kind of activities has somewhat helped in building the capacity within the staff members. In line with this, Education Tour was organized in Bangladesh from March 18-28, 2012 in which project related senior staff members participated. Chairperson Mr. Brahma Dhoj Gurung, Vice Chairperson Mrs. Sati Shrestha, Treasurer Mr. Sunil Shakya and Vice Secretary Ms. Bimala Devi Gayak also participated in the Education Tour.

### Submission of Proposal

The organization has been developing proposal and has submitted to the National and International Donor organization according to the advertisement published in the newspaper. In this process of developing proposal letters new information on diverse subjects has been gained.



## Participation in International Workshop/Training

The organization has been giving opportunity to the members and staff to participate in the workshop and training. This year, team leader of Okhaldhunga Mr. Desindra Rai and Mr. Hari Ram Lohani working in Dhading District participated in the 4 day training on water and Democracy organized in Hyderabad, India. Similarly, Project Officer of Lalitpur district Mr. Sulav Shrestha, participated in the 4 day workshop on fire flies organized by the People Tree of Bangalore, India.

## Scholarships

The scholarship programme has been running continuously since the inception period of the organization through its own internal monetary sources. This programme provides scholarships at school to poor, disabled, orphan and intelligent students. This year 46 students got the opportunity of scholarship and are continuing their schooling. As a result, today we can see intelligent student setting an example in the community. Therefore, the organization has made a plan to continue the programme in all the district of Nepal.





## 2. Programme and Projects

SAHAS-Nepal has been implementing various programmes and projects related to Community Development, Research and Advocacy. The ongoing programmes and projects of the year 2012 are presented below.

Projects	Implemented Districts	Project Partners
Local Initiative for Food Security Transformation	Okhaldhunga, Lalitpur and Udayapur	Church Development service (EED), Germany
Civic Education Project	Okhaldhunga, Udayapur, Gorkha, Dhading and Tanahun	Church Development service (EED), Germany
Bio-Fuel Project	Okhaldhunga	People, Energy, Environment Development Association (PEEDA)
Home Garden Project	Okhaldhunga	Local Initiative for Biodiversity Conservation (LI-BIRD)
Hill Maize Research Project	Okhaldhunga	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Nepal
Poverty Alleviation Fund Programme	Okhaldhunga	PAF, Kathmandu
Community Empowerment for Food Security and Livelihood Project	Mugu, Kalikot and Bajura	Church Development service (EED), Germany and FELM Nepal
Improving Food Security through Community Organizing	Dailekh	MCC and Nepal Team
Trail Bridge Programme	Okhaldhunga	District Development Committee, Okhaldhunga and TBSP
Enhancing Livelihood through Local Effort Project	Gorkha, Tanahun and Dhading	FELM Nepal
Scholarship Programme	Okhaldhunga	Internal source
Institutional Network Capacity Building programme	Okhaldhunga	Internal source
Bajura storm and landslide Disaster Project	Bajura	FELM



## 2.1 Community Empowerment for Food security and Livelihood Projects (CEFALS)

CEFALS is in operation in 3 districts (Mugu, Kalikot and Bajura) of Nepal since January 2010 in partnership with EED and FELM Nepal. The project district are 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. Therefore, the project has been running in 5 VDCs of each district accounting for the total of 15 VDCs. This project implemented by SAHAS-Nepal focuses on providing sustainable income generation skills to the community. More than 4,132 households and a total of 24,792 populations have been directly benefitted from project activities.

### Key Achievements

#### ■ Social Development

A total of 151 CBOs have been formed in the 3 district and has been able to work on resource sharing basis with various line agencies and development organization in the districts. Therefore, strengthening such community groups has become a key approach to sustain development intervention in the project areas. The marginalized and vulnerable members of the society were organised into groups. Institutionalization of these groups helped them to overcome their individual differences and improve their Social, Political and Economical Status in the Society. They have started showing interest in local development agencies and approaching them for addressing their needs. Awareness on Gender Discrimination has helped women to claim their Right and Position in the Society. Regarding Women Empowerment, today in the district we can see women as leaders of some community groups. This has been a motivation for the women in the district to come forward and be a part of the decision making process. In addition, as the project is running under the last year of first phase, and as main committee has to be formed within this year, workshop related to Main Committee formation was conducted and Main Committee (5 Main Committee) each was formed in 3 districts.





## ■ Income Generation

With a view to enhance the farmer's skills and knowledge on different methods and cultivation as well as Technology, Farmer Explore Visit was conducted in Jumla district in coordination of CEFALS Mugu and Kalikot where total number of participants was 34. During the visit period farmer were taken to the different agricultural research station such as NARC, Apple Farm, Storage House, Apple Brandy Industry etc.

Similarly, ten day long Farmer's Explore Visit was organised in Bajura, where total number of participants was 14 (2 from Sappata, 3 from Jagannath, 3 from Gotri, 3 from Badhun and 3 from Kotila). During the visit the farmers were taken to different sites of Dadeldhura and Doti. The main objective of the visit was to observe vegetable farming in Dadeldhura, compare the geographical situation and crop diversification, corresponding learning sharing and to replicate/adjust the best practice in own area. After the visit, the farmers were found to be more motivated and encouraged to establish vegetable farming in their respected area. Besides, they were also able to exchange ideas and coordinate with the government service providers.

Similarly, training was also organized on Kitchen Gardening to increase the skill and knowledge regarding kitchen Gardening. This has enhanced the Food Security in several ways, most importantly through direct access to a diversity of nutritionally rich foods and increase in income from sales of Garden Products. For example, they started taking adequate quantity of vegetables in their diet and sold their surplus in the market. Some farmers have started growing vegetables on a commercial scale. Though at a small level, farmers have been able to cater the demands of the local market at the district headquarter. This has helped to provide a valuable source of income. Besides, farmers have started business on a small scale through value addition of agriculture products after processing. Mushroom Cultivation, Potato Chip Making, Bee Keeping are some good examples in the community. Farmers are able to earn NRs 10, 00,000 in one season through such Agri-Enterprises. Goat and Poultry farming is another good source of income. Among the off farm enterprises, tailoring, Dhaka Weaving Training, VAHW etc are also well received by the community.

In addition, scientific management of Apple Orchard training has helped farmers to learn about Apple Cultivation. Apple, which grows abundantly in these districts have a great market if they can be processed for value addition. Post Harvest training, like Jam/Jelly making have helped them to make some extra income. The Apple Sappling support for Orchard establishment program carried out in the year 2011 has contributed to establish 14 community Orchards in Mugu. More than 1417 community members has been benefitted from the support.





Furthermore, SAHAS-Nepal also conducted different activities like plastic and seed support and control of different Insect and Pest from locally available materials. Most of the farmer used to adopt cropping system practices during the main cultivation season. However, the fertile land remains uncultivated during off-season. There was no provision of temperature regulation, insect-pest management that was major factors for declining crop productivity. So, SAHAS-Nepal conducted one day's plastic tunnel construction training in five VDC where the importance of plastic tunnel and the methodology for the construction was demonstrated in the farmer's field. After this training they were provided with the seed to be raised under the Plastic Tunnel. Farmers have earned NRs. 3,000 to 10,000 after the seed support.

### ■ Health and Sanitation

Good health is a key to sustained and secured livelihoods. Under the health and sanitation component the project supported health institution with bed and stretcher. This has helped for timely transportation of the sick to the nearest hospital. Consequently, this activity contributed towards reducing the mortality rate. In addition having understood and realized the significance of sound health in day to day life, the target beneficiaries have started advocacy activities for the provision of household and environment sanitation initiatives in their locality. Through this people in the community have become aware about general sanitation and the importance of washing hands with soap before meal and after visiting the toilet. The project also provided necessary support to build toilets thus benefitting the community members to live in an improved hygienic condition. Toilet support program has had an encouraging result in all working areas with most people making habit of visiting the toilet regularly. Some VDCs have been declared open defecation free zone and some are in the process.

To solve the problem of the community who have limited access to the energy and support them for creating comfortable living environment, solar system support and metallic improved cooking support is provided to the group members. Altogether 481HH of Jimma VDC, Mugu has been benefitted from solar system support and 40 HH of Sorukot Village of Jimma VDC, Mugu has been benefitted through distribution of metallic improved cooking stove. Positive results were observed regarding the health issues. This has also reduced the drudgery among women as they spend less time gathering/collecting firewood. Increased participation of





men in kitchen work is also seen because of clean environment. Additionally, the construction of smokeless stove will reduce the amount of green house gas emission entering in to the atmosphere and also protect the biodiversity through releasing the pressure for fuel wood of waste lands. Similarly, 103 members of Badhun VDC, Bajura was also supported with Solar Tuki. This has saved the money and time to purchase kerosene, health benefits and brighter light of Solar Tuki.

### ■ Infrastructure Development

The project supported the construction of Drinking Water Supply Scheme, Renovation of Irrigation Canal, Rural Road Renovation, School Building and Concrete Bridge Construction etc. The completion of construction of small scale community managed infrastructure such as drinking water schemes, irrigation systems, school buildings have produced a significant impact upon the lives of the community people. Construction of drinking water scheme has increased the access to safe drinking water and has also helped to reduce the water borne diseases in the community.

Teaching materials (Books, Charts, White Boards etc) supported to various primary schools have helped to increase the number of students attending school. Teaching procedure has also made effective through this support. Besides, teaching material support, supports have been made for schools furniture, carpeting and building/renovation, which has made it easy for both teachers and students attending schools. Constructions of various infrastructures have occurred social and economic benefits, which have resulted in improvement in the quality of life of the beneficiaries. Most of the constructions are carried out in resource sharing basis with the local communities and other development agencies in the community. This has helped to create a feeling of ownership among the community members who have shown greater responsibility towards the maintenance and management of these structures.





## 2.2. Local Initiative for Food Security Transformation (LIFT) Project

SAHAS-Nepal has implemented LIFT project in Okhaldhunga, Udayapur and Lalitpur Districts in order to improve Food Security, Income, Health, Education, Organizational Capacity and Environment Conditions of the poor and socially excluded communities. LIFT project is an extension of Food Security Project that was earlier implemented in Okhaldhunga and Udayapur Districts. The extended project has been implementing the programme in 9 VDCs in Okhaldhunga; 4 VDCs (including 2 new VDCs) in Udayapur and 7 VDCs in Lalitpur District. The projected area suffered from lack of access to basic services – health, education including the water supply and sanitation before the implementation of the project.



### Self-Employed from VAHW Training

Rangarup Farsyal is a resident of Syuna-9. He is a young and active member of Himchuli Community group and holds a position of secretary in the Community Group. He has completed his School leaving Certificate and was sitting idle due to the lack of employment opportunity. SAHAS-Nepal selected him for the 35 days Village Health Animal Work training, which was conducted in Pokhara. After the training he started Agro-Vet in his own VDC. Now, he serves the community people by visiting their home treating and vaccinating the animals. Further, he has also assisted in the 10 days General Animal Health Camp that was conducted by SAHAS-Nepal.

He has become a paradigm in his community to do such work by acquiring such training. He earns about Rs. 4000-5000 monthly by treating the animals. He articulated his feelings as he has never contemplated that, he would have opportunities in his domicile and thanks to SAHAS-Nepal for endowing such opportunities.



