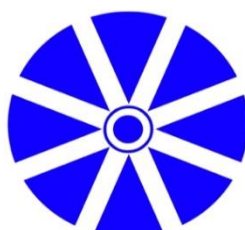


# Annual Report 2019

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# SAHAMATI



2058  
SAHAMATI



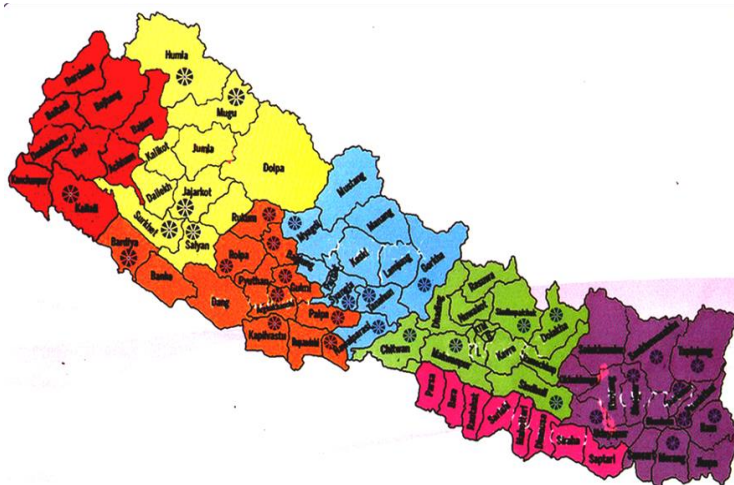
# SAHAMATI at a glance

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SAHAMATI is a non-governmental organization (NGO) established in 2001 in Nawalparasi District of Nepal. This is affiliated with Social Welfare Council and various national and international chapters and consortiums. The organization envisions "a well-recognized, learning and innovative institution for community plus humane development." It works to improve lives of poor and disadvantaged people by enabling them to utilize the opportunities in order to access and own socio-economic resources for their resilient livelihoods.

It is amongst the well-recognized organization in the sectors of community based disaster risk reduction and preparedness, livelihood promotion, enterprise development, micro-finance, citrus food production, environment and natural resource management. SAHAMATI is District Lead Support Agency(DLSA) for both Nawalparasi( Bardaghat Susta East) and Nawalparasi(Bardaghat Susta West) districts.

Currently the organization is working in 16 districts and completed its programs in 23 districts in the past. We build people's groups as front-line institution as part of attaining sustainability dimensions of each activity and such institutions will continue development activities by their own. These range from saving credit mobilization, livelihood and income generation, environment and climate smart community development activities, disaster risk reduction, high value cash crop promotion and building community infrastructures to underpin human lives. Up to the period, organization has utilized NPR 3,58,63,851.42 fund including NPR 28537056.50 received from different agencies to contribute the 49,756 HHs directly for their decent socio-economic standards.



# Vision

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

# Mission

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

# Our values

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- Honesty in protecting & developing human dignity
- Solidarity for collectivism and social harmony
- Transparency in all aspects of program implementation-targeting, financing & result
- Appreciation of all(beneficiaries, institutions and all stakeholders)
- Working in consensus with all( **Team spirits**)
- Teamwork 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.

# Major Achievements in the year

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Total House Holds reached	: 2, 25,136 HHs(Direct 49 756 HHs)
Total People Reached	: 12, 91,109 People
Total Budget Spent	: NPR 3,58,63,851.42
Total District reached until this year	: 39 Districts
Total District Having Current Programs	: 16 Districts



## Area of existence

SAHAMATI has reached to 39 district and currently has its running program in 16 different districts. SAHAMATI's working districts are Nawaplarai ( Bardagaht, Susta East) , Nawaparasi ( Bardaghat Susta West), Dhading, Kaski, Lamjung, Tanahu, Nuwakot, Gorakha, Baglung, Gulmi, Arghakhachi, Palpa, Lamjung, Rupandehi and Chitwan,

