



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

Copyright © 2017 All Rights Reserved.
No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form, by any means without prior written permission.
Editing: Manoj Kumar Pun, Rumi Maharjan, Sujan Lal Shrestha & Dipesh Neupane



Regd. No.: 643/053/054, Lalitpur

SWC Regd. No.: 9882

# ANNUAL REPORT 2017

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



### **Table of Contents**

Foreword	1
Background  1. Introduction to SAHAS Nepal  2. SAHAS Nepal Focus, Vision and Mission  3. Organisational Features	2 2 2 3
Geographical Coverage	5
Summary of Achievements in 2017  1. Socio-cultural Development 2. Economic Development 3. Institutional Development 4. Infrastructure Development	<b>6</b> 6 7 7 8
Programmes and Projects	9
<ol> <li>Community Empowerment for Food and Livelihood Security Project (CEFALS)</li> <li>Enhancing Livelihood Through Local Efforts Project (ELLEP)</li> <li>Local Initiatives for Food Security Transformation Project (LIFT)</li> <li>Socio Economic Empowerment with Dignity and Sustainability Project (SEEDS)</li> <li>Nutrition and Food Security Improvement Project (NFSIP)</li> <li>Community Level Green Energy Promotion in Nepal</li> <li>Women Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Project (WELI)</li> <li>Post Project Technical Support for Recovery and Reconstruction</li> <li>Building Better Lives, Rebuilding Livelihood Project (BBL)</li> <li>Sustainable Agriculture for Livelihood Security (SALS/Mahila1)</li> <li>Post-Earthquake Recovery Initiative Project (PERI)</li> <li>Eco-Development Initiatives for Livelihood Security (ELIDIS)</li> <li>Sustainability Uplifting PVSE's Prosperity through Enterprise Realization (SuPPER)</li> <li>Building Back Better</li> <li>Home Garden Project Phase IV</li> <li>Trail Bridge Sub-Sector Unit (TBSU)</li> <li>One Student, One Solar</li> <li>Youth Exchange Programme</li> </ol>	9 12 15 17 19 21 23 25 26 27 29 30 32 33 34 36 37
Organisational Activities	38
Financial Reports	41
Funding Partners	46
Funding Partner's Visit	47
Human Resources	48
Acronyms and Abbreviations	49



### **Foreword**



It is our immense pleasure to share the annual report of 2017. This year also notable achievements was observed in the socio-cultural, political, economic and institutional spheres. The programmes and projects, which we embarked on, are progressing very satisfactory with efforts towards our focus communities together for the collective changes and improving the livelihoods. To ensure the sustainability of community development process, SAHAS Nepal applies bottom-up and peoplecentred development approaches through which 23 Community Based Organisations Network (CBNOs)



have already formed. These CBNOs have started taking initiatives on development activities and through different networks; they are able to access resources from I/NGOs and Government offices in their respective districts.

In this year remarkable progress was made on the recovery process to bring normalcy in the life of people due to destruction of mega earthquake in 2015 affected areas. The recovery activities directed for building safer shelter and developing resilience livelihood of vulnerable and smallholders, and adaptation to climatic vulnerability has built resilience in communities and prepared them for other disasters that may occur in future. SAHAS Nepal has constructed model houses as resource centres to disseminate information on disaster reduction techniques used for construction of safer shelter through IEC materials and video documentary. Similarly, to increase access to government grants by the most vulnerable groups/households to enjoy their shelter right, SAHAS Nepal supported to those vulnerable households, who received first instalment from government to reconstruct the houses but were unable to start, with materials up to NRs. 50,000/- so that they could construct house at DPC/Plinths level and become eligible for second instalment. These both approaches have been replicated by other I/NGOs and GOs working in other earthquake affected districts.

We would 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 support and timely guidance. We highly admire hard work, dedication, and commitment of the staffs in order to achieve mission and objectives of SAHAS Nepal. We are making difference together hand in hand to needy households and communities.

The organisation is extremely pleased to get support and contribution of the vulnerable and socially excluded communities without whom it would not be possible to achieve its mission and objectives successfully implementing diverse programmes and projects. Therefore, we are grateful to these communities for their cooperation in our development endeavour.

We are happy with our organisations achievements and we will double it up in coming days. We are sure new opportunities will open for us to make more significant changes in communities and lives of people whom we work with.

Thank You!

Surendra Kumar Shrestha, PhD Founder and Executive Director SAHAS Nepal

Bhulle

Pratap Kumar Shrestha, PhD Chairman 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 and registered in District Administration Office, Lalitpur. From the initial phase, the organisation has been working in remote areas focusing on the vulnerable, marginalised and socially excluded groups of the country using Rights Based Approach (RBA) and inclusive community-based approaches. Currently, 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 the communities themselves.

SAHAS Nepal continues to use "grassroots approach" in community development through group formation, focusing on the vulnerable, Dalits, and other marginal groups. SAHAS Nepal primarily works in the remote and rural communities which receive little attention and opportunities from other development organisation. SAHAS Nepal implements programmes particularly by presenting the community with full ownership over their development activities. Based on new federal structure of Nepal, SAHAS Nepal has been working in total of 33 Rural Municipalities in six provinces except province number five. Community Based Organisations (CBOs) implement development programmes and projects in collaboration and coordination with local development bodies (rural and urban municipality, ward), sectoral line agencies and other development actors. SAHAS Nepal seeks this collaboration to create synergies to undertake the project activities more efficiently and effectively.

Currently, there are 17 programmes/projects being carried out, with direct beneficiaries of more 80,000 households. In total 23 Community Based Organisations (CBOs) Networks have been successfully formed in working districts of SAHAS Nepal.

### 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 marginalised communities by using their collective efforts for mobilising resources to improve their prosperity.

### **SAHAS Nepal Values Statement**

#### **Equality:**

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

#### Integrity:

SAHAS Nepal 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 staffs and its communities by providing information about SAHAS Nepal 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 Nepal encourages feedback from communities they serve and other stakeholders to improve its efforts.

#### Teamwork:

SAHAS Nepal believes that being selfless and working as a team creates excellence through collective passion, intelligence and strength.

#### 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 learnings 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 objectives. It also elects the Executive Committee for a period of four years. Presently the Executive Committee is consisting of seven members (4 female and 3 male presently). The Executive Committee is responsible and accountable to General Body for effective smooth functioning of the organisational activities. The Executive Committee also nominates the Executive Director of the 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 Executive Director and Managers.



### **Executive Board Members**



**Dr. Pratap Shrestha**Chairperson



**Balkumari Gurung**Vice Chairperson



Saraswati Shrestha Treasurer



**Dr. Surendra K. Shrestha**Member Secretary



Sunil Shakya Vice Secretary



Satidevi Shrestha Member

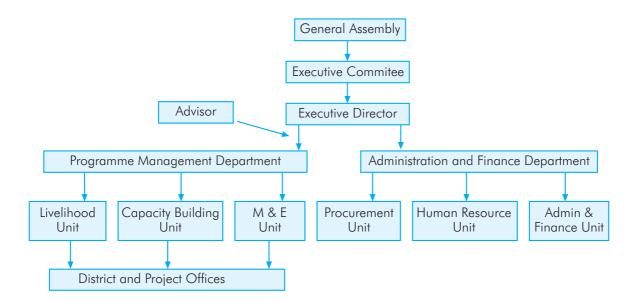


Sudha Khadka Member

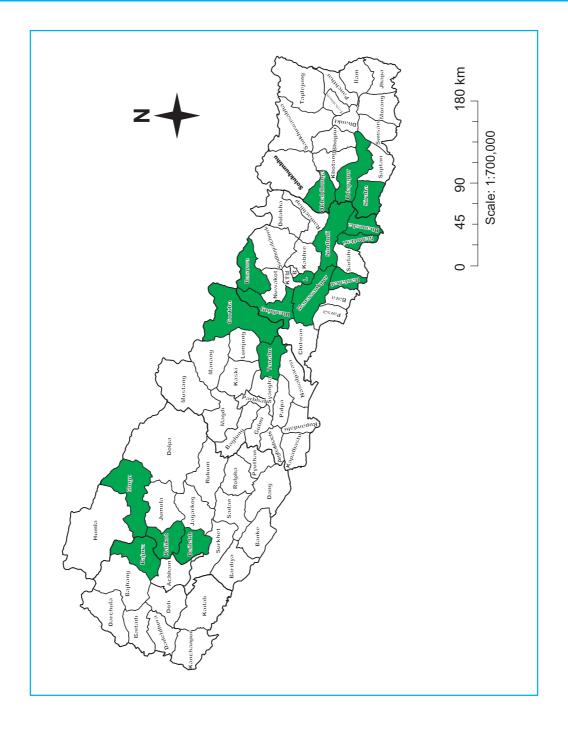


**Sunil Thapa** Member

### **Organisational Structure**



### **Geographical Coverage**



### **Summary of Achievement in 2017**

### Socio- Cultural Development

SAHAS Nepal put primary focus on improving the socio-cultural condition of the rural communities through different interventions in relation to discrimination and injustice prevalent in the societies. SAHAS Nepal has been continuously organising awareness programmes against social discriminatory practices such as Chhaupadi, human trafficking, child marriage, gender and caste based discrimination, domestic violence, dowry system, and alcoholism at the community level. Awareness programmes like door to door visit, rally, interaction, meetings, and day's celebration are organised in cooperation and coordination with local government authorities and other stakeholders. These awareness programmes have significantly reduced socio-

### Highlights

Declared chhaupdai free one ward in Badimalika municipality of Bajura

Enhanced education through teaching materials, school furniture support, scholarship programme etc.

1,349 students were supported with sanitation kits

56 women secure different positions in Rural Municipality in local election

250 toilets constructed which have improved sanitation and hygiene

cultural discriminations and injustice, empowered women to voice up their opinions and rights and make their own decision both at household and community levels. For instance, people from so called upper and lower castes have started to eat together during meetings and gatherings, which used to be a rare case previously. In addition, with the increased capacities of women, poor and socially excluded people, they have been able to claim their civil rights for instance, getting citizenship, senior citizen allowance, disable allowance etc. entitled to them and access to resources allocated for women, dalits and person with disabilities. Following the claims of entitlements by women, dalits and socially excluded people, the duty bearers have become more accountable towards the right holders. Improvement in social capital has been observed, for instance, sense of ownership and unity among groups enhanced and their collective efforts for community development have been initiated. In the recent local level election, 93 women filed their candidacy among which 56 won the election and secure different positions in the Rural Municipalities.

SAHAS Nepal has realised that small inputs on education especially for primary and secondary schools resulted high enrolment, regular attendance and improved quality education in rural area. Community members made action plan to improve school infrastructures (furniture, girls and boys toilet, roofing) or teaching materials, scholarship programme, child friendly teaching techniques, etc. which has reduced dropout rate, improved school environment and school enrolment. To improve nutritional and hygiene status in the communities, the organisation has been providing nutrition related training and support, toilet construction, personal hygiene orientation, etc. which has led to improvement in health condition.

