

SAHAMATI (An Institution Dedicated for Community Plus Humane Development)

Annual Report 2010



SAHAMATI

(An Institution Dedicated for Community Plus Humane Development)

Gaindakot-5, Nawalparasi District, Nepal

Annual Report 2010

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	: Asian Development Bank
AEPC	: Alternative Energy Promotion Center
AHI	: Asian Health Institute
ARI	: Asian Rural Institute
AWO	: Arbeiterwohlfahrt International e. V.
BMM	: Bote, Maji and Mushar
CAC	: Comprehensive Abortion Care
CBA	: Community Based Adaptation
CBDMP	: Community Based Disaster Management Plan
CBMFI	: Capacity Building of Micro Finance Institutions
CBO	: Community Based Organization
CFUG	: Community Forest Users' Group
DADO	: District Agriculture Development Office
DAO	: District Administration Office
DCCAM	: District Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
DDC	: District Development Committee
DED	: German Development Service
DFO	: District Forest Office
DFID	: Department for International Development
DMC	: Disaster Management Committee
DMP	: Disaster Management Plan
DLRF	: District Land Reform Forum
DRRP	: Disaster Risk Reduction Program
DSC	: District Steering Committee
DSCO	: District Soil Conservation Office
DSCCU	: District Saving & Credit Cooperative Union
DLDO	: District Livestock Development Office
DEO	: District Education Office
DHO	: District Health Office
DDRC	: District Disaster Relife Committee
ENPHO	: Environment and Public Health Organization
ESP	: Energy Sector Promotion
EWS	: Early Warning System
FEDEN	: Federation of Democratic NGOs - Nepal
GIZ	: Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit
GWA	: Gender & Water Alliance

ICS	: Improved Cooking Stove
IGA	: Income Generating Activities
ISDR	: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
LFP	: Livelihood Forestry Program
LRP	: Local Resource Person
MEDEP	: Micro Enterprise Development Project
MFI	: Micro Finance Institution
NGO	: Non Governmental Organization
NGOFF	: Non Governmental Organization Fund Project
OHP	: Over Head Projector
PILMG	: Public and Institutional Land Management Group
PTS	: Parents, Teachers & Students
● PVA	: Participatory Vulnerability Assessment
● RDP	: Rural Youth Development Program
● RBA	: Right Based Approach
RECPHEC	: Resource Centre for Primary Health Care Nepal
RWSC	: Rural Women Service Center
SWI	: Social Work Institute
SHS	: Solar Home System
SLC	: School Leaving Certificate
UNDP	: United Nations Development Program
UNEP	: United Nations Environmental Program
UNICEF	: United Nations Children's Fund
VDC	: Village Development Committee
VSL	: Village Saving & Loan Scheme
WAF	: Women Advocacy Forum
WEP	: Women Empowerment Project
WDO	: Women Development Office

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT



The ten year life span of SAHAMATI has become a milestone in the history of NGOs organizational development in Nepal. SAHAMATI has experienced many community led development practices during this period. We were also facing many difficulties and challenges and have learnt some of the best practices for wellbeing of the community. During this period, nation has also facing the historic political momentum and still we are on the process of achieving the peace and constitution for new Nepal. Since establishment of SAHAMATI, We always committed for the development priorities of the community and make a cordial relationship with other development partners to achieve those facts. Our commitment for equitable development has always remained unchanged.

It is indeed a privilege for us to be a part of SAHAMATI's working strategy and our own culture, values and guiding principles for community development process. During this journey many government agencies and numerous INGOs, NGOs, Co-operatives, CBOs, Development professionals and SAHAMATI family members have accompanied us to try to bring joy to rural community through social, economic, governance and human value development.

I would like to thank those who contributed supportive and promotional role for SAHAMATI. Specially thanks for our partners; DED, GTZ, UNICEF, UNDP, Plan Nepal, Care Nepal, FINIDA, DFID, Oxfam Hong Kong, Practical Action-Nepal, Human Care-France, AWO International-Germany, WINROCK International, Action Aid-Nepal, ACE Development Bank, The Asia Foundation, Coady, AHI, ARI, SWI and individual donors Takasi Okawara, Tomoda Takio, Fujimoro and Dr. Anndt Buchmann. Also special thanks to the government line department, DAO, DDC, DADO, DFO, DSCO, DLDO, DEO, DHO, WDO and other government officials for the kind cooperation and support. I highly appreciate the commitment and team spirit of SAHAMATI team for organizational development and community plus humane development within a SAHAMATI and our working areas.

My heartfelt thanks to the former Executive Committees' whose commitment and vision during the last ten years have raised SAHAMATI to the present national level as a recognized institution which is dedicated for community plus humane development in Nepal.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the contributing all the stakeholders including my colleagues in SAHAMATI whose support has been really creditable.



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● **Karuna Sagar Subedi**
President

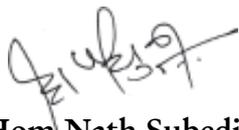
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SAHAMATI- a unique organization in the course of social development has completed its one decade with marvelous progress and practices. It was established in 2001 by a dedicated group of development experts envisioning conscious capable and equitable society. It possesses four major foundations which separates it from other organizations. They are social development, economic development, governance and human values development. SAHAMATI have its own clear vision, objective, working approach, guiding principles and idea of program and human resource management and these things always inspired the whole working team and human resources with positive efforts. Social skill development by increasing helping hands, accepting differences, effective communication, success celebration, idea sharing, kindness, equal participation, encouragement, patience, praising, acknowledging, active listening and happiness are the some unique factors behind the success of SAHAMATI. We focus on social justice and transformation, human rights and self help promotion aiming for excellence and to make a change, addressing the major challenges of this century. SAHAMATI itself as a learning organization and the door of this organization is always open for the all development learners. We hope SAHAMATI became role model and complete package for learning to any kind of development professionals. At present, SAHAMATI is implementing nine partnership programs/projects in 8 districts of Nepal under the program management unit. Program of promotion of self-help initiative in the rural areas (SAMUNNATI), Disaster risk reduction program (DRRP), Rural youth development program (RDP), Scaling up early warning systems in Nepal (SEWIN) program, Medicinal plant production program (MPP), Social mobilization program for local resource management (SMPLRM), Enhancement of the food security situation of the poor and marginalized community by establishing their rights (Food security), Capacity building of micro-finance institutions under women empowerment (CBMFI), Credit financing of solar home system (SHS), Local Professional Support and Weltwaerts Volunteer Program for deprived communities in rural Nepal are the implemented programs and all their details including features, achievements and lesson learnt are included in this annual report. Resource development unit mainly focused on the promotion of internal programs namely the SAHAJ health cooperative limited (community hospital),

SAHAMATI learning center (SLC), SAHAMATI peace library, Institutional strengthening and management, Awards and recognition, Initiatives for human value development, Human resource development, Social security, Ambulance service, SAHAMATI support fund, Publications and Communication knowledge management. All these programs add one more brick in the constructive building of future SAHAMATI. Some case studies included in this report also enlighten the progress and commitment of SAHAMATI for community development. Organogram, independent auditors report, list of SAHAMATI family, list of human resource details, list of partner organizations, international visit/exposure of the year 2010 and finally some media clips included in annexes also help to make clear about the internal activities of the organization. During this year, SAHAMATI have been able

- to cover directly the eight districts, seventy five VDCs and about 35,000
- Household of the working area. Similarly, from several implemented
- programs, 3045 dalits, 12,858 Janajati, 21490 Women and 3685 Disadvantaged peoples are benefited directly. Out of the total human resources (60), 5 Dalit, 16 women and 13 Janajati were included. Similarly, 16 NGOs and 7 different networks are also equally active in collaboration with SAHAMATI for the unique goal of overall development. At last but not least, SAHAMATI always focused and committed for the community leadership and institutional development in the whole sustainable development process. There is no easy road to this goal of effective people participation but active and exciting community participation in all programs of different working area always proves its popularity in community level. Clear phase out strategy, accountability and transparency are some strong factors for successful implementation of all programs. We believe that SAHAMATI would be one of the most important and unique actor in social development process. Finally, Its my great pleasure to express my deep sense of gratitude and sincere appreciation to all SAHAMATI family, human resources, line agencies, partner organizations, community peoples, groups and related stakeholders for their cordial help during this report preparation, invaluable suggestions, continuous support and facilitation while implementing programs and preparing this manuscript.



Hom Nath Subedi
General Secretary

1. ORGANIZATIONAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Organizational Vision

SAHAMATI is a non-governmental, non-political and non-profit making social development organization established in 2001 by a group of development professionals. This organization has been registered at District Administration Office, Nawalparasi under the organization registration act of Nepal. It is affiliated with Social Welfare Council, NGO Federation of Nepal, Federation of Democratic NGOs (FEDEN), Peaceful Schools International Canada, DP Net-Nepal, DCCAM Network-Nawalparasi, Tobacco Control and Health Rights Network-Nepal, Coady Almuni, ARI Almuni and Gender & Water Alliance-Nepal.

We aim to make a change, addressing the huge challenges of the 21st century with focus on social justice and transformation, human rights and self-help promotion and finally we vision the conscious capable and equitable society.

During the last years, SAHAMATI became part of a large network built by diverse social groups, national and international organizations and many different likeminded institutions. Together, we are launching various kinds of community centered programs in partnership with different national and international, government and non-governmental organizations.

1.2 Four Foundations of SAHAMATI

SAHAMATI is working in general with the major four foundations:

- Social Development
- Economic Development
- Governance
- Human Values Development

1.3 Objectives

SAHAMATI has been working to meet the following objectives:

- Identification and mobilization of local resources
- Enhance the capacity of human resources in the local level
- Facilitate empowerment process of women, children, and youth, deprived and poorer people
- Promote the indigenous knowledge and cultural values of different ethnic groups

- Strengthen and establish governance system in different levels
- Promote community health program in cooperative model
- Promote social entrepreneurship and cooperative concept
- Establish linkage and coordination with various likeminded organizations
- Support the local organizations for their institutional development
- Design and organize different types of trainings, workshops for disseminating learning
- Develop SAHAMATI, itself as a learning organization
- Conduct partnership programs addressing equitable development
- Conduct research on development practices and models
- Policy advocacy for basic rights of the right holders
- Support on disaster management and environmental conservation

1.4 Working Approaches

- Initiative based participatory planning process
- Local resources identification, development and mobilization
- Program implementation with resource sharing with relevant stakeholders
- Linkage and coordination with appropriate support agencies
- Focus on equity, gender balanced and inclusive development practices
- Strengthen local level institutions for sustainability through good governance
- Sensitiveness on social and cultural values
- Focus on community empowerment, advocacy and good governance

