

SAHAMATI

Annual Report 2017

*AN INSTITUTION DEDICATED FOR COMMUNITY PLUS
HUMANE DEVELOPMENT*



Economic & Livelihood



Governance & Advocacy



Environment & DRR

Learning & Innovation



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Abbreviations

B.S	: BikramSamvat	LRP	: Local Resource Person
CF	: Chaudhary Foundation	LWR	: Lutheran World Relief
CMDP	: Citrus Market Development Program	MEDEP	: Micro Enterprise Development Program
DADO	: District Agriculture Department Office	MoHA	: Ministry of Home Affairs
DDC	: District Development Committees	MoU	: Memorandum of Understanding
DDMC	: District Disaster Management Committee	NGO	: Non-Government Organization
DE-MEGA	: District Micro Entrepreneurs Group Association Development	RDIF	: Russian Direct Investment Fund
DFRI	: Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program	RDP	: Rural Development Program
DLSA	: District Lead Support Agency	SACCOS	: Saving and Credit Cooperative Societies
DOT	: Directly Observed Treatment	UNDP	: United Nation Development Program
DPRP	: Disaster Preparedness and response Plan	UNICEF	: United Nations Children's Fund
DRR	: Disaster Risk Reduction	VDCs	: Village Development Councils
EDF	: Enterprise Development Facilitator		
ESAP	: Endocrine Self-Assessment Program		
FINIDA	: Finnish International Development Agency		
GIZ	: German Development Corporation		
GoN	: Government of Nepal		
HHs	: Households		
INGO	: International Non-Government Organization		
LI-BIRD	: Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research, and		



Messages from the President

Dear friends,

Amidst the most difficult situation in the country, our team has been untiringly contributing for the development of nation since its establishment. During the past seventeen years of our journey, we have directly reached to 102000 households to deliver and facilitate development services and indeed illustrated significant impacts in our core strategic areas: **Economic Development and Livelihood Promotion, Good Governance and Advocacy, Disaster Risk Reduction & Environment Protection and Development of New Business.** Moreover, gender transformation, natural resource management, health and sanitation, inclusiveness in development are the other cross-cutting themes that SAHAMATI shown strong commitment while executing different thematic activities.

From many aspects, the year 2017 has become conducive and breakthrough for us and country as a whole. The tragic disaster gradually turned into recovery and development phase with generating myriad of opportunities to work with communities. Similarly, GoN succeeded to bridge the widening gaps between the state and civil society by establishing different layers of government bodies and erased the long political turmoil.

SAHAMATI is pleased to share this annual report of 2017, which offers a brief account of the key projects implemented in

the year. Report highlights the overall institutional learning of the year and project specific major achievements in improving the well-being of poor and most vulnerable people of its project areas. Pragmatic knowledge that we acquired so far from the implementation of sustainable access to finance and livelihoods, citrus market development, water window trans-boundary resilience, micro enterprise development for poverty alleviation, livelihood and empowerment projects build our additional capacities to provisions and production functions to maximize efficiency, equity, responsiveness, accountability and sustainability in delivery of rural development.

This report would not have been possible in the present form without the support and valuable contributions from executive board members, donor agencies, associated project staff and centre staff of SAHAMATI. Equal credit goes to the general and founder members, advisory board and other well-wishers.

Finally, the greatest debt of gratitude is owed to the community people of the project areas and other relevant sectoral stakeholders for their accountability and responsiveness to attain the dimensions of project sustainability.

Thank you all.

Homnath Subedi
President

1. SAHAMATI at a glance

SAHAMATI is a non-governmental organization (NGO) established in 2001 in Nawalparasi District of Nepal. This is affiliated with Social Welfare Council-Nepal and various national and international chapters. It works to improve lives of poor and disadvantaged people by enabling them to utilize the opportunities in order to access and own socio-economic resources for their resilient livelihoods.

It is amongst the well-recognized organization in the sectors of micro-finance, community based disaster risk reduction, citrus food production, sustainable livelihood, environment and natural resource management in compatible with rural community development. Currently the organization is working in ten districts and completed its programs in 22 districts in the past. We build people's groups as front-line institution as part of attaining sustainability dimensions of each activity and such institutions will continue development activities by their own. These range from saving credit mobilization, livelihood and income generation, environment and climate smart community development activities, disaster risk reduction, high value cash crop promotion and building community infrastructures to underpin human lives. Up to the period, organization has able to contribute the 102000 HHs for their decent socio-economic standards.

Vision:

Well recognized, learning and innovative institution for community plus humane development.

Mission:

Committed to be the connector for accessing resources for the rights of the people

Goal:

Access to resources for well-being enhanced

SAHAMTI's Coverage till date



2. Thematic areas of SAHAMATI

2.1 Economic development and livelihood promotion

SAHAMATI believes that the developmental efforts should have to go in accordance with the economic needs of the society and thus is developing through mobilization of the people and the local resources. We aim to enhance the well-being of the community through community empowerment, skill development, enhancing financial services towards their economic development and livelihood improvements.



2.1.1 Micro finance

SAHAMATI have become one of the renowned NGO for the micro finance development and promotion in the country. Till date SAHAMATI have strengthen and promoted **278 cooperatives** in the project areas and have mobilized more than **Nrs.5 billion** from cooperative members. SAHAMATI have left a remarkable illustration of practices of micro finance in all the project area and have also become a centre of attraction in the Micro Finance Summit in 2074 held at Kathmandu, Nepal. Following are the number of cooperatives that SAHAMATI have promoted and strengthen in various districts of Nepal.

Nawalparasi	24
Gorkha	2
Tanahun	2
Bardiya	29
Terathum	24
Panchthar	30
Sankhwashaba	25
Taplejung	30
Bhojpur	25
Makawanpur	29
Sindhuli	20
Myagdi	27
Baglung	11
Total	278

Case-1: Indra Kumari Lawati - A model integrated farmer

Indra Kumari recalls her miseries

Indra Kumari Lawati-42 lives in then Sarangdanda-7 of Panchthar district of Nepal. Her childhood vanished without quality education and had to survive under suffocating pall of poverty. After her marriage with Suresh Kumar Lawati, her sorry-plight heightened at greatest. Their family members were split after death of father and mother in laws. During her family split, her husband merely had to accept 29 standing orange plants as inheritance property. Unemployment problem had the most pressing burden for her and husband. The days have become very harsh for arranging food to the family with a menial daily wage labor works. Because of such predicament, her husband forced to fly Middle East Country for employment. Unfortunately, her husband has to work as a laborer for many years but could not earn enough to support his family. She added “*my husband was in such a miserable condition as if he was given some punishment to work for survival only.*” After some years of hardship her husband had return but without a penny to amplify the livelihood status of the family.