Food insecurity was the main problem as there was low production because of low quality of land and lack of irrigation facilities. The discrimination based on caste and gender was also high. After SAHAS Nepal implemented the project, things have changed towards better. At least the poor and marginalized people are now organized in groups and committees, which now run various developmental activities. There has been improvement in food security through increase in production, diversification of cropping system, developing storage of foods, new income generating activities and education. The discriminations across caste and gender have declined and these groups have developed some capacities and confidence.

## Key Achievements

### ■ Social development

To bring positive change in the community is the main goal of the project. Therefore, the project has formed the community groups to run various development activities. Communities have now experienced the importance of working in groups as well as forming community based organization. In total 198 CBOs have been formed in these 3 districts who are working meticulously for the development of their communities. CBOs have been able to work on resource sharing basis with line agencies and development organisations within the district. They have been implementing several activities specially infrastructures and income generation activities through resource sharing and gaining their confidence and reputation at the communities and VDC levels. Regular CBOs meetings have helped to increase unity, collective action, and transparency in the groups. Further more, saving in groups has ensured timely commencement of action plans for Economic Empowerment and preparation of Rules and Regulation prepared by them.



Similarly, various discussion programmes have been organized to recognize and address the problems that have been faced by the marginalized community. Regarding women empowerment, today in the district we can see women as leaders of some Community Groups. This has been a motivation for the women in the district to come forward and be a part of the decision making process.

For community awareness regarding climate change's impacts and adaptation, school children were taken as address groups. Orientation programme, Quiz contest were organized and Eco-clubs were formed in schools as a part of awareness campaign. Active participation of students in the activities such as Quiz Contest programme has helped in creating awareness about child right, child labour, legal



procedures of Nepal and Environmental issues. CBOs' members were also given training and support relating to plant varieties and animal breeds with traits useful for adaptation to climate change.

### ■ Income Generation

The project also contributes to enhance the economic capabilities of the communities through various income generation activities and training. With the skill developed, many local communities have been engaged in income generation activities and some have been undertaken business on a small scale through value addition of agriculture products after receiving support from the training. The types of income generation activities included: goat and pig raising, vegetable farming, bee-keeping and mushroom cultivation. In total, 160 Eco-friendly microenterprises have already been setup in the LIFT projected districts. These micro-enterprises includes Blacksmiths, Village Animal Health Worker (VAHW), Goat Raising, Pig & Rabbit Raising, Poultry Raising, Fish Rearing, Bee-Keeping, Mushroom Cultivation, Pickle Making, Tailoring, Shop-keeping, Bamboo Stool & Basket Making, Aromatic Stick Making, Candle Making and Turmeric Powder Producing. Also, training on Fodder and Forage, Hay and Silage making and its importance in animal diet has proved to be beneficial as group members have now started providing better care and attention to animal's diet. We can see improved shed for the goats and timely vaccination against major diseases, which has helped to reduce the high mortality rate of livestock.



For example, John Tamang of Chaughare-3, Lalitpur District earns NRs 9,000 per month through VAWH. This has helped to support his family. Excited from his achievements, John plans to extend his service, agro-vet shop and arrange other necessary equipments.

Farmers were also supported with off-farm activities like tailoring, Shop-Keeping and Bamboo Stool Making. With the virtue of these supports, farmers are now capable of earning NRs 1000 to 10,000 in one season. Due to the successful operation of these enterprises, farmers are now motivated to take it as an alternative source of their income. This has indeed been a reason for a significant increase in the livelihood improvement of resource poor farmers in the district.

Moreover, different group have been supported with the revolving fund in order to make group members self-dependent and to help them to raise enough



money to start a business. Members have started selling local commodities like Fruits (Banana, Orange etc), Vegetables (Tomato, Cauliflower etc), Poultry products (Egg, Meat) and Animal products (Ghee, Milk, Curd) in the Local Market from the fund provided. This has promoted the Livelihood of the poor communities whereby group members have earned up to NRs. 5000.



Similarly, community people have started the habit of Home gardening. This is especially important in Rural Areas where people have limited income earning opportunities and poor access to markets. Hence, home gardening has been a good support for the members to grow the vegetables in their own garden. This has also ensured access to healthy diet that contains adequate macro and micro-nutrient. In terms of income generation, the members are now capable for selling the surplus vegetables, after consumption in the family. From the home gardening the farmers has earned NRs 17,000 to 30,000. This not only improved the livelihood but also helped in maintaining the quality of food in those areas in the future. The income generated through home gardening supported the members to spend the money for the education and other household purpose.



### ■ Infrastructure Development

The project provided support for the construction of various infrastructures, which mainly included: construction of community and personal toilets, small irrigations schemes, drinking water schemes, school building new construction and renovation, bridge renovation, furniture for schools, etc. These activities were undertaken in collaboration with various line agencies and other organizations operating in the project districts. Under the infrastructure activity 2 Drinking Water Scheme have been completed which has benefitted 229 people (110 F&119 M) from 36 HHs. Construction of drinking water scheme has provided community with clean drinking water. Furthermore, the women household members are happier with the easy access to drinking water, which saved their time required for fetching water from distance plans. This means the availability of drinking water in their own locality has reduced the women's drudgery to a greater extent.

Similarly, construction of irrigation canal has been carried out which enabled the community members to produce crops throughout the year. With the construction of irrigation cannal, the water availability for farming purposes increased which greatly benefits seasonal and off-seasonal farming. Overall, this has contributed to improvement in the food security situation of the project areas.



Physical infrastructure support such as roof construction, proper furniture has triggered the number of students attending school. This infrastructure support has made the teachers and students comfortable in their day to day teaching and learning process. In addition, the construction and renovations of school building and latrines have improved the academic environment of these schools. Similarly, toilet constructions in the community for sanitation have resulted in the behavioral change of the group members. This has also resulted a significant change in the cleanliness around surrounding areas of the community. Furthermore, the construction of toilets contributed in reducing the intensity of open defecation and the project areas are moving towards declaring the areas as 'Open Defecation Free Zone'.



### 2.3. Enhancing Livelihood through Local Effort Project (ELLEP):

Enhancing Livelihood through Local Effort is an integrated project that aims to enhance sustainable livelihoods of the poor and marginalized communities through increased livelihood options and empowerment. The project has been implemented in sixteen VDCs of 4 districts (Gorkha, Dhading, Tanahun and Udayapur) in support with FELM. The objective of ELLEP is to support 'sustainable Livelihood' of the marginalized community through capacity building and empowerment through formation of network organization along with livelihood support. 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 starts from 2009 till 2012, and Phase II starts from 2013 and end by 2016. The major components of the project are: (1) Food Security, (2) Income generation (3) health and sanitation, (4) Education (5) Institutional Development and (6) Network Development of Community Based Organizations.





## Key Achievements:

### ■ Social Development

The ethnic minorities in the projected area have been historically marginalized and socially exploited. These communities have lack of access to education, adequate food, income opportunities and basic services and hence remained socially, economically and ecologically excluded and vulnerable. After, the project intervention, changes in food security, income opportunities, basic service has been improved.

As, Gender discrimination was commonly existed over the community. The project started running awareness raising activities and gender sensitizing (seminar/workshops). Total 167 participants sensitized from gender training during one year. They understand each other's role and responsibility at family and community levels.

Various trainings on income generation, infrastructure development and maintenance and skill development has been delivered as per the community and individual need. Total 3,816 individual benefited from capacity and skill development training, workshop participation and different level of support during this period in the projected district. Many of the community groups have

### Women Group setting an Example

Kalidevi women's community group of Bukhel-2 was formed in 2004 having 23 women including 15 janajati. But it stayed inactive for a long time. President Gorimaya Tamang says, "initially group

was formed but we didn't know how to move ahead for community development". After the group was incorporated within SAHAS- Nepal in 2011, and the staff members facilitated the group, the group members were re-energized for community work. The group member participated in Group strengthening training, Home gardening training, citrus fruit layout training which helped them in capacity building. They also made written group rules and policies while developing their six month action plan. They are conducting their activities according to their action plan. Besides they are also doing saving within the group and the collected fund is utilized for the needy members. They discuss regularly in their monthly group meeting and according to the decision made they move ahead. They have constructed 1 meter wide and 2.5 km long road from Sharki danda to Koshi ban of Bukhel VDC. twenty three women member of the group were involved for three days to construct the road. Inspired from women's involvement, 3 men member of the community also participated in this road construction. From this work, they have created an example that without any support from any source or organization, they can conduct community development work from their unity.





become capable of working on resource sharing basis with the other development organizations, particularly the local governments (VDCs and DDCs). Many of these have become capable of planning and putting the plans into action. Further, community group have been developing self governing system and transparency mechanism. Moreover, they are developing capacity to prepare plan and solving community problem through the communal effort. Total, 117 groups in projected districts are in function for mobilizing community for the development process. They are used as outlet of project activity delivery to the target community. Continues saving and credit of group has also been increasing. Total saving collected and mobilized by group was NRs. 2,897,500. Through various training and workshop community people have capacitated to advocate. CBOs mostly are instructed and trained regarding their right and role as well. Therefore, through the project activities people especially from rural ethnic women have become aware on their right.

### ■ Income Generation and Skill Development

Different income generation activities have fostered income of the community. Skill development, livestock and vegetable production were focused activities as mean of income generation. Semi commercial vegetable production proved as top most activities to increase income. The beneficiaries were involved in various agricultural and non-agriculture economic based activities. Together with this, they were also provided with the relevant training as well material financial support (to some people) with a view to develop skills in them and enhance their economic capacity.



Further, the beneficiary communities have increased their income level as a result of their engagement in some income generating activities like vegetable farming, beekeeping, goat and pig farming and by providing veterinary service to the needy people.

For example 41 HHs involved in semi commercial vegetable production in Dhading earned annually NRs 13,000 in an average. They have become aware of the fact that there is need to grow vegetables for supplementing the nutritional requirement of human beings together with their regular meals. The vegetable production scheme is found to be one of the important activities to enhance household income and promote nutritional aspects of the human diet through supply of adequate quantity of vegetables at the household consumption and marketing of the surplus.

Similarly, different income generation activities run under small farmer support also has active return; NRs. 5,700 per farmer per annum. Livestock support and improve management also changed income of targeted farmers. Small enterprises through skill development, revolving fund, small group support etc activities proved effective for income increase from small land holder farmer. Pig rearing



in landless Dalit community in Benighat has earned 75,000 rupees per annum on average. From semi commercial vegetable farming about 120 farmers have been earning 12,700 in average.

Promotion of improved cooking stove in rural areas was another activity to improve health community people. Total 413 cooking stove have been constructed after the training and 8 peoples have been involved in this profession. For example, Sonam Tamang from Gajuri has constructed 113 stoves and has earned NRs 86,000.



The farmers applied the knowledge and skills gained from the training in their farming activities. Some 900 HHs farmers have been able to increase their production level by using human and animal urine as fertilizer and 250 HHs had made the use of self-made pesticide in vegetable farming.