## Partnership Status:

Name of the programs	Name of the partners	Partnership Status
<b>Congregational Trans-boundary Flood Resilience Project (CTBR)</b>	<b>Lutheran World Relief, Nepal</b>	<b>Existing</b>
Citrus Market Development Project ( CMDP)	<b>Lutheran World Relief , Neal</b>	<b>Existing</b>
<b>Capacity Building of Rural Women Cooperatives (Under SLVC-II)</b>	<b>Heifer International , Nepal</b>	<b>Existing</b>
Inclusive Rural Development in Nawalparasi ( IRDN ) project	<b>Good Neighbor International ( GNI)/ KOICA</b>	<b>New</b>
Model House Project	<b>Lutheran Relief</b>	<b>New</b>

## Thematic areas of SAHAMATI and Progress in 2019

### ***Economic development and livelihood promotion***

As of SAHAMATI's commitment to the community, it has been contributing to the economic development and livelihood promotion of the peoples in need. Empowering communities financially, SAHAMATI has been continuing cooperative promotion and engaging people on saving and credit at local level as a sustainable financial



solution, along with different livelihood support and marketing activities. Poor people's engagement with the cooperatives ensures their financial empowerment. SHAMATI has been supporting the communities on livelihood skills and transferring the technologies through the mechanization, dairy value chain promotion, rural agriculture infrastructure development and technical support on agricultural & Livestock production and marketing. So that people are increasing their income. *For instance citrus farmers in Nawalparasi have increased their average incomes after expanding the citrus plantation by CMDP project support and they have been receiving better price through cooperative in marketing.* Many youths and women became self-employed through expanding the plantation of citrus in Nawalparasi, Tanahu and Gorkha. Because of nursery established in the village local citrus farmers in Nawalparasi, Tanahu and Gorakha has now increased and easy access to quality saplings. Many target communities are engaging in commercial vegetable farming, and other enterprise after getting financial opportunities through local cooperatives in the villages.

## ***Good governance and Advocacy:***

As the result of SAHAMATI's regular coordination, Local government in local areas has started to allocate budget for sustainability of project's outcomes (for examples, Sahid Laxman rural municipality has allocated cost for cooperative based fruits and vegetables market infrastructure development, SUSTA rural municipality has formed CDMCs in all wards). Local governments are taking their ownership on organization's interventions and these interventions are adopting into their regular planning account with their active engagements in project planning process.

## ***Environment Protection and Disaster Risk reduction***

SAHAMATI focuses on environment protection and Disaster Risk reduction by integrating different ideas on its existing programs and activities. Among them, awareness rising, community mobilization, innovations, reforestation and organic farming promotion, community mobilization are the majors.

In the year 2019, SAHAMATI has implemented its program and could achieve significant result under theme. Local governments are capacitated on DRR preparedness and early warning system. CDMC's members including 81 women were oriented on DRR and EWS. People in flood prone area have built their capacity cope with possible disaster and its effect in their daily. Through the support from the SAHAMATI's efforts targeted communities are becoming more resilient through seafly net and commercial farming including *banana farming* well prepared on flood warning system and have built their resilience. People in the SUSTA rural municipalities and surrounding area (working area of Congregational Trans-boundary Flood Resilience Project, a partnership program between SAHAMATI and LWR) has started to early communicate with Narayan river banks



*Figure 1 beneficiaries of CTBR program in SUSTA are ready selling banana to the market*

upstream communities and the network. On the other hand expansion of citrus sapling plantation in the year 2019 through its CMDP project contributed on protecting land slide in the mid hill and promotion of vermicomposting could contribute reduced use of chemical fertilizer to protect the environment. In the year 2019 SAHAMATI is continued its role of DLSA and supported to prepare District Disaster Preparedness Plan for the year.