Turning the fate around

Indra Kumari got a chance to involve in financial literacy program organized by **Paruhang SACCOS**. Literacy classes equipped her aptitudes to make variety of financial decisions about saving, investing and borrowing. This turned her fortune around. For three years the orange seedlings failed to grow. Never a quitter, Lawati moved forward with new ideas and added livestock. This she believed would make her small farm more economically and environmentally resilient. IndraKumari materialized her skills and plan into commercial scale. She is now earning nearly 5 lakh (0.5 million) Nepalese Rupees annually by selling milk and oranges and its sapling to nearby dairy and local community respectively. She used her income to pay her loan money to the cooperative and

also to the local money lender incurred for her husband’s foreign employment. She also employs nine local villagers and more than 200 others on a part-time basis in her farm. Most importantly, she has proven that a mother, on her own, can manage integrated farmland in a remote area and earn a stable income for her family.



Indra as a Role Model

Indra Kumari, a model farmer from the Panchthar District, is honored for her strategic performance in resilient integrated farming practice in remote region with Best President Farmer Award in 2074 B.S. She expressed the same quotes as of Colin Powell “*A dream doesn’t become reality through magic; it takes sweat, determination and hard work.*”

People from other parts of the country frequently visit her farm and learn from her. She takes this moment as one of the pride moment of her life and shares her experience in a very excited style. IndraKumari is planning to expand her business in the near future with innovative ideas and methods to supplement her earnings not only for her personal fortify but also to the community.

From this case study we can have a clear understanding of the spirit of a person from a common house lady to the phase where to hold “*Best President Farmer Award*” for her appreciative work.

2.1.2 Livelihood promotion

Livelihood interventions are conscious efforts by SAHAMATI to promote and support livelihood opportunities for the deprived and marginalized people. Basically if we talk about livelihood there are two main reasons for livelihood promotion

- ◆ The primary reason to promote livelihoods is the belief in the essential right of all human beings to equal opportunity to ensure that a poor household has a stable livelihood will substantially increase its income, self-esteem and social participation.
- ◆ The second reason for livelihood promotion is to promote economic growth.

Realizing this facts, SAHAMATI initiated the development of human resources at local level (e.g. LRP and Task force, EDF), building social capital through purposive mobilization procedures, ecosystem based adaptation approach to restore natural capitals, construction of feeder and smaller rural roads & zero energy cold storages as physical capitals and our core expertise, i.e., linking project beneficiaries into micro finance institutions become the in-built model of all thematic areas. Due to these initiations, peoples' income is increased, vulnerabilities are reduced, and food diversities with the application of natural resources and year-round sufficiency are met.

However, it is still premature to boast have done and known in this sector by now; the learning and knowledge that we have acquired so far in the sustainable livelihoods have to mainstream into federal and local government structures for localization and its sustainability.

Case-2: Bisani Kumari Mahatto- An Inspiration to New Audience

Since 18 years Bisani Kumari Mahatto from Kujauli, holds important positions in the small business sector she is an active member of DE-MEGA, Nawalparasi and a role model for her village.



After the loss of property by the flood on B.S. 2055 Shrawan 28, Bisani Kumari Mahatto was left with nothing with her family. There was a difficult for the survival too. Life changed for Bisani, when she attended the UNDP Micro-enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP) in 2057 B.S — on skills development and planning small enterprises. The project also provided 3 month long technical skills training on tailoring. As

a result, Bisani started stitching clothes in a small lichgate with her one machine. As the time passed away she added 3 more machines and stated to give training to the local people and also make them to work in her own tailoring shop.

With her hard work and audacity at present she has owned 22 stitching machines and also performs a role of a trainer under the Micro Enterprise Development Program. Till today 24 hundreds people have received training under supervision and many have been provided with employment in her firm. She has also provided with flexible work timing to the employees this will allow others to comply their house hold work too.

“My monthly income is between Rs. 70,000 – 130,000 and I have bought a small house in 2061 B.S., to which I have reconstructed into a cemented house in 2063 B.S. I have also bought a piece of land in Kujauli. I would never have thought that I could support my husband to establish our family, to send my children to a boarding school, buy food for the family and renovate my house through this enterprise,” says BisaniKumari.

BisaniKumari is one of the outstanding examples of beneficiary by the Micro Enterprise Development Program in Devchuli Municipality-16, Nawalparasi. Her dedication and hard work have swallowed her to achieve the peak of success to convert her Micro Enterprise Group to SusmaAatmaNirvar Stitching Centre.

This case study shows us that hard work and courage always lead to the path of success.

Case-3: A prototype move into development concept

After the historical political change in Nepal, Nepal has successfully shifted into political stability through three level's election, i.e. local, province and in central level. Now,



the local governments are structured and well settled for local development with the full of several rights, roles and responsibilities. Most of the elected representatives in local level are from young generation who has full energy with more flexibility, therefore they are slightly thinking differently regarding local development. Even though they are still struggling on resource management, we can see some positive symptoms now. In this context, people representative from Baudikali and Bulingtaar Rural Municipality of Nawalpur district from Nepal are become more interested to increase agriculture production and its proper marketing. In these days, all are become serious in about to reduce rural poverty and gap between different classes people.

Poverty is rampant in Nepal. In development arena, we come to face the reality that development program usually do not reach the bottom quintile- the disadvantage section of society-the poorest of

poor, the women, dalit and other minorities. Thus the development programs by and large remain not inclusive in the real sense. And similarly “The reformation in radical perception is always painful; it requires passing through the series of experiments and experiences. We have still superstitious and fatal practices in development sector which are major barrier in local development. However, the willingness to be change and the will-power to become “change maker” is most crucial part for socio economic transformation, thus we are trying to reform our own concept first, and we are promoting “Self-Willingness” among people’s representatives. In the same way, Infrastructure development is very essential for livelihood enhancement but other sectors like agriculture, livestock, and entrepreneurship promotion component also have to be considered in parallel way -said DurgaBdrRana, The president of Baudikali.

