

ANNUAL REPORT 2011



GROUP OF HELPING HANDS
(SAHAS) NEPAL



FOREWORD FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

It is my pleasure to bring out the Annual Report of Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal for the year 2011 and provide you the Programmes and Projects and CBO Network Organizations partners' achievements for social transformation of the poor and socially excluded communities.



The political scenario at national and local levels persisted more demand for civil society to engage in lobby and advocacy and service delivery for the resource poor and marginalized people for their right to development. Therefore, SAHAS-Nepal focuses for enhancing capacity of the poor and socially excluded segment of society in rural part of Nepal, for their pertinent issues/agendas through formation of CBOs and development of network among line agencies, I/NGOs and development body.

This year has been one of substantial achievements for us. Our emphasis has been on bring into line the organization with the revised strategy, for 2011-2015 and revitalizing our Vision, Mission and thematic areas.

This year report shares the organization contribution to empower and resource sharing for the poor and socially excluded community through implementing various projects in 10 districts. With the community active participation in the decision making process, and manage and mobilization of local resources, these projects have been supporting to work together for collective changes and improve food security and livelihood improvement in general.

I would like to acknowledge and appreciate development cooperation and support of our partners, and stakeholders. I would like to sincere thank for the timely guidance of board members and also deeply grateful to all staff for their dedication and commitment in working together to achieve the organization Vision, Mission and Project objectives to impact the focus communities. The organization would not have been able to achieve its mission and objectives and successfully implement its diverse programmes and projects without the support and significant contribution of the poor and socially excluded communities. Therefore, I am grateful to these communities and their support in our development endeavor.

Thank You,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shrestha', enclosed within a white rectangular box.

Surendra K. Shrestha, PhD

Executive Director

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1. INTRODUCTION:

Organization/ Features:

The Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS)-Nepal is a Non-profit, Non-Government Social Development Organization. The organization was founded by a group of professional development workers, who for many years were engaged in the United Mission to Nepal (UMN) supported Okhaldhunga Rural Development Programme. It was established in 1996 and was registered as a national NGO in Chief District Office, Lalitpur. Building on the successes and learning from the UMN supported Okhaldhunga Rural Development Programme's previous work; SAHAS-Nepal has been implementing various community development projects. SAHAS-Nepal works all over the country. Presently, SAHAS-Nepal's working area covers 10 districts situated in the Eastern, Central, Western, Mid-Western, and Far-Western region of the Country. The project districts include: Okhaldhunga, Udaypur, Lalitpur, Dhading, Tanahu, Gorakha, Dailekh, Mugu, Bajura, and Kalikot. Currently, the organization has been working with 847 CBOs and covers 18,607 households in 10 districts of Nepal.

Our major development thematic areas include: community development, advocacy and action-research. The thematic activities under community development are: (i) livelihoods - agriculture, livestock, and income generation activities, (ii) education and training – civic and human rights education, training on education, community awareness, (iii) institutional development - leadership development, networking and alliance building, group facilitation, documentation, etc. (iv) disaster and relief activities, (v) infrastructure development – irrigation system, micro-hydro-power scheme, suspension bridge, drinking water scheme, and (vi) health and sanitation- hygiene, women's health and nutritional education. Similarly, the advocacy activities include: enhancement of capacity, lobbying together with communities for their pertinent issues/agendas (e.g. human rights, food sovereignty) addressing respective stakeholders, and support to communities for strategic planning and documentation of campaigns.

Vision:

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

Mission:

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

Objectives:

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

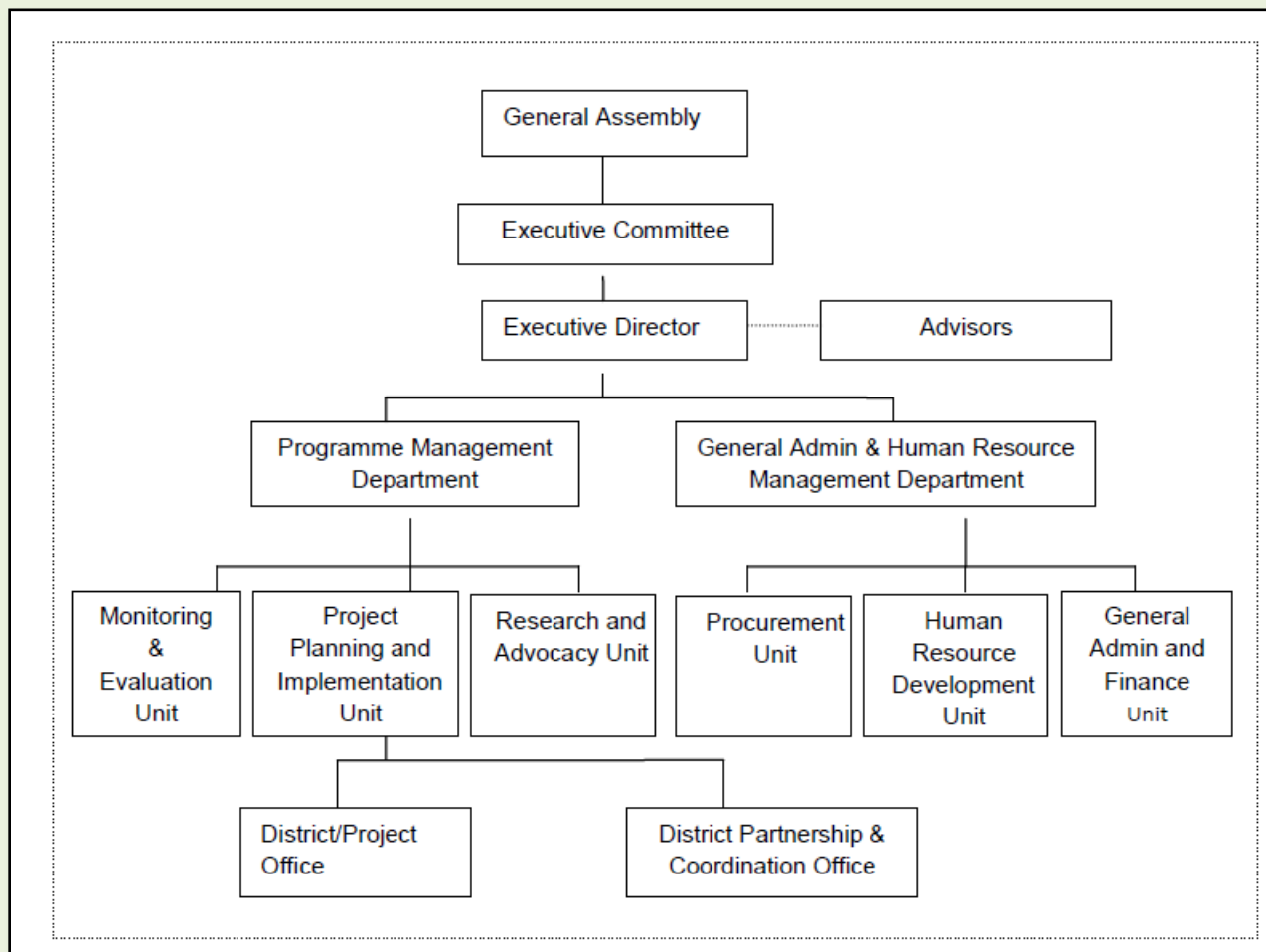
- Empower the local people to resolve the issues causing hardship to them,
- Bring together potential partners for collective action for community based development activities

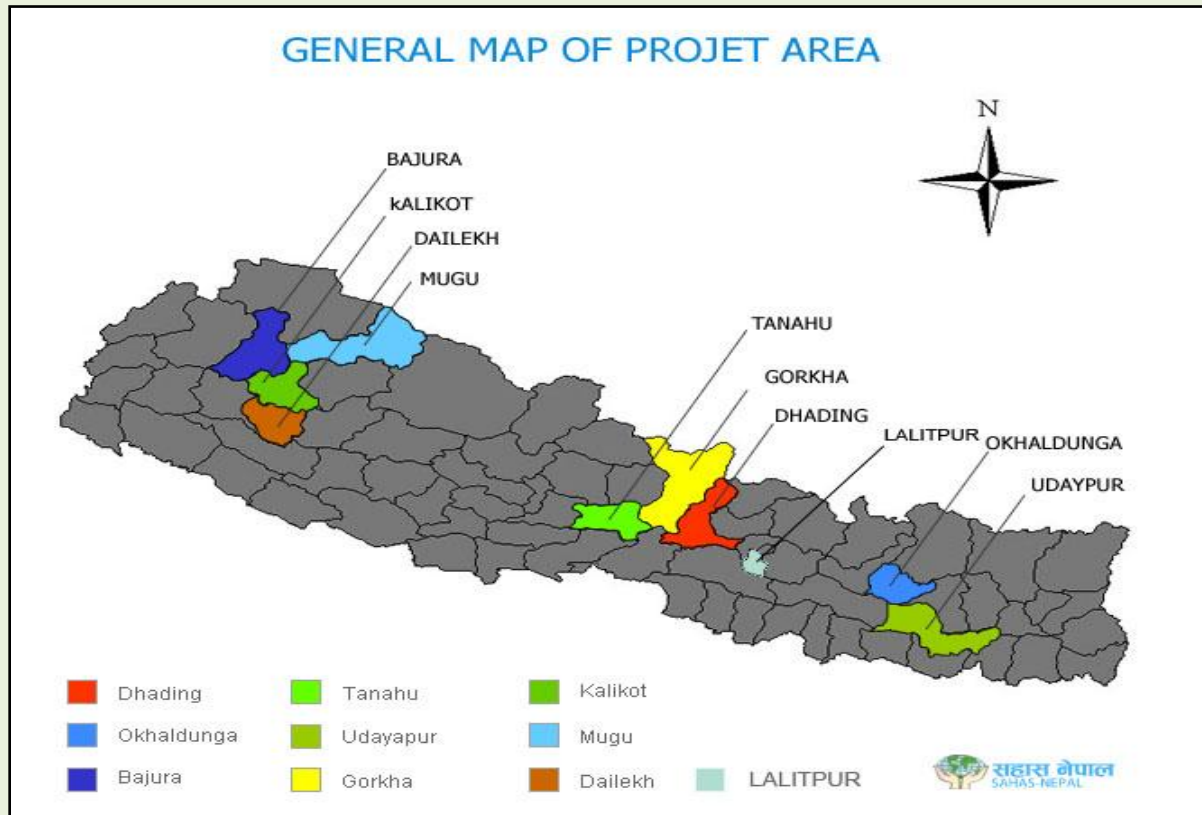
Strategy:

SAHAS-Nepal, adopts the right-based and participatory approaches by sensitising the people that they have a right to development and live a life without fear. For planning and implementing development programmes, be it community empowerment or advocacy or research, SAHAS-Nepal puts the people right in the centre of development with a special focus on inclusion of the already excluded. SAHAS-Nepal implements the programmes based on the experiences learned from the previous programmes and carries forward the approaches and activities that have proven to be effective in reaching the poor and marginalized communities by fostering strategic partnership with likeminded organization.

Organizational Structure:

The General Assembly is the highest body in the organization and they elect the Executive Committee, which is responsible for the overall policy, strategy, finance and management. All member and staff reflect the diversity of Nepalese society.





Programmes and Projects:

SAHAS-Nepal has been implementing various programmes and projects related to community development, research and advocacy. The ongoing programmes and projects of the year 2011 are presented below.

S.N	Projects	Implemented Districts	Project Partners/Donors
1.	Local Initiative for Food Security Transformation	Okhaldhunga, Lalitpur and Udayapur	Church Development service (EED), Germany
2.	Civic Education Project	Okhaldhunga, Udayapur, Gorkha, Dhading and Tanahun	Church Development service (EED), Germany
3.	BioFuel Project	Okhaldhunga	People, Energy, Environment Development Association (PEEDA)
4.	Home Garden Project	Okhaldhunga	Local Initiative for Biodiversity Conservation (LI-BIRD)
5.	Hill Maize Research Project	Okhaldhunga	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Nepal
6.	Poverty Alleviation Fund Programme	Okhaldhunga	PAF, Kathmandu
7.	Community Empowerment for Food Security and Livelihood Project	Mugu, Kalikot and Bajura	Church Development service (EED), Germany and FELM Nepal
8.	Improving Food Security through Community Organizing	Dailekh	MCC and Nepal Team
9.	Trail Bridge Programme	Okhaldhunga	District Development Committee, Okhaldhunga and TBSP
10.	Enhancing Livelihood through Local Effort Project	Gorkha, Tanahun and Dhading	FELM Nepal
11.	Scholarship Programme	Okhaldhunga	Internal Source
12.	Institutional Network Capacity Building programme	Okhaldhunga	Internal Source

1.2 Summary of major activities conducted in 2011:

Similar to previous years, the organization has been implementing various projects in 10 districts situated in the eastern, central, western, mid-western, and far-western region of the country. These projects have been supporting the communities for overcoming poverty, improving their livelihood, building capacity to cope with the shocks and emergencies, and enabled them to influence the policy for socio-economic and institutional transformation in their favour. The projects have been running in partnership with various government and non government organizations in the districts and therefore various activities have been carried out through resource sharing. Various organizational activities in this fiscal year are discussed below.

