

ANNUAL REPORT 2015



Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal

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Foreword

It is my immense pleasure to share the annual report of 2015 with our achievements and impacts to the small farmers' families in our focus communities. SAHAS Nepal has scaled up 4 new districts in the inner terai and southern plains of Nepal. We have continued to build up a competent team of diverse working professionals through professional group meeting, coaching, trainings, workshops, and exposure visit inside and outside the country.



In 2015, Nepal was hit by a strong earthquake on April, which caused severe damage to human lives and properties (death-9,000, injured-22,000 & displaced families-1,00,000). Responding to the earthquake, the organization rapidly engaged itself in the immediate relief operation to the affected ones in 9 of the earthquake hit districts. With great efforts of DDRC, VDC secretaries, local youths, CBOs, local partners, and project staff along with the support from our generous funding partners, we were able to support a total of 11,263 households from 57 VDCs of those 9 districts. Besides, we have been actively engaged in implementation of earthquake recovery projects on livelihood, education, etc. in some of our project districts.

We also devised a 5-year strategic plan (2016-2020) after a series of workshops with the involvement of board members and project staff while incorporating the inputs from district line agencies, funding partners, and CBOs networks. The strategic plan identifies "Prosperous and just society for future generations" as a vision for the next five years, where the organization will put more focus on youths by mainstreaming them into the community development initiatives.

We are very proud to mark 20 years of engagement in the rural areas of Nepal working together for marginalized and socially excluded section of the society, bringing them together for collective action and transformation of their families, communities and wider society for sustainable development. 20th anniversary programme was celebrated at Central office with the participation of board members and Lalitpur based staff. Likewise, district based project offices also celebrated 20 years of journey with project staff, government agencies and other stakeholders.

I highly admire all SAHAS Nepal staff members for their commendable effort and dedication towards the success of the project. I also thank board members for their support and guidance.

Last but not least, my sincere gratitude goes to all those project beneficiaries, funding partners, government authorities, district line agencies and other development partners, which have directly or indirectly cooperated to bring the positive changes in the lives of poor, Dalit, women and marginalized communities of the project areas.

Thank you !

Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha
Founder and Executive Director

Background

Introduction to SAHAS Nepal

Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS)-Nepal is a non-profit, non-governmental, social development organization founded in 1996, building on the successes and lessons from previous work. Since inception, the organization has been working in remote areas focusing on the poor and socially excluded groups of the country using Rights Based Approach (RBA) and inclusive community-based approaches. Of late, it has directed its development efforts towards strengthening the capacities of the communities and local development partner organizations to build a culture of peace and creating an enabling environment for sustaining the development activities by the communities themselves.

SAHAS Nepal continues to use “grassroots approach” in community development through group formation, focusing on the poor, Dalits, and other marginal groups. SAHAS Nepal primarily works in the remote and rural communities which receive little attention from the government or other development organizations. SAHAS Nepal implements programmes particularly by bestowing the community with full ownership over their development activities. Community Based Organizations (CBOs) implement development programmes and projects in collaboration and coordination with local development bodies (DDC and VDCs), sectoral line agencies and other development actors. SAHAS Nepal seeks this collaboration to create synergies to undertake the project activities more efficiently and effectively.

In 2015, there were 26 programmes/projects being carried out, with direct beneficiaries of more than 95,000 HHs. In total 17 Community Based Network Organizations (CBNOs) have been successfully formed in working districts of SAHAS Nepal. 2 new regular projects and 12 earthquake recovery projects started their implementation from this year.

SAHAS Nepal Focus, Vision and Mission

Focus

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

Vision

Prosperous and just society for future generations

Mission

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

SAHAS Nepal Values Statement

Equality

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

Integrity

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

Respect

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

Transparency

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

Learning

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

Teamwork

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

Supportive Working Environment

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

Sustainable Environment

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

SAHAS Strategy

SAHAS Nepal implements the programs based on the experience and learned from the previous project and carry forward the approaches and

activities that have proven to be effective in reaching the poor and marginalized communities, with a strategic partnership of likeminded organizations.

Organizational Features

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

Executive Board Members



Satidevi Shrestha
Chairperson



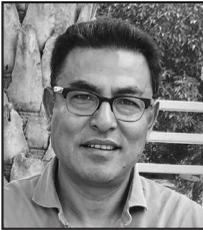
Balkumari Gurung
Vice President



Sunil Shakya
Treasurer



Devika Shrestha
Member



Dr. Surendra K. Shrestha
Member Secretary



Dr. Pratap Shrestha
Member

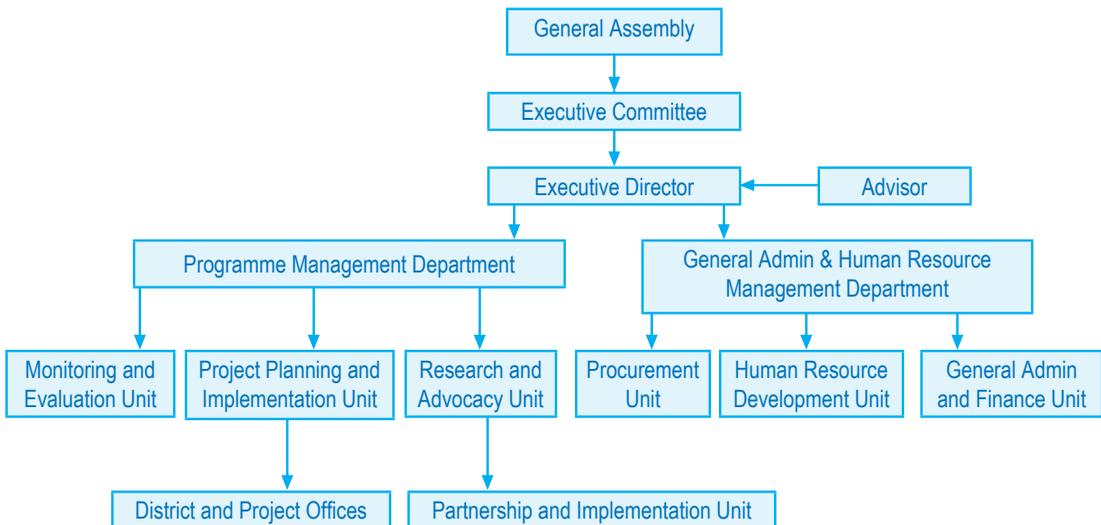


Brahma Dhoj Gurung
Member

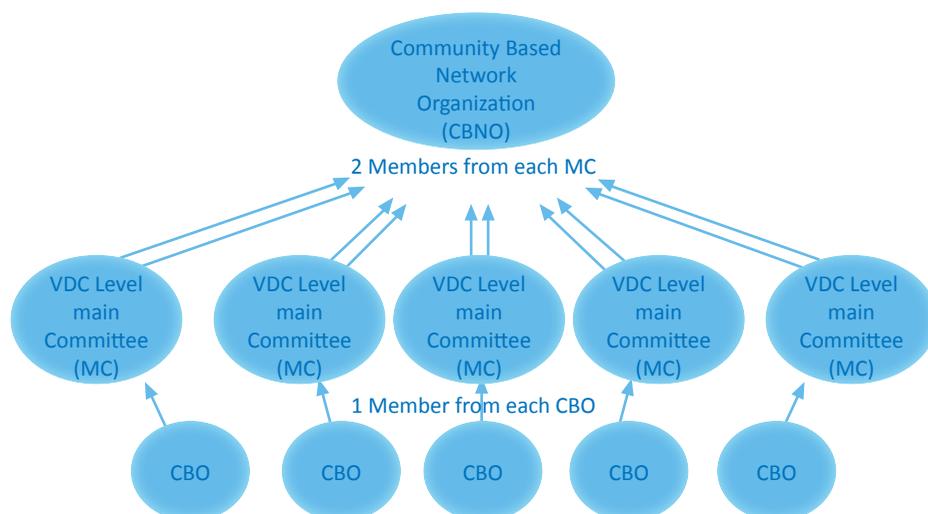


Devi Gurung
Member

Organizational Structure



Working Approach



List of CBNOs Formed and Working as Local Partners of SAHAS Nepal

SN	Name	Districts	Number of Groups	Total Member (HHs)
1	Likhu Demba Community Development Forum	Okhaldhunga	83	1583
2	Kotgadi Shikhar Samaj Nepal	Okhaldhunga	73	1226
3	Sunkoshi Kakani Development Forum	Okhaldhunga	121	2419
4	Pragatishil Yathartha Samaj Nepal	Okhaldhunga	43	1054
5	Gramin Mahila Jagaran Samuha	Okhaldhunga	66	810
6	Sustainable Rural Empowerment Network	Okhaldhunga	5	25
7	Libju Community Development Forum Nepal	Okhaldhunga	50	963
8	Trishuli Development Society	Dhading	35	756
9	Chuli Samudayik Samaj	Gorkha	38	716
10	Chimkeswori Melmilap Kisan Samaj	Tanahu	43	919
11	Biswas Nepal	Udayapur	55	1158
12	Sustainable Development Society (SDS) Nepal	Lalitpur	55	1239
13	Chayanath Development Society (CDS)	Mugu	27	696
14	Rural Development Society (RDS)	Mugu	22	696
15	Bhudinanda Creative Development Forum (BCDF)	Bajura	54	1629
16	Panchaljarna Society for National Development (PSND)	Kalikot	46	1490
17	Swablambi Ekata Samaja (SES) Nepal	Dailekh	46	1169

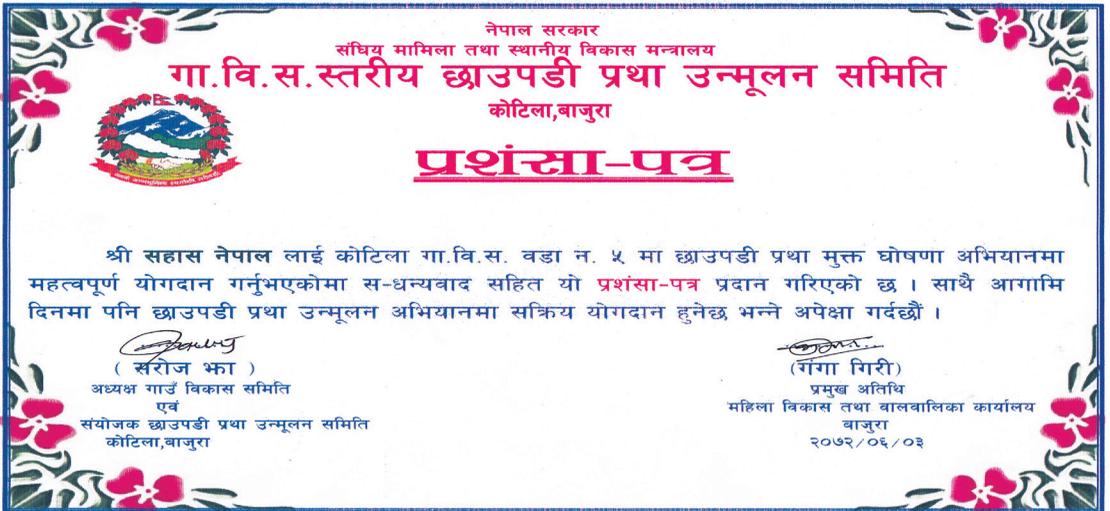
Summary of Achievements in 2015

Social Development

Nepal still has the problems of discrimination and social injustice due to which poor, Dalits and marginalized section of the communities, especially from rural areas, are least prioritized in the process of development. In order to address these social issues, SAHAS Nepal has been working in the rural areas of Nepal to bring social development through generating awareness on social ill practices such as gender and caste based discrimination, violence against women, early child marriage, trafficking, dowry system, Chhaupadi, and alcoholism. Awareness programmes have proven effective way to diminish social injustice, change social attitudes and enable to empower and gain a greater voice in decision making and resource allocation for them. These social activities are a part of an inclusive effort to well-being the success of local participants and ownership as well as the project's long term sustainability. Increase in their institutional capacities has made them socially empowered due to which they are well aware of their rights and entitlements, and seek service from the concerned agencies. People have become more conscious about the importance of health and education. In addition, SAHAS Nepal also supported them with trainings and materials support to improve the health condition and quality education of people residing in the project areas.

Highlights

- 51 child marriage stopped and 3 marriage without dowry took place
- Contributed to declare 4 VDCs Open Defecation Free (ODF)
- 58 schools renovated
- Increased school enrollment with 845 students receiving scholarship and 15 schools supported with teaching materials
- Increased capacities of communities to lobby and advocate against ill practices
- Increased claim of rights and entitlements of the local people
- Girl friendly toilets construction in schools
- Decreased Gender based violence
- Shelter for pregnant women and newly born babies
- Reduced women drudgery with the introduction of drudgery reducing technologies
- Increased women leadership and participation in the community activities
- Women entrepreneurs developed



Kotila VDC Appreciating SAHAS Nepal for their Against Chhaupadi System

Economic Development

Several on and off farm income employment generation opportunities are provided to the small farmers. In addition to support the income generation, different capacity building trainings and improved agriculture technologies were supported to the farmers based on their needs. They have started income generation activities like vegetable farming, plastic house cultivation, poultry raising, goat and pig rearing, groceries, tailoring, shoe making, blacksmith, VAHW service etc. Farmers have started to earn money from these sorts of income generation activities and also contributed to improvements in food and nutrition intakes. Besides training for vegetable farming and livestock production, the project has been constructing rural roads and bridges for market links, linking the rural communities to markets and promoting semi-commercial and commercial production of agricultural goods and strengthening value chain for the selected agricultural products. Saving and credits initiatives are also taken by the target groups. They are providing funds with low interest rates to their members to invest in income generation activities and this has led to economic stability and hence support in their livelihoods. Economic empowerment has enhanced decision making of women in the families as well as households and with the increase in income, children are also sent to the schools for education.