In this background, Baudikali Rural Municipality is going to endow with Nrs. 100,000.00 to promote lime cultivation in Mithukaram community and Nrs.500, 000.00 for similar purpose in Naram community. Likewise Riththe community of Ruchang is also awarded with Nrs. 70,000.00 for small irrigation project aiming to promote citrus. In these different projects and scheme local government, community and LWR/SAHAMATI’s CMDP-IV project have close coordination to exchange technical knowledge and backstopping support to agriculture HR of Rural Municipality and in terms of budget sharing. Through these actions, Baudikali Rural Municipality will have additional land of lime cultivation at least. 80 hector (1574 Ropani) in coming FY where nearly 28000

citrus saplings are going to be placed soon. To do all these, this year in total, NRs. 15, 70,000.00 budgets is going to be provided to citrus farmers from local government side and Nrs.4, 08,000.00 is going to be shared by LWR/SAHAMATI supported CMDP-IV till June 2018. After inception meeting and through the series of citrus centered discussion in village level between people representative/ administration of local body and CMDP team, this change is resulted in action now which may have a paradigm shift in overall development scenario at whole Nawalpur.



A small help at the time of the need produces a big changes in the whole scenario.

2.2 Good governance and Advocacy

We believe in people's participation, transparency, and accountability under any of the program/project activities. We focus to deepen the democracy in local institutions. We keep on promote the democracy and social inclusion in the local government, political parties and other community institutions. SAHAMATI from time to time have worked to build and support alliance for land and citizenship rights, access over the formal education, uses of local resources and many other human rights under the rules and regulations of Nepal Government.

Case-4: Kids and Educational Rights

Kotthar is one of the hilly and remote former VDCs of Nawalparas. The topography of the area does not allow leading a normal and easy life. Magar and Dalit occupy the majority of population in this VDC. People of this VDC are totally dependent on agriculture and remittance from foreign employment like India, Gulf and East Asian countries. The agricultural production is able to sustain the people for only limited period of time (3-6 months). The level of education of the people in this area is poor as the parents are not able to support themselves for livelihood. Children are forced to leave school at the early age and compelled to execute agricultural works.

In the past, there was a primary school named Srijana Primary School at Kotthar-6, Dhungebari where 205 students take the education with only four teachers teaching. The school was running in very poor condition without basic infrastructures like desk, bench, and chair. In addition, there was lack of pure drinking water, poor sanitation, library, water tap and toilets.

Teachers had been teaching the students in combined class that is two classes in one room. Small children of age four or five years had to sit on the floor because of lack of mat.

at some point of time, District Education Office had supported to build the building of this school which was insufficient for the school to run in an efficient way. Owing to the project run by SAHAMATI Rural Youth Development Program (RDP) the community requested for the completion of the building. Through RDP project, SAHAMATI supported to make roof of the building. Before that support this school was running under a small hut.



When SAHAMATI team visited the school on February 22-24/2011 we felt the necessity of furniture, library and proper sanitation. But, due to the limited fund of the project SAHAMATI could not fulfill the demand. But SAHAMATI have taken the initiatives to manage more support from various likeminded agencies/institutions/organizations/local government bodies for these children so that they can get better place to read, more teachers to teach them and proper rooms to study.

This case study prove that the a small light of hope and the right dissemination of information will help to develop the community

2.3 Environment protection and disaster risks reduction

2.3.1 Environment Protection

Environment degradation and risks are continuous threat to development. We focus on environment protection through awareness raising, plantation, and organic farming. Disaster preparedness by introspective participation of the vulnerable communities is a prerequisite for ensuring effective implementation of response and recovery activities. Since institutional arrangements and development through rigorous social mobilization are vital process. Role of the local organizations like- Community Based Disaster Management Committees, Cooperatives are found to be catalytic agents to facilitate social mobilization and building social capital. While technical backstopping in DRR by SAHAMATI is a suitable combination to ensure the disaster resilient communities.

SAHAMATI as a District Lead Support Agency (DLSA)

SAHAMATI has been selected DLSA of the two districts (Nawalparasi East and West) decided by the district disaster management committee. As per the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), each District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) is mandated to nominate a DLSA to act as a lead facilitator in disaster risk reduction and management sector. DLSA will play coordinative functions among and between inter-cluster agency, I/NGOs and other agencies working in the district in disaster management. Major roles and responsibilities of the DLSA as per MoHA are to prepare and update district Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (DPRP), support to DDMC for its capacity building, and strengthen further capacity of designated clusters of the districts.

Up to the period, SAHAMATI has prepared and updated district disaster preparedness and response plans of the said two districts and facilitated to endorse both. Similarly, fire and monsoon preparedness plans has also been prepared and endorsed by DDMC. Besides these, regular meeting with clusters and DRR actors has been hitherto part of DLSA to make them prepared for monsoon fire disasters.

Case-5: White collar/mushroom Farming: a boon to flood affected farmer

Ajhmeri Nesa Khan is observant, hardworking and quite astute. This resident of Susta Rural Municipality-5, Nawalparasi district shares, "Over the last few years, the rains have become quite erratic. Either we have incessant downpours that end up flooding the whole area or there are long spells of dry weather. Normally we cultivate paddy and sugarcane in our village. Though we won't have huge profit, we preferred this because we don't have any knowledge regarding alternate crops.



Due to intense continuous rainfall from 11-14 August, 2017, the Narayani River and small rivers crested and flooded in Nawalparasi district, specifically Triveni Susta, Guthiparsauni, Kudiya, Somani, Bhujawa, Sarawal and Narshai villages of Susta, Pratappur and Sarawal Rural Municipalities are the affected

villages by floods. In total more than 2000 households has been severely affected by flood. And unfortunately that was our harvest season and we realized that we have lost everything in this flood and we were demoralized to carry out any activity."

Fortunately, that was not the case anymore in Susta Rural Municipality with the technical and seed support from WW-TBR project of SAHAMATI funded by LWR; women have started mushroom cultivation in a commercial way. Ever since her livelihood has transfer from a traditional single crop farmer to a self proficient empowered farmer."I along with several other farmers from my village who are part of the self help group was trained on mushroom cultivation by NGO SAHAMATI. My mushroom bags have been a boon for my family" says the woman. "Mushroom is a totally hassle free crop, if the temperature and humidity is favorable, then all that is required is a little bit of seed money, information and a small patch in the backyard or a few polythene bags. In the training, we realized the nutritional and market value of mushroom. It can complement the nutrient deficiency that vegetarian suffer from not consuming meat like Folic Acid. It pays handsome price with minimum investment and there is a huge market out there that farmers can tap into" she add. She expressed her zeal this way," After earning profit, I have now planned to choose mushroom farming on my own even if we are not supported by any external agencies. I believe the skills gained from the training will lead us to a better future in the long run."