1.5 Guiding Principles

The activities of SAHAMATI are always guided by the following major principles

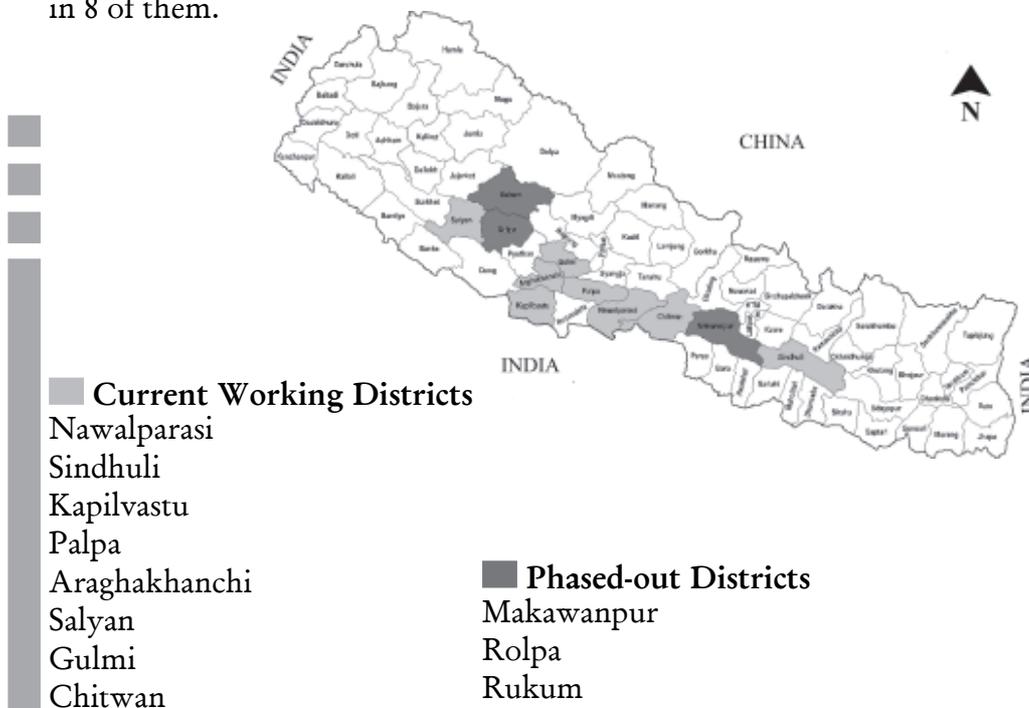
- Sustainability
- Appropriate technology
- Human resource development and mobilization
- Appreciation
- Managing together
- Alliance
- Transparency
- Integration for equity

1.6 Current Partners

- Action Aid Nepal
- ACE Development Bank
- AHI Japan
- ARI Japan
- AWO International, Germany
- COADY International Institute
- DFID/LFP
- DDC Nawalparasi
- German Development Service
- Human Care, France
- Plan Nepal
- Practical Action Nepal
- Oxfam Hong Kong
- Winrock International

1.7 Geographical Areas

SAHAMATI has covered in 11 districts of Nepal. At present we are working in 8 of them.



2. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT UNIT

SAHAMATI has managed all partnership programs under the Program Management Unit. SAHAMATI's vision, mission, objectives and four foundations namely; social development, economic development, governance and human values development govern all the partnership and core programs. At present, SAHAMATI is implementing eight partnership programs/projects under this unit.

The features, achievements and lessons learnt of partnership programs are presented below.

2.1 Program for Promotion of Self-Help Initiative in the Rural Areas (SAMUNNATI)

The programs of SAHAMATI are focused on self-help promotion. Since March 2005, the SAMUNNATI program is regular ongoing in partnership between SAHAMATI and Oxfam Hong Kong, when it was launched in five VDCs of Nawalparasi district and one VDC of Kapilvastu district. This program was launched in coordination and partnership of local NGOs. Program activities are focused on self-help promotion, skill development and income generation. The local NGO, *Aadharbhut Gramin Bikas Sewa* is working in Kapilvastu and another local NGO, Rural Community Development Center is working at Bharatipur and Jaubari VDCs of Nawalparasi district as local partner of this program. The main goal of the program is to reduce vulnerability through community empowerment for sustainable livelihood leading to the quality of life and wellbeing of the community. In addition, the hot issue of climate change is also one of the hazards for rural community and it raises the questions for their food security. The program also emphasizes the causes of decreased source of water and the proper use of water sources. The overall program has been implemented towards identification and mobilization of local resources where socially, economically and geographically excluded communities are living. With the working experiences the program has found



and agreed with five major indicators for well being monitoring i.e. access to resources, family/social connection, alternatives/choices, participation/responsibility and happiness/satisfaction. These indicators help to know the quality of life. The program has set three objectives for 2010-11: vulnerability reduction, community empowerment and sustainable livelihood. The program is focused on institutional development, agricultural development, livestock management, education, health, and sanitation development and off farm entrepreneurship development. The program is designed based on learning of the organizations.

Major Achievement

- On the basis of population density and geographical situation of the program area, three saving and credit cooperatives were established in three VDCs: Gaindakot, Ratanpur and Mukundapur of Nawalparasi and one cooperative at Dubiya VDC of Kapilvastu district.
- Two cooperatives (one saving & credit and one multipurpose cooperative) were established in Jaubari and Bharatipur VDC of Nawalparasi.
- The total transaction of all the cooperatives is more than NRs.1,00,00,000.
- Altogether, NRs.7,00,000 (Rs seven hundred thousands) used as seed fund and revolving fund has been given as soft loan (in very low interest rate) to the deprived members.
- The cooperatives have focused on agriculture/livestock based enterprise development and established the enterprises promotion subcommittee and developed the enterprises knowledge and skills.
- There are more than 200 entrepreneurs involved in vegetable, banana and mushroom farming.
- There are more than 300 entrepreneurs involved in piggery and goat keeping.
- The cooperatives have invested in more than 50 groceries' and poultries' promotion.
- In all cooperatives, more than 80 percent of the members are women.
- Both men and women are involved in income generation equally, which supports to decrease the gender based discrimination and support to increase esteem of women.

- Women are involved in other social work through the cooperative.
- Other organizations are also cooperating with women and other socio-economic sectors through saving and credit cooperatives.
- The members have access to other facilities due to the saving and investment through cooperatives.

Lessons Learnt

- Through the identification and mobilization of local level human resources, it will be easily strengthening of institutional development.
- Each group/institution has to have subject wise commercial areas, which motivate to achieve the expertise for the entrepreneurship among community.
- Through saving service in local level; any financial institution can establish in well sustainability. It will also support for commercial agriculture and livestock farming with good income.
- Only increase of income is not enough, community members have to be self-motivated for proper management of their own income. In this way, it will support for the transformation of the whole family's life style.
- Through the advocacy capacity building for the other services in institutional level, the linkage and co-ordination relationship will be increased gradually.
- It is for better to replicate the role model in other places, instead of expand the material support in all places.
- The program implementation with local supporting institutions will secure the sustainability of the community and their activities will be regular in long-term as well.

2.2 Mainstreaming Livelihood Centered Approaches to Disaster Risk Reduction Program (DRRP)

SAHAMATI implemented DRR program in Pragatinagar, Dibyapuri and Devchuli VDCs (Baulaha-khola watershed area) of Nawalparasi District since January 2007 and phased it out in December 2010. The partner organization is Practical Action Nepal and the funding organization is Department for International Development (UKaid), UK. The major working areas are ward number 2, 3 and 4 of Devchuli VDC; 3, 4, 5 and 9 of Dibyapuri VDC; and 1 and 7 of Pragatinagar VDC. Devchuli lies upstream and Pragatinagar

downstream, whereas some parts of Dibyapuri lies upstream and major parts downstream. Almost all inhabitants in the upstream areas are from Magar community, while there are Magar, Bote, Dalit, Tharu, Newar, Chhetri and Brahman people living downstream. Direct beneficiaries from the project are 508 households.

The major threats of the area are flood, landslide, drought and attacks by wild animals from the adjoining national park. Devchuli is vulnerable in terms of landslide and draught. Pragatinagar is vulnerable to flood, drought and attacks by wild animals, whereas Dibyapuri is vulnerable in terms of all these four disasters.

The main objective of the project is to boost-up the resilience power of vulnerable community through improving their livelihood. The overall goal of the project is to contribute to disaster risk reduction through livelihood enhancement. The purpose of the project is to help local and national level plan makers to make working-plans for disaster preparedness, because national and local development and disaster plans are more responsive and effective in enabling poor communities to reduce disaster risks that threaten their livelihoods.



Major activities carried out this year (Jan. 2010 to Dec .2010) to achieve the above mentioned goals and objectives are listed below:

- Provide co-operative management and skill improvement training
- Prepare long-term business plan of co-operatives
- Register groups at DADO for better institutionalization
- Assist groups to access financial institutions and link groups to service providers
- Animal health camp
- Irrigation support at Kirtipur
- Training on livelihood approach to DRR
- Training and technical support on IGA
- Promote bio-pesticide and organic farming

- Promote stall-feeding and improved breeds
- Community Based Disaster Management training to VDC secretaries
- Support, influence and collaborate DDC to form VDC level DMCs
- Support VDC level DMCs to organize meetings and discuss on disaster management
- Assist DDRC to publish flood information telephone contact list
- Strengthen and support district level DPNet
- Post Harvest Training
- Participate and share project approaches and learning at different forums and networks

Major Achievement

- Numbers of commercial vegetable farmers are increasing. Earlier, almost all of the farmers used to buy vegetables from market, but now most of them are selling it at the market.
- Formation and registration of Kirtipur Saving and Credit Co-operative Limited. Till now, total shareholders reached 129 and the total amount is Rs. 3, 01, 176
- Three more groups were registered at DADO and now the total number of groups registered is fourteen. Regular saving and credit has been established in all the groups.
- One more irrigation channel was registered at DDC under District Water-resource Committee and now the total number of irrigational channels registered is three. Each irrigation channel water user group has developed an operational plan for sustainable use of water and is collecting money for its maintenance whenever it will be necessary.
- People from upstream have started bee-keeping in modern bee-hives and they earn a good amount by selling honey.
- People from Bote tole and Mirtung earn money by selling candles after getting candle preparation training.
- Govinda Bote has opened a Idol sculpture making shop in Daldale after getting equipment support and encouragement from SAHAMATI. He is earning more here than before at his house.
- Farmers from upstream have stopped shifting cultivation practice and they are entirely engaged in their farmland due to the water facility through irrigation channel. They can now cultivate rice, vegetables and other cash crops on time.

- Pineapple and broomgrass were planted in degraded hilly slope for soil stabilization and income.
- Almost all farmers have improved breeds of pigs in pigsheds, whereas most have improved the breeds of goats. However, due to the large number a complete stall-feeding of goats is not possible.
- Farmers became aware and go now to agriculture and livestock service centers for technical and other support.
- Gaindi and Mirtung-Kadampur Irrigation Water User Group has received support from DDC for the extension and maintenance of the irrigation channel and water storage tank, respectively.
- VDC level DMCs have started organizing meetings by themselves and they have also distributed pamphlets to make the people aware about fire and floods.
- Baulaha-khola Conservation Committee provided Rs. 20,000 to upstream for the conservation and management of watershed.
- People from Baulaha khola watershed area became more aware about disaster risk reduction and they are now prepared to overcome such problems.

Lessons Learnt

- It will ease our work if we are able to make the local people aware about the program's goal and objectives and the fact that the program is for their well-being.
- Modern improved Income Generating Activities (IGAs) like improved goat and pig keeping, bee-keeping and vegetable farming can be a good source of income for the people living
- Upstream, so they will agree to stop shifting cultivation.

2.3 Rural Youth Development Program (RDP)

Rural Youth Development Program (RDP) is a partnership program between SAHAMATI and AWO International e.V., Germany. This program was launched in January 2008 with the aim to reduce the forceful and seasonal youth migration from hill of Nawalparasi district. This program covers the four hilly VDCs of Nawalparasi district, i.e. Gaindakot, Ratanpur, Dandajheri and Kotthar. For the first phase, this program is designed for three years (January 2008 to December 2010). This program focused to

improve the youth leadership, organized youth in groups, cooperatives and CBOs, increased the income level, created the self-employment opportunities at local level, transferred commercial skills, developed the subject wise local resource persons, promoted market accessibilities, increased the health awareness level, improved hygiene practices, reduced the school dropout rate, improved the school infrastructure and strengthened the education quality. RDP adopt the strategies of youth mobilization, local resource management and skill transformation through LRPs to achieve the programme's objectives. We believe youth mobilization youth, self-employment creation opportunities, leadership skills development in youths will contribute to diminish the forceful and unsafe migration youth from the hills of Nawalparasi district.