Highlights

- 332 sets of plastic houses distributed
- 630 small animals supported small farmers' support programme
- 749 sets of micro irrigation sets (drips and sprinklers) distributed
- Around 20,000 sets of diversity kits (6-8 varieties of vegetables) distributed
- Increased income of farmers per season ranges up to NRs. 55,000.
- Women decision making and confidence level increased after increase in income
- Disable people involved in the income generation activities



Commercial Vegetable Cultivation

Institutional Development

SAHAS Nepal is following bottom-up working approach for ensuring sustainability of implemented community development works. Starting from the formation of CBOs to VDC level main committee and finally the formation of member based CBNO is a working approach of the organization. CBNOs are trained in harnessing their local resources and their mobilization properly. From the beginning of CBOs formation, SAHAS Nepal encourages for social mobilization along with mobilization of internal resources for sustainability. Also, CBOs are linked with district line agencies so that they could access resources (cash & kind) from the government funds. In order to ensure sustainability of the CBNOs, SAHAS Nepal enters into partnership with these organisations and provides them with the matching fund, technical backstopping and linking them with other development actors for community development initiatives. Their active participation has increased social cohesion and played active role in development activities. They are able to identify their needs, prepare action plan and have started approaching VDCs, DDC, DADO, DLSO and other development agencies obtaining and mobilizing resources for community development. Efforts are made to build the capacity of CBOs and CBNOs by providing various management and technical training. Following the trainings, capacities of CBOs/groups and MCs to hold meetings, develop meeting minutes, coordinate & linkage, seek service from the service providers, etc. have enhanced.

Highlights

- About 1,000 CBOs/Farmers' groups/ Self help groups comprising of marginalized communities
- Around 600 CBOs/SHGs/Farmer groups led by women members
- 17 community based network organizations established
- Women beneficiaries about 54 per cent
- CBOs accessed resources from district line agencies, for instance, DADO and other development partners
- Bottom up approach for sustainable community development works



General Assembly of Community Based Network Organization (CBNO)

Infrastructure Development

The organization has been working to create community infrastructures based on the demand of rural people. Usually, drinking water schemes, irrigation canals, rainwater harvesting tanks, and trail bridge are few instances of community assets built by the organization which make a significant impact on the lives of rural people. These infrastructure developments have enabled the barren lands to have irrigation facilities, enhanced off-season vegetables and crops harvest; reduced incidence of water borne diseases, reduced work load of women, improved hygiene and sanitation and quality of service delivery in the community, generated employments and increased rural people's access to the markets. The construction of infrastructures and increased agricultural production has enhanced income and employment opportunities, which eventually contributed to food availability and food security in the target communities.

Highlights

- 51 drinking water schemes constructed and renovated
- 17 irrigation canals constructed
- 12 trail/suspension bridges completed
- 34 Grey/waste water collection pond constructed
- 2 Micro hydro constructed
- 35 plastic ponds constructed
- 981 Improved cooking stoves installed
- Constructed and renovated schools affected by earthquake
- Number of cattle sheds improved
- Constructed community hall for conducting group meetings



Rain Water Harvesting Tank

Programme & Projects

1. Community Empowerment for Food and Livelihood Security Project (CEFALS)

Since 2010, the CEFALS project has been implemented in 15 VDCs of Mugu (Mangri, Chyala, Kalai, Jima & Kimri VDCs), Kalikot (Badalkot, Ramnakot, Nanikot, Fukot & Syuna VDCs) and Bajura (Kotila, Badhu, Jagganath, Sappata & Gotri VDCs) districts in close cooperation and effort of FELM and BfdW. Different activities such as community empowerment, food security, educational improvement, income generation, health and sanitation, and infrastructure development have been implemented through integrated community development approach. In 2015, CEFALS project has completed six year project cycle in current working areas and will work in 14 new VDCs of Mugu, Bajura and Kalikot district from January 2016.

The main objectives of the project are to enhance the food production and income generation for the poor families at local level and strengthen their food security, to embrace non-discriminatory socio-cultural practices by improving education, health and sanitation practices, to improve the community level infrastructure and access to agriculture inputs and technologies and CBOs Network formation and their capacity building.

A total of 4,882 HHs of poor, marginalized women, children, Dalits and conflict victims are the beneficiaries of the project, representing 149 CBOs and 4 CBNOs.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Social Empowerment and Institutional Development

Four Communities based network organizations (CBNOs) were formed in three districts viz one each in Bajura and Kalikot, two in Mugu district after empowering CBOs and Main committees facilitated by SAHAS Nepal. Owing the increased capacity after organizing 4-day training for 23 people, a CBNO from Kalikot, Pachalijharna Society for National development (PSND) was able to generate fund about NRs. 1,04,000 from VDC for conducting sensitization on Sanitation and Chhaupadi in Badalkot VDC. Gotri-9 was declared as 'Chau-shed free ward'. Similarly, Kalikot district has formed a committee to declare Chaupadi free district very soon and formulated the strategy after meeting with stakeholders.



Chhaupadi Free Ward Declaration on Newspaper

Food Security and Livelihood

CBO members adopted concept of home gardens at their respective locations. Home garden as well as grey water collection was promoted in each member household. Different varieties of seasonal vegetable crops distribution to diversify the crop variety, cement support to collect waste

water (for irrigation purpose) while washing pots and hands, orchard management training, goat management and forage cultivation training, animal health camp, plastic support, mushroom production training, bio-pesticide and compost making training were provided to community members for enhancing food security and livelihood status. Beside these activities, agro fair, improved wheat seed, conservation of local crops, garlic seed testing, chicken support were also done to improve the food security level of member farmers.



Onion Production

Income Generation Through Skill and Micro-Enterprises

The project observed an increase in knowledge and skills of the farmers in relation to micro enterprises. Pickle making training, Sisnoo powder (nettle powder) making training, solar dryer on subsidy (with 40 per cent SAHAS Nepal and 60 per cent cottage and small industry), sewing and interlock machines, etc. were supported in project areas to support income generation activities.

Health and Sanitation

Awareness about Chhaupadi, a malpractice in mid and far western Nepal has increased through trainings, after a total of 87 female participants from Kalikot became known on the ill effects of such custom and learnt to make sanitary pad. Women have started to pay attention to their personal hygiene and household sanitation.

School teaching about adolescence and reproductive health, awareness programme related to oral hygiene, bed support to health center, nutrition test, monitoring of toilet construction, ICS support, etc. were some of the programmes conducted under thematic area of health and sanitation. As a result of programme implementation, Kalai VDC of Mugu was declared ODF.



Bed Distribution to Primary Health Center

Infrastructure Development

With the construction and renovation of 2 drinking water schemes in Sappata and Badhu VDCs of Bajura, a total of 1,277 persons have access to clean drinking water. In the same Sappata VDC, Ghadibot irrigation canal construction has benefitted a total of 30 households providing irrigation water for their crops and vegetables. 3 irrigation canals were constructed in Kalikot district. Another example of infrastructure development is the installation of improved water mill in Badhu, which eased the grinding of food grains compared to the traditional one.

Education and Environment

CEFALS project has always supported to create child friendly learning environment in schools. Teaching materials support to 5 different schools, 20 teachers trained on child friendly teaching approaches, flooring and carpeting of school classroom in seven schools in Kalikot

and one school in Bajura, 38 tables and chairs distribution to 8 different schools were some of the project activities. After furniture support, students no longer have to sit on cold floor and as a result, general infections as common cold, fever, stomach bug, diarrhea etc decreased to large extent. Similarly, stationary and chicken support were provided to 13 disabled students in Mugu and Bajura districts who are now able to continue their education.



School Furniture Support

THE FIRST CHHAUPADI SYSTEM FREE WARD IN MID WESTERN REGION

CASE STUDY

Chhaupadi is a practice existing in all 19 districts of far and mid western region of Nepal, which says that women are impure during their menstruation period. During the period, women are forced to spend their menstrual days in a confinement, in a nearby shed or cave in the jungle. They are also not allowed to touch taps and eat any healthy or nutritious food such as fruits, milk, etc. They feel unsafe and often suffer from mental tension owing to fear of potential snake and insect bites.

With continuous efforts of raising awareness on several health and nutrition related issues in the process of implementing the project on Baratu of Badalkot-1 was declared as the first chaupadi system free ward of mid west region on 20 April, 2015, with cooperation of the government agencies, communities and facilitation of the project staffs. This initiation was led by the CBO from Baratu, Shree parivartan community organization. The declaration was highly appreciated by concerned stakeholders and was even evaluated by media, other development partners and concerned government offices.

No longer, women have to stay outside during menstruation and are being treated equally by their families allowing them to consume previously prohibited foods. As an effect of this event, majority of households in neighboring ward no. 2 and 3 of the same VDC have also given up to follow chhaupadi system. By appreciating, the successful implementation of this activity, women from other wards have approached SAHAS Nepal for conducting programmes related to Chhaupadi.



2. Local Initiatives for Food Security Transformation (LIFT) Project

LIFT project has been implemented in Okhaldhunga, Lalitpur and Udayapur districts with the financial support from Bread for the world-protestant development service. It was started from January 2011 and completed the first phase on December 2013. Currently, the second phase of the project is running since January, 2014 and will continue to December, 2016. The objectives of the project are increased collective actions for strengthened gender and social inclusion in the targeted communities social structure and local development processes; to enhance the food production and livelihood status of target communities for strengthening their food partners in the project areas for community development initiatives; and to establish and strengthen CBO Networks to manage community development initiative in an inclusive manner.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Increased Coordination and Linkage for Generating Resources

Regular coaching and capacity building of the CBO members have enhanced the institutional capacities of CBOs, enabling them to develop coordination and linkage with district line agencies and other development actors for accessing resources. About 32 per cent of the total CBOs under LIFT project have accessed resources such as plastic house, drip irrigation sets, thresher, corn sheller, vegetables and crops seeds, storage bags etc. from such agencies in 2015.

Enhanced Food and Nutrition Security

Following on farm trainings and agricultural technologies support to the farmers, increase in production of crops and vegetables has been observed, thereby contributing to an increase in income level. Some of the examples are diversity kits support, small farmers support programme, etc. Further adoption of improved and new technologies such as improved cattle sheds for cattle urine, use of botanical pesticides, quality farm yard manure, etc. have contributed significantly to increase the food production. In addition, there has been an increase in income from off farm activities, both of which has improved the food availability of 8 per cent of the target communities by an additional 1 month.



Vegetable Growing in Home Garden

Social Development and Gender Equity

More priority to marginalized sections such as dalits and janajatis has been given while executing the project activities. This has made our work socially inclusive and provided equal opportunities to come forward and improve their livelihood.

While considering GESI, our programme has made an attempt to integrate more women in community development initiatives due to which women members in the CBOs is around 70 per cent and about 54 per cent of the total CBOs have been led by women. This shows that women have been empowered and can make their own decision in their families as well as in the communities. Due consideration has been given to make the beneficiaries under the project socially inclusive which is reflected by staggering composition of marginalized communities of Dalits and Janajatis as 84 per cent.



Gender Awareness Training

Skills Development and Income Generation

Like in previous years, the project organized several on and off farm income generation trainings to women and youth of marginalized communities. About 278 persons from the project districts acquired knowledge and skills on different income generation activities such as bamboo materials making, improved cooking stove making, mushroom production, plastic house cultivation, river bed farming, bee keeping, etc. and many of them have started their own micro enterprises based on what they have received during those trainings. With these income generation activities, the micro entrepreneurs have been able to earn up to NRs. 42,000 in one season.



Bamboo Materials Making Training

Improved Education, Health & Sanitation

Awareness level in relation to health and sanitation is increased due efforts of the project staff. Number of toilets are being constructed

owing to contribution towards National ODF campaign envisioned by the government till 2017. A total of 3 VDCs from Okhaldhunga and Lalitpur (Ghusel) were declared ODF in 2015 by the local government authorities. Increase in the number of visits to the health posts has been observed over the period due to regular coaching and mentoring in the CBOs meetings. Similarly, teaching materials support, scholarship programme, goat support to poor student, school furniture and renovation support have increased school enrollment and improved quality of education.



Goat Support to Marginalized Students

Infrastructure Development

With the active participation of communities, the project was able to construct and renovate a total of 15 drinking water schemes, which have eased the access to clean drinking water and women, no longer, have to travel far to fetch water for day-to-day household chores. In addition, 6 small irrigation canals construction have benefitted the farmers for irrigating their land, which depend upon on rainfed farming.



Cement Pond Construction for Irrigation

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

CASE STUDY

Sunaulo Khotar Mahila Samuha, from Nallu-9, is a mixed CBO with a majority of women members. Belong to the ethnic group of Tamang, most of the CBO members were engaged in alcohol production and sale for their day-to-day livelihood option. Excessive consumption of alcohol has resulted an increase in different health problems of local people. In addition, the incidence of violence has also increased.

With the project intervention awareness level has enhanced the effects of alcohol and farmers were provided with support to adopt different on and off farm income generation opportunities such as plastic house cultivation, pig farming, vegetable seeds support, etc. Due to this, their socio-economic structure has changed and most members have reduced the alcohol production and initiated income generation works. At the same time, the CBO members have become aware of their rights and entitlements. Increase in capacity for coordination and linkage has been noticed over the years.

Some CBO members switched from alcohol production to vegetable cultivation but sooner they realized that there is difficulty in marketing of their produce, which they discussed with the project staff and the concept of Vegetable collection center evolved. For this, they coordinated with DDC and VDC for the fund. Because of their efforts, it was possible that DDC and VDC provided NRs. 1,00,00 and NRs. 30,000 respectively for the establishment of collection center. Now after this, it will be easy for the members to collect the vegetables produced in the area and send them to the nearby market area, Chapagaun.



3. Enhancing Livelihood Through Local Efforts Project (ELLEP)

In Dhading, Gorkha and Tanahu districts, the project “Enhancing Livelihood through Local Efforts Project (ELLEP)” is being implemented with the financial support from FELM Nepal covering 12 VDCs. The project focuses to improve the quality of lives through sustainable economic, political and social development of the poor and socially excluded community by involving them in participatory planning, implementation and monitoring. The project also supports to develop the institutional capacity of the focus groups i.e. Main Committees and leading to Community Based Network Organizations in 2017. The project has also identified disable people in the project areas, where 4 per cent disable people are engaged in the development activities depending upon their interest, preference and ability.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Institutional Development

A total of 3 Community Based Network Organizations such as Chimkeswari Melmilap Farmer’s Society (Tanahu), Trisuli Development Society (Dhading) and Chuli Community Development (Gorkha) were formed at the end of 2013 and entered into partnership with SAHAS Nepal. With a small matching fund and technical backstopping by SAHAS Nepal, they are able to access resources from local development bodies, line agencies and I/NGOs and mobilization of the community members for implementing development projects.



Celebrating International Women’s Day

Under these CBNOs, a total of 107 CBOs and 2,536 HHs are covered. CBOs have been able to hold their monthly meetings, develop meeting minutes, develop women leadership, advocacy & lobbying, coordinate and linkage with district

line agencies and service seeking, etc. Since CBOs also operate small scale saving and credit programme, the members no longer has to borrow money from so called land lords from their village.