This case study shows that the time and peoples' determination are the tools of to cope at harsh situation

2.4 Learning and Innovation, New Business

2.4.1 New initiative, Public sector partnership



SAHAMATI and Chaudhary Foundation (CF) signed an agreement to develop a vision document for “prosperous and integrated plan of Nawalparasi (Susta-Bardhghat east) district” in collaboration with local government bodies. Plan envisages short, medium and long-term targets in sixteen sub-sectors for the economic growth. Structured questionnaire was designed and all the rural municipality and municipality were organized the meeting to congregate the information. Up to the period planning and consultation meetings with 4 rural municipalities and 4 municipalities; civil society organizations, respective chapters of chamber of commerce and industries of the district were already been organized. Final endorsement of the vision document will be done on August 22 & 23, 2018.

In line with this works, chairperson of CF Mr. Binod Kumar

Chaudhary paid his visit to the SAHAMATI office on May 15, 2018. Major objective of the visit was to share partnership modality and further process of the overall plan. During this visit, Mr. Binod was expressed his commitment to develop a prosperous and model district in partnership with SAHAMATI.

2.4.2 SAHAMATI Learning Centre

The SAHAMATI Learning Centre is one of the organization’s core programs established in 2004 with the financial aid from Mr. TomodaTakia, Japanese citizen. Therefore it is also known as TomoKimi Memorial Building. It aims to provide various types of skills and capacity enhancement training packages, seminars and workshops. Today, SAHAMATI Learning Centre represents a sustainable resource development center for SAHAMATI, providing consultancy services for community development activities like cooperatives management, organizational development, community development and research centre too. Till date various INGOs/NGOs, schools, colleges, cooperatives and many others organization have organized the training under the roof of SAHAMATI Learning Centre and more than 16907 people have been benefitted.

Objectives

- Enhance the capacity of community people and professional through trainings, seminars and workshops
- Develop further skill and capacity enhancement training packages
- Represent a sustainable resource development center for the organization
- Provide consultancy services for community development activities
- Develop as a peace practice center

Facilities

SAHAMATI Learning Centre has been providing various types of facilities and services such as two well equipped training halls to conduct training, seminars and meeting for at least 48 numbers of people at a time, accommodation in a hygienic dining hall, air conditioned lodging rooms with attached toilet and bathroom (with hot and cold water), stationeries and training materials, communication, e-mail and internet, vehicle parking and library.

2.4.3 Sahaj Community Hospital ("Sahaj for health society")

Sahaj community hospital is being managed by SAHAJ Health Cooperative Ltd and promoted by SAHAMATI which was

established in February 19, 2002 in Gaidakot Municipality-4, Nawalparasi district. This is one of the pioneer 51 bedded community managed (1312 individual and 21 institutions) hospitals in this area and has been providing 24 hours health services to the community of Nawalparasi, Chitwan, Tanahun and Gorkha districts of Nepal.

Currently this hospital delivers preventive and curative health measures with its well-equipped modern laboratory and all time pharmacy services. Besides this DOT, birthing center, safe abortion, ambulance and micro-finance services are also established services in collaboration with local and national level government bodies. Community health awareness programs, low-cost and qualitative health services to local poor, linking micro-finance in health services, short and long-term health training, community health camps and research are the prime activities this hospital carries out. It runs out patient and inpatient department bearing the free checkup services for the people of over 70 years age and special reduction in laboratory charge for diabetes patients. For more information please visit www.sahajhealth.org.np



3. Learning of SAHAMATI

3.1 Micro finance

Incredible proportions of access and productive use of rural finance through expansion and enhancement of cooperatives reveal that transformation of rural economies and shared prosperity is unquestionable. SAHAMATI till date have promoted 278 cooperatives in the project areas. SAHAMATI's model of cooperative management and all functioning have become the talk of the town. In the Micro Finance Summit-2074 SAHAMATI has become one of the subjects of discussion and its revolutionary work in the field of cooperatives. SAHAMATI has also stated a new method of connecting finance with the human values within the young generation; this is in order to spread the message of financial discipline in their life. SAHAMATI will explore other driving factors behind its sustainability in the days-to-come.

3.2 Livelihoods

The concept and outcomes of the sustainable livelihoods of the rural poor are fundamentally varies. Income generation approach merely is not livelihood outcomes. Other assets are mutually reinforcing in order to achieve sustainable livelihoods. Realizing this facts, SAHAMATI initiated the development of human resources at local level (e.g. LRP and Task force, EDF), building social capital through purposive mobilization procedures, ecosystem based adaptation approach to restore natural capitals, construction of feeder and smaller rural roads

& zero energy cold storages as physical capitals and our core expertise, i.e., linking project beneficiaries into micro finance institutions become the in-built model of all thematic areas. Due to these initiations, peoples' income is increased, vulnerabilities are reduced, and food diversities with the application of natural resources and year-round sufficiency are met.

However, it is still premature to boast have done and known in this sector by now; the learning and knowledge that we have acquired so far in the sustainable livelihoods have to mainstream into federal and local government structures for localization and its sustainability.

3.3 Citrus and high value crops

A gradual shift from “conventional” to “innovative” approach has been observed. Citrus Market Development Project is a super specialized unique project with clear objectives to increase the income level of small holder farmers. The third phase of project in Nawalparasi and Tanahun has left a big impact by increasing the income level by 28% over the three year period. And in addition to that over 20, 000 new citrus saplings were cultivated in the project areas. The project bought a breakthrough in the communities not only in attracting the farmers to extend citrus cultivation but also letting DADO and Local Government Bodies to realize big potential for citrus development and allocate budget for it.

Likewise other high value crops like bananas and ginger were also become the matter of concern in the project areas. SAHAMATI is promoting the practices of cultivation of various high yield crops according to the topography and the demand of the project area.

3.4 In-house thematic integration

Financial inclusion, access to livelihood capitals, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction, building social capital and their integration into projects indeed produce synergy impacts at the all levels. This could be possible only by prudent analysis of genuine stakeholders and with defined accountability. Such sort of practices attained the all dimensions of project sustainability; we initiated in the past.

