

ANNUAL REPORT 2018



Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal

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Cover Photo: Women from Kalikot signing meeting minutes

Back Photo: Construction completion of 49 safer houses in Dalit communities of Gorkha

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Annual Report 2018

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Foreword



We are very happy to share SAHAS Nepal's Annual Report for 2018. SAHAS Nepal and its partners continue to make outstanding achievements in successfully implementing a number of projects and in bringing positive changes to the livelihoods of socially marginalized families in its programme communities. The Annual Report provides a good glimpse of these project activities and the resulting changes.



The on-going programmes and projects are making progress and SAHAS Nepal team is doing excellent job in ensuring timely implementation of the project activities with active participation of programme communities and other stakeholders. To ensure the sustainability of the community development process, SAHAS Nepal applies bottom-up and people-centred development approaches and support formation and self-governance of community-based organisations consisting of the families directly benefiting from various projects. To-date, 27 Community Based Organisations Network (CBNOs) have already been registered and continuing the community development activities on their own. These CBNOs submitted a total of 103 proposals to different line agencies and government bodies in the reporting year. Out of which, a total of 71 proposals were approved worth Nepalese Rupees 10,563,340 and been utilised in different community development activities. In addition, SAHAS Nepal is providing continuous technical backstopping and capacity building for sustainability of CBNOs.

Most of the reconstruction and recovery projects which were started after the big earthquake in 2015 were completed in the reporting year. These projects built and provided safer shelter to the socio-economically vulnerable farming families and supported them with a number of livelihood activities to help build resilient communities.

SAHAS Nepal initiated three new projects in 2018 adding additional working areas and programme themes with diversified project partners. SAHAS Nepal also organised different professional staff group meetings on annual basis and numerous capacity building workshop and training for the effective and efficient utilisation of its human resource and for their continuous professional growth.

We are very grateful to the programme communities and the CBNOs for their continuous and unconditional support and active participation in and their contribution to successful implementation of various programme and project throughout the year. We would also like to acknowledge and appreciate development cooperation and support of our funding partners and stakeholders. We would also like to thank our board members for their valuable support and guidance. We highly admire hard work, dedication, and commitment of the staffs in achieving the mission and objectives of SAHAS Nepal. Holding our hands together, we are making every efforts to bring a difference in the lives of socially excluded and vulnerable families of remote communities of Nepal.

Thank you !

Surendra Kumar Shrestha, PhD
Founder and Executive Director
SAHAS Nepal

Pratap Kumar Shrestha, PhD
Chairperson
SAHAS Nepal



Background

Introduction to SAHAS Nepal

Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal is a non-profit, non-governmental, social development organisation founded in 1996. Since inception, the organisation is working in remote areas focusing on vulnerable families and rural communities who are socially excluded and deprived of opportunities using Rights Based Approach (RBA) and inclusive community-based approaches. Of late, it has directed its development efforts towards strengthening the capacities of the communities and local development partner organisations to build a culture of peace and creating an enabling environment for sustaining the development activities by collective efforts of the communities themselves.

SAHAS Nepal continues to use "participatory and bottom up approach" in community development through group formation, focusing on the vulnerable, Dalits, women, person with disabilities and other marginal groups. SAHAS Nepal implements programmes particularly by bestowing the community with full ownership over their development activities. Based on the federal structure of Nepal, SAHAS Nepal is working in total 44 Rural Municipalities, six Municipalities and one sub metropolitan city from Province one to seven. SAHAS Nepal seeks this collaboration to create synergies to undertake the project activities more efficiently and effectively.

There are 16 programmes/projects being carried out, with total of 1,577 Community Based Organisations (CBOs) with direct beneficiaries of more 40,000 Households. CBOs implement development programmes and projects in collaboration and coordination with local

development bodies sectoral line agencies and other development actors. In total 27 Community-Based Organisations Networks (CBNOs) have been successfully formed in working districts of SAHAS Nepal. A total of three new projects have started the implementation process.

SAHAS Nepal Focus, Vision and Mission

Focus:

SAHAS Nepal focuses its efforts with vulnerable families and rural communities who are socially excluded and deprived of opportunity.

Vision:

Prosperous and just society for future generations.

Mission:

SAHAS Nepal increases capacity of marginalized communities by using their collective efforts for mobilizing resources to improve their prosperity.

SAHAS Nepal Values Statement

Equality:

SAHAS values treating everyone equally and fairly regardless of gender, caste, ethnicity or economic position.

Integrity:

SAHAS seeks having strong moral principles, being trustworthy and speaking the truth.

Respect:

SAHAS Nepal believes in respecting each other and the communities they serve through cultural sensitivity, friendship, listening and understanding each other.

Transparency:

SAHAS Nepal seeks to be open and accountable to its staff and its communities by providing information about SAHAS and project plans that it expects to deliver.

Learning:

SAHAS Nepal values learning and empowering their staff with new knowledge, skills, and experience through a reflection-action process. SAHAS encourages feedback from communities they serve and other stakeholders to improve its efforts.

Teamwork:

SAHAS Nepal believes that all staff enjoys working in an environment that supports each other through providing constructive feedback and encouraging each other to grow and develop.

Supportive working environment:

SAHAS Nepal believes that all staff enjoys working in an environment that supports each other through providing constructive feedback and encouraging each other to grow and develop.

Sustainable environment:

SAHAS Nepal promotes technologies and ideas that will have positive impact on nature and the environment.

Strategy

SAHAS Nepal implements the programs based on the experiences and learning from the previous project and carry forward the approaches and activities that have proven to be effective in reaching the poor and marginalised communities, with a strategic partnership of like minded organisations.

Organisation features

The General Assembly (GA) of SAHAS Nepal is the highest governing body in the hierarchy of the organisation. It meets annually and brings amendment in the organisational structure and also provides overall institutional policy framework. It revives and approves strategies, programmes and plans, and ensures that SAHAS Nepal is in operation within the overall policy framework towards its organisational vision, mission and focus. It also elects the Executive Committee for a period of four years. Presently the Executive Committee consists of seven members (4 females and 3 male). The Executive Committee is responsible and accountable to General Body for effective smooth functioning of the organisational activities. The Executive Committee also nominates the Executive Director of the organisation to perform management functions, guide the staff members and link with donors for partnership. Managers work under the direct supervision of the Executive Director while Project coordinators lead the projects in consultation with the Executive Director and Managers.



