

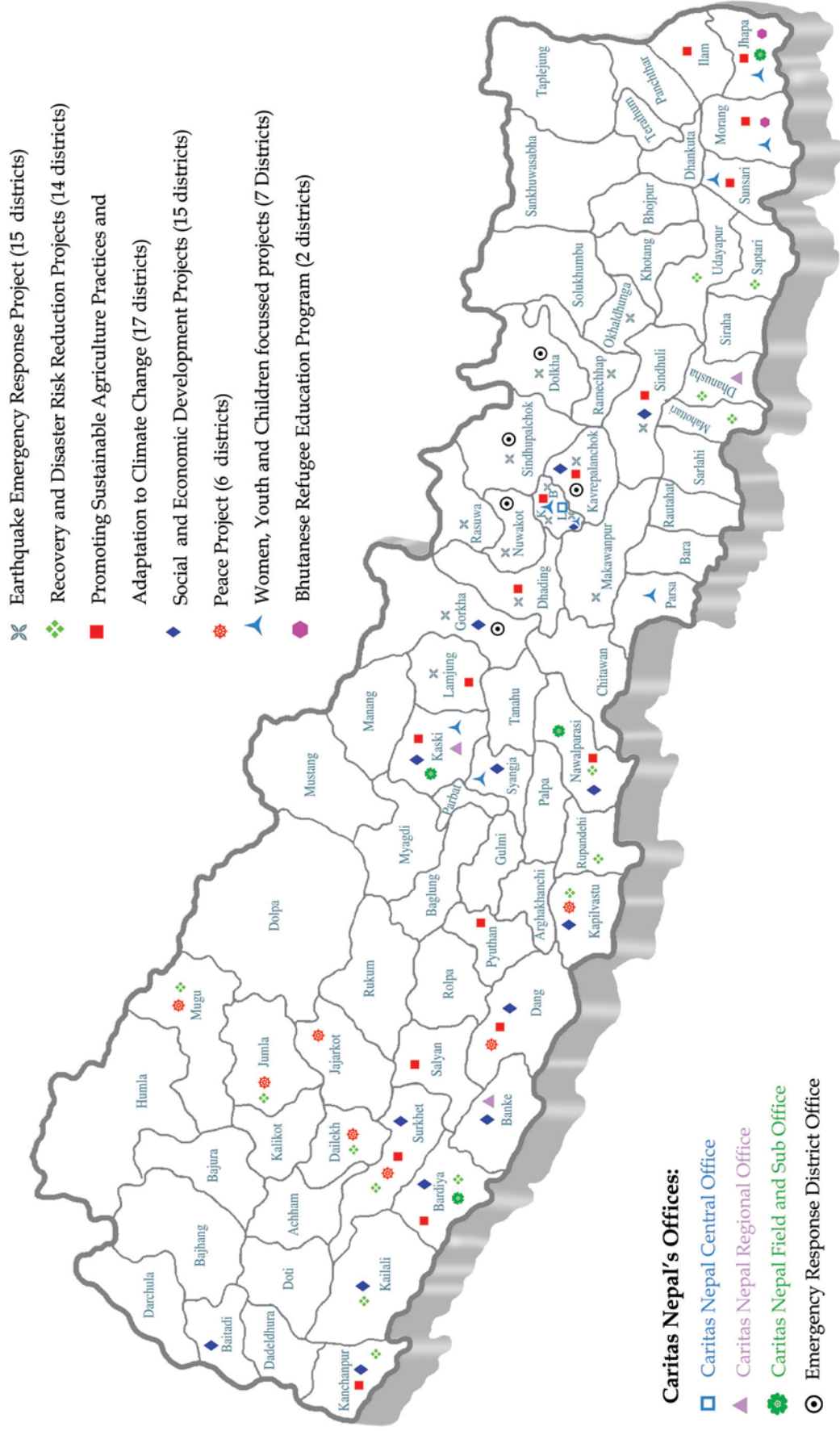


CARITAS NEPAL



Annual Report 2014/15

Program Locations (Districts) of Caritas Nepal in 2014/15





Caritas Nepal

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Letters of leaders of Caritas Nepal