Women participation has been increased in the project activities and this has empowered women to take decisions in their household level as well as in the communities. Majority members are women and hold decision-making position in different levels of CBOs, Main Committees (MC) and CBNOs. Specifically, the concept of GESI has been integrated by the removal of the institutional and structural barriers to women, and increased participation and benefits sharing by women, Dalits, Janajatis and marginalized members in IGA based resources for improved livelihood.

Food Security & Livelihood Improvement

In order to increase food production by building capacity of small farmers, the project has provided different skill based trainings (home garden, organic farming, improved cattle sheds, vegetable cultivation, livestock rearing and entrepreneurship training, etc.), and introduced new technologies (plastic house, drip irrigation, composite sets, improved seeds distribution, agricultural equipments, corn shellers etc.) directly related to reducing human drudgery, increasing efficiency that made traditional professionals more efficient.

By harvesting rainwater, community have improved their access to water and reduced their vulnerability to drought and other natural disasters. Building small ponds and installing rainwater tanks helped to collect water for domestic consumption and irrigate kitchen garden. Use of improved seeds, watershed management and improved methods of cultivation has greater impact in food production.



Plastic House Cultivation

As a result, family income of the focus groups has increased owing to several on and off farm support viz. small animal husbandry, VAHW services, revolving fund, bee keeping, mushroom production, plastic house cultivation, off season vegetables, etc. Increased production has greatly contributed to increased food sufficiency level of a total of 2,391 HHs by 2-6 months. About 654 landless and smallholders entrepreneurs have earned NRs. 3,200 to 1,13,000 per year.

Most of the micro-enterprises are based on the locally available resources such as land, forest, bamboo products (baskets, stools, tables and chairs, etc), bee-keeping and honey processing, animal production and breeding, poultry farming, vegetable production and marketing, vegetable seed production, agro vet services, tailor shops, groceries, utensils and handmade domestic use products such as knife and agricultural equipments, and product based on natural fibres such as jute, Savoy grass, choya, babiyo and allo, etc.



Commercial Rayo (Var. Guzmuzze) Production

Health and Sanitation

A total of 100 HHs has started to use improved cooking stove (ICS) which reduced the risk of women suffering from respiratory disease due to smoke. Also, CBO members have been aware about health problems and have increased their visit to health care centers located in the villages. The project supported stretchers to CBOs and beds to Primary Health Centre (PHC). Women were benefited from these supports, especially during pregnant and delivery cases. A total of 670 people are directly and indirectly benefitted from the distribution of stretchers while 401 pregnant women are benefitted from the distribution of beds.



Personal Hygiene Orientation

After training and home garden intervention, nutrition status of children has improved, with increased consumption of fresh vegetables. Personal hygiene and sanitation has significantly improved after toilet construction. Construction

of 21 drinking water schemes and 8 rainwater harvesting tanks has benefitted a total of 1,787 population from 291 HHs under the project while making the families less vulnerable to the attack of water borne disease. A total of 2,230 students have received sanitation materials such as soap, toothpaste, toothbrush, etc. distributed by the project.

Education

The project intervention such as school building support, teaching materials support (dress, books, copies, pencils, etc.) school furniture support (such as white board, child friendly desks, bench, etc.) scholarship scheme to poor students, etc. has brought a remarkable change in the schools. A total of 35 students have received scholarships provided by the project.

Out of 35 students, 22 students are girls and 13 are boys. A total of 400 students are benefitted from the construction of two child friendly toilets in two schools. Due to improved infrastructures and child friendly environment in school, parents were highly encouraged and started to send their children to school whereas students are motivated towards learning thereby increased children enrolment in the school. With this improvement, a total of 3,331 primary students improved their education and increased their marks by enabling child friendly environment in the school. To increase the enrolment of children of school going age,, SAHAS Nepal and CBOs has organized various awareness program such as door to door visit, meeting with parents and teacher and at the same time cooperation and coordination with government office and other line agencies.

CASE STUDY

NO NEED TO GO ABROAD TO EARN MONEY

Babulal Gurung, 30, from Baidi VDC, lives with his son and daughter in a family. Prior to becoming a member of the CBO, he had been abroad in search of labor opportunities. When he got back to the village, he started a poultry farm but could not get success and many chickens died due to diseases.



In order to encourage group members for raising poultry business, SAHAS Nepal had organized a 3-day Poultry farming training. Babulal was also one of the participants of the training. With proper knowledge and skills, he again started poultry farming and earned NRs. 20,000. Afterwards, he added more poultry in his farm and increased his income. By-product of poultry, he uses it as manure in his agricultural land to produce more vegetables. Now, it is easy for him to manage daily livelihood of the family and provide education to his children in good school.

He says, "I am very thankful to SAHAS for providing knowledge on poultry farming and timely technical assistance. I will increase the numbers of chickens in near future." The poultry farming business has now become a main source of income of ours.

4. Socio Economic Empowerment with Dignity and Sustainability (SEEDS)

In facilitating to enjoy socio economic life with dignity of 2,500 poor families from vulnerable and marginalized communities of Rautahat and Makawanpur districts, SAHAS Nepal have been implementing Socio-Economic Empowerment with Dignity and Sustainability (SEEDS) Programme in partnership with Stromme Foundation (SF) Nepal from November 2014 to December 2018. SAHAS Nepal has been working in two (Makawanpur and Rautahat) districts, targeting 8 VDCs, one municipality and one sub metropolis (Hetauda, Makawanpur). There are a total of 2,383 HHs from poor, Dalits, disadvantaged and marginalized community engaged in 96 SHGs. The SEEDS mainly focuses on ensuring quality education for disadvantaged families, enhancing access to sustainable income sources, strengthening public sectors and civil society, and strengthening social protection for children and adolescents living in remote environments and under privileged area.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Improved Access to/and Enjoy Quality Education



Early Childhood Development Center

To ensure enjoy quality education to all, 130 students from poor families got scholarship and 130 students from hardcore families received educational materials such as books, bags, pencil, copies etc. Students, receiving scholarship and educational support, have attended school regularly and shown better performance in schools. Scholarships are encouraged to increase school enrollment of children from Dalit, disadvantaged and marginalized families. SEEDS programme has upgraded 12 Early Childhood Development centers (ECD) where 296 students are enrolled and 12 Community Management Coaching Centers (CMCCs) are established where 319

students are learning. Parents and teachers express that children going in CMCCs have improved their academic status. Overall, 24 teachers are trained in child friendly teaching techniques and 11 schools have developed School Improvement Plan (SIP).

Enhanced Access to Sustainable Income Sources



Pig Distribution to Farmers

Ensuring the income of Dalits, disadvantaged and marginalized families are essential precondition for the eliminating of poverty and build a base for social change, Income generating activities have changed the livelihood of the poor. These families have participating in different on and off-farm income generating activities like vegetable production, home garden, goat rearing, pig farming, groceries shops, travel from village to village to selling cloths and cosmetic

items etc. A total of 1,287 targeted family members were trained on and off-farm income generating activities. Out of which, 42 per cent of trained entrepreneurs have developed their business plan. 234 members of self help groups are involved in on or off-farm income generating activities and earning sum of NRs. 9,97,175. Income ranges from NRs. 2,500 to NRs. 19,000.

Protected Against Vulnerabilities at Household and Community Level



Water Source Protection and Drinking Water Tap Construction

SHGs member regularly prepare their work plan and performs regular activities based on it. 9 Child Protection Committees (CPCs) in each working VDC were established, which are capacitated and mobilized for advocacy on the issues of child rights. A total of 134 representatives were empowered on child rights protection and child labor. They are now involved in lobbying for child rights protection.

A total of 23 drinking water taps and tanks are renovated, conserving water resources of the whole village. 975 people are benefited from drinking water scheme. Availability of safe drinking water has prevented different water borne and other contagious diseases. Overall, 353 toilets are constructed and about 2,060 family members are benefitted and improved sanitation condition of the target households. The project has facilitated for citizenship certificate of 13 women while birth certificate of 5 children from the concerned government offices.

Engaged Actively with Local Governments / Public Sectors and Hold them Accountable to Service Delivery in Equitable Manner



Awareness Campaign Against Dowry System

SHGs have increased their participation in local level planning and also accessed resources from VDCs. SHGs pressurized the VDC council to allocate budget in Irrigation canal and road construction. Participation in planning process has influenced the budget allocation to women, children and agriculture from VDCs. SHGs have access to resources sum of NRs. 9,50,000 for different community work. SHGs have also accessed resources from District Livestock Office (DLSO) Makawanpur for Pig Development Program to a total of 10 households. Each household got two pigs from DLSO. SHG member became a chairperson of Ward Citizen Forum and 15 members from different SHGs were elected in School Management Committee. They are also regularly engaged in school and health post supervision.

48 per cent of SHGs have involved in campaign against caste based discrimination, child marriage, trafficking, domestic violence, dowry system and child abuse and rape. During such campaign, awareness in relation to the ill-practices of the system with rallies, posters, pamphlets, cultural programs and interaction by visiting the houses of local people in the village. A total of 51 child marriages are stopped and 3 marriages took place without dowry in the community after being aware of negative consequence of social ill practices.

ENTREPRENEUR ANITA LO

Anita Lo is 26 years old and lives in Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan city, ward no. 14. She is a member of SHAKTI Self Help Group since one year. She lives with her husband and has one son and one daughter. Anita studied till class six while her husband studied till class five. Her husband drives tractor for their living. Before, she used to work minor tailoring job in her house. SHAKTI Self Help Group recommended her name to SAHAS Nepal for advanced training in tailoring. She took 2 months advanced training in tailoring from “Hamro Ladies Tailor” in Hetauda.



During the training, she learned cutting and stitching as well as different designs of women clothes such as “Lehenga, ladies shirt, Amarela suit, 8 different design of Kurta Suruwal and 15 other types of ladies cloths design. After the training, she started a tailor shop near by her house and name of the shop is “Anita Ladies Tailor”. In the beginning, she managed two sewing machines and two tables herself while inter lock machine was provided by SAHAS Nepal with the help from Stromme Foundation. Now, she makes about NRs. 500 each day from her tailor shop.

Anita said, “I realized that I can be self dependent through this business and take care my family”. At the same time, two employees are learning and working part time job in her shops. She gives one third of the tailoring fees to those two employees. During the festival (Dashain and Tihar), work load in tailoring business going to be high therefore she is also teaching tailoring techniques to her husband too and also planning to hire two more employees in her shop.

In her first income, Anita saves NRs. 1,000 to the Self Help Group emergency fund. She has her business plan. With the income from her shop, she plans to buy new sewing machines, sell women clothes and stitching and cutting materials. She wants provide work for few local people as well as develop employment opportunity in local level.

Finally, I am very thankful to my SHAKTI Self Help Group, SF and SAHAS Nepal for opportunity as well as help they provided me. Before, I spent my days in room now I am able to run a tailor shop and become a business woman (entrepreneur).

5. Eco-Development Initiatives for Livelihood Security (EDILIS)

The EDILIS project has been implemented in Dailekh district to improve nutrition and food security of poor and socially excluded communities in 6 VDCs (Pagnath, Bindhyawasini, Chauratha, Toli, Naumule and Bhairikalikathum) of Dailekh district, since November, 2014 with the financial assistance from SODI, Germany. EDILIS is mainly working in four major components; social and institutional development, food security, income generation and infrastructure development in project area.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Social and Institutional Development

The project has covered a total of 1,338 direct households through forming 56 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) from 6 VDCs, where 68 per cent of the beneficiaries are females while the rest 32 per cent are males. These CBOs regularly hold their monthly meetings and involve themselves in the capacity building initiatives such as group concept workshop for good governance and organizational management, leadership, gender equity and group management.

CBOs members have been involved in local development agencies and approached them for seeking services already allocated for them. Social inclusion, caste and gender based discrimination related trainings created awareness among people and they also realized the negative consequences of social mal practices. Women are able to claim their rights and entitlements in the society after project intervention through capacity building trainings. This has led to increase in women leadership in CBOs and it has been a motivation for the other women to come forward and be a part of decision making process. Women have been able to speak and raise their voice against their rights after they are involved in CBOs.

Food Security

The project has been implementing different on farm activities such as offseason vegetable seed support, participatory varietal selection

(PVS) of maize and finger millet and different trainings like goat shed management, cattle shed improvement, home garden management considering enhancing the food security situation via increased food production. Farmers are practicing improved agricultural operations and able to improve seed through selection and good storage. Increase in food production through adoption of improved technologies and increasing income of farmers via different on and off farm income generation activities have prolonged the period of food availability and contributed to enhance food security situation.



Participatory Varietal Selection of Potato

Income Generation

With view to promote income generation of the target beneficiaries, the project has implemented several on farm and off farm activities such as off seasonal vegetable production, diversity block establishment of bean, mushroom cultivation, vermin-composting, cash crop cultivation and seed distribution, small farmers livestock support and revolving fund to CBOs etc. Now, they are well

acquainted with offseason vegetables and able to produce offseason vegetable in plastic house. With the use of new technologies, crop production is increasing and the members are earning money from selling. A total of 1312 households have increased the nutritional requirements and access to food in the community. More than 23 targeted group members are heading towards commercialization.



Promotion of Local Breed of Chicken

Farmers are now able to make bio-pesticides using locally available plant materials and using on their vegetables. Farmers are acquainted with vermin-composting technology, importance of vermin-composting in organic production and conserve agro-ecology.

VAHWs were provided with 6 sets of budizoo castrator for making their work efficient and benefitting communities by treating their livestock. At the same time, they are making income to improve their livelihood by treating around 2,800 small and large livestock sick with different diseases. Under small animal support programme, the project supported a total of 61 goats, 14 pigs and 6 bucks to the CBOs members to promote livestock rearing as a source of income. Number of goats and pigs has increased and more than 99 goats became crossed from improved buck.

With the project support, a total of 36 CBO members improved their cattle sheds, thereby starting collection and application of urine as liquid manure and for preparing botanical urine base pesticides for vegetables growing.

Infrastructure Development

Irrigation schemes constructed in Toli and Bindhyabasini VDC have benefited 44 farming households, which has been able to irrigate 12 hectares of land. This has increased the cultivation of rice in the farmers' field. With the construction of 2 irrigation ponds, farmers from Chauratha started commercial pepper and vegetables production benefitting farming families.