Executive Board Members



Dr. Pratap Shrestha
Chairperson



Balkumari Gurung
Vice Chairperson



Saraswati Bhandari
Treasurer



Dr. Surendra K. Shrestha
Member Secretary



Sunil Shakya
Vice Secretary



Satidevi Shrestha
Member

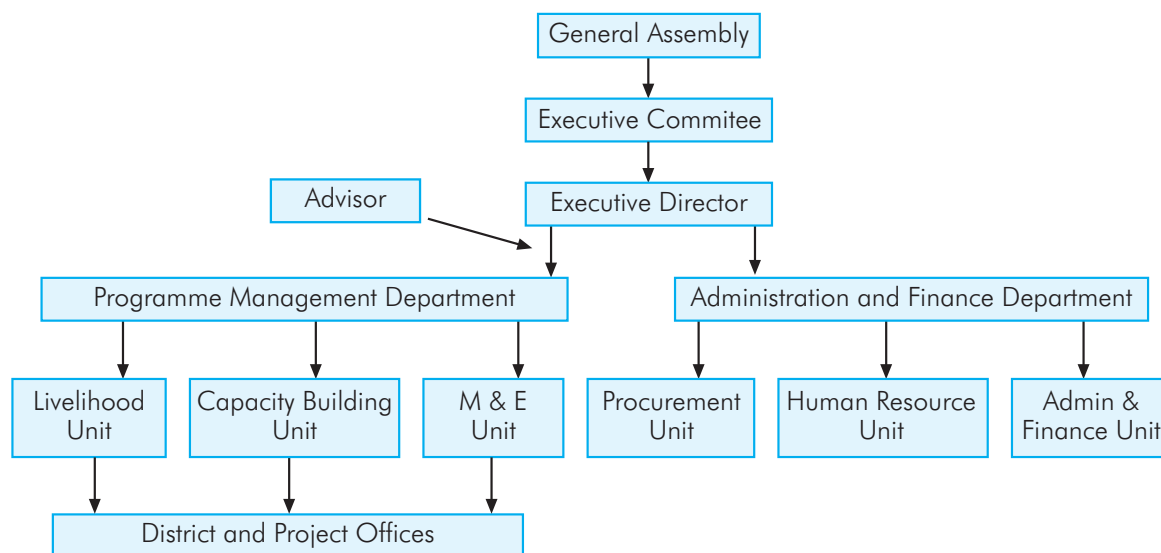


Sudha Khadka
Member

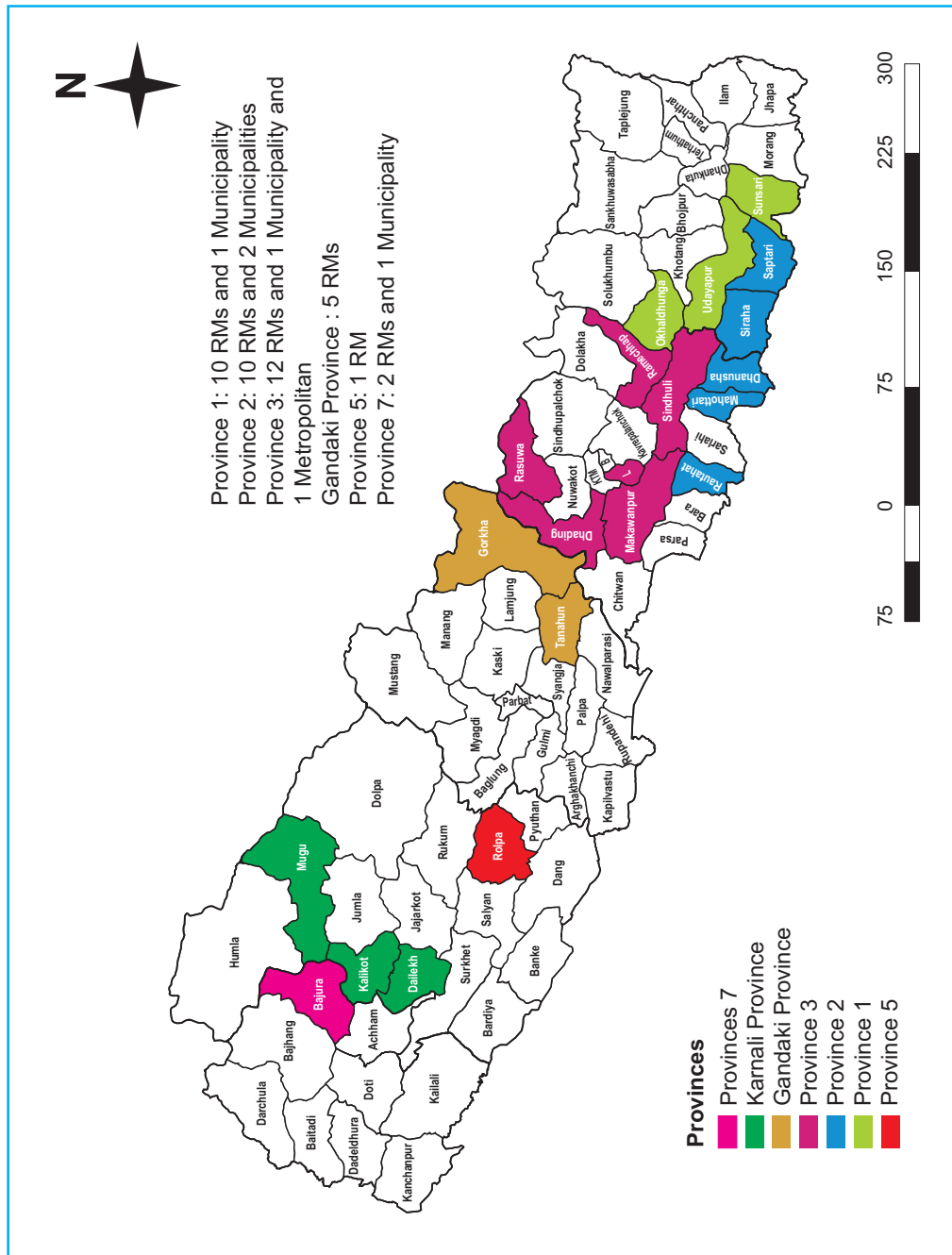


Sunil Thapa
Member

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



Geographical Coverage



SAHAS Nepal contribution towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1 NO POVERTY



15,000 HHs income increased from NRs. 10,000 to NRs. 45,000 annually

1,361 people started improved traditional occupation

2,168 were engaged in different on and off farm income generating activities

2 ZERO HUNGER



Improved food security of 3,511 HHs by 1-2 months

588 plastic houses constructed

470 drip irrigation adopted

1,059 livestock were supported

2,936 were benefitted from different livelihood trainings

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



54 School enrolment campaigns organised

100 students reenrolled in the school

146 students received scholarship

6,322 students benefitted from school teaching materials

2,567 students enrolled in Community Management Coaching Centre (CMCC) and Early Childhood Development Centers

86 schools benefitted with 418 EiE kits

1,967 students benefitted from furniture support

Income generating support for minorities' students

212 solar lights distributed

5 GENDER EQUALITY 	<p>1,650 Women in decision making power in CBOs and CBNOs</p> <p>722 Women lead CBOs</p> <p>NRs. 2,500,640 amount women leverage resources from government</p> <p>2,903 women are involved in decent jobs</p> <p>55 child marriages stopped</p>
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	<p>39 number of drinking water scheme constructed</p> <p>23 number of Rain water harvest tank constructed</p> <p>441 number of Waste water collection constructed</p> <p>250 compact filters distributed</p> <p>356 toilets constructed</p>
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	<p>783 Improved Cooking stove adopted</p> <p>1,021 solar panel adopted</p> <p>33 vermi compost constructed</p>
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	<p>Reduced in the discriminatory practices like caste and gender based discrimination etc.</p> <p>Four wards declared Chau Shed free ward</p>
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	<p>1,021 number of household oriented and adopted Climate Smart Technologies and Agriculture</p> <p>12,679 trees planted for the reducing Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emission</p> <p>441 waste water collection constructed</p>



Food Security



Vegetable cultivation in plastic house, Mugu 2018

SAHAS Nepal thrives to enhance the food security and livelihood of the focused communities through on and off-farm-based different trainings and technologies support by increasing food production as well as their income. In the rural areas farmers have limited access to improved seeds, new technologies, and market opportunities. Declining agricultural production has depressed rural economies and increased widespread hunger and urban migration. To address the challenges, SAHAS Nepal is continuously working with CBOs, Women Groups, and small farmers to increase agricultural productivity, facilitate access to markets, and improve nutrition by enhancing the production, productivity and consumption of more nutritious foods. SAHAS Nepal addresses the issues of food availability by the different kind of capacity building in agricultural production and productivity, support of different agricultural tools and techniques, livestock and different on and off farm income generating activities which ultimate goal is to enhance food availability and food security.

A total of 588 plastic houses were constructed

followed by 470 sets of drip irrigation which helped in the production of seasonal and off-seasonal vegetables making green vegetables available all year round. In addition, 2,556 people were trained on different agricultural production training which enhanced their capacity and knowledge regarding vegetable production. Different infrastructure improvements and continuous technical guidance includes the greater availability of food for consumption. A total of 441 wastewater collection ponds were constructed and helped in the production of additional green vegetables utilising waste water from kitchen and household chores. Similarly, 2,168 people were supported with off farm income generating activities like tailoring and sewing, small groceries, mobile and television repairing, blacksmith work and many more along with the improved technologies and skills. With all these efforts concerted for enhancing food security and consumption, a total of 3,511 HHs have increased food security by 1-2 months and generating average income NRs. 10,000 to NRs. 45,000 annually.