-
- The specific objectives of the program are to reduce the school dropout rate and to improve the quality of education, to promote local resources and the potentiality of new employment opportunities and to increase the youths' access to basic infrastructure.

To achieve the above mentioned objectives, the program has carried out the following activities:

- *Capacity building of CBOs:* group dynamic workshop, account keeping training, cooperative educational camp, self help initiatives, group promotion activities, CFUG promotion, cooperative management support, CBOs plan preparation and implementation and exposure



- *Formal and informal education:* SLC preparation class, PTS interaction meeting, scholarship support, informal child class support
- *Income generating activities:* agriculture and livestock training and inputs, information board, livelihood support center, vocational training, fruit storage promotion, market promotion, improved irrigation system, off farm training, exposure visit for entrepreneurs

- *Advocacy and governance:* sector wise advocacy with line agency, school management, teacher and parents workshop, sanitation, nutrition, immunization and safe motherhood campaign, social transformation class at group, community visit to stakeholders, right to health workshop for youth, community interaction with health service provider
- *Youth focused programs:* youth migration survey, international youth day celebration, workshop on youth for community development, youth information center, youth leadership development training, anchoring training for youth CBOs leader
- *Infrastructure development:* four cooperatives building on each VDCs, school improvement

The first phase of program is completed on December 2010 and second phase starts on January 2011 for the next three years (December 2013) with the aim to improve the livelihood of the rural youth of Nawalparasi district. The specific objectives for the second phase are:

- Enhance social and micro-finance institutions with youth participation on decision-making level
- Self-employment opportunity creation and increase of the income level
- Reduce of the seasonal, forceful and uninformed youth migration

Major Achievement

Institutional Development

- Sixty-seven groups are in function in program area. Eightyfive percent of these groups are women groups and lead by woman.
- Four cooperatives are in function in four VDCs and three of them have a business plan for the next three years.
- The 1848 members are organized in cooperatives. Almost sixty percent of the households of the program area are covered in cooperatives.
- The eight hundreds youths are organized in cooperatives and their access on financial resources is increased.

- At Gaindakot-3, Hardi and Keladi community are working to form cooperative among 100 HHs.
- Janasewa Community Development Center at Dandajheri is promoted and started to work on community empowerment, health and personal hygiene.
- Nearly 200 youths are organized in youth clubs.
- Four Community Forest Users Groups (CFUGs) were promoted to prepare their legal documents and forest registrations.
- The 36 cooperatives' members and group leaders were exposed for cooperative promotion.

Income Generation

- The 169 households are engaged in vegetable farming and 113 households in fruit (orange and banana) farming.
- In total 424 kattha land was cultivated with various vegetables in different seasons: winter season vegetable farming by 169 HHs in 274 kattha, spring season vegetable farming by 120 HHs in 89 kattha, rainy season vegetable farming by 82 HHs in 61 kattha. This supports to increase the income level of nearly 300 households.
- The 159 households are engaged on goat farming and 127 households are engaged on pig farming in program area, which supports to increase the income level of 225 households.
- The 25 youths are trained on electric wiring, driving, carpentry and tailoring.
- Eight subject wise local resource persons were developed.
- Due to more income generation activities in the program area, the seasonal and uninformed migration of youth decreases
- Around twenty youths changed their migration plan and started in the various IGAs.
- The 84 pig and goat sheds were improved with partial materials supports.

Youth Development and Advocacy

- Conducted youth migration survey.
- Promote four youth information centers in four VDCs.
- Seventeen youths were trained on youth leadership through the one month youth leadership training.

- Eight youths have passed the test exam and three youths are studying in the sixth and seventh grade.
- Twenty youth leaders of community were trained for anchoring
- Twenty youths were exposing to rural tourism especially for home stay.

Infrastructural Development

- Four community buildings were constructed for cooperative and youth information centers.
- Four school building were renovated.
- Four irrigation systems, one plastic water harvest tank, one cannel, two pipe irrigations were improved
- Three safe drinking water schemes were supported.
- One community mill was installed at Ratanpur.
- The 140 toilets and 65 improved cooking stoves were constructed on partial material support in the program area.
- Support on suspension bridge of Jukti khola at Keladi and culvert on Tatribash at Gaindakot-3.

Lessons Learnt

- Mobilization and management of local resources as well as commercialization of traditional income sources support to develop the self-employment opportunity at community level and it is useful to reduce the forceful/unwanted and seasonal migration.
- Sharing of experiences and promotion of local resource persons is more effective for skill transformation at community level for agriculture and animal husbandry.
- Reflection of the knowledge acquired from informal education to the formal education system is very effective to generate self-esteem
- Youth are attraction for non agricultural low risky activities than agricultural and animal husbandry due to they wants quickly achievement.

2.4 Scaling up Early Warning Systems in Nepal (SEWIN) Program

SEWIN program was funded by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department. It was a partnership program with Practical Action, started in June 2009 and completed in September 2010.

Flood disaster was the major problem for people living in the districts of Chitwan and Nawalparasi. Taking into account the learning from previous programs, SAHAMATI launched SEWIN in five VDCs of Nawalparasi district and in four VDCs of Chitwan district.



Ethnically, most of the beneficiaries are Tharu, Dalit, Muslim, Gurung, Brahman and Chhetri. In Chitwan, the VDCs of Piple, Bachhauli, Meghauli and Jagatpur are affected by floods of the Rapti River. Respectively, the Narayani River affects the five VDCs of Nawalparasi namely; Pithauli, Kolhuwa, Narayani, Parsauni and Narshahi. The SEWIN program was mainly composed of five components e.g. scaling up EWS in the Previously worked VDCs, awareness raising through different activities in the new VDCs, capacity building of the community to mitigate and to react to flood disasters, facilitation and support of institutional strengthening and finally, capacity building of the government and other stakeholders.

These major activities included inception workshops, EWS trainings, participatory vulnerability analysis, visits of community people and stakeholders to upstream/ downstream premises and meetings with district authorities to establish an effective communication system. Moreover, the provision of technical resources, such as line sirens and telephones for the community (to distribute information prior to a flood disaster) were part of the SEWIN actions.

The specific objective of this project was to strengthen the capacity of vulnerable communities and district authorities in Nepal. By enabling them to understand, to mitigate and to respond to floods, the disaster risk can be diminished.

Major Achievement

- Established two shelters in working districts, culvert and dyke construction, which is very important for flood vulnerability community.
- Eight VDCs are better equipped to respond to flood through provision of improved evacuation routes and other response materials like siren, hand mike, CDMA telephone tower, life jackets and boats.
- Establishment of disaster management committee in five VDCs including female members and disabled people.
- Conduction of a participatory vulnerability analysis in five VDCs of Nawalparasi and Chitwan districts to identify the risks, hazards, capacity and ultimate vulnerability of the community.
- Awareness rising through early warning rallies, speech competitions and exhibitions in the working area.
- Broadcasting of EWS related jingles of community members with the help of eight FM radios of Chitwan and Nawalparasi district.
- Strengthening of the capacity of SEWIN staff as regards an effective and efficient transfer of knowledge to the community (PVA training, CBDMP training and various training facilitated by Handicap International - Nepal).

Lessons Learnt

- Strengthen the local institutions for effective and efficient implement for disaster management.
- Project should be implemented after the higher level of need assessment especially for disaster management.
- It is very important to build a well relation between community, police, disaster management committee and other relevant stakeholders for better information system and the quick response while at disasters.

2.5 Medicinal Plant Production Program (MPP)

The Medicinal Plant Project (MPP) was launched in 2006 in partnership between SAHAMATI and Human Care, France. Nawalparasi district contains 73 VDCs and a municipality. It covers some parts of hills, the inner terai and terai. Thus, it is a district with diverse characteristics. This program was launched at two VDCs: Ratanpur-6, Town Bhagar and

Gaindakot-9, Thumsi. The total beneficiaries households of this project are 146 with 880 residents. Some people of this community were rooted from bad habits like drinking alcohol, gambling and other traditional culture. Almost all the family members work for daily feeding. They have little land where they cultivated rice, maize, wheat and other common crops by traditional way. This project aims to create alternative incomes for a local community with medicinal plant cultivation. Besides these, its objectives are to conserve the bio-diversity of this district, to facilitate local management of natural resources, and to

- provide ethno-botanical studies. Natural
- resource management is the factor of sustainable development and poverty
- reduction of the community.



Lemon Grass in Thumsi, Gaindakot VDC

Major Achievement

- Based on four years implementation of this project at Ratanpur and Gaindakot, it is found out that the lemongrass, mintha, kurilo, tulusi and ghieukumari are potential herb plants for farming. It is more profitable farming than other traditional and seasonal vegetable farming.
- Local people learnt about the benefits, uses and importance of different kinds of herbal plants.
- Few number of local people in Bhagar is getting used to drinking herbal tea, because it is better for their health. Therefore, the users of herbal tea in the program area are increasing day by day.
- Herbal producer groups from Bhagar and Thumsi earned more than two hundred and fifty thousand rupees from selling their products like herbal tea, kurilo, lemongrass and others.
- Increased awareness of the farmers about the impacts of fertilizers and pesticides, what is ultimately leading to the minimization of use of it and adoption of organic farming as a better standard of living for the community of the target area.
- Awareness raising activities on the importance of bio-diversity created awareness among the farmers in nature conservation and gave more emphasis on maintaining bio-diversity conservation and cultivating herbal farming in place of traditional farming.

Lessons Learnt

- Training and exposure visits encourage the target beneficiaries to involve in the promotion of herbal farming. Farmers are more convinced in the approach called "seeing believes", so such activities have to be focused on the future projects.
- Coordination, networking and similarity of interests help to resolve the issue to a great extent, but regular monitoring and evaluation are equally important tools allowing necessary amendments whenever required.

2.6 Social Mobilization Program for Local Resource Management Program (LRMSMP)

Social mobilization program for local resource management is a partnership program between SAHAMATI and LFP/UKaid and was implemented in the southern belt of Nawalparasi district since December, 2004. Initially the program was implemented in selected 10 VDCs of the district. Now the program has been extended in 30 VDCs and one municipality. The goal of the program is to improve the vulnerable conditions of livelihoods of the poor and excluded community living in the rural area.



To contribute to this goal, the program is directed by following objectives;

- Establish participatory, transparent and inclusive group management system in public land management groups
- Increase participation of poor and excluded communities in effective management of local resource
- Establish effective coordination between communities and local government
- Develop capacity of local communities for development of pro poor social inclusive development
- Facilitate community for alternate energy promotion

The present period of the program is for one year that will end on 31. January of 2011. Facilitation to communities for identification of public institutional land, Public and Institutional Land Management Groups (PILMG) formation, facilitate community for plantation, inter cropping and pond management in public land, facilitate communities for planning and implementation of pro poor focused income generating activities, facilitate communities for installation of ICS and bio gas plants, process facilitation for Rural Ecosystem Analysis (REA) to PILMGs, VDC level PILMG network formation and promotion, support to PILMGs to select and mobilize local resource person in VDC level, climate change adaptation and mitigation orientation trainings to communities, VDC secretary and staffs, climate change: community level adaptation planning workshops, revolving fund support to PILMGs, support to PILMG network to establish VDC level climate change adaptation fund, support to PILMGs to prepare public land management plan, capacity development trainings to local resource persons and staff, bi-monthly staff meeting were some major activities of this year. Besides, regular on site coaching and monitoring, support to communities for the coordination with service providers for better leverage, participation in stakeholders' regular meetings were regular activities of the program. Due to the program intervention, some remarkable changes have been achieved which are given in table below.