Rt. Rev. Paul Simick, D.D.,

Apostolic Vicariate of Nepal

Bishop's House

John Paul II Smriti Bas
Dhapakhel, Lalitpur
G.P.O. Box 8975, EPC 343
Kathmandu, Nepal



1

Message from the Patron of Caritas Nepal

As I sit here and write this message for the annual report of Caritas Nepal, I would like to take a moment to recollect those two massive earthquakes of April 25 and May 12, 2015. On behalf of Caritas Nepal and other members of Caritas Confederation across the globe, I convey my sincere and deepest sympathy and solidarity to the families for the loss of their loved ones. May Almighty God give them patience and fortitude and grant eternal rest to all the departed souls.

Due to which Nepal is hurt, and we all feel hurt yet we all hope and pray that the invincible spirit of Nepal people will overcome hardship, as they have done in the past. They will always remain firm in their spirit amidst all the challenges of coping with the tragedy for they are courageous and resilient, nothing can destroy that, and I strongly believe that they will rise above from this great tragedy, reminding the words of Psalmist who says: "Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for you are with me; your rod and your staff, they comfort me," (Ps.23:4)

Annual report of Caritas Nepal for this year brings out the vivid pictures of what "Caritas Nepal" is all about an expression of compassion and commitment, solidarity and collaboration of Catholic church towards our suffering brethren of this nation. I express my heartiest congratulations and heartfelt thanks to Caritas Nepal and her entire Caritas Family for their total commitment to relief efforts aftermath of the catastrophic earthquake. We are truly grateful to our Caritas Family for their generous support during emergency relief work and for sharing their human resources.

Days ahead lies more challenges for Caritas Nepal, yet she continues to remain with the people committing herself to extend a helping hand in rebuilding the shattered lives and hopes of those who suffer unspeakable pain and loss and bring back the bright future that awaits them. Caritas Nepal is fully engaged with the recovery program that will provide a "holistic" restoration and rehabilitation approach.

I would like to express my gratitude to our generous donors for their amazing contributions to the appeal, that which made Caritas Nepal able to support victims of the earthquake and look forward to your continuous support in our future efforts.

Finally, I am proud of Caritas Nepal staff, Volunteers and Management Team for courageously living the spirit of Caritas Nepal

With my Prayerful wishes,

Bishop Paul Simick
Apostolic Vicar Of Nepal

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Message from the President of Caritas Nepal

It is with a profound sense of pride, joy and gratitude that I pen this brief message of mine. The reason for that will be seen in the pages of this Annual Report.

It is amazing indeed to learn what tiny Caritas Nepal and its small group of Staff have done and achieved so far in the response to the massive disaster of April 25 this year. Caritas mission however is not over yet. Its pre-monsoon relief effort await to be continued and completed and I understand that its personnel are already at work.

Love, we are told, is seen in deeds and Caritas has indeed been true to what its name signifies. I take this occasion to thank and congratulate every member of Caritas Nepal family. I also wish to express my own sincere appreciation to Caritas international partners for their response—especially those whose members spent weeks with us travelling from one district to another witnessing with their own the eyes the anguish and misery of millions.

Invoking on GOD's blessing on all,



A.Sharma SJ

Bishop Emeritus and Caritas Nepal President



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Message from the Director of Caritas Nepal



I am very happy to present our 2014-15 annual report, reflecting on our services and activities during the past year, a very tumultuous one for our country. The second Constituent Assembly scrambled to complete the new constitution on time with all the existing problems and challenges. With little progress the country was almost heading for another political standstill – then the powers of nature was unleashed- not once but twice on 25 April and 12 May; both were followed by scores of tremors. The fury of the nature shook the mountains, took thousands of lives, brought down the homes and shattered the dreams of millions of our brothers and sisters. With such a tragedy a sense of urgency was felt by all and there was no time to waste.