SAHAS Working Approach in Food Security Pillars



Case study of Food Security

Nanda Kumar Kumal towards entrepreneurship



Nanda Kumar Kumal a resident of Tripurasundari Rural Municipality-1 of Dhading district. He lives with his family of five; wife, daughter and two granddaughters. He remembers the time back in 2012 when SAHAS Nepal first introduced its project in Dhading and he gave his name to become a member of the group and then onwards his life has taken another turn.

Before the introduction of the project, they mostly used to farm traditional crops all year long. Kumal didn't have any idea about vegetable farming and wastewater management. Kumal alongside all of the other villagers used to rely on rain water for irrigation and this did not result to sufficient yields, nor was it fulfilling the basic needs of their families. Since the day, the project was implemented in the hamlet he became more encouraged to work in the field of agriculture and livelihood. The project supported them with advanced knowledge about vegetable cultivation as well as improved seeds, plastic house, agricultural tools and equipment along with the continuous technical assistance from the staff that made him even more dedicated towards his work.

He also constructed the kitchen wastewater management with support of SAHAS-Nepal, which he can use in vegetable cultivation as well. He is producing seasonal and off seasonal vegetables like Ginger, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Chilly etc. and making an income up to NRs. 40,000-70,000 per annum. From last year he also started vermin composting provided the technical assistance and sold up to 6 kg of vermicompost and earned up to NRs. 8,700. He has also been using this compost instead of other chemical fertilizers hence, promoting organic farming.

Nanda Kumar Kumal is very thankful for the continuous support he has been receiving from the project and as he has been able to make a change in the lifestyle of his family. He proudly says that he can now pay the education fee of his daughter and granddaughters. He has also become an inspiration for the other people in the community. Others have walked into his footsteps and members of the other communities have also started vegetable cultivation.





Women Empowerment



Women becoming self employed, Lalitpur 2018

Women empowerment comes across as one of the most provocative approaches in patriarchal societies in the context of Nepal. There is still prevalence of gender discrimination between men and women leading women to live miserable life and depend upon their male counter parts. It is without doubt women meaningful participation and representation is key for the overall development of the community but still women lag behind and it should be changed. SAHAS Nepal realises the importance of women empowerment for the sustainable and just society, therefore, it lays primary focus on women empowerment. The prime keys to their empowerment, which are academic enhancement, economic independence and removal of discriminatory laws, play the crucial roles to strengthen and enhance their leadership and ultimately lead to human prosperity and social dignity.

SAHAS Nepal believes in bringing together all the communities for collective efforts with different on and off-farm-based income generating

activities, informal education and representing women in different groups and committees, enhancing leadership roles in the groups etc. It has mainstreamed women into different income generating activities and created space for productive and decent work. The economic independence lead women to decide for themselves and their family members. Shift in power dynamics at the household level can be observed with family coherence. Women meaningful participation in the institutional development is a must for the overall development. Till date, 1650 women are in decision making power in CBOs and CBNOs. A total of 722 CBOs are led by women. Furthermore, women groups leveraged resources of NRs. 2,500,640 from the local government bodies and been utilising in different community development activities.

Our intervention does not stop here in making women economically independent but goes beyond their capacity building, political empowerment and sustainable development.

Within the course of the development cooperation till date we have observed the dramatic changes in the lives of women. They have been elected in local government structures and act as duty bearers for their communities lobbying for rights and entitlement of the right holders. Women from

CBOs have started to participate in local level planning process, voice up their opinions as well as exercise their rights and entitlements. Women support and promote each other in every community development activity for dignified life in social harmony.

Concept of Women Empowerment



Case study of Women empowerment



Sobita Baram, 26, is the youngest among six sisters and lives with her parents. Since all of her sisters got married, she was the sole support of her parents. After completion of her high school education, she did not have concrete plans for the future.

Her parents were old and agriculture seemed as the only source of livelihood but this was not enough. Something changed for Sobita after she became the member of group. Through the suggestion of her group, SAHAS Nepal sent her on a 35 day Village Animal Health Worker training conducted in Pokhara.

Sobita's village was within two hours of walking distance from Aarughat Rural Municipality. There were no animal health technicians in her village nor in neighboring village. She dreamed to open an agro vet in her home but her financial condition was not supporting her endeavors. After discussion and decision in her group, she received a revolving fund of NRs. 15,000 from which she started her agro vet business. She brings medicines while visiting other villages, which helped to increase her income. She also started grocery shop and purchased a sewing machine.

In her free time she has started sewing and knitting as well. "I am self-employed and have been earning a steady income", she says, "People contact me even at night for the treatment of their

animals, I am ready."

Villagers no longer need to bring their animals to Aarughat for treatment, as she is always ready to provide her services. Due to her dedication in her work, she got a chance to participate in a 15 day Animal Health Worker training conducted by local government.

She is president of the Community Based Organization (CBO) in her village. The project activities has increased her leadership skills and earned the trust of her village group members. So, she was elected as the Chairperson of Ward Citizen Group, Secretary of Local Village and school management committee of Siddha Devi Higher Secondary School. Her community development work was not limited to these activities only. She was also nominated and elected as ward member and Rural Municipality planning committee member. "The community members trust Sobita fully", says a teacher Mina Baram.

The diverse source of income made her livelihood easier and she completed the reconstruction of her house after the earthquake. "It was difficult to gather money for household expenses before" Sobita adds, "Now, I earn up to NRs. 13,000 monthly and am also involved in community work equally."

"Without the environment to receive village animal health worker training, I would not have developed any entrepreneur skills. SAHAS Nepal changed my mode of life. I also take active participation in planning works in the Rural Municipality. These were beyond my expectation. On top of that, I was nominated and won the local election for ward member and village planning committee member. This is my achievement", Sobita proudly says.

Sobita has no other words to thank SAHAS Nepal for helping her change her life and she will continue to work further hard in future days.



Education



Students receiving EiE kits, Okhaldhunga 2018

Education is the key for the entire development of the society, and SAHAS Nepal aims to enhance the lives of the marginalised and vulnerable communities providing them with equal opportunities in education to uplift their living standards and thrive in their field of skill with excellence. SAHAS Nepal through its social reach of various programmes has assured accessible and quality education for all. To achieve its targeted objective, educational and basic service schemes have been involved in SAHAS's pre-existing programs. SAHAS Nepal has done so by providing and distributing EiE, Education in

Emergency Kits, tool kits utilized to start and manage education in emergencies. They can also be used to explore children affected by emergencies, changing education opportunities and systems, validity of educational practices, possible educational approaches, identifying availability of supplies, assessment of safe spaces, school committees, monitoring and evaluation. After the mega earthquake of 2015 SAHAS Nepal focused its shift in Comprehensive School Safety Framework (CSSF) approach addressing all the three pillars and in 2018 SAHAS Nepal completed the three pillars of CSSF.



Students receiving stationary materials, Mugu 2018

Safe Learning Facilities	School Disaster Management	Risk Reduction and Resilience Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 40 Temporary Learning Centres Construction of 24 Transitional Learning Centre 230 Compact filter Supported 20 WASH constructed Construction of 40 Temporary Learning Centres Construction of 24 Transitional Learning Centre 230 Compact filter Supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Contingency Plan prepared by 86 schools Non structural disaster mitigation School Disaster Plan Preparation of 86 Schools 156 schools prepared School Improvement Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support of 99 Early Childhood Development, 145 School, 140 Recreational Kits supported 344 teachers oriented on ECED Kits 137 teachers, 62 ECD facilitators, 105 Local Level Authorities, 52 Resource Person, 175 School Management Committee members, 160 Parents Teachers Association members were trained on School Based Disaster Risk Reduction Training and enhance management skills 86 schools incorporated lessons on natural disasters and preparedness in the course books.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,501 students received knowledge on earthquake drill and hand washing 5,501 students developed awareness on School Based Disaster Risk Reduction. 		