Thematic Area	No. of Groups	Land Managed	Households Covered
Public & institutional land management	194	565 hector	10813
Private forest promotion	46	59 hector	1213
Alternative energy promotion	Bio gas installation : 210 households level, 2 community bio gas plant and ICS : 558	-	768

Major Achievement

Social Empowerment

- 11 PILMGs formation
- VDC level PILMG networks formation in 10 VDCs
- 19 local resource persons developed in VDC level and being mobilized by PILMG networks

Livelihoods Empowerments

- 47 hector public and institutional lands identified being managed by PILMGs.
- Plantation done in 73 hectares public and institutional land by communities.
- 21 VDC and one municipality level PILMG network established climate change adaptation fund and prepared community adaptation plan.
- 30 VDC level PILMG networks established a basket fund.
- 952 poor households benefited by income generating activities like fishery, vegetable farming, small trade, community nursery management, etc.
- Rs 17, 61,000 amount generated by income generating activities of the community.
- Rs 21, 76,000 amount received by communities from deferent service providers.
- 73 bio gas plants with two community bio gas plants were installed by communities.
- 150 households installed improved cooking stoves.

Social Inclusion and Governance

- 92 PILMGs conducted social audit in community level.
- 200 PILMGs prepared multiyear land management plan.
- 953 poor and excluded households were included in PILMGs, among them 173 are dalit, 638 are of disadvantaged groups, 71 of religious minorities and 71 others.
- 79 PILMGs are leaded by women and dalits.
- 77 PILMGs were implemented pro poor focused income generated activities.

Lessons Learnt

Both, improvement of livelihoods of poor households living in rural areas and sustainable resource management are possible through participation of them in the management and utilization of local natural resources.

2.7 Enhancement of the Food Security Situation of the Poor and Marginalized Community by Establishing Their Rights (Food security)

Nawalparasi district contains 73 VDCs and a municipality and it covers some parts of hills, inner terai and terai, thus it is a district of diverse character. Out of these VDCs and municipality, Bote, Majhi and Musahars reside in 40 VDCs and one municipality. The total households of this community are 1,143 that cover 7,243 residents.



Rally program in Nawalparasi District

The target community (Mushar, Majhi and Bote) has remained behind from health, nutritious food and education and livelihood opportunities. The community itself is rooted from bad habits like drinking alcohol, gambling and other traditional cultures. Almost all the family members work for daily feeding. With the changes in infrastructure and industrialization, the traditional occupation of these people has been threatened as their livelihood strategy was based on the traditional way of life. Both, the fish supply and the access to fishing in Narayani River is decreasing day by day. The process of obtaining fishing license got difficult to these people. Additionally, the river has been polluted by increase of the number of industries. Besides, they are not able to compete enough with the external especially professional license holders as the results of these people have diverted their occupation to highly risky daily wages activities. These people are illiterate and the coming new generation seems to be illiterate, too, as they have no time for their children. Most of the children do not go to school and those who go to school have high chances of dropout, as they have to look after their younger siblings and perform household chores.

Most of the Mushar, Majhi and Bote in this area have no registered land and they are living in wasteland around the riverbanks. The houses are very

inadequate to fit all the family members for their living. The houses are straw made and as a result these people have to tolerate the heavy rainfall, heat and thunderstorms every year. The migration rate is very high in this community as they roam around for the daily wages activities and they do not have a big property where they are staying, so it's an easy decision to migrate.

In this scenario, SAHAMATI was working in the same target community with major activities like RBA training, local human resource development, advocacy plan preparation, capacity building training and organizational support to BMM, peace walk and right mass meeting, delegation, VDC budget analysis and public hearing and citizenship distribution camps. While working with the community, SAHAMATI prepared the target community status, which was published with the name of *Adhikar Ko Abhiyan*. The community listed the issues on priority basis focusing on rights of sustainable livelihoods, which were as follows

- Right on permanent settlement
- Right on citizenship
- Right on education
- Access on health service
- Easy and better livelihood
- Access and control over natural resources and local institutions
- Access on social justice
- Security on traditional occupation
- Decline in food system pollution and food insecurity situation
- Feminization in agriculture

The communities have identified major issues that they are facing. All the issues have been interrelated to each other in their daily life. The major issue raised in this community is the right over sustainable livelihood. With the resolution of major issue, the other issues are resolved consecutively. The community people have strongly initiated in the revolution to achieve their basic rights that they are missing.

Activities of Building Local Democracy (BLD)

- Orientation on BLD
- Public Hearing

- Budget analysis report dissemination workshop
- Inclusion analysis in local level
- Inclusion analysis report dissemination workshop
- Poster publication on governance and democracy
- Report publication

In this context, SAHAMATI started to work with Action Aid Nepal (AAN) in Development Initiative (DI 24) in consortium approach to establish the rights of Bote, Mushar and Majhi community and landless people of Nawalparasi district to enhance the food security situation since January 2006. In this situation, SAHAMATI has been working with phase out strategy in this year.

● Major Achievement

- Increasing participation in local institutions.
- People organizations are mobilizing smoothly and effectively.
- Domestic violence cases are accumulating in the Women Advocacy Forum campaign.
- Increase of a positive attitude towards people's organization.
- Increase of coordination and linkage with other likeminded organizations.
- WAF & DLRP are involved in different community level development programs
- Local political parties and secretary were become more accountable towards the deprived community
- Right holders were become awareness on the issues of good governance, inclusion and democracy

Lessons Learnt

- In the women rights' campaign male participation is also necessary to achieve the goal in short time.
- Coordination with local organizations is important for the sustainability of the program.
- Political awareness is necessary for the governance
- We should work out of the school compound for a qualitative education.
- BLD campaign should be connected with the specific issues.

2.8 Capacity Building of Micro-finance Institutions under Women Empowerment (CBMFI)

Capacity Building of Micro-finance Institutions Program is a partnership program between SAHAMATI and Plan Nepal since April 2010 in Sindhuli district. Even this partnership was not new. SAHAMATI had been working for 6 years in Makwanpur and selected as top seven case stories among plan projects. SAHAMATI is replicating experiences, expertise of micro-finance program in this project 20 VDCs of Sindhuli district. SAHAMATI partnership with Plan Nepal has been implementing Capacity Building of Micro-finance Institutions (CBMFI) Program under Women Empowerment Project in 11 VDCs of Sindhuli district since April 2010. After six months of partnership in Sindhuli district, the program was extended in 4 more VDCs of this district. SAHAMATI had worked in Makawanpur District in capacity building of micro-finance institutions under the same project for six years.

SAHAMATI is replicating organizational experiences, learning and expertise in Sindhuli district. CBMFI under WEP successfully demonstrated a model for group based cooperatives that could greatly contribute towards the socio-economic empowerment of rural women and their households. The women members as well as stakeholders appreciated this as a best practice model for hilly areas to enhance the access to financial services for poor women. In addition to this, Plan facilitated the implementation of activities in the area of agriculture for income generation ultimately supports for improvement of quality of life in partnership with local support organizations. This integrated program demonstrated a successful model for the socio economic empowerment of women and their families. Based on this experience, SAHAMATI is implementing the women empowerment project in 20 VDCs of Sindhuli district.



The overall project goal is to contribute towards the social and economic empowerment of the rural women and their families through enhanced access to financial services and increased income through on-farm and off-farm activities.

The Specific Objectives of the Project Are

- Build up organizational capacity of women’s cooperatives towards their financial self-sufficiency
- Strengthen women’s groups for the better management of cooperatives through capacity building local NGOs

Ethnic Composition in Groups/Cooperatives

S N	Cooperatives	VDC	Nos of Group	No. of member in Groups				No. of Share members in Cooperative			
				Dalit	Janjati	Others	Total	Dalit	Janjati	Others	Total
1.	15 Cooperatives	15 VDCs	309	502	2543	2102	5147	305	1906	1517	3728

Saving and Credit Status of Cooperatives

Capital Status ('000)				Loan Disbursement		Loan Collection		Loan Outstanding		Loan Overdue		Income & Expense (' 000)		Profit /Loss (000)
SC	SA	RF	Total Amount	No	Amount (000)	No	Amount (000)	No	Amount (000)	No	Amount (000)	Income	Operational expenses	
1528	1912	697	4137	2556	8755	1819	4877	737	3878	1	5	333	39	294

Major Achievement

- Total 15 women cooperatives are already established in 15 VDCs.
- Total 14 women cooperatives were registered in Division Cooperative Office.
- Most of all cooperatives started their saving and credit activities. Cooperatives follow double entry book keeping system for accounting.
- Total 309 women self-help groups were promoted and 5147 members are affiliated to these groups. Among them 502 are from Dalits community, 2543 members from ethnic community and 2102 members from others communities.
- Total 3728 women became share members of fifteen cooperatives. Among them, 305 members are from Dalits community, 1906 members from ethnic community and 1517 members from other communities.

Lessons Learnt

- In group formation, new groups are more in streamlining as per program goals and objectives than old groups in community.

- Group management training became effective for group's leaders/ members for affiliation in cooperatives.
- Presentation of the Makawanpur cooperatives' experiences and cases in cooperative rights awareness campaigns and learning visits were more fruitful and applicable for motivation to women in various communities.
- Women were practicing to affiliate in groups, but the intervention of last quarter program activities and frequent interaction, groups affiliated women have the clear vision in ultimate goal is to promote and strengthen cooperatives in their community as shelter to fulfill their vision.

2.9 Credit Financing of Solar Home System (SHS) for Deprived Communities in Rural Nepal

Credit Financing of Solar Home System (SHS) for Deprived Communities in Rural Nepal Program is the program under the partnership between Ace Development Bank, Winrock International and SAHAMATI. This program has been implementing since 2010 to 2012 after the agreement made between Ace Development Bank and SAHAMATI. This program aims to establish Credit Financing of solar photovoltaic for home lighting which is known as solar home system in rural homes beyond the national Power grid. This program covers the five districts Salyan, Arghakachi, Gulmi Palpa, and Nawalparasi. This program aims to the installation of 2000 solar home system in western rural Nepal, where SAHAMATI is implementing partner. SAHAMATI will facilitate to the MFIs for credit financing on solar home system in the mentioned districts during the project period. This program is funded by United Nation Environment Program (UNEP) collaborating center for sustainable energy & climate finance, and Frankfurt School of Finance & Management

Objectives of the Program

Installation of solar home system through the credit financing in rural Nepal.

List of the Selected Cooperatives

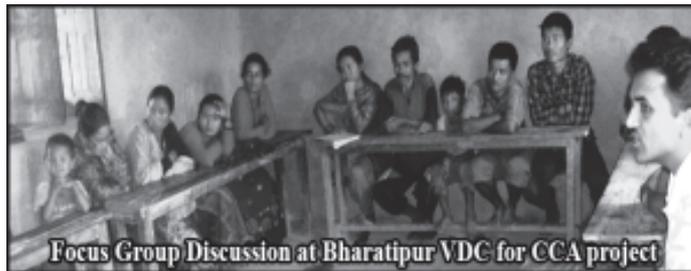
- Andhakar Mukti Saving & Credit Cooperative Ltd., Palpa.