### **Economic development**

### Highlights

- 156 farmers support plastic house for vegetable cultivation
- 1,104 livestock (goat, buck, and pig) distributed to small farmers
- 1,197 sets of diversity kits distributed to farmers
- 318 HHs were supported with Livelihood Improvement Plan (LIP)
- 649 masons were trained and earning income ranging from NRs. 15,000 to NRs. 17,000 per month
- 819 farmers have transformed from subsistence into semi commercial farmers

Smallholders, who are resource poor and lack improved technical know-how on farming, are the focused communities benefitted by SAHAS Nepal programme and projects. We have been tirelessly working on improving their economic condition through transfer of knowledge and skills related to both on and off farm income generation activities. More focus is given for increasing farm production by providing improved knowledge, skills, inputs and technologies to the farmers. Most of the farmers have been involved in producing seasonal and off seasonal vegetables, and livestock rearing. In addition, landless and land poor farmers have been introduced with several off farm activities, who are engaged in traditional occupation and highly demanded new activities. Their involvement in self-employment which have fetched them income for fulfilling the

basic needs of their families. For instance, some of off farm activities included tailoring, groceries, shoe repairing, bamboo materials making, mason work, and others. In addition, we have also encouraged the farmers to adopt small scale saving credit programme from which the members can borrow money as loan at low interest rate and invest it in different income generating activities and household expenses. It has greatly helped them to cut off high interest rated loans they used to borrow from the village elites. Collective efforts of the small farmers have enabled them to receive resources and awards from different schemes of the government like Prime Minister Agriculture Modernisation project and Presidential award for farming, which have helped them to expand their production and increase their access to markets.

### Institutional development

SAHAS Nepal has been focusing on the principles of bottom up and people centre for sustainable development. Social inclusiveness is considered for empowering marginalised communities like dalits, women and resource poor or smallholders organising them into CBOs, which is the basic structure in SAHAS Nepal working approach. The organisation has embraced a 3-tier approach of CBOs-MCs-CBNO for ensuring sustainable development of the rural communities. During the journey of the project communities from CBOs

### Highlights

Working with 1,126 CBOs/Farmers' Groups/Self Help Groups (SHGs)

- 3 CBNOs established and formally registered in District Administration Office and affiliated with Social Welfare Council
- 60 percent of the beneficiaries are women

CBOs have accessed resources from Rural Municipalities and other local government authorities to CBNOs, several capacity building initiatives such as trainings, exposure visits and regular facilitation have enhanced their institutional capacities in holding meetings regularly, developing meeting minutes, promoting women leadership, seeking service from duty bearers and enhancing coordination with local governments. With their enhanced capacities, these entities at grassroots have been able to leverage resources both cash and in kind from government agencies as well as other development actors working in their areas. SAHAS Nepal has been giving due consideration in enhancement of capacities of CBNOs through leadership development, proposal and report writing, financial management, good governance, transparency and other awareness raising programmes. All these entities have been implementing community development activities in their communities after accessing resources from different agencies. In addition, they have also contributed to effective management of public resources, local infrastructures, mobilisation of local resources and strengthened confidence in women, poor, disabled, dalits and other marginalised communities to participate in public sphere both as individual and as a community. It has also facilitated knowledge sharing and advancement of community spirit and unity.

### Infrastructure development

### Highlights :

17 drinking water schemes constructed

7 irrigation canals constructed

1 RCC Bridge constructed

75 waste water collection ponds constructed

6 rainwater harvest tank constructed

9 trail bridge constructed

Small-scale infrastructures play a pivotal role in making the lives of rural communities easier. Considering this, we have engaged in the construction and renovation of drinking water tanks, irrigation canals, trail bridges, wastewater collection ponds, rainwater harvesting tanks, etc. depending on the need of the communities. To great extent the construction of some infrastructures like drinking water schemes and irrigation canals have reduced women drudgery, as women are mainly involved in household chores like fetching drinking water and involving in agriculture works. Time spared has been utilised

in other productive works. Besides, easy access to clean and safe drinking water has reduced water borne diseases in the community and improved the sanitation of family members and community. More cultivable lands are now irrigated year round increasing the productivity as farmers are able to harvest three crops in a year from the same land. Trail bridges have connected two places which have multiple benefits of connecting with markets, increasing easy mobility to schools, and health facilities. Therefore, these infrastructures have improved the socio-economic condition of the rural communities with indirect impact on food security situation of the communities. While implementing these infrastructures, we have been promoting resource sharing approach with both the communities and local government authorities. Resource sharing is done in the form of cash, unskilled labour and local materials needed for the construction purpose, which has developed sense of ownership and promote sustainability of the infrastructures among the benefitting communities and local government.

### **Programme and Projects**

# Community Empowerment for Food and Livelihood Security (CEFALS) Project

SAHAS Nepal has been implementing the third phase of CEFALS project (2016-2018) in a total of 14 former VDCs (Sanni Tribani Rural Municipality and Raskot Municipality in Kalikot, Chhededaha Rural Municipality, Gaumul Rural Municipality, and Badimalika Municipality in Bajura and Khatyad Rural Municipality in Mugu district) of Mugu, Bajura and Kalikot districts receiving the financial assistance from Bread for the World (BfdW) and Finnish Evangelic Lutheran Mission (Felm). The objectives of the project are to improve nutrition and food security, income, health, education and environment conditions of the smallholder farming families and communities; enhance the capacity of CBNOs through partnership to lead development initiatives and access to resources from local government, line agencies and other development actors, and increase the resilience of local communities through the adaptation of climate resilient technologies. The project has been partnering with four CBNOs i.e. Chayanath Development Society, Rural Development Society, Budinanda Creative Development Forum and Panchaljharna Society for National Development in the project districts established from the previous phase to continue community development programmes with focus on the capacity building of partners.

#### **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

### Production and Consumption of Healthy and Nutritious Food



In this year, a total of 3,080 HHs (81.5 per cent out of 3,781 HHs) have increased their access to different varieties of quality vegetable seeds. A total of 51 per cent of HHs have increased the access to fresh seasonal vegetables. Similarly,

farmers have been cultivating off-seasonal vegetables inside plastic house. A total of 200 members have started on and off farm income generation businesses. Similarly, about 18 per cent of the total households have been able to improve the availability of food by one month in this period.

# Enhanced Health and Sanitation Conditions and Facilities at Household and Community



Increase in food availability has improved health condition of the families of the target households. Similarly, improvement in sanitation situation can also be seen in the project area. More than 1,349 students from 14 schools were supported with sanitation kit comprising of nail cutter, soap, brush, toothpaste, handkerchief, etc. In addition, 27 CBOs have initiated sanitation campaign by making pot drying stands and washing hands with soap before eating and after use of toilet. Owing to this, sanitation condition has improved reducing the in cidence of seasonal flu. Out of 25 malnourished children identified this year, nutritional status of 19 children has improved and the remaining six children are in the course of recovery following nutritional related training and regular consumption of green vegetables and other nutritious diets.

### Community Infrastructures Facilities Providing Basic Services for Local Communities Improved



In 2017, a total of six drinking water schemes were constructed benefiting 1,072 people of six communities who have now access to clean and safe drinking water. Similarly, the project also facilitated the construction of five irrigation canals benefiting a total of 542 households, where 300 ropanis (15 hecatre) of land has received irrigation facilities. A total of 298 HHs have constructed wastewater collection for irrigating kitchen/home

garden during dry period. In Chhayala, local people have been able to access budget more than NRs. 27, 00,000 from local authorities to construct the canal and produce electricity of 10 KW. The construction of the micro-hydro is in final stage.

### Increased Capacity of Community Institutions for Gender Equity, Social Mobilization, Resources Utilization and Self-Governance



A total of 137 CBOs have been formed in fifteen former VDCs comprising of 71 per cent female and 29 per cent male beneficiaries. Currently, 69 per cent of the key posts are occupied by female members. In 2017, a total of 15 VDC level main committees were formed where female hold 65 per cent of the key posts. This indicates female has been participating actively and leading the group meeting and planning process. Women have showed that when provided opportunities, they are equal or capable as much male for leading the communities.

In recently held local election, 51 members had contested the election and won different post in rural municipality council. This also suggests an increase in political and social capacity of the group members. Similarly, nine groups has applied for small farmers grant called by FAO under Food Security Project, four were selected and has

accessed resources worth of more than NRs.10,00,000 for commercial vegetable farming, cattle shed improvement and compost making, organic farming and chicken rearing business.

These incidences indicate that the CBO members have increased their capacity in networking, planning and accessing the resources and their effective mobilization. Similarly, there is more than 80 per cent women participation in every activity of the project. In 2017, the total number of female involved in income generating activities increased by 135. These women are able to increase their earning utilizing in household need. The involvement of women in decision making process with in their own house and group has increased due to economic and social empowerment process. The reduction in gender based violence implies that the communities' members have increased understanding regarding gender violence. In Mehalmudi of Kalikot district, household survey indicated 100 per cent stoppage living in Chau shed during the menstruation period by young girls and women members. They have started to live inside the separate room of house which has decrease incidence of women violence, sexual abuse and attack from wild animals such as snakes. Rural municipality has initiated to declare Mehalmudi as Chau shed free ward soon. Similarly, reports for Bajura indicate 20-25 per cent reduction of women members living in Chau shed during menstruation.

### Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Measures Adopted by Community Members

A total of six communities have been identified as climate resilient model villages, where CBO members have adopted different technologies have been implemented to improve the resilience of the community members. 39 per cent of members have established well managed home gardens whereas 254 HHs have constructed Improved Cooking Stove which helps to reduce the emission of carbon dioxide as well as consume less firewood as it takes less than half the amount of firewood to cook food compared to traditional stoves. Thus, the destruction of the forest tree will be reduced by half. Two communities in Bajura have initiated Farm Yard Manure improvement and compost making. Organic farming and reduction of use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides have positive effect on climate change and helps to improve the environment condition. Efforts of fruit and forage plantation also improve the environment of the communities. Irrigation canal and rain water harvest ponds for irrigation has helped in timely irrigation and increased crop production and productivity thereby reducing the shocks due to long dry spell which is frequent in mid-far western region.

# Enhancing Livelihood through Local Efforts (ELLEP) Project

Enhancing Livelihood through Local Effort Project (ELLEP) has been implemented in 12 former Village Development Committees (VDCs) (Gangajamuna and Tripurasundari Rural Municipality in Dhading, Arughat and Dharche Rural Municipality in Gorkha, and Devghat and Bandipur Rural Municipality in Tanahu district) since 2014. The overall objectives of the project were to improve nutrition and food security, income, health, education and environment condition of poor and marginalised communities. Following the community empowerment process, three CBNO called Chimkeswari Melmilap Kishan Samuha- Tanahun, Trisuli Development Society- Dhading and Chuli Samudayik Samaj- Gorkha has been formed and registered in respective District Administration office. The newly formed CBNOs will take responsibility and in charge of development activities initiated by SAHAS Nepal after 2018. A total of 2,631 households (HHs) are organised into 108 CBOs and benefitted through different institutional/organisational and developmental programmes to support the livelihood of the associated HHs.