## ***Learning, Innovation and new business***

### ***SAHAMATI Learning Center***

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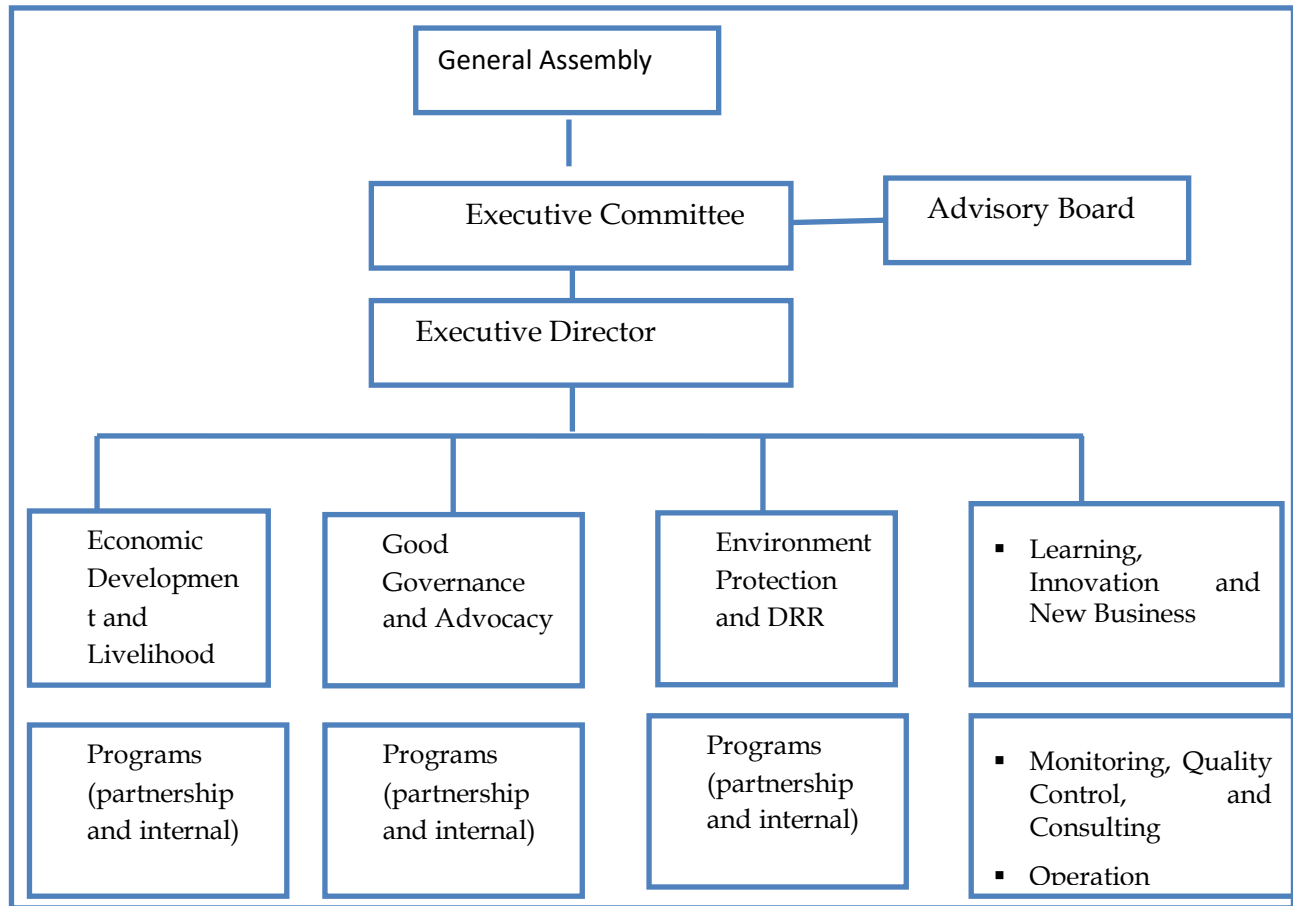
The SAHAMATI learning center is one of the major core programs of SAHAMATI. This has been established in 2004 with financial aid from Mr. Todmoda Takia, Japanese citizen. It aims to provide various types of skill and capacity enhancement training packages, seminars and workshop including rental services facility to needy agencies for residential events conduct. SAHAMATI Learning center is assumed as sustainable resource center for the organization and internal resource generation. In the year 2019 total different 14 agencies or projects received service to organize total 26 events of residential training / workshop was organized to capacitate 780 People.