- Gramin Vikash Saving & Credit Cooperative Ltd., Palpa.
- Navaprativa Saving & Credit Cooperative Ltd., Nawalparasi.
- Thulopokhara Saving & Credit Cooperative Ltd., Arghakachi.
- Kapurkot Agriculture Cooperative Ltd., Salyan.
- Salli Saving & Credit Cooperative Ltd., Salyan.
- Madane Mahila Jagrit Saving & Credit Cooperative Ltd., Gulmi

2.10 Project for "Understanding Risks, Vulnerability and Impact of Climate Change on the Life of People in Nawalparasi District"

The project for "Understanding Risks, Vulnerability and Impact of Climate Change on the Life of People in Nawalparasi District" is a partnership program between SAHAMATI and Oxfam Hong Kong. The program started in April 2010 for 1 year in Nawalparasi district. Nawalparasi district is chosen for this study cum assessment as representative district of Nepal. As per topographical variations, the vulnerabilities vary in different geographical areas. Hill side is affected by landslides, drought, deforestation for shifting cultivation etc. Middle part of Nawalparasi is affected by flash flooding, deforestation, soil moisture etc. Plain area is affected by flood, downpour etc. People are facing flood and draught type of situation but the actual data showing effect on livelihood at district level is not available. There has not been any effort to understand the impact of such changes on the livelihood pattern and therefore there have not been any significant interventions to tailor the livelihood interventions that can sustain in the changing scenario. More than 80 percent people of total population are dependent on agriculture and livestock production in the district. But agriculture and livestock production is not sufficient to fulfill their demand for food. Disaster risk ranking was done in 26 VDCs of this district and community based disaster management plan was already prepared. Currently SAHAMATI is working in 50 VDCs and 1 municipalities of Nawalparasi in community based development programs with different partners. Similarly Center for Disaster Management (CDM Nepal) also involve in community development programs with different partners at terai area of Nawalparasi. OXFAM is supporting both SAHAMATI and CDM Nepal; is the district involving livelihood improvement of target community leading to wellbeing. In this context, SAHAMATI has planned to work closely with CDM Nepal for facilitate this assessment and piloting process with partnership of Oxfam Hong Kong , coordinating with DDC and other stakeholders.

For this study; in a meeting with Oxfam with SAHAMATI and CDM Nepal, it was agreed that instead of SAHAMATI and CDM Nepal taking up this study to understand Risks, Vulnerability and Impact of Climate Change on the Life of People in Nawalparasi District, it would be strategic to involve the district line agencies and the DDC of Nawalparasi district right from the beginning of this process. District Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation-Network (DCCAM-Network), Nawalparasi has been formed in the coordination of DDC with different key stakeholders and this network is leading to implement this piloting initiatives on climate change issues.



2.11 International Volunteer Support and Local Professional Support

International volunteer support program has been launched since last year with partnership of DED/Weltwaerts Volunteer Program. German volunteer, Elena Ammel from DED Germany came to this organization for volunteer work. She was returned back after completion of her working period. Next German volunteer, Julia Maurer is working for one year from weltwaerts volunteer program.

To strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system in SAHAMATI, DED has been supporting the local professional for monitoring and evaluation unit of SAHAMATI. Under the local professional support from DED, Ms. Bimala Khanal as a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer is working since April 2010



Lesson Learnt

- Established the M &E system as a regular and important activity of SAHAMATI by local professional support.
- Quality of programs and organizational systems are developed.
- To exchange the culture and social behavior with two countries through volunteer program.

3. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT UNIT

The Resource Development Unit aims to develop and to support the organization's core programs. It has been established in 2006 and works towards the development of human resources and the promotion of internal programs namely the SAHAMATI Learning Center, SAHAMATI Peace Practice Center, Peace Library, SAHAJ Health Cooperative Limited, Ambulance Service, Paribartan Program, SAHAMATI Elderly Support Fund and SAHAMATI Support Fund.

Besides, an effective communication system was developed under this unit, which is responsible to disseminate SAHAMATI's activities via website, regular bulletins, brochures, wall magazines and other publications when required.

We believe that for the organization's sustainable development, it is very important to gain financial independence. Therefore, using our own resources to generate income is crucial and so several internal programs have been launched, providing different kinds of services.

3.1 SAHAJ Health Cooperative Limited (Community Hospital)

SAHAJ is a local community- based health cooperative that envisions the healthy society. It is established and promoted in the initiation of SAHAMATI. SAHAJ works to increase access over the quality health services. SAHAJ registered in the division co-operative office, Nawalparasi under the co-operative Act 2048. Health is the most essential and insightful aspect of human life. Due to lack of awareness and income of the local community, health has been always assumed as the second priority. The current facilities and practices of treatment are always delayed and expensive. As a result, the disadvantaged and marginalized community has been compelled to suffer with unusual death. Realizing the fact, SAHAJ has established a community hospital and have been implemented various programs besides preventive and curative services.



Major Objectives

- To aware community people regarding health issues.
- To increase the access on health services through promoting ownership of poorest community people in health institution.
- To provide health services, in cheaper, easier and qualitative way from community based hospital.
- To develop technical human resources through health education program.
- To increase coordination and linkage with other like minded health institution.
- To reduce vulnerability through community managed micro-health insurance program.

Services

SAHAJ provides various health services to its memebbers, member's family and the community people with cheap and qualitative way.

A. Preventive Health Services

SAHAJ has been providing following services under this program

- Health awareness campaign and counseling services.
- Health related camp training, workshop and seminars
- Research activities
- Blood donations

B. Curative Health Services

The community based hospital is also one of the extreme examples of this service. from the hospital the following facilities has also been providing

- OPD
- Specialized doctor checkup
- Pharmacy
- X-ray
- Referral Service
- Pathology
- Emergency
- Video X-ray
- Ambulance

C. Family Health Service Program (FHSP)

In this program, the primary health status (blood pressure, weight, temperature, pulse, respiratory etc) of the member as well as his/her family is record by health representative by monthly. For this service, every member has to pay Rs.15 as a service fee.

D. Fund for Health Program

Under this program minimum Rs.100 is collect from its members once in a month in order to establish a health fund. This fund will be used to health and sanitation related activities, health education, health treatment and income generation activities.

E. Health Card Program

SAHAJ has been implementing health discount card scheme to the poor people; to provide its health service for such communities. In this scheme Rs.25 (annually) should pay for card registration and Rs.65 (Rs.15 non-refundable service fee and Rs 50 deposit for share fund) in each month. After the deposit for share fund reached Rs. 1100; s/he will get the share membership of SAHAJ.

F. Comprehensive Abortion Care (CAC) Service

SAHAJ community hospital has started CAC and Women Health Counseling services since April 2009. To provide this service, legal permission has received from Ministry of Health and Population, Family Health Division. Nepal Government has legalized for the safe abortion until twelve weeks period.

Future Strategy of SAHAJ

- To establish 51 beds SAHAJ Community Hospital and SAHAJ Health Technical Education Institution.

- Referral service (coordination with national level renowned hospital of different cities of Nepal).
- To run community managed micro- health insurance program.
- To distribute SAHAJ Health Card for our members and make sure our members and members family will easy to access health cure system by using the card by referral health institutions.

Lesson Learnt

- Gradually increasing community ownership through the jointly working on curative and preventative part
- Community participation has been increased through the coordination between health and micro finance
- Need to external operational cost for community hospital until it has not received ownership.

3.2 SAHAMATI Learning Center (SLC)

The SLC is one of the organization's core programs established in 2004. It aims to train poor and deprived groups as well as professionals. Especially women, minorities and other disadvantaged groups get the opportunity to develop their capacities. Furthermore, they are encouraged to initiate self-employment. Therefore, different skill and capacity enhancement training packages, seminars and workshops have been developed. Today, the SLC represents a sustainable resource development center for SAHAMATI, providing consultancy services for community development activities.



The SLC provides various types of facilities such as two well-equipped training halls, comfortable lodging with attached bathrooms and hygienic food. There is a capacity to accommodate 60 people at once time. Furthermore there are stationery and training equipments such as multimedia, Generator,



computer, OHP, television, DVD, STD and local telephone, email and internet. WiFi (wireless internet) and a library are available. Last but not least, we provide vehicle parking, a peaceful garden and consultancy services to conduct trainings and research. Since its establishment up to the end of December 2009, total 6770 people (3071 female, 3699 male) participated in trainings and exposure visits. As regards this year only, total 1417 people (535 female, 882 male) got the chance to take part in SLC. In 2010, the training hall was running for 233 days.

3.3 SAHAMATI Peace Library

- SAHAMATI has recently established a modern peace library under the resource development unit where peace practice and other peace related materials are available. Currently, there are 674 books in different languages.
- Out of it 211 in English, 335 in Nepali & Hindi and 128 e-books PDF.

There is a lot of appreciative inquiry book and article as well as religious books (Hindu, Christian and Buddhist). After some time Peace library will be transformed to a peace practice center where people can do meditation, yoga and peaceful activities. As a result it will provide refreshment environment to all visitors. In this date, Ms Julia Maurer, who is the waltwaerts volunteer of SAHAMATI manages and coordinates the peace library.



3.4 Institutional Strengthen & Management

For the institutional strengthen & effective management, SAHAMATI has established the M&E Unit. In the support of DED, the local professional as M&E officers has been appointed to manage the M & E unit. The M&E has developed various formats and tools for M&E of the program. Furthermore the regular bi-monthly meeting are organized among partnership programs. To review the impacts of activities and proper functioning in the programs, the review meeting were organized between executive committee and advisory committee on a regular basis.

3.5 Awards & Recognition

On the occasion of the SAHAMATI 12th General Assembly fifteen personalities including two women of Gaidakot were recognized. Those recognized personalities were the leaders of different disciplines, like social, cultural, spiritual and educational. On this occasion, Chief District Officer Mr. Hari Raj Panta was a chief guest. He gave the *dossalla*, peace cloths and certifications to the selected personalities.



The Recognized Personalities and their Disciplines are Given Below.

S. N	NAME	AGE	ADRESS	DISCIPLINE	CONTRIBUTION
1	Nabin Sagar Upadhyaya	75	Gaindakot-8	Social, Religious, Educational	Founder of Janata Primary School Baglung Sarkuwa, President of Baglung Gram Sudhar Committee, First Democratically elected president of Gaindakot VDC, and involve more than 10 different social and religious organizations.
2	Kashev Parsad Sapkota	63	Gaindakot-5	Social, Religious	Founder secretary of Laxmi Higher Secondary Lanku, President of NGT Gaun Panchyat-2023, Vice-president of Gaindakot Gaun Panchayat and Involve in more than 13 different social and religious organizations.
3	Tilak Parsad Sapkota	67	Gaindakot-8	Social, Religious	President of Devghat Development Committee, President of kalika Sanskrit Biddypith and Involve in more than 10 different social organizations.
4	Om Parsad Sapkota	53	Gaindakot-5	Social, Educational	President of Kalika Higher Secondary School, Former president of Gaindakot VDC, School Management Committee Member of Janak Higher Secondary School, He contribute and Involve more than 15 different social organizations.
5	Prof. Dr Ganesh Parsad Kharal	59	Gaindakot-2	Educational, Cultural	Teaching professional experience of 40 years above and involve in more than 12 educational and social organizations.
6	Govinda Raj Binodi	57	Gaindakot-8	Educational, Cultural	President of Nepal Literature Journalism Union, Chitwan Branch, Founder President of Bharmarupa Library, Founder president of Human Rights and Peace Society, teaching experience of more than 39 years and involve more than 15 social and literature organization.
7	Kirti Nath Chalise	68	Gaindakot-1	Social, Educational	First President of Janak Middle Secondary School, Founder president of Nepal Rastriya Higher Secondary School and Involve more than 8 different social and educational organizations.