Construction of Irrigation Pond

In addition, 30 waste water collection ponds constructed have been irrigating 3 hectares of land of growing vegetables in the homestead of farmers. Construction of RCC bridge, connecting 2 wards 1 and 9 of Toli VDC, has benefitted 177 HHs in resource sharing with forest users' committee.

Health and Sanitation



Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) Distribution

The ICS promoters are now working in their respective VDCs and they are already started ICS making in the village. Construction of ICS helped

in reduction of fire woods for cooking and soil erosion. Also, this prevents asthma, cough and common eye disease and problems caused by smoke.

Group members initiated sanitation in their house and village after their involvement in CBOs. Also, they made pot cleaning slab and pot sun drying stalk after washing the pots. The institutional toilet built in Bindhyabasini - 3 was used in training and workshop organized by cooperatives, women network and VDC which

helps to maintain good relationship with the other stakeholders and line agencies.

Education

In 2015, a total of 2 schools were constructed and one school was renovated on resource sharing with the communities. This has led to improvement in quality of teaching and learning environment of 738 students. The project also supported a total of 25 sets of desk and bench to a school of Bindhyabasini-5, which improves the school environment.

FARMERS ARE ON A WAY TO COMMERCIALIZATION

Chauratha-1, Sanomakhutole is inhabited by Magar community. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood, where they used to follow traditional practice of agriculture. But the income from cereals production was not sufficient to earn their day-to-day livelihood.

Based on the selection criteria, as majority of the population is Magar, the settlement was considered for CBO formation under ELDILIS project. Following the formation, CBO members started to hold their monthly meetings, prepared group mobilization policy, saving credit policy and even initiated to make monthly savings and deposits creating fund among themselves.

As time passed, the CBO members, with the view to start cultivation of vegetables, requested EDILIS project for pond construction, where they could collect rain and surface run-off water for growing vegetables. After receiving their demand, the project staff coordinated with another local NGO operating in the same village and 2 such ponds were constructed. Afterwards, farmers started to produce off seasonal vegetables and most of the vegetables were consumed while surplus vegetables earned them little money too. Their habits changed to earn money and they decided to engage in commercial cultivation of chillies. A total of 30 HHs are involved in the production and produce 1-3 quintals of green chillies per HH fetching about NRs. 15,000 - NRs. 50,000 from chilly production and they said that technical assistance and project support is a key factor to their success.



6. Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF) Programme

Poverty Alleviation Fund program of Nepal government was initiated in Okhaldhunga in since 2010. PAF project is launching its activities in 28 VDCs through six partner organizations in the district with an objective to uplift livelihood status of poor, socially and economically backward people living in geographically difficult terrain; the project is implemented in 4 VDCs of Illaka 10 in partnership with SAHAS Nepal.

PAF project supports the population below poverty line providing them economic and technical assistance to conduct different income generation, small business support, infrastructural, social mobilization and capacity building activities. The total number of Community organizations working under PAF programme is 71, where 1,738 HHs are the members. The composition of female and male members is 75 per cent and 25 per cent respectively.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Social Mobilization



Facilitating CO's Monthly Meeting

SAHAS Nepal is facilitating a total of 71 COs in revolving fund investment and management, planning and raising awareness in community organization. In 2015, a total of 9 community organizations were formed after conducting ward and community level discussion.

Income Generation

The project's main focus is to uplift economic level of community groups through income generational activities. Till date, IGAs are conducted in 42 community organizations and 12 COs made agreement with PAF. Thus, 54 COs and 977 households are directly benefitted from

project activities. Based on community needs, 16 different occupations (on and off-farm activities as cattle, goat, pig and fish farming, vegetable and cash crops, blacksmith business, tailoring etc) are supported in IGAs. COs' total savings (NRs. 10,65,263) made during monthly meetings are borrowed as loan by the members and invested in several income generating activities.



Commercial Vegetable Farming

Infrastructure Development

In addition to income generation activities, PAF also provides fund for infrastructure works such as drinking water, school, toilets, etc. In 2015, the organization through PAF completed survey, design and estimate of 2 drinking water schemes from Toksel and Manebhanjyang. These schemes are on the final phase for getting approval.

Capacity Building

PAF project organized orientation training, training of Management Information System (MIS entry) on earthquake damage assessment (35 members) for effective database management. Similarly, livestock insurance interaction program

was given for 35 participants, the community organization involved in PAF committed to do livestock insurance. In addition, district and local stakeholders conduct regular monitoring and evaluate program activities conducted by PAF project.

INCOME LEADS FARAK BAHADUR TO CHANGE THE OCCUPATION

Farak Bahadur, 47, lives in Maanebhanjyang-9 and was a member of Sunakhari Community organization. There are 6 members in his family. He used to work as daily wage labor for his livelihood.

When SAHAS Nepal launched PAF programme in Okhaldhunga, he became a member of Sunakhari CO. In the group, he used to attend monthly meetings, where discussion on social issue used to take place and there was also small scale saving credit programme within the CO, where he used to deposit small sum of earning. Based on agreement with PAF, CO gets to mobilize a sum of money as revolving fund to its members.

With the revolving fund of NRs. 25,000 he received, he initially thought to start buffalo rearing, but later he decided to start vegetable cultivation with the money. In his home garden, he began the cultivation of seasonal vegetables and luckily he earned pretty well in his first attempt by selling his produce in the nearby small market, Manybhanjyang. With its success, he stopped his previous profession of working as wage labor, and fully concentrated in vegetable farming. Now, he has been cultivation vegetables and spice crops in 4 ropani of land and he is making NRs. 2,00,000 annually.

He proved himself an example to other members of the community. He is financially independent to pay for quality education of his 3 children. He is thankful to SAHAS for teaching him to make savings, which led to change in his life.



7. Piloting and Demonstration of Local Adaptation Technologies and Approaches to Address Climate Change Impacts

Piloting and demonstration of local adaptation technologies and approaches to address climate change impacts project is currently being implemented by SAHAS Nepal in partnership with Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD) in Okhaldhunga and Udayapur districts with the financial support from CARE Nepal. The project is working with a total of 1,200 HHs from 36 groups. The project goal is to increase the adaptive capacity of small holder farmers through up-scaling and replication of locally demonstrated and proven adaptation technologies and models.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Increased Capacities of Smallholder Farmers



Mushroom Cultivation

In 2015, the smallholder farmers increased their capacities in relation to home garden management, seed production, animal husbandry, training and pruning, mushroom production, bee keeping, coffee plantation, etc.

47 farmers enhanced their knowledge on home garden management and established home gardens in their homestead. Increase in diversity of vegetables after proper management of their home gardens has been noticed. In Okhaldhunga, seed production training was organized in Bilandu and Raniban VDC to improve the capacity of farmers in seed production, so that they can produce better quality seeds and increase income level. Being in hilly area, Okhaldhunga is favorable for production of quality seeds of

vegetables, therefore farmers are provided with foundation or improved seeds. A total of 16 farmers from Hardeni VDC received training on seed production in Udayapur district.

Following the training on mushroom production, the farmers have started to sell the products to their neighbors and the nearby market. A total of 23 farmers have started the production of mushroom for their own consumption. Knowledge on training and pruning of the fruit trees received by the farmers has made them able to use pruning tools and Bordeaux mixture in their orchards. A total of 11 farmers from Fulbari VDC in Okhaldhunga benefitted from the training.



Plastic House Tomato Production

34 farmers increased their knowledge on animal husbandry while 23 farmers enhanced their skills on bee keeping and they are practicing these activities regularly.

Testing Promising Climate Resilient Agricultural Technologies



Fish Farming

Amid growing concerns of the smallholder in relation to the effects of climate change, the project ensured that the farmers will be aware of climate resilient agricultural technologies. Home gardens, improved cattle shed, vermin composting, fish ponds, bee hives support, SALT technology demonstration, etc. to the farmers are some of the examples related to climate resilient technologies.

Farmers conducted participatory varietal selection (PVS) to find the suitable variety of different crops such as rice, wheat, potato and mustard in the mid hills. PVS of different crops is being done in Okhaldhunga and Udayapur.

The main aim of IRD was to distribute higher quality of crop varieties such as turmeric, ginger, beans and maize thereby leading to production of higher quality of seeds. In order to improve the soil fertility and reduce the soil erosion, mendolla and ipil-epil seeds were distributed to the farmers from Lekhani VDC. Local green manure such as *khirro*, *asuro*, *titepati*, *sis* were incorporated in between terraces. Finger millet was grown between the terraces. Field where green manure was incorporated had higher yield than that of non treated area.

To cope with the effects of climate change i.e. less availability of water, plastic houses along with drip irrigation sets supported to the farmers paved the way for production of off season vegetables. Up to $\frac{3}{4}$ of usual water requirement is conserved and more production through the same unit of water. Grey water collection pond, constructed in 44 HHs of Udayapur district and 18 HHs of Okhaldhunga district, increased the availability of water for irrigating vegetables in their home gardens even during dry season.

Improved cattle sheds were introduced to a total of 8 HHs of Triveni VDC of Udayapur after which the farmers have started collection of cattle urine and subsequent use as liquid manure in their lands to improve the soil fertility and further crop productivity. Along with improved cattle sheds, the farmers adopted the preparation of vermin composting as a substitute of chemical fertilizers. Farmers have adopted fish ponds and bee keeping, encouraging the diversification of food production and increasing their income level. Considering the conservation of local land races and promotion of agro-biodiversity, the farmers established a community seed bank in Udayapur in 2015. Prior to the formation of seed bank, the concerned farmers were trained on the concept, importance and functioning of seed bank.



Tande Nursery

8. Sustainable Agriculture and Livelihood Security (SALS) Project

Sustainable Agriculture for Livelihood Security (SALS) Project is under implementation in Rasuwa from August 2013 with the funding support from Norlha, Switzerland. The project has facilitated the formation of 17 farmers' groups which consist of a total of 343 HHs from VDCs of Dandagaun, Thulogaun and Ramche. The main goal of the project is to enhance sustainable livelihoods and farm incomes of the poor and marginalized farmer, including women, communities in selected mountainous areas of Rasuwa district. The gender component has also been added in the project to empower these women.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Increased Access to Agriculture Inputs and Extension



Millet Thresher

Adoption of improved cultivation practices of vegetables, potato, maize, and beans have been noticed after a total of 254 farmers received trainings on the cultivation practices of those crops. Realizing the lack of veterinary service for livestock rearing, the project produced one Village Animal Health Worker (VAHW) from each project VDC to improve the existing inadequate livestock health services. Castrator, kit boxes, etc. has improved the quality of livestock services. Likewise, considering the importance of livestock rearing, animal health camp of dipping and deworming goats, were conducted where a total of 505 goats benefitted from the camp.

Commercial agro-enterprise development concept training and business plan preparation training was provided to 60 farmers. The training was focused to develop farmers as

the commercial farmers on vegetables, ginger, turmeric etc.



Corn Sheller

Promotion of Ecologically Sustainable Practices & Agro-enterprises, Including Marginalized Women



Bio Pesticides

With the view to promote agro-enterprises, the project delivered several trainings to the potential farmers from the project VDCs. Home garden management training received by a

total of 43 farmers have established vegetables based home gardens and increased the diversity of vegetables in their homestead compared to the past. The primary idea is the consumption of fresh vegetables but the farmers have been selling the surplus produce in the nearby markets. In addition, to encourage production of off season vegetables, a total of 22 plastic houses were supported to the farmers. Realizing the scarcity of water in the project areas, drip irrigation sets were also provided to make efficient use of available water for plastic house cultivation.

The project is promoting goat rearing as agro-enterprise and provided training on goat management. Following the training, a total of 50 farmers received goats and bucks. Farmers even received materials such as CGI sheet of roof, nail, door handle, window lock, pin, and plain sheet for door for the construction of shed for improved management of goats.

A total of 36 farmers, trained on IPM techniques, received plastic drums of 50 liters capacity in order to promote the preparation and application of botanical pesticides.



Vegetables Nursery

Infrastructure Development and Agriculture Technologies support

Under infrastructure development, the project has constructed a total of 2 small irrigation schemes, which has benefitted a total of 77 HHs in Thulogaun and Dandagaun respectively. The project is also aiming to reduce gender discrimination and female drudgery by organizing training on gender awareness and introducing different women friendly technologies such as corn sheller, millet thresher, seed cleaners, water tank, improved cooking stoves, etc. A total of 4 groups were supported with such technologies.

Institutional Capacity Building of Farmer's Groups and Cooperatives for Sustainable Agriculture



Non Formal Education

Conduction of Non Formal Education (NFE) classes has brought significant results. There is an increment in the literacy rate of women. Within 4 months, seventy two women were literate. Also, exposure visit to HASERA farm, ICIMOD knowledge park and Agricultural Engineering Office increased knowledge of a total of 13 farmers involved in the visit.

9. Nutrition and Food Security Improvement Project (NFSIP)

SAHAS Nepal has been implementing a Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) funded, Nutrition and Food Security Improvement Project (NFSIP) through 5 Community Based Network Organizations (CBNOs) since January 2014. The project focuses to improve nutritional status, enhance agriculture and livestock productivity and strengthen capacity of CBOs in working areas of 25 VDCs of Okhaldhunga district. The implementing partner CBNOs are Kotgadhi Shikhar Samaj (KOSIS) Nepal, Pragatishil Realistic Society (PRS) Nepal, Gramin Mahila Jagaran Samuha (GMJS), Sunkoshi Community Development Forum (SKCDF) and Likhu Demba Community Development Forum (LDCDF).

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Nutrition, Health and Sanitation



Nutrition Test

Nutrition training was given to 957 CBO members (Female-704 and Male-253) and Health and sanitation training to 63 community group members. A total of 483 (below five years of age) children nutritional status was monitored from 94 groups and 11 (2 per cent) malnourished children were found and supported by the project. Eight irrigation systems were renovated in the area. Resources were shared to declare two VDCs as Open Defecation Free (ODF).

Agricultural and Livestock Productivity Improvement

For agriculture and livestock improvement, Vegetable production training (163 farmers), Commercial vegetable production training (109 farmers), Vegetable seeds support (910 farmers),

Cash crop cultivation training and support (331 farmers), Legume seeds support (491 farmers), Soil management were for 72 farmers, Integrated pest management training (113 farmers), Livestock production management training (155 farmers), Revolving fund for goat raising (71 farmers), Revolving fund for pig raising (34 farmers), Chicken support to 12 chicken each (10 farmers), Forage and fodder production support to goat rearing farmers, Small irrigation material supports-16 drip irrigation sets, 30 watering cans and 30 sprinklers to the vegetable producing farmers (all women) were provided under the project.