### ***SAHAMATI PNDK Education Fund***

To bring positive change in the educational level and improve school enrollment, the organization has established SAHAMATI PNDK Education Fund for the poor student from the community school. This year date 4 students from 4 different community schools were continued with this scholarship( NPR10000.00/year). This scholarship will continue until they complete their secondary level education with good performance. This is just a small step to address the emerging issues in the community but in the long run SAHAMATI will try to cover the large area in this aspect too. SHAMATI has its policy to generate the funds from donations from different organizations and individual. Collected fund goes to fix deposit account and generated interest will be used for scholarship. Until the year 2019 this fund is reached to more than 5, 00,000.00 NPR.



## Organizational Structure



# Program implementation approaches

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All the project activities are aligned with the principles, value and objectives of SAHAMATI and adherenceto the policy and mandate of the Government of Nepal (GoN). Other approaches are listed below.

- I. Adherence to federal government rules and regulations.
- II. Mainstream program though local governance.
- III. Gradual phase-in/out process.
- IV. Cost sharing in the programme activities, Value of money.
- V. Direct field touch.
- VI. Building relationship with government and sectoral agencies.
- VII. Intregation of activities with other sectoral government and private sector programs.
- VIII. Public private partnership
- IX. Strengthening institutional, networking and working capacities of local groups





# Partnership Program wise achievements in 2019:

## 1. Congregational Trans-boundary Flood Resilience Project (CTBR)

Project	<p>Target People:- Flood vulnerable people living in the bank of Narayani river.</p> <p><b>Goal:-</b> Flood affected households of trans-boundary communities in Narayani river basin in Nepal and India have increased their resilience and are therefore less vulnerable to monsoonal flooding.</p> <p><b>Objective:-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reduce vulnerabilities through strong community-based DRR Institutions and resilient community infrastructures</li> <li>2. Communities have improved economic capitals through climate-smart, flood-resilient livelihoods and safety net options.</li> <li>3. Trans-boundary Citizen Forums (TBCF) are revitalized for DRR and EWS, private-public-partnership, policy advocacy to their local and national governments.</li> </ol>
Project started	<b>January 2019</b>
Partner/donor organization	Lutheran World Relief
Program areas	Vinayee Triveni, Pratappur, Susta and Sarawal Rural Municipality.
Budget	NRs. 90,31,903
HH reached ( this year)	15,00 HH
Population reached (this year )	75,00 people
Major Intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening CDMCs ,Supported with Life Saving Equipment</li> <li>- Hand Over of Local Emergency Operation Center</li> <li>- Orientation on DRR Act</li> <li>- Installation of Hume pipe</li> <li>- Support for Demo Plot</li> <li>- Capacity Development of Cooperatives</li> <li>- Support Fund for Insurance</li> <li>- Preparation of DPRP</li> </ul>
Major achievements in the year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CDMCs are strengthened for Early Warning System (EWS) so that communities got sufficient time to prepare and response flood.</li> <li>- CDMCs prepared DRR plan in coordination with local government</li> </ul>



Learning  Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>which was implemented effectively during monsoon.</li> <li>- Worth of 13,00,00,000 safety net option was established from cooperatives to which we support in capacity development.</li> <li>- Transboundry Citizen Forum (TBCF) prepared and implemented joint action plan for flood alert and social cohesion.</li> <li>- Lead Farmers are linked with agriculture section of rural municipality.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If flood base simulation accomplish just before monsoon make clear work division to task forces</li> <li>- Annual work plan of farmers helps to clarity in crop production and better harvesting.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ward offices and Rural Municipality are highly engaged in planning and implementation, CDMCs are formed and LEOC established</li> </ul>