8	Durg Devi Chapagain	60	Gaindakot-8	Social, Religious	Health volunteer of Gaindakot VDC and In this day she is a President of volunteer committee, She contribute and Involve more than 12 social and ritual organization.
9	Mohan Bahadur Pariyar	76	Gaindakot-8	Social, Cultural	Central Committee Member of Dalit Union affiliated more than 6 Dalit organization, leader of Dalit and marginalized caste.
10	Madhan Bhakta Adhikari	61	Gaindakot-5	Social, Educational	He had been the president of Janak Higher Secondary School Gaindakot for more than 20 years. He is one of the promoters of Rising Development Bank. He had served as Pardhan Pancha of Gaindakot VDC for 19 years and He had taken the initiative to make Gaindakot a residential area and sub-urban of Narayangarh.
11	Rohan Bhakta Adhikari	63	Gaindakot-4	Social, Educational	He contributes the naming of Gaindakot Aadarshs Gaun Panchayat and Involved in more than 7 different social and ritual organizations.
12	Tanka Parsad Sharma Chapagain	67	Gaindakot -6		He had been involved in 41 years on Teaching professional, principle of 5 different schools and Involved naturopathy treatment method.
13	Tol Nath Ghimire	63	Gaindakot-4	Social, Educational	President of Jayashree Community Forest User Group, Gaindakot VDC vice president of 2054-2059 and He involve in more than 6 different social organizations.
14	Lila Wati Darai	51	Gaindakot-6	Social, Cultural	Vice president of Nandan Community Forest User Group, Management Committee Member of Kalika Higher Secondary School and she involve more than 9 different social organizations.
15	Man Bahadur Sapkota	65	Gaindakot-1	Social, Religious	Teaching professional 15 years, Secretary of Maula Kalika Mandir road construction and he involve in more than 12 different social and cultural organizations.

3.6 Initiatives for Human Value Development

SAHAMATI organized a human value development education workshop in association with Om Satya Sai Kendriya Parishad at Gairdakot for school teachers, school management committees' representatives and advisory committees of SAHAMATI, honorable members, executive members, general members and staffs. Learning's of that workshop are disseminating human value practices in own life.

3.7 Human Resource Development

- Human Resources Development is one of the key interventions in SAHAMATI. This year Mr. Hom Nath Subedi participated in ILDC course at Asian Health Institute, Japan and Mr. Bikash Subedi has completed his one year research study project and he was awarded with the "UNEP_EPLC Excellence Awarded 2010" among all researcher fellows from Asia and Pacific. The research title is "Organic Herbal Farming and it's relation to the Environment" For human resource development, out of 7 percent, 2 percent of organizational contribution from staffs as well as resource person is deposited in 'Human Resource Development Fund' which is establish in SAHAMATI.

3.8 Social Security

"Elder People Welfare Fund" was established from 5 percent of total organization contribution fund for welfare of elderly people social security program. This fund will be in operation after policy preparation.

3.9 Ambulance Service

Transportation plays the vital role as regards medical treatment in time. Unfortunately, in the past there have been unusual cases of death again and again, because sick people who urgently



needed help did not get the chance to see a doctor.

SAHAMATI realized the lack of transportation facilities and decided, therefore to run an ambulance service. Since 2003, we provide a 24-hour service, picking up and dropping patients at any accessible part of the state. Members from deprived groups, e.g. Bote, Majhi, Musher and Dalit of Nawalpars District have 20 percent discount in service charge. Moreover, members and staff of SAHAMATI and SAHAJ plus their families benefit from a 10 percent discount. Since its inauguration up to present (31st December 2009), altogether 6615 people used ambulance service and in the year 2009, total 1049 (440 female, 609 male) received service from the ambulance. Out of total beneficiaries of this 135 people have received the special discount service.

3.10 SAHAMATI Support Fund

A support fund has been established within the SAHAMATI family (members and staff). Since the organization's establishment, a certain amount has been deposited on monthly basis by all SAHAMATI members. The fund can be used in special cases when additional money is needed.

3.11 Publications

Publications plays the crucial role to disseminate information on the organization's program activities in a wide spread way. Realizing this fact, SAHAMATI publishes information material such as organization bulletins, brochures as well as quarterly and annual reports.



These publications aim to explain components, achievements, success stories and research based activities related to various sectors. The following is the list of publication of SAHAMATI since its establishment

This year's publication:

- SAHAMATI Sandesh (quarterly magazine)
- Program wise monthly, quarterly, half yearly & annually progress report SAHAMATI web site (www.sahamati.org)
- Pamphlet of Early warning system
- Collection of CBMFI program process and learning
- Collection of Case Study
- Guide line of the group based S/C Cooperative management
- SAHAMATI diary
- SAHAMATI Shushasan Diary
- An Overview of Partnership Program with German Development Service
- SAHAJ website launching (www.sahajhealth.org.np)
- 2010 Annual Report
- Youth Survey Report 2010
- Climate Change Study Report of Nawalparasi District, 2010
- Narayani Nadima Audhogik Pardushan ra Khadya Surakshya
- Khadya Surakshya ka Aayamharu
- Sushasan ra Esthaniya Lokantra Sammandhi Poster Haru
- Esthaniya lokantra Nirman; Sampichhta Jankari

3.12 Communication / Knowledge Management

To circulate messages as quick as possible and to make them available for as many people as possible, the organization also developed an electronic information system, namely the website www.sahamati.org.

Moreover, the organization set up a library under the resource development unit. For its initiation DED Nepal donated a number of books. After that, the library has continuously been enlarged. Until now, it consists of more than 450 books of different sectors i.e. community/social development, natural resource management, culture and religion, literature, politics, science, technology. The books are available in Nepali, English or Hindi medium.

4. CASE STUDIES:

4.1 Change in Livelihood through Idol and Sculpture Making

Govinda Bote, 31, is from one of the marginalized and ethnic groups of Nepal, whose traditional occupation is fishing. His family migrated to Bote Tole of Pragatinagar VDC, ward no. 1 on 2017 from Laugai, Pithauli VDC, Nawalparasi. He has a family of three including a wife and a son.



His idol making skill began 12 or 13 years back when he used to study in class five. In those days he used to play with mud and make idols and boats. Slowly, he began to make god and goddess from stone, too. Seven years before he joined “Lumbini Hastakala Udyog”, where he learned a lot of skills and how to use machinery equipments, too. Earlier, he used to earn Rs. 1,200 per month and later Rs. 4,800 per month. After working there for one and a half year, he left the job and started making idols in his home. He used to make sculptures of god and goddess according to the order from locals and used to sell wooden idols of rhino and elephants in Narayangarh. He used to earn Rs. 5,000 – 6,000 at that time, but this was not regular as he used to work only according to order. Two years before he moved to Daldale Bazaar of Pragatinagar VDC for the first time. But due to low income and loss in business, he returned to his home after 6 months and his skill was limited to his place only.

Govinda Bote involved in Nawa Bihani Agriculture Group, promoted by DRR program which was launched by SAHAMATI and Practical Action in Baulahkhola Watershed Area of Nawalparasi district since January 2007. About one year before he received a cutter-machine and a grinder-machine from DRR program and after one month he moved to Daldale again. This time his life changed forever. Govinda says with a smile in his face, “After receiving machinery equipments from SAHAMATI, work



has been easier and the products look better, now. Orders are coming for idols and sculpture; and even for wood-carving in doors and windows”. Now, he earns Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 25,000 per month. He further says, “Earlier there used to be more investment than earning. Now, I can save a lot after buying materials for shop, and spending money for home and clothes. My son is also learning at an English medium school, which was not possible before”.

Govinda also said that after the availability of well and electric motor pump from SAHAMATI, people of Bote Tole have received irrigation facility and now, they can

- cultivate on time. Their production has also
- increased by 40 percent than before. Earlier, his production was sufficient
- for only 6 months and he had to buy from market for next 6 months. Now, he has to buy only for 2 months and this has also helped in his saving. Rice, maize and masuro was major crop before, but now they have started vegetable cultivation, too.



Govinda got a chance to take part and exhibit his products in the National Workshop organized in Kathmandu by Practical Action, the partner organization of SAHAMATI. He sold some of his products there and rest of products was sold in the shop at Patan. He received order for 700 pieces of rhinos and elephants.

Recently, Govinda has started regular saving in “Gramin Dibyalaxmi Saving and Credit Co-operative Ltd.”, Rajahar VDC and he has opened saving account in “Triveni Development Bank Ltd.”, Daldale. His future plan is to increase saving and to increase his business by hiring two permanent workers. He has also planned to shift his shop to Sauraha, a tourist area near Chitwan National Park.

4.2 Reduced Separation and Stopped Money-lender's Loan after Becoming Member at Cooperative

Durga Mandir Dalit women group is located in Mukundapur 1, Beldiha and Jana Jyoti women goat keeping group is located in Mukundapur-2, Shalghari. These two groups are from Dalit communities. In 2008, Yugchetana

Cooperative extended their members as movement that time these two groups' members were became members of the cooperative. Some group members of these two groups were worried either they will get loan easily as in group or not. So, in the beginning, all of the members were hesitating to become

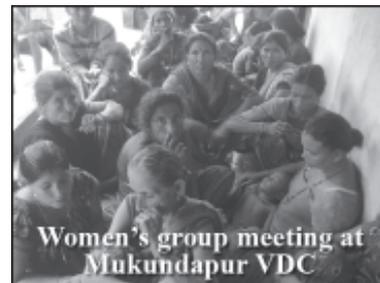


Community House

members of cooperative. Presently, their way of thinking is fully positive towards involve in cooperative. From various ethnicity groups such as Tharu, Magar and Dalit; there are dominant representatives in the cooperative. Least numbers of members from Bhraman and Chhetri are also involving in the cooperative. Four ethnic groups' women are leading as executive committee and other sub-committees members of the cooperative. Among these leadership, Dalit women leaders are also having satisfactory positions. All of them are sitting together and having tea-snacks together in group during meetings and any functions. There is not any discrimination symptom, not at all.

Cooperative is not only for improvement of economic status but also, for social transformation and for justice. Yugchetana Cooperative is also doing the same effectively. To represent all the Dalit

members of cooperative; Mrs. Nirmala B.K. said "In our village, we dalit are also having good respect from other ethnics groups day-by-day. This is only because, we dalit also joined the cooperative as members. We were worry that we will get loan from cooperative or not. Our group's saving in cooperative is



Women's group meeting at Mukundapur VDC

Rs. 16,869 but in several headings we members got loan of Rs. 1,18,665. We are proud to be a member of cooperative. We are regular doing saving at cooperative."

Jana Jyoti women goat keeping group's president Mrs. Bishnu Maya Pariyar has also same response. She said, "At beginning, we thought that it is difficult to get loan from cooperative but it was wrong. Rs. 35,000 loan sanctioned from cooperative with the witness of our group and members. Through cooperative, until now, 23 members are having loan with own income generating activities. Before the group formation, we had to get loan from money-lender with high interest rate. Now, we are having loan from cooperative by turns." From same group, Secretary- Mrs. Lila B.K. said, "Those members who were not interested to join any groups are again join our group and ready to become member of cooperative. Presently, we are in the process of making them members of the cooperative. In cooperative, all of our group members' saving is Rs. 62,311 and loan in different titles is Rs. 2, 70,998. We are dalit but we are having good food and good clothes at present. Our all children are going school regularly. In future also, same like this, we will send our children to school. At least, we all are agreeing to send our children upto SLC education. With these all works, not only myself but also all community members are happy."

As per another group member of Janjyoti group, these days there is equally responding to Dalit from higher casts. As a neighbor, in all functions all community members are invited and having snacks together with good respect. This is because of being the cooperative in the village, as all think so. Cooperative is curing the social pain and in difficult situation easy to get loan for the problem solving. By this way, cooperative is making all community members pleased as a friend of misfortunate.