Farmers' Training Plastic House Production

For managing efficient water use and increase production, a total of 5 irrigation canals renovation and 36 plastic houses were distributed to the farmers. In addition to that, 4 farmer groups were supported with plastic sheet for plastic pond construction.

Strengthening of CBOs Capacity



CBO's Meeting Facilitation

Gender sensitizing training was provided by SAHAS Nepal to 64 members to strengthen capacity of CBOs. In addition, Organization

Capacity and Leadership Development Training was provided to 56 CBO members incorporating development concept, human behavior analysis, assessment of organizational capacity, decision making, participatory planning and monitoring, role of NGOs in community development, etc.

SAHAS Nepal staff made monitoring and coaching visit 74 times this year. All 5 partners and SAHAS Nepal staff members were trained for social mobilization providing them with group facilitation skills, storytelling, community development concept and report-writing skills. Besides these activities, DPAC, planning and review, coordination meeting with local as well district level stakeholders was conducted.

10. Livelihood Improvement of Rural Farmer of Malta VDC Through Promotion of Organic Farming and Income Generation Activities

SAHAS Nepal implemented a project named “Livelihood improvement of rural farmer of Malta VDC through promotion of organic farming and income generation activities” with the support from the Germany Embassy. The project was implemented between May 2015 to Jan 2016 in Malta VDC, a remote area from South Lalitpur. The project was launched with the objectives to promote livestock rearing as a major source of occupation, encourage judicious use of water for irrigation and drinking purpose, to promote commercial production of vegetables and ecological farming.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

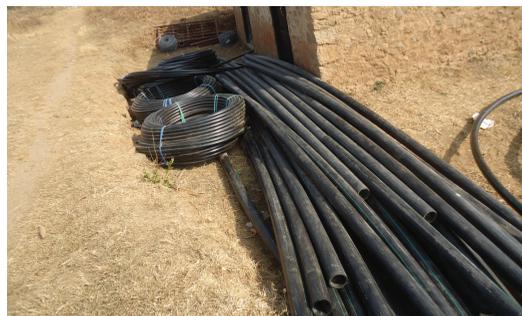
Availability of Clean Drinking Water Through Improved Infrastructures of D/W

Under this project, we have renovated 2 existing drinking water schemes covering 5 different settlements of the VDC. Prior to that, although they have supply of drinking water but the infrastructures such as water catchment at the source, and intake tanks were not built. Local have directly brought water from the source to their taps through pipelines. Renovation of those schemes has ensured regular supply of clean drinking water to a total of 134 HHs and excess water has been utilized for irrigating agricultural land. Communities have been equally contributed for the renovation by providing unskilled labor and local materials needed for the construction.

Increased Area Under Irrigation Through Drip, Sprinklers & Pipe Support

Farmers, in Malta, have been experiencing late or complete lack of winter rain and less frequent but intense monsoon due to climate change. To address the issue faced by farmers, the project introduced drip irrigation for efficient and judicious use of available water for vegetable production. A total of 33 farmers received drip irrigation sets while 28 farmers received sprinkler sets, providing efficient coverage for small to large areas and for

all type of vegetable crops. Farmers have applied drip irrigation in their plastic house for growing vegetables, mainly tomatoes while sprinkler sets in growing vegetables in their home gardens.



Irrigation Pipe Distribution

A total of 113 HHs are benefitted through the pipe support for irrigation. Farmers from 2 settlements were provided with polythene pipe to bring water from the nearby source to their agricultural land. The pipe supported will be able to irrigate at least 6 hectares of land of farmers from ward no. 6, 7, 8 & 9 in the VDC.

Enhanced Soil Fertility Through Soil Fertility Management for Promotion Of Ecological Farming

With the view to improve soil fertility and subsequent promotion of ecological farming, farmers were oriented on the integration of legumes into the cropping system. Following the

orientation, a total of 167 HHs were supported with different varieties of legumes which they will use as a sole crop, as a mixed, relay or catch crop, as a cover and green manuring crop. In addition, integration of legumes will reduce the use of fossil fuels since they do not require nitrogenous fertilizers. Legumes have a tiny carbon footprint and are highly water efficient.



Legumes Integration in Cropping System

Farmers were also demonstrated the construction of improved cattle shed for collecting cattle urine to be used as liquid manure and as a base of preparing botanical pesticides as an alternative for harmful chemical pesticides which has been excessively used by the farmers these days. Improved cattle shed programme was received by 33 farmers while few other farmers replicated the shed improvement after learning about the benefits. A total of 104 farmers, who received plastic drum of 50 liters capacity, have started to prepare and apply homemade biopesticides through the use of sprayers which were also supported by the project.



Sprayer for Biopesticides

Increased Income Through Commercial Vegetable Production & Livestock Rearing



Pig Farming

20 farmers were introduced to the integrated farming system consisting of plastic house for off seasonal vegetable cultivation, pigs and fish pond. Each integrated farmer received 2 piglets and plastic sheet with drip irrigation sets. Following the support, farmers started tomato cultivation and selling of tomatoes from their own farm. Each farmer earned NRs. 25,000 on average from the plastic house. It is expected that the farmers will earn at least NRs. 20,000-25,000 from selling one pig after they become ready for meat purpose.

In order to promote commercial goat rearing, a total of 55 farmers, from 3 groups, were supported with 52 goats and 3 bucks by the project. For goat farmers, forage and fodder saplings were supported prior to the goat support.

Socially Inclusive and Equitable in Terms of Gender in Decision Making and Access to Resources

The project has been inclusive and gender friendly in terms of beneficiaries' selection. Women and marginalized section of the society have been the recipient of the trainings and materials supported by the project. Out of the total beneficiaries, Dalits and Janajatis together account for 62 per cent. And it is expected that this will mainstream them in the income generation and will improve their livelihood by enabling them to make their decisions and increase their access to resources.

11. Home Garden Phase IV Project (HG-IV)

SAHAS Nepal, with the support from LIBIRD, has been implementing Home garden project in five districts viz. Okhaldhunga, Sindhuli, Siraha, Dhanusha and Mahottari from the eastern region in consortium with Community Development and Advocacy Forum Nepal (CDAFN) as its partner organization. The project is initiated from June 2015 and covers 7 VDCs in each district, where there are 7 farmer groups from each VDC. The beneficiaries of the project will be a total of 6,125 small holder and disadvantaged families. The main objective of the project is “to contribute to improve family nutrition and resilience of smallholders and disadvantaged groups, especially women, by scaling up home garden practices.”

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Coordination and Linkage with District Stakeholders



VDC Level Orientation

Realizing the importance of coordination and linkage for smooth project implementation, due attention has been given to district level stakeholders for the selection of the project VDCs. At local level, consultation with VDC level authorities determined smallholder and disadvantaged families as the target groups.

Social Empowerment and Institutional Development

A total of 245 farmers' groups were formed. The project has prioritized small holders and disadvantaged section of the communities for empowerment. While considering GESI, 86 per cent of the beneficiaries constitute women and marginalized communities (Dalits & Janajatis) account for 75 per cent of the beneficiaries. There

is an increased institutional capacity of farmers where they can hold their monthly meeting, develop minutes, exercise women leadership, develop linkage with service providers, etc.



Capacity Building of Home Garden Groups

Increased Diversity in Home Gardens

All the beneficiaries from farmers' groups received diversity kits of vegetables which has increased number of diverse vegetables in their home gardens thereby contributing to the nutritional improvement of their families.



Farmers with Diversity Kits

12. Improving Food Security through Community Organizing (IFCO)

IFCO project 2nd phase has been implemented in Dailekh district since July 2013 with the financial support from Nepalteam, Germany. The project covers four VDCs namely Badalamji, Chamunda, Kanshikandh, Raniwan and 1 municipality i.e. Narayan municipality. The project aims to increase food security of poor and marginalized people. The target beneficiaries are women headed HHs and ethnic communities with less than 6 months food sufficiency without regular income, who are especially dalits and ethnic minorities. The activities under the project focus on CBOs empowerment, capacity building trainings, agricultural inputs support and micro-enterprises.

KEY ACHIEVEMENT

Social and Institutional Development



Second General Assembly of Swabalambi Nepal

The project has ensured equal participation of dalits, janajatis and others in several capacity building measures and agriculture materials support. There is increase in institutional capacity of the CBOs through trainings like group strengthening, leadership development and community-based networking. In addition, women participation and leadership is increased in the project activities.

Enhanced Food Security

There is an increase in food security situation of the target beneficiaries as the project intervention has supported for increased food production via seasonal vegetable seed support, livestock management training, agricultural materials support and promotion of home garden. Also, increase in family income via on and off farm income generation activities (offseason vegetable cultivation training and seed support,

plastic house tomato cultivation orientation, seed and plastic support, mushroom farming training and seed support and small livestock (Goat) support have also helped to enhance food security to some extent.



Farmers selling tomatoes from plastic house

Increased Coordination and Linkage

Coordination between group MCs and other line agencies in regard financial resources allocation. Linkage with local development bodies such as DDC and VDCs, government offices and other development agencies like I/NGOs has developed.



Coordination programme with stakeholders

13. Trail Bridge Sub-Sector Unit (TBSU)

SAHAS Nepal's Trail Bridge Project is in operation in Okhaldhunga district since 2005 in partnership with District Development Committee (DDC) Okhaldhunga and Trail Bridge Support Unit (TBSU) of HELVETAS Nepal. From the beginning, the construction of suspension and truss bridges has benefitted a large population of about 26,422 HHs.

In 2015, a total of 7 bridges were under construction. In addition, Detail project report (DPR) of 16 bridges has been completed and ready for the construction process. Under the programme, a total of 28 people were provided with Bridge construction training, while 56 people received training on Bridge supervision orientation organized by District Development Committee of Okhaldhunga district.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Enhanced Access in the Rural Areas



Elderly Couple on the Bridge

Earlier, when there used to be no trail bridges above the rivers and streams, people have to walk many miles and even cross the rivers. It used to be very scary especially during monsoon season with the increase in water level. But with the construction of trail bridges, it has become much easier for people to travel one village to another for marketing, education and health post. This has led to saving of time, which people could utilize in other productive works.

Improved Livelihoods

With increased access to markets via trail bridges, the farmers started to grow different crops

and vegetables in their farm, and began to sell their products in the nearby markets. Improved agricultural technologies are also introduced with the increase accessed to market center and districts based government offices (Agriculture and Livestock). This has led to increase in income of the rural people. With the income, they would manage day-to-day livelihood and send their children to schools for better education.

Employment Generation

With the connection of rural isolated areas to markets, a number of employment opportunities are created for the local people. The project has created employment opportunities for local people, where the bridges are constructed. This has provided better opportunities for locals, who otherwise had nothing to do and stay at home.



Local People Gathered for Opening Ceremony

14. Diversifying Livelihood for Climate Change Resilience & Ecological Health of People Living in Chundikhola Catchment (DLCCREHCC) Project

WWF/Hariyo Ban Programme funded project “Diversifying Livelihood for Climate Change Resilience & Ecological Health of People Living in Chundikhola Catchment” has been implemented in three VDCs of Tanahun district- Mirlung, Chokchisapani and Barbhanjyang since June 2014 till March 2016. The major goal of the project is to increase household income by enhancing livelihood security of the local people and reduce over-reliance on natural resources for their livelihood. The project primarily focuses on the poor & marginalized single parents-women, Dalits and Janajati (ethnic minorities) households.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Increased Resiliency of Smallholders Against Climate Change



Improved breed of Buck

The project supported farmers with local and improved breeds of goats and bucks. Goats and bucks are more resilient to climate change than cow and buffaloes. Fodder and forage support helps in generating income for diversifying livelihood and reduce open pasture grazing. This enables the growth of shrubs and trees to maintain the ecological balance.

Improved Management of Goat and Bucks

Following the support, farmers were provided with trainings on goat raising training and their

kids management. For proper management, tagging, vaccination and budizoo castrator support was made to the farmers. Dipping and drenching for management of external and internal parasites was demonstrated during the trainings. After acquiring knowledge and skills, the farmers have started to practice improved management of goats and bucks.



Ration Formulation

Introduction of Livestock Insurance

The government has made the provision of crop and livestock insurance in order to minimize the risk of farmers from adverse situations. Realizing the importance of insurance, the project facilitated the insurance of goat and bucks supported in coordination with Agriculture service center and District livestock service office.

Nepal Earthquake 2015

In 2015, Nepal experienced a big devastating earthquake on April 25 and strong aftershock on May 12, which took away the lives of around 9,000 people, injured over 22,000, and displaced over 100,000 families. The main source of livelihood of the Nepalese people i.e. agriculture is also seriously affected due to earthquake. Farmers lost their crops, seeds, agricultural tools,

implements, livestock, etc. and they have been pushed near to the poverty line. In addition, many houses, public infrastructures, schools, drinking water schemes, etc. were also worst affected. More importantly, the cultural heritage sites from Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur lost their most of significant structures which were displaying Nepal's cultural beauty over the years.



Immediate Relief Operation

Immediately following the earthquake, we assessed the safety of our staff scattered all over the earthquake hit project districts. All of our staff was safe except one staff, Ms. Sunita Tamang from Rasuwa, who was killed on the incident. We, in consultation with Late Sunita's husband, established Sunita Trust Fund (voluntarily contribution) for her daughter's education.

We quickly mobilized the project staff to assess the impact of earthquake in the affected districts and instantly initiated some major relief operation in 57 VDCs of 9 districts. In total 11,263 households were provided with relief materials with the support of 10 organizations (9 International and 1 National). Earthquake affected households were supplied with immediate relief materials such as basic food supplies, tarpaulins, mattresses, blankets, mosquito nets and hygiene kits.