## 2. Citrus market development project (CMDP)

Project Summary	CMDP was commenced in Nepal aiming to enhance livelihood of citrus farmers through strengthen in post-harvest management skill, orchard management and collective marketing practices. This programme has been implementing in partnership between SAHAMATI and Lutheran World Relief (LWR) in different phases. Phase first to the third was implemented from August 2012 to January 2017. Adopting the learning of 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> phases, fourth phase of the project is currently running in 3 different districts-Nawalpur, Tanahun and Gorkha of Gandaki province, Nepal. The project aims to get key goal as "Improve income of smallholder citrus farmers"
Project started	<b>August 2012 (this phase started on September 2017)</b>
Partner/donor organization	Lutheran World Relief
Program areas	Nawalpur- Bulingtaar and Baudikali Rural Municipality, Tanahun: Aanbukhaireni, Devghat, Bandipur and Rising Rural Municipality, Gorkha-ShahidLakhan Rural Municipality and Palungtaar, Gorkha Municipality.
Budget spent (this year)	NPR 5634083.00
HH reached ( this year)	2192 HHs
Population reached (this year )	10960 people
Major Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Citrus farmers groups were promoted,</li> <li>- group level learning sharing,</li> <li>- cooperatives and groups for formalization,</li> <li>- knowledge, tools and equipment support(production ,</li> <li>- harvesting and marketing),</li> </ul>



Major achievements in the year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cooperative based marketing promotion and infrastructure development.</li> <li>- Small irrigation infrastructure support.</li> <li>- Advocacy and networking</li> <li>- Citrus farming expanded in additional 150ha, of different Six villages.</li> <li>- 85 youths are directly employed and monthly income added by Nrs.5000/ Month in average.</li> <li>- Cash crops cultivation is expanded to 28ha additionally.</li> <li>- Cooperative based marketing practice has ensured better price of citrus (Average 55/kg).</li> <li>- 61 citrus groups and 6 cooperatives are promoted, that ensured 9 youth's direct employment and 300 plus youths self-employed.</li> <li>- 10 citrus nurseries promoted (total 150 thousand quality saplings available locally that resulted reduced import of citrus saplings from market)</li> </ul>
Learning's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Linking of projects outputs to the government's concern line department ensures the sustainability.</li> <li>- Adoption of modern technology, proper linkage to wholesale market, and promotion of institutional practices for marketing are highly considerable part for citrus promotion.</li> <li>- Mass plantation, technically sound orchard management practice, proper irrigation, link roads to market , quantity production, and institutional marketing practice are major element on citrus</li> </ul>
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensuring sustainability of the project's output, strong networking has been established between producers and market actors as well as linkage between government's line departments.</li> <li>- Community managed cooperatives are formally legal institutions that allows to represent in government planning process as a formal institution, that will be supportive to ensure citrus focused actions are to be continuing in future too.</li> <li>- Cooperative may provide the regular financial services to the farmers in need.</li> <li>- Local citrus nurseries are long run resources for local farmers.</li> </ul>

### 3. Construction of Flood Resilient Houses in Nawalparasi District

Project	<b>Construction of Flood Resilient Houses in Nawalparasi District</b>
Project started	November, 2018
Partner/donor organization	Lutheran World Relief( LWR)
Program areas	SUSTA rural Municipality
Budget spent (this year)	USD15,263
HH reached ( this year)	4 HHS
Population reached (this year )	20 people Direct , ( whole RM Indirect)
Major Interventions	Community level awareness, model flood resilient house construction
Major achievements in the year	<p>Community people were sensitized after we oriented on flood resilient houses.</p> <p>2. Community people got 4 flood resilient model houses in Susta-4, Narsahee.</p> <p>3. Community people adopting the same model for their houses.</p> <p>4. Vulnerability of flood has been decreased due to flood resilient houses.</p> <p>5. These house are model not only for flood resilient but also economy.</p>
Major Learning's	Communities has adopted the model of house and started to replicated
Sustainability	Rural Municipality has kept it as of one of the best model for the SUASATA community, and are in proceeds to replicate