4.3 Partima and Her Pride

When you go to Sukraulai VDC of Nawalparasi district, don't forget to meet a women struggling for the transformation for her community. She is a Partima chaudhari, a woman from poor family residing in sukrauli VDC, Nawalparasi district. Few years ago she used to go out side for work to feed her children. She was earning hardly Rs. 100 per day which was not sufficient for her eight



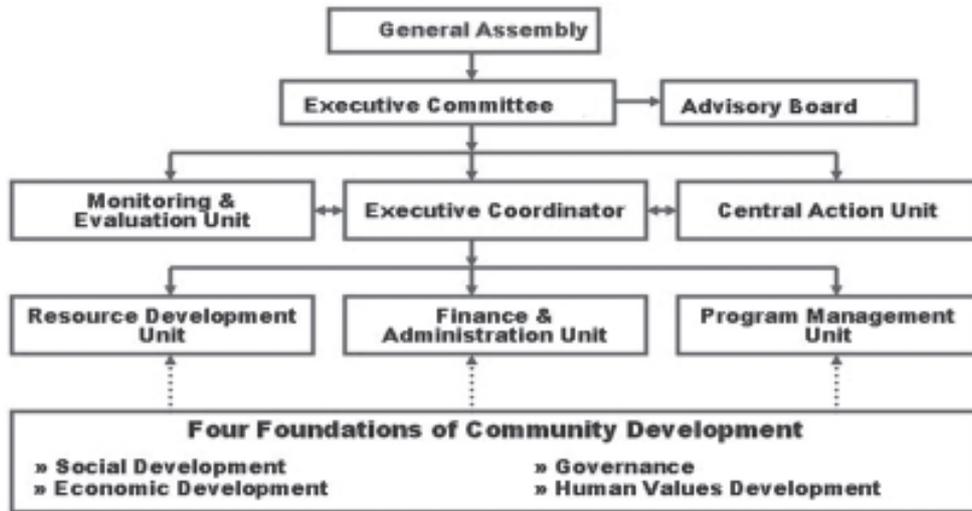
members' family to survive. Due to lack of money her children couldn't get books to read and uniform to wear on during school day. She had not money even for buying medicine to feed her children.

When she became member of Shiva Shakti Public land Management Group Promoted by Social Mobilization Program through SAHAMATI in sukrauli VDC-4, her beautiful days started touching her family. Group has established a revolving fund with support of the program. Program had supported Rs. 10000 money as seed money. As a member of group of poor family, she got Rs 5000 from group as loan for income generating activities. Partima started a small grocery shop with the money. She worked hard due to her sincerity; she successes to earn money. She returned her loan with interest within one year.

Now, she has loan free. She has established her own business. She is earning Rs. 3500 to 4500 per month. She has no problem to feed her family and send her children to school. Her living standard has been improved well. Now, people from her family often asked her for loan. She even arranges her spare time for community development. Her family is enjoying a prestigious social status within community. Her community feels proud of her. Oftenly Partima says "SAHAMATI changed entire my life, now my family are trying to change our community".

ANNEXES

Annex 1: ORGANOGRAM-2010



Executive Committee

Annex 2: Independent Auditor's Report



Thirbun Marg, Kathmandu
Post Box No. 11816
Tel : 01 4 436 372/4 416 547
Fax : 01 4 416 547
Email : mja@ntc.net.np

**Independent Auditor's Report of SAHAMATI
for the financial year 2066-67(2009-10)**

To: The Board Members,

We have audited the accompanying Balance Sheet of SAHAMATI as of 32 Ashad 2067 (16th July 2010), and the income statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant notes to account.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with applicable 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.

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 the auditor's 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, the auditor considers 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, based on the information and explanation provided to us and our audit, the financial statements give true and fair view of the financial position as of 32 Ashad 2067 (16th July 2010), and of the results of its operations of SAHAMATI for the year then ended in accordance with applicable generally accepted accounting principles.

CA, Anil Joshi
Partner
Place: Kathmandu
Date: 07.10.2010



SAHAMATI
GAINDAKOT, NAWALPARASI
Balance Sheet
 As on 32/03/2067

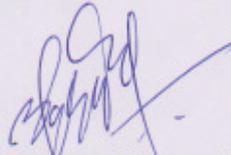
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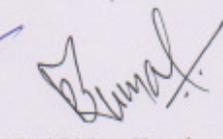
Assets	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
Non-Current Assets			
<u>Property, plant and equipment</u>	1	10,072,251.89	7,707,559.79
<u>Investment</u>	2	623,120.00	623,120.00
Current Assets			
Receivables, Loan & Advances	3	2,568,170.70	1,979,880.68
Bank & Cash Balance	4	5,150,095.57	6,977,533.93
Total Assets		18,413,638.16	17,288,094.40

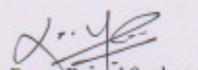
Funds and liabilities	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
Funds			
Surplus Fund	5	9,875,162.98	8,883,869.67
Current Liabilities			
Project amount received in advance	6	7,149,605.18	7,554,167.73
Payables	7	1,388,870.00	850,057.00
Total Fund and Liabilities		18,413,638.16	17,288,094.40

Note: Notes to Account & Schedule 1 to 7 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

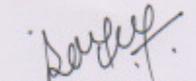

 Bhim Prasad Sharma
President


 Buddhi Ram Kumal
General Secretary


 Ratna Prasad Sapkota
Treasurer


 CA, Anil Joshi
Partner

MJ Associates
 Chartered Accountants


 Santosh Lamichhane
Account Officer



Date : 07.10.2010
 Place : Kathmandu

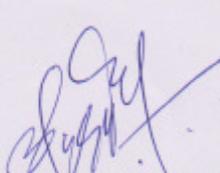
SAHAMATI
GAINDAKOT, NAWALPARASI
Income Statement
 for the year ending 32nd Ashad 2067

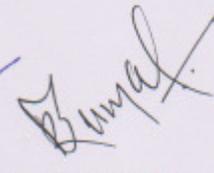
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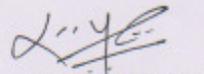
Particulars	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
Income			
Grant Income	8	24,943,468.75	23,438,957.13
Ambulance Income	9	433,929.00	598,692.00
Interest Income	10	14,463.90	14,330.74
Contribution	11	1,456,617.00	1,577,752.00
Other Income	12	1,331,880.00	536,199.11
S.L.C. Income	13	4,004,114.00	3,497,927.00
Total Income		32,184,472.65	29,663,857.98
Expenses			
Program Expenses	14	24,943,468.75	23,438,957.13
Ambulance Expenses	15	508,611.00	586,310.00
S.L.C. Operation Expenses	16	2,053,039.00	1,767,238.00
Administrative Expenses	17	3,454,782.69	1,824,891.84
Loss on damage of Office Equipment		25,663.22	-
Depreciation Expenses	1	593,414.68	521,216.82
Total Expenses		31,578,979.34	28,138,613.79
Surplus Transferred to Balance Sheet		605,493.31	1,525,244.19

Note: Notes to Account & Schedule 1, 8 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements

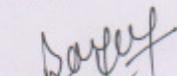
As per our report of even date


 Bhim Prasad Sharma
 President


 Buddhi Ram Kumal
 General Secretary


 Ratna Prasad Sapkota
 Treasurer


 CA, Anil Joshi
 Partner
 MJ Associates
 Chartered Accountants


 Santosh Lamichhane
 Account Officer



Date : 07.10.2010
 Place : Kathmandu

Founder Members

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

Ad-hoc Committee

2058/07/30 to 2059/02/01

Ram Prasad Paudel	President
Risi Ram Tiwari	Vice President
Bhim Prasad Sharma	General Secretary
Prem Sagar Subedi	Treasurer
Buddhi Ram Kumal	Member
Ratna Prasad Sapkota	Member
Rama Pokharel	Member

Annex 3: SAHAMATI Family**Executive Committee**

2059/02/01 to 2062/07/19

Ram Prasad Paudel	President
Risi Ram Tiwari	Vice President
Bhim Prasad Sharma	General Secretary
Buddhi Ram Kumal	Treasurer
Prem Sagar Subedi	Member
Ratna Prasad Sapkota	Member
Rama Pokharel	Member

Executive Committee

2062/07/19 to 2065/11/30

Bhim Prasad Sharma	President
Rama Pokharel	Vice President
Buddhi Ram Kumal	General Secretary
Buddhi Prasad Paudel	Treasurer
Ratna Prasad Sapkota	Member
Chanda VK	Member
Rudra Prasad Sapkota	Member
Risi Ram Tiwari	Member
Karuna Sagar Subedi	Executive Coordinator

Executive Committee

2065/11/30 to 2067/8/5

Bhim Prasad Sharma	President
Karuna Sagar Subedi	Vice President
Buddhi Ram Kumal	General Secretary/Executive Coordinator
Ratna Prasad Sapkota	Treasurer
Rama Pokharel	Member
Buddhi Prasad Paudel	Member
Hom Nath Subedi	Member
Kalpana VK	Member
Indu Rajal	Member

Executive Committee
2067/8/5 to Till date

Karuna Sagar Subedi	President
Ratna Prasad Sapkota	Vice President
Hom Nath Subedi	General Secretary
Narayani Bastola	Treasurer
Bhim Prasad Sharma	Member
Buddhi Ram Kumal	Member
Indu Rijal	Member
Kalpana V.K	Member
Laxmi Bhattari	Member

Advisory Committee
2067/10/02

Nabin Sagar Upadhyia	Coordinator
Ram Prasad Paudel	Member
Keshav Prasad Sapkota	Member
Ek Nath Rijal	Member
Ram Hari K.C.	Member
Kamal Subedi	Member
Sushma Bajracharya	Member

Honorable Members

Mr. Nabin Sagar Upadhyia (Gaindakot)
Mr. Keshav Prasad Sapkota (Gaindakot)
Mr. Dipak Sapkota (Gaindakot)
Mr. Ram Hari K.C. (Banepa)
Mr. Bherena Jemberman (Germany)
Ms. Mary Coyle (Coady Intl. Institute, Canada)
Dr. Gary Samson (Canada)
Dr. Allan Kipp (Canada)
Dr. Thomas Trurey (Coady Intl. Institute, Canada)
Mr. Bruce Campbell (STFX University, Canada)
Ms. Ruth Young (STFX University, Canada)
Mr. Takasi Okawara (Japan)
Mr. Tomoda Takio (Japan)
Ms. Katrin Buchmaan (Germany)

Members

Ram Prasad Paudel	Sarita karki	Sita Neupane
Bhim Prasad Sharma	Chanda V.K	Tara Subedi
Rishi Ram Tiwari	Ratna Prasad Sapkota	Laxmi Bhattarai
Ram Raj Pokharel	Rudra Prasad Sapkota	Rita Kumal
Hom Nath Subedi	Kamal Subedi	Sangita Subedi
Buddhi Prasad Paudel	Nagendra Subedi	Narayani Bastola
Bed Prasad Paudel	Ashok raj Pokharel	Mandodhari Sapkota
Karuna Sagar Subedi	Bindu Achraya	Indira Rijal
Buddhi Ram Kumal	Sushma Bajracharya	Sabita Adhikari
Prem Sagar Subedi	Bimala Khanal	Radha Poudel
Ek Nath Rijal	Kalpana V.K	Pooja Rapcha
Rama Paudel(Pokharel)	Indu Rijal	Sabina Sapkota

HUMAN RESOURCE DETAILS OF SAHAMATI
Central Office, Gaindakot, Nawalparasi

SN	Name	Responsibility / Position
1.	Bhim Parsad Sharma	Human Resource Management, linkage and Coordination, Focal person of CBMFI program
2.	Karuna Sagar Subedi	M &E Coordinator, Advisor SAMUNNATI Program, LRMSMP, DRRP, RDP
3.	Buddhi Ram Kumal	Executive Coordinator
4.	Ratna Prasad Sapkota	Team Leader-DRRP, Food Security & SEWIN
5.	Buddhi Prasad Paudel	Program Coordinator-RDP Program
6.	Bimala Khanal	M&E officer
7.	Santosh Lamichhane	Account Officer
8.	Rama Pokhrel	Account Assistant
9.	Purushotam Sapkota	SLC Manager
10.	Rita Kumal	Sr. Computer Operator
11.	Ek Narayan Rijal	Office Assistant
12.	Kul Bahadur Thapa	Ambulance Driver
13.	Bishnu Rijal	Guard
14.	Jhabi Lal Kharel	Guard