16th General Assembly:



The 16th General Assembly of SAHAS-Nepal was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Brahma Dhoj Gurung at Jawalakhel, Lalitpur. The General Assembly is the highest body in the hierarchy of the Organization. Currently the Organization is comprised of 49 members representing diverse Ethnicity, Gender and Geographical regions. The General Assembly, which meets each year, was successfully organised this year as well.

The progress reports of different projects implemented by SAHAS-Nepal were presented in the assembly. Similarly, Financial Report of the year 2011 B.S was presented by the Treasurer Mr. Sunil Shakya. After presentation of the staff members in open session, General Members reviewed and approved the financial and progress reports in the closed session. Conforming to the process of Executive Board member selection as per the organizational constitution, the new Executive Board members appointed were as follows:

1. Brahma Dhoj Gurung: Chairperson
2. Sati Shrestha: Vice Chairperson
3. Sunil Shakya: Treasurer

4. Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha: Member Secretary
5. Bimala Devi Gayak: Vice Secretary
6. Devika Shrestha: Member
7. Bimala Shrestha Pokharel: Member
8. Bal Kumari Gurung: Member

Development of 5 years Strategic Plan:

In order to define organizations strategy and making decision on allocating its resources to pursue the strategy, SAHAS-Nepal develops its strategic plan in every 5 year. The organization has reached in the position by executing the plans which were made during the development of strategic plan of 2006. Every year the organization revises the plan and has been successful in achieving and implementing the plan. After the expire of the strategic plan of 2006, 3 days meeting was organized in the presence of Executive members and project staff on 18-20 September 2011. Meeting was facilitated by Mr. Uttam Upretty and Mr. Damber Rai. During this meeting, the previous plan was revised and new strategic plan was implemented.



Proposal Writing Development:

In this process of developing letters new information and information on diverse subjects has been gained. In this period the organization has been able to submit proposal letters to EED for extending its work areas to 7 VDCs in Lalitpur, 9 VDCs in Okhaldhunga and 4 VDCs in Udayapur. Also, proposals have been submitted to EED for the extension fo the Civic Education project (CEP) to the third phase. The project is being implemented by SAHAS-Nepal, Sansthaagat Bikash Sanjal and Shtrii Shakti in 15 districts of the country. Proposals have also been submitted by Home Garden Project, Hill Maize Research Project in Okhaldhunga District.

Project Contract and Work Area Expansion:

On the basis of the proposal submission to EED, the Local Initiative for Food Security Transformation (LIFT) project has been implemented in 7 VDC s in Lalitpur, 9 VDCs in Okhaldhunga and 4 VDCs in Udayapur. A contract has been

signed between EED and SAHAS-Nepal for implementing the project for 3 years in the aforementioned districts. Similarly, contracts for the Home garden Project and Hill Maize Research Programme have been renewed for the coming fiscal year and activities have been implemented at community level.

Scholarship:

The scholarship programme has been running continuously since the inception period of the organization through its own internal monetary sources. This programme provides scholarship at school to Poor, Disable, Orphan and Intelligent Students. As a result, today we can see some students continuing their schooling and some even landing jobs for themselves. Like previous years, this year as well, the organization selected some student from its work areas and provided them with scholarships. The organization provides support for tuition fee, books dress and other stationery products. This year 8 student was provided support.

2. Programmes and Projects of SAHAS-Nepal:

2.1 Enhancing Livelihood through Local Efforts- Project (ELLE-P):

The ELLE Project has been implemented in sixteen VDCs of four districts (Gorkha, Dhading, Tanahun and Udaypur), with the main objective of Capacity Building and Empowerment through Network Organization formation along with Livelihood Support. The programme has developed the thematic areas that are best suited for addressing the needs of resource poor farmers. These includes Livelihood Improvement, Food Security, Income Generation Activities, Institutional Development, Small Infrastructure Development (renovation/new irrigation system, drinking water scheme and micro-hydro-power scheme), Health and Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutritional Education. Similarly, the Advocacy activities includes Capacity Enhancement; Lobbying for addressing the community's pertinent issues/agenda (e.g. Human Rights, Food Sovereignty); and supporting the community for Strategic Planning and Documentation of Campaigns.

Achievements:

I. Livelihood through Food Security:

Livelihood of target people have been improved significantly through increased agriculture productivity, enhancing the level of awareness, mobilizing internal resource within the area and external resources, for development /improvement of infrastructures. Various activities like off season vegetable production, diversity in crops and application of improved practices on crops and animal husbandry result more healthy household consumption of food. This had a significant increase in income generation, which has indeed been helpful to meet different aspect of their basic needs. With the aim to increase the impact level in the communities', ELLE-P organized various need based activities. Group members were provided with training on, Off Season Vegetable Farming, Fruit Cultivation and Management, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Sloping Agriculture Land Technology (SALT), Cash Crop (ginger) Farming, Farm Yard Manure (FYM)/ Urine Management, Integrated Hedge Row Management, Domestic Pesticide (Botanicals) Preparation, Pig and Goat Husbandry and Mineral Block Preparation. In order to support the production of crops, ELLE-P carried out vegetables and ginger Seeds distribution and Small farmer's Group

Support Activities. Various skill training for income generation has provided the community with alternate source of income. Training on Bamboo Stool Making, Basic Candle Making and Bio-Briquette manufacturing training have prove to be beneficial to the community

II. Community Infrastructure Support:

Another remarkable achievement of ELLE-P was infrastructure development, through developing tripartite resources mobilization that includes support from ELLE-P, mobilization of local resources as community contribution and accessing resources from local line agencies. Hence, the project had implemented different small infrastructure construction works on resource-sharing basis according to groups' demand and their priority. Emphasize is given on external input support, technical support and institutional development of focus groups and communities. It helped public to identify their needs, seek support from other line agencies and management of constructed infrastructures in a sustainable manner. In order to acquire sustainability, group members learned skill and knowledge for infrastructure repair/maintenance. This also developed sense of ownership within the community and inspired to contribute to the groups. Physical Infrastructure were constructed in close participation, support, co-operation and coordination with VDC/DDC, DADO, political parties, DEO and other related stakeholders and resource holders. Following are main infrastructure development/improvement work carried out throughout the year.

a. Irrigation System:

Different support has been provided to the community groups with the necessary resources to enhance the access of the community. The support has been made to construct an irrigation system in Taglinchowk-8 of Gorkha District, in financial support of ELLEP (NRs.125,000.00), VDC (NRs 20,000.00) and 67% community contribution of the total expenditure. This irrigation system has provided facility for 75 Ropani (approx.) of land of 26 HHs of the community. Similarly, a small irrigation scheme was completed in Devghat-2, Ghintar of Tanahun District, with the financial support of about NRs 150000.00 each from ELLEP and VDC Labour support was provided by the Community itself, through which 100 Ropani of 22 household were irrigated. With the financial support from ELLEP (NRs 248,126.00), DADO (NRs 35,000.00) and community contribution, a small irrigation scheme to irrigate 100 Ropani of land of Ambukhaireni-2, Bhangeri, Tanahun District, was also completed. .

In Udayapur district, two irrigation canals were constructed in Pasaltar and Gohiya of Tawashree VDC, with resource sharing basis between SAHAS-Nepal and the women group, which irrigates 70 hectare of land of 73 household



throughout the year. With technical and economical support of SAHAS, a dam construction has been completed in three rivers of Kathari VDC, which benefits 615 HHs. Another Dam was constructed in Tintale with active participation of Tintale Women Groups.

b. Collection Center Construction:

In order to manage agricultural marketing at the local level, an agricultural-product collection centre at Ambukhaireni-9, Tanahun constructed with financial support of ELLEP Rs. 40,500.00 for materials. Community managed the site and rest of the resources for the collection centre.



c. School Support:

Additional 10 sets of desk and bench were provided to Rashtriya Secondary School, Jogimara-2, Dhading worth of Rs.15, 000.00 from ELLEP. This support has helped for better education for more than 340 students of the school. Similarly, Sinjali Secondary School of Taklung-2 Gorkha also received support of 45 sets of desk and bench with the cost of Rs.101, 000.00. Likewise, in Udayapur, SAHAS's financial support and community contribution, repair work of roof of Janta Primary School, Hulak Bhanjyang, Sarasati Secondary School-Vorle, and Secondary School-Risku have been completed. Scholarships have also been provided to 4 needy and hardworking children (students) in Udaypur District.

In Tanahun, with the financial contribution of ELLEP Rs.15,690.00 and community contribution, a child class building and a toilet were constructed in Devghat-6.

ELLEP has provided educational and sports materials to 6 primary schools of its command area which has increased the stay over of students in the classes leading into development of reading, writing and playing spirits among children. Similarly, children use their leisure time reading infant stories

A two roomed child class building was constructed in Chhimkeshwory-3, Tanahun, aiming to facilitate effective teaching for 22 children of focus groups. The structure was constructed with financial aid of ELLE-P Rs. 50,000.00 and technical support and the community provided labour.

d. Water Scheme Construction:



A small drinking water scheme of Bhumlichwok-1, Gorkha was finished with the support of ELLEP Rs.89,482.00, VDC 20,000.00 and community contribution worth of Rs.187,500.00.

Another drinking water scheme of Ambukhaireni-3, Tanahun was also completed with the resource sharing from ELLEP Rs.92,988.00, VDC Rs.15,000.00 and community contribution in kind Rs.125,000.00 which includes 2 cemented taps and a reservoir tank.

Similarly, 6 drinking water scheme was constructed Jogimara-7, Thansing of Dhading district with contribution of ELLEP Rs.131, 863.00; VDC Rs. 50,000.00 and community -labour and local materials.

In Udaypur, a drinking water well was completed in Katari VDC, ward no. 9. The resources were provided by SAHAS-Nepal and Vorle women group of the local community.

A drinking water tank was constructed in Patne in collaboration with the Patne and Dharmabhakari women group of Risku-5. Similarly, another drinking water tank was constructed in Hattikharka-4, Tawashree. In the process of support and development, a rural electrical extension was completed in Sirise-1 with cooperation of VDC.

e. Rural Electricity Extension Support:

Considering the demands of electricity in the community of Sirise-1, Udaypur, ELLEP provided financial support for extension of electricity to the rural village. This programme was supported by the VDC and other fund with active participation of Sikre women group. After the completion of the programme, 95 households have been benefited.

III. Networking and Coordination:

In order to have effective networking and coordination , a significant amount of time has been used for sharing meetings, workshops, seminars with VDC and DDC, district level line agencies and I/NGOs, for hastening resource sharing and searching tie-up opportunities are regularly going on. Linkage and coordination at village level, regional and district level promoted resources sharing mechanism, which contributed completion of various activities in the working areas: which include different kind of agricultural training. On farm and off farm income generating trainings, construction of Drinking Water System, Irrigation Scheme, Community Building, Well Renovation, Footpath, Water Mill, and Peltric Set improvement and support to run Copper Utensil making Factory.

IV. Institutional development and Capacity Building:

In order to implement ELLE-P program effectively, various capacity development training were organized for the staff member. Likewise, to improve facilitation skills, capacity building training was organized which enhance staff facilitation skills and created a forum to discuss problems and their solutions at the community level.

To run community activities in a sustainable manner various activities carried out to strengthen the community groups in Gorkha, Tanahun and Dhading. The community members were facilitated to develop the groups capacity on management of group and implementation of action planning cycle. The capacity building were focused on formation group and setting rules, action plan, minuting the meeting decision/activities, planning, reporting, resource sharing in infrastructure constructions, accessing resources to solve their problems. In Udayapur, 4 main committee have been formed and they were provided training on leadership development. In order to strengthen the capacity of the groups various activities were carried out in ELLE-P working areas, such as motor track and trek rout construction, toilet construction, construction of water harvesting tank, community building construction etc.

V. Awareness and Social Development:

ELLE-P carried out various awareness and social development activities through training and gatherings, main activities were World Food Day Celebration, Children's Day Celebration, Support to Bridge Accident Victim, Disaster Risk management training, Training for NFE and Child Class Facilitators, Right Based Literacy, Right Based Literacy Class Completion Programme, Orientation on "Community Peace Building Through Local Efforts Programme and other Health and Sanitation Activities.