3.5 Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster preparedness by introspective participation of the vulnerable communities is a prerequisite for ensuring effective implementation of response and recovery activities. Since institutional arrangements and development through rigorous social mobilization are vital process. Role of the Local organizations like- Community Based Disaster Management Committees, Cooperatives are found to be catalytic agents to facilitate social mobilization and building social capital. While technical backstopping in DRR by SAHAMATI is a suitable combination to ensure the disaster resilient communities.

3.6 Localization of initiatives

Almost a decade long vacuum of local government structures, we have had opportunities to resume our coordinative and collaborative way of works. Interests and ownership of local government bodies are found to be very positive towards development interventions. We initiated to mainstream each thematic component into their regular service delivery structure through MoU with respective rural municipalities and municipalities.

3.7 Insurance scheme and risks minimization

Farming without fear on commercial scale is still an unmet dream of many small holders. Farmers do not want to take risk and hardly bear the brunt of potential losses. Such risk factor compelled the farmers to sticking to the subsistence and small scale of farming system. Crop insurance in project areas following the Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program (DFRI) recommended by priority activity of Hyogo Framework for Action (2015-2020), SAHAMATI started crop & property insurance schemes in partnership with LWR in several districts. Peoples' ownership towards the scheme is widely accepted.

4. Strategic Direction

On the basis of stock taking, mirroring and review, an institution-focused strategic framework of SAHAMATI for 5 years (2016-2020) was prepared, shared and validated with members, staff and other project partners and concerned stakeholders. The main area of concern of this workshop was to strengthen the three pillars of development i.e., Economic Development; Good Governance; and Environment Protection of SAHAMATI with innovative and community led development models.

During the time of workshop various strengths, opportunity, weaknesses and threats were identified and accordingly tools and ideas were revealed to tackle the situation for the affirmative result of the organization. Considering the strengths of SAHAMATI and opportunities in the environment, SAHAMATI envisions to be a well-recognized, learning and innovative institution for community plus humane development.

SAHAMATI believes the following components as essential ingredients of **strategic direction** for the well-recognized, learning and innovative institution.

- ◆ Human resource development & mobilization
- ◆ Relevant policies and operational guidelines
- ◆ Internal resource development and mobilization

- ◆ Peace and happiness
- ◆ Learning and innovation
- ◆ Effective partnership and networks

So SAHAMATI will focus its efforts to make these components strong and effective. These components are not only the SAHAMATI's internal strategic focus but also the key approaches to implement the partnership programs and projects.

5. SAHAMATIs' partners till date

- ♦ Action Aid International
- ♦ ACE Development Bank
- ♦ A.E.P.C/E.S.A.P
- ♦ The Asia Foundation
- ♦ Care Nepal (SAMARPAN, PAC, SAGUN)
- ♦ DDC/FINIDA
- ♦ ESP/RDIF
- ♦ German Development Service
- ♦ DDC/UNICEF
- ♦ GIZ/STPP
- ♦ Practical Action Nepal Plan International Nepal
- ♦ GTZ (ISCL, NGOFP)
- ♦ Human Care France
- ♦ LI-BIRD
- ♦ ESP/RDIF
- ♦ Rupantaran Nepal(IFP)
- ♦ SIMI/DFID
- ♦ UNDP
- ♦ Win rock International
- ♦ OXFAM in Nepal
- ♦ Mercy Corps
- ♦ Lutheran World Relief
- ♦ Plan International
- ♦ Department of Small and Cottage Industries, Bharatpur, Chitwan
- ♦ Department of Small and Cottage Industries, Parasi, Nawalparasi

Individual Donor

- ❖ TomodaTakio, Japan
- ❖ Takeshi Okawara, Japan
- ❖ Fujimora, Japan
- ❖ Dr. AnndtBuschmann, Germany

6. Appreciation and Awards

SAHAMATI have introduces several types of project in the various parts of Nepal. It has left unforgettable reminiscences in the community. SAHAMATI is working for the social development and campaigner for the sustainability of the work that it bestowed to the community. There are numerous awards and appreciations letters from different organization (NGO/INGO), cooperatives, government bodies and other organizations for supports, long standing partnership work and dedication that SAHAMATI have offer throughout the years. Some of them are in the annex 7.