Caritas Nepal too had no time to wait or waste, a few hours after the first quake on 25 April our team sprung into action, visiting victims, doing rapid assessment and distributing shelter and other essential items. From then on it was a long race- with no rest, no break, and no weekends for the following few months. The challenges were enormous for an NGO like Caritas Nepal but the cry of the poor kept us going forward. We had many helping hands, our own Caritas family members, volunteers' *ad extra* and *intra*.

In one of our Caritas International Member Organizations meetings in the early days, our Patron Bishop Paul Simick told us that “*we are here to save life and give hope to the people*” which has become a sort of motto for our intervention. Our staff, many of them forgetting their own personal tragedies were in the forefront in almost 14 of the most affected districts, giving solace, words of comfort and encouragement along with providing necessary items for the vulnerable people. We were requested to provide assistance in different locations by government and civic organizations and Caritas Nepal never shied away from its responsibilities wherever it could. Caritas' intervention has been taken note of by the local, district and national authorities. From different quarters Caritas is receiving accolade for what it has done during this time of emergency.

We could never have done all this on our own. We are ever grateful to all our CI members from across the globe who solidly stood by us. The outpouring of support was phenomenal; we proved in action that ‘*together we are more, we are one human family and that we care for each other.*’ Together we were able to reach out to nearly 70,000 households covering 350,000 individuals.

At the end of the first phase of our relief work, in Nepal, we have a new Federal, Democratic, Secular and Republican Constitution promulgated on 20 September 2015. The challenges ahead are many, building a peaceful and prosperous nation along with reconstructing hundreds of thousands of destroyed houses, schools, community centres and various government offices. More importantly, rebuilding the shattered lives of the people with renewed hope and sustainability is our primary goal. That calls for an effective intervention in livelihood and psychosocial assistance. Our aim is to provide an integrated support to the people in the areas of our intervention.

We had to carry out the relief operations with all our regular programs, may be in some places we were not able to give due attention and that will be taken note of in the coming days. We will be continuing with all our normal activities and will have a separate team to lead the rehabilitation work. I would like to thank all our staff, the volunteers and the board for their unstinting support. Yes, we did pass through a very difficult phase. We are a faith based agency, the social arm of the Catholic Church, we are Caritas. The challenges gave us also the opportunity to learn, especially to work together and it brought us many blessings too. *With God on our side who can be against us?*

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Fr. Pius Perumana". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined.

Fr. Pius Perumana

Executive Director, Caritas Nepal

Cultural Event Held to Celebrate Caritas Nepal's Silver Jubilee (Sept. 6, 2014)



Top photo: Song and dance presented by Shantaneswar Saving and Credit Cooperative with the title "Caritas Stands for Peace and Equality"
Bottom photo: Song and drama presented by Catholic Youth.



Strategic Direction

Caritas Nepal is currently implementing its strategic plan 2013 to 2016. The goal and objectives of Caritas Nepal is as follows.

Goal:
Peaceful, equitable, and just society where there is solidarity among people and respect to human dignity.