Furthermore, SAHAS Nepal is continuously working with the physical infrastructure and renovated and reconstructed 10 schools which has helped to provide safe learning space for the students where there will be no barriers for receiving quality education. Similarly, to promote school environment, furniture have also been distributed, through which a total of 1,870 students have benefitted respectively. Moreover, 6,040 students have benefitted from the school teaching program, 116 students from the scholarship program and 2,551 students from Early Child Development (ECD) and Community Management Coaching Centre (CMCC) initiated by SAHAS Nepal with the theme "Education for All". SAHAS Nepal has supported 212 of solar lights to the students, which have helped them study even in the evening. A total of 146 of students received the scholarship support and were able to continue their education. Visible results were noticed in the field of education through different interventions. Teachers promoted child friendly teaching mechanism followed by improvement in academic performance of students. Regular school attendance was observed and dropout rate also decreased enormously leading students to access quality education for the better future.



Health & Nutrition



Students making Eco-sanitary pad, Kalikot 2018

SAHAS Nepal considers health and nutrition as very important aspect in improving the livelihoods of the rural people.

A total of 373 people constructed Improved Cooking Stove (ICS), which reduces indoor air pollution and also reduces the risk of respiratory problems due to prolonged exposure to smoke. About 1,384 participated in sanitary pad making training, which helped to make low-cost and reusable sanitary pads and improve menstrual hygiene of girls and women. 1,632 people participated in reproductive health and dental camp which increase awareness level of people about their reproductive health and oral health and its importance in living healthy life followed by sanitation kits support to 2,207 people.

A total of 1,339 children under 5 years received nutrition test for determining prevalence of malnutrition among children using Mid-upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) method. Similarly, 2,943 people including mothers of malnourished children were trained on the preparation of super flour which is a high-energy, high-protein, easily digestible mixture of grains and greens which is

given to children as weaning food. 2,744 received training on Maternal and child health which aims to reduce maternal, neonatal and under 5 years mortality and morbidity, so as to enhance the quality of life, by promoting the reproductive health of families and individual women, men, adolescents and children.

These efforts have produced changes in the habits and health pattern of communities were noticed. They started to consume at least one variety of vegetables in their diets improving the nutritional status of the families. Increased frequency of visits to health posts and hospitals for regular health checkup has been observed.



Dental Camp, Lalitpur 2018

Natural Resource Management, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

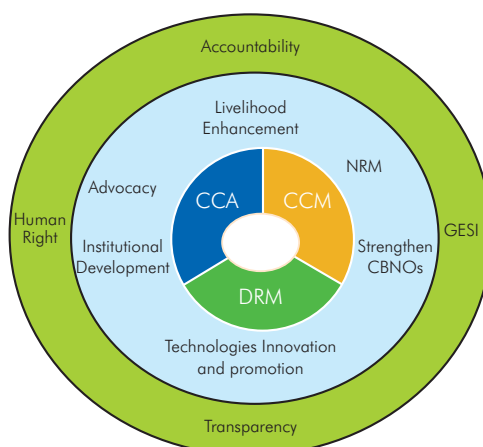


Planting trees in Community forest, Udaypur 2018

Climate change is a global phenomenon affecting people worldwide. Although Nepal's contribution to climate change is only 0.025 per cent, it is ranked as 4th most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Long drought or dry spell, untimely but heavy rainfall, increase in temperature, are some of the visible effects of climate change directly affecting the vulnerable and marginalised communities in the rural areas. In order to increase the capacity of small farmers against climate and

disaster risks, SAHAS uses a 3-pronged approach of Climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk management, whereby grassroots institutions like CBOs and CBNOs are strengthened, and climate resilient technologies are promoted for enhancing livelihoods and managing natural resources. Cross cutting issues like GESI, accountability, transparency and human rights are kept at the centre while introducing these approaches.

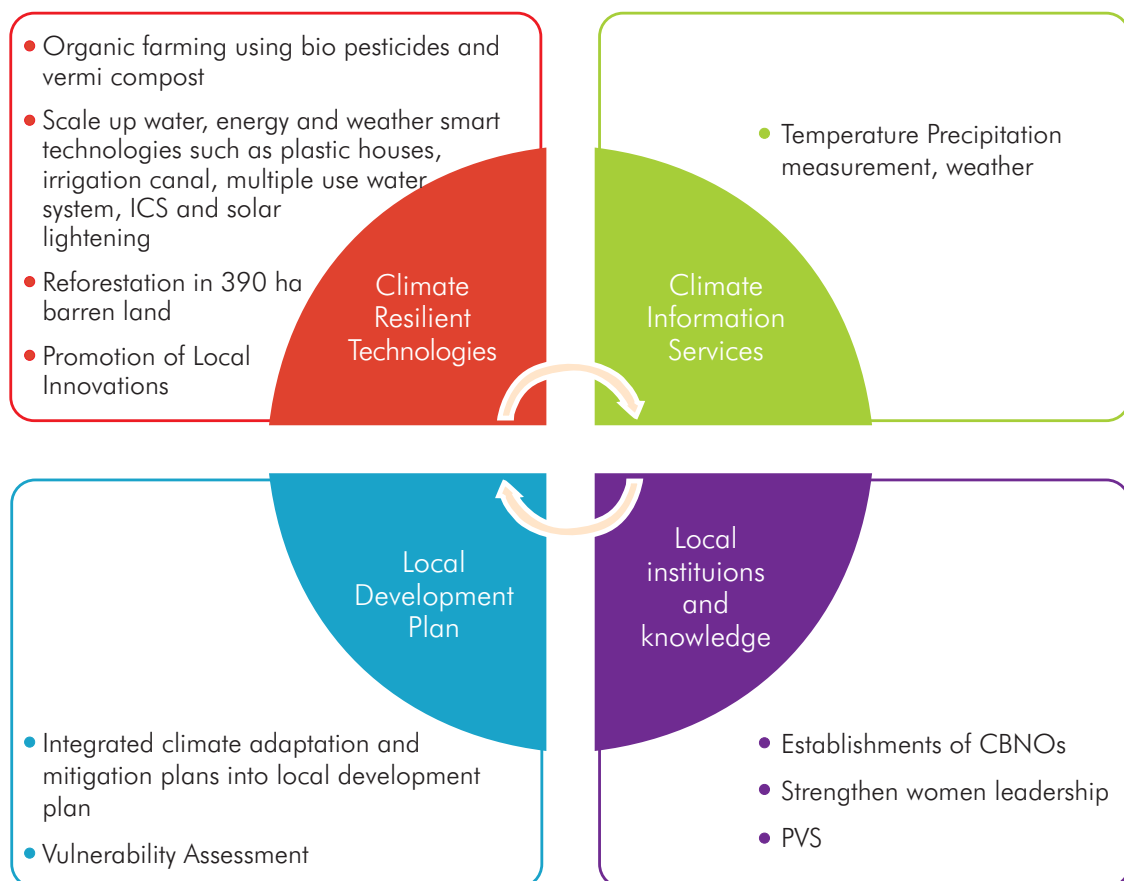
SAHAS Nepal Approach in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction



Amidst the growing concerns about climate among the small farmers, SAHAS Nepal has conceptualized the transformation of vulnerable rural communities through the development of climate resilient villages by knowledge and skills of the communities about climate change, and introducing improved resilient climate technologies among the communities. A total of 766 people at community and institutional level improved their knowledge and skills on climate change and disaster risks. In the western region, 6 villages (Mugu, Bajura & Kalikot) have been identified and promoted as climate resilient villages, where the farmers have adopted several climate resilient technologies like plastic house cultivation, drip irrigation, improved cook stove, improved cattle sheds, biopesticides, legumes integration, etc. A total of 1,021 HHs have adopted Climate resilient

technologies to mitigate and adapt to climate change along with the plantation of 12,679 trees to absorb carbon dioxide emissions.