Annexes

Annex 1: Members

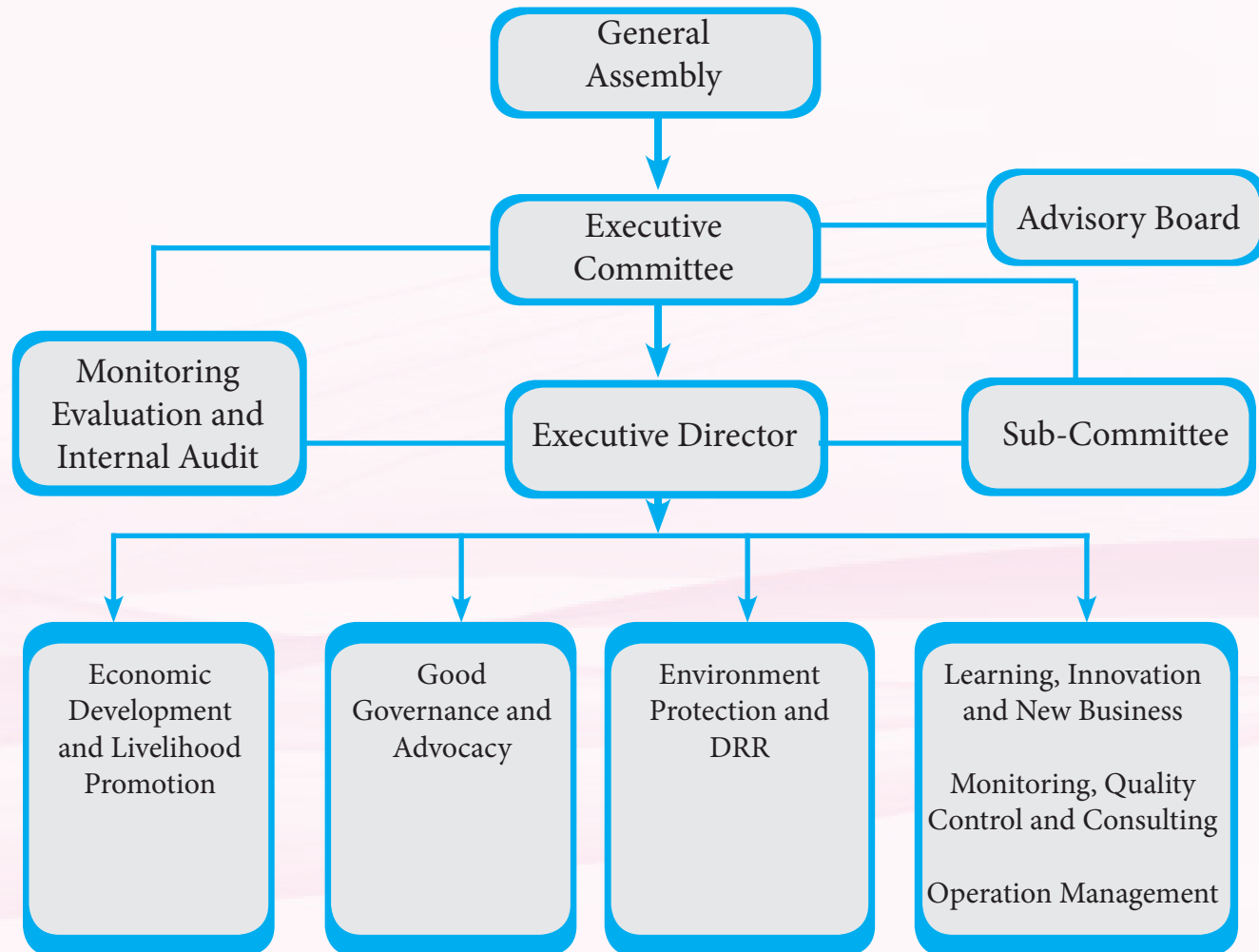
Founder members

1. Ashok Raj Pokhrel
2. Bed Prasad Paudel
3. Bhim Prasad Sharma
4. Bindu Acharya
5. Buddhi Prasad Paudel
6. Buddhi Ram Kumal
7. Chanda V.K
8. EkNath Rijal
9. Ganga Adhikari
10. Hom Nath Subedi
11. Kamal Subedi
12. Karuna Sagar Subedi
13. Nagendra Prasad Rijal
14. Prem Sagar Subedi
15. Ram Prasad Paudel
16. Ram Raj Pokhrel
17. Rama Pokhrel
18. Ratna Prasad Sapkota
19. Risi Ram Tiwari
20. Late Rudra Prasad Sapkota
21. Sarita Karki

General members of SAHAMATI

1. Bhim Prasad Sharma
2. Hom Nath Subedi
3. Ashok Raj Pokharel
4. Buddhi Prasad Poudel
5. Bed Prasad Paudel
6. Karuna Sagar Subedi
7. Buddhi Ram Kumal
8. Prem Sagar Subedi
9. EkNath Rijal
10. Kamal Subedi
11. Nagendra Prasad Rijal
12. Ratna Prasad Sapkota
13. Bimala Khanal
14. Kalpana V.K.
15. Indu Rijal
16. Sita Neupane
17. Tara Subedi
18. Laxmi Bhattarai
19. Rita Devi Kumal
20. Sangita Subedi
21. Narayani Bastola
22. Mandodhari Sapkota
23. Indira Rijal
24. Sabita Adhikari
25. Radha Poudel
26. Sabina Sapkota
27. Hari Prasad Sapkota
28. Dr. Subash Subedi
29. Daya Sagar Subedi
30. Santosh Lamichhane
31. Yedulal Ghimire
32. Krishna Rijal
33. Prakash Subedi
34. Shiva Subedi
35. Tirtharaj Rimal
36. Gyan Bahadur Bote

Annex 2: Organizational structure



Annex 3: Executive Committee



HOMNATH SUBEDI
President



LAXMI BHATTARAI
Vice-President



NAGENDRA PRASAD RIJAL
General Secretary



TARA DEVI SHARMA
Secretary



BEL PRASAD POUDEL
Treasurer



KARUNA SAGAR SUBEDI
Executive Committee Member



RATNA PRASAD SAPKOTA
Executive Committee Member



BIMALA KHANAL
Executive Committee Member



GYAN BAHADUR BOTE
Executive Committee Member

Annex 4: On-going projects

Project	Funding Agency	Duration	District	Beneficiaries HH
Livelihood and Empowerment Project	OXFAM in Nepal	2005 to 2018	Nawalparasi	4941
Sustainable access to Finance and Livelihood	Mercy Corps	June 2016 to April 2018	Terathum, Panchthar, Taplejung, Sankhwasabha and Bhojpur	82624
Capacity Building of SRGs and Women Cooperatives	Plan International	June 2017 – February 2018	Bardiya	Members of the 29 cooperatives
Citrus Market Development Program (IV)	Lutheran World Relief	September 2017 to 31 st August 2019	Nawalparasi, Gorkha and Tanahun	2000
Water- Window Trans-Boundary Resilience	Lutheran World Relief	February 2017 to July 2018	Nawalparasi	3902
Micro Enterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation	Department of Cottage and Small Industries	Poush 2074 to Asad 2075	Chitwan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop 200 new entrepreneurs - Skill upgrades of 200 entrepreneurs
Micro Enterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation	Department of Cottage and Small Industries	Magh 2074 to Asad 2075	Nawalparasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop 200 new entrepreneurs - Skill upgrades of 317 entrepreneurs