#### **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

### Enhanced organisational/institutional capacity



A total of three CBNOs have been established and registered in the project working districts-Aarughat Dharche Rachanatmak (AADHAR) Samaj-Gorkha, Shree Tripura Ganga Jamuna Ekata (TRIGANGA) Samaj-Dhading and Dhevghat Bandipur Kisan (DEBAKI) Samaj-Tanahun. The beneficiaries received group management training, exposure visit, leadership development and management training, book keeping training, and organisational development training. As a result of these initiatives and regular facilitation

of group meetings, there has been an increase in the institutional capacities as of holding meetings for developing action plan and mobilising local resources, keeping meeting minutes, managing small saving and credit, women leadership, seeking service from government authorities, coordination and linkages, and access resources from I/NGOs. Inter group visits were also conducted to increase the institutional capacity of the participants. The CBO members have been able to lobby for the resources allocated by local government for women and Dalit. This has led to increase in women leadership and about 55 per cent of CBOs from the project areas are led by women. In addition, the CBOs have been transparently managing small scale saving and credit programme, which has been mobilized as loans for the members in conducting IGAs.

Empowering women results in pro-active participation in decision making process improving social and political capacities. This factor played significant role in women taking part in local election and securing position in rural municipality council. There has been continuous increase in the participation of women in meetings, trainings and decision-making. Through the monthly savings



in each group, beneficiaries are able to invest the money in different income generating activities without worrying about higher interest rate. A change in feeling of unity and harmony has been seen in the communities- members, who are supporting each other during the time of hardship and urgency by providing financial support, involving in farm activities, visiting the sick member with gifts.

### Improved economic condition of small farmers



With the view to increase economic condition of the CBOs members, the project provided different on and off farm income generation activities. In 2017, a total of 314 HHs were involved in on and off farm income generating activities such as rearing of small animal, cash crop production, blacksmith support, revolving fund support, mushroom production, off-season vegetable farming in plastic house etc. which have increased economic stability of the beneficiaries. The application of vermi-compost, Farm Yard Manure (FYM) has improved the soil fertility and productivity thereby increasing the production of the crops. The equipment provided to the blacksmith in order to Improved traditional occupation, in Dhading district has brought him a steady income. In total, the project has benefitted 446 members who have started earning at least NRs. 20,000 per year.

### Health and education change



In this year, a total of 17 schools were provided with school teaching training on health and sanitation during which a total of 505 students were educated on personal hygiene and sanitation and were provided with hygiene kits. In addition, 349 students of 7 schools benefitted from school teaching materials. Delivery beds and stretchers support to health posts have reduced the hardship of pregnant women and the quality of health services has increased in the project areas. Communities have started to make compost manure from their household wastes, construct dish washing slab, clean their trails and settlements regularly, etc. which has resulted in maintaining cleanliness around their houses and communities. Wastewater collection ponds have been used for irrigating vegetables cultivated around the homestead all year round and the consumption of fresh vegetables and fruits have improved the nutritional status of the families. Realising that girls have to abandon school during their menstrual period, the project provided sanitary pads to the girl students which have reduced their irregular attendance in schools.

The performance of students who were supported by providing scholarship have improved reflecting from increase in percentage obtained in their exams compared to earlier year. Parents of 19 students were supported with IGA activities to support their education in future.

### Improved small scale infrastructures

Small water schemes, source improvements, pot cleaning slabs, rainwater harvest tanks and irrigation canal etc. are some of the infrastructural support provided by the project. A total of 24 pot cleaning slabs were built. Also, a total of four water source were improved to provide clean drinking water three districts. A total of six rain water harvest tanks were constructed which has

benefitted 18 HHs. The rain water harvest tank has reduced the scarcity of water and assisted in water storage. Due to earthquake, many physical structures and infrastructures for schools were destroyed which had hindered in quality education. So, the project has supported three schools by providing furniture, carpets, teaching materials etc. This activity helped in creating a comfortable environment for learning for the students.





# Local Initiatives for Food Security Transformation (LIFT) Project

LIFT project is being implemented in Chamapdevi Rural Municipality and Likhu Rural Municipality in Okhaldhunga district, Katari Municipality and Tapli Municipality in Udayapur district and Bagmati Rural Municipality in Lalitpur district in partnership with Bread for the World, Germany. From 2017 onwards, the third phase of the project is under implementation and will continue till December, 2018. With direct intervention, the project is benefitting a total of 6,849 households organised into 277 CBOs (LIFT II & III), while there is partnership with three CBNOs (Libju- Okhaldhunga, Biswas Nepal- Udayapur & Digo Bikash Samaj-Lalitpur), which benefits total of 3,360 households from 160 CBOs (LIFT I). There are mainly three objectives of the project, which are to enhance food security situation of smallholder farmers, to strengthen CBOs and networks' capacity and to encourage farmers to adopt climate resilient agricultural practices.

#### **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

### Enhanced food and nutrition security



The project has been supporting smallholder farmers by providing knowledge, skills and improved technologies necessary for on farming, with the use of which they have enhance their food production. In addition, they are involved in different on and off farm income generation activities such as vegetable cultivation, goat rearing, pig rearing, poultry rearing, mushroom cultivation, bamboo goods making, grocery shop, chatpate (mixture of puffed rice, pea, salt, boiled potato, green chilli, spices and lemon juice) shop etc. which has increased the income of the people.



The project has focused on promoting dietary diversity of the farming households by ensuring the availability of fresh, and green vegetables and its consumption year round by promoting the concept of home garden among smallholders, for which relevant knowledge and technologies were provided to them. About 11 per cent of the target communities improved their food availability by additional one month.

### Increased capacities of CBOs for coordination and linkage

The project has given more focus to increase the capacities of rural people, organizing them into CBOs and enhancing their institutional capacities



like holding regular monthly meetings, developing women leadership, managing account, etc. through regular facilitation and different capacity building trainings. In 2017, a total of 14 CBOs have been encouraged to get registered into district based offices.

This has led to increase in capacities of CBOs in leveraging resources from local government authorities. For instance, CBOs have accessed different resources both cash and in-kind such as drinking water schemes, small irrigation, agricultural road, silpaulin plastic sheet, vegetable seeds, beekeeping, etc. mostly from former VDC, DDC and District Agriculture Office. The socioeconomic empowerment of women has resulted in increased participation of women members in decision making process both in household and community level. Group members plays active roles in mediating the disputes among neighbours or group members. According to communities, there is decrease in gender related violence due to the efforts of project activities directed to improve the social awareness such as on gender violence, caste discrimination, rights of women, encouraging girls for education etc. and to improve women income sources.

#### Small scale infrastructure development

The project has supported the construction of a number of small scale infrastructures like drinking water schemes, irrigation canal, rainwater harvesting tanks, wastewater collection ponds, etc., which have contributed in providing both safe and clean drinking water and irrigation water to the rural people. A total of 6 drinking water schemes were constructed, benefitting 153 HHs while two irrigation structures were constructed, benefitting 56 HHs and irrigating 14 hectares of agricultural land. Similarly, a total of 75 wastewater collection ponds were constructed by the small farmers in their households for reusing the waste water generated from their household chores and kitchen for irrigating vegetables in their home gardens during dry season.

### Social development and Gender equity



In order to address the social structure where men are enjoying more rights and women are often discriminated, the project holds views to empower women, who can eventually stand together with men as well as play an important role in decision making. Around 68 per cent of the total beneficiaries are women while 60 per cent of CBOs are led by women, playing an important part in decision making. More women has been mainstreamed into income generating activities, which make them independent in decision making in their families and communities too. The project is socially inclusive as there is about 87 per cent of the beneficiaries belonging to ethnic minorities such as dalits and janajatis.



# Socio Economic Empowerment with Dignity and Sustainability (SEEDS)

SAHAS Nepal has been implementing "Socio Economic Empowerment with Dignity and Sustainability (SEEDS)" programme in partnership with Stromme Foundation since November, 2014. It focuses on women, adolescents/youths and children of dalit and marginalised communities of seven former VDCs-Sakhuwa Dhamura, Simara Bhanipur, Laxmipur Dostiya, Pratappur Platuwa, Bishrampur, Badahadawa and Gaur municipality Rautahat and three former VDCs-Churiyamai, Hadikhola and Padampokhari of Makawanpur. SEEDS programme is being implemented in a total of 2,500 HHs (Rautahat - 1,500 HHs and Makwanpur-1,000 HHs).

#### **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

Engaged actively with local governments/ public sectors and hold them accountable to service delivery in equitable manner.

A total of 100 SHGs have been mobilised during this period. A total of 66 SHGs have been involved in the annual and strategic planning process of local government and also got resources from former VDC, municipality and other line agency. A total of 28 SHGs (9 In Makawanpur and 18 in Rautahat) have received resources NRs. 6,909,750 (NRs. 1,102,750 in Makawanpur and NRs.5,717,000 in Rautahat).

A series of discussion, orientation and training offered within SHG members for social and economic empowerment in women rights such as domestic violence, child marriage, caste based discrimination, and gender based violence. Women have now become more aware, organised and economically and socially empowered. They have improved their skills and feel confidence in discussing as well as voicing up their opinion against the ill practices in their communities. A total of 57 per cent of SGHs are engaged in campaigns on social issues such as child marriage, child labour, dowry system, trafficking, caste and

gender based discrimination and violence. Awareness programmes have been proven to be effective in reducing social ill practices and changing social attitudes.

### Improved economic self-reliance



A total of 231 (129 from Makawanpur and 102 from Rautahat) targeted family members are involved in on and off farm income generating activities (vegetable farming, poultry farming, pig rearing, groceries stores, cosmetic shop, cycle repair, pot making, tailoring etc.). Household income is improved through on and off farm income generating activities and also saving and credits. Both income and saving and credits have made SHGs member empower economically and women are more confident in spending their income for household expenses and education of their children.

### Improved access to/and enjoy quality education



A total of 371 children of school going age has been enrolled into school. Out of 371, a total of 362 children enrolled in Rautahat and 9 are enrolled in Makawanpur. A total of 423 children are enrolled in school after graduating from ECD. Out of 423, a total of 343 are enrolled in Rautahat and 80 are enrolled in Makawanpur. A total of 17 (5 in Makawanpur and 12 in Rautahat) CMCCs are operated for supporting children from marginalised communities. In total, 440 (166 in Makawanpur and 274 in Rautahat) children are learning in CMCCs. A total of 64 (20 in Makawanpur and 44 in Rautahat) students were supported with some materials, bags and dress for school enrolment.