Distributed Relief Materials

Rice	359,530 kg
Pulses	46,502 kg
Cooking Oil	24,627 litres
Iodised Salt	23,503 kg
Mattress	2,982 pc
Blankets	2,610 pc
Tarpaulins	8,595 pc
Beaten Rice	4,110 kg
Kitchen Utensils	300 sets
Hygiene Kits	550 sets

Glimpse of Relief Operation



Tarpaulin Sheet Loading to Vehicle



Relief Materials to Orphanage



Volunteers Preparing Hygiene Kits



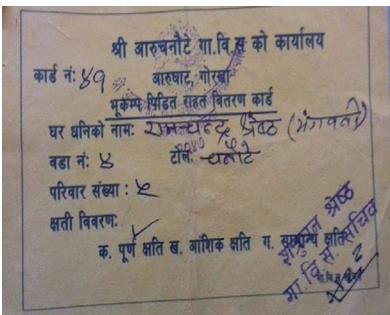
Relief Distribution at Bhattedanda



Chinese Volunteers unloading Relief Materials



Cooking Utensils for Earthquake Affected People



Relief Distribution Card



Blood Donation at Nepal Red Cross Society



Earthquake Affected People carrying Sacks

Recovery Work After Earthquake

We are also engaged in reconstruction and rehabilitation work after successful relief operation to the earthquake affected districts. In some of the hard hit districts such as Rasuwa, Dhading, Okhaldhunga and Lalitpur; we have started to rebuild the communities via livelihood recovery projects, school reconstructions, safe shelter programme, temporary learning center, drinking water schemes renovation and construction, etc. after assessing the dire needs of such programmes in the districts in partnership with different funding partners. Upon the completion of these projects, we believe that the earthquake affected people from the project areas will get benefit from these recovery works.

Details of Recovery Work Under the Organization

SN	Project name	District	VDCs	House holds	Funding partner	Remarks
1	Early livelihood recovery project	Dhading	Salyantar, Aaginchok, Mulpani, Budhathum, Baseri and Phoolkharka	2800	NORAD/SHO	Agriculture and livestock support
2	Technical capacity building and community engagement for safe shelter construction	Dhading	Salyantar, Budathum & Mulpani	4302	CARE Nepal	Awareness raising on construction of earthquake resistant building, Resource center establishment, Model community building construction in each VDC
3	Rebuilding farming families	Okhaldhunga & Sindhuli	Harkapur, Prapcha, Shreechaur, Katunje, Kuntadevi, Mulkharka, Chhyanam, Ragadeep, Jantarkhani, Bigutar (Okhaldhunga) and Ranichuri, Bhimsthan, Jarayotar, Bahuntilpung and Sumnampokhari (Sindhuli)	9984	LIBIRD	Agriculture technology and materials support
4	Early recovery program	Rasuwa	Thulogaun & Dandagaun	1058	Norlha Switzerland	Construction of irrigation canal, waste water collection pond, winterization support
5	Temporary learning center program	Okhaldhunga	Ragani, Pokali, Singhadevi, Fediguth, bBilandu	40 schools	Street Child & UNICEF	Construction of TLCs, Teachers' training, WASH facilities
6	Drinking water scheme construction and renovation	Lalitpur	Ghusel & Bhatenanda	107 HHS	Nepalteam	Drinking water scheme and water taps construction
7	BfdW recovery programme	Lalitpur	Malta & Bhattedanda	450 students 35 HHS	BfdW	High school and drinking water scheme construction
8	Early Recovery Project	Rasuwa	Dandagaun	649	GIZ	Temporary shelter, livelihood, WASH and trauma healing to revive and restore the basis for living of affected household families
9	Winterization Project Okhaldhunga	Okhaldhunga	Bhusingaa, Rawadolu, Khijifalate, Khijikati, Khijichandeswori and Ragani	966	MCC	Relief material distribution- blanket, woolen caps and carpet
10	Winterization Project Dhading	Dhading	Baseri and Fulkharka	2191	CARE Nepal	Reconnaissance field visit of Project VDCs, PASSA (TOT) Training, Gender Based Violence (TOT) Training, solar set distribution, awareness programs.
11	School Based Disaster Risk Reduction Inception program	Okhaldhunga	Rampur, Katunje, Rumjhatar, Patle, Okhaldhunga, Andheri narayansthan	7 schools	HANDS International	Disaster Risk reduction advocacy activities focusing on teachers' capacity building and school-based events
12	Ghusel school reconstruction project	Lalitpur	Ghusel	43 students	LIBIRD/USC and Nepalteam	Reconstruction of primary school in Ghusel VDC

Glimpse of Recovery Work



Agritool Kit Support



Drinking Water Scheme Construction



Improved Goat Shed



Kitchen Garden Training



School Reconstruction



Solar Distribution



Students Inside Temporary Learning Center



Temporary Learning Center



Winter Clothes Distribution

Organizational Activities 2015

20th Annual General Assembly



Board Members Inaugurating AGA

The organization marked its 20th Annual General Assembly on 11 October, 2015 in Sanepa. The event was attended by 39 participants including the Executive committee, general members and coordinators. The assembly was inaugurated by the lighting of twenty candles by EC and general members.

Ms. Balkumari Gurung made an opening remark welcoming members, delegates and staff members. Dr. Surendra K. Shrestha, the Executive Director of SAHAS Nepal then presented organizational achievements, annual progress report and forthcoming action plans. Mr. Sunil Shakya provided a yearly budget overview of the organization by presenting financial report of the Nepali fiscal year 2071/72. Project coordinators subsequently presented their respective projects. A total of 26 projects have been implemented in 17 districts of Nepal, with 4 new working districts in the Terai belt. Thematic areas covered include social empowerment and capacity building, food security and livelihood, natural resource management and climate change, education, health and sanitation, action research and infrastructure development. The general assembly presented their feedbacks and queries following the session. Chairperson Ms. Sati Shrestha ended the session with a concluding speech.



AGA Participants Discussing on Project Presentation

In a separate follow up closed session, board members approved and promulgated new strategic plan for the year 2016-2020, reviewed plans and policies and prepared a roadmap of future action plans for SAHAS Nepal.

20th Year Celebration

To commemorate 20th anniversary; SAHAS Nepal family celebrated the grand event on 19 August, 2015 in all 17 working districts in the presence of executive board members, line agencies and stakeholders.



Celebrating 20 Years of Community Work

Since its foundation in 1996 by a team of professional development workers, the organization confronted different challenges and opportunities in these two decades. The

dedicated and passionate team of staff members has helped SAHAS Nepal in overcoming these setbacks and adversity. Thus, the ceremony was marked by reflecting on SAHAS Nepal's history, organizational achievements and action to transform the marginalized rural communities towards prosperity.



Board Members and Staff During Celebration

Completion of 20 years is indeed a major milestone in the field of community development. On this auspicious occasion, Mr. John Williamson was appointed as an advisor of SAHAS Nepal. His supervision will guide the organization in executing its strategies and responsibilities towards society in forthcoming days.

SAHAS Nepal Strategic Planning

The SAHAS Nepal Strategic Plan (2016–2020) was framed to develop consensus on key management issues and improve organizational performance as the result of hard work, many meetings and drafts by the Strategic Planning Committee and the input of stakeholders and guidance of Mr. John Williamson, a facilitator.

This plan is the result of two different workshops held by SAHAS Nepal that took place on December 18-19, 2014 and on August 13-14, 2015. The organization's fundamental values- SAHAS Nepal's focus group, vision, mission, value statement, strategic objectives and action plan incorporates every survey response collected from board members, funding partners, district line agencies, Community Based Network Organizations (CBNOs) and staffs. The drafted Strategic plan for

the year 2016-2020 provides a sense of direction to SAHAS Nepal in upcoming years.



Participatory Strategic Plan Development

Youth Exchange Programme

Youth exchange programme started from 2015 after an official agreement among FK, Stromme Foundation, Act now and SAHAS Nepal. This is an initiative where youths from Nepal and Norway will visit the respective organizations and work with them in order to acquire knowledge and skills about culture, lifestyle and development practice in each nation. The programme also assumes that it will enhance their leadership skills and enable them to take decision in their communities, which they will utilize after returning to their nations.



Exchange Students from Nepal

Visit of exchange students to the rural communities have been an experience of the villagers as almost all of them have never interacted with people from abroad before. They met, interacted with the local people and shared them with the Norwegian culture and to some

extent language as well. Another important aspect to be considered is their engagement in the developmental activities which have motivated locals and increased their sense of ownership on project supported works. Their interests and engagement in organic farming, milking buffaloes, fish pond construction, etc. have motivated youths to engage in such works and contribute to their families.

In case of staff, their frequent communication and movement with SAHAS Nepal staff has yielded a positive impact. Knowledge about the Norwegian culture and language and improvement in the English speaking skill of project staff has been noticed over the duration of exchange period.



Norwegian Exchange Students Participating in PGM

Bangladesh Tour

SAHAS Nepal has been organizing study tours and exposure visit to staff inside and outside the country for enhancing their knowledge and skills. As a continuation, the organization conducted Bangladesh visit as a part of study tour. This study tour was managed by Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) of Bangladesh from 6-13 April, 2015. A total of 17 participants took part in the tour including 4 females.

We visited Bogra, MCC working area, located about 6 hours drive from Dhaka. We got an opportunity to observe MCC implemented programme in Bogra. MCC supported communities were implementing several activities related to income generation, lobby and advocacy, etc.



Exposure Visit to Vermi Compost Farmers

Most of the activities were alike our activities. But still, our staffs were very excited to see the activities implemented by the local NGOs. With the support of MCC Bangladesh, local NGOs are implementing activities effectively at the community level. Several activities such as vermin composting, goat raising, vegetable cultivation, etc. were observed during the visit. Communities have earned more money conducting these activities and improved their livelihood. Another interesting observation from the visit was the resource poor students from the school were found to be supported with income generating opportunities such as goat raising, chicken raising, etc in their households. With this, students are making money along with their school study and continuing their study at school. This initiative, by MCC funded local NGO, has impressed our staff and they have implemented same type of programme in their respective districts. In addition, it also proved to be a good experience for our staffs to learn about the food security situation of Bangladesh.

Professional Group Meetings



Participants of Agriculture PGM

Like in previous years, SAHAS Nepal organized 3rd professional group meetings on Infrastructure, Health and Sanitation (13-14 July); Finance (22-24 July); Agriculture (15 December) and Organizational Development (16-17 December). In order to promote progress sharing and mutual learning. With an objective to share problem and exchange learning; amend rules and regulation as per time and situation; embrace new technologies and establish uniformity in different project areas of SAHAS Nepal, the PGMs were organized.



Progress Sharing in PGM

Admin and Finance PGM was organized with an objective to build up capacity of participant in financial management reporting systems; to furnish the knowledge about the budgeting, internal audit or control and financial monitoring of the projects and improve the funding partners reporting of organization; this PGM was held in Pokhara.

In Agriculture PGM, professionals presented the best practices implemented till now in their respective project areas along with challenges and lessons. In addition, there were review and discussions on agricultural guidelines, information sharing on Sustainable Development Goals & MoAD resource access procedure, climate smart villages and SAHAS Nepal's sustainable agriculture development plans.

While in Organisational PGM, brief project presentations by coordinators, group work on Main Committee and Network Organizations using SWOT and PESTEL, network organisational guidelines review, developmental approaches, planning for sustainability of network, evaluation and action plans were among the activities conducted in the Organizational PGM.

Initiative for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Project



Meeting with Fair Climate Service team at Bagepalli, Bangalore India

A team of SAHAS Nepal visited Fair Climate Service Office at Bagepalli, Bangalore from 15-17 April, 2015 for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project orientation. CDM is an emission reduction project run in developing countries to earn certified emission reduction (CER) credits, each credit equal to one ton of CO₂. CERs are traded or sold to industrialized countries as per emission reduction targets of Kyoto Protocol. Non-annex country (or developing countries) with lesser greenhouse gas emission can be compensated by Annex I (or developed nations) with finances and technical expertise.

Following this mechanism, SAHAS Nepal has taken initiative for CDM project. During the visit, biogas system, solar home system (solar village), improved cooking stove at community level, horticulture farm were observed. Potential intervention for launching CDM, site and staff selection and baseline survey would be done next year.



Community Interaction

Financial Reports



PP PRADHAN & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Kathmandu, Nepal

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Ashwin 24, 2072

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the attached balance sheet of the **Group of Helping Hands Nepal (SAHAS), Lalitpur Nepal** as of Ashadh 31, 2072 (July 16, 2015) and the Income and Expenditure Statement for the period ended on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

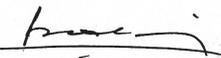
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Audit Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the financial statements together with the schedules attached and read with accounting policies and notes give a true and fair view of the financial position of the **Group of Helping Hands Nepal** as at Ashadh 31, 2072 (July 16, 2015) and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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


(CA Pratap P Pradhan)
For PP Pradhan & Co.
Chartered Accountants



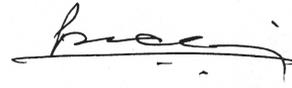
Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal
Lalitpur
Consolidated Balance Sheet
As at Ashadh 31, 2072 (July 16, 2015)

<u>Previous Year</u> <u>Amount in Rs.</u>		<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Current Year</u> <u>Amount in Rs.</u>
<u>10,246,235.75</u>	Fixed Assets	1	<u>11,690,587.84</u>
	Current Assets		
17,624.00	Inventory	2	17,624.00
2,467,945.16	Debtors and Prepayments	3	3,544,302.79
3,261,651.39	Programme Fund Receivable	10	13,373,744.67
460,881.78	Cash in Hand	4	1,585,382.42
22,136,476.34	Cash at Bank	5	17,960,908.63
<u>28,344,578.67</u>			<u>36,481,962.51</u>
	Current Liabilities		
1,195,260.00	Gratuity	6	2,819,720.00
2,524,987.51	Creditors	7	8,300,086.42
<u>3,720,247.51</u>			<u>11,119,806.42</u>
<u>34,870,566.91</u>	Net Assets		<u>37,052,743.93</u>
	Represented By:		
9,863,034.75	Fixed Assets Capital Fund	8	11,127,904.84
6,927,705.62	Reserve and Surplus SAHAS Nepal	9	10,181,504.55
18,079,826.54	Programme Fund Payable	10	15,743,334.54
<u>34,870,566.91</u>			<u>37,052,743.93</u>
	Significant Accounting Policies and Notes	11	

As per our attached report of even date


Sati Devi Shrestha
(Chairperson)


Bal Kumari Gurung Rai
(Vice Chairperson)


CA Pratap Prasad Pradhan
For PP Pradhan & Co.
Chartered Accountants


Sunil Shakya
(Treasurer)


Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha
(Secretary)


Devi Gurung
(Vice Secretary)


Devika Shrestha
(Member)


Brahma Dhoj Gurung
(Member)

Group of Helping Hands (GAHAS) Nepal
Lalitpur
Balance Sheet
As at Ashadh 31, 2072 (July 16, 2015)