### 4. Capacity Building of Rural Women Cooperatives (Under SLVC-II)

Project	<p>After successful completion of Strengthening Smallholder Enterprises of Livestock Value Chain for Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth in Nepal (SLVC I), Capacity building of Rural Women Cooperatives (under SLVC-II) has been implemented in partnership with Heifer International Nepal. The project has been work with Smallholder Farmers' Organizations (women cooperatives) and Value Chain actors to improve market systems primarily in Meat Goat and Dairy value chains along with Back Yard Poultry and Horticulture value chains. One of the major priority areas of this project is to strengthen the capacity of around 90 women cooperatives with the aim to meet the project objectives. This project activity mainly focuses on strengthening the capacity of cooperatives in the areas of cooperative management, governance, and financial management. To enhance existing capacity, the project assesses the capacity needs, design and redefines the standard activities proposed for intervention and review to what extent the capacity of cooperative enhanced in the project</p>
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	tenure. The intervention mainly covers three major areas that are members and staff, institutions and enabling environment.
Project started	January 2019
Partner/donor organization	Heifer International Nepal
Program areas	Chitwan, Nawalparasi East, Dhading, Nuwakot, Tanahun, Lamjung, Kaski, Parbat, Baglung, Palpa, Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Rupandehi, Kapilbastu Targeted (82 cooperatives )
Budget spent (this year)	NPR: 22,538,088.00
HH reached ( this year)	46073 HHs
Population reached (this year )	1,84,288 people
Major Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rapid capacity assessment of cooperatives.</li> <li>- Preparation of manuals, guidelines, policies.</li> <li>- Provide training and orientation.</li> <li>- Onsite coaching and follow up</li> <li>- Carry out cooperative strengthening activities in 14 districts (province 3, Gandaki and 5) in close collaboration with the project team (Heifer and Sub-Award Holder staff).</li> </ul>
Major achievements in the year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Share capital of cooperatives reached to NPR 143,767,600 .00, 47013, member's savings to NPR 428,570,476.00 and loan disbursed to members to NPR 704,558,462.00.</li> <li>- 245 people are capacitated on different technical aspect.</li> <li>- 75 cooperative are policy and guideline revised or developed.</li> <li>- 80 cooperatives supported revising and updating bylaws according to new act.</li> <li>- Cooperatives capacity is enhanced with increased share member and diversified their products.</li> <li>- 15 cooperatives adopted MIS system.</li> </ul>
Major Learning's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance women cooperatives have empowered member's financial, access to better market and locally available financial services.</li> </ul>
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regular contact and coordination with local stake holders and GOs increase the effectively and trust.</li> <li>- Reformation of policy of cooperative is essential to maintain financial transaction according to rules and regulation.</li> <li>- Common understanding among stakeholders is important for new changes.</li> <li>- Concept of livestock/crops insurance of business of loan member</li> </ul>



has been found to safeguard the savings.

- Periodic PEARLS analysis has been found fruitful for future course of action of cooperative.
- Cooperatives physical and infrastructural development increase community trust and help to effective operation of cooperatives.



# Case Studies

## 1. Victory over scarcity and humiliation

—A Story of **Mrs Sujina Thapa** from Umlung Village, Gorkha Nepal

**Sujina Thapa**, a rural woman from underprivileged family had struggled early aged married life that doubled in her married life. But the Citrus market Development Project's intervention was milestone to renovate her life. She initiated in a farmers group with technical support by project and could bring together to villagers to be agreed on shaping one "women only farmers group named "Manakamana Women Farmers Group" having 28 women including 20 youths.



Shjina took responsibility of secretary by conquering her fear and hopelessness. Her expressions strongly argue her victory over scarcity and humiliation. She said I had low confidence previously before group formation because I was not enrolled in any direct economic activities at that time. If I required any money to buy belongings in daily life, I had to ask with husband who was engaged into labor works. I had no name in the village. I used to feel that this was not good way of my life. Our family had to depend on money lender for basic needs. Dependency was painful and downtrodden due to limited land of 0.40 ha. So I decided to initiate the lemon farming in 0.16 ha (60 Saplings supported by project) of land, which is expected to get income of more than Nrs. 250,000.00 per annum after 4 years. Due to regular motivation of CMDP project, I practiced intercropping technique with fresh vegetable. Likewise LWR/Sahamati supported CMDP is facilitating to transfer vermicomposting technology for good quality compost preparation and using it in lemon/vegetable field. Through adopting this technology I found vegetable production is become doubled and found to be good to use in lemon plants. In the other hand, I stepped into purchase and selling of pig meats through newly established cooperative based weekly Haatbazaar. For selling of pork meat and establishment of my own stall at HaatBazaar, I got the opportunity of soft loan Nrs.30,000 through Dhandbari Agriculture Producers Cooperative Limited Manakamana. Previously I was not able to get such loan opportunity due to lack of my enrollment in group and cooperative. In this way, right now I am introduced as an entrepreneur and called by my own name Sujina. Now I think, I renovate my life and dream of wellbeing approached to me. I am thinking about to keep on my effort as entrepreneur in future together with my husband.