SAMUNNATI Program, Nawalparasi & Kapilbastu

SN	Name	Position
1	Sundar Babu Baniya	Team Leader
2	Bikash Subedi	Program Coordinator
3	Shiva Subedi	Micro-Finance Coordinator
4	Dirgamani Pokarel	Field Coordinator
5	Puspa Adhikari	Field Coordinator
6	Shree Ram Tharu	Program Assistant
7	Sabitra Tharu	Community facilitator
8	Tol Bahadur Rana	Community facilitator
9	Trisana Khandaluk	Community facilitator
10	Santosh Lamichhane	Account Officer

Rural Youth Development Program, Nawalparasi

SN	Name	Position
1	Rabindra Nath Adhikari	Program Manager
2	Buddhi Prasad Paudel	Program Coordinator
3	Chudamani Sharma	Community Facilitator
4	Tarapati Tripathi	Community Facilitator
5	Gita Pandey	Community Facilitator
6	Kamal Rijal	Community Facilitator
7	Ambika Prasad Paudel	Agriculture Supervisor
8	Sita Paudel	Accountant
9	Santa Bahadur Ale	Driver
10	Yanisara Ramdam	Office Assistant

CBMFI Program, Sindhuli

SN	Name	Position
1	Hom Nath Subedi	Program Coordinator
2	Shyam Gyawali	Micro Finance Officer
3	Bel Parsad Paudel	Accountant
4	Nagendra Rijal	Micro Finance Supervisor
5	Tara Nath Subedi	Micro Finance Supervisor
6	Kamal Sapkota	Micro Finance Supervisor
7	Tharendra Raj Nepal	Micro Finance Supervisor
8	Sebika Mokthan	Micro Finance Supervisor
9	Sarada Panday	Micro Finance Supervisor
10	Ganga Paudel	Micro Finance Supervisor
11	Sarada Lamichhane	Office Assistant

LRMSMP Program, Nawalparasi

SN	Name	Position
1	Tilak Prasad Sapkota	Program Coordinator
2	Aruna Patel	Community Facilitator
3	Laxman Singh Thapa	Community Facilitator
4	Rama Shankar Pandey	Community Facilitator
5	Bishakha K. Chaudhary	Community Facilitator
6	Ram Narayan Gupta	Community Facilitator
7	Deepkala Chaudhary	Community Facilitator
8	Kabita Kalwar	Community Facilitator
9	Sandhya Kushwaha	Community Facilitator
10	Pinki Chaudhary	Community Facilitator

Herbal Medicinal Plant Project, Nawalparasi

SN	Name	Position
1	Mahendra Chhetri	Program Coordinator

Food Security Program, Nawalparasi

SN	Name	Position
1	Ramesh Kafle	Program Coordinator
2	Bhim Bahadur Bote	Community Facilitator
3	Sita Paudel	Accountant

DRR Program, Nawalparasi

SN	Name	Position
1	Anil Parjapati	Program Coordinator
2	Yadhu Nath Kandel	Community Facilitator
3	Mina Somai	Local Community Facilitator

CFSHS Program, Nawalparasi, Palpa, Gulmi, Salyan and Arghakachi

SN	Name	Position
1	Hari Parsad Sapkota	Program Coordinator

SEWIN Program, Nawalparasi

SN	Name	Position
1	Pankaj Koirala	ProgramCoordinator
2	Mukti Adhikari	Community Mobilizer
3	Aatma Ram Tiwari	Community Mobilizer
4	Prem Thapa	Overseer
5	Bishal Bidari	Local Facilitator
6	Bimala Upadhya	Local Facilitator
7	Radhika Bhusal	Local Facilitator
8	Santosh Lamichhane	Accountant

Weltwearts Volunteer Program

SN	Name	Position
1	Julia Maurer	Volunteer

Short-term Programs
Capacity Building of CARE Local Partners on Adjusted Village
Saving & Loan Scheme (VSL) Module, Doti

SN	Name	Responsibility
1.	Hom Nath Subedi	Training facilitator
2.	Buddhi Prasad Paudyal	Training facilitator

Annex 4: List of Partner Organizations

Present Partners

- Action Aid Nepal
- ACE Development Bank
- AHI Japan
- ARI Japan
- AWO International, Germany
- COADY International Institute
- DFID/LFP
- DDC Nawalparasi
- German Development Service/DED
- GTZ/STPP
- Human Care, France
- Plan Nepal
- Practical Action Nepal
- Oxfam Hong Kong
- Winrock International

Former Partners

- Care Nepal (SAMARPAN, PAC, SAGUN)
- DDC/FINIDA
- DDC/UNICEF
- GTZ/ISCL
- GTZ/NGOFP
- MEDEP
- PA/ECHO
- SIMI/DFID
- The Asia Foundation
- Winrock International

Individual Partners

- Dr. Anndt Buchmann, Germany
- Fujimora, Japan
- Tomoda Takio, Japan
- Takasi Okawara, Japan

Annex 5: International Visit / Exposure of the year 2010

Name	Course/workshop	Place	Date
Hom Nath Subedi	International Leadership Development Course (ILDC) 2010	Asian Health Institute, Japan	September 7 to October 11, 2010
Bikash Subedi	Asia - Pacific Environmental Forum 2010	UNEP-EPLC, South Korea	16th Nov to 20th Nov 2010
	Official visit to ARI as SAHAMATI representative & a Graduate	Asian Rural Institute, Japan	22th Nov to 3th Dec 2010

Annex 6: Media Clips - 2010



SAHAMATI Learning Center (SLC)

OBJECTIVES

- Enhance the capacity of community people and professionals 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 in the future

FACILITIES

The SLC provides various types of facilities such as two training halls, comfortable accommodation, stationery and training materials, communication via phone and internet, library etc. The detailed SLC services are mentioned below.

A. Two well-equipped Training Halls

B. Pleasant Accommodation & First Quality Food

C. Stationery and Training Materials/Equipments

- Multimedia
- Computer/laptop
- OHP
- Television
- DVD
- Pin boards
- Generator
- STD & local telephone
- Internet access (WiFi)
- Library

D. Peaceful Garden with SAHAMATI Pond & Vehicle Parking



E. Areas of Expertise of our Human Resources

● Internal Human Resources of SAHAMATI provide consultancy services to
● conduct various trainings and to carry out researches on different issues:

- Right based approach and advocacy
- Social mobilization
- Micro finance/Coop management
- Conflict management
- CBA to climate change
- NGO management
- Strategies and periodic plan
- Leadership & networking development
- Program monitoring and evaluation
- Bookkeeping
- Establishment & development of micro enterprises
- Waste management
- Group management
- Beekeeping
- Tourism & environmental awareness

For more information please contact

SAHAMATI Learning Center (SLC)

Gaindakot-5, Nawalparasi

Phone No : +977-56-502373, 502090, Fax: +977-56-502277

Email: sahamati@wlink.com.np

Website: www.sahamati.org



SAHAMATI

Strategic Directions (2011-2015 AD)

VISION (15 Years)

SAHAMATI will be a well recognized, learning and innovative institution dedicated for community plus humane development in Nepal

Explanations

- Dream and achievement: SAHAMATI reaching to an acclaimed national level NGO.
- Many programs can be accommodated as long as they are for community and human development. It will never implement any programs that can be counter productive to human life.
- Programs: Co-operative financing, livelihood & environment, youth development program & social movement.
- Action-research is an integral part.

Mission (5 Years)

- SAHAMATI is committed to be the connector for accessing resources for the rights of the people.

Goal (5 Years)

- Access to resources for well-being enhanced

Strategic Objectives (5 Years)

- Co-operatives promoted
- SAHAMATI Learning center is expanded and fully functional
- Innovative youth development programs developed and implemented.
- Programs on livelihood and environment developed and implemented
- Democratic values in the communities promoted
- Strengthened management system to deliver quality services in place

Values (5 Years)

- Honesty in protecting & developing human dignity
- Solidarity for collectivism and social harmony
- Transparency in all aspects of program implementation – targeting, financing & results
- Appreciation of all (beneficiaries, institutions and all stakeholders)
- Working in consensus with all
- Team work will always remain a driving force among staffs and implementing partners
- Inclusiveness (women, economically and socially discriminated people) will remain “the ethic” in the institution and programs.
- Promotion of good governance and independence

Organizational Structure

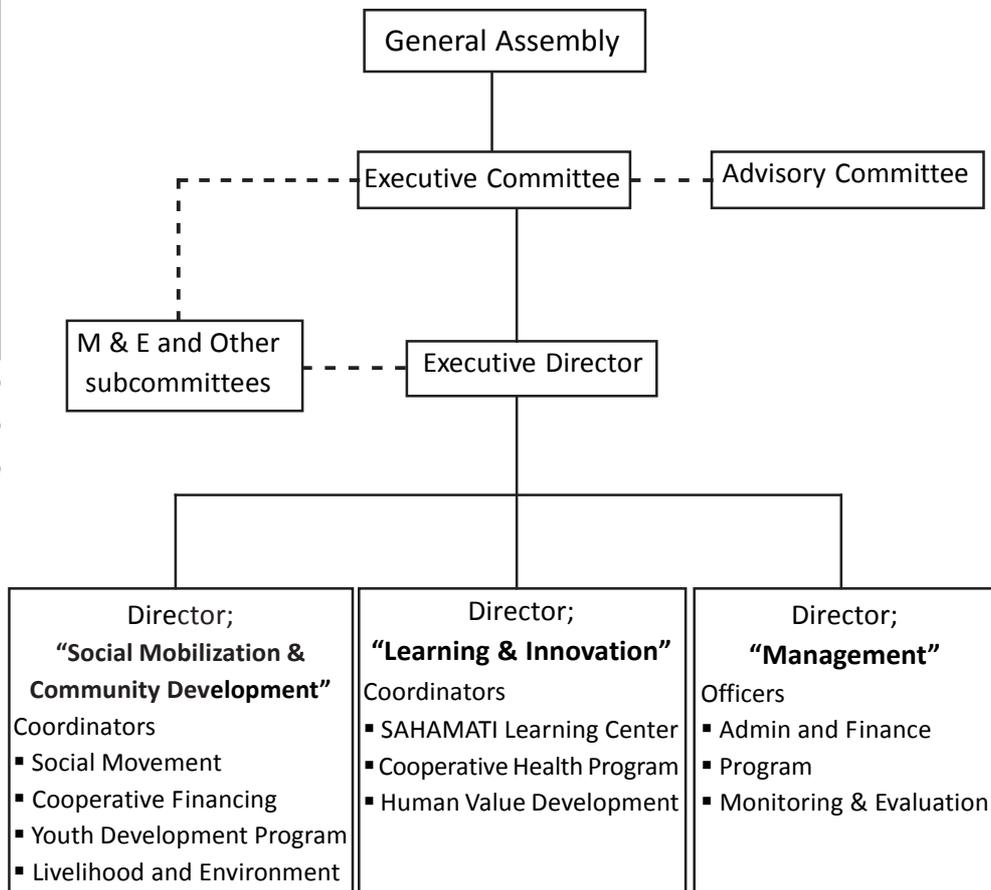


Photo glimpse of 12th General Assembly



Photo glimpse of SEWIN Program



Photo glimpse of Paribartan Program



Photo glimpse of pre health checkup