Previous Year 2071,228.00	Fixed Assets Current Assets	Schedule 1	Current Year 676,302.00
43,842.00	Receivable		189,473.76
-	Act Now (Youth Exchange)		71,725.00
-	Advance		75,000.00
-	EDILIS		538,012.75
-	ERP - CARE		1,656,838.00
-	Home Garden IV		19,291.00
-	Bio Fuel		3,764.00
272,533.00	Prepayment		-
975,561.00	TBSU		763,865.00
8,482.00	NSOS		5,477.00
128,677.51	CEP III		10,294.81
9,100.50	CEFALS II		2,120,851.73
336,643.12	Home Garden Old		337,392.00
105,000.00	Advance		-
-	LIFT - USC		57,687.27
-	NFSI		265,152.72
-	ERP - GIZ		51,699.00
-	Relief - LIBIRD/USC		101,206.00
-	Relief - MCC - II		1,690,544.00
-	Relief - SODI		5,926,888.00
-	SEEDS		652,315.40
-	WWF		43,706.00
183,382.00	SALS		-
969,229.20	HFP		-
159,540.00	RIF		2,720,662.06
2,565,300.61	LIFT - I		14,144.51
5,496,949.74	ELLEP		1,686,360.74
577,770.95	PAF		494,065.95
47,644.60	GEP - South Lalitpur		-
78,479.88	Cash in Hand		88,929.00
1,294,569.01	Cash at Bank (Standard Chartered Bank)		51,190.13
278,438.72	R.B Bank		989,342.21
4,819,981.10	Mega Bank		3,567,602.92
18,351,124.94			24,173,480.96

<u>Current Liabilities</u>	
106,753.00	Outstanding
564,830.00	HMRP (IV)
1,877,171.00	NFSI
314,500.00	HMRP Community
2,558,972.87	CEFALS II
	Bajura Disaster Relief Project
176,678.90	LIFT USC - V
56,115.00	Dhading Income
-	GEP New
-	DSW Lalitpur
-	ERP - LIBIRD/SODI
-	Relief
-	Relief - FELM
-	Relief - LIBIRD
-	Relief - MCC I
-	Relief - NAFCA
-	Relief - SF
-	SALS
-	Sunita Tamang - Payable
-	Swabalambi Ekta Samaj
1,207,745.00	WWF
419.00	Bio fuel Sustainability
20,060.00	GEP - Tanahu
1,666,297.73	CIT
59,204.00	Nepal Team
1,960,687.52	Auditor fee payable
69.00	LIFT II
41,857.30	Payable
1,195,260.00	Income Tax
11,806,620.32	Gratuity
7,071,852.62	

<u>Net Assets</u>	
363,469.00	Reserve
144,127.00	Fixed Assets Capital Account
6,564,236.62	Fund Balance
7,071,832.62	

Represented By:

363,469.00	Reserve
114,119.00	Fixed Assets Capital Account
9,818,035.55	Fund Balance
10,295,623.55	

As per our attached report of even date


Sati Devi Shrestha
(Chairperson)


Bai Kumari Gurung Rai
(Vice Chairperson)


CA Pratap Prasad Pradhan
For PP Pradhan & Co.
Chartered Accountants


Sunil Shakya
(Treasurer)


Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha
(Secretary)


Devi Gurung
(Vice Secretary)


Brahma Dhoj Gurung
(Member)

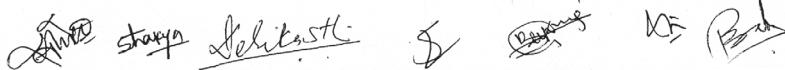

Devika Shrestha
(Member)

Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal
Lalitpur

Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement

For the period from Shrawan 1, 2071 to Ashwin 31, 2072 i.e. July 17, 2014 - July 16, 2015)

Previous Year Amount in Rs.	INCOME	Current Year Amount in Rs.
9,600.00	Subscription fee	7,500.00
894,571.16	Staff/Member Contribution	1,327,074.84
103,527.01	Interest on Bank Deposit	69,425.84
236,015.79	Programme Overhead	478,339.66
125,436.00	Miscellaneous Income	70,891.72
-	Donation	280,618.95
-	Resource Center	2,595,986.00
170,717.00	Grant (HMRP - VI)	-
325,407.00	Grant (HMRP - VII)	354,534.00
105,460.00	Grant (NSOS)	74,420.00
669,873.00	Grant (TBSU)	604,546.00
459,910.00	Grant (PAF VII)	-
835,287.00	Grant (PAF VIII)	-
-	Grant (PAF IX)	1,537,841.00
1,117,618.00	Grant (LIFT - USC Canada Asia IV)	-
52,844.00	Grant (LIFT - USC Canada Asia V)	2,101,699.00
12,197,503.17	Grant (LIFT - I)	1,700.00
14,002,393.00	Grant (LIFT - II)	26,291,135.39
1,196,204.00	Grant (Bio Fuel Sustainability Project)	1,215,672.00
1,000.00	Grant (CEFALS I)	-
33,268,983.00	Grant (CEFALS II)	38,058,441.00
21,163,205.90	Grant (ELLEP)	20,247,180.50
1,725,353.25	Grant (Nepal Team - I)	-
943,689.82	Grant (Nepal Team - II)	1,233,178.00
2,595,382.00	Grant (CEP-III)	1,000.00
1,350,291.88	Grant (GEP - South Lalitpur)	-
1,639,454.04	Grant (HFF)	-
856,060.00	Grant (RtF)	4,922,734.33
2,143,925.00	Grant (SALS)	5,437,118.57
6,356.00	Grant (Chudi Khola Hariyo Ban)	2,205,870.00
3,628,267.00	Grant (FSNI)	9,765,201.66
-	Grant (LAPA)	2,160,000.00
-	Grant (SEEDS)	8,024,772.40
-	Grant (Home Garden Phase IV)	720,972.09
-	Grant (Emergency Response Project)	1,537,987.00
-	Grant (Nepal Earthquake Emergency Relief)	1,467,759.00
-	Grant (Immediate Response to Earthquake)	7,163,412.00
-	Grant (Emergency Food & NFSI - Phase I)	2,894,759.00
-	Grant (Emergency Food & NFSI - Phase II)	3,460,831.00
-	Grant (Nepal Earthquake Emergency Relief)	3,326,206.00
-	Grant (Earthquake Response Relief Support)	999,761.00
-	Grant (Emergency Relief)	404,378.00
-	Grant (Emergency Relief)	8,489,600.00
-	Grant (RFF)	4,070.00
-	Grant (GEP - NEW)	73,694.00
-	Grant (Landslide Hazard Risk Assessment)	730,914.00
-	Grant (Recovery Programme Nepal)	1,444,016.00
-	Grant (EDILIS)	4,926,312.75
-	Grant (Early Recovery & Reconstruction)	73,204.00
101,824,334.02	Total Income	166,784,756.70
	EXPENDITURE	
	Organization	
	Recurring:	
60,000.00	Audit Fee	60,000.00
90,353.00	Organisation Admin cost	196,938.96
17,325.00	Service Fee	-
103,136.00	Travel	165,168.00
42,207.00	Meeting & Workshop	254,471.00
77,357.00	Depreciation	94,809.00
27,642.00	SALS Contribution	55,764.00
120,562.00	Project Support	145,581.00
13,173.63	Project Write Off	25,350.12
75,000.00	Relief/community support	62,891.00
331,733.00	Preparation/Consultancy fee	461,677.00
-	Salaries	25,500.00
-	Supplies	17,725.00
21,375.00	Scholarship	10,163.00
979,863.63	Total Recurring Organization	1,576,038.08






Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal
Lalitpur

Income and Expenditure Statement

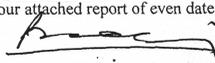
For the period from Shrawan 1, 2071 to Ashadh 31, 2072 (July 17, 2014 - July 16, 2015)

Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Current Year Amount in Rs.
	HMRP - VI	
159,162.00	Program expenses	-
11,555.00	Overhead	-
<u>170,717.00</u>	Total Recurring HMRP - VI	<u>-</u>
	HMRP - VII	
303,268.00	Program expenses	330,534.00
22,139.00	Overhead	24,000.00
<u>325,407.00</u>	Total Recurring HMRP - VII	<u>354,534.00</u>
	NSOS	
105,460.00	Program expenses	74,420.00
<u>105,460.00</u>	Total Recurring NSOS	<u>74,420.00</u>
	TBSU	
669,873.00	Program expenses	604,546.00
<u>669,873.00</u>	Total Recurring TBSU	<u>604,546.00</u>
	PAF VII	
407,000.00	Program expenses	-
52,910.00	Overhead	-
<u>459,910.00</u>	Total Recurring PAF VII	<u>-</u>
	PAF VIII	
732,708.00	Program expenses	-
102,579.00	Overhead	-
<u>835,287.00</u>	Total Recurring PAF VIII	<u>-</u>
	PAF IX	
-	Program expenses	1,324,705.00
-	Overhead	213,136.00
<u>-</u>	Total Recurring PAF IX	<u>1,537,841.00</u>
	LIFT (USC Canada Asia IV)	
1,117,618.00	Program expenses	-
<u>1,117,618.00</u>	Total Recurring LIFT (USC Canada Asia III)	<u>-</u>
	LIFT (USC Canada Asia V)	
52,844.00	Program expenses	2,101,699.00
<u>52,844.00</u>	Total Recurring LIFT (USC Canada Asia IV)	<u>2,101,699.00</u>
	LIFT - I (EED)	
9,944,993.17	Program expenses	-
2,252,510.00	Administration and coordination expenses	1,700.00
<u>12,197,503.17</u>	Total Recurring LIFT I (EED)	<u>1,700.00</u>
	LIFT - II (EED)	
8,714,655.00	Program expenses	19,449,982.72
5,287,738.00	Administration and coordination expenses	6,841,152.67
<u>14,002,393.00</u>	Total Recurring LIFT II (EED)	<u>26,291,135.39</u>

As per our attached report of even date


Sati Devi Shrestha
(Chairperson)


Bal Kumari Gurung Rai
(Vice Chairperson)


CA Pratap Prasad Pradhan
For PP Pradhan & Co.
Chartered Accountants


Sunil Shakya
(Treasurer)


Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha
(Secretary)


Devi Gurung
(Vice Secretary)


Brahma Dhoj Gurung
(Member)


Devika Shrestha
(Member)

Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal

Income and Expenditure Statement

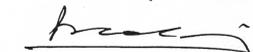
For the period from Shrawan 1, 2071 to Ashadh 31, 2072 (July 17, 2014 - July 16, 2015)

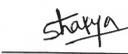
Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Current Year Amount in Rs.
1,196,204.00	Bio Fuel Sustainability Project	
1,196,204.00	Program expenses	1,215,672.00
	Total Recurring Bio Fuel Sustainability	1,215,672.00
	CEFALS I	
-	Program expenses	-
1,000.00	Administration and coordination expenses	-
1,000.00	Total Recurring CEFALS I	-
	CEFALS II	
27,887,522.00	Program expenses	27,459,777.00
5,381,461.00	Administration and coordination expenses	10,598,664.00
33,268,983.00	Total Recurring CEFALS II	38,058,441.00
	ELLEP	
18,595,457.00	Program expenses	17,932,009.50
2,567,748.90	Administration and coordination expenses	2,315,171.00
21,163,205.90	Total Recurring ELLEP	20,247,180.50
	Nepal Team - I	
1,725,353.25	Program expenses	-
1,725,353.25	Total Recurring Nepal Team I	-
	Nepal Team - II	
943,689.82	Program expenses	1,233,178.00
943,689.82	Total Recurring Nepal Team II	1,233,178.00
	CEP - III	
2,319,916.00	Program expenses	-
275,466.00	Administration and coordination expenses	1,000.00
2,595,382.00	Total Recurring CEP - III	1,000.00
	GEP South Lalitpur	
1,350,291.88	Program expenses	-
1,350,291.88	Total Recurring GEP South Lalitpur	-
	HFP	
1,518,013.00	Program expenses	-
121,441.04	Overhead	-
1,639,454.04	Total Recurring DRP	-
	Right to Food	
687,890.00	Program expenses	4,590,362.00
168,170.00	Administration expenses	332,372.33
856,060.00	Total Recurring DRP	4,922,734.33
	SALS	
1,723,778.00	Program expenses	5,118,065.00
420,147.00	Administration expenses	319,053.57
2,143,925.00	Total Recurring DRP	5,437,118.57
	Chudi Khola - Hariyo Ban	
6,356.00	Program expenses	2,205,870.00
6,356.00	Total Recurring DRP	2,205,870.00

As per our attached report of even date


Sati Devi Shrestha
(Chairperson)

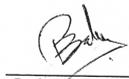

Bal Kumari Gurung Rai
(Vice Chairperson)


CA Pratap Prasad Pradhan
For PP Pradhan & Co.
Chartered Accountants


Sunil Shakya
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Devi Gurung
(Vice Secretary)


Brahma Dhoj Gurung
(Member)


Devika Shrestha
(Member)

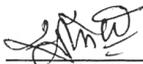
Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal
Lalitpur

Income and Expenditure Statement

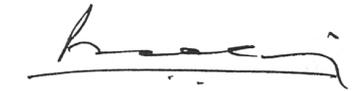
For the period from Shrawan 1, 2071 to Ashadh 31, 2072 (July 17, 2014 - July 16, 2015)

Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Current Year Amount in Rs.
3,179,434.00	FSNI	
448,833.00	Program expenses	9,341,630.66
3,628,267.00	Administration expenses	423,571.00
	Total Recurring DRP	9,765,201.66
	LAPA	
-	Program expenses	2,060,000.00
-	Administration and coordination expenses	100,000.00
-	Total Recurring LAPA	2,160,000.00
	SEEDS	
-	Program expenses	2,806,952.00
-	Administration and coordination expenses	5,217,820.40
-	Total Recurring SEEDS	8,024,772.40
	Home Garden IV	
-	Program expenses	258,700.00
-	Administration and coordination expenses	462,272.09
-	Total Recurring Home Garden IV	720,972.09
	Emergency Response	
-	Program expenses	1,537,987.00
-	Total Recurring Emergency Response	1,537,987.00
	Nepal Earthquake	
-	Program expenses	1,467,759.00
-	Total Recurring Nepal Earthquake	1,467,759.00
	Immediate Response	
-	Program expenses	7,163,412.00
-	Total Recurring Immediate Response	7,163,412.00
	Emergency Food - I	
-	Program expenses	2,894,759.00
-	Total Recurring Emergency Food - I	2,894,759.00