Strategic objectives of Caritas Nepal

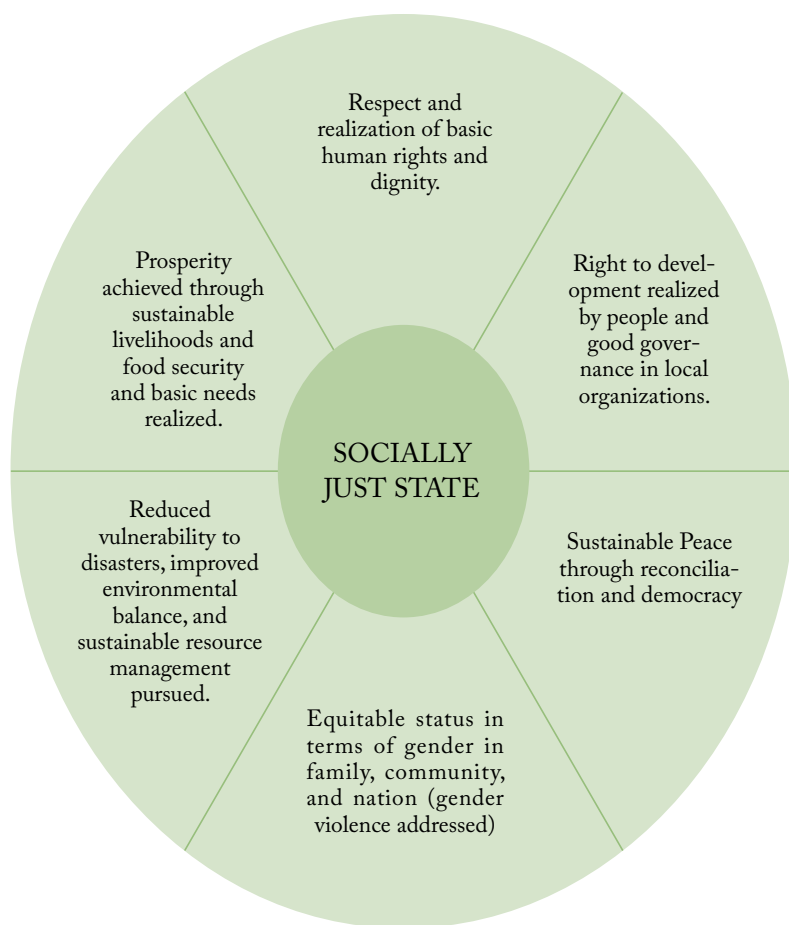
1. To empower the poor to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities in order to reduce poverty

2. To animate people and organizations to realize basic human rights and well being and support the emerging democracy and peace in Nepal.

3. To undertake relief and empower people to work together to reduce risks brought about by natural disasters.

4. To provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by conflicts and to Nepali migrants in order to safeguard their basic rights and help them in rehabilitation.

Main cross cutting concern:
Gender
Equality



Caritas Nepal implemented projects and programs in various sectors in order to realize its objectives and long term goal. For most of the projects and programs reported in this annual report, the reported period is from July 2014 to June 2015. A major project undertaken in the past year was the Earthquake Emergency Response Project and for this activities and achievement are reported for the period of April 26 to 30th of September of 2015. The outreach of projects and programs in the various intervention sectors are noted below.

Caritas Nepal Outreach in Terms of Program Participants (2014/2015)

S. No.	Program Sector	Strategic Objective No.	Direct Participants	Indirect Beneficiaries
1	Emergency Relief for Earthquake Affected	3	70036 Households	350180
			Households	350180
2	Disaster Management	3		
a	Shelter Construction for Flood Affected – Surkhet	3	49 Households	245
b	Community Seed Bank Project	3	2475	12375
c	Integrated Project for Food Security, Disaster Prevention and Peace Building in the Districts of Jumla and Mugu	3	1012	7200
d	Flood Recovery program Nepal 2013	3	5063	8515
e	Building Resilience to Natural Disaster and Climate Change - Udayapur district, Nepal	3	127	4200
f	Disaster Risk Reduction in Ratu River System Mohattari and Dhanusha District	3	15311	21159
	Total for Disaster Management Sector		24037	53694
3	Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Adaptation to Climate Change	1	8418	42090
a	Integrated Pest Management Program for Landless People and Small Farmers	1	1348	6740
b	Strengthening adaptive small scale farming systems in Rain-fed Areas (Nepal, India, Bangladesh)	1	9766	48830
	Total for Agriculture Sector		19532	97660
4	Socio-economic Development Programs	1 and 2		
a	Cooperative and Enterprise Promotion Programs	1 and 2	14545	72725
b	Nepal in Cooperative and Enterprises Program	1 and 2	5618	28090
c	Small Development Initiative	1 and 2	1846	9230
	Total for Socio-economic Development Sector		22009	110045
5	Peace program	2	7667	2455
6	Projects addressing gender concerns	Cross cutting issue	1556	7780
7	Bhutanese Refugee Education Program	4	5435	27175
8	Support to Nepali Migrant Returnees	4	14	70
			14672	37480
	Grand Total		150286	649059



Earthquake Emergency Response



A mission to save lives and give hope to people!