Schools have been supported with furniture, exercise books, child friendly teaching training to teachers and other materials, girl friendly toilets and support for poor students, which has enhanced the teaching and learning environment and motivated children to come to school and also improved the retention of children in school. Scholarship programme has also served as a motivation for the students and their parents in continuation with schooling, which is essential for improving the performance in school.

### Dalit, excluded and marginalised communities become socio-

### economically empowered to protect their rights

A total of 157 (111 in Makawanpur and 46 in Rautahat) adolescents were capacitated for leadership development and trained on making local/homemade sanitary pad. In Makawanpur adolescents were capacitated about leadership development and positive thinking. The event was organised by Sakriya, Phulbari and Parijat SHGs in collaboration with ParijatKishori SAMVAD Kendra, Churiyamai Makawanpur. In Rautahat adolescents were capacitated on making local/homemade sanitary pad. Adolescent and women started using homemade sanitary pad which has improved health and hygiene situation. A total of three SAMVAD network were formed and mobilised in Makawanpur and Rautahat.

### Protected against vulnerabilities at household and community level

A total of 34 (12 in Makawanpur and 22 in Rautahat) toilets were constructed in the target households to keep the surrounding clean and hygiene. A total of 11 per cent of drinking water sources (tube well) were tested. SHGs members are now more aware on the importance of sanitation and have started keeping their houses and surroundings clean. Hence, communities are relatively cleaner compared to the past. This has been possible due to reduction of open defecation owing to increased awareness and support for toilet construction. Cleanliness programme is regularly being organised by SHGs themselves.





# Nutrition and Food Security Improvement Project (NFSIP)

SAHAS Nepal has been implementing Nutrition and Food Security Improvement Project (NFSIP) funded by Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) through five Community Based Network Organisations (CBNOs) since January 2014. The project focuses to improve nutritional status, enhance agriculture and livestock productivity and strengthen capacity of CBOs in working areas of 25 VDCs of Okhaldhunga district. The implementing partner CBNOs are Kotgadhi Shikhar Samaj (KOSIS) Nepal, Pragatishil Realistic Society (PRS) Nepal, Gramin Mahila Jagaran Samuha (GMJS), Sunkoshi Kakani Community Development Forum (SKCDF) and Libju Community Development Forum (LCDF).

#### **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

### Improved nutritional status



In 2017, a total of 82 group volunteers after receiving training on nutrition conduct monitoring of the nutritional status. Trained volunteers are also providing suggestions to mothers on preparing more nutritious food for their babies. Mothers are preparing super flour at home and feeding their children, which has improved health of malnourished children. In case of severe malnutrition, children are referred to local health centres for further support/treatment. As volunteers and project staff are running awareness programme of pre-natal and post-natal checkup visit to the local health post, there has been increased numbers of regular visit by women of these stages. This led to saving of money used for treatments and the money saved is utilised on child education, and household expenses. After the training on nutrition education, the group members started to prepare and consume complete meal (containing carbohydrates, protein, minerals and vitamins) using locally available ingredients. In order to prevent disease and contamination of dirt, the group members started to cover drinking water pot, managing baskets for trash, cleaning house, where the members reported of less incidences of diarrhoea and common cold as compare to before the project implementation.

Strengthened rural livelihoods through increased agriculture and livestock productivity and increased functioning of productive assets



The farmers have developed skills, and knowledge about improved agricultural practice. There is

coordination of farmers and farmers' group with DADO and DLSO. Six farmers' groups have been registered in DADO this year. Likewise, four plastic tunnels, one power tiller, four corn shelling machine, one paddy threshing machine, 163 kg maize seeds were provided with 50 per cent subsidy by DADO. Farmers are capable of preparing healthy seedlings in nursery after the vegetable cultivation training. They have started practicing improved agriculture methods like FYM improvement, Integrated Pest Management, use of bio pesticide, producing variety of vegetables, tomato cultivation in plastic house, harvesting water in plastic pond, small irrigation tools (sprinkler, garden pipe, watering can) for irrigation. Use of these practices along with increasing the area of production of crops has enhanced the agricultural production in the community. People are now able to consume self-produced fresh vegetables and hence save money previously spent on groceries. Farmers sell the surplus produce in the farmer's market and even share it with their neighbours. In addition to this, tailor training was given to 14 women from Progressive Realistic Society (PRS) who are now actively working and earning money from their new business. This has made them able to pay for their children's education, household expenditures, and health bills and also have saved in group's saving and credit account. All of these activities has resulted in enhanced livelihood, better life and decreased their dependency on loans with high interest.

### Strengthened CBO capacity to engage in sustainable community development

In order to capacitate CBO members different types of training related to financial management, social mobilisation, proposal writing etc. were provided to them, which has helped in improving staff performance in financial management, financial exchanges, bank transactions, bill payments, supporting documents/ transaction, receipts, financial policies, and financial reporting to the funding partners. Upon completion of social mobilization training, members have used these skills to effectively mobilise and manage their CBOs.

### Community Level Green Energy Promotion in Nepal

SAHAS Nepal had started implementing a project "Community Level Green Energy Promotion" in three districts of Nepal, namely Sindhuli, Udayapur and Makwanpur since December 2016. It is financially supported by BfdW, Germany, and technically backstopped by Fair Climate Network, India. It aims to provide maximum benefits to the marginalised indigenous communities who has limited access to resources. The ultimate goal is to reduce the carbondioxide emission produced by firewood or fossil fuel uses and contribute to global effort to reduce the rate of climate change process.

#### **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

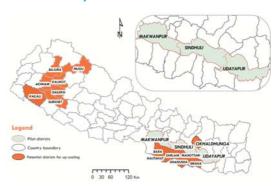
# Enhanced the Capacity of Project and Field Staffs on Climate Change and CDM Process



A 10-day Climate Change training was organised by Fair Climate Network (FCN) from 14th to 26th February 2017 at Agricultural Development and Training Society (ADATS), Bagepalli, India. There was a participation of 14 SAHAS Nepal staffs, accompanied by the participants from Uttarakhand and Champaran, Bihar. The whole session was divided in four parts: First four days for basic understanding of climate change, next four days session was focused on second machine world i.e. Digitization world, one day on data collection tools and use of Trisle monitoring solution to entry and review the collected data, followed by field visit in Bagepalli CDM sites. This training enlightened the concept of CDM and its linkage with climate change. Project staffs, got profound knowledge on climate change and its related

impacts including digitisation world. Further, data collection and monitoring tools discussed during the sessions have ensured to receive the reliable data and minimise the redundancy.

### **Community Level Sensitization**



A total of 14 trained field staffs were moved to their respective districts where they transferred their learning and knowledge developed on climate change, CDM process and its importance to minimise the CO2 emission. Altogether 10 communities (four in Udayapur, three in Sindhuli and four in Makwanpur) sensitised on climate change issues and importance of CDM project.



### **Baseline Data Collection**



In total, demographic information of 3,600 sampled households (1,200 HHs per district) were collected over the period of three months from March to May, 2017. The information collected was mainly related to socio-economic and energy consumption patterns of households, aimed to understand the uses of efficient energy utilisation technologies scenario of district and analysis the potential energy technologies to be intervened on each district.

### Identified potential end-user for involvement in the project



Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted on each district with the lead farmers and community leaders to identify potential end users for the project. In total 13,000 potential households were identified for Biogas and ICS technologies spreading over 26 former VDCs (10 in Makwanpur, eight in Sindhuli and eight in Udayapur).

# Women Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement (WELI) Project

SAHAS Nepal has implemented German Embassy funded project titled "Women Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement" in Pyutar village of Bagmati Rural Municipality of Lalitpur district. The project was implemented from June to December, 2017. The project objectives were to diversify source of income through integration of livestock such as goats, pigs, poultry and fish into their farming system; to reduce women drudgery through availability of drinking water and effective irrigation mechanism and to enhance socio-economic empowerment of marginalised women farmers.

The project benefitted a total of 266 women farmers from marginalised and excluded ethnic minorities and helped for transformation of subsistence farming through technical assistance and support of improved technologies. The beneficiaries of the project were organised into 9 women groups.

### **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

Diversifying sources of income through integration of livestock like goats, pigs, poultry and fish along with vegetables into the farming system



Nepalese agriculture system is subsistence based and most of the produce are only for consumption purpose. Based on this fact, the project aimed to diversify the source of income of the farmers by integrating livestock such as goats, pigs, poultry and also fish. With the view to promote commercial goat rearing, a total of 20 small farmers were supported with 60 goats (3 goats per farmer). Prior to this, the farmers were oriented on the management practice of goat, after which they constructed improved goat shed for rearing

purpose. All the goat receiving farmers have to follow "Pass on gift" approach, where they have to transfer a kid per goat to another needy member identified by the group upon kidding until all the members of the group receives goat.

Breed improvement is very important for commercial rearing in order to improve quantity and quality of goat meat. Goat meat has less fat and is more in demand. Considering this, a total of two bucks, cross breed of Jamunapari and Khari, were supported to two groups, where goats were supported previously. One member from each group is being involved in the rearing of buck and will charge certain amount to other members inside and outside the group for service provided by the buck.

In order to promote pig rearing for income generation, a total of 30 farmers were supported with 60 pigs (2 pigs per farmer). Before support, the farmers had constructed improved pig shed with the use of cement, wood and pipe very essential for commercial pig rearing. This particular activity of pig support is successful in breaking social taboo as 5 farmers from Khas/Arya community are involved in pig rearing. Normally, people from such social group refrain from pig rearing rather they are more engaged in goat rearing and dairy production.

Integrated farming structure was also demonstrated, where a total of 10 farmers have adopted technologies comprising of a plastic house, pig shed and fish pond. Each integrated farmer received two pigs and a plastic house for off seasonal vegetables along with drip irrigation sets. Farmers have cultivated cucurbits like cucumber, bitter gourd and zucchini inside their plastic house, which was a very new technology for them, and excited to see the results after production.

Reduction of drudgery though availability of drinking water and effective irrigation mechanism



Amid climate change, water sources are drying up, affecting the livelihood of small farmers, especially women. Women are more engaged in managing household chores as well as farming, for which they required large amount of water. In scarcity of water, they have to even engage more time than before to collect water for their family and farming purpose. Considering this, the project supported women by providing them with different alternatives like constructing and renovating drinking water structures, rain water harvesting tanks, and wastewater collection ponds, introducing drip and sprinkler sets for irrigation. A total of 37 households are benefitted by drinking water schemes, 50 households by rain water harvesting tanks, 37 households by waste water collection ponds, and 73 households by drip and sprinkler irrigation. Likewise, 100 m long existing irrigation canal was renovated, which has benefitted more than 35 households directly irrigating a total of five hectares of agricultural land.

With the adoption of these technologies, women do not need to travel farther to collect water and they are engaging themselves in other productive works like group meetings, income generating activities, helping their children in study, keeping house and surrounding clean etc. In addition, there has been supply of clean drinking water to the communities while on the other hand, there has been judicious and efficient use of irrigation water for producing seasonal and off-seasonal vegetables.