Annex 5: Phased Out Programs

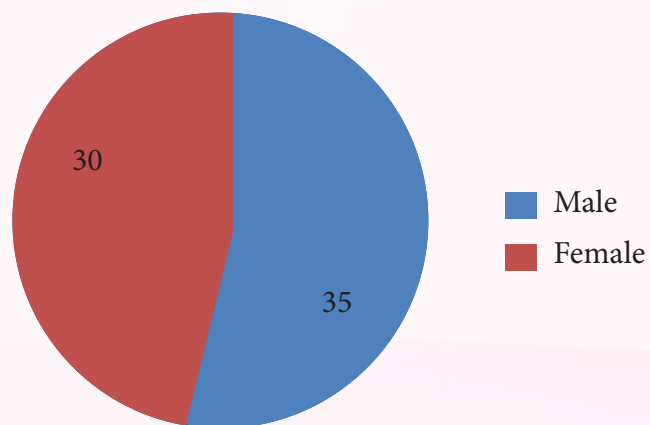
Project	Funding agent	Duration	District
♣ Organizational Management Support ♣ Strategic Planning Facilitation Support	German Development Service (DED)	Feb 2002	Nawalparasi
♣ School building support ♣ School roof repairing ♣ Scholarship program	Mr. TakesiOkawara	Feb- June 2002	Nawalparasi
♣ Leadership Development Program	GTZ/NGOFP	March'02-Dec'03	Nawalparasi
♣ Self-Help Initiation Program	DED	2002-2008	Nawalparasi
♣ SAHAYOGI community enterprise development program	GTZ/NGOFP	Dec'03-March'04	Nawalparasi
♣ SAHAYOGI informal school construction program	GTZ/NGO	Dec'03-March'04	Nawalparasi
♣ Sanitation program	DDC/FINNIDI	March'02-June'04	Nawalparasi
♣ Base line Study related on Women and Children	DDC/UNICEF	March-Sept'02	Nawalparasi
♣ Leadership Development Training	DDC/UNDP	May-Aug'02	Nawalparasi
♣ Base line Survey	LFP	July-June'02	Nawalparasi
♣ Periodic Planning of the VDCs	DDC/UNICEF	Nov'02- March'04	Nawalparasi
♣ SIMI Program	IDE	Oct'04-Sept'05	Nawalparasi
♣ Micro Enterprise Development Training	MEDEP	Feb-May'03	Nawalparasi
♣ Project Management Training	DED Nepal	2007	
♣ Strengthening the capacity of the communities to manage Early Warning System(EWS)to reduce the impact of flood	Practical Action/ European Commission	2006-2007	
♣ Social Mobilization Program for Local Resource Management	LFP/UK AID	Oct'04-Jan'11	
♣ Self Help Initiative Promotion (SAMUNNATI) Program	Oxfam Hong Kong	March'05-Feb'15	

♣ Medical Plants Production Program	Human Care France	Jan'06-Dec'10	Nawalparasi
♣ Capacity Building of Micro Finance Institutions (CBMFI)	Plan Nepal	Dec'02-June'09	Makawanpur
♣ Maintaining Livelihood Centered Approaches to Disaster Risk Reduction Project (DRRP)	Practical Action Nepal/ DFID	March'07-Dec '10	Nawalparasi
♣ Enhancement of the Food Security Situation of the poor and marginalized community by establishing their right program	Action Aid Nepal	May'07-April'10	Nawalparasi
♣ Community Based Post Conflict Peace Building Program (Saha-Astittyo)	The Asia Foundation	May'07-April'08	Rukum and Rolpa
♣ Rural Youth Development Program (RYDP) Jan'08-Dec'16	AWO International	Jan'08-Dec'16	Nawalparasi
♣ Community Based Disaster management Plan	Practical Action Nepal/ DDC	2008	Nawalparasi
♣ Girl Power Project (GPP)	Plan International	Nov'12-Dec'15	Myagdi
♣ SAHAMATI, Temporary Shelter and Sanitation Response Project (TSSP)	Plan International, Funded by DFID	Sept'15-April'16	Dolakha
♣ Cash Based/Transfer Program	Plan International	June'15-Dec'15	Sindhupalchowk
♣ Cash Based Projects	Plan International	June'15-Jan'16	Dolakha
♣ Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development Nepal Earthquake 2015	AWO international	5 th May'15- 31 st May'15	Nawalparasi
♣ Promotion of self-reliant groups and women cooperatives	Plan International	Dec'11-Dec'15	Baglung and Myagdi
♣ Capacity Building OF Micro-Finance Institution and Youth Organization	Plan International	April'10-June'16	Sindhuli
♣ Deepening Democracy Project	Action Aid International Nepal	March '11-June'13	Nawalparasi

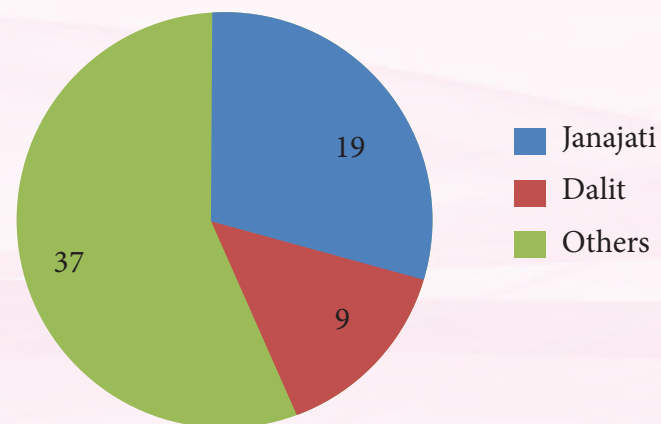
♣ Credit Financing of Solar Home System (SHS) for deprived communities in rural Nepal	Ace Development Bank Ltd. (Ace) and Winrock International	Oct'10-Oct'12	Jajarkot, Salyan, Palpa, Tanahun and Nawalparasi
♣ Local Governance and Community Development Program	SAHAMATI and DDC Nawalparasi	2011- 2012	Nawalparasi
♣ Local Initiative Promotion for Community Development & Peace (LIPCoD)	GIZ/STPP	Sep.'11-Nov'12	Morang, Sindhuli and Surkhet
♣ Strengthen Democratic and Inclusion Process of Political Parties in Nawalparasi District	ESP/RDIF	15 th Dec'11-14 th Dec'12	Nawalparasi
♣ Peace Event Program (I) ♣ Peace Event Program (II)	GIZ/STPP	♣ 5th June'11- 4th Oct'11 ♣ July'12-Aug'12	♣ Surkhet, Rolpa, Kailali, Ilam, Udayapur, Nawalparasi and Chitwan ♣ Kailali and Makawanpur
♣ Climate Change Adaptation Program	LI-BIRD Pokhara and Clean Energy Nepal	28 th Aug'12-25 th Nov'12	Nawalparasi
♣ Climate Adaptive Village-CAV Kirtipur	Practical action	Oct'14-March'16	Nawalparasi
♣ ARiBOOM	Care Nepal	2003-2006	Nawalparasi
♣ Small irrigation and marketing promotion	Nepal SIMI	2004	Nawalparasi
♣ SAMARPAN program	Care Nepal	2003-2006	Nawalparasi
♣ Flood Warning Program	Practical Action/ European Commission	May 2008-Aug 2008	Chitwan and Nawalparasi
♣ Parivartan Program	SAHAMATI	2009	Nawalparasi
♣ Capacity Building Of CARE Local Partners on adjusted village saving and loan scheme (VSLS) module	CARE Nepal		Syangja