Relief Distributed - Households, VDCs, Districts Covered

District	Starting date	Basic Shelter		Food and seeds distributed		WASH		CGI	
		No of Household	No of VDC	No of Household	No of VDC	No of Household	No of VDC	No of Household	No of VDC
Sindhuli	24/05/2015	6575	10	3289	10	2585	3	642	2
Sindhupalchowk	16/05/2015	4198	5	6475	8	3962	5	1657	2
Okhaldhunga	05/05/2015	2150	18	475	1	2000	18	-	-
Kavrepalanchowk	01/05/2015	11851	41	8662	16	4551	16	3908	21
Makwanpur	28/05/2015	2043	3	-	-	1000	2	-	-
Dolakha	14/06/2015	2650	4	-	-	2498	3	2385	3
Ramechhap	17/06/2015	1500	11	-	-	1500	11	-	-
Rasuwa(Caritas Nepal and Cordaid)	08/05/2015	4630	7	3300	4	3300	4	1726	2
Nuwakot	01/05/2015	5615	4	1003	2	3796	3	3847	2
Dhading (Caritas Nepal and CRS)	17/05/2015	1383	2	-	-	883	1	-	-
Bhaktapur	28/04/2015	1999	4	38	5	2	1	-	-
Kathmandu	30/04/2015	2436	20	124	4	-	-	-	-
Lalitpur	26/04/2015	974	15	168	10	-	-	-	-
Gorkha (CRS)	01/05/2015	18934	19	-	-	8515	8	10419	11
Lamjung (CRS)	12/05/2015	3098	4	-	-	3098	4	-	-
Total		70036	168	23534	60	37690	79	24584	43

Note: In addition to the distribution noted above, 10419 households were provided cash grant by Caritas Nepal/CRS in Gorkha.

Institutions supported: 246 schools were provided 553 Tent, 136 schools were provided 951 bundles of corrugated roofing iron sheets, 106 schools were provided 1326 Tarpaulins, 34 schools were provided 1136 solar lights.

Accordingly, 130 Health Posts were provided 136 tents, 22 Health Posts were provided 73 solar lights, 21 Health Posts were provided 45 folding beds,. VDC offices and security units in Sindupalchowk, Nuwakot, Kavrepalanchowk were given some relief items as well (tent, corrugate iron roofing sheets, WASH kit, solar lights).

Project: Earthquake Emergency Response

Supported by: Caritas Internationalis and Caritas Internationalis Member Organizations

It has been 26 years since the Catholic community in Nepal decided to establish Caritas Nepal with two primary purposes. The first one was to provide relief to people facing natural disasters in various parts of the country. The second was to undertake social development activities to create a socially just society. Six months into its Silver Jubilee Year, Caritas Nepal faced the biggest challenge since its establishment. There were two major earthquakes, the first one on April 25 with its epicenter in Gorkha (7.8 magnitude), and the second one on May 12 with its epicenter in Dolakha (7.3 magnitude). Millions of people were affected and 8969 people died. After five months of the first earthquake, we can say that Caritas Nepal, now well into its youth, reacted with youthful zest, love and patriotism at heart. The joint effort of Caritas Nepal and Caritas International Member Organizations moved mountains to provide much needed relief materials to the earthquake affected households. As noted in the table presented earlier, at least 70,036 households living in remote villages of 15 districts were provided with various types of relief materials (shelter materials, water and sanitation and hygiene materials, food items, and non-food items).

Caritas Nepal runs its organization and activities with a lean but very active team. There are personnel in this team with many years of community mobilization, disaster management and project management experience. Despite facing personal hardship due to the earthquake, their spirit to serve was strong. They were much motivated by the message of honourable Bishop Paul Simick who said "we are called upon to save lives and give hope to people".