Changing Life of Gopal BK



Gopal BK of Dhading district is the poorest member of Pragatishil group in Pida VDC. Due to his weak economical condition, it was very difficult for him to meet the requirements of his family of 6 members. Due to the same reason, no one in the village was willing to give him loan as they feared that he couldn't pay it back. Despite being skilled in making nails for house wiring, he couldn't put his skill to use due to lack of money for investment. This made him sad. But now, his life has changed for the better.

Under the revolving fund support program of ELLE-Project, Gopal BK was provided Rs.5000 to be paid within 3 months. This gave him an opportunity to utilize his skills. He used the money to purchase necessary materials to begin his work. In this process, he surprised everybody in his groups by making a profit of Rs.75000 within a short period of 6 months.

Due to heavy demand of nails for house wiring in the area, he has now employed a physically disabled person from his neighborhood to help him in his work. This has allowed Gopal to meet market demand and at the same time provide employment to the physically disabled Ram kumar BK at the local level. Today he says "I want to take up this work as a profession and continue in the future."

Gopal BK still cannot believe that his life has changed positively within such a short period of time. Remembering his past, he says, "I used to have a hard time trying to meet my family requirements. The Sahu (Money lender) had refused to give me loans as I still owed him money. I had not even dreamt that I would come up to this situation. Today, with the support from my group and SAHAS-Nepal, I have been able to use my skills. I no longer have problems to support my family. In fact, I have become able to provide employment to my fellow neighbor thus helping him to solve his problems. The amount of NRs 5000, which I returned back to the group after 3 months, was provided to another group member, Rajan BK, and within 3 months he had already earned NRs 45000. This money supported by SAHAS-Nepal will help to improve the livelihood of many people like me. I will always remember Pragatishil Group and SAHAS-Nepal for helping me come this far."



2.2 Local Initiatives for Food Security Transformation (LIFT) Project:

LIFT project is an extension of Food Security Project that was earlier implemented in Okhaldhunag and Udayapur districts. The extended project has been implementing the programme in 9 VDCs in Okhaldhunga; 4 VDCs (including 2 new VDCs) in Udayapur and 7 VDCs in Lalitpur district. Since the project has been implemented at different times, activities conducted in the project areas were at different stages. In Lalitpur and Ilaka 11 of Okhaldhunga, the project activities were in the initial stage of implementation. In Udayapur, the project is running in the 3rd year in 2VDCs and the programme has also been extended in two more VDCs in Jan 2011.

Achievements:

I. Production and consumption of healthy nutritious food:

As a result of trainings on ecological home gardening, vegetable and cash crop farming, fruit cultivation, the group members learned about the importance, production and consumption of healthy and nutritious food. The group members who attended the training and received vegetable seeds started growing vegetables. There was an increased trend to consume vegetables and fruits in their diet. Besides, the group members of Udayapur planted more than 2700 fruit trees of mango, litchi, pomegranate and coconut. Around 300 HHs have been benefitted from the various types of training to increase level of food security. The group members were found to be more aware about nutrition for healthy life and importance of vegetable in daily diet. Varieties of vegetables have been grown in their backyards to include adequate nutritious vegetables in their diet.



II. Agriculture, forest based Eco Friendly Small and Medium Enterprises:

Group members were provided skill based trainings on mushroom and other vegetable cultivation, diseases and pest management, seed production, goat and pig raising and other small and medium enterprises. Seed, mushroom spoons, plastic sheet and small livestock support helped them to generate income. Similarly LIFT provided goats,

improved buck, pigs, rabbits and bees to the group members. Revolving fund

support for income generation activities to various groups, which enabled women to make a significant amount of income. Some of the group members earned upto Rs. 58,000 in one season. Besides, on farm activities, community members were provided training on bamboo furniture and basic candle making for better income. Similarly, considering community problems of animal health, a Village Animal Health Worker Training was provided, so that they could solve the animal health problems in the community in rural areas where such services are unavailable.

III. Climate Change Resiliency of Local Farming Communities:

In order to raise awareness on global climate change and its impact, various activities were carried out at the community level. It also helped them to be aware about the importance of locally available resources such as herbs and other medicinal plants and their positive effect on improving climate change resiliency at the local farming community. As a part of this, a Participatory Varietal Selection (PVS) trials in mustard crop had been conducted to find out superior varieties of mustard in the local condition, which is considered to have better performance in changing environment. In addition, interaction and discussion with community forest user groups were also organised to raise awareness among the community members about the global climate change and its coping strategies.

IV. Better Health and Sanitation Conditions at Community Level:

Different training and discussion programmes on health and sanitation has increased awareness on health and sanitation at community level. The group members have known nutritive value of locally available cereals, legumes and vegetables. Food habit of the community people has been improved. Community people are building/ maintaining many sources for clean drinking water in Udaypur. Toilet construction and habit of group members using toilet are increased which resulted a decreased level of incidence of diarrhoea and other communicable diseases in the community. Through the nutrition management training, communities gained knowledge on identifying malnourished children between 6 month to 3 years. They also gained knowledge on ways of improving health condition of child and mother and sanitation. They were able to prepare and use of "*Sarbottam Pitho*" (super flour) a locally made balance diet for the children.

V. Improvement in School environment and biodiversity conservation, ecological farming and sustainable management of natural resources:

A total of 4 Echo Clubs were formed in Okhaldhunga and 4 more in Udaypur. After the formation of Echo Clubs, students started planting trees in school

compound and also discouraged use of plastic in the school. Four youth groups in Udaypur District are working to create awareness on climate change focusing on biodiversity conservation to cope with the problem. Active participation and involvement of student led Echo Clubs to create awareness at Schools and Community. Participation in Extra Curricular activities organised by such groups and Clubs become an important platform for students to express their opinions and personal development.

VI. Improvement in Community infrastructure facilities providing basic services:

LIFT support on school building construction, teaching material distribution and furniture, boosted the number of students attending school. With the completion of the roof construction, more than 1200 students and teachers are getting more comfortable environment for their teaching and learning activities. Similarly, support for irrigation schemes has provided irrigation facility to more than 73 hectares of land. This has improved the Food Security status of the community. It has enabled them to grow up to 3 crops a year. A dam was constructed near the river bank, which minimizes the damage caused by the floods and landslides and the dam protects more than 615 households. A Micro Hydroelectricity construction has been completed to fulfill daily need of electricity for 207 HHs.

VII. Improvement in Gender equality and equity in participation, decision making and access to resources mobilization and benefit sharing:

Various capacity building activities were organized in the programme areas, such as Right Based Literacy classes in Udayapur and Okhaldhunga. The women and Dalit community are able to write their names, read books and they are aware about their rights and duties. The women and the marginalized people have been enabled to participate in community development activities actively. The 101st International Women's Day celebrated in Okhaldhunga with quiz contest on domestic violence, gender discrimination, and safe motherhood, which raised gender awareness. Besides gender issues, the project holds interaction and discussions programs to address the issues of other marginalised groups (Dalit and the Landless people). Such programs have made it easier to identify the causes of the problems and seek the solutions. The women and dalits have achieved leadership roles in the community activities. One important achievement is that these marginalised groups are not only the representatives but also active participants of development processes.

VIII.Capacity Building of community institutions for increased social mobilization, resource utilization, access to services and self-governance:

A total of 194 CBOs have been formed in 3 districts, which included 4297 households. People have gained skills on working in groups in a organized way to solve their common problems. The poor and the marginalised community people who could barely speak up, are able to articulate their opinion and voice for their rights. Groups are also able to access the resources from line agencies and development organizations in their respective districts. As group have regular meetings and saving, which enable them to implementation of their action plan in an effective way. Some of the groups have carried out development activities without external support like SAHAS- Nepal,VDC etc. Six main committees (4 main committee in Okhaldhunga district and 2 main committees in Udaypur) were capacitated through various trainings and workshop.

In order to achieve program goals following activities were carried out:

- District, VDCand ward level project orientation
- Tole meeting
- Baseline data collection
- Group formation
- Group concept and leadership development training
- Main Committee strengthening and leadership development training
- Group Management and Leadership Capacity Development Workshop
- Accounting and account keeping training
- Vegetable Cultivation Training and seed distribution
- Fruit Cultivation Pre-plantation Training
- Sloping Agriculture Land Technology Training
- Basic Goat and Pig Farming Training
- Training on Cash Crop Farming Technology (Ginger, Turmeric, Chilly, Onion)
- Basic Mushroom Cultivation Training
- Organic Disease – Pest Management Training
- Small Farmers Group Support:
- Food bank support
- Support for Revolving Fund:
- Radio programme preparation and broadcasting
- Right - Based Literacy Class (adult and child) facilitators refresher training
- RBLC completion programme

- Participation in School of Shanti training
- Discussion on health, sanitation and changing food habit
- Nutrition Testing and Management Training
- International women's day and world environment day celebration
- Echo club formation
- Participation in Community based Biodiversity Conservation training
- Disaster Relief support
- Responsibility handing over programme
- Discussion with partner organizations and agreement
- Support for staff selection of network organizations
- Discussion with Main committee
- Situation analysis of partner network organizations
- Support for action plan preparation of network organizations
- Support for developing/ writing and submitting proposal

Community infrastructure supports were provided for the following:

Drinking Water System Support in Udayapur

- One deep tube well
- Three drinking water tanks and 3 taps
- One drinking water source conservation

Irrigation canal construction /renovation:

- Irrigation Canal renovation-1 (Udayapur)
- Irrigation Canal renovation-1 (Okhaldhunga)

Dam construction:

- Dam construction in 3 rivers in Udayapur
- Dam construction and road maintenance-1 in Udayapur

School Support:

- Repairing of school roof-3

Rural Electricity Extension Support in coordination with VDC in Udaypur-1

Spring water source conservation:

- Spring water source conservation-in Okhaldhunga-1

Micro hydro electricity support-1 in Okhaldhunga (partnership with Rural Energy Development Programme)

Group Fund Mobilized for Income Generation



Shasikala Rai lives in katari-3 Chimtaghari. Earlier, the condition of her house was very bad. She had to face problems of insecurity due to flooding of kakaru khola. Many fertile lands were destroyed by the flood every year which directly affected 32 households. At the same time they did not know the solution to such problems.

When SAHAS-Nepal facilitated the formation of Chimtaghari Women's Group, Shashikala joined the group. At the initiation of the group, SAHAS Nepal provided technical and economical support to construct a dam in the river for providing safety to their lands. Similalry, in order to conduct livelihood and also generate income, the group was encouraged to establish a community shop under the revolving fund support scheme. Today, the group has established a small shop in the village which is managed by Sashikala. The shop provides materials at the same price as in katari Bazaar. This has provided relief to the community who now has an easy access to necessary goods/items

The initial debt of shop has been paid back and Shashikala has also started to save monthly in their group fund. She has been able to improve her economic condition as well as generating a sustainable income of the shop. She is very eager and determined to share her knowledge on community feelings, ownership and collection of resources.

" I can Support my Family through my Skills"

Sixty eight years old Nar Bahadur Sarki, of ward no 8 of Toksel VDC, is a member of Jagrit Samuha under the LIFT Project in Okhaldhunga District. With the earning from his field, his family could barely survive for 4 months. Despite knowing how to make Bamboo Basket from the age of 12, he could not continue it as a profession due to lack of money for investment to buy raw materials.

The *Sahus* of the village do not lend us loan and even if they do, they charge a high interest rate, so we were forced to earn a living by engaging in labour works. The intervention of the LIFT project in my community has changed my life to better, says" Nar Bahadur Sarki. When asked how the project helped him, he answered," after the intervention by SAHAS-nepal our group lent me a potter loan worth Rs.5000 at an interest of only 1% for 3 month. With that money I bought bamboos and made baskets and sold them in the nearby market. These days, I am earning a sum of Rs12,000 to 13,000."He expressed his happiness by saying " from this business, I have been able to take 4 Ropani of land on lease for Rs.10,000". He further added " I am very pleased because I have been able to support my family of 7 members with income from Bamboo Basket Making." He said, although bamboo baskets are highly demanded by people from other villages, he has not been able to fulfil his demand.

2.3 Hill Maize Research Project (HMRP)



SAHAS-Nepal has been implementing the HMRP programme since 2008 with the collaboration of HMRP\CIMMYT International in Okhaldhunga district conducting PVS trials, IRD, intercropping and CBSP programmes in different VDCs of Okhaldhunga. It is expected that these activities and experiences will directly contribute in further improving the food security and livelihood of the farmers. While doing this, project will strongly promote a decentralized extension system, transparency and continue ensuring the maximum participation of poorest

of the poor and disadvantaged groups (woman, Dalits, Janajati etc.) in an inclusive manner. Due to positive impact of the project, farmers are interested to cultivate improved maize and were increase the coverage area. In 2009\10, The HMRP was implemented CBSP and IRD activities covered 12 VDCs of Okhaldhunga districts with 1602 farmers of the districts.

The project has been conducting various activities in the district.