It is very interesting to note that 695 households have been able to increase the level of soil fertility by protecting the compost from the sun light and rainfall. They have also learned soil conservation practices even in the sloppy land by planting the forage (grass) using the technique called Slopping Agriculture Land Technology (SALT). With the use of SALT, they have been able to protect their lands from landslides, floods and other types of natural calamities.

There are cases where the farmers have increased their level of income by engaging in other economically productive activities like Bio-Briquette making training. Under this 15 member have taken training and able to earn NRs 4,000. With such an income they have been meeting their household expenses. Similarly, there are also beneficiaries who have also started earning up to NRs. 4,200 per annum from the sale of bamboo-stools, by using the skills acquired from the training they have undergone.

## ■ Infrastructure Development

The project supported construction of 28 Drinking water supply Schemes which has benefited 1642 population of 284 households. Water supply scheme are intended not only for health purpose but they are also useful for irrigating kitchen garden through waste water management. Many farmers have been practicing waste water management using plastic in pit. The availability of water in abundance right in their locality has also provided them with opportunity to grow more vegetables for home consumption. This has contributed in improvement in their daily-diet, in nutritional terms. Similarly, the incidence of illnesses such as diarrhea, dysentery, fever, skin diseases like scabies, and other water-borne diseases has also been reduced to a considerable extent due to availability of adequate water.



Promotion of improved cooking stove in rural area was another activity to improve health of community people especially women. Total 77 people were trained on improved cooking stove and 153 constructed. The use of smokeless cooking stoves by the communities has lead to relief from the smoke that affected their eyes. Similarly, with the use of smokeless stoves, they have been able to save not only fire-wood but also their time used for collecting fire-wood.



Similarly 8.5 hectare land of 51 household has changed in to irrigable land. This has supported for intensifi-cation of crop, increasing production thereby food security.

Further, support has been provided for furniture, education materials for schools to improve the access to quality education. Under this 1 school and 1 child class were supported with construction of building and 4 schools were supported with furniture. There has been improvement in the teaching-learning environment from the support. The construction of child classes contributed to creating an environment for the children to go to school. The students now go to the school regularly and eagerly, and happy with the desk and benches to study in their class-rooms. Similarly, scholarship supported for poor student improved education status of Rural, Dalit and Ethnic Community. Moreover, this year 120 different activities were conducted which has benefi-tted 3300 HHs which includes 472 Dalit, 2456 Janjati and 372 others.

## ■ Institutional Development

Many of the community groups have become capable of working on resource sharing basis with the other development organizations, particularly the local governments (VDCs and DDCs). Many of these have become capable of planning and putting the plans into action.

Many activities such as organizing training on agriculture, construction of physical infrastructures: drinking water scheme, irrigation schemes, improved water-mills, and celebration of especial days have been undertaken on resource sharing basis (jointly by the ELLEP and other relevant stakeholders). The community groups have been keeping their groups account in a proper way. These groups prepare their annual work-plan and implement accordingly. At the same time these groups have also been operating their saving and credit schemes. With the capacity they have built, they have started working by accessing the local level resources. The communities have been participating in the project organized training, workshop, meetings, and development activities. There has been signifi-cant level of women's participation in such activities. Women are given priority in decision-making activities. Women's participation accounts for 50 percent at the decision-making level. The communities have been working through their groups by making necessary policies and regulations to make the project activities sustainable. Total



## No More Need for Drinking Dirty Pond Water

Jogimara VDC of Dhading is one of the Chepang dominated VDC. Various Governmental and Non-Government organization have been working in this VDC for a long time. Similarly, SAHAS- Nepal also began working in this VDC with its ELLE-Project with the aim of capacity building and income generation especially for the marginalized communities. As per SAHAS approach, cluster selection was done through the VDC level co-ordination meeting of different agencies including political parties. In line with this, Thansing group of ward No-7 was selected for implementing the activities. Based on VDC co-ordination meeting 19HHs of chepang was selected and named "Jamuna mixed group" in 2011 to participate and co-ordinate in ELLEP activities.



In the beginning, SAHAS-Nepal facilitated regular group meeting and training of social development. Using SAHAS-Nepal practice and facilitation, activities were prioritized and yearly work plan was prepared during yearly action plan meeting. Water supply was the highest priority because the Chepang community had to depend on open dirty pond water for drinking water. The drinking water was same for the 19 HHs of Chepang and animals. After observing the situation, discussion regarding the source of water supply was done. It was found that the community had their own nearest spring for the past 25 years, but it was relocated by the Bahun Communities. Therefore, consultation with the local political parties was done and search for the new water source was carried out. Another spring at a distant of 2100 m was found. After design and estimation, a DWS Scheme with a contribution of NRs 150,000 from SAHAS, NRs 50,000 from VDC and 45 days labor from each of 19HHs- the drinking water project was successfully completed. Community people in addition collected and transported local materials on their own. Thus potable water has been supplied through a collection tank and 7 tap stands.

Sanitation condition of Chepang community now has significantly changed. Personal Hygiene has been improved after the scheme. Further, use of waste water has offered opportunity to vegetable production. Hence, vegetable production is found to be practiced and they are making profit by selling the surplus after the household use. "This project has improved the health and hygiene of the community says" Biswa Nanda Chepang. Therefore, they are very happy to get the potable water as they no longer need to drink the dirty water from the pond.





## Youth Involvement in Income generation Activities

“Where there is a will, there is a way” proverb is well known and a youth named Anup Thapa (21) has proved it. An ethnic dominated cluster, Pipaldanda of Taklung VDC of Gorkha, is located 5 walking hour away from the highway. This village has 35 households including 1 Dalit and 23 Magars. Because of difficult geographic condition, school and market centre are far from the village. Even primary school is not near the village. Main crop production of the village is finger millet and maize. The people have only six months food security each year from their own production. People are deprived of service and facilities. Meanwhile, SAHAS

Nepal organized a group in this village. Anup Thapa is involved in this group.

Anup Thapa is second eldest son of his parents. Among seven member of his family, father and eldest brother are abroad for employment (India) and he is responsible to manage all the family matters. Hence, he could not continue his studies after grade eight. Though Anup was busy in agriculture over the year, he could not earn cash income. He proposed with SAHAS Nepal to be involved in skill training. Considering available local resources and market demand, SAHAS Nepal decided to organize Bamboo stool(Mooda) making training. Anup participated actively during 10 days training organized in March of 2011. After training he borrowed NRs 2,500 from his sister and invested for the raw material (tyre, rope etc). He made 12 Mooda and earned NRS 3,600 by selling Mooda in his village.

Having observed Anup’s new skill, a neighbour requested Anup to train other youth too. He trained 21 people organizing 10 days training in April, 2012. Each trainee made 3 Mooda after training and are happy towards Anup. Now 22 young people have the skill for Mooda Making, thanks to the efforts of Anup. After analyzing the market demand, they have prepared plan to develop village as Mooda resource village.



## Change brought by Revolving Fund

Til Bahadur member of Pancham Devi group (Deurali, 6, Tanahun) has 5 family members including 3 daughters and a wife. He possessed only one ropani of land and mortgaged 3 ropani. They used to construct Nanlo (a bamboo product used to separate husk from rice) while they do not have other work. Til Bahadur's agricultural work and production of nanlos only provided about six month's of food for his family. A relative of Til Bahadur worked in poultry situated at Devghat. Til Bahadur also joined with him for



employment where he would receive NRs 2700 per month which later increased to NRs 3000. He sent NRs 1000 per month to his family from his salary. He could not continue his job in poultry after 14 months of working because of dirty condition. He was passing time with no job. Meanwhile, a group under facilitation of SAHAS Nepal accepted his application to borrow money from the group's revolving fund. He received revolving fund NRs 5000 from SAHAS Nepal via group in December, 2011. At first, he brought 26 chicks paying NRs 80 each. He earned gross return NRs 11,500 selling 23 chickens where net return was 8100 after two month. The second time, he bought 19 chicks and earned NRs 4000. The third time, he brought 50 chicks and sold 47 to obtain gross return NRs 23,425 where cost incurred was NRs 13,331.

His livelihood has changed now. Unlike the past, he no longer has problems for household expenses. Following his example, two other persons have also begun raising poultry but unfortunately gave up after one lot of production. They had no previous experience or knowledge on poultry. Til Bahadur gained experience from 14 months' job in poultry farm. He capitalized experiences on his small poultry farm as result he succeed in business but other two lost due to lack of experience. Now Til Bahadur no longer makes Nanglos and has promoted his poultry business.



117 groups in three districts are in function for mobilizing community for the development process.

The project also imparted training on various institutional developments related subjects (group formation and mobilization, gender awareness and women's legal rights, peace and reconciliation, group accountability in development projects, fund and account management, etc.) to build the capacity of the community based organizations.

## 2.4 Improving Food Security through Community Organizing (IFCO) Project:

The Improving Food Security through Community Organizing (IFCO) project has been implemented by Group of Helping Hands Nepal (SAHAS-Nepal) with the financial support from the Nepal Team and Mennonite Central Committee since 1<sup>st</sup> March 2010 and implemented in partnership with Sansthaagat Bikash Sanjal. The Project has covered four VDCs namely Badalamji, Chamunda, Kanshikandh, Raniwan and Narayan Municipality of Dailekh district of 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 who possess low land, living below poverty line, less than 6 months food sufficiency with their own production, do not have regular income main occupation as porter, especially dalits such as Sarki, Damai, Badi, Sunar, Pariyar, Nepali, minority ethnic such as Magar, Miya and others such as Bahun, Thakuri. Activities focus on raising awareness and sensitizing about the nutritious value of locally grown food such as maize, wheat millet and oat, establishing resource centers 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 base technologies.

### Institutional Development

Currently, 45 Community-based Organizations (CBOs) or groups are formed and have been implementing several development activities with the facilitation and support of SAHAS-Nepal. Among them 8 are of Women Group, 5 Dalit Groups, 28 Mixed and 4 Other Groups. Although, the targeted household was 907 it has directly benefitted 1139 HHs. The number of members is gradually increasing in the CBOs and are willing to work with SAHAS-Nepal in order to improve their living condition.



The CBO members are working together through collective action and are able to access the resources from local development bodies (VDC and DDC), government office and I/NGOs. The project has provided several trainings on awareness raising and capacity building on health and sanitation, nutritious, income generation, improved agriculture practices and technologies, soil management, post harvest technology, promote local crops and vegetables and improve access to markets. After the strengthening training all groups expressed the feeling that the group is very important for managing project activities and move forward, especially if the groups need support from government services. The participants understand that within the group they have a much strong voice instead of being single one. Similarly, before SAHAS-Nepal intervention there was the concept that only male take part in social development activities and female are bound to household duties. Now there is a high percentage of female participation in development programmes and activities. For example: In Raniwan-2 and Kashikandh-8 and 9, women groups have established the “maternal child caring unit” with the coordination with VDC and health post.

In Chamuda-3, women have been managing small and medium infrastructure projects till completion of the activity.

The female participation in IFCO activities is more than 50 percentage. Out of 45 groups, 23 groups are being lead by female group leader. The female group leaders are managing the groups since the formation and they are very successful. Moreover, Women and Dalits are more active in development activities and decision making process and gained confidence in leadership.