There were still significant aftershocks occurring when Caritas Nepal set up the Core Management Committee, Central Program Management Unit and District Teams and mobilized them to undertake coordination (with national clusters and District Disaster Relief Committees), needs assessment, and ultimately to implement relief activities. The district teams were later expanded by taking in more local people as staff and volunteers. These motivated teams worked from May to September-end, for more than 12 hours on many days, to provide essential relief to people of 15 districts of Nepal.

Caritas Nepal also did a general scanning to find out which local partners were present in the worst earthquake hit districts. Accordingly, ECARDS Nepal, Relief Nepal, CDAFN, Social Work Institute, Little Flower Society and several village cooperatives were taken aboard to work with us in relief. This immediately added to our human resource strength and expanded our outreach to new and remote locations.

The initial days and months to follow was also a time when Caritas Nepal received the heartfelt support of the global Caritas family. About 37 small and large Caritas Organizations immediately reacted with strong commitment to support the relief operations with funds, materials and human resources. There were also six other Catholic Church related organizations that supported the relief efforts. The funds provided by these organizations were largely channeled through Caritas Internationalis to Caritas Nepal as part of the Earthquake Emergency Response project.

Some organizations sent materials as per opportunities they could grasp. For example, Caritas Poland sent tents and blankets in a military plane that was coming to fetch their army's first responders (who had come to Nepal and were returning back). These tents and blankets were immediately distributed to earthquake affected households. These tents were also given to the some Caritas Nepal staff so that they could



rest in the night peacefully with their families given the fact that there were significant tremors occurring in the initial month and it was dangerous to stay inside houses. Caritas Germany also brought in tents through air cargo.

Within 10 days, Caritas Nepal organized extensive meetings for coordination of relief works with Caritas Organization Members. Coordination Committees and Sub Committees were set up to improve relief management. This included Program Management Committee, Procurement and Logistics Committee, Finance Committee, and Communications Committee. Wider Country Forums were also set up for sharing and coordination with other actors such as church agencies active in Nepal. In this way, Caritas Nepal and other Caritas organizations came together and became a strong team to implement the relief. Caritas Internationalis, Caritas Australia, Catholic Relief Services USA, Caritas Germany, Caritas India, Trocaire, CAFOD, CORDAID, Caritas Belgium and Caritas Austria played important roles in enabling Caritas Nepal to implement the relief work effectively.

One of the important messages that the earthquake affected communities understood quickly was that Caritas Nepal was there to listen to their needs and to provide support in the longer run. The shelter items which were the most sought after materials were provided first to 70036 households. The shelter kit included tarpaulins (175 GSM quality and of 12 feet by 15 feet or 18 feet size), blankets, ropes, plastic mat and plastic sheet. These tarpaulins and ropes were used by the people to make tents or sheds to live in. The good quality of the tarpaulin distributed was much appreciated by the beneficiaries and many noted they lived in these sheds for months until they were able to construct a more durable temporary shelter later on.

In the second round of relief distribution, water, sanitation and hygiene items were provided to 37690 households. These materials along with other essentials items such as cooking pots, torch lights, hammers and nails were packed in a bucket. The beneficiaries thanked Caritas Nepal for helping them to improve their sanitation and hygiene conditions and said the materials such as the bucket and cooking pots will be useful to them in the long run.

Food materials were distributed early in some locations and later in other locations as per need. Food materials (rice, dal, oil and salt) was accessed in nearby markets and distributed as per the World Food Program standards to 23534 households. 2718 debris removal kits were given to community organizations and groups to enable the local people to take out the debris of their earthquake demolished houses.

In the last round of relief distribution, two bundles (16 sheets) each of corrugated iron roofing sheets were provided to 24584 households to help them construct a more durable shelter. Thus, 122920 people of these households thus had a better rain proof shelter in the Monsoon season of 2015. Because of their good thickness (0.41 base metal), these corrugated iron roofing sheets can also be re-used by the households when they construct their permanent houses.