SAHAS Nepal has focused on the integration of climate and disaster related programme in local planning process with the participation of local people, who have knowledge regarding the effects of climate and disaster risks. It has facilitated the formulation of a Local disaster and climate resilient plan in collaboration with Community forest users' group in Risku of Katari Municipality, and included climate adaptation and mitigation plan are integrated following the vulnerability assessment of the communities. SAHAS Nepal is yet to provide climate information services to the communities but has planned to use ICT for delivering such information to them.



Chaila Village moving towards Climate Smart Village



Chaila Village is located in Murgum Karorong Rural Municipality-9, Mugu. Because of the lack of resources in the community of Chaila, they were deprived of the development opportunities which could possibly change the lives of the people.

After initiation of SAHAS Nepal together with the community people Chaila went through a massive change in the development sector. Previously all the land in the Chaila were covered with the tobacco sapling-the only thing they could see green. Due to the lack of irrigation canal most of the year their land would be barren and were deprived from consuming the green vegetables.

Recent scenario of Chaila is beyond surreal, the entire household are involved in agriculture are consuming at least one green vegetable in dietary. Similarly, along with the support of SAHAS Nepal Chaila village is one the way to become Climate Smart village. All the households have adopted

different technologies like solar panel, bio-pesticides, irrigation canal, shed improvement, Improved Cooking stove etc in the household efficiently utilising maximum natural resources, sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and remove or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, SAHAS Nepal is providing continuous training related to DRR and Climate Change which has helped the community people to become aware, adapt and mitigate climate changes issues.

Ram Surat Pal, Officer at District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) says, "Chaila Village is on its way to becoming the role model village through vegetable cultivation."

Purna Bahadur Rokaya, Officer at District Coordination Committee (DCC) says, "Organisations like SAHAS Nepal work with the community, stay with the community and help them identify the need and develop the plan and proposals, the development works would be sustainable, participatory and community would feel ownership towards the work." Giving the example of Chaila Village he spoke out in one of the programs he further says, "In all the household in Chaila, green vegetable can be seen throughout the year and after 2 months electricity plan would be passed out and it would not be wrong if Chaila Village is considered or given example as one of the role villages of Mugu."



Small scale infrastructure development



Construction of drinking water scheme, Lalitpur 2018

Community infrastructures, for instance drinking water system, irrigation canal among others, are of great significance to the rural communities in managing their livelihoods by increasing food production, supplying drinking and irrigation water, enhancing soil fertility, etc. All these significance of infrastructures are considered highly by SAHAS Nepal, which has focused on the development of these infrastructure by integrating them with other important matters related to food security, health and nutrition and women empowerment. In a context where there are water sources being dried up due to climate change, the SAHAS Nepal facilitated the construction of a total of 24 irrigation canals benefitting 2,043 households and 376 hectares of land is being irrigated all year round. With the purpose to harvest rain, run off and waste water from household chores, the communities were supported for the construction of 23 rainwater harvesting tanks and 441 wastewater collection ponds at household level, which have been able

to use for different purposes like drinking and irrigating vegetables in their homestead gardens.

A total of 39 drinking water systems were constructed enhancing access to clean drinking water, and reducing the incidence of water borne diseases in the communities. On top, it is observed that time to fetch water is reduced significantly and women have been able to utilize in other productive works. Overflow water is also used around their homestead for growing vegetables around the homestead. SAHAS Nepal is also engaged in the construction of a total of 15 trail bridges connecting the rural areas with market and increasing easy mobility to schools and health facilities.

In total, the overall construction of the infrastructures have improved socio-economic conditions of the rural communities with indirect impact on food security as well.



Lobby and Advocacy



Women lobbying for their rights and entitlements, Rautahat 2018

SAHAS Nepal put primary emphasis on societal positive change through different interventions relating to social malpractices. SAHAS Nepal has been organising awareness programmes against different malpractices such as child marriage, Chaupadhi, gender and caste based discrimination, domestic violence, dowry system etc. Awareness programmes like rallies, meeting interaction, day celebration, door to door visits, street drama, role play, etc. are organised in cooperation and coordination with local government bodies and line agencies. SAHAS Nepal is providing voices to those unheard and people who cannot speak up for themselves.

A total of 3 wards were declared as Chau shed free wards through different lobby and advocacy activities with coordination of different local government bodies and like minded organisations. This initiation slowly helped to minimise practice of Chau shed in some places and also encouraged other wards to take similar steps in the future. Days celebrations such as women's day, children's day, environment day, national rice day, etc. were taken as important measures to raise awareness

about the rights and entitlements of duty bearers in the communities. A total of 8,613 people were reached out from different day celebration to raise awareness on many issues like women rights, children rights, PwDs, right to food, etc.

A total of 2,063 participants participated in 16 days campaigns against gender violence through different awareness raising activities like drama, role play, rally which aims to end violence and against women and girls as well minimise issues related to gender violence in the communities. In addition, a total of 775 of beneficiaries received citizenship certificate that has allowed them to prove their legal identity.

These types of lobby and advocacy activities have significantly reduced socio-cultural discrimination and injustice, empowered women to voice up opinions about their rights and are able to make their decision at the household and community. Further, duty bearers have become more accountable towards right holders while exercising their rights and entitlements.



Institutional development

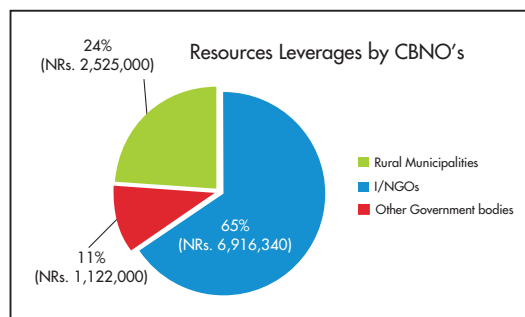
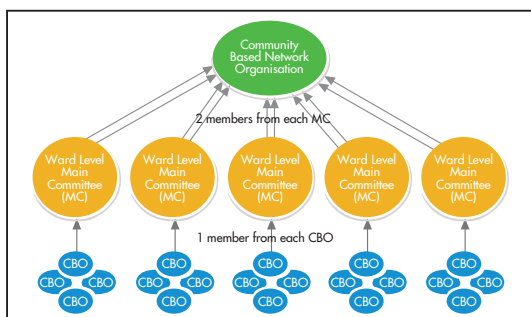


Holding group meeting, Lalipur 2018

Since last two decades, SAHAS Nepal believes in 3-tier working approach of CBOs, MCs and CBNOs which focuses on sustainable community led development approach. The major characteristic of this development approach believes putting community at its centre and empowering them linking with different like minded organisations and government bodies. A total of 8 CBNOs, out of 27, has been registered in the respective district and implementing activities focusing on community development after leveraging resources from the local government bodies and other like minded organisations. For the sustainability of the CBNOs, SAHAS Nepal

focuses on technical backstopping and continuous capacity building through different trainings, workshops, exposure visits etc. of which CBNOs have enhanced their institutional capacities in the administrative, managerial, financial and programmatic sphere in the inclusive and participatory manner. With the enhanced capacities, CBNOs submitted a total of 103 proposals of which 71 proposals were approved. These CBNOs were able to leverage resources NRs. 10,563,340 from different local government bodies and other development partners working for the community sustainable development and social change.