## Income Generation and Skill Development

Though agriculture is the main source of economy and employment for a majority of the farming communities in the district, the food and income from farming is insufficient to meet their food and other livelihood requirements. This is mainly because the agricultural production in district is constrained by a number of internal and external factors. People from a majority of households migrate to neighboring India and overseas for temporary employment and labour. In the absence of male members of the family, women and children remain vulnerable to all kinds of socio-cultural and economic customs and uncertainty. Therefore, the project provides various training to the communities to reduce poverty and improve income generation activities

The home gardening project, by focusing on women both in gardening and nutrition education, appears to have had an important empowering effect. This alone is crucial for achieving improved nutritional welfare for the family, especially for female members. Further, the project supported for the drip irrigation. This has also increased the production and involvement in income generating activities and improves the food security situation. Some farmers are encouraged to grow more vegetables and sell surplus garden vegetables in local markets.

The home garden training and inputs such as vegetable seeds and mushroom activity has been looked specifically at the impact of improved home gardening on the nutritional status and health of poor households. The trend of home gardening is increasing significantly among the CBO members. The CBO members also repaired and maintained food-path and linkage with local markets (to sell their production) and district



headquarters which provided easy access for carrying sick people to health post/hospital for medication. Cash for work has been a source of income for the community people. The money has been spent for food and education of their children. Some of them have even invested the money for agricultural production.

Further, 38 plastic house was provided to the beneficiaries and were encouraged to grow vegetables inside plastic house. They are growing tomato inside plastic house and some have sold tomatoes to the nearest market. Off season tomato production will generate income which could be spent to buy foods for living and hence improve the food security.



Similarly, In order to improve the income level of the community, 4 male goats and 11 female goats were provided to groups. Each group shared the cost of the breeding goat i.e. 50% from the group and 50% from IFCO program, which has developed the group members' ownership in the breed improvement. To make it a sustainable service in the community, the groups have developed provision of service charge. It helps for feeding the buck, health care and buying another one to replace the current buck to prevent inbreeding.

Likewise the other most effective training was on nutrition education in which the group members learned about importance of nutrition for our health, nutritive value of locally available food ingredients, making nutritious food for adult and children from locally available stuff. They also learned harmful effects of junk food and importance of the locally available food, The group members are promoting their local food such as wheat, maize, soya bean rather than buying junk food from the . Further they have acquired practical knowledge on "*Sarbottam Pitho*" and "*Jwano*" preparation after the training.

Under soil management trainings, the group's members were trained on soil and compost management and home gardening. The participants seemed to be very confident to practice learned knowledge and skills in their field. Some of the learned skills have been used by the group members in their farm such as preparation of manure, seed bed preparation. Farmers have increased their household income through selling the vegetables in the local market. Farmers are able to earn NRs. 20,000 from Tomato Cultivation and NRs.20,000 from Mushroom Cultivation.



## Infrastructure Development

Under infrastructure activity, a 10 kilometer path was constructed, as this type of path construction is considered to be the most urgent and appropriate activity for this area given the difficult geo-physical setting and lack of support from other sources. The communities received cash NRs.4, 31,765 which was only 50 per cent of the total cost for path construction. The community voluntarily agreed to contribute 50 per cent. More than 3000 people were benefitted directly or indirectly. Similarly, construction of drinking water and irrigation projects was also completed. There was active participation of the community for the completion of the project. This will ultimately improve the food security as there will be increase in production through these supports.



### STEPPING FORWARD AGAINST JUNK FOOD

Jhuppakala Nepali, the secretary of the "Hatemalo Pragatishil Samuha" of Badalamji-3, is a young, energetic woman in the group. After the formation of group, she was the regular participant in each and every program or training conducted by Sahas-Nepal, Dailekh. Nutrition Education training was conducted in Badalamji VDC, where she also listed her name in the participants list. In the training, harmful effect of junk food, importance of local food, etc were discussed. After the training, she stood herself against the junk food

and she started from her house. Before she used to give her daughter chow-chow (noodles), cheese balls as khaja. But now she has altered the khaja by local food such as maize, soyabean, wheat, etc. Now her daughter is given "Sarbottom Pitho" as khaja which is made up of 2 parts same pulses (brown soyabean is preferred), 2 parts cereals but of different cereals (1 part maize and 1 part wheat). She said "I have spent Rs. 20-25 daily for her khaja on those foods, and sometime I have to buy them on credit." She again added "Those foods are the slow poison and I can buy some oil and other requirements of the house by that amount. Sarbottom Pitho also improves the health of my child. "

Everyone should learn from her determination in reducing the junk food in her family and life and everyone should cooperate in her strong determination.



## 2.5 Bio-Fuel Project

In order to help poor villagers to develop alternatives ways of creating a livelihood by harvesting inedible oil bearing seeds, particularly *Jatropha* seed, Bio-Fuel project has been implemented in Okhaldhunga District. PEEDA has obtained funding from EED in Germany to undertake this project. The main objective of the project is to harvest seed from existing *Jatropha* plants and process these seeds and expel the oil. The *jatropha* oil will then be used as a diesel replacement and will hence reduce the need to transport an expensive fossil fuel into the hills of Nepal. Moreover, the project aims to create a guaranteed local market for this fuel by converting one or more of the generators at Okhaldhunga Community Hospital (OCH) to run on this bio-fuel.



In total 7 Nursery has been established and 8900 plants have been produced and distributed locally through its proper management. Farmers can buy seeds in lower price from these nurseries, which has also encouraged the farmers towards *Jatropha* cultivation. This year 215 Kg *Jatropha* seed has been collected.

Similarly, farmers involved in *Jatropha* cultivation have also been supported with 21 pigs. These activities further encourage the farmers towards *Jatropha* cultivation. Different training on plantation and management were also organized. The training gave knowledge of the latest developments of *Jatropha* cultivation, production, post-harvest aspects and its economic and environmental benefits and challenges. A total of 13 participants attended the training.



Furthermore, a *Jatropha* press mill has been provided to 2 groups of Mabebhanjyang-4 and Rumdi Khola, Micro hydro project. After the support, expelling of *jatropha* seed is given continuation. The group has been able to make NRs 2,80,000 from the extraction of the oil.

## 2.6 Home Garden Project

The Home Garden project has been implemented in Okhaldhunga district in partnership with SAHAS-Nepal and Li-Bird. The main aim is to improve nutrition of the people living in a vicious circle of poverty with less than 1 ha of land following subsistence farming system; HG project has contributed by providing diversified dietary sources. HG project



also focuses on conserving "Unique yet fragile species" with low cost management technique within a household periphery.

This project has benefitted 283 HHs in total which includes 146 Dalit, 109 Janjati and 28 others. During this period 10 different varieties of seed has been planted in 161 HHs. Home gardens are also becoming an increasingly important source of food and income for poor households in rural areas. Hence, this has successfully contributed to promoting food security by ensuring nutrition security at household level. Some have even started selling surplus vegetables making profit During this time 41 HHs have involved in HG and have made more than NRs 5,000 per annum.



## 2.7 Hill Maize Research Project (HMRP)

SAHAS Nepal has been implementing the HMRP programme since 2008 with the collaboration of HMRP\CIMMYT International in Okhaldhunga district conducting PVS trials, IRD, Intercropping and CBSP programmes in different VDCs of Okhaldhunga. It is expected that these activities and experiences will directly contribute further in improving the food security and livelihood of the farmers. The project mainly focuses on the optimum utilization of seeds of traditionally cultivated local maize varieties while integrating improved maize varieties in the farming system.



This year in 3 VDCs (Toksel, Balakhu and Kuntadevi) of Okhaldhunga, 10 Metric Ton of Mankamana -3 and Deuti have been produced successfully. This has directly contributed towards the improvement of food security in the region. This has helped farmers to have access to new seeds at the local level at a cheaper rate. Similarly, trails were also done for Mankamana-3, Nutritious Maize, Ganesh-1 and Deuti. Farmers are also able to grow ginger along with the maize.

The farmers are encouraged to form 'Seed Producer Group' in order to produce quality of seeds and lobbying for getting right price of the seeds. It is assumed that the group will supply quality of seeds not only in Ilaka level but also throughout the district. The group would also contact and coordinate with DADO, I/NGOs and line agencies particular for supplying seeds. There are two CBSP group was formed in Balakhu and Toksel VDCs of Okhaldhunga Districts and actively participated on seeds production.

With the effort of community and project, storage center has been developed which can store up to 20 Metric ton of seed per annum. This has helped the farmers to have easy access in buying seeds



## 2.8 Trail Bridge Programme

Trail Bridge programme has been running in Okhaldhunga since 2005. This programme is running in partnership with District Development Committee (DDC) Okhaldhunga and SAHAS-Nepal. Till date construction of 23 bridges has been completed. Construction of 5 bridges has been completed during the year 2012. Similarly, design and estimates for construction of 7 bridges have been completed and 28 participants have been trained in Ghurmi, Udayapur for the construction of those bridges. The construction process of the remaining bridge are also going on at full pace.



TBSU organized 2 days trial bridge study and data collection training, which helped to complete the



study and collection of data of bridge which are already constructed. This has made easy access for the community to go to the health post, market and school etc.

Further, TBSU also organized 4 days capacity development training for the community members. Survey and design of 12 new bridges has been approved by the DDC Okhaldhunga and finalization of agreement for 7 new bridges has been made.



After the completion of the project the community's access to market and other livelihood option has increased. Parents feel safe while sending their children to school. Moreover, Community feeling relived due to no more risk while crossing the river.

## 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. Through the PAF programme, SAHAS-Nepal reaches out to the extremely poor community.



Support is provided in the form of social mobilization, awareness creation, capacity development and community empowerment. The community people involved in development works have developed a feeling of ownership. Similarly, in each community organization habit of money collection is developed, which is saved and then mobilized as loan at subsidized rate according to priority. Likewise, marginalized communities like Dalit and Janjati have started taking leadership roles in their community. Moreover, Revolving Fund support has been provided by PAF to make group member self-dependent and to help them to raise enough money to start a business. This has promoted the Livelihood of the poor communities whereby group members have earned up to NRs. 45,000 per months through Buffalo Rearing.





## 2.10 Institutional Network Capacity Building

There are altogether 4 Community Based Organization in Okhaldhunga districts viz., Likhudemba community development forum Ilaka 6, kotagadhi Shikhar Samaj (KOSHIS Nepal) Ilaka 1, Rural women awareness group Ilaka 3,4,5 and Sunkoshi kakani group development forum, Ilaka 9 and Pragatishil Yethartha Samaj. These organisations have been evolved by the facilitation and development intervention of SAHAS-Nepal. Various activities are conducted with active participation of the community for capacity building of this Network Organization. The activities include Institutional Capacity Building Training, Account Management Training, Support for development of proposal and support in conducting different activities.



### Key Achievements

School of Shanti Programme was organized in which song competition was arranged. In total 300 participants from 7 groups attended the programme. Training was also given regarding conflict in Ilaka level. Similarly, LGCDP programme was also arranged in Pokhare VDC. Moreover, Koshis Nepal and Likhudemba successfully conducted its 7<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> General Assembly respectively.