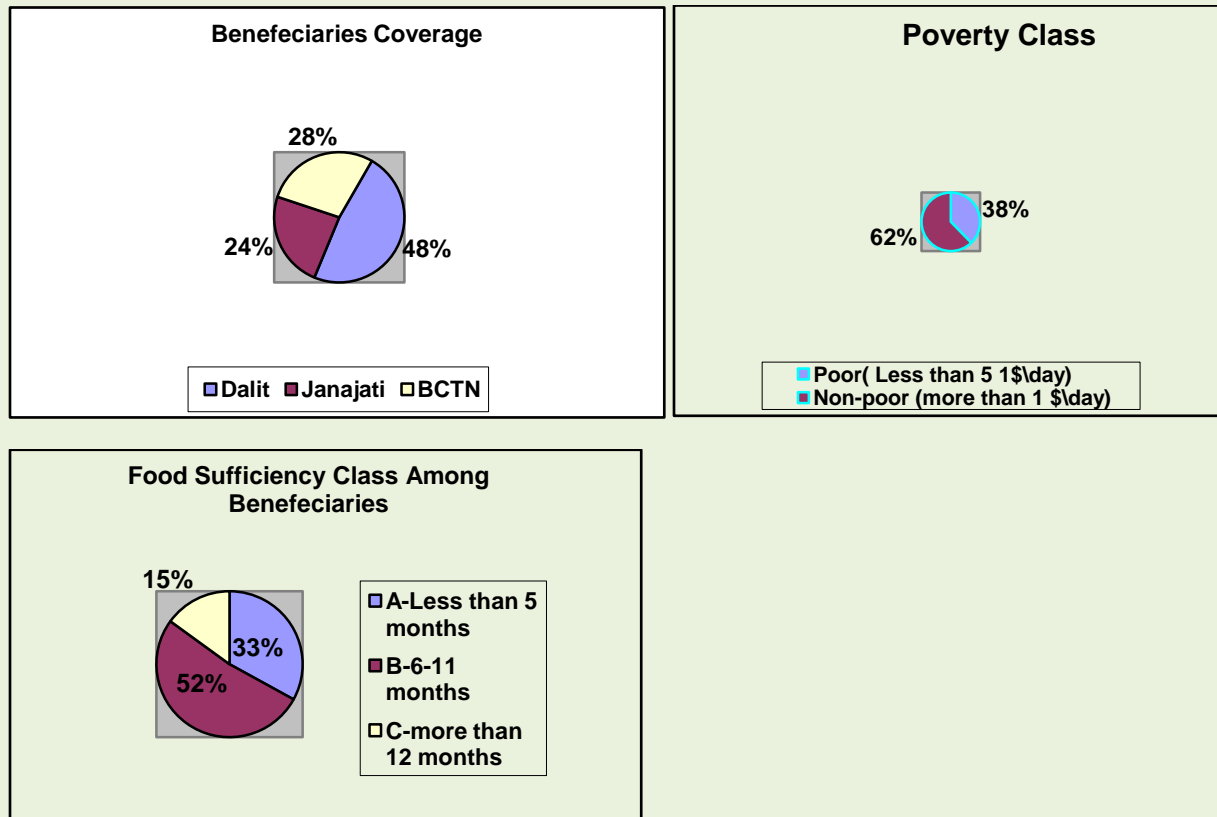
- Purchasing of good quality maize(Manakamana-3 and Deuti) seed from NARC farms and DADO Okhaldhunga and transportation to the community
- Seed distribution to the farmers.
- One day long training to the farmers on land preparation, importance of good quality seed, isolation distance, fertilizer doze, improved intercultural practices.
- Monitoring and technical support by the agriculture technician.
- Coordination with DADO Okhaldhunga
- Allocation of budget for construction of a building for seed storage and packaging.

Achievements:

- Increased level of awareness about maize varieties, cultivation practices and local climatic condition
- Production of 45 MT of improved maize seed by CBSP, availability of seed in a cheaper rate and developed seed marketing business.
- Capacity building of the community groups for lobbying for good price of seeds and coordinating with DADO/I/NGO and other line agencies for marketing the seeds.



Consideration of gender, equity and social inclusion (GESI)



2.4 Community Empowerment for Food Security and Livelihood (CEFALS) Project:

The CEFALS project is being implemented in 15 VDCs of Mugu, Kalikot and Bajura districts in a tripartite development cooperation and effort between FELM, EED and SAHAS-Nepal since January 2010. More than 4065 households have been benefitted from project activities in 3 districts

In order to implement programme activities, there has been a significant participation of community people, where the community contribution especially in the infrastructure sector has reached up to 60%. The community contribution has created ownership of the activities, which can be considered an important achievement for the project particularly at this stage when the project is in the process of entering the 2nd phase. To address the Food security issues, need based activities have been carried out, such as promotion of kitchen gardening distribution of improved maize varieties. We can now see the community eager to continue various income generating enterprises. In the health and sanitation sector, it has been observed that smokeless stove has helped to drastically reduce women's health problems. Regarding health and sanitation, the community members have been developing the habit of visiting the toilet.

Achievements:

I. Development partnership with the poor and marginalised communities established and community groups/institutions empowered (i.e. CBOs network organization) to manage their livelihood development programmes:



A total of 147 groups of 4,065 households, have been formed in the 3 districts. Group strengthening processes have helped the groups to get organised and prepare their action plans to solve their problems. Groups have been able to access resources from various line agencies and development organizations in the district. Regular meetings and groups

savings have ensured timely implementation of their action plans. Two people from each group of 15 VDCs were trained on Account Keeping for better fund management. The groups are doing preparatory works to form Main Committees and formation process is going to begin in 6 months. A conceptual co-operative workshop and Right to Food training in Bajura, helped group members to learn importance of co-operative, its formation process and make action plan for their right to food,

II. Socio- political and economic context and systems of the project focus communities and districts assessed:

Baseline survey showed that food insecurity problems adversely affect women, children and Dalit community, not only due to insufficient production but also due to lack of access of food and consumption habit. Discriminations within the households (e.g for Women, Children and Elderly) and community (based on Caste, Gender and Class) had resulted in poor access to adequate food for disadvantaged and discriminated people. Disparity in access to land, higher incidence of landlessness, caste and gender discriminations added to food insecurity in these areas. Women, children and dalits suffer the most from malnutrition. Similarly, women and Dalit had limited access in the Political and Economical Environment.

After Gender Awareness and Leadership Development Training in the community, level of awareness has been raised among the group members on their social issues and concerns. Discrimination on caste and gender has been reduced significantly, which has encouraged active participation of Women, Dalit and Poor people in community development processes. As a result of the CEFALS's constant and continuous effort to empower these groups, women and dalit acquire decision making roles at the Community Based Organizations.

III. Family food production and cash income necessary to enhance food security increased:

As a result of Agricultural Training activities, farmers have started growing vegetables in their kitchen/home garden and selling the surplus. With this some of the farmers were able to make profit of Rs.30,000 in a season. Farmers who used to grow only few vegetable crops have diversified the vegetable cultivation. CEFALS provided seed of improved maize and rice, which had better production in Bajura. The better production encouraged local communities to grow improved variety of wheat as well. This indicates the trend to adopt improved varieties and cultivation practices for better production, which leads to a better food security position of the communities.

The farmers have also been encouraged to grow Off season vegetables in plastic tunnels. In Mugu, farmers were aware about income from Off season vegetable production. As CEFALS provided training and supported for plastic tunnel, farmers were practicing the Off season vegetable cultivation. In Kalikot, Mushroom Cultivation had good production and farmers earned upto Rs 3,600 in a season individually.

In kalikot the farmers who were trained on Apple processing produced Jam, Jelly, Juice etc. and products were sold in the local festival "Paith" and made a significant income.

IV. Rural micro-enterprises utilizing local resources and knowledge for women, youth, and conflict affected families established:



In order to develop Rural Micro Enterprises, people were trained on Dhaka weaving and Village Animal Health Worker (VAHW). The monitoring and follow up was carried out regularly. The Dhaka weaving trainees are ready to produce Dhaka Caps, Mufflers, Shawls, Handkerchiefs and different Painting Designs. But some of them are looking for fund for commercial production. VAHWs have started their work solving animal health related problems in the

communities. The service saves the community animals and make some income as the service charge.

V. Health and sanitation necessary for a healthy and productive life of beneficiary households/ families improved:

In health and sanitation sector, in all three districts working areas, a significant level of awareness has been raised on nutritional requirements in the diet, importance of superflour (Sarbottom Pitho) for the children. Like wise, people are using more vegetable in their daily meals, and replacing junk foods with locally available nutritious food items. They are also aware of importance of clean drinking water, cleanliness of their surroundings, washing hand before eating, use of locally made toilets. The people are practicing these learnings and reduced the incidences of diarrhoea and other diseases. Due to these achievements, VDCs are also in the process of being declared Open Defecation Free Zone (ODF zone). In Mugu, the people are aware about HIV/AIDS and

other sexually transmitted diseases and their prevention through safe use of condoms. In Mugu, after receiving training and necessary materials and equipment from the project the trainees have been working for safe maternal delivery. In addition to the training, CEFALS provided 55 stretchers to Mugu and Kalikot working areas, which eases the transportation of sick people. Awareness on mother/child health has been raised through maternal child health program.



After the distribution of solar Tuki and smokeless stove in Mugu, it is observed that

it has reduced cases of respiratory diseases and saved time of firewood collection. Similarly, training on hygiene and sanitation were provided to primary school. The students were found to be very receptive and they shared their learnings in their family effectively.

VI. Education facilities and environment for beneficiary households/families and their children improved:

Teaching materials (Educational Chart, Abacus, Alphabets and Numerical Books) provided to various primary schools, which resulted more students attending school. The schools in Mugu were encouraged to apply children friendly management, which avoids physical punishment and discrimination in the school. Besides these, school were provided furniture and building construction/renovation supports. Forty-one non-formal education programmes were introduced in all three district targeting women and dalit communities, which enabled them to read and write. A refresher training was conducted to boost the performance of 26 NFE instructors. CEFALS provided prizes to the winners of extracurricular activities in Kimri of Mugu. Similarly various activities like Poem, Drama, Essay, Debate, Education Competition were organized in Bajura. Similarly, gender awareness training for 385 participants of Kalikot has helped to reduce discrimination, and created understanding on gender differences and role of family members.

VII. Improved Infrastructures Facilities for Enhanced Livelihoods:

Construction of drinking water schemes have provided safe drinking water for the community. This has lowered disease occurrence in the area. Support for irrigation canal construction has helped to irrigate hundreds of hectares of land

and thereby adding to the food security in the community. The number of food sufficient months have raised. Path and bridge construction/ renovation have made transportation easy. Likewise, collection centre construction in Kalikot has been completed and it is hoped that there will be better marketing options for vegetables and other agricultural products for the small farmers. In addition, various agreements on infrastructure construction have been finalised for the future.

Perfect Example for Kalikot Farmer

Dalsur shahi, resident of Ramnakot-3 is a teacher by occupation but has established himself as a successful farmer producing apples. He participated in the 5 day Jam, Jelly & Juice making training organised by CEFALS Project of SAHAS-Nepal. Similarly, he also participated in the 4 day study tour to Phoimahadev where he learnt about apple processing and storage.



After the training and the study tour, he was encouraged to utilize the excess apples produced in his farm by processing them to produce jam, juice and jelly. He took the initiative to market it in the nearby market of Jumla, Nagma, Manma and Kathmandu as well. Selling of these products has enabled him to earn about Rs. 35000 in one season. He has used his earnings to maintain his orchard as well as plant more saplings, which clearly indicates his intension to continue this enterprise in the future.

This was not all; he was even awarded for his products during the agricultural product exhibition fair held in the district headquarter at Manma. After this, he became well known in Palata area of Kalikot district due to which the VDC assembly honored him with Rs. 1,00,000 for his sincerity and hard work.

Today, he has become a role model for farmers in Kalikot district.

Buffalo bought by selling Vegetables!!!!

It sounds amazing, but it is true! Ms Chattakala B.K. of Phukot-2 is an industrious farmer and she is also a treasurer of Shree Chautara Community group. There are 8 members in her family and they are all farmers by profession. She never got an opportunity to get training and skills regarding improved way of kitchen gardening.



After the one day Kitchen Gardening Training, she along with other 15 participants made the nursery bed in her land. In this district, most of the farmers use their major lands for cereal crop production only and the remaining lands if available are used for vegetable cultivation. When most of the participants refused to let their land to be used as nursery bed, Chattakala agreed to let her land as the nursery bed.