SAHAS Nepal working approach



List of Community Based Network Organisations:

S.N.	Group Name	District	No. of CBO's	Total Member (HHs)
1	Gramin Mahila Jagaran Samuha (GMJS)	Okhaldhunga	91	1080
2	Likhu Demba Community Development Forum (LDCDF)	Okhaldhunga	90	1720
3	Kotgadhi Shikhar Samaj (KOSIS) Nepal	Okhaldhunga	83	1244
4	Sunkoshi Kakani Community Development Forum Nepal	Okhaldhunga	107	2283
5	Pragatishil yathartha Samaj (PRAYAS) Nepal	Okhaldhunga	58	1304
6	Sustainable Rural Empowerment Network (SUREN)	Okhaldhunga		
7	Libju Commnity Development Forum	Okhaldhunga	50	963
8	BISWAS Nepal	Udayapur	55	1389
9	Sustainable Development Society Nepal	Lalitpur	55	1239
10	Chhimkeshowari Melmilap Kisan (Chhimeki) Samaj	Tanahun	43	912
11	Dhevghat Bandipur Kisan (DEBAKI)	Tanahun	40	998
12	Chuli Community Society	Gorkha	38	716
13	Arughat Dharche Rachanatmak (ADHAR) Samaj	Gorkha	36	726
14	Trisuli Development Society	Dhading	35	693
15	Shree Tripura Ganga Jamuna Ekata Samaj (TRIGANGA)	Dhading	32	855
16	Pachaljarna Society for National Development (PSND)	Kalikot	46	1490
17	Rural Community Development Centre (RDC)	Kalikot	40	1336
18	Swablambi Ekata Samaj (SES)-Nepal	Dailekh	46	1169
19	Chayanath Development Society (CDS)	Mugu	27	696
20	Karnali Gramin Bikas Kendra (KRDC)	Mugu	51	1422
21	Rural Development Society	Mugu	22	696
22	Panchakoshi Ekata Samaj (PRAYAS) Dailekh	Dailekh	56	1353
23	Balimalika Samudiyak Bikas Samaj (BCDS)	Bajura	46	2793
24	Budhinanda Srijansil Bikash Manch (BCDF)	Bajura	54	1629
25	Inclusive Development Forum	Okhaldhunga	58	1501
26	Mahabharat Bikas Samaj	Udayapur	154	1144
27	Srijansil Bikash Samaj	Lalitpur	29	598
	Total		1,442	31,749

Youth Development

SAHAS Nepal believes for the future to be just and prosperous, youth empowerment and development is a must. SAHAS Nepal, through various project and programme interventions, is focusing on youth leadership development whereby youth engage and mainstream themselves in the socio-economic development initiatives. Youth activism and engagement can bring about important social changes that are left behind. Empowered youth can voice up their opinion to duty bearers and broader society ensuring their inclusion in local planning and development process.



SAMVAD is an initiative where adolescents come together and discuss about different issues in the household and community level, plan about their future, prepare family development plan and set the vision for their communities. Adolescents have achieved significant results regarding increasing awareness about discriminatory practices, and have been able to stop child marriage, dowry system among others as well as leveraging resources from local stakeholders. At such a crucial age involving youth in development initiatives helps in the sustainable society.



SAHAS Nepal has implemented Youth Exchange Programme as another initiative for youth development, whereby youths from different countries and Nepal exchanged and experience cross culture, development pattern, lifestyle and organisational activities of their assigned organisation. Youth volunteers share their learning and experiences among peers for holistic development and their lifestyles. During the exchange programme, youths learned new languages and culture, learn ways of living and a great deal about themselves, take an active role towards poverty eradication, injustice, cross cultural understanding and make aware about the social issues. Besides, youth exchange enabled youth to develop as leaders and help in youth leadership and development.



Organisational Activities in 2018

5th Agriculture Professional Group Meeting



Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal conducted its 5th Agriculture Professional Group Meeting from 29 October to 1 November, 2018 in Dalchowki, Lalitpur. The main objectives of this meeting were to capacitate agricultural technicians through Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

training, share major achievements of agricultural activities such as outcomes, best practices, learning and challenges and to construct a plastic house in practical context in order to bring uniformity all over working districts. The meeting started with the welcome note by Mr. Narayan Datta Ojha (Livelihood Manager) followed with the introduction of all participants. The three day long training on Integrated Pest Management was delivered by Mr. Kuldeep Ghimire, Senior Plant Protection Officer. Plastic house was constructed for the uniformity in the plastic house all over the working districts. On the final day, respective agriculture professionals presented project wise achievements, best practices, learnings and challenges about their projects in respective districts. The meeting ended with the closing remarks by Dr. Surendra K. Shrestha, Executive Director.

Admin and Finance Professional Group Meeting

Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS Nepal) conducted 5th Admin and Finance Professional Group Meeting/ Capacity Building Training on 29 and 30 July 2018, in Kathmandu Coffee, Bhaisepati. The main objectives of this meeting was to develop uniformity in different policies and working guidelines, to develop effective team building, capacity building of financial staffs and learning and sharing session. The meeting started with the welcome note by Mr. Ramesh Lama Moktan, Senior Admin and Finance Officer followed by sharing objectives of the meeting and introduction session of all the participants of the meeting was conducted thereafter. In order to build capacity of the financial staffs, training on Excel was facilitated by NACA, SPSS data entry training by Ms. Rumi Maharjan and Money works

refresher training by Sustainable Solutions. New updates on tax, other compliances and audit findings were shared by representatives from PPPradhan and Cooperation. Closing remarks were made by Mr. Ramesh Lama Moktan followed by feedback collection.



National level Stakeholder Meeting for the Gold Standard for Global goals Program of Activities in Community Level Green Energy Promotion in Nepal

A step towards green energy promotion!



Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal

organised "National level Stakeholder Meeting for the Gold Standard for Global goals Program of Activities in Community Level Green Energy Promotion in Nepal" on 11th October, 2018 in Yalamaya Cafe, Lalitpur. The major objective of the meeting was to incorporate suggestions and feedback in the project design document. Delegates from different organisations working under green energy promotion in Nepal participated in the meeting. The meeting was facilitated by Dr. Sudha Padmanavha, CDM Specialist from Fair Climate Network, India.

Change Management Workshop

Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal organised "Change Management Workshop" on 15 and 16 November 2018 in Dhokaima Cafe, Patan. The major aim of the workshop was to develop skills for effective change management, ways to help team members motivate and cope with change. In addition, workshop provided insights in the different theories related to organisational change as well as practical tools and templates that can be used to manage change, helped participants in better understanding the critical components of change management as well as design practical interventions focused on minimizing resistance and maximizing buy-in. Ultimately this workshop

provided participants with tips and ideas on how to manage the change in their own organisation successfully. The event was facilitated by Mr. John Williamson.



23rd Annual General Assembly of SAHAS Nepal

Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal remarked its 23rd Annual General Assembly on 7th October, 2018 at Yalamaya Dhokaima Cafe, Lalitpur in presence Executive committee and general members. Dr. Pratap Kumar Shrestha, Chairperson of SAHAS Nepal presided event and inaugurated

programme by lightening the candle. 23rd SAHAS Day was also celebrated on the very day with the joy and happiness for being together and working with the communities. The program was facilitated by Mr. Tanka Gautam.



Ms. Bal Kumari Gurung, made an opening remark welcoming members, delegates and staff members. Dr. Surendra K Shrestha, Executive Director of SAHAS presented on organisational overview, Ms. Saraswoti Shrestha (Treasurer) made a yearly budget overview of organisation presenting financial report of fiscal year 2074/75. After illustrations on organisational and financial progress; managers' i.e. Mr. Tanka Gautam,

Capacity Building Manager, Mr. Saban Kumar Shrestha, Human Resource Manager and Mr. Narayan Datta Ojha, Livelihood Manager, presented annual activities and progress of their respective projects simultaneously.

The GA program continued by announcing "Staff of the Year" and altogether four staffs were honored as the staff of the year and they are:

1. Hari Prasad Adhikari
2. Anil Kumar Shrestha
3. Bhumika Rai
4. Ganesh Jirel

The executive committee honored Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha for his continuous hard work, dedication and efforts for introducing and taking organisation to national and international level.

Infrastructure Professional Group Meeting

Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal organised Infrastructure Professional Group Meeting and Capacity Building Training from 3 to 5 September, 2018 in Godavari Ashram. The main objectives of PGM was to capacitate and enrich knowledge of infra technicians in Autocad software and use the software in future rendering of infrastructural designs and drawings. The meeting started with the welcome and objective sharing by Mr. Saban Kumar Shrestha, Human Resource Manager. Thereafter, training on Autocad was facilitated by Mr. Sajjan Tamarakar, consultant for training.