### Enhanced socio-economic empowerment of marginalised women farmers



A total of 266 women farmers are organised into nine groups and have been holding monthly meetings, where they discuss on their day-to-day issues. Moreover, they are mainstreamed into income generation activities like plastic house cultivation, goat rearing, pig rearing, poultry keeping, etc. which fetch them more income and will be able to support their family needs together with men. It is expected that economic empowerment of women will enable them to improve their participation on decision making process both in their families as well as in the communities. About 77 per cent of the beneficiaries belong ethnic minorities such as dalits and janajatis.



## Post Project Technical Support for Recovery and Reconstruction

SAHAS Nepal has implemented Post Project Technical Support for Recovery and Reconstruction in partnership with CARE Nepal. The project was implemented in a total of six VDCs of Dhading district i.e. Salyantar, Agnichok, Mulpani, Budathum, Baseri and Fulkhark since November 2015. This programme was designed to provide technical assistance to the affected people to improve the quality of rural housing. It is crucial that builders and artisans receive technical assistance to encourage them in constructing earthquake resistant houses and incorporate the concept of Building Back Safer.

#### **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

### Orientation and awareness activities on Safe Shelter & Build Back Better



In each ward, Reconstruction Coordination Committee (RCC) and in each community, Community Reconstruction Committee (CRC) has been formed following the coordination meeting between respective ward engineers, Rural Municipality (ward/Gaupalika) representative, SAHAS Nepal representative, local political leaders, and local communities, which is expected to speed up the reconstruction of houses. This committee organised the regular meeting every month where they update the status of reconstruction, collect the problems (technical and social) faced by community regarding the reconstruction and if they found the lack of awareness on reconstruction, this committee mobilises the technical team and provide the orientation as well as awareness on safe shelter for community people. Information /resources centres in each ward were set up and a total of 6,474 people were oriented on safe shelter and build back better by the help of IEC materials and video documentary.

### Training on earthquake resistant building



A total of 249 masons were trained in the construction of earthquake resistant building. In addition to this, a total of 539 local artisans were capacitated on earthquake resistant building construction. Both mason and artisans are involved in construction of the earthquake resistant houses inside and outside the hamlet and it has become the one of the major source of off farm income generating activity to support their livelihood.

### Model House Construction and operation status

A total of six model houses with rainwater harvesting technology and, gender and disable friendly houses were constructed. The objectives of model house was to increase the number of newly built or rebuilt houses that incorporate Building Back Safer (BBS) methods in reconstruction and supporting the community in Disaster Risk Reduction processes.

### Building Better Lives, Rebuilding Livelihoods (BBL)

Building Better Lives, Rebuilding Livelihoods (BBL) Project is being implemented in Thulogaaun VDC of Rasuwa district since March, 2016, with financial support of Norlha, Switzerland. The project began with a major objective to enhance livelihood for building better life among earthquake survivors in Thulogaun through increased household income and better resilience to disasters. The project also aims to restore agro-based household production and sales, and to improve resilient capacity of the community. In total, 367 households from the project areas are benefitted by project implementation. The project mainly focuses on themes as livelihood improvement, disaster risk reduction, skills and infrastructure development and awareness raising.

#### **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

Targeted beneficiaries have used the received knowledge, skills, inputs and technologies for restoring household agro-production



A total of 101 HHs (women 84, men 17) have received knowledge and skills related vegetable cultivation. After training, 99 per cent of the total trainees have applied improved knowledge of seed selection, distance maintenance, plantation methods, and mulching. After receiving the trainings production level of the vegetables has increased, farmers also started selling the vegetables after daily consumption and are generating the income which they are utilizing in the daily expenses and education of the children.

Community members have reconstructed and restored safer shelter for sheepherders, and goats with their active participation

A total of 50 masonry and carpentry training participants (women 8, men 42) have been involved in construction works. Both the male and female are involved in the construction work which has become one of the major source of income. Masons are working beyond their village for the construction work.

### Community members are equipped to minimise the impact of the disaster



A total of 307 HHs (Women 200, Men 107) were made aware and sensitized on disaster and its impact. One local disaster management committee was formed and was capacitated on their role and responsibilities. All 9 Ward level quality committees tested 10 sources of water to find out whether water from the water sources are hygienic, safe to drink and free from any contamination. Aqua tabs were distributed to 270 HHs in coordination with DWS and awareness training was provided to 146 HHs along with different water purification methods. They have started to use Aquatabs and Sodis method for drinking water purification.



# Sustainable Agriculture and Livelihood Security (SALS/Mahila1)

Sustainable Agriculture for Livelihood Security (SALS/Mahila1) is a livelihood and gender empowerment project which has been implemented in three former VDCs i.e. Thuloguan, Dandagaun and Ramche and two Rural Municipalities i.e. Uttargaya RM and Kalikasthan RM of Rasuwa district from August 2013 with the financial assistance from Norlha, Switzerland. The total project beneficiaries are 343 households working under 17 farmers' groups. The main goal of the project is to enhance sustainable livelihood and farm incomes of the poor and marginalised farmers including women.

#### **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

# Improved production and management practices on selected agricultural commodities



A total of 305 farmers have received training and inputs for vegetable production. Farmers gained the knowledge and skills regarding different modern ways of vegetable cultivation which lead in the higher production of vegetables. All 17 groups have accessed service from improved buck which has provided services to 885 goats from which healthy goat kids are born. During animal health camp, a total of 2,115 goats were provided with the service of dipping and deworming for the treatment of external and internal worms.

# Enhanced ecological practices and established ecological agro-enterprises with reduced hindrances for marginalised women



A total of 206 ecological entrepreneurs and other farmers have improved their knowledge and skills on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and composting process. Among 206 participants, additional 108 are using cattle urine as liquid manure on their farm which has helped to maintain the soil quality and increase the production. Different types of women friendly drudgery reduction technology like water tank, drinking water pipes was supported to 7 women groups from which women workload was reduced. They use those extra time in the community development work and taking care of their family members.

# Increased access to inputs and infrastructure for sustainable production and processing of selected agricultural commodities

A total of 62 farmers from 9 groups have benefitted from the plastic house support where farmers cultivate seasonal and off seasonal vegetables along with vegetable seedling and sell the produce within and outside their village. Farmers are generating income from the vegetable cultivation which has made them economically independent, easier to manage money for the household expenses, education fee for children and decrease in the rate of taking loan with higher interest.

### Value chain and market linkages developed for selected agricultural commodities and their divers

A total of 10 farmers groups were linked with two selected cooperatives in Dandagaun and Thulogaun. These cooperatives were supported with group strengthening fund in order to smooth functioning of cooperative in the daily basis as well as to provide the necessary technical support and facilities to the farmer group. In addition to this, cooperative Executive Committees were trained on Cooperative Management training, Capacity development training where they learn about the account keeping, financial management and daily works of cooperatives. Cooperatives also recruited a staff to provide quick service to beneficiaries.

Capacity of farmers' groups and cooperatives for social mobilization, resource utilization, and access to services including financial and self-governance strengthened and women empowered



All farmer groups were trained on group strengthening and group fund management after which members are regularly saving their money in group saving and credit account during their monthly meetings which has increased their social capital. They invest those fund in the income generating activities like vegetable cultivation, chicken rearing, pig and goat rearing etc. Gender sensitization training was provided to all targeted farmers groups; seven groups from Mahila1 project and eight groups from SALS project. Both male and female member participate in the gender sensitization training where both of them were made aware about the stereotypical gender roles. Discussion in the group was conducted with exemplary role of husband and wife where they share about how they make decision in the family matters so that it would help to influence other community people.

### Post-Earthquake Recovery Initiative Project (PERIP)

Post-Earthquake Recovery Initiative project (PERIP) is being implemented in six former VDCs- now known as Khijidemba Rural Municipality, Okhaldhunga since December, 2016. Due to devastating earthquake in April 2015, most of the people have lost their house and properties. The project is being implemented as a recovery project for the earthquake affected people.

#### **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

### Strengthened capacity on safe shelter construction



A total of 60 masons have been trained on earthquake-resistant shelter construction. Out of 60 people, 70 per cent of them are able to construct between 5-8 earthquake resistant buildings and earned NRs.75, 000 to 100,000 and all of them have been involved in the construction of earthquake resilient houses.

### Increased community access to Water and Sanitation

For improving sanitation of the surrounding areas, a total of 250 toilets were constructed, out of which 125 HHs were supported with outside construction materials like toilet pan and fittings, cement and CGI sheets. A total of 75 toilets were completed and beneficiaries have started using. In order to raise awareness on hygiene and sanitation, a total of 23 mother groups were made aware on several topics like hygiene

sanitation, nutrition, prenatal, postnatal, immunization and health education. A total of 6 damaged drinking water facilities were renovated during this year.

### Access to inputs, skills, and capital to restore and improve their livelihoods



A total of 505 farmers were trained on commercial vegetable production and provided with vegetable seeds. A total of 600 farmers got training and materials for improved vegetable cultivation. A total of 235 farmers were provided training on commercial goat production and 225 goats were supported which has helped to generate income. Additionally, a total of 25 farmers trained in market linkages and have become capacitated to guide other farmers on market linkage. A total of 20 Community groups have adopted new technology for reducing agricultural processing labour. The remaining time of women they utilize it in the community developmental works, quality time with family and other income generating activities. All trainings and supported technologies have helped the farmers in the vegetable cultivation, production and income generation.



# Eco-Development Initiatives and Agro-Biodiversity for Livelihood Security (EDILIS)

Eco-Development Initiatives and Agro-Biodiversity for Livelihood Security (EDILIS) is an integrated project being implemented in 6 former VDCs (Pagnath, Bindhyawasini, Chauratha, Toli, Naumule and Bhairikalikathum) of Dailekh district since November, 2014 with the aim of improving livelihood and food security of poor and marginalised communities. The project attempts to adhere to some fundamental activities appropriate and affordable by the poor and marginalised people without harming the environment and eco-system, while assuring improvement of their quality life. The project benefits a total of 1,353 households organised into 56 CBOs, who are landless, Dalits and marginalised people.

#### **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

### Enhanced institutional capacities of local people



The institutional capacities of local people have enhanced, they have been able to hold their meeting periodically, develop meeting minutes, improve coordination and linkage with stakeholders etc. Out of 56 CBOs, 55 per cent of the CBOs are led by women in the project. Also, they have been able to access resources from different stakeholders operating in the district.

Capacity building trainings, provided to CBO members have empowered and aware them in different issues like women rights, caste discrimination, domestic violence, gender violence, Chhaupadi, child marriage, etc. Awareness raising campaigns have proven effective in reducing

social ill practices, change social attitudes and enable women to start up income generation activities. It has empowered women and they have gained a greater voice in decision making in family and societal level.