After the earthquake, the gravity of the situation was well understood by the government and other service providers in Nepal. The emergency response structures and mechanisms functioned satisfactorily. The National Emergency Operations Center of Home Ministry, National Cluster Systems (under UN), District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRC) and the District Clusters all immediately started to address the earthquake emergency. District Disaster Relief Committees, District Administration Offices, District Development Committees, Village Development Committee Secretaries, security officials, citizens' committees worked together with relief organizations to take the relief to the vulnerable people. Nepal Government made important policy decisions such as removal of taxes on imported relief goods and this was welcomed by all actors providing relief. The good coordination, relevant policy decisions, security support and the strong desire to work in a cohesive manner of local communities further animated the relief providers like Caritas Nepal to do the relief in an effective manner.

The affected communities were unanimous in noting that it was a grave mistake that they did not take the earthquake threat seriously in the past and did not build homes to resist earth-

quake's impact. These villagers now want to build earthquake-resistant houses using local materials as far as possible. This was obviously a gap that all stakeholders have now realized and want to address in the future. While this seems a significant challenge, there is a success story in relation to hill communities in reducing the recent earthquake's impact. The community forests present in the hills are evidence of this. The well grown forests in steep slopes have helped to reduce harmful impacts of the earthquake (such as landslides and rock and debris fall etc). This example shows that if people take up a social development challenge together then they find ways to address it effectively. "Building safer" is the next most important common challenge that the earthquake affected communities plan to address in the near future.

From Gherku of Nuwakot, Chandanimandal of Kavrepalanchowk, Hariharpur Gadhi of Sindhuli, Thokarpa of Sindhupalchowk to Orang of Dolakha, the resilient spirit of the earthquake affected people was visibly evident with the coming of the Monsoon. In-between constructing temporary shelters and removing the debris of their old house, the villagers had managed to plant the hill terraces green with paddy. As usual, this year too farming has been a family affair. We noticed in Thokarpa, a girl child meticulously picking up paddy seedlings and putting it into a basket (Doko) on her back. She later passed on the seedlings to the ladies who were doing the planting. While a man and boy were running after a pair of bullocks ploughing the land on another terrace. One could definitely say that hope was very much evident in their hardened faces. They understood that nature is still bountiful and we all need to find better ways to live with nature. Similar are the stories of many of the seventy thousand households to whom Caritas Nepal was able provide relief services and give hope to.