Workshop: Strengthening Outcome and Impact Orientation (OIO)



SAHAS Nepal organized Outcome Impact Orientation (OIO) Workshop from 3rd to 5th April on Pathik Foundation, Satungal. The main objectives of the workshop was to familiarize the key terms and concepts of OIO, enhance knowledge on effect chain, monitoring, data collection, analysis and progress report writing with reference to BfdW (Bread for the World) reporting format as well as enhance knowledge and skills of co-facilitators (Project Coordinators) of SAHAS Nepal on OIO facilitation and coaching. A total of 15 participants were trained in workshop.

Organisational Development Professional Group Meeting



Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal

organised two days Organisational Development Professional Group Meeting on 28 and 29 September, 2018 in Hotel Tulsi, Pokhara. The major objectives of the meeting were to share experiences about the CBNOs, exchange ideas for the sustainability of CBNOs. Meeting started with the welcome note by Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha, Executive Director following with introduction of all participants and sharing words by Dr. Pratap Kumar Shrestha, Chairperson. The meeting started with progress presentation from all the participants which reflected the progress and sustainability of CBNOs in the future.

Program and Project Review Meeting

Program and Project Review Meeting was conducted on 7th and 8th January, 2018 in Kathmandu Coffee, Bhaishapati where all project coordinators from respective projects shared their learning, challenges and the way forward for the better performances in upcoming days. Meeting started with the opening and welcoming from Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha, Executive Director. Project Coordinator's presented overall annual progress of 2017 with the series of discussion on challenges and opportunities.



Programme and Finance Staff Joint Meeting:

Programme and Finance staff joint meeting was conducted in 27 July, 2018 on Kathmandu Coffee, Bhaisepati. The major aim of the meeting was to share the financial issues with the programme staffs and different ways to overcome such issues in the future days for smooth implementation of projects and financial procedures. The programme was facilitated by Mr. Saban Kumar Shrestha, Human Resource Manager and Ms. Somaya Gurung, Finance Coordinator.



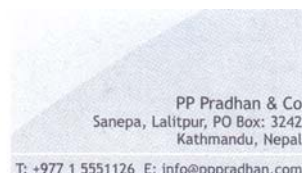
Women leadership Opportunities and challenges in SAHAS Nepal



Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal

organised, "Women leadership Opportunities and challenges in SAHAS Nepal" on 2nd October, 2018 in Kathmandu Coffee, Bhaisepati. The major objectives of the workshop were to understand the opportunities and challenges of women leadership in SAHAS Nepal, to create favourable condition and opportunities for women leadership development in the organisation and develop strategies and to explore the potential of the female staffs. The programme was facilitated by Ms. Sati Devi Shrestha and Bal Kumari Gurung.

Financial Report



Independent Auditor's Report Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal For the year 2017/18

Opinion

We have audited the attached financial statements of **Group of Helping Hands Nepal**, for the year from 16 July 2017 to 16 July 2018, which comprises of the consolidated Balance Sheet as at 16 July 2018, Income and Expenditure Statement, Statement of Cash Flow and other explanatory notes for the year then ended.

In our opinion,

- the accompanying financial statement is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and other relevant practices
- nothing came to our attention to indicate that an adequate internal control system was not in place and the organization was not compliant with applicable laws and regulation

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statement section of our report. We are independent of the Organization in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statement, and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statement in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statement that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statement, management is responsible for assessing the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statement.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. •
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the adequacy of the Organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statement or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organization to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Auditor












Pratap P Pradhan
Principal
PP Pradhan & Co.

30 September, 2018

Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal
Lalitpur
Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement
For the year ended Ashadh 32, 2075 (July 16, 2018)



	Sub Schedule	Current Year Amount in NPR	Previous Year Amount in NPR
INCOME			
Subscription fee		9,900.00	10,500.00
Donation		1,243,038.00	1,077,032.77
Interest on Bank Deposit		74,980.96	70,522.99
Programme Overhead		285,069.30	229,474.03
Miscellaneous Income		3,832.26	46,551.48
Resource Center		284,645.00	221,525.00
Consultancy Service		-	191,000.00
Vehicle Income		488,558.00	417,960.00
Recovery from Projects	10.1	218,688,307.42	235,056,170.54
Total Income		221,078,330.94	237,320,736.81
EXPENDITURE			
Organization			
Recurring			
Audit Fee		38,500.00	35,000.00
Organisation Admin cost		247,355.81	209,487.50
Travel		198,139.00	137,040.00
Meeting & Workshop		558,984.00	429,349.00
Depreciation		158,242.00	215,777.00
Training Manual		-	128,715.00
Project Support		226,130.00	48,937.00
Project Write Off		1,989,417.64	6,040.00
Winterization Support		-	129,599.44
Preparation/Consultancy fee		66,229.00	76,254.00
Salaries & Benefits - Program Staff		439,036.00	150,288.00
Salaries & Benefits - Admin Staff		138,758.00	64,249.00
Networking & Coordination		-	15,858.00
Resource Center		-	310,009.00
Monitoring & Evaluation		680.00	-
Total Recurring Organization		4,061,471.45	1,956,602.94



Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal
Lalitpur
Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement
For the year ended Ashadh 32, 2075 (July 16, 2018)

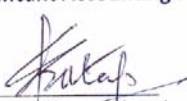



	Sub Schedule	Current Year Amount in NPR	Previous Year Amount in NPR
Program Fund Expenses			
Program expenses	10.1	218,688,307.42	235,056,170.54
Total Recurring Program		218,688,307.42	235,056,170.54
Total Expenditure		222,749,778.87	237,012,773.48
Surplus/(Deficit)		(1,671,447.93)	307,963.33

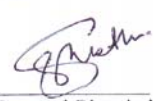
As per our attached report of even date


Significant Accounting Policies and Notes

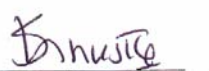
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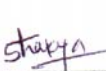

Dr. Pratap Kumar Shrestha
Chairperson


Bal Kumari Gurung
Vice Chairperson


Sarswati Bhandari
Treasurer


Pratap P Pradhan
Principal
PP Pradhan & Co
Chartered Accountants


Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha
Secretary


Sunil Shakya
Vice Secretary


Sati Devi Shrestha
Member


Sunil Thapa
Member


Sudha Khadka
Member

Date: September 30, 2018
Lalitpur, Nepal



Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal
Lalitpur

Sub-schedule to the Balance Sheet
Partnership Programme Fund
For the year ended Ashadh 32, 2075 (July 16, 2018)