### Enhanced Food Security of Local people



A total of 536 HHs have increased the period of food availability by one to six months. The increase in food availability is due to increase in crops, vegetables and meat production through adoption of different agriculture technologies such as improved seeds, home garden management, plastic house and off season vegetable cultivation, improved sheds, use of bio-pesticides, wastewater collection ponds, etc. In addition, the group members have diversified their source of income through on farm and off farm activities such as goat rearing, poultry farming, vegetable cultivation,



sewing & tailoring, groceries, handicrafts making, VAHW service provider, blacksmith, etc. The group members have been able to buy food for their families with the increase income from on farm and off farm activities.

### **Income generation**



The project has been building capacities of farmer to enhance their income through income generating activities by providing them with different skill based trainings (vegetable cultivation training, home garden management, plastic house cultivation, sewing & tailoring, potato chips making, sauce making, VAHW training, etc.) and introducing modern agriculture technologies (plastic house, drip irrigations, improved seeds, etc.). With the adoption of different income generation activities, the farmers have generated higher income compared to earlier period. These activities have mostly benefitted women members, and they have become independent to make household expenditure for day-to-day livelihood, pay for education of their children and make saving in their groups.

### Infrastructure Development



The project has improved the lives of rural communities through the construction of small scale infrastructures. During the construction of infrastructures, the project has followed resources sharing approach among communities and other stakeholders which has brought the feeling of ownership and sustainability of constructions. One drinking water scheme construction and one resource conservation have benefitted a total of 45 households. Also, it has increased access to safe drinking water, reduced women drudgery to some extent and reduced water borne diseases. Numbers of fish pond was constructed in the project area. The main aim of fish pond is to rear fish which would ultimately help to create a model home garden and increase nutritional status of family, RCC Bridge of length 10 m which would connect Naumule-3 and 6 has been constructed and 167 HHs would be benefitted directly from the RCC bridge.

## Sustainably Uplifting PVSE's Prosperity through Enterprise Realization (SuPPER)

Sustainably Uplifting PVSE's Prosperity through Enterprise Realization (SuPPER) project has been implementing in Ganga Januma Rural Municipality (Ward No. 5, 6 and 7) and in Tripura Sundari Rural Municipality (Ward No. 1, 2, 3 and 6) of Dhading District funded by CARE Nepal since April 2017. The project aims to improve physical service through disaster resilient agriculture infrastructure of earthquake affected poor and vulnerable, women and adolescent girls and also to develop resilient livelihood of landless or small holders.

#### **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

#### **Income Generation**



Due to Livelihood Improvement Plan (LIP) support, targeted ultra-poor HHs are involved in on and off farm income generating activities such as poultry farming, goat farming, vegetable farming, bamboo making, cosmetic and grocery shop, tailoring, blacksmith, flour and sailor mill etc. Project has strengthened the capacity of the targeted ultra-poor households to promote and develop micro-finance and employment opportunities. Most of the off farm microenterprises are based on the locally available resources such as bamboo products (Doko, Thumse, and Naglo etc.), tailor shops, cosmetic shops, grocery store, utensil and handmade domestic use products such as knife and agricultural equipment's and flour mill. Rural micro-enterprises created employment opportunities and provide economic security of targeted families. The increased income is used for household expenses, children education, saving in bank and to construct earthquake resistant buildings. It also has significant influence on self-esteem and sense of dignity.

### Food security



A total of 109 targeted households are involved in both seasonal and off seasonal vegetable production. They have earned NRs. 40,000 to NRs. 600,000 which they have used in house expenses, to construct earthquake resistant building, saving in banks, payment of their loan, and education of their child and to lend loan to others as well. In the same time, they have also invested in other business like shop, poultry farm and so on. Promotion of diversified Home garden has raised awareness on people and those who had never cultivated vegetable started to cultivate and consume it. A total of 12 HHs have shifted from subsistence farming to semi commercial. They are cultivating cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, cowpea, mustard leaf, etc. and have increased their earning.

### Infrastructure development

Construction of two irrigation scheme is ongoing in Aginchowk and Mulpani. Rustic store construction is ongoing.



### **Building Back Better**

In order to create earthquake resilient safe housing, SAHAS Nepal is implementing a project "Building Back Better" in Thumi VDC of Gorkha district with the financial assistance from Felm and Sodi Germany. The project was started since May, 2016 with an aims to construct a total of 49 houses in dalit community. The benefitting household of the project area are economically and educationally disadvantaged group, socially marginalised and backward dalit community. Most of the household heads are involved in seasonal migration work outside the village and some are working as guide and porters in trekking route.

In the second phase, the project aims to develop "Climate Smart Model Village" to promote climate resilient technologies in this settlement for livelihood improvement and to reduce the effect of climatic stress and hazards on livelihood of poor and vulnerable communities. For instance, technologies such as rain water harvesting and grey water management, solar, improved cooking stove (ICS), climate resilient crops, bio-pesticides, farmyard manure and climate information services will be introduced in community. In addition, SAHAS Nepal will coordinate with respective line agencies and local government in order to provide access to resources for the community.

#### **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

#### **Increased Social Cohesion**



With the regular facilitation and backstopping, community has realised the importance of unity and cooperation for their socio-economic empowerment thereby working together for the reconstruction of houses. Local people have been helping each other for reconstruction on a rotation basis. They have been utilizing local resources in the cost effective with imposing any harm to the environment making the resources sustainable. In addition, the project staffs are residing in the communities, providing technical support displaying and encouraging people to support people, who are singles and cannot have sufficient human resource to accomplish the reconstruction.

#### **Efficient Reconstruction Committee**

Reconstruction committee formed with the objective to facilitate reconstruction process, has been assisting to ensure availability of local construction materials to the communities, especially differently abled and single women facilities. They have been involved in the regular monitoring and updating the reconstruction of houses along with the project staffs.

## Construction of earthquake resilient houses



Earthquake affected families are rigorously engaged in constructing their houses after receiving the financial and technical support from SAHAS Nepal. Up to this period, a total of 6 earthquake resilient houses are on final roofing level, 11 are in the final stage for roofing, 11 on the beam level, four on window level, 12 on DPC level, two on foundation level.

### Home Garden Project Phase IV

SAHAS Nepal has been implementing Home Garden Project Phase IV in partnership with LI-BIRD, since June, 2015. Home garden approach is considered as the best tool for attaining family nutrition since the technology promotes the diversity in production and self-production principle. This technology is also considered as climate resilience technology, which encourages farmers to grow local crop species that can tolerate wider climatic stress condition. The project covers a total of 6,225 farming HHs from five districts namely Okhaldhunga, Sindhuli, Mahottari, Siraha and Dhanusa. Each district covers a total of 49 groups from seven VDCs.

#### **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

### Increased biodiversity in home gardens through distribution of Banana Sucker and fruit sapling



Banana suckers were distributed to all the members of groups of Sindhuli, Dhanusha, Mahottari and Siraha districts to promote food based nutrition through fruits. A total of 4,900 HH were supported with 12,250 suckers. A total of 6,125 HH were supported through different fruit saplings (pomegranate, lemon, litchi, sweet orange, orange and lemon) in order to increase bio-diversity in the home garden and increase nutrition in the family. In addition, the farmers were supported with diversity kit of vegetables during winter and summer season consisting of 8-10 different vegetables like cabbage, cauliflower, cucumber, carrot, tomato, beans, etc. A total of 6,126 kits were distributed to the farmers.



# Increased knowledge on home gardens through exposure visit



A total of 90 home garden farmers participated in the visit from Dhanusha and Siraha districts. Leader farmers, known as resource gardeners, were taken to exposure visit to Jhapa, Lahan and llam. During the visit, farmers observed different cooperatives and resource home gardens from 1st phase of Home garden project. They observe different types of home garden components and have tried to replicate learning of visit in their



context and share knowledge with other farmers as well. Farmers collected plant saplings like black pepper, areca nuts, coffee etc. to increase diversity in their home gardens.

### Income generation



A total of 245 groups from the five project districts were trained in different type of vegetable cultivation training. Along with the training farmers were supported with 400 gm mushroom spawn and plastic bags for mushroom production.

Community fund for income generation was supported to one group from one project VDC. It was made mandatory that the fund should be utilised for agricultural purposes. Farmers have started rearing pig, poultry, goat etc. Some of the farmers have also started groceries as an option for income generation measures utilizing this fund.

# Introduction of low cost technology suitable for Home gardens



In order to promote low cost technology, farmers were trained with technologies they can adopt using locally available resources for management of their home gardens. In addition, farmers were supported with materials for micro irrigation such as garden pipe, watering can, plastic sheet and cement for grey water collection. A total of 3,500 farmers were benefited from the support. The project has promoted the concept of resource home gardeners, who were also supported with grey water collection, improved cattle shed, small fish pond along with silpaulin plastic sheet and drip irrigation sets.

### Trail Bridge Sub-Sector Unit (TBSU)

In Okhaldhunga, SAHAS Nepal has been implementing Trail Bridge Project since 2005 in partnership with District Development Committee and Trail Bridge Support Unit of Helvetas Nepal. SAHAS Nepal has constructed a total of 66 trail bridges since inception.

### **Achievements**

- Equal wages was provided to all irrespective of gender and castes.
- Women leadership was observed during bridge construction.
- Risk and hazards while crossing bridge was minimised.
- Saving of time
- Bridge has helped in connecting people to school, market places, religious sites, health centres and reaching road heads.
- Loss of human life is reduced.





### List of Bridges constructed in 2017

S.N.	Name of Bride	Lenght (m)	Width (inch)	Connecting VDCs
1	Likhupoku bridge	114.50	106	Gamnamtaar and Saipu (Ramechhap)
2	Gaurabari bridge	53	106	Prapcha and Harkapur
3	Mahaghar bridge	32	120	Jantarkhani
4	Tikribote bridge	48	106	Mamkha
5	Thulibose bridge	72	106	Pokhre and Kuibhir
6	Sagubote bridge	57	106	Jyamire and Betini
7	Paratar bridge	95	106	Mulkhara and Betini
8	Devistan bridge	90	106	Chyanam and Mulkharka
9	Pidalubari bridge	66	106	Bhusanga (Likhudemba)

### One Student, One Solar



SAHAS Nepal, in partnership with Rosie May Foundation, implemented the project "One Student, One Solar" in eight schools of Mugu district. A total of 506 students were benefitted from the solar, therefore now the darkness does not stop them from accessing quality education and learning every day. Before the distribution of solar lights, students were facing the problem to continue education during night as due to lack of electricity studying at night was difficult which affect in the academic success and further education. But after the distribution of the solar lights it has helped students academically and personally, as 90% improvement in the education was noticed among the students. In addition, solar lights have not only benefitted the students but to the whole family also as it has been easier in the night time to do household chores.