**Now I have regular income of Nrs. 12,000 in average/per months due to cooperative based marketing model practiced by us and establishment of weekly Haatbazar at Ramshahaghat near Aanbukhaireni Tanahun. I sold orange directly through haatbazaar this season and get net income of Nrs. 40,900 (Among total transaction of Nrs.919,80 /1022 kgs). If I didn't get chance of cooperative managed Haatbazaar/Stall such income will be limited only into Nrs.12,200. At present I have no fear of**





***economic scarcity and came feelings of stepped now in ill-being to well-being." In HaatBazaar, I have own selling stall and using it for selling of my own agri-livestock products in every Saturday.***

Ms. Sujina Thapa from Umlung village of Shahid Lakhan Rural Municipality Manakamana Gorkha Nepal. Before 5 months, her group was decided to initiate the lemon farming in commercial scale and cultivated 1000 grafted saplings (Sunkagati-1) at 2.54hac land (50 Ropani). In general, grafted plants initiate to provide yield after 3 years of plantation so it is expected to be increased income after 4 years by 4.5 Million i.e. Nrs.160,715.00 per annum per family. Hence each family will be upgraded economically in compare with national average after 3 years.

Umlung village have 30 HHs with 17HHs from dalits and rest 13HHs from indigenous (Janajati) having the population of 144. After shocking Nepal Earthquake of April 2015, 2 families are already migrated from the village. So now there are exist in only 28 families (17 Dalits HHs and 10 Janajati, Total population: 144, Male Population:76, Female 68). Similarly, the income level of each family is seems under average national per capita income. Among total population of 144, almost not we may found 7 people have secondary level education. Most of the young people are forced to go daily wages works for basic needs. Due to traditional farming practice on cereal crops, production is very low and farmers are still struggling with low productivity in limited land.

## **2. Cooperative marketing reduced intense stress to farmers**

***—Cooperative experience in marketing/Jaubari, Nawalpur, Nepal***

Previously we had practice of selling oranges to local merchants and still happening same in some villages this year too. Due to monopoly of some traders', citrus farmers had less idea to sell oranges to the big sized wholesalers directly at nearby cities. In the other hand farmers were enforce to use this practice and tradition to get money in the hand after 1-2 months, they do same as said by merchants, orange rate per kg is fixed by merchants, farmers are not allow to have own price. Such tradition does not address the farmer's price, if a local merchant provides Nrs.30/perkg than a farmer says "OK", if they provide Nrs.25/perKg after 2 hours of deal than a farmer again says "OK" and accepts the merchant's rate. Such practice dispirits the citrus farmers- said Mr.Lal Bahadur Nepali/the marketing manager of Jaubari Multi Purpose Cooperative Jaubari, Nawalpur Nepal.

In this background, Jaubari Multi Purpose Cooperative from Jaubari Nawalpur Nepal has decided to start cooperative marketing from this year. The meeting was held in facilitation of SAHAMATI/LWR supported Citrus Market Development Project Citrus farmers are noticed in mid-season and called for selling oranges to the cooperative, cooperative told if farmers sell