After the seedlings were ready, other participants took only few plants as their major land were to be used for cereal crops. Chattakala used all the vegetable seed provided by SAHAS, made the nursery bed and transplanted it to her land and she could grow cabbage, tomato, spinach, onion, carrot and radish. She also sold the vegetables in the nearby market and earned Rs. 14,000 and still she says about vegetables worth Rs. 7,000 is yet to be sold. She bought a 4 years old buffalo for Rs 10,000 with her income. Still she is selling the vegetables and she says that the earning has been enough to utilize it for the education of her children and also to run her household expenses.



Seeing her dedication and her wish to be a successful farmer, SAHAS also supported her with a sprayer tank. She was also one of the participants of the Three month Dhaka Sewing training and she says that she would utilize her skills into practice and would be a successful and exemplary woman in the coming days. Happy with her endeavor, Chattakala urges that such trainings and skills be given to such marginalized and poor community like her which would help to improve their livelihood.

2.5 Improving Food Security through Community Organizing (IFCO):

Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal has been implementing the project, Improving Food Security through Community Organizing (IFCO) in Dailekh district of mid western Nepal with the financial support from the German Nepal Team and Mennonite Central Committee since 1st March 2010. The project is implemented in partnership with Sansthaagat Bikash Sanjal in 4 VDCs namely Badalamji, Chamunda, Kanshikandh, Raniwan and 1 municipality named Narayan Municipality. The project aims to increase food security for the poor and the marginalized people. Target beneficiaries are women headed households and ethnic communities who possess less land holdings, living below poverty line, less than 6 months food sufficiency with their own production. They do not have a regular source of income and their main occupation is working as porter, especially Dalits such as Sarki, Damai, Badi, Sunar, Pariyar, Nepali, ethnic minorities such as Magar, Miya and others such as Bahun, Thakuri. Activities focus on raising awareness about the nutritious value of locally grown food such as maize, wheat millet and oat, establishing resource centers to provide market and product information, conducting training on value - chain and market, income generation through goat raising, proving cash for work such as path construction, collection centre and installation of MUS, and improving traditional occupation based technologies.

For the sustainability of the project in this district, the outcomes and learning of SAHAS-Nepal implemented during the days of the linking was/will be used during the project period. Rapport building at the community level and familiarity with development stakeholders in the district will support the project to expedite implementation activities.

Activities:

I. Soil Management:

Under soil management trainings, the group's members were trained on soil and compost management and home gardening. The participants seemed to be very confident to practice learned knowledge and skills in their field. Some of the learned skills have been used by the group members in their farm such as preparation of manure,



seed bed preparation.

II. Nutrition Education Training:

Like the other most effective training was on nutrition education in which the group members learned about importance of nutrition for our health, nutritive value of locally available food ingredients, making nutritious for adult and children from locally available stuff. They also learned harmful effects of junk food and importance of the locally available food, Use of locally available food stuff has increased significantly, which also has replaced consumption of junk (imported) food such as noodles and chips. The group members are promoting their local food such as wheat, maize, soya bean rather than buying junk food from the market.



III. Seed Support:

Almost all the group members were benefitted by the seed support. Vegetable seeds and improved maize seeds were given to each group of the 4 VDCs and 1 Municipality. They have grown the vegetable seeds and harvested it. They have used the seed for themselves and few of them have even sold them in the market. The group members were totally unaware about the advantages of the home gardening. They left their lands fallow. However, after the training and seed support (vegetable), they have started growing seeds in these fallow lands.

IV. Local Seed Management Training:

Training on local seed management in all focus VDCs and municipality have been conducted. In the training, identification of seeds, seed storage, disease and insect management were discussed. After the training, IFCO provided seeds to the groups which helped the participant to practice learned skills and knowledge in their own



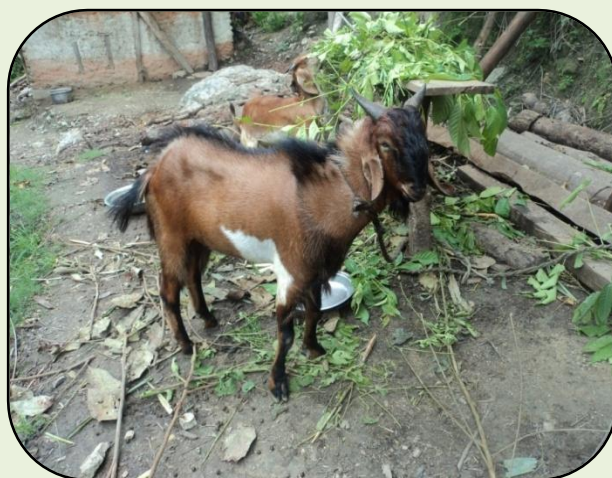
farm to increase food sufficiency level for their households.

V. Small Livestock Rearing Training:

Small livestock rearing training were organized for different groups in the community. They were provided skills and knowledge on training goat shed improvement, feed management, disease management, de-worming, castration, vaccination etc. The participant were found to be using the learned skills and knowledge such as goat shed improvement and cleaning, feed management including preparation of mineral blocks and prevention of parasitic diseases .

VI. Small Livestock Support:

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



VII. Cash for Work:

Cash for work has been a source of income for the community people. The money has been spent for food and education of their children. Some of them have even invested the money for agricultural production. On the other hand local foot trails/ paths have been completed. Constructed path has eased the groups and its members in carrying the livestock from the shed to jungle or vice versa. The path also made it easier for the people to sell and buy goods to and from the bazaar.

VIII. Monitoring of the Programme:

Several monitoring visit were made in the program areas in Dailekh in the reporting period. The visits were made by Nepal team, Claire (MCC Nepal), and joint team of SANJAL and SAHAS- Nepal. During the visits, there were interactions with IFCO staff, the groups, individual and observation of the activities carried out by the group members. The visits were opportunities to share group activities with the donors and concerned



officials; it encouraged the group members for better job. Joint visit made by SANJAL and SAHAS- Nepal acts as a platform to share about program activities, their problems. It developed confident to the IFCO staff member for planning and implementation of future programme.

In order to monitor IFCO Dailekh Program, DPAC (District Project Advisor Committee) was organized in presence of the LDO, representative from DADO, representative from DLSO, representative from Samaj Kalyan Parishad, representative from WFP and some members from the groups along with MCC representatives, Sanjal representative, SAHAS-Nepal central representative and SAHAS-Nepal, Dailekh staff. In the meeting, short description of MCC, brief description of Sanjal and presentation from SAHAS-Nepal, Dailekh were done and later on the performance of the project was also discussed. Likewise, VDC level coordination meeting was organized by SAHAS-Nepal. The main aim of this meeting was to execute the project of MUS in resource sharing basis.

Employment in own Village

Born to a Muslim family in Kurahama, Badalamji-5, Dailekh, Mr. Mantaz Miya got an employment opportunity in his own village as a believable actor in the community. He is the member of "Chure Parbat Pragatishil" group formed by SAHAS Nepal, Dailekh.

After attending the 35 day VAHW training in Pokhara, he established an agrovet in a small area in rent in his own village. He started making home visits in the group for the treatment of sick animal. Today he has

become a popular figure among the group members due to his hard work. These days, he receives many calls/ requests for animal treatment from the neighboring VDC-Chamunda, Basi, Rawatkot and Bhairikalikathum. Mantaz says "After my attempts to pass the SLC failed, I decided to go to India. But it was very difficult over there and so I decided to return back to Nepal and do something in my own village. I joined the group formed by SAHAS Nepal and one day I got a chance to participate in a 35 day VAHW training. Earlier, I used to have no work but now I have no time at all. Now I earn more than Rs. 3500 per month. And this income has been very helpful to meet my family expense. He feels the necessity of this group for the development and improvement of the society. He is very happy and wants to thank the group members and SAHAS-Nepal for providing him this wonderful opportunity of employment in his own village.

Community Development through Group Effort

"Pragatishil group" of Narayan Municipality, ward no. 5 at Chhatikot was formed by SAHAS-Nepal on 21 Shrawan, 2067. There are 33 members in this group. The members of the group mostly include dalits and janajatis (Magar) who are deprived of the social, economical and educational opportunities.

The group members were involved in path construction supported by SAHAS Nepal, Dailekh. They worked for 12 days including 4 days of volunteer work. They contributed for the path length of 1.5 km. Today, they are very happy with the newly constructed path. The money they received was spent on seed for growing vegetables which we hope, can reduce food insecurity. One of the member of the group who is also the secretary of the group set a good example for the community by excavating a 250 m path to his home from the constructed path.

The chairperson of the group told SAHAS "Before it was very difficult for us to carry our livestock. But after the construction of the path it has become much easier for us to carry them and sometimes when they are sick, the constructed path has made it easier to take them to Dailekh bazaar. The path has also helped us to carry the agricultural products to Dailekh bazaar."



2.6 Trial Bridge Programme:

In a tripartite partnership between District Development Committee (DDC) Okhaldhunga, Sahas-Nepal and Local Trial Bridge programme association; construction of trial bridge programme has been going on since 2005. During the fiscal year 2010/2011 construction of 7 bridges has been constructed and plan has been made for the construction of another 7 bridge in the coming fiscal year. Technical assistance has been provided by SAHAS-Nepal for the construction of Trial Bridge. The Trail Bridge Programme has eased the communities to commute; besides prevent the occurrence of major accidents. Further, the community was given all the responsibility to complete the construction work. This has helped to develop commitment, willpower and capabilities within the community member. Their involvement in the bridge construction work has also greatly contributed to their income status as well as skill development. Moreover, the Trail Bridge Programme has also contributed to development of networks between and among various Governmental and Non-Governmental organization within an outside the districts.



2.7 Bio-Fuel Project:



Bio-fuel project has been implemented in Okhaldhunga District in partnership with People, Energy and Environment Development Association (PEEDA) and SAHAS-Nepal. A total of 60,000 *Jatropha* seeds has been planted and among them 4500 cutting has been distributed to 6 Community Forest by District Forest Office. Farmers participated with great enthusiasm as grant was decided to give for the *Jatropha* plantation. During this fiscal year 3 *Jatropha* Nursery has been developed and 6,178 seed has been produced. Similarly, farmers involved in *Jatropha* cultivation have been supported with 16 Goats in 4 VDC of Okhaldhunga and PPR Vaccine. Similarly, a Jatropha Press Mill has been provided to 2 groups of Mabebhanjyang-4 and Rumdi Khola Micro Hydro Project. After the support, expelling of *Jatropha* seed is given continuation. The ratio of *Jatropha* seed and Oil is found to be 4kg : 1ltr



2.8 Home Garden Project:

Home garden project has been running in 5 VDC of Okhaldhunga in a partnership with SAHAS-Nepal and LI-BIRD. 318 HHs have been directly benefitted from the project. Different activities are being conducted in order to

raise the living standard of the poor people in this region. After the project implementation, Community Members have been involved in Mushroom Cultivation, Fish farming and Livestock rearing. Seeds of traditionally cultivated crops are also preserved through the implementation of the project. SAHAS-Nepal has taken along the Home Garden Project with its other project related to the Food Security.



Home Gardens are also becoming an increasingly important source of food and income for poor

households in rural areas. Hence, this has successfully contributed to promoting Food security by ensuring Nutrition security at household level. Home gardening trainings have encouraged the community to grow vegetables in their own home. This is especially important in rural areas where people have limited income-earning opportunities and poor access to markets.

Activities related to seed and food fair have also been organised which has developed a positive attitude in community members. They are involved in local crop seed conservation along with its promotion, which has helped in conserving the biodiversity.

2.9 Institutional Network Capacity Building Programme:

SAHAS-Nepal has been completed its 16 years of working in Okhaldhunga District. Various orientation and preparatory works for the formation of Main Committees and Network Organizations has been organised in order to increased access to resources as well as generating power within the community.



Therefore, strengthening such community groups will be the key approach to sustain development interventions in the project areas. These organizations have been evolved by the facilitation and development intervention of SAHAS-Nepal. There are altogether 4 Community Based Organization in Okhaldhunga districts viz., Likhudemba community development forum Ilaka 6, kotagadhi Shikhar Samaj (KOSHIS Nepal) Ilaka 1, Rural

Women Awareness Group Ilaka 3,4,5 and Sunkoshi kakani group development forum, Ilaka 9. These organization have been working in various sectors which includes Poverty Alleviation Fund programme, Food security programme and also works in resource sharing with SAHAS-Nepal. Moreover, discussion programme has been organized in facilitation from SAHAS-Nepal on the situation of the organization. This has helped the group members to understand the issues and sharing among groups. Further, interaction programme has been exercised in every 4 months between the CBO's which has added in providing solution to the existing problems within the organization.