S.N.	Programme	Funded By	Schedule	Fund Balance as at 16 July, 2017	Received/ (Refund) in FY 2017/18	Interest received in FY 2017/18	Expenditure in FY 2017/18	Adjustment	Transferred	Sub-Schedule 10.1 Fund Balance as at 16 July,
1	Act Now	FK Norway	11	235,837.00	1,260,163.00		1,207,533.00	-	-	288,467.00
2	ADH-I	CARE Nepal	12	(1,589,579.00)	1,589,579.00		-	-	-	-
3	ADH-II	CARE Nepal	12	-	4,139,975.00		4,139,975.00	-	-	-
4	B8B	Felm	13	3,880,977.99	-	92,402.14	3,973,380.13	-	-	-
	B8B	SODI	13	1,435,430.21	3,979,640.70	34,176.14	5,449,247.05	-	-	-
	B8B	Nepal Team	13	-	1,263,700.00		949,848.67	-	-	313,851.33
	B8L	Norlha	14	1,043,108.93	551,715.83	7,136.40	1,600,129.00	-	-	1,832.16
6	BFS	PEEDA		(250,465.00)	250,465.00		-	-	-	-
7	Care Partnership	CARE Nepal		19,373.07	-	62,484.42	-	-	-	81,857.49
8	CDM	Bftw	15	7,090,545.12	7,626,953.40	423,970.45	6,202,807.20	-	-	8,938,661.77
9	CEFALS II	Bftw/Felm		(293,401.43)	-	-	-	-	-	(293,401.43)
10	CEFALS III	Bftw	16	6,540,499.18	32,435,681.60	201,920.98	34,166,893.69	-	-	5,011,208.07
	CEFALS III	Felm	16	1,953,655.60	4,337,333.52	60,314.06	5,566,498.11	-	-	784,805.07
	CEFALS III	Communtiny	16	-	1,037,540.00		1,037,540.00	-	-	-
11	EDILUS	SODI	17	1,802,206.79	6,483,993.54	93,496.72	8,355,819.00	-	-	23,878.05
12	EERN	Street Child	18	-	6,054,433.00	47,263.53	2,740,111.00	-	-	3,361,585.53
13	ELLEP-I	Felm	19	(83,187.85)	9,334,756.52	5,364.39	9,251,409.00	-	(5,524.06)	0.00
14	ELLEP-II	Felm	20	-	18,687,071.32	63,228.60	13,273,906.00	-	5,524.06	5,481,917.98
15	ER LIBIRD	Li-Bird		32,241.00	(32,241.00)		-	-	-	-
16	ER USC	Li-Bird		(126,206.00)	126,206.00		-	-	-	-
17	ERP LIBIRD	Li-Bird		(16,872.78)	16,872.78		-	-	-	-
18	GEP	Germany Embassy		(19.95)	-		-	19.95	-	-
19	HG-IV	Li-Bird	21	(603,477.24)	12,740,122.60	80,052.05	13,846,298.85	-	-	(1,629,601.44)
20	HG Project (Old)	Li-Bird		(337,392.00)	-		-	-	-	(337,392.00)
21	LIFT II	Bftw		(2,435,660.26)	2,168,689.03		-	-	-	(266,971.23)
22	LIFT III	Bftw	22	13,909,409.98	21,461,342.36		33,109,290.83	-	-	2,261,461.51
23	ME	Mission East	23	52,912.00	291,484.00	-	344,396.00	-	-	-

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Funding Partners

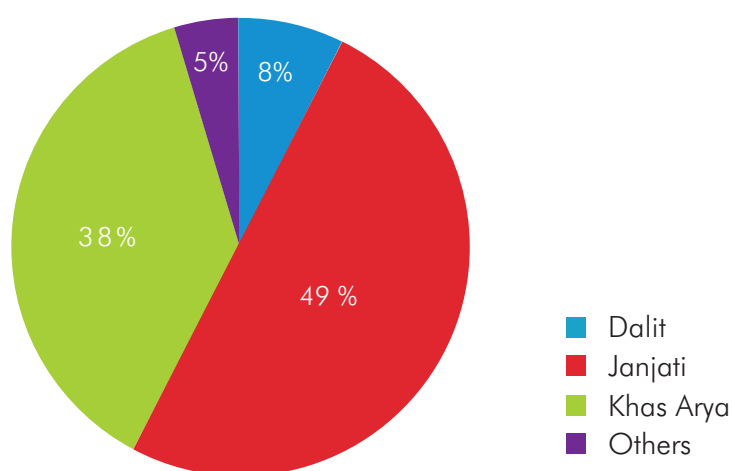
1. Bread for the World (BfdW), Germany
2. Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission (Felm), Finland
3. Mennonite Central Committee (MCC), USA and Canada
4. Stromme Foundation (SF), Norway
5. Solidaritätsdienst International e.V. (SODI), Germany
6. NepalTeam Germany
7. CARE Nepal
8. STREET CHILD, UK
9. Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany, Nepal
10. Norwegian Agency for Exchange Cooperation (Norec), Norway
11. Rosie May Foundation, UK
12. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
13. Helvetas and DCC Okhaldhunga
14. Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research, and Development (LI-BIRD)
15. Eco-farm, UK
16. FreresDe Nos Freres (FdnF), Switzerland
17. Michale Rod not Emeraude Events Company, Switzerland



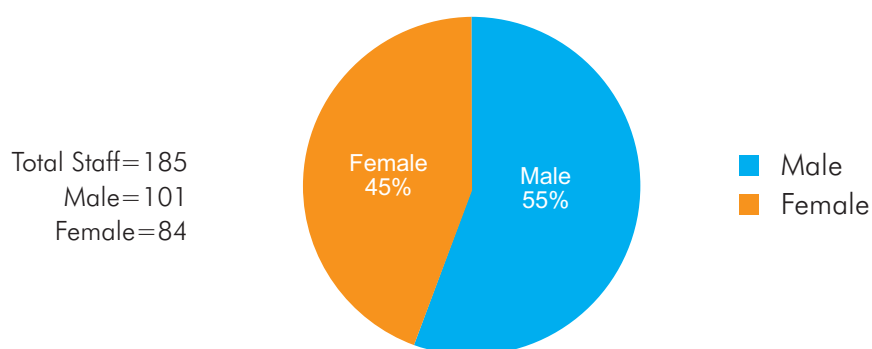
Human Resources

SAHAS Nepal greatest assets are their human resources who are continuously working to meet organisation mission, vision and goal. A total of 185 staffs (101 male and 84 female) working in 21 districts of Nepal. SAHAS Nepal maintains unity in diversity by including all the staffs from different social background.

Social Composition



Gender Composition of Staff



List of Project

S.N.	Name of Project	District	Funding Partners
1	Local Initiative for Food Security Transformation (LIFT)	Okhaldhunga, Lalitpur, and Udayapur	BfdW/ EED, Germany
2	Community Empowerment for Food and Livelihood Security (CEFALS)	Mugu Bajura and Kalikot	BfdW/ EED, Germany & Felm
3	Gold Standard for Global Goals	Udayapur, Sindhuli and Makwanpur	BfdW/ EED, Germany
4	Enhancing Livelihood through Local Effort Project (ELLEP)	Gorkha, Tanahun, Dhading and Mugu	Felm
5	Socio-Economic Empowerment with Dignity and Sustainability (SEEDS Phase II)	Makwanpur and Rautahat	Stromme Foundation
6	Nutrition and Food Security improvement Project (NFSIP)	Okhaldhunga	MCC
7	Biodiversity and Resource Management for Sustainable Food Security in Mountain Community Nepal	Dailekh	SODI
8	Breaking the bond (BTB)	Mahottari, Dhanusa, Sunsari, Siraha and Saptari	STREET CHILD OF NEPAL
9	Sustainably Uplifting PVSE's Prosperity through Entrepreneurship Realization (SUPPER) Project	Dhading	CARE Nepal
10	Post Earthquake Recovery Initiative (PERI) Project	Okhaldhunga	MCC
11	Sustainable Agriculture for Livelihood Security Phase II	Rasuwa	Michale Rod not Emeraude Events Company
12	Reforestation	Udayapur	Felm
13	Youth Exchange Programme	Makwanpur & Rautahat	NOREC
14	One Student, One Solar	Mugu	Rosie May Foundation
15	Trail Bridge Sub-Sector Unit	Okhaldhunga	Helvetas & District Development Committee
16	Emergency Education Response for Nepal	Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Makwanpur and Sindhuli	Street Child of Nepal

Abbreviation

BfdW	Bread for the World
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBNO	Community Based Network Organisation
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CO	Community Organization
CMCC	Community Managed Coaching Centers
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CST	Climate Smart Technologies
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EiE	Education in Emergencies
FELM	Finnish Evangelic Lutheran Mission
GA	General Assembly
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
HH	Household
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
LI-BIRD	Local Initiative for Biodiversity, Research and Development
MC	Main Committee
MCC	Mennonite Central Committee
MUAC	Mid-upper Arm Circumference
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PVS	Participatory Varietal Selection
RBA	Right Based Approach
RM	Rural Municipality
SF	Strommee Foundation
SHG	Self Help Group
SIP	School Improvement Plan
SODI	Solidity Service International
VAHW	Village Animal Health Worker
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



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