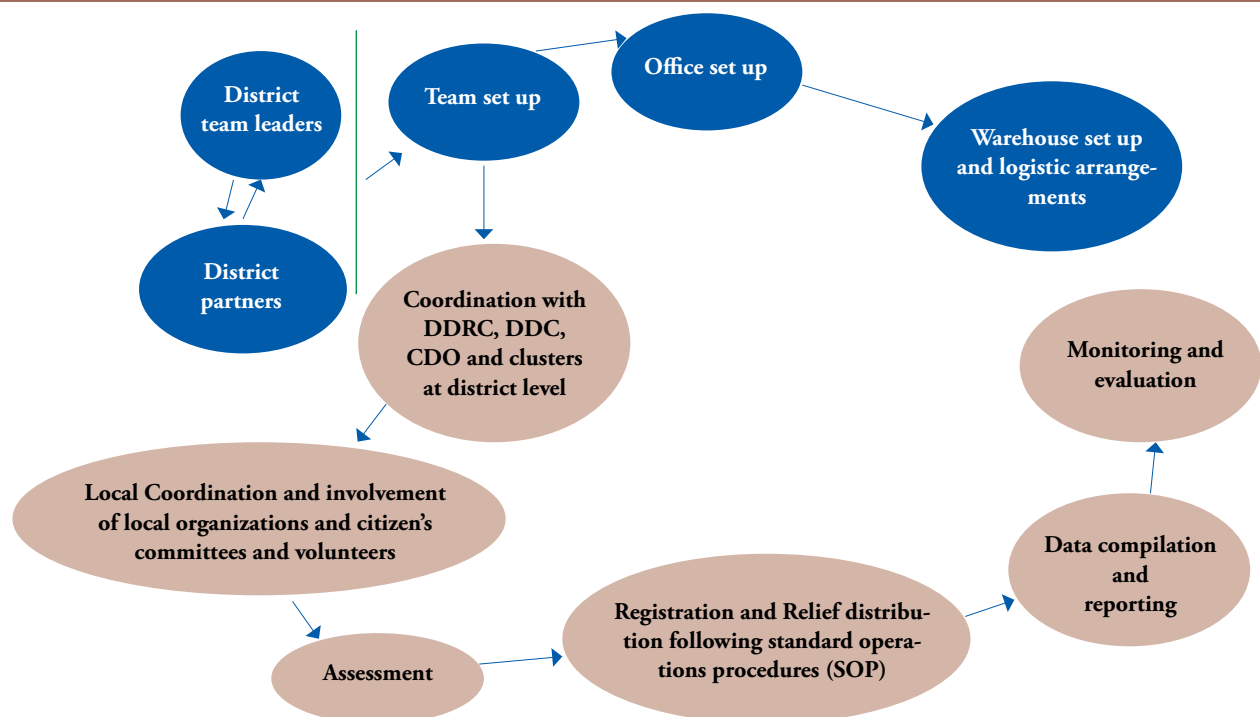
Caritas Nepal Management Structure For Relief							
Caritas Nepal Executive Committee							
Caritas Nepal Core Committee							
Management teams: Information Management (need-survey, distribution data, analysis) and Communications Team		Program Management Team (plan, implement, monitor, report)		Procurement and Logistics Team		Finance Team	General Admin. Team
District Teams: Caritas Nepal District Team Dolakha & Okhaldhunga & Ramechhap	Caritas Nepal District Team Kavrepalanchowk	Caritas Nepal District Team Sindupalchowk	Caritas Nepal District Team Nuwakot	Caritas Nepal District Team Makwanpur	Caritas Nepal / COR-DAID District Team Rasuwa	Caritas Nepal / CRS Lamjung Dhading	Caritas Nepal Central Office Team for Kathmandu Valley -Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur
Partner: ECARDS Nepal	Civic Forum	Thokarpa Cooperative	Social Work Institute	Little Flower Society	Lumanti & Parwaritan Patra		

Strengths of the Emergency Response Program (as per internal review, real time reflection, joint monitoring visit)

S. no.	Indicators of program management
1.	Real need of earthquake affected people met: Caritas Nepal reached at least 350180 people (70036 households) in rural hill and mountain locations with much needed relief materials. The relief goods provided was what the people wanted immediately after the earthquake, and people made good use of the materials provided to them. They made temporary shelter with Tarpaulin, used the materials in the water and sanitation kit for their household purposes, and made more durable temporary shelter with the corrugated iron sheets to have a roof over their heads during the Monsoon season. They were glad that they were provided food because many had lost stored food materials and livelihoods due to the earthquake. The affected people have noted that these items have helped them survive after the earthquake and plan for future.
2.	Rapid organization of a strong and significant relief team: Caritas Nepal Central Office and Regional office staff have been mobilized for relief operations. These include disaster management staff, development sector staff and administrative staff. Caritas Nepal members also took part in the relief operations and volunteers from Catholic Community, Catholic Missions, and cooperatives were also mobilized in significant numbers. Core Committee was set up in Caritas Nepal Central Office for overall management. Besides this the Program Management Unit included the following: Program Manager; Program Coordinator; Reporting Coordinator and Survey and Information Management Team; Financial Management Team; Procurement and Logistics Team; and Administrative Management Team. District teams set up were as follows: Dolakha Team (that also oversaw operations in Okhaldhung and Ramechhap), Sindupachowk Team, Kavrepalanchowk Team, Kathmandu Valley Team, Nuwakot Team, Rasuwa Team (with