As discussed earlier to improve the capacity of the 4 community based organization (Likhudemba community Development Forum, Kotagadhi Shikhar Samaj, Rural Women Awareness Group and Sunkoshi Kakani Group Development Forum), 5 days Proposal Development Training was organised in Red Cross Society Hall, Okhaldhunga. In total, 20 participants attended the training. This has not only helped to maintain a good relationship with other organization but has also helped the organisation to obtain support and funds from various donor agencies to carry out development activities in their community.



Similarly, 2 days workshop was organized for the capacity building of the Network Organizations in Kutunje Main Committee and Chyanma Main Committee. In the training, participants were informed about the role of committee members of the organization and Annual Plan was prepared after the discussion.

In addition, Climate Change Awareness Training, Gender Awareness Training was also organized in support from Sunkoshi Kakani Group Development



Forum and Bee- Keeping Training was supported by Rural Women Awareness Group.

SAHAS-Nepal has been continuously working towards the capacity building of network organization in the field of transparent and organised account management. In this process, the Treasurer and Account Keeper of the Organization have been given various relevant training on Account Keeping and Documentation. This has helped in the preparing the transparent and proper accounting of the Organization.



## 2.11 Civic Education Project

Civic Education project is being implemented to strengthen the civil societies at district and national level to facilitate effective contributions for constitution making process, implementation and in operation from 2006. Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS)-Nepal, Sansthaगत Bikas Sanjal (Sanjal) and Shtrii Shakti (S2) have been collaborating to carry out the 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 sensitize local people for participation in CA election. The second phase was more concerned in facilitation about federalism and constitution writing process for lobbying and advocacy to get addressed the burning concerns of poor, women, *Dalit* and ethnic minorities through the upcoming new constitution. Similarly, the third phase focus on strengthening the civil societies at district and national level to facilitate effectively contributes for constitution making process and implementation.

## Key Achievements

### ■ Project Orientation

In objective with orienting the stake holders and staff members on CEP phase IIIrd, project orientation workshop was organised at district and national level in participation with representatives of political parties, Government and Non-Governmental organisations, DCWG, NCWN and project team members. During the workshop, presentation was given on the objectives; budget and detailed action plan of the project and their suggestion were taken on how to implement the project effectively in future. Most of the participants opined that project has to maintain proper co-ordination and collaboration with other likeminded organizations avoiding duplication and reaching the programme to target communities



### ■ NCWN members Capacity Strengthening Training

With the aim to strengthen capacities of the NCWN members on RBA, leadership and advocacy methodologies, two day capacity strengthening training was organised under the technical support of experts and UNDP implementing project support to participatory Constitution Building in Nepal (SPCBN). Consequently, the training supported to strengthen their capacities on advocacy methodologies and right based approach. Moreover it has supported to remind NCWN member's role and responsibilities to be played towards ensuring constitution making process in Nepal.

### ■ Civic Dialogue

In creating pressure to political parties for common consensus to conclude peace and constitution making process in Nepal, the DCWGs have organized the Civic dialogue programmes in their respective districts. The programme was organized in partnership with former CA members, political leaders, Civil societies and other stakeholders. The dialogue were mainly focused on the failure of the CA, disputes among the major political parties and human right friendly new constitution.<sup>17</sup>



Civic Dialogue programmes (National level- 1 & district level- 16) were conducted in participation with 492 participants (Female- 37.60% and Male- 62.40%) Likewise, 1 episode of TV Talk Show programme and 27 volumes of Community Radio programmes respectively telecasted and broadcasted till date on facilitating to peace and constitution making process in Nepal.

### ■ National Civic Watch Network (NCWN) Reformation

In the absence of viable and strong network, no works of advocacy can be carried out. In making this network more diverse and viable, its reformation was done holding and in-depth discussion between members. The network comprises 21 members (7 women and 14 men) from 15 districts which includes Executive Team Member and Project Co-ordinator.

### ■ DCWG and NCWN Meeting

DCWG and NCWN conduct its regular meeting at least once in two months and more if required. In such meetings, analysis of the current political scenario of the country and further action plan is made.

### ■ Interaction programme

Interaction programme on Local peace Committee (LPC) and its role and responsibilities in post conflict state was organized so that stakeholders were reminded that peace and justice is in very sensitive and fragile circumstances. Consequently, the role of LPC is crucial in this moment. In supporting to maintain peace and fraternity in the nation, the Government of Nepal has a policy of establishing its LPC in each district minimum. Of 75 LPCs, Gorkha district was the one where the committee was formed the latest of all. With the aim to sensitize the Committee's function, duty and rights and its direction in future, one day interaction programme on Local peace Committee and its future role was organized by the DCWG, Gorkha in partnership with NGO federation, Human Right Alliance and other organization.



The programme had sensitized to the committee members on its rights and duties and future direction. After the programme, the committee has initiated action to form Community level peace Committee (CPC) and identify the conflict victims.

Likewise, the group organized an interaction programme on "Peace and Constitution: Our future and concern" with the participation of major political parties' leaders, government officials and civil societies. The programme was organised when there were disputes among the major political parties on restructuring the state, electoral system, form of government and citizenship mainly. During the programme the



leaders did commitment that they will exert pressure to their senior leaders to forge the consensus on the disputed issues soon.

### ■ Interaction programme on State Restructuring and Local Self Governance

Without Local self governance (LSG), no any state can be strong and developed. So power devolution is must rather than to be centralized. To impart the knowledge and assess views of people on the importance of LSG, the interaction programme was organised by the DCWG, Tanahun. The programme had diverse participation in terms of political ideology, gender, caste and ethnic groups and other sections.

All the participants of the programme had given emphasis making local governance system more powerful curtailing the power of the center as previous to and current.

### ■ Radio programme

A weekly radio programme has been broadcasted to impart information to the public on peace and constitution making process in Nepal. The programme has been broadcasting in each project district via community radios including Radio Sagarmatha. Peoples have been updated on peace and constitution making process in Nepal. Likewise, they have access to picking up their question and raising issues with the CA members and political leaders directly. In this way, the programme has bridged between communities, CA Members, political leaders and experts. Further it has also been supporting to raise the awareness level of the communities/civil societies and their voice making heard in the CA and political parties.

### ■ Friendship Rally

Near to date to be promulgated the new constitution by the CA of Nepal, there were frequent protest and strikes called by different organizations and groups based on caste and ethnic groups and region. Particularly some of the groups and organizations were demanding federal states in Nepal based on ethnic based identity whereas some of them were demanding the same on the basis of power rather than the identity. Clashes took place in many places of the country among police, supporters and opponents. Realizing these circumstances, DCWGs organized friendship rallies in many places. The rallies were participated by a large section of people-opponents and supporters both. Later the rallies converted in to people's assembly where the leaders of different groups and organization had done commitment that they would not do the activities affecting to hamper the peace and security in the society. The affairs of the assembly were broadcast lively in collaboration with community radios. The programmes supported to maintain peace and fraternity in the society.

### ■ Interaction programme on State Restructuring and Federalism

DCWG, Udayapur organised interaction programme on State restructuring and federalism in collaboration with WOREC Nepal, Udayapur to discuss on the



gist of the report to be submitted to Government of Nepal by High Level State Restructuring Recommendation Commission. Leaders of Sister Organisations of political parties, Head of the political parties, civil societies and media persons were the participants of the programme. After deep discussion on the report, the participants got clarity on the major contents of the report.



## 2.12 Bajura Storm and Landslide Disaster Project

Bajura district is one of food insecure districts in Nepal where more than 27,000 peoples and 6000 households are warning of deteriorating food insecurity and acute food and livelihood crisis respectively. The district is at a high risk of being swept by landslides. Villagers have no option but to wait for the disaster as the government has not paid attention to arrange for relocation.

Moreover, the communities of Bajura faced unexpected natural disaster. A devastating landslide triggered by intensive rain left 5 people dead and many injured in the remote village, pipaldali and kolti bazaar of Bajura on June 1<sup>st</sup> 2012. The strong wind and heavy rain for one and half hours causing landslide produced a physical, social and economical impacts in the communities. Due to the remoteness of the village, it took several days for news of this incident to reach the media and relief agencies. Hectares of fertile land with standing crops were swept away. Similarly, primary health care centre which was accessible to 11 VDCs was also destroyed in this disaster. Because of this, the victims did not get an emergency treatment. There was high risk of hazard exposure and threaten-water born diseases due to lack of clean drinking water and no proper management of dead animal bodies. In addition to personal danger and fear, landslide destroyed and disrupted the arrangement of everyday life.





Considering responsibility, SAHAS Nepal helped the victims with emergency relief package which contains rice, pulses, vegetables, oil and cloth. It also supported the victims during emergency to save lives as well as rehabilitation to them. The victims were in need of support to manage their recovery, empowerment and advocate for their basic requirements. Therefore SAHAS developed a project to support these victims in long term basis. The project was funded by FELM Nepal. The main objective of the project is provide post relief and rehabilitation to the storm and landslide disaster victims of Rawatbada and Pipaldali of Badhun VDC ward no 8 and 9 in Bajura.

## Key Achievements

### ■ Smokeless stove construction

To address the adverse effects of using conventional stoves such as less Fuel efficiency, longer cooking time and Respiratory as well as Eye diseases Smokeless stove have been constructed in 18HH of Badhun VDC. After the construction and implementation of these stoves, the communities have realized the advantage of using them.

### ■ Shelter construction

According to the planned activities under disaster relief project, SAHAS-Nepal along with the community participation, constructed 18 HHs in Badhun VDC ward no 9. Among 18 household, 8 were of Dalits and remaining 10 were of Chhetris. The houses were all 2 storeys and contain 4 rooms in each. Further all the houses were equipped with smokeless stove and toilet. The project contributed 27% and remaining 73 % were managed by the community itself.



In addition, the person who does not have land was supported and land ownership certificate were distributed. This has increase the confidence level of the marginalized people.

### ■ Toilet Construction

Toilet constructions in the community for sanitation have resulted in the behavioral change. In total 154 toilets have been constructed .This has resulted a significant change in the cleanliness around surrounding areas of





the community. Toilet construction has increased the number of group members using toilet. This has brought significant reduction in the occurrence of diarrhea and other communicable diseases in the community. This also aims to reduce the water borne disease such as diarrhoea, cholera which is caused primarily from open defecation and have also contributed towards declaring ODF zone.

### ■ Reconstruction of Drinking Water Scheme

The project have constructed 12 drinking water taps, 2 dams, 1 collection chamber, 1 distribution chamber and 2 RBT(20m<sup>3</sup>&30m<sup>3</sup>) in total. The project supported technical as well as materials for the constructions. 156 HHs(Dalits 50, Janjati 15) has benefitted from this. Further, the support has benefitted 2 primary school with 245 students. Construction of drinking water schemes have increased the access to safe drinking water and has also drastically reduced the workload of the women who were earlier forced to spend hours walking to fetch water. This has also helped to reduce the incidence of water borne diseases in the community.

### ■ Home Gardening/Waste Water Management Training

In order to inform the farmers about the importance of home garden waste water utilization for gardening, home garden training was given to 25 participants in Badhun VDC. In the training, participants learnt about utilizing the free space around their home by integrated management through planting various fruit, vegetables. Participants learnt about the collection and utilization of waste water for gardening which helped them to grow fruits and vegetables in their home garden



and thereby improving the food/nutrition security at household level. Hence, the training also played an important role to deliver the knowledge about local resources which are of importance in home gardening.