their oranges to cooperative than we provide good price. Then farmers who choose cooperative as means to sell their oranges are able to get more prices this year. In the peak season of orange (December, January), cooperative provided Nrs.42/perKg to farmers while local merchants were hardly providing Nrs.30/PerKg, i.e. Nrs.12/PerKg more than merchants. The farmers who already confirmed with local merchants earlier, they sold oranges to them in their price. But the farmers who enrolled cooperative marketing, cooperative provided Nrs.42/Per/Kg to them this year. "The villagers from "Raikot-Tallo and Mathillo" community supported fully to cooperative regarding selling oranges through cooperative this year. They all 84 HHs from Raikot including 48HHs from LungeliThar sold their oranges to cooperative and cooperative also ensured the market. Through cooperative marketing, farmer's stress is partially removed now"-Said PurnaSingh Khandaluk Magar/Ward Chairperson of Bulingtaar Rural Municipality. Similarly, in the other parts of cooperative coverage area such as Kutiya, Bobok, Bojhadi, Bhalukhola, citrus groups are encouraged to sell oranges themselves in group model and cooperative contacted to wholesalers and played role in pricing. In cooperative working area, there are near about 633 HHs are engaged in citrus cultivation. Among 600HHs, 132 HHs directly marketed their oranges with cooperative in 50% range of their total production (Note: In the time of starting marketing through cooperative, roundly 50% oranges was already supplied through local merchants. Due to take some arrangement and set up, cooperative was started this job from late December 2018). In facilitation of project and Jaubari cooperative, other citrus groups from Bobok, Bojhadi, Kutiya, Bhalukhola, BesarDanda having 141HHs had directly linked to wholesalers this year. Hence 272 HHs (among 633HHs) from cooperative coverage area are directly engaged into cooperative marketing this year. This year, 60 Metric ton oranges are supplied through cooperative system. Jaubari cooperative is not only marketing oranges, it is marketing different local products such as Yam-Tarul and pulses. Through such cooperative based marketing at Nawalpur Jaubari Multipurpose cooperative from Nawalpur transact directly the total amount of NPR.52,34,000.00.

This is possible due to farmer's enrollment in citrus groups and women membership at cooperative. Our cooperative is male female mixed. This year currently, I became president. Me and my team, we are planning to advance cooperative marketing and institutionalize the process in sustainable manner. With the target of reaching 600 HHs regarding orange marketing, we will keep going on with different stakeholders and supportive organization.-Said Ms.Prem Kumari Saru/President/cooperative

### **3. Emergency Shelter House for Flood Survivors**

Paklihawa is one of the flood prone places of Nawalparasi district. It is about 250 Km. South - East from capital city. It lies in ward no. 5 of Susta Rural Municipality. There is Gandak Barrage and Narayani River in the eastern part of Paklihawa, Tutuha and Pahade rivers in west, Narshee in north and India in southern part. The total population of this place is 13,661 among them 6,587 is Male and 7,074 is female. The major caste are Brahmin, Chhetri, Chamar, Magar, Gurung, Yadav and Muslim with Nepali, Bhojpuri, Magar and Gurung languages. People are combating with floods of rivers Narayani, Tutuha and Pahade. Physical property, livestock are usually collapse and some times even take a last breath in floods. All most this place submerge in rainy season.



*In this context, Sahamati has been performing activities with financial assistant of LWR since 2015. CDMC has been to combat with floods. The task force such as early warning, search and rescue and first aid task forces are active and functional with CDMC. They used to flee in comparatively safe place in previous years. Now a days they take information of floods from Centre of Water Measurement, Devghat, Digital Display Board in Narsahee and share their neighbours and even India. They have done insurance of life stock too. As a result, loss of life and property have reduced in recent years.*



*As we know that floods which occurs every years may cause the loss of life and property of million but the impact of floods can be reduced. They have decided to build emergency shelter house in series of meeting of CDMC. They searched appropriate place for it. Finally, they found a place which is own by Terai Dalit Development Forum (NGO) conducted series of meeting with the organization. CDMC requested to Sahamati for further process. Now shelter house has completed under Transboundry Flood Resilient Project with financial assistant of LWR. It consists of one hall, one dress room and two rest rooms with floods resilient and disable and gender friendly. About 500 people can easily take shelter in this house at once. It is constructed with the amount of Nrs. 1,566,834. Now the emergency shelter house has completed and waiting for handover day. Strengthening of CDMC is going on. They realized the needs of emergency shelter house because they struggle with floods every year. They demanded shelter house and show the purpose of utilization of Shelter house. They also contributed for labor force. Finally MoU has been done for this process with Sahamti and materialized. This is an example how CDMC can play significant role to make flood resilient community.*