♣ International Volunteer support and local professional support	DED/Weltwärts Volunteer Program, German volunteer and others	2010 till date	
♣ Empowering marginalized women in Nepal through improving health and livelihood- AYAM	CARE Nepal	April'15-July'16	Nawalparasi
♣ Jaladhar Project	Practical Action	April'17-Sep'17	Nawalparasi
♣ Resource and Market Survey of Ginger Products	MEDEP/DADO Nawalparasi		Nawalparasi
♣ Training Need Assessment	GoN/Asian Development Bank	14 May-29 June'08	Nawalparasi
♣ Terai Non-Governmental Organization Mapping Program	Organizational Development Centre	Nov'08	Nawalparasi
♣ Improved cooking stoves (ICS) training cum promotion	GoN, Alternative Energy Promotion Centre and National Improved Cooking Stoves Program	2008	Nawalparasi
♣ Strengthen Democratic and Inclusion Process of Political Parties (SDIPP)	ESP/RDIF	15 th Dec'11-14 th Dec'12	Nawalparasi
♣ Social Mobilization Program	Interim Forestry Project	18 Kartik 2068- 30 Chaitra 2068	Nawalparasi
♣ SMILE project	CARE Nepal	June'12-April'15	Nawalparasi

Annex 6: Staff Composition



Gender composition of staff in different project



Inclusive data of the staff

Annex 7: Appreciation Letters



Annex 8: Statement of Financial Performance

For the period ended 31st Ashad, 2074 (Corresponding to 15th July, 2017)

	Current Year (FY-2073/074)	Amount in NPR. Previous Year (FY-2072/073)
Income		
Grant Income		
AWO International Germany - Rural Youth Development Program	3,632,487.14	7,134,151.70
Oxfam In Nepal - Livelihood and Empowerment Project	4,532,038.79	5,501,449.13
Lutheran World Relief - Citrus Market Development Project	2,607,811.69	6,276,468.23
Lutheran World Relief - Trans-boundary Flood Resilience Project	5,620,051.35	11,716,059.50
Lutheran World Relief - Water Window Transboundary Resilience Project	1,786,168.75	-
CARE Nepal - AYAM Project	1,900,488.00	6,904,785.00
Practical Action - Jaladhar Project	663,327.00	-
Mercy Corps - Sustainable Access to Finance and Livelihoods Project	43,565,354.00	1,841,784.00
Plan International Nepal-CBSRGC	1,373,112.35	-
Practical Action - Climate Adaptive Village Project	-	1,472,751.00
Plan International Nepal - Girls Power Project	-	4,855,065.00
Plan International Nepal - PSRG Program	-	3,629,237.00
Plan International Nepal - CBMFIYO Program	-	9,445,900.09
Plan International Nepal - Cash for Work Project, Dolakha	-	4,631,231.00
Plan International Nepal - Cash for Work Project, Sindhupalchowk	-	4,543,898.00
Plan International Nepal - Temporary Shelter and Sanitation Project	-	16,352,781.00
Other Grant	-	1,500.00
Organizational Development Contribution	2,204,228.00	1,700,215.00
SAHAMATI -Training Wing & Vehicle Management Income	4,324,105.46	3,168,636.17
Other Core Income	430,061.25	1,391,062.00
Interest Income	20,030.49	9,803.66
Total (A)	72,659,264.27	90,576,777.48
Expenses		
Partnership Program Implementation Expenses	65,680,839.07	84,307,060.65
SAHAMATI -Training Wing & Vehicle Management Expenses	4,025,191.65	2,306,637.00
Core Administrative Expenses	1,233,018.47	3,371,777.97
Depreciation Expenses	1,218,923.60	1,020,582.78
Loss on Disposal of Assets	-	64,730.83
Total (B)	72,157,972.79	91,070,789.23
Surplus/Deficit	501,291.48	(494,011.75)



2058
SAHAMATI



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Gaindakot Municipality-5, Nawalparasi, Nepal
Phone number: +977-78-502277, 502373
Cell Number: +977-9863210546, 9821534661
Email: trainingcenter.sahamati@gmail.com
Website: www.sahamati.org

Introduction

SAHAMATI is a non-governmental, non-political and non-profit making organization established in 2001. It has initiated the approach for self-reliance and sustainable development of organization through establishment of learning center named as SAHAMATI LEARNING CENTRE (SLC).

It is one of the core programs of SAHAMATI, and serves as a regular income source of organization. Keeping in deliberation of vision, mission, goal and objectives of organizational, SLC aims to provide excellent packages of training, workshop and seminars. These will help the participants to initiate self-employment opportunity by transforming knowledge, skills and attitudes.

For the construction of SAHAMATI LEARNING CENTRE, Mr. Tomoda Takio, Japanese citizen have provided financial support in the year 2004. Therefore the building is named as TOMO KIMI Memorial Building.

Objectives

- Enhance the capacity of community people and professional through trainings, seminars and workshops.
- Develop further skill and capacity enhancement training packages.
- Represent a sustainable resource development center for the organization.
- Provide consultancy services for community development activities.

Facilities

SAHAMATI Learning Centre has been providing various types of facilities and services as follows:

Two Training Halls

SAHAMATI Learning Centre has two well-equipped training halls with AC to conduct training, seminars and workshops.

Accommodation & food

SAHAMATI Learning Centre provides accommodation facility for 50 people in a peace and quiet environment. Inside the premises one spacious and hygiene dining hall, air conditioned lodging rooms with attached toilet and bathroom (with hot and cold water).

Other Facilities

Parking, tour packages (Sauraha, Amaltari, Home stay at Bote community, Maulakalika temple visit) and vehicle hiring etc..

- Stationary and training materials
 - Multimedia
 - Generator (at the time of load shedding)
 - 24hour Internet access
 - Computer/laptop
 - Photocopy
 - Communication
 - White and soft pin boards- Library

Management

SAHAMATI Learning Centre is a core program for the sustainability of the organization. It is managed by the training manager who is the prime responsible for the day-to-day operation of learning centre.

Admittance







SAHAMATI

Gaindakot Municipality-5, Nawalparasi, Nepal

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