### ■ Support to Primary Health Care Center

The Primary Health Care Centre who provides services for 11 Village Development Committees is completed closed due to buildings and equipment damaged, and swept away medicines. Therefore, SAHAS- Nepal decided to support with equipment and furniture for primary health care center. 6 stretchers, 4 medicine display shelf and a fridge were distributed. After the support, the service was effective and there was continuation in vaccination programme for the children. Further, the vaccination programme has also contributed towards reducing the child mortality rate.

### ■ Sanitation Awareness Programme

In order to prevent the landslide victim from water borne disease such as diarrhea dysentery and cholera, awareness programme was organized. Firstly, for



maintaining hygiene and environment, and to protect spreading of diseases, dead animals and skeletons were collected and cleaned up. Health and sanitation issues were approached by the project through organizing sanitation awareness song programme. Similarly, schools were also given training related to communicable disease, Handwashing techniques and use of toilet. Further, the awareness programme have resulted in the behavioral change which have brought significant change in the cleanliness around surrounding areas of the community and reduced the patient rate of admission in the hospital.



### Land ownership certificate increased self-confidence

We are 'Ploughman'; have to live with landowner for purpose of tilling land and have to depend on them. SAHAS-Nepal supported us by giving the land ownership certificate. We never thought that we would get one in our hand and be the owner of our own land. The people like us never had land ownership certificate in the name of our father nor grandfather. But now we have our own, in the name of both husband and wife. They expressed their joy and said that SAHAS-Nepal has done the great work which has not been thought by the Government till now.

## 2.13 Livelihood improvement of subsistent farmers through water resource management and income generation activities

Farmers of Abukhairani still are in subsistent farming though there is ample opportunity to sale agricultural product in different roadside satellite cities of Narayanghat, Pokhara and Kathmandu. Demand of fresh vegetable and livestock product has been increasing, but the supply is not enough to meet the demand. Fresh vegetable collected from commercial production site of Dhading and Chitwan is directly delivered to main cities but small satellite cities situated both side of road often fed by hinterland. Hence price of the fresh vegetable and livestock is higher in small cities than main cities. Same condition exists in small market along with Mungling Pokhara sector. Lack of proper input for the commercial production and poor knowledge of farmer are main limitation of commercial production in Aabukhairani of Tanahun district. Similalry, construction of water supply structure by poor and subsistent farmer is not possible because of technology and high cost of external material.

Environmental health and soil fertility maintenance is less considered while cultivating in highly inclined area. Many sloppy agricultural land technologies (SALT) have been



developed and are in practiced. But those technologies are unused in Aabukhaireni and surrounding area. Taking these facts in mind, SAHAS Nepal proposed with German embassy to initiate ease supply of water using innovative water harvesting technologies and thereby promotion of semi commercial farming. Besides this echo health also has considered to improve and maintenance of soil fertility of cultivated sloppy land. The project has been implemented in Abukhaireni VDC, Ward No 2, 3, 6 and 9 from February, 2012.

## Key Achievements

The irrigation scheme has been completed and has benefitted 87 HHs farmers for irrigating 120-150 Ropani of Land. Similarly, 3 Rain Water Harvest Tank and DWS in Kotgaun has been providing drinking water facility for 185 people of 28 HHs.

The farmers of Kotgaun, Bhangeri, Aabungaun and Loprang have been supported with Goat, Buck and Piglet. 28 HHs received 73 goat and 3 Buck whereas 12 HHs received 13 piglet. Goat supported farmer improved and constructed shed on their own. They were initiated for stall feeding goat rearing system and discouraging free grazing for optimum return. Farmers were also oriented towards semi commercial production from subsistence farming. It is expected to increase annual income thereby improve livelihood.

Similarly, plastic houses, vegetable seed, sprinkle and flexible were provided for vegetable field irrigation. This has benefitted 137 members of 4 groups. Recorded information shows that semi commercial oriented farmer now has been selling vegetables earning NRs. 1,723 by the end of autumn season.

As planned, 2 days goat treatment camp was organized in Aabugaun, Kotgaun, Bhangeri and Loprang. In total 635 goats, one buffalo and one Ox were treated. During health camp farmer were convinced for letting their animal treatment only after counseling. This is a good indicator of change brought by the health camp.

22 HHs have been involved for demonstration plot for Hedgerow Management in Loprang. All the Loprang Community was involved for developing demonstration plot. At the same time 9 farmers received plant sapling and adopted technology in their sloppy land.

In addition, 2 Dipping tank were constructed with the purpose of controlling external parasite of small livestock including goat. Both are under construction but community people have received and transported all construction material. This will improve hygiene of livestock thereby productivity increment has expected.

Moreover, the project has directly and indirectly benefitted 173 HHs of 6 groups in Abukhaireni VDC. The project has been very much effective in strengthening the living standard of the community peoples.







# Financial Report

## 3.1. Charter Accountant Report



 **Pradeep & Co**  
Chartered Accountants

Sanyo, Lalitpur  
Post Box 12143  
Nepal

Ashwin 25, 2069

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

**Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the attached balance sheet of the **Group of Helping Hands Nepal (SAHANA, Lalitpur Nepal)** as of Ashad 31, 2069 (July 13, 2012) 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. These 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 these 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.

**Audit Opinion**

In our opinion and in 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 Ashad 31, 2069 (July 13, 2012) and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

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



Tel: 977-1-2281128, Fax: 977-1-5512876 E-mail: pradeep@pradeep-co.com.np



## 3.2. Balance Sheet

  
 Group of Helping Hands (SAHIA) Nepal  
 Lalpur  
 Consolidated Balance Sheet  
 As at Ashadh 31, 2069 (July 18, 2012)

Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Schedule		Current Year Amount in Rs.
1,992,518	Fixed Assets	1		1,936,078
	Current Assets			
82,540	Inventory	2		10,319
916,780	Debtors and Prepayments	3		1,143,282
2,995,347	Programme Fund Receivable	10		4,693,140
306,916	Cash in Hand	4		806,913
10,718,079	Cash at Bank	5		9,975,899
14,723,653				16,631,523
	Current Liabilities			
250,640	Gratuity	6		1,149,123
2,771,518	Creditors	7		2,180,742
2,822,164				3,289,865
14,204,092	Net Assets			15,278,236
	Represented By:			
1,968,774	Fixed Assets Capital Fund	8		1,911,132
3,505,810	Reserve and Surplus SAHIA Nepal	9		6,037,087
6,729,818	Programme Fund Payable	10		7,330,017
14,204,092				15,278,236
	Significant Accounting Policies and Notes	11		

As per our attached report of even date

  
 Bidisha Devi Gansung  
 (Chairperson)

  
 Sati Shrestha  
 (Vice Chairperson)

  
 Pradeep K. Shrestha  
 For Pradeep & Co.  
 Chartered Accountants

  
 Annu Shrestha  
 (Treasurer)

  
 Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha  
 (Secretary)

  
 Bidisha Devi Gansung  
 (Vice Secretary)

  
 Himani Shrestha (Member)

  
 Annu Shrestha  
 (Member)



Group of Helping Hands Nepal  
Lalitpur  
Baluwa Street  
As at Aschadh XI, 2069 (July 15, 2012)

Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Schedule 1	Current Year Amount in Rs.
<u>15,630.00</u>	<b>Fixed Assets</b>		<u>204,776.00</u>
	<b>Current Assets</b>		
30,191.00	Receivables ( Fund Board )		-
-	Due Fund		21,179.00
15,154.20	FSF 20090027		-
88,733.00	TRUST		80,627.00
17,341.00	WDR		-
13,791.00	WDRP-Ed		-
120,071.00	WDRP (N)		-
903,861.00	CDP 3		117,275.00
1,375,812.34	CDP-Ed Project		2,990,817.00
-	Human Fundin		347,411.10
-	Advances		10,000.00
-	German Embassy Project		1,011,685.00
-	Tour Receivables		222,900.00
-	Disaster Relief Project		168,200.00
-	WCO		1,037,900.00
-	English Language materials		218,744.00
-	LIFT		602,623.00
30,770.00	Fund Board		-
143,837.00	PAF		204,701.00
308,545.17	FSF (Project No. 20070027)		-
77,230.00	Secretary		-
318,637.00	Cash in Hand		248,119.00
2,291,090.29	Cash at Bank (Standard Chartered Bank)		90,493.00
14,019.34	R. B. Bank		112,190.70
<u>16,691,102.14</u>	Mega Bank		<u>60,230,093.19</u>
	<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
-	Outstanding		112,190.00
-	(WDRP (N)		169,707.00
-	WDR		2,371.00
328,623.00	Human Resource Project (H)		-
2,660,216.70	LIFT Project (Project No. 201000113)		-
151,621.87	LIFT Project (TRC Canada Amd)		63,547.47
79,848.00	PAF (Other)		-
616,743.71	ELTE Project		2,140,019.16
149,096.00	Due Fund Project		-
-	CTI		6,415.00
216,202.00	WCTA, Daktika		1,271,837.11
10,000.00	Auditor fee payable		94,270.00
-	CYP - H		191,350.00
21,901.00	Income Tax		2,304.00
793,646.00	Gratuity		3,149,123.00
<u>6,710,032.88</u>			<u>6,236,272.84</u>
<u>6,695,699.26</u>	<b>Net Assets</b>		<u>6,751,896.41</u>
	<b>Reaccumulated Rs.</b>		
363,401.00	Reserve		363,401.00
179,883.00	Fixed Assets Capital Account		179,883.00
5,147,141.76	Fund Balance		5,677,527.41
<u>5,690,425.76</u>			<u>6,216,809.41</u>

*Pradyumna*  
Pradyumna Chandra Sharma  
(Chairperson)

*Shree*  
Shree Shree  
(Treasurer)

*Pradyumna*  
Pradyumna (Member)

*Shree*  
Shree  
(Vice Chairperson)

*Shree*  
Shree  
(Secretary)

*Shree*  
Shree  
(Member)

As per the attached report of audit done

*Pradyumna K. Sharma*  
Pradyumna K. Sharma  
For Pradyumna & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

*Shree*  
Shree  
(Vice Secretary)







Group of Helping Hands (SAHARAS) Nepal  
Lalitpur

Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement

For the period from Shrawan 1, 2068 to Ashadh 31, 2069 i.e. July 15, 2011 - July 15, 2012

Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Current Year Amount in Rs.
	<b>INCOME</b>	
7,280	Subscription fee	8,900
675,626	Staff/Member Contribution	990,539
763	Interest on Bank Deposit	106,906
	Programme Overhead	162,137
238,903	Miscellaneous Income	145,300
193,630	Grant (HMRP - III)	-
189,207	Grant (HMRP - IV)	311,812
	Grant (HMRP - V)	273,863
36,732	Grant (KWSSTDH)	21,370
123,394	Grant (NSOG)	208,371
298,129	Grant (TPOC)	196,500
911,263	Grant (PAF)	1,301,641
458,839	Grant (Home Garden)	872,201
296,626	Grant (LIFT - USC Canada Asia)	417,805
6,023,913	Grant (LIFT - EED)	13,047,122
1,434,132	Grant (Bio Fuel Project)	4,331,767
31,831,373	Grant (CEFA/S)	26,131,290
3,608,314	Grant (CEP II)	1,800
5,614,327	Grant (ELLP-II)	-
8,080,997	Grant (ELLP-II)	13,826,734
3,072,541	Grant (FSP)	-
2,594,216	Grant (FPO-I)	-
340,118	Grant (FPO-II & III)	9,211,263
147,930	Grant (DPT)	-
-	Grant (CEP-III)	8,206,443
-	Grant (Germany Embassy)	1,022,836
-	Grant (Disaster Relief - Bajura)	180,655
<b>68,693,645</b>	<b>Total Income</b>	<b>78,524,479</b>
	<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	
68,179,712	<b>Organization</b>	
68,568,614	<b>Borrowing:</b>	
83,000	Audit Fee	55,000
75,100	Supplier and Materials/admin cost	37,380
318,468	Service Fee	11,008
71,265	Travel & overnight Allowance	-
173,490	Printing expenses	-
-	Strategic Planning workshop	206,840
81,781	Overhead expenses	-
7,918	Depreciation	6,816
-	Fixed Asset Write-off	979
-	Stock write off	77,230
-	Fixed Inconvertible write off	33,395
-	FSP 200440027 write off	25,354
-	FSP 20070025 write off	313,687
-	HMRP old write off	75,795
-	Relief support	30,000
26,565	Scholarship	-
<b>815,181</b>	<b>Total Recurring Organization</b>	<b>890,573</b>

*Devika S.K.*

*gpc*

*Schuster*

*Prabhu*

*Amber*

*Jaya*

*Kaushal*





### 3.3. Income and Expenditure Statement

<p style="text-align: center;">             Group of Helping Hands (SAHSA) Nepal            Lalitpur  <b>Income and Expenditure Statement</b>            For the period from Shrawan 1, 2068 to Ashadh 31, 2069 ( July 17, 2011 - July 15, 2012)         </p>		
Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Current Year Amount in Rs.
	<b>HMRP - III</b>	
173,061	Program expenses	-
20,559	Overhead	-
<u>193,620</u>	<b>Total Recurring HMRP - III</b>	<u>-</u>
	<b>HMRP - IV</b>	
177,857	Program expenses	291,880
11,650	Overhead	19,132
<u>189,507</u>	<b>Total Recurring HMRP - IV</b>	<u>311,012</u>
	<b>HMRP - V</b>	
-	Program expenses	275,863
-	Overhead	-
<u>-</u>	<b>Total Recurring HMRP - V</b>	<u>275,863</u>
	<b>RWSSFDB</b>	
33,905	Program expenses	27,370
4,827	Overhead	-
<u>38,732</u>	<b>Total Recurring RWSSFDB</b>	<u>27,370</u>
	<b>NSOS</b>	
123,391	Program expenses	248,531
<u>123,391</u>	<b>Total Recurring NSOS</b>	<u>248,531</u>
	<b>TBSU</b>	
298,129	Program expenses	196,500
<u>298,129</u>	<b>Total Recurring TBSU</b>	<u>196,500</u>
	<b>PAF</b>	
803,718	Program expenses	1,233,311
168,047	Overhead	160,330
<u>911,765</u>	<b>Total Recurring PAF - IV</b>	<u>1,393,641</u>
<p style="text-align: right;">As per our attached report of even date</p>		
 Brahma Dhej Gurung (Chairperson)	 Sati Shrestha (Vice Chairperson)	 Pradeep K. Shrestha For Pradeep & Co. Chartered Accountants
 Sunil Shakya (Treasurer)	 Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha (Secretary)	 Himala Devi Gayah (Vice Secretary)
 Bimala Shrestha (Pokharel) (Member)	 Devika Shrestha (Member)	



## Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal

Lalitpur

## Income and Expenditure Statement

For the period from Shrawan 1, 2068 to Ashadh 31, 2069 ( July 17, 2011 - July 15, 2012)


Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Current Year Amount in Rs.
	<u>Home Garden</u>	
458,819	Program expenses	872,201
<u>458,819</u>	<b>Total Recurring Home Garden - III</b>	<u>872,201</u>
	<u>LIFT (USC Canada Asia)</u>	
296,626	Program expenses	417,905
<u>296,626</u>	<b>Total Recurring LIFT (USC Canada Asia)</b>	<u>417,905</u>
	<u>LIFT (EED)</u>	
5,005,238	Program expenses	11,607,942
1,920,675	Administration and coordination expenses	3,439,179
<u>6,925,913</u>	<b>Total Recurring LIFT (EED)</b>	<u>15,047,122</u>
	<u>Bio Fuel Project</u>	
1,434,132	Program expenses	1,535,767
<u>1,434,132</u>	<b>Total Recurring Bio Fuel Project</b>	<u>1,535,767</u>
	<u>CEFALS</u>	
27,521,467	Program expenses	23,016,210
4,309,866	Administration and coordination expenses	3,321,080
<u>31,831,333</u>	<b>Total Recurring CEFALS</b>	<u>26,337,290</u>
	<u>CEP - II</u>	
4,855,595	Program Expenses	-
752,919	Administration and coordination expenses	1,500
<u>5,608,514</u>	<b>Total Recurring CEP II</b>	<u>1,500</u>
	<u>ELLEP - I</u>	
4,447,284	Program expenses	-
967,043	Administration and coordination expenses	-
<u>5,414,327</u>	<b>Total Recurring ELLEP - I</b>	<u>-</u>

As per our attached report of even date

  
Brahma Dhoj Gurung  
(Chairperson)

  
Sati Shrestha  
(Vice Chairperson)

  
Pradeep K. Shrestha  
For Pradeep & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

  
Sunil Shakya  
(Treasurer)

  
Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha  
(Secretary)

  
Binada Devi Gayak  
(Vice Secretary)

Binada Shrestha (Pokharel)  
(Member)

  
Devika Shrestha  
(Member)



**Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal**  
Lalitpur

**Income and Expenditure Statement**

For the period from Shrawan 1, 2068 to Ashadh 31, 2069 ( July 17, 2011 - July 15, 2012)

Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Current Year Amount in Rs.
	<b>ELLEP - II</b>	
4,633,328	Program expenses	12,299,436
1,451,769	Administration and coordination expenses	1,527,298
<b>6,085,097</b>	<b>Total Recurring ELLEP - II</b>	<b>13,826,734</b>
	<b>ESF</b>	
3,961,280	Program expenses	-
1,111,261	Administration and coordination expenses	-
<b>5,072,541</b>	<b>Total Recurring ESF</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>IFCO - II &amp; III</b>	
2,823,558	Program expenses	8,545,106
316,778	Administration and coordination expenses	666,159
<b>3,140,336</b>	<b>Total Recurring IFCO - III</b>	<b>9,211,265</b>
	<b>Disaster Preparedness Training (DPT)</b>	
139,290	Training	-
<b>139,290</b>	<b>Total Recurring DPT</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>CEP - III</b>	
-	Program expenses	5,446,916
-	Administration and coordination expenses	759,527
<b>-</b>	<b>Total Recurring CEP - III</b>	<b>6,206,443</b>
	<b>Germany Embassy Project</b>	
-	Program expenses	1,022,856
<b>-</b>	<b>Total Recurring Germany Embassy</b>	<b>1,022,856</b>
	<b>Disaster Relief Project</b>	
-	Program expenses	157,138
-	Administration and coordination expenses	23,518
<b>-</b>	<b>Total Recurring DRP</b>	<b>180,656</b>
<b>68,977,174</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>77,993,234</b>
<b>115,868</b>	<b>Surplus(Deficit)</b>	<b>531,256</b>

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes - Schedule -11

  
Brahma Dhoj Gurung  
(Chairperson)

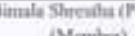
  
Sati Shrestha  
(Vice Chairperson)

As per our attached report of even date  
  
Pradeep K. Shrestha  
For Pradeep & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

  
Sunil Shakya  
(Treasurer)

  
Dr. Suresh Kumar Shrestha  
(Secretary)

  
Binola Devi Gayak  
(Vice Secretary)

  
Binola Shrestha (Pokharel)  
(Member)

  
Devika Shrestha  
(Member)



## 3.4. Partnerships Programme Fund

Group of Helping Hands (GHRH) Nepal  
Lalchance  
Partnership Programme Fund  
For the period from November 1, 2008 to January 31, 2009 (July 17, 2011 - July 15, 2012)

Schedule 10

S.N.	Programme	Funded By	Fund Balance as at 30 July 2011	Received in FY 2011/12	Expenditure in FY 2011/12	Adjustment	Transferred to Income	Surplus (Deficit) in FY 2011/12	Fund Balance as at 30 July 2012
1	Small Bridge Rehabilitation Project	Donation	112,454.00	822,457.43	846,546.00	-	-	878,365.43	1,713,466.86
2	Water Project No. 2004/071	UNEP	4111	435,434.10	-	-	21,254.10	21,254.10	439,689.20
3	W.P. 2	UNEP	11,217,465.20	1,086,171.80	1,380.00	-	-	1,084,791.80	22,303,327.80
4	Water Project No. 2007/002	UNEP	2758,526.50	489,000.00	-	-	317,497.43	501,022.57	3,259,549.07
5	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	823,312.00	1,176,177.40	1,417,967.00	-	-	476,722.40	1,336,639.40
6	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	275,769.00	-	-	-	50,769.00	50,769.00	225,000.00
7	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	171,271.00	-	-	-	111,291.00	111,291.00	60,000.00
8	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	389,890.00	389,890.00	311,812.00	-	-	78,078.00	768,968.00
9	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	0	146,793.00	275,843.00	171,041.00	-	146,843.00	146,843.00
10	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	86,499.00	-	15,750.00	-	106,249.00	106,249.00	0
11	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	396,121.00	-	-	-	1184,121.00	1184,121.00	0
12	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	493.00	876,497.00	14,348,303.00	15,836,756.00	308,121.00	307,998.00	1,806,148.02
13	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	49,310.00	-	306,660.00	348,171.00	-	648,511.00	1,107.00
14	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	117,164.47	414,115.00	417,984.43	-	-	1,136,295.04	157,765.04
15	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	823	2,942,889.70	12,823,123.40	16,667,121.90	-	47,258,986.20	717,141.40
16	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	1,054,442.11	14,379,766.72	16,317,389.81	-	-	12,136,828.02	22,575,995.83
17	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	74,467.00	-	-	-	74,467.00	74,467.00	0
18	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	46,182.00	1,384,341.00	1,283,447.00	-	-	1,146,976.00	1,193,158.00
19	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	876,476.04	-	-	-	1874,676.14	1874,676.14	0
20	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	449,889.60	7,687,689.11	8,211,357.21	-	-	496,221.50	1,006,807.10
21	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	177,171.00	-	-	-	177,171.00	177,171.00	0
22	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	277,141.00	-	-	-	177,171.00	177,171.00	0
23	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	10,109,397.16	-	8,388,491.00	-	-	1,720,906.16	1,992,702.16
24	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	1,071,876.00	-	-	-	1,071,876.00	1,071,876.00
25	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	180,476.00	-	-	-	180,476.00	180,476.00
26	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
78	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
83	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
94	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
96	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
98	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	Water Fund	UNEP/USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			3,754,875.49	76,408,154.43	77,112,495.00	-	277,236.00	11,897,176.93	2,476,896.89