### Youth Exchange Programme



SAHAS Nepal, Stromme Foundation and Act Now have been implementing youth student exchange programme since 2015. The programme was started for mutual support of both organisations with the slogan of "Mutual Exchange for Development". Every year volunteers from Norway and Nepal gets exchanged where they experience difference in culture, development pattern, lifestyle and organisational activities of their assigned organisation. They share their learning and experiences in the community which will help in the holistic development of the community and their lifestyles. During the exchange programme, youths will learn new language and culture, learn a new way of living and great deal about

themselves, take active role towards poverty eradication, injustice, cross cultural understanding and make aware about the social issues. Apart from this this youth exchange enable youth to develop as leaders and help in youth leadership and development.

A total of four participants, Afetr Anna, Helene, Miriam and Serine from Norway have started volunteering in Nepal from October 2017 to March 2018. They were stationed in Makwanpur district of SAHAS Nepal and stayed in the village for four months. All Act Now exchange volunteer students were involved in SEEDS programme activities such as teaching English and Maths in both Early Child Education Development Center (ECD) and Community Managed Coaching Center (CMCC) and attending the SAMVAD group meeting and interact with adolescent. Both ECD and CMMC students were very excited to learn English and math from the Act Now exchange volunteer students and opportunity to talk with them in English, which has motivated for their learning attitudes and improved their confidence level. The exchange students also shared their culture, life style, education system and food, etc. to their counterparts and vice-versa.

## Organisational Activities in 2017

### **Annual Meeting 2017**



SAHAS Nepal conducted its 22nd annual meeting on 6th and 7th October 2017 at Hotel Tulsi, Pokhara. The main objectives of this meeting were to share the progress of the projects, develop common understanding in different policy, guidelines and to develop effective team building and team effort to the project work. The meeting started with the welcome note by Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha, Executive Director followed with introduction session of all the participants of meetings. All project coordinators from different working districts participated in the meeting and presented the annual progress presentation along with learnings and challenges they were facing in the project implementation.

### 22nd Annual General Assembly



SAHAS Nepal remarked its 22nd Annual General Assembly on 8th October, 2017 at Hotel Tulsi, Pokhara in presence of participants (Executive committee and general members). Ms. Sati Devi Shrestha, Chairperson of SAHAS Nepal chaired the event. The program was facilitated by Mr. Tanka Gautam. The assembly was inaugurated by showing the banner of 22nd General Assembly by Ms. Sati Shrestha and Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha. Ms. Bal Kumari Gurung, made an opening remark welcoming GA members, delegates and staff members. Dr. Surendra K. Shrestha, Executive Director of SAHAS presented on organisational overview. Furthermore, Mr. Sunil Shakya (treasurer of SAHAS) made a yearly budget overview of organisation presenting financial report of fiscal year 2073/74. 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.

### 22nd SAHAS Day Celebration



On 18th August, 2017, Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal marked 22nd year working with communities. The day was celebrated in the all the project district offices and centre office inviting



stakeholders and line agencies which has helped in the coordination and collaboration. It has been the wonderful 22 years of experience working with the communities for development efforts towards strengthening the capacities of the communities and local development partner organisations for creating enabling environment for sustaining the development activities. New opportunities and more years are ahead of us to create milestones to bring changes in lives of community people.

### **External Programme Evaluation**

SAHAS Nepal organised external evaluation of two projects, Local Initiative for Food Security Transformation (LIFT) and Community Empowerment for Food and Livelihood Security (CEFALS) which aims to provide insights on SAHAS Nepal's future strategies on programme development, project planning and implementation, monitoring and supervision, and collaboration and coordination for effective implementation of new projects. The major objective of the evaluation was to assess the outcome, impact and sustainability of the project activities, assess relevance, sustainability and approaches of the program components, assess sustainability of SAHAS Nepal's community development approach and recommend realistic way forward for the future initiatives. Evaluation was carried out by external evaluators Dr. Pashupati Chaudary and Dr. Kiran Bhatta, in two project sites with intensive study of project documents, field visits, beneficiaries and stakeholders interaction. At the end, recommendations were also forwarded which would be helpful for the future development cooperation.

#### **Organisational Assessment**

SAHAS Nepal organised organisational assessment where external evaluator Dr. Suresh KT assessed organisation performance, its enabling environment, capacity and motivation, strengths, opportunities and bottlenecks to define robust strategies in terms of overall management

structures, systems, and processes, human resource management, PME system, governance and legal compliances, that will inform improving, intervention, innovation and the restructuring of the organisation in order to remain relevant and effective, and to demonstrate competence. Evaluation was carried out with conducting meetings with different departments along with presentations and field visits in Okhaldhunga district. SAHAS Nepal has internalised the recommendations directed at different levels and drafted an action for the overall improvement and growth of organisation.

### **Professional Group Meetings**

# Admin and Finance Professional Group Meeting



SAHAS Nepal conducted its 4th Admin and Finance Professional Group Meeting/Capacity Building Training on 26th and 27th October 2017, in Jungle Safari Lodge, Chitwan. The main objectives of this meeting was to develop understanding in different policies and guidelines, to develop effective team building, team effort to the financial work and sound professional relation building within the admin and finance staffs. The meeting started with the welcome note by Dr. Surendra K. Shrestha, Executive Director followed by sharing objectives of the meeting and introduction session of all the participants of meeting was conducted thereafter. All the financial staffs from the different working districts participated in the meeting and presented on financial system, financial reporting, budgeting and variance analysis along with learnings, challenges, success and areas of improvement in the project from financial perspective.

# Agriculture and Environment Professional Group Meeting



SAHAS Nepal organised its 4th Agriculture and Environment Professional Group Meeting from 30th to 31st October 2017 in Godawari Ashram, Lalitpur. The main objectives of this meeting were to share major achievements of agricultural activities such as outcomes, best practices, learning and challenges; to orient agriculture technicians on Climate Resilient Village (CRV) and its technologies, method to establish a plastic house and bee keeping in practical context. The meeting started with the welcome note by Mr. Dipesh Neupane (Technical Coordinator) followed with the introduction of all participants. Respective agriculture professionals presented project wise achievements, best practices, learnings and challenges about their projects in respective districts. The presentations were followed with the discussion on working guidelines related to agriculture support policy by Mr. Sujan Lal Shrestha (Knowledge Management M & E Coordinator). The meeting continued with the Climate Resilient Village (CRV) and technologies presentation by Ms. Snehalata Sainjoo (CDM Coordinator). To understand the possibility of declaring Chhayala village of Mugu and Betini of Okhaldhunga (working areas of SAHAS Nepal) as CRV and gaps to fulfil for declaration process, participants worked out in two groups and presented their findings including gaps to be addressed. A presentation about Plastic house vegetable cultivation and production - theory was presented by Prem Shrestha and Dipesh Neupane, which was followed with bee keeping training demonstration inside Botanical Garden in Godawari. The meeting ended with the closing remarks by Dr. Surendra K. Shrestha, Executive Director.

# Organisational development professional group meeting



Similarly, SAHAS Nepal also organised a two day Organisational development professional group meeting on 30th and 31st August, 2017 in Godavari Ashram in Lalitpur district with a total of 26 participants. After having an introduction with each other, the programme was inaugurated by Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha, Executive Director of SAHAS Nepal, where he highlighted the objective of the OD PGM. Project coordinator, Project officer and Field officer of twelve different districts presented the overview of the project, issues, learnings, problem and challenges in context of organisational development. Finance coordinator and Finance officer provided us with valuable information on financial sector too. Also, Dr. Chhabi Rijal from Ministry of Local Affairs and Development, and Dr. Anoj Chettri gave a clear picture on planning process after restructuring and protection mainstreaming framework respectively. After discussion and review session, Organisational development PGM was concluded and closed by Tanka Gautam (HR Manager) and Narayan Ojha (Livelihood Manager).



## **Financial Report**



PP Pradhan & Co Sanepa, Lalitpur, PO Box: 3242 Kathmandu, Nepal

T: +977 1 5551126 E: info@pppradhan.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GROUP OF HELPING HANDS (SAHAS) NEPAL FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16 JULY 2016 TO 15 JULY 2017

#### Opinion

We have audited the attached financial statements of **Group of Helping Hands Nepal**, for the period from 16 July 2016 to 15 July 2017, which comprises of the Balance Sheet as at 15 July 2017, Income and Expenditure Statement 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.

06 October 2017

### Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal

### Lalitpur

### Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 31 Asadh 2074 (15 July 2017)

	Schedule	Current Year Amount in NPR	Previous Year Amount in NPR
Fixed Assets	= 1	25,906,491	11,074,388
Current Assets			
Inventory	2	256,908	69,039
Debtors and Prepayments	3	8,194,191	4,542,623
Project Fund Receivable	10	10,842,183	9,646,047
Cash in Hand	4	514,991	720,895
Cash at Bank	5	48,881,986	31,185,135
		68,690,260	46,163,740
Current Liabilities			
Gratuity	6	4,962,704	2,689,123
Creditors	7	12,233,635	10,699,963
		17,196,339	13,389,086
Net Assets		77,400,412	43,849,041
Represented By			
Fixed Assets Capital Fund	8	9,729,340	10,345,004
Reserve and Surplus SAHAS Nepal	9	14,098,664	13,790,700
Project Fund Payable	10	53,572,408	19,713,337
•		77,400,412	43,849,041
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes	42		

As per our attached report of even date

Sati Devi Shrestha Chairperson

Bal Kumari Gurung Vice Chairperson

Sunil Shakya Treasurer

Pratap P Pradhan
Principal
PP Pradhan & Co
Chartered Accountants

Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha Secretary

Devi Gurung Vice Secretary Devika Shrestha Member

Brahma Dhoj Gurung Member Dr. Pratap Kumar Shrestha Member

Date: 6 October 2017 Lalitpur, Nepal

### Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal

# Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement For the period from 1 Shrawan 2073 to 31 Asadh 2074 (16 July 2016 - 15 July 2017)

		Current Year	Previous Year
	Sub Schedule	Amount in NPR	Amount in NPR
INCOME	Sub Schedule	Amount in NFK	Amount in NFK
INCOME		10,500	9,500
Subscription Fee		1,029,947	847,471
Staff\Member Donation Interest on Bank Deposit		70,523	86,902
Programme Overhead		229,474	1,559,476
Miscellaneous Income		46,551	146,604
Donation Donation		47,086	406,788
Resource Center		221,525	2,510,772
		191,000	100,000
Consultancy Service		417,960	208,000
Vehicle Income	10.1	235,056,171	212,278,914
Project Income	10.1	237,320,737	218,154,426
Total Income		237,320,737	210,134,420
EXPENDITURE			
Organization			
Audit Fee		35,000	70,000
Organisation Admin Cost		209,488	69,514
Travel		137,040	321,147
Meeting and Workshop		429,349	345,864
Depreciation		215,777	195,351
Training Manual		128,715	
Project Support		48,937	268,511
Project Write Off		6,040	345,006
Winterization Support		129,599	•
Preparation/Consultancy Fee		76,254	255,585
Salaries and Benefits - Program Staff		150,288	215,503
Salaries and Benefits - Admin Staff		64,249	21,260
Salaries and Benefits - Field Staff			27,500
Communication		-	1,125
Networking and Coordination		15,858	_
Resource Center		310,009	
Promotional activities		-	90,400
Staff Development		-	39,550
Total Organization Expenditure		1,956,603	2,266,317
Project Fund Expenditure			
Project Fund Expenditure Project Expense	10.1	235,056,171	212,278,914
Total Project Expense	10.1	235,056,171	212,278,914
		237,012,773	214,545,231
Total Expense		307,963	3,609,196
Surplus/(Deficit)		307,963	3,009,190
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes /	42		/