2.10 Civic Education Programme:

With the aim of mainstreaming the socially excluded group in the state through their active and meaningful participation in the process of constitution making, SAHAS- Nepal has been conducting Civic Education Project for the last two years in Okhaldhunga, Udayapur, Dhading, Gorkha and Tanahun districts, which is on its second phase of the project cycle. SAHAS- Nepal has been implementing the projects in 5 VDCs of each district. Besides, project has also been implemented in 10 other district across the country in coordination with SAHAS Nepal, Sansthaगत Bikas Sanjal and Stree Shakti. Various activities conducted in this fiscal year of Civic Education Project of SAHAS- Nepal are mentioned below:

I. RBA Capacity Building Training:

Strengthen the capacities of the communities on Rights Based Approach (RBA), SAHAS-Nepal organised two day training in Udaypur, Dhading, Gorkha and Tanahun districts. The trainings were facilitated by INSEC district representative, women and Dalits' activists and SAHAS' staff members. DDC and DCWG had supported to share the resources in order to run the training jointly with us.



Contents of the training:

- RBA concept and human rights
- Development approaches
- ILO Convention no. 169
- Provision of rights of women, Dalits and Adivasi, Janjatis in the interim constitution of Nepal 2007.

The communities have begun in taking part various programmes organising at local levels, carrying discussion at local level on their rights provisioned in the interim constitution of Nepal 2007 to other members, done lobby to allocate the VDC budget for the poor communities' action plans.

II. Discussion on CA Committees' Draft Reports:

Though Constitutional Committee of the CA does not have been prepared its preliminary draft of the new constitution, CA Thematic committees have been prepared its draft reports. SAHAS-Nepal organised discussion programmes on the CA Thematic Committees' draft reports at community level. It has assisted to the communities auditing what agendas are included in the reports and whether their agendas are included or not. They are informed and convinced that most of their agendas are included in the CA reports. At the end of the programme, they further suggested their agendas to be included in the new constitution. Suggested agendas:



- Federal state should not be based on Ethnicity.
- The word Dalit should be omitted from the constitution.
- The head of the nation and head of the government should be directly elected by the Peoples.
- The elections of the federal and state executive should be done at a time.
- Provision of voting right to people from the age of 16.
- Interpretation of the constitution by the Supreme Court and the court should be away from party politics.
- Fundamental rights should be made easily receivable in practice to the peoples.

III. School and College Teachings:

Since youths are the future of the nation, it is inevitable to include them in the constitution making process in Nepal and their agenda must be honoured in order to mainstream them. Hence school and college teachings were given to the students on the constitution making process in Nepal, particularly they were taught about the gist of the draft reports of the CA Thematic Committees. The teachings have supported them in their studies as well.

IV. District Civic Resource Centre (DCRC):

The DCRCs related to the constitution making and peace process in Nepal have been operated to strengthen the participation of community people in the constitution making process. The community people, political leaders, lawyers, journalists, students and intellectuals have benefited through the resource

materials available in the 15 resource centres in the projected districts. Altogether, there are 1,709 different books and other reading materials in the centres. These centres also subscribe the Local and National newspapers. Reading of these resource materials and newspapers has generated awareness among people on various issues like constitution making process, good governance, human rights, social inclusion, federalism and current affairs of the nation.

V. DCWG Meeting:

DCWG members are conducting their regular meeting and carrying out lobby and advocacy works at district level actively in collaboration and coordination with other likeminded organizations and networks. During the period, they organised mass rallies, press release, organised district level discussion and interaction workshops on CA Thematic Committees' draft reports and contentious issues of the CA i.e. form of government, restructuring the state, judiciary system and electoral system. Such activities have enhanced the capacities of the participants on the discussed issues and it also exerted pressure to the CA and political leaders.

VI. District level Workshop on Federalism:

Nepal has been declared as a Federal democratic republican country by the Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007 (First amendment). However, federalism is a contentious issue among the people, as most of them are still in confusion about its contents in real sense. In order to make them clear on federalism and restructuring the state; DCWG organised district level Workshops in Okhalhdunga, Bara, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Kaski and Baglung with the participation of civil societies, governmental personnel and political leaders of their respective districts. Information about different countries on how they operate their federal form of government was shared and discussed in the workshops. A thorough discussion on the merits and demerits of federalism was also carried out in these forums. Similarly, interaction programmes were conducted on the issues of state restructuring and how to maintain equality and justice among all the citizens of the country during this process. Such programmes helped the participants to get more understanding on federalism and the process of state restructuring.

VII. Radio Programmes :

Radio programmes is continuously been broadcasted on local FM stations to inform the target communities about the process of constitution writing by the CA, create pressure for timely preparation of the constitution, voice public opinion and disseminate necessary information on state restructuring and federalism. In the radio programmes, interviews with political leaders, rights activists, civil society leaders and representatives of organizations, question answer sessions and discussions with lawmakers on constitution writing were aired. It has been informing the community about the happenings in the CA and also airing the voices/ issues of the communities to be incorporated in the new constitution. It is seen that the FM/radio programmes have helped for lobbying and advocacy among communities, civil societies and political leaders.



VII. Rallies and Protests:



Even after extension of the term of CA on May 28th, 2010 for one more year, again lack of seriousness and more emphasis was given to the government by the political parties, peace and constitution writing process in Nepal is progressing in a slow and steady way. After more than 100 days of resignation of caretaker Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal, the elections for new Prime Minister have been held for 16th times. Still it could not have selected the

Prime Minister. Therefore, the civil societies of Nepal organised a walkathon for the protection of peace, constitution and democracy. Furthermore, it was organised to create pressure to the political parties for the logical end of peace and constitution making process in Nepal through common consensus and collaboration. There was active participation of civil society members including SAHAS-Nepal and Sanjal, professionals, journalists and entrepreneurs in the walkathon. The walkathon was begun from Basantapur, Hanuman Dhoka and ended in front of the CA Hall, New Baneshwor organising a short speech programme. In such rallies and protests are ongoing in district level as well and DCWGs are participating the programmes in district level actively.

VII. TV Talk Show Programme:

Amid widespread confusion as to what will happen next in the country, as the extended one-year tenure of the CA neared its end, with no signs of the new constitution, a 45-minute TV talk programme facilitated by Member of Parliament Sapana Malla Pradhan, civil society leader and political analyst Shyam Shrestha and Professor of Political Science Krishna Khanal was held at ABC Television, Sundhara on 14th May 2011. The facilitators commented that many tasks of constitution writing had been over, political party leaders had paid more attention to gain power than constitution writing; and the civil society despite playing important roles in various time periods had been overshadowed by political parties. They informed the audience that the CA committees had accomplished their tasks by preparing reports but party leaders had not paid due attention to their duties and that constitution writing



had been delayed as leaders of large parties had the least presence in the CA. Why couldn't the role of the civil society be effective in making party leaders responsible for constitution writing? Why are the rights of women still ignored? What happens now that the CA has failed to draft the constitution even in the extended one-year period? These questions had been raised. The responses were, the Nepali society has still male-dominated mentality and that the civil society should now play its role

strongly since its earlier pressure on political party leaders had not been successful. The programme was jointly organized by SAHAS-Nepal, Sanjal and S2 with 21 civil society members of the 11 project working districts.

VIII. Project Mid-Term Internal Evaluation :

CEP mid-term internal evaluation was carried through a workshop in Godavari, Lalitpur on May 12-13, 2011. Twentyone participants from 11 districts participated the workshop, which included representatives from the communities, civil society along with members and staff of the partner organizations. Outcome evaluation, SWOT analysis and effectiveness and efficiency of project were measured during the workshop in a participatory way. The evaluation proves that this project had direct relevance to the burning issues at the right time with appropriate target groups (Dalits, Janajatis, women and minority groups) to contribute to safeguard their rights and ownership, voices and opinions of local people that were required to be incorporated in new constitution. Almost, all informants reported that project intervention was effective in reaching out to the marginalised groups in the societies and also it was successful to empower the target communities by building local leadership at a considerable level.



2.11 Poverty Alleviation Fund Programme:

SAHAS-Nepal has been working in partnership with PAF programme in 4 VDCs (Maneybhanjyang, Madhavpur, Toksel and Thakel). Through the PAF programme, SAHAS-Nepal reaches out to the extremely poor community and after assessing their common problems through a participatory process, the organization act as a facilitator by providing them economical and technical support for raising their living standard. Support is provided in the form of social mobilization, awareness creation, capacity building and community empowerment. Altogether, 22 community organizations have been formed. These community organizations have been regularly holding meetings, saving money and utilizing the money for various income generation activities. Revolving fund has been supported to make group members self-dependent and has helped them to raise enough money to start a business. Members have started to save up to NRs 83,505. This has promoted the livelihood of the poor communities.

Advisor of SAHAS Nepal, Claudia also participated in the meeting organized by PAF and met with the officials and members. Discussion regarding the project implementation and activity was observed during the visit. Further, she also initiated the members to work effectively. Evaluation of the financial document of 13 community organization was also done by Mr. Ishwori Lal Bishwakarma and Achyut Man Singh Pradhan.

Monitoring visit by the Stakeholders

In order to monitor the livestock which were provided for the livestock farming, monitoring was done and report was made. The visit was made by chairman of Congress Party Mr. Sitaram Shrestha, Member of communist party Mr. Mabar Sunuwar, Mansari Rai of Maoist Party, Chairperson of reporters Club Mr Jivan Sharma, Assistant Officer from the VDC office of Madhavpur, Mr. Wanka Bahadur Rai, Mr Ram Bahadur from Mane Bhanjyang, Ishwori Adhikari of Toksel. Similarly, Ranger Mr. Megh Bahadur Timilsina, Programme Organizer, Mr. Man Bahadur Bishwakarma and Project Co-ordinator, Mr. Tanka Gautam also made a visit and discussed with the farmers who were involved in livestock farming.

Similarly, Revolving Fund was made available to make group members self-dependent and to help them to raise enough money to start a business. This has promoted the Livelihood of the poor communities.



DDC Level Review Meeting organized by PAF in VDC meeting hall Okhaldhunga

Review meeting was organised in co-ordination with Community organization and PAF in the VDC meeting hall, Okhaldhunga. The meeting explained that the training on livestock management and Book-keeping has acknowledged the people and helped to build knowledge regarding livestock management and Book-Keeping. Similarly, implementation of insurance policy was also suggested during the meeting. This will help the poor farmers, if the livestock provided by the PAF died due to certain reason. Sagar Mani Parajuli was the chief guest and the chairperson was Krishna Prasad Pudasaini in this meeting.



Achievements:

- In co ordination with PAF and 12 community organizations the fund is provided to 127 members who were extremely poor. They were provided with goat for animal husbandry. Therefore, this support has helped to increase the income level. For example, Tej Bahadur Adhikari has increase the income level up to Rs 1000 in one month through Goat Rearing.
- After the book keeping training, members learned about the transparent book keeping system.
- The members of the community organization have same up to Rs 83,505 and mobilized as loan at subsidized rate according to priority.
- After the livestock management training, the members learned the theoretical as well as practical knowledge on proper management of livestock, parasite control and shed management.
- In every activity female participation was increased up to 80% which has made easy to talk on the gender equality. This can prove to be a stepping stone in addressing the Gender Biasness Issues that are being faced by women in the district.
- After the study of the activities of the community organization by the concerned personnel, the probability of resource sharing has increased which is also one of the major achievements.