As per our attached report of your date

  
Shree Krishna Thapa  
(Chairman)

  
Shree Krishna Thapa  
(Vice Chairman)

  
Shree Krishna Thapa  
(Treasurer)

  
Shree Krishna Thapa  
(Member)

  
Shree Krishna Thapa  
(Secretary)

  
Shree Krishna Thapa  
(Vice Secretary)

  
Shree Krishna Thapa  
(Member)

  
Shree Krishna Thapa  
(Member)





**ANNEX**

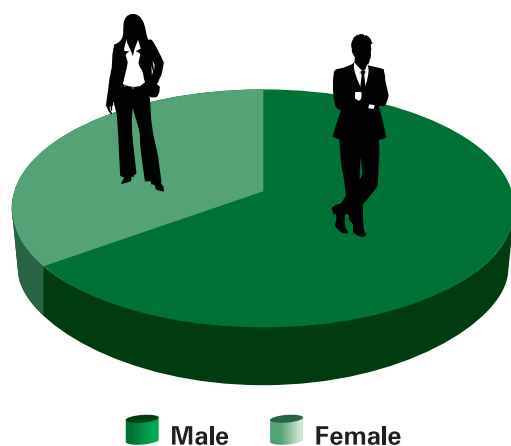


## ANNEX I: Human Resources

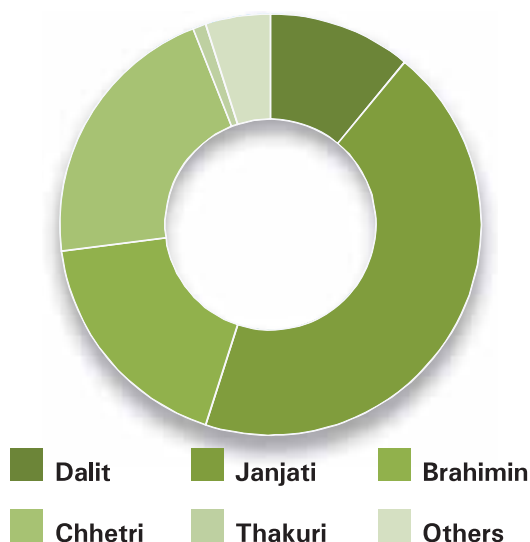
### Workforce Diversity

Caste and Ethnicity	2011		Total
	Gender		
	Male	Female	
Dalit	7	7	14
Janjati	34	24	58
Brahmin	18	6	24
Chhetri	19	9	28
Thakuri	2	-	2
Others	6	1	7
Total	86	47	133

Gender Composition within the organization



Social Inclusion within the Organization





## SAHAS Nepal personnel

### Executive Board Members

1. Mr. Brahma Dhoj Gurung	Chairperson
2. Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha	Member Secretary
3. Mrs. Sati Shrestha	Vice Chairperson
4. Mr. Sunil Shakya	Treasurer
5. Ms. Bimala Devi Gayak	Vice Secretary
6. Mrs. Devika Shrestha	Member
7. Mrs. Bimala Shrestha (Pokharel)	Member
8. Ms. Balkumari Gurung	Member

### Central Office, Kathmandu Staff Members

1. Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha	Executive Director
2. Saban Shrestha	Project Co-ordinator
3. Somaya Gurung	Administration and Finance Officer
4. Mabin Ghale	Project Co-ordinator
5. Claudia Mahneke	Research Advisor
6. Heikki Takko	Advisor
7. Namona Acharya	Documentation Officer
8. Amrita Shakya	Business Manager
9. Ramesh Lama Moktan	Administrative and Finance Assistant
10. Bindira Maharjan	Office Secretary
11. Sunita Shrestha	Office Helper
12. Dhan Raj Rai	Office Guard

### Udayapur District Staff Members

1. Surya Bahadur Thapa	Project Officer
2. Bandi Rai	Administrative and Finance Assistant
3. Hom Bahadur Bishwokarma	Team Leader
4. Raj Kumar Shrestha	Team Leader
5. Suba Raj Sunuwar	Technician
6. Binod Dahal	J.T.A.
7. Khila Bahadur Tamang	C.D.W.
8. Mana Maya Shrestha	C.D.W.
9. Gita Khadka	A.N.M.



**Okhaldhunga District Staff Members**

1. Tanka Gautam	Project Co-ordinator
2. Guna Raj Shrestha	Project Co-ordinator
3. Ajaya Karki	Project Co-ordinator
4. Sushmita Poudel	Project Officer
5. Mahesh Aryal	Administration and Finance Assistant
6. Tej Kumar Rai	Senior Team Leader
7. Megh Jit Rai	Senior Technical Overseer
8. Desindra Rai	Team Leader
9. Pemchhoki Sherpa	J.T.A. Agr
10. Bhim Darji	J.T.A. Vet
11. Purna Khadka	Overseer
12. Lekh Raj Adhikari	Supervisor
13. Man Bahadur Rai	Community Facilitator
14. Champak Sunuwar	Community Facilitator
15. Shreejana Wagle	Technical Sub-overseer
16. Nirmala Pariyar	C.D.W.
17. Nava Raj Dhamala	C.D.W.
18. Samrati Rai	C.D.W.
19. Ram Kumari Magar	C.D.W.
20. Ramila Magar	C.D.W.
21. Binda Pariyar	C.D.W.
22. Babita Rai	A.N.M.
23. Meena Rai	A.N.M.
24. Deep Bahadur Gurung	Office Helper

**Gorkha District**

1. Mina Shakya	Team Leader
2. Hari Adhikari	Team Leader
3. Nabin Dhital	J.T.A. Agr
4. Anil Shrestha	Senior Community Development Worker
5. Karna Bahadur Chepang	Community Development Worker
6. Beli Chepang	Community Development Worker
7. Sanu Bhai Ale	Community Development Worker
8. Durga Maya Thapa	A.N.M.



**Tanahun District**

1. Jibnath Sharma	Project Co-ordinator
2. Uma Rana Magar	Administration and Finance Assistant
3. Mohan Bahadur Karki	Senior Agriculture Technician
4. Pampha Gurung	Senior Community Development Worker
5. Debindra Karki	Team Leader
6. Ganesh Thapa	Infrastructure Technician
7. Nagina Shrestha	Infrastructure Technician
8. Menuka Shrestha	J.T.A. Agr
9. Hari Prasad Adhikari	Field Officer
10. Sushila Bishwokarma	Community Development Worker
11. Bhawana Gurung	Community Development Worker
12. Sanak Bahadur Bote	Community Development Worker
13. Sumrita Gurung	Community Development Worker
14. Binita Gurung	Office Helper

**Dhading District**

1. Hari Ram Lohani	Team Leader
2. Pampha Basnet	J.T.A. Agr
3. Hari Kumar Chepang	C.D.W.
4. Dhurba Koirala	C.D.W.
5. Manju Kumari Bisunke	C.D.W.
6. Pipala Bishwokarma	C.D.W.
7. Ambika Rupakhathi	Field Officer

**Mugu District**

1. Jayeshwor Mahato	Project Officer
2. Suden Rajbhandari	Administration and Finance Assistant
3. Chuda Mani Pahadi	Team Leader
4. Basu Dev Rawat	Agriculture Technician
5. Gyanjo Lama	Agriculture Technician
6. Pancha Bahadur Rawat	Infrastructure Technician
7. Manga Bahadur Rawat	Infrastructure Technician
8. Ragju Nath Yogi	C.D.W.
9. Heu Kala Budha	C.D.W.
10. Pema Nurbu Lama	C.D.W.
11. Angdak Lama	C.D.W.
12. Basanta Rawat	C.D.W.



**Kalikot District**

1. Yogendra Karki	Project Officer
2. Anil Chaudhari	Administration and Finance Assistant
3. Naba Raj Sanjyal	Team Leader
4. Surja Kumari Shahi	A.N.M.
5. Bagmati Shahi	Agriculture Technician
6. Man Bahadur Sejuwal	J.T.A. Vet
7. Deumal Tiruwa	C.D.W.
8. Arjun Bahadur Shahi	C.D.W.
9. Gopi Lal Darji	C.D.W.
10. Aishwarya Shahi	C.D.W.
11. Khaja Raj Shahi	C.D.W.
12. Lakshindra Bahadur Shahi	Infrastructure Technician
13. Kamala Pandey	Office Helper

**Dailekh District**

1. Ramesh Baidhya	Project Officer
2. Nirmala Sharma (Ghana)	Team Leader
3. Prabin Khadka	Administrative and Finance Assistant
4. Rukmani K.C.	J.T.A. Vet
5. Sita Acharya	J.T.A. Ag
6. Man Bahadur Thapa Magar	C.D.W.
7. Manoj Thapa	C.D.W.
8. Raj Kumar Hamal	C.D.W.
9. Purna Pariyar	C.D.W.
10. Pustak Thapa Magar	C.D.W.
11. Bhupendra Kumar Sijapati	Junior Technical Assistant
12. Debya Raj Dahal	Infrastructure Technician
13. Sita Dangaura	Office Helper



**Bajura District**

1. Krishna Raj Dhakal	Project Officer
2. Prajjwol Sharma	Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
3. Prem Pnthoki	Administrative and Finance Assistant
4. Ganga Ram Karki	Technician
5. Ram Bahadur Karki	Team Leader
6. Purna Bahadur Bishwokarma	J.T.A. Vet
7. Aiswarya Kumari Singh	A.N.M.
8. Nirpa Raj Giri	J.T.A.
9. Narendra Bahadur Karki	C.D.W.
10. Bir Jan Kadara	C.D.W.
11. Prakash Khatri	C.D.W.
12. Dhan Bahadur B.K.	C.D.W.
13. Sunrendra Shahi	C.D.W.
14. Sanka Lal Jasisee	Office Helper

**Lalitpur District**

1. Dr. Sulav Shrestha	Project Officer
2. Jit Bal Rai	Team Leader
3. Rina Chaudhary	Administrative and Finance Assistant
4. Mohal Hamal	J.T.A.
5. Hira Pariyar	J.T.A.
6. Mani Devi Sunuwar	A.N.M.
7. Madan Magar	Community Supervisor
8. Sita Lo	Community Supervisor
9. Sita Khadka	Office Assistant
10. Ramesh Adhikari	Community Facilitator



## ANNEX II: 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
DCWG	District Civil Watch Group
DDC	District Development Committee
CED	Church Development Service
ELLEP	Enhancing Livelihood through Local Effort Project
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









"INCLUSION OF THE MARGINALIZED COMMUNITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMME DIVERSIFICATION AND STRENGTHENED SAHAS-NEPAL"



सहास-नेपाल

**Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS)-Nepal**

P.O. Box: 8875, EPC: 1590, Lalitpur, Nepal. Tel.: 977-1-5523779

Fax: 977-1-5523303. E-mail: [sahasnepal@wlink.com.np](mailto:sahasnepal@wlink.com.np)

[www.sahasnepal.org.np](http://www.sahasnepal.org.np)