Sati Devi Shrestha Chairperson

Bal Kumari Gurung Vice Chairperson

Sunil Shakya

Pratap P Pradhan Principal PP Pradhan & Co

Chartered Accountants

Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha Secretary

Devi Gurung Vice Secretary

Brahma Dhoj Gurung
Dr. Pratap Kumar Shresth
Member
Member

Date: 6 October 2017 Lalitpur, Nepal



## Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal Lalitpur

### Sub-schedule to the Balance Sheet Partnership Project Fund For the period from 1 Shrawan 2073 to 31 Asadh 2074

S.N.	Programme	Funded By	Schedule	Fund Balance as at 16 July 2016	Received in FY 2016/17	Expenditure in FY 2016/17	Adjustment	Transferred to Income	Surplus/(Deficit) in FY 2016/17	Sub-Schedule 10.1 Fund Balance as at 15 July 2017
1	Act Now	FK Norway	11	301,614	757,373	823,150	-		(65,777)	235,837
2	ADH	CARE Nepal	12	(59,990)	9,172,158	10,701,747	-		(1,529,589)	(1,589,579)
3	BBB	Felm / SODI	13		18,126,441	12,810,033	-		5,316,408	5,316,408
4	BFS	PEEDA		(250,465)		-	-		-	(250,465)
5	BBL	Norlha	14	592,557	7,910,680	7,460,128	-		450,552	1,043,109
6	Care Partnership	CARE Nepal		7,349	12,024				12,024	19,373
7	CEFALS II	BftW/Felm		(314,874)			21,473		21,473	(293,401)
8	CEFALS III	BftW/Felm	15	5,691,605	32,733,425	29,930,875	-		2,802,550	8,494,155
9	Chudi Khola - Hariyo Ban	WWF		(1,995)			9,450	(7,455)	1,995	
10	CDM	BftW	16		10,859,060	3,768,515	-	-	7,090,545	7,090,545
11	ERP LIBIRD	Li-Bird		(16,873)		-				(16,873)
	EDILIS	SODI	17	(4,383,098)	14,331,187	8,145,883	-		6,185,304	1,802,207
13	EELRP (NORAD)	CARE Nepal	18	2,058,387	2,975,622	5,049,779			(2,074,157)	(15,770)
14	ELLEP	Felm	19	1,682,381	17,310,064	19,075,633			(1,765,569)	(83,188)
	GEP	Germany Embassy		(20)		-				(20)
	HERMES	CARE Nepal		(1,408,375)	1,407,672			703	1,408,375	
	HG-IV	Li-Bird	20	2,044,373	13,113,412	15,761,262	-		(2,647,850)	(603,477)
	HG Project (Old)	Li-Bird	-	(337,392)	-	-			-	(337,392)
	ER SODI	SODI		(172,672)	168,087				168,087	(4,585)
20	LAPA	Li-Bird	21	(1.2,0.2)	198,000	659,700	461,700			
	LIFT II	BftW	22	30,805	16,691,770	19,158,235			(2,466,465)	(2,435,660)
22	LIFT III	BftW	23		19,321,956	5,412,546			13,909,410	13,909,410
	ME	Mission East	24	467,388	179,193	593,669			(414,476)	52,912
	ERP	Li-Bird		32,241	110,100	-			(111,111)	32,241
25	ER (USC)	Li-Bird	_	(126,206)	-					(126,206)
26	NFSI I	MCC	25	760,094	4,189,730	4,949,824			(760,094)	
27	NFSI II	MCC	26	700,034	3,472,654	2,209,541			1,263,112	1,263,112
28	NFSI - MCC	MCC	27		1,635,643	1,454,483			181,160	181,160
	PAF - MT	PAF	28		766,198	827,762			(61,564)	(61,564)
	PAF - MI	PAF	29	(292,816)	1,542,939	1,669,440			(126,501)	(419,317)
31	PERI	MCC	30	(232,010)	14,740,583	5,351,474	-	-	9,389,109	9,389,109
		CARE Nepal	31		664,750	685,553	-		(20,803)	(20,803)
32	POST		32	(744,160)	32,465,085	34,171,696	-		(1,706,611)	(2,450,771)
	REEP	Street Child Li-Bird	32	341,098	32,405,085	34,171,090	-		(1,700,011)	341,098
34	RFF		_	9,224	-	-	-	(9,224)	(9,224)	341,050
35	Recovery Programme	GIZ Li-Bird		(1,139,018)	638,097			(2,224)	638,097	(500,921)
36	RtF	RMF	33	(1,139,018)	6,246,898	7,218,259			(971,361)	(971,361)
37	RMF			1,782,002	1,143,718	2,925,720	-		(1,782,002)	(971,301)
38	SALSI	Norlha	34	1,782,002	4,850,700	3,538,750			1,311,950	1,311,950
39	SALS II	Norlha Hands International	35	12,500	4,830,700	3,538,750		(12,500)	(12,500)	1,311,930
40	SBDRR		_	12,300				(49)	(49)	-
41	SRP	Li-Bird	26	965.113	12,471,843	11,416,316		(49)	1,055,527	2,020,640
42	SEEDS	Stromme Foundation	36		2,276,260	2,332,766			(56,506)	
43	SES-Reconstruction	NT		1,125,648	6,444,016	8,253,030	<u> </u>	- :	(1,809,014)	(106)
44	SHO	CARE Nepal	38	1,808,908		995,622	- :	- :	(98,357)	
45	SUPPER	CARE Nepal	39	(220.245)	897,265	835,368			(274,952)	(505,297)
46	TBSU	DDC, Okhaldhunga	40	(230,345)	560,416	833,308			(2/4,932)	(303,297
47	TLC - I	Street Child		(39)	6 000 000	6 960 411			110,677	(57,032)
48	TLC - II	UNICEF	41	(167,709)	6,980,088	6,869,411	492,623	(28,525)		











## **Funding Partners**

- 1. Bread for the World, Germany
- 2. Felm
- 3. Mennonite Central Committee, USA and Canada
- 4. Stromme Foundation, Norway
- 5. SODI, Germany
- 6. NepalTeam, Germany
- 7. CARE Nepal
- 8. Street-Child-UK
- 9. Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Nepal

- 10. FK, Norway
- 11. Rosie May Foundation, UK
- 12. Act Now
- 13. UNICEF
- 14. Helvetas and DDC Okhaldhunga
- 15. PAF
- 16. LI-BIRD
- 17. Eco-farm, UK
- 18. FreresDe Nos Freres (FdnF), Switzerland
- Michale Rod not Emeraude Events Company, Switzerland





























# **Funding Partner's Visit**







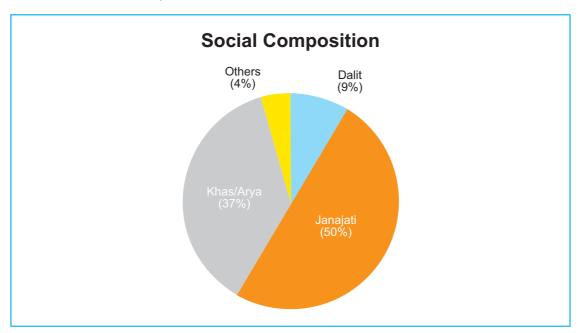


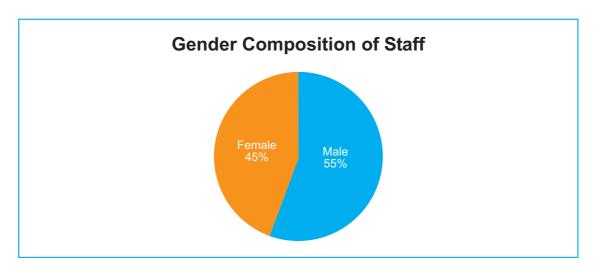




## **Human Resources**

A total of 184 people are working as full time staff under different programme/projects in different districts implemented by SAHAS Nepal. Staffs are vital assets of the organization who are passionate, hardworking and committed towards the target communities for bringing change in food security, livelihood and overall lifestyles of communities.





# **Abbreviation and Acronyms**

ADATS	Agricultural Development and	ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
	Training Society	IGA	Income Generating Activities
BBB	Building Back Better	IPM	Integrated Pest Management
BfdW	Bread for the World	LI-BIRD	Local Initiative for Biodiversity,
BBL	Building Better Lives, Rebuilding		Research and Development
СВО	Livelihoods Community Based Organisation	LIFT	Local Initiative for Food Security Transformation
CBNO	Community Based Network	LIP	Livelihood Improvement Plan
СВІЧО	Organisation	MC	Main Committee
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism	MCC	Mennonite Central Committee
CEFALS	Community Empowerment for Food Security and Livelihood Project	MoAD	Ministry for Agricultural Development
CGI	Corrugated Galvanized Iron	NGO	Non-Government Organisation
CO	Community Organization	NFSIP	Nutrition and Food Security
CMCC	Community Managed Coaching		Improvement Project
	Centers	OIO	Outcome Impact Orientation
CRC	Community Reconstruction Committee	PERI	Post-Earthquake Recovery Inititative
DCC	District Coordination Committee	PGM	Professional Group Meeting
DDRC	District Disaster Risk Reduction	PVS	Participatory Varietal Selection
DDRC	Committee	RBA	Right Based Approach
DPR	Detailed Project Plan	RM	Rural Municipality
DWS	Drinking Water Scheme	SALS	Sustainable Agriculture for Livelihood Security
ELIDIS	Eco-development Initiatives and Agro-biodiversity for Livelihood Security	SEEDS	Socio-Economic Empowerment with Dignity and Sustainability
ECD	Early Childhood Development	SF	Strommee Foundation
ELLEP	Enhancing Livelihood through Local	SHG	Self Help Group
	Effort Project	SIP	School Improvement Plan
ELRP	Early Livelihood Recovery Project	SODI	Solidity Service International
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	Supper	Sustainably Uplifting PVSE's
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteer		Prosperity through Enterprise Realisation
FCN	Fair Climate Network	SWC	Social Welfare Council
FELM	Finnish Evangelic Lutheran Mission	UMN	United Mission to Nepal
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	VAHW	Village Animal Health Worker
GA	General Assembly	VDC	Village Development Committee
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
НН	Household		







## Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal

P.O. Box: 8975, EPC: 1590, Lalitpur, Nepal, Tel.: 977-1-5523776, Fax: 977-1-5523303 E-mail: info@sahasnepal.org.np