3. Financial Report:

3.1 Chartered Accountant's Report:



Pradeep & Co
Chartered Accountants

Ashoj 5, 2068

Sanepa, Lalitpur
Post Box 12143
Nepal

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the attached balance sheet of the **Group of Helping Hands Nepal (SAHAS), Lalitpur Nepal** as of Ashadh 32, 2068 (July 16, 2011), the Income and Expenditure Statement for the period ended on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Audit Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the financial statements together with the schedules attached and read with accounting policies and notes give a true and fair view of the financial position of the **Group of Helping Hands Nepal** as at Ashadh 32, 2068 (July 16, 2011) and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Pradeep K. Shrestha

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



Telephone: 5551126. Fax 977-1-5532878 E-mail: pradeeps@htp.com.np

3.2 Balance Sheet

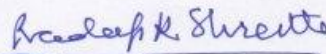
Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal
Lalitpur
Consolidated Balance Sheet
As at Ashadh 32, 2068 (July 16, 2011)

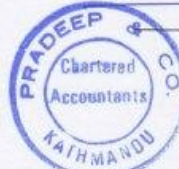
Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Schedule	Current Year Amount in Rs.
980,656	Fixed Assets	1	1,992,515
	Current Assets		
85,094	Inventory	2	82,549
1,439,152	Debtors and Prepayments	3	916,760
1,311,955	Programme Fund Receivable	10	2,995,347
204,048	Cash in Hand	4	500,916
12,296,883	Cash at Bank	5	10,238,079
15,337,132			14,733,651
	Current Liabilities		
462,258	Gratuity	6	250,646
1,543,824	Creditors	7	2,271,518
2,006,082			2,522,164
14,311,706	Net Assets		14,204,002
	Represented By:		
958,156	Fixed Assets Capital Fund	8	1,968,774
5,389,943	Reserve and Surplus SAHAS Nepal	9	5,505,810
7,963,607	Programme Fund Payable	10	6,729,418
14,311,706			14,204,002

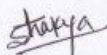
As per our attached report of even date


Brahma Dhoj Gurung
(Chairperson)


Sati Shrestha
(Vice Chairperson)


Pradeep K. Shrestha
For Pradeep & Co.
Chartered Accountants



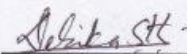

Sunil Shakya
(Treasurer)


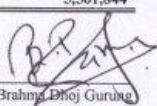

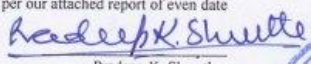
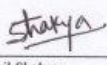
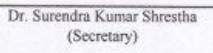

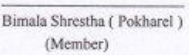
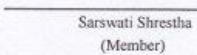
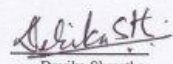
Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha
(Secretary)

Bimala Devi Gayak
(Vice Secretary)


Bimala Shrestha (Pokharel)
(Member)

Sarswati Shrestha
(Member)


Devika Shrestha
(Member)


<div>  <p>Group of Helping Hands Nepal Lalitpur Balance Sheet As at Ashadh 32, 2068 (July 16, 2011)</p> </div>			
Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Schedule 1	Current Year Amount in Rs.
194,401	Fixed Assets		153,630
	Current Assets		
35,395	Receivable (Fund Board)		35,395
-	Bio Fuel old		-
319,368	FSP 20040027		25,354
433,134	TBSSP		488,755
6,953	NSOS		17,542
75,795	HMRP old		75,795
-	HMRP (IV)		129,075
-	CEP		665,603
-	CEFALS Project		1,071,812
1,396	Home Garden old		-
141,357	Home Garden New		-
372,886	Fund Board		39,779
42,412	PAF (Old)		145,837
79,069	FSP (Project No. 20070025)		398,545
77,230	Inventory		77,230
56,312	Cash in Hand		216,627
8,059,677	Cash at Bank (Standard Chartered Bank)		7,290,696
5,054	R.B.Bank		14,056
9,706,037			10,692,102
	Current Liabilities		
18,593	DSCSEPCMP (Project No.20086061)		-
-	HMRP (IV)		-
54,794	HMRP (III)		-
-	Home Garden Project (III)		528,423
-	LIFT Project (Project No. 20100033 E)		2,860,251
-	LIFT Project (USC Canada Asia)		134,021
-	PAF (New)		29,048
1,491,278	ELLE Project		926,744
5,670	Bio fuel Project		148,696
1,568,733	CEFALS		-
728,725	IFCO, Dailekh		256,303
51,000	Auditor fee payable		50,000
10,764	Income Tax		25,901
409,038	Gratuity		250,646
4,338,595			5,210,033
5,561,844	Net Assets		5,635,699
	Represented By:		
363,469	Reserve		363,469
171,901	Capital Account		129,889
-	Scholarship Fund		-
5,026,474	Fund Balance		5,142,341
5,561,844			5,635,699
		2	
		As per our attached report of even date	
Brahma Dhoj Gurung (Chairperson)	Sati Shrestha (Vice Chairperson)		
		Pradeep K. Shrestha For Pradeep & Co. Chartered Accountants	
			
Sunil Shakya (Treasurer)	Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha (Secretary)	Bimala Devi Gayak (Vice Secretary)	
			
Bimala Shrestha (Pokharel) (Member)	Sarswati Shrestha (Member)	Devika Shrestha (Member)	

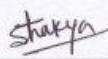
3.3 Income and Expenditure Statement:

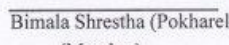
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal Lalitpur Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement As at Ashadh 32, 2068 (July 16, 2011)</p> </div>		
Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Current Year Amount in Rs.
	INCOME	
8,700	Subscription fee	7,200.00
558,982	Staff/Member Contribution	675,436.00
45,505	Training/Service	-
27,206	Interest on Bank Deposit	792.79
409,441	Programme Overhead	-
10,800	Miscellaneous Income	238,901.00
136,681	Grant (HMRP - III)	193,620.00
-	Grant (HMRP - IV)	189,507.00
713,031	Grant (RWSSFDB)	38,732.00
80,856	Grant (NSOS)	123,391.00
261,466	Grant (TBSU)	298,129.00
525,374	Grant (PAF - II)	406,626.00
-	Grant (PAF - III)	505,139.00
126,342	Grant (Home Garden - II)	371,062.00
-	Grant (Home Garden - III)	87,757.00
-	Grant (LIFT - USC Canada Asia)	296,626.00
-	Grant (LIFT - EED)	6,925,913.00
321,180	Grant (Bio Fuel Project)	1,434,132.00
669,302	Grant (Bio Fuel Project)	-
5,430,240	Grant (CEFALS)	31,831,333.00
6,880,962	Grant (CEP)	5,608,513.69
3,719,673	Grant (ELLEP)	-
4,522,731	Grant (ELLEP-I)	5,414,327.00
-	Grant (ELLEP-II)	6,085,097.00
13,236,853	Grant (FSP)	5,072,541.00
668,728	Grant (IFCO-I)	2,591,218.26
-	Grant (IFCO-II)	549,118.00
-	Grant (DPT)	147,930.00
15,000	Grant (RTF)	-
38,369,052	Total Income	69,093,041.74
	EXPENDITURE	
	Organization	
	Recurring:	
60,000	Audit Fee	50,000.00
42,807	Supplies and Materials	75,199.00
640	Service Fee	318,468.00
12,421	Travel & overnight Allowance	71,765.00
11,764	Consultancy	-
-	Promotion expenses	173,490.00
74,312	Assembly/Workshop	-
47,500	Salaries and Benefits	-
3,400	Major Capital	-
-	Overhead expenses	91,701.00
7,500	Depreciation	7,914.00
51,877	CEP Caritas write off	-
187,109	Tour a/c write off	-
12,913	Scholarship	26,565.00
512,243	Total Recurring Organization	815,102.00


Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal
Lalitpur
Income and Expenditure Statement
As at Ashadh 32, 2068 (July 16, 2011)

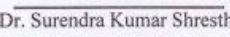
Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Current Year Amount in Rs.
	<u>HMRP - III</u>	
114,990.	Program expenses	173,061
21,691	Overhead	20,559
<u>136,681</u>	Total Recurring HMRP - III	<u>193,620</u>
	<u>HMRP - IV</u>	
-	Program expenses	177,857
-	Overhead	11,650
<u>-</u>	Total Recurring HMRP - IV	<u>189,507</u>
	<u>RWSSFDB</u>	
713,031	Program expenses	33,905
-	Overhead	4,827
<u>713,031</u>	Total Recurring RWSSFDB	<u>38,732</u>
	<u>NSOS</u>	
80,856	Program expenses	123,391
<u>80,856</u>	Total Recurring NSOS	<u>123,391</u>
	<u>TBSU</u>	
261,466	Program expenses	298,129
<u>261,466</u>	Total Recurring TBSU	<u>298,129</u>
	<u>PAF (II)</u>	
502,864	Program expenses	356,692
22,510	Overhead	49,934
<u>525,374</u>	Total Recurring PAF - II	<u>406,626</u>
	<u>PAF (NEW)</u>	
-	Program Expenses	447,026
-	Overhead	58,113
<u>-</u>	Total Recurring PAF - NEW	<u>505,139</u>

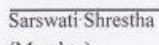

 Brahma Dhoj Gurung
 (Chairperson)


 Sunil Shakya
 (Treasurer)

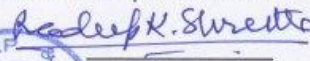

 Bimala Shrestha (Pokharel)
 (Member)


 Sati Shrestha
 (Vice Chairperson)

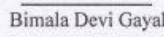

 Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha
 (Secretary)


 Sarwati Shrestha
 (Member)

As per our attached report of even date


 Pradeep K. Shrestha
 For Pradeep & Co.
 Chartered Accountants




 Bimala Devi Gayak
 (Vice Secretary)



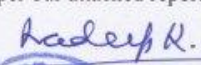
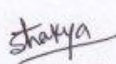
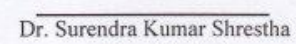
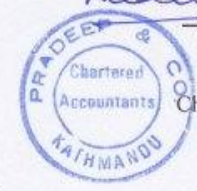
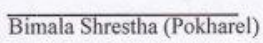
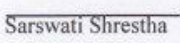
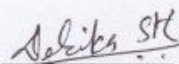

 Devika Shrestha
 (Member)

Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal

Lalitpur

Income and Expenditure Statement

As at Ashadh 32, 2068 (July 16, 2011)

Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Current Year Amount in Rs.
	Home Garden - II	
126,342	Program expenses	371,062
<u>126,342</u>	Total Recurring Home Garden - II	<u>371,062</u>
	Home Garden - III	
-	Program expenses	87,757
<u>-</u>	Total Recurring Home Garden - III	<u>87,757</u>
	LIFT (USC Canada Asia)	
-	Program expenses	296,626
<u>-</u>	Total Recurring LIFT (USC Canada Asia)	<u>296,626</u>
	LIFT (EED)	
-	Program expenses	5,005,238
-	Administration and coordination expenses	1,920,675
<u>-</u>	Total Recurring LIFT (EED)	<u>6,925,913</u>
	Bio Fuel Project	
321,180	Program expenses	1,434,132
<u>321,180</u>	Total Recurring Bio Fuel Project	<u>1,434,132</u>
	Bio Fuel Project	
669,302	Program expenses	-
<u>669,302</u>	Total Recurring Bio Fuel Project	<u>-</u>
	CEFALS	
3,254,036	Program expenses	27,521,467
2,176,204	Administration and coordination expenses	4,309,866
<u>5,430,240</u>	Total Recurring CEFALS	<u>31,831,333</u>
	CEP	
5,885,840	Program Expenses	4,855,595
995,122	Administration and coordination expenses	752,919
<u>6,880,962</u>	Total Recurring CEP	<u>5,608,514</u>
		As per our attached report of even date
Brahma Dhoj Gurung (Chairperson)	Sati Shrestha (Vice Chairperson)	 Pradeep K. Shrestha For Pradeep & Co. Chartered Accountants
		
Sunil Shakya (Treasurer)	Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha (Secretary)	Bimala Devi Gayak (Vice Secretary)
		
Bimala Shrestha (Pokharel) (Member)	Sarswati Shrestha (Member)	Devika Shrestha (Member)


Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal

Lalitpur

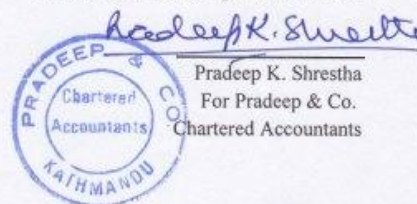
Income and Expenditure Statement As at Ashadh 32, 2068 (July 16, 2011)

Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Current Year Amount in Rs.
	<u>ELLEP</u>	
3,362,115	Program expenses	-
357,558	Administration and coordination expenses	-
3,719,673	Total Recurring ELLEP - I	-
	<u>ELLEP - I</u>	
3,510,783	Program expenses	4,447,284
1,011,948	Administration and coordination expenses	967,043
4,522,731	Total Recurring ELLEP - I	5,414,327
	<u>ELLEP - II</u>	
-	Program expenses	4,633,328
-	Administration and coordination expenses	1,451,769
-	Total Recurring ELLEP - II	6,085,097
	<u>FSP</u>	
10,861,681	Program expenses	3,961,280
2,375,172	Administration and coordination expenses	1,111,261
13,236,853	Total Recurring FSP	5,072,541
	<u>IFCO - I</u>	
440,171	Program expenses	2,414,621
228,557	Administration and coordination expenses	176,597
668,728	Total Recurring IFCO - I	2,591,218
	<u>IFCO - II</u>	
-	Program expenses	408,937
-	Administration and coordination expenses	140,181
-	Total Recurring IFCO - II	549,118
	<u>Disaster Preparedness Training (DPT)</u>	
-	Training	139,290
-	Total Recurring DPT	139,290
	<u>Right to Food (RTF)</u>	
14,801	Program Expenses	-
14,801	Total Recurring RTF	-
37,820,463	Total Expenditure	68,977,174
548,590	Surplus/(Deficit)	115,868


As per our attached report of even date


Brahma Dhoj Gurung
(Chairperson)


Sati Shrestha
(Vice Chairperson)



Pradeep K. Shrestha
For Pradeep & Co.
Chartered Accountants


Sunil Shakya
(Treasurer)

Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha
(Secretary)

Bimala Devi Gayak
(Vice Secretary)

Bimala Shrestha (Pokharel)
(Member)

Sarswati Shrestha
(Member)


Devika Shrestha
(Member)

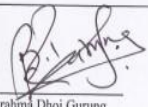
3.4 Partnership Programme Fund:


Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal
Lalitpur
Partnership Programme Fund
As at Ashadh 32, 2068 (July 16, 2011)


Schedule 10

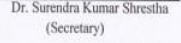
S.N.	Programme	Funded By	Fund Balance as as at 16 July, 2010	Received in FY 2010/11	Expenditure in FY 2010/11	Transferred to Income	Surplus/(Deficit) in FY 2010/11	Fund Balance as as at 16 July, 2011
1	Trail Bridge Sub-Sector Project	Helvetas	(300,092)	275,585	298,129	-	(22,544)	(322,636)
2	FSP (Project No. 20040277)	EED	(319,368)	294,014	-	-	294,014	(25,354)
3	CEP	EED	1,077,177	3,193,683	5,608,514	-	(2,414,831)	(1,337,653)
4	FSP (Project No. 20070025)	EED	585,874	3,761,941	5,072,541	-	(1,310,600)	(724,727)
5	Bio- Fuel New	PEEDA	(77,080)	2,034,524	1,434,132	-	600,392	523,312
6	HMRP - II	HMRP	(75,795)	-	-	-	-	(75,795)
7	HMRP - III	HMRP	61,569	-	193,620	-	(193,620)	(132,051)
8	HMRP - IV	HMRP	-	390,000	189,507	-	200,493	200,493
9	RWSSFDB	RWSSFDB	(320,546)	426,168	38,732	-	387,436	66,890
10	ELLEP - I	FELM	754,613	4,765,835	5,414,327	-	(648,492)	106,121
11	ELLEP - II	FELM	-	7,063,595	6,085,097	-	978,498	978,498
12	Nepal School of Shanti	SBS	(6,953)	180,000	123,391	-	56,609	49,656
13	LIFT - USC Canada Asia	USC Canada Asia	-	433,790	296,626	-	137,164	137,164
14	LIFT - EED	EED	-	9,868,013	6,925,913	-	2,942,100	2,942,100
16	CEFALS	EED	3,126,867	28,409,984	31,831,333	-	(3,421,349)	(294,482)
17	PAF - I	PAF	(85,779)	85,779	-	-	85,779	-
18	PAF - II	PAF	-	332,159	406,626	-	(74,467)	(74,467)
19	PAF - III	PAF	-	496,957	505,139	-	(8,182)	(8,182)
20	IFCO - I	SBS/TN	2,266,898	1,000,000	2,591,218	-	(1,591,218)	675,679
21	IFCO - II	SBS/TN	-	994,208	549,118	-	445,090	445,090
22	Home Garden Project (II)	LIBIRD	(35,732)	733,966	371,062	-	362,904	327,172
23	Home Garden Project (III)	LIBIRD	-	365,000	87,757	-	277,243	277,243
			6,651,652	65,105,200	68,022,782	-	(2,917,581)	3,734,071

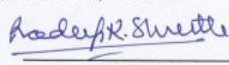
As per our attached report of even date

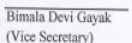

 Brahma Dhoj Gurung
(Chairperson)

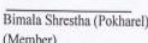

 Sati Shrestha
(Vice Chairperson)

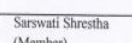

 Sunil Shakya
(Treasurer)

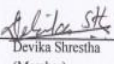

 Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha
(Secretary)



 Pradeep K. Shrestha
For Pradeep & Co.
Chartered Accountants


 Bimala Devi Gayak
(Vice Secretary)


 Bimala Shrestha (Pokharel)
(Member)


 Sarwati Shrestha
(Member)


 Devika Shrestha
(Member)

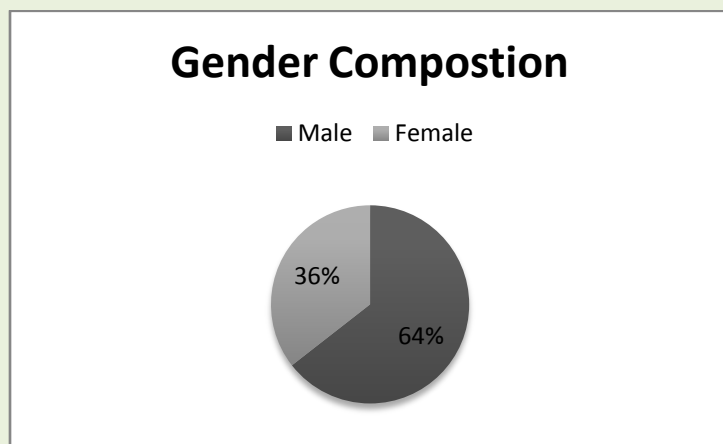


ANNEX I: Human Resources

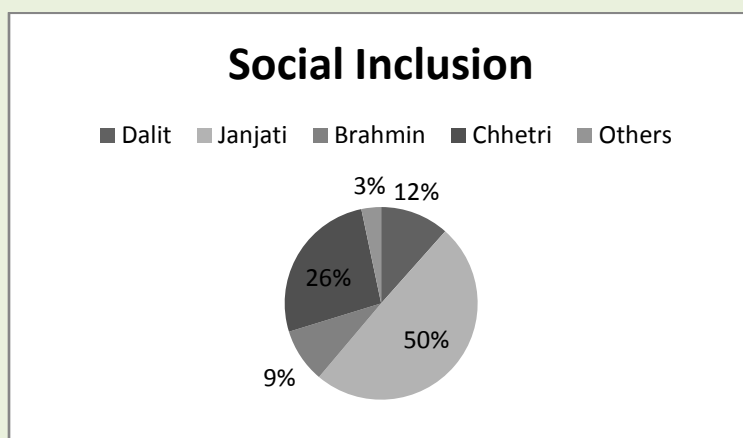
Workforce Diversity:

Year	2011		
Caste and Ethnicity	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Dalit	10	4	14
Janjati	32	28	60
Brahmin	11	-	11
Chhetri	22	10	32
Others	3	1	4
Total	78	43	121

Gender Composition within the organization



Social Inclusion within the Organization



SAHAS Nepal personnel:**A. Executive Board Members:**

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

B. Central Office, Kathmandu Staff Members

1. Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha	Executive Director
2. Somaya Gurung	Administration and Finance Officer
3. Mabin Ghale	Project Co-ordinator
4. Beenita Gurung	Documentation Officer
5. Bindira Maharjan	Office Secretary
6. Sunita Shrestha	Office Helper
7. Dhan Raj Rai	Office Guard

C. Udayapur District Staff Members

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

D. Okhaldhunga District Staff Members

1. Tanka Gautam	Project Co-ordinator
2. Yogendra Karki	Project Officer
3. Man Bahadur Bishwokarma	Project Officer
4. Amrita Shakya	Buisness Manager
5. Mahesh Aryal	Administration and Finance Assistant

6. Tej Kumar Rai	Senior Team Leader
7. Megh Jit Rai	Senior Technical Overseer
8. Desindra Rai	Team Leader
9. Pemchhoki Sherpa	J.T.A Agr
10. Bhim Darji	J.T.A Vet
11. Purna Khadka	Overseer
12. Lekh Raj Adhikari	Supervisor
13. Man Bahadur Rai	Community Facilitator
14. Champak Sunuwar	Community Facilitator
15. Chuda Mani Pahadi	Partner Capacity Building Facilitator
16. Nirmal Pariyar	C.D.W
17. Nava Raj Dhamala	C.D.W
18. Samrati Rai	C.D.W
19. Ram Kumari Magar	C.D.W
20. Ramila Magar	C.D.W
21. Binda Pariyar	C.D.W
22. Babita Rai	A.N.M
23. Deep Bahadur Gurung	Office Helper

E. Dhading District

1. Hari Kumar Chepang	C.D.W
2. Dhurba Koirala	C.D.W
3. Manju Kumari Bisunke	C.D.W
4. Pipala Bishwokarma	C.D.W

F. Tanahun District

1. Kashi Nath Chiluwal	Project Co-ordinator
2. Ramesh Lama Moktan	Administrative and Finance Assistant
3. Uma Rana Magar	Administration and Finance Assistant
4. Mohan Bahadur karki	Senior Agriculture Technician
5. Pampha Gurung	Senior Community Development Worker
6. Debindra Karki	Team Leader
7. Ganesh Thapa	Infrastructure technician
8. Nagina Shrestha	Infrastructure Technician
9. Menuka Shrestha	J.T.A Agr
10. Sushila Bishwokarma	Community Development Worker
11. Bhawana gurung	Community Development Worker
12. Rita Gurung	Community Development Worker
13. Binita Gurung	Office Helper

G. Gorkha District

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

H. Mugu District

1. Jayeshwor Mahato	Project Officer
2. Suden Rajbhandari	Administrative and Finance Assistant
3. Santosh Malla	Team Leader
4. Ranga Bahadur Malla	J.T.A Vet
5. Gyamjo Lama	Agriculture Technician
6. Pancha Bahadur Rawat	Infrastructure Technician
7. Debya Raj Dahal	Infrastructure Technician
8. Raghu Nath Yogi	C.D.W
9. Balsundari Shahi	C.D.W
10. Heu Kala Budha	C.D.W
11. Pema Nurbu Lama	C.D.W
12. Angdak Lama	C.D.W
13. Nir Maya Malla	A.N.M
14. Sun Kumar Kathaot	Office Helper

I. Kalikot District

1. Dr. Sulav Shrestha	Project Officer
2. Anil Chaudhari	Administrative and Finance Assistant
3. Naba Raj Sanjyal	Team Leader
4. Surja Kumari Shahi	Team Leader
5. Bagmati Shahi	Agriculture Technician
6. Man Bahadur Sejuwal	J.T.A Vet
7. Deumal Tiruwa	C.D.W
8. Arjun Bahadur Shahi	C.D.W
9. Gopi Lal Darji	C.D.W

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 10. Aishwarya Shahi | C.D.W |
| 11. Khaja Raj Shahi | C.D.W |
| 12. Lakshindra Bahadur Shahi | Infrastructure Technician |
| 13. Narendra Shahi | Office Helper |

J. Dailek District

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Ramesh Baidhya | Project Officer |
| 2. Nirmala Sharma (Ghana) | Team Leader |
| 3. Prabin Khadka | Administrative and Finance Assistant |
| 4. Rukmani K.C | J.T.A Vet |
| 5. Man Bdr Thapa Magar | C.D.W |
| 6. Manoj Thapa | C.D.W |
| 7. Tilkala Shahi | C.D.W |
| 8. Raj Kumar Hamal | C.D.W |
| 9. Purna Pariyar | C.D.W |
| 10. Sita Dangaura | Office Helper |

K. Bajura District

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Komal Dahal | Project Officer |
| 2. Prem Punthoki | Administrative and Finance Assistant |
| 3. Ganga Ram Karki | Technician |
| 4. Ram Bahadur Khatri | Team Leader |
| 5. Purna Bahadur Bishwokarma | J.T.A Vet |
| 6. Nirpa Nath Yogi | Agriculture Technician |
| 7. Surendra Shahi | C.D.W |
| 8. Narendra Bahadur Karki | C.D.W |
| 9. Bir Jan Kadara | C.D.W |
| 10. Prakash Khatri | C.D.W |
| 11. Dhan Bdr B.K | C.D.W |
| 12. Sanka Lal Jasisee | Office Helper |

L. Lalitpur District

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Jit Bal Rai | Team Leader |
| 2. Rina Chaudhary | Administrative and Finance Assistant |
| 3. Mohal Hamal | J.T.A |
| 4. Parbati Khadka | J.T.A |
| 5. Mani Devi Sunuwar | A.N.M |

ANNEX II: ACRONYMS:

CA	: Constitution Assembly
CBO	: Community Based Organization
CDO	: Chief District Officer
CEFAL	: Community Empowerment for Food Security and Livelihood Project
CEP	: Civic Education Programme
CIMMYT	: International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
DADO	: District Agriculture Development Office
DCWG	: District Civil Watch Group
DDC	: District Development Committee
EED	: Church Development Service
ELLEP	: Enhancing Livelihood through Local Effort Project
FELM	: Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission
HMRP	: Hill Maize Research Programme
IFCO	: Improving Food Security through Community Organization
LDO	: Local Development Officer
LI-Bird	: Local Initiative for Biodiversity Conservation
LIFT	: Local Initiative for Food Security Transformation

MCC : Mennonite Central Committee

NGO : Non Government Organization

PAF : Poverty Alleviation Fund

PEEDA : People, Energy, Environment Development Association

RBA : Right Based Approach

SALT : Sloppy Agriculture Land Technology

TBSP : Trail Bridge Suspension Programme

UMN : United Mission to Nepal

VDC : Village Development Committee

"Able and Effective SAHAS Nepal,

Advancement of the poor and marginalized"



Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal

P.O. Box: 8975, EPC 1590

Lalitpur, Nepal

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Website : www.sahasnepal.org.np