As per our attached report of even date


Sati Devi Shrestha
(Chairperson)


Bal Kumari Gurung Rai
(Vice Chairperson)


CA Pratap Prasad Pradhan
For PP Pradhan & Co.
Chartered Accountants


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(Member)

Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal
Lalitpur

Income and Expenditure Statement

For the period from Shrawan 1, 2071 to Ashadh 31, 2072 (July 17, 2014 - July 16, 2015)

Previous Year Amount in Rs.		Current Year Amount in Rs.
-	<u>Emergency Food - II</u>	
-	Program expenses	3,460,831.00
-	Total Recurring Emergency Food - II	3,460,831.00
	<u>Nepal Earthquake USC</u>	
-	Program expenses	3,326,206.00
-	Total Recurring Nepal Earthquake USC	3,326,206.00
	<u>Earthquake Response</u>	
-	Program expenses	999,761.00
-	Total Recurring Nepal Earthquake Response	999,761.00
	<u>Emergency Relief - NAFCA</u>	
-	Program expenses	404,378.00
-	Total Recurring Emergency Relief - NAFCA	404,378.00
	<u>Emergency Relief - FELM</u>	
-	Program expenses	8,489,600.00
-	Total Recurring Emergency Relief - FELM	8,489,600.00
	<u>RFF</u>	
-	Program expenses	3,490.00
-	Overhead	580.00
-	Total Recurring RFF	4,070.00
	<u>GEP - NEW</u>	
-	Program expenses	73,694.00
-	Total Recurring GEP - NEW	73,694.00

As per our attached report of even date


Sati Devi Shrestha
(Chairperson)


Bal Kumari Gurung Rai
(Vice Chairperson)


CA Pratap Prasad Pradhan
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Brahma Dhoj Gurung
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Devika Shrestha
(Member)

Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal
Lalitpur

Income and Expenditure Statement

For the period from Shrawan 15, 2071 to Ashadh 31, 2072 (July 17, 2014 - July 16, 2015)

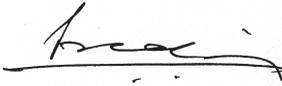
<u>Previous Year</u> <u>Amount in Rs.</u>		<u>Current Year</u> <u>Amount in Rs.</u>
	<u>Land Hazard</u>	
-	Program expenses	730,914.00
-	Total Recurring Land Hazard	730,914.00
	<u>Recovery Program</u>	
-	Program expenses	1,444,016.00
-	Total Recurring Recovery Program	1,444,016.00
	<u>EDILIS</u>	
-	Program expenses	2,243,169.75
-	Administration and coordination expenses	2,683,143.00
-	Total Recurring EDILIS	4,926,312.75
	<u>Early Recovery</u>	
-	Program expenses	73,204.00
-	Total Recurring Early Recovery	73,204.00
101,435,047.69	Total Expenditure	163,530,957.77
389,286.33	Surplus/(Deficit)	3,253,798.93

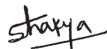
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes - Schedule -11

As per our attached report of even date


Sati Devi Shrestha
(Chairperson)


Bal Kumari Gurung Rai
(Vice Chairperson)


CA Pratap Prasad Pradhan
For PP Pradhan & Co.
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(Vice Secretary)


Brahma Dhoj Gurung
(Member)


Devika Shrestha
(Member)

Schedule 10

S.N.	Programme	Funded By	Fund Balance as at 16 July, 2014	Received in FY 2014/15	Expenditure in FY 2014/15	Adjustment	Transferred to Income	Surplus/(Deficit) in FY 2014/15	Fund Balance as at 16 July, 2015
1	Traill Bridge Sub-Sector Project	Helvetas	(225,504.37)	333,985.00	604,546.00	-	-	(270,641.00)	(496,145.37)
2	CEP III	EED	(267,237.51)	237,942.90	1,000.00	-	-	256,942.70	(10,294.81)
3	Bio Fuel Sustainability	PEEDA	239,803.00	941,193.00	1,215,672.00	-	-	(274,479.00)	(34,676.00)
4	HMWP - VII	HMWP	307,994.00	294,000.00	354,534.00	-	-	(60,534.00)	247,460.00
5	ELLEP	FELM	709,920.30	18,362,150.41	20,247,180.50	-	-	(1,885,030.09)	(1,175,109.59)
6	Nepal School of Shanti	SBS	(3,477.00)	74,420.00	74,420.00	-	-	-	(5,477.00)
7	LIFT - USC Canada Asia	USC Canada Asia	9,485.17	-	-	(9,485.17)	-	(9,485.17)	-
8	LIFT - USC Canada Asia IV	USC Canada Asia	(52,844.00)	2,145,087.83	2,101,699.00	9,485.17	-	52,874.00	30.00
9	LIFT - I	EED	(119,183.31)	106,738.80	1,700.00	-	-	105,038.80	(14,144.51)
10	LIFT - II	BITW	5,786,002.71	24,926,882.62	26,291,133.39	-	(55,133.50)	(1,364,252.77)	4,421,749.94
11	CEFALS I	EED/FELM	53,065.50	32,961,339.20	38,058,441.00	-	-	(5,097,101.80)	1,619,774.28
12	CEFALS II	EED/FELM	6,716,876.08	1,761,673.00	1,537,841.00	-	-	223,832.00	(187,381.00)
13	PAF VIII	PAF	(411,213.00)	10,912.84	1,233,178.00	-	-	(1,222,265.16)	558,076.27
14	Nepal Team II	TN	1,780,341.43	-	-	-	-	-	(337,392.00)
15	Home Garden Project	LIBIRD	(337,392.00)	-	-	-	13,200.00	13,200.00	-
16	GEP - Old	Germany Embassy	(13,200.00)	-	-	-	0.12	973,540.20	-
17	Homestead Project	LIBIRD	(973,540.20)	973,540.08	-	-	-	973,540.20	(2,805,201.39)
18	Right to Food (RTF)	LIBIRD/Care Nepal	(856,060.00)	2,973,592.94	4,922,734.33	-	-	(1,949,141.39)	1,809,554.72
19	SALS	Norha	141,886.15	6,476,187.14	5,437,118.57	-	-	1,039,068.57	183,212.40
20	Chudi Khola - Hariyo Ban	WWF	1,207,579.00	1,181,503.40	2,205,870.00	-	-	(1,024,366.60)	637,315.58
21	FNSSI	MCC	1,126,873.00	9,275,644.24	9,765,201.66	-	-	(489,557.42)	-
22	LAPA	LIBIRD	-	2,160,000.00	2,160,000.00	-	-	-	-
23	SHEDS	Stromme Foundation	-	8,956,922.70	8,024,772.40	-	-	932,150.30	932,150.30
24	Home Garden Phase IV	LIBIRD	-	1,237,849.28	720,972.09	-	-	516,877.19	516,877.19
25	Emergency Response Project	CARE Nepal	-	1,083,983.00	1,537,987.00	-	-	(454,004.00)	(454,004.00)
26	Nepal Earthquake Emergency Relief	LIBIRD	-	1,500,000.00	1,467,759.00	-	-	32,241.00	32,241.00
27	Immediate Response to Earthquake	SODI	-	1,146,100.00	7,163,412.00	-	-	(6,017,312.00)	(6,017,312.00)
28	Emergency Food & NPSI - Phase I	MCC	-	3,033,700.00	2,894,759.00	-	-	138,941.00	138,941.00
29	Emergency Food & NPSI - Phase II	MCC	-	1,734,300.00	3,460,831.00	-	-	(1,706,531.00)	(1,706,531.00)
30	Nepal Earthquake Emergency Relief	LIBIRD/USC	-	3,200,000.00	3,326,206.00	-	-	(126,206.00)	(126,206.00)
31	Earthquake Response Relief Support	Stromme Foundation	-	1,027,841.00	999,761.00	-	-	28,080.00	28,080.00
32	Emergency Relief	NAFCA	-	407,600.00	404,378.00	-	-	3,222.00	3,222.00
33	Emergency Relief	FELM	-	8,489,588.00	8,489,600.00	-	-	88.00	88.00
34	REF	LIBIRD	-	-	4,070.00	-	-	(4,070.00)	(4,070.00)
35	GEP - NEW	Germany Embassy	-	1,176,280.00	73,694.00	-	-	1,102,586.00	1,102,586.00
36	Landslide Hazard Risk Assessment	FELM	-	796,694.00	730,914.00	-	-	65,780.00	65,780.00
37	Recovery Programme Nepal	GIZ	-	3,430,286.43	1,444,016.00	-	-	1,986,270.43	1,986,270.43
38	EDILIS	SODI	-	5,038,722.18	4,926,512.75	-	-	112,409.43	112,409.43
39	Early Recovery & Reconstruction	Norha	-	2,029,320.00	73,204.00	-	-	1,956,116.00	1,956,116.00
	Total		14,818,175.15	149,546,199.79	161,954,919.69		2,068.00	(12,448,585.28)	2,369,589.87

As per our attested report of even date

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[Signature]

CA Pratap Prasad Pradhan
For PP Pradhan & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha
(Secretary)

Suniti Shakya
(Treasurer)

Bal Kumari Gurung Rai
(Vice Chairperson)

Sati Devi Shrestha
(Chairperson)

[Signature]
Devendra Shrestha
(Member)

[Signature]
Devi Gurung
(Vice Secretary)

[Signature]
Brahma-Dhoo Gurung
(Member)

Funding Partners

- ✍ Bread for the world, Germany
- ✍ Norlha Switzerland
- ✍ Mennonite Central Committee
- ✍ LIBIRD
- ✍ USC Canada
- ✍ GIZ
- ✍ UNICEF
- ✍ Street Child UK
- ✍ Nepalteam
- ✍ DDC Okhaldhunga

- ✍ FELM Nepal
- ✍ Stromme foundation, Norway
- ✍ Helvetas Nepal
- ✍ SODI, Germany
- ✍ Poverty Alleviation Fund
- ✍ USAID
- ✍ CARE Nepal
- ✍ FK, Norway
- ✍ Act Now Programme

**Brot
für die Welt**

Brot für die Welt –
Evangelischer
Entwicklungsdienst



Funding Partners' Visit

In 2015, some of our funding partners viz. BfdW, FELM, Stromme Foundation and CARE Nepal paid their visit to the projects funded by them. Basically, their visits were guided by two motives, to observe the changes and progress brought by SAHAS Nepal intervention and to make video documentation of the impacts of earthquake on our target beneficiaries and relief & recovery work conducted by SAHAS Nepal in those communities.



Stromme Foundation Visit to Rautahat



BfdW Visit to LIFT Udaypur



FELM Nepal visiting Budathum, Dhading



BfdW film crew at Malta, Lalitpur



FELM Nepal Visit to Tanahu

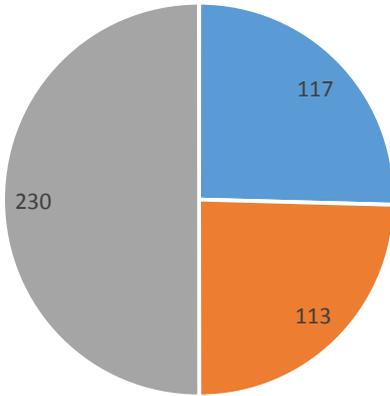


CARE Nepal Visit to Bilandu, Okhaldhunga

Human Resource

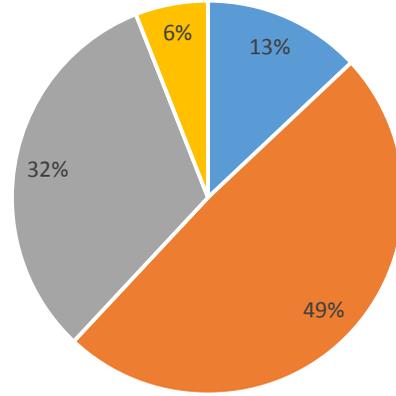
Approximately 230 people are working in SAHAS Nepal, some ever since the formation in 1996 A.D., while others have been recently hired for the earthquake recovery. SAHAS Nepal staff is the most important resource of the organization. They have passion for the community work that they do, and obtain much satisfaction in seeing once poor areas thriving with organized communities with positive attitudes continuing development activities, even after SAHAS Nepal has left.

Gender Composition of Staffs



■ Male ■ Female ■ Total Staff

Social Composition of Staffs



■ Dalit ■ Janajati ■ Khas/Arya ■ Others

Abbreviation and Acronyms

BfdW	Bread for the World
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBNO	Community Based Network Organization
CDAFN	Community Development and Advocacy Forum Nepal
CDO	Chief District Officer
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CGI	Corrugated Galvanized Iron
CO	Community Organization
CMCC	Community Managed Coaching Centres
CEFALS	Community Empowerment for Food Security and Livelihood Project
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DDRC	District Disaster Risk Reduction Committee
DLCCREHCC	Diversifying livelihood for climate change resilience and ecological health of people living
DLSO	District Livestock Service Office
DPR	Detailed Project Report
EDILIS	Eco-development Initiatives and Agro-biodiversity for Livelihood Security
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ELLEP	Enhancing Livelihood through Local Effort Project
FELM	Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission
GA	General Assembly
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
ICIMOD	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development
HH	Household
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
LDO	Local Development Officer
LI-BIRD	Local Initiative for Biodiversity, Research and Development
LIFT	Local Initiative for Food Security Transformation
MC	Main Committee
MCC	Mennonite Central Committee
MoAD	Ministry of Agriculture Development
NFE	Non Formal Education
NGO	Non Government Organization
NFSIP	Nutrition and Food Security Improvement Project
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
PESTEL	Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal
PGM	Professional Group Meeting
PHC	Primary Health Center
PVS	Participatory Varietal Selection
PSND	Pachalijharna Society for National Development
RBA	Right Based Approach
Rtf	Right to food
SALS	Sustainable Agriculture for Livelihood Security
SALT	Sloppy Agriculture Land Technology
SEEDS	Socio-Economic Empowerment with Dignity and Sustainability
SF	Stromme Foundation
SHG	Self Help Group
SIP	School Improvement Plan
SODI	Solidity Service International
SWC	Social Welfare Council
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threats
TBSU	Trail Bridge Sub-Sector Unit
UMN	United Mission to Nepal
VAHW	Village Animal Health Worker
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WWF	World Wildlife Fund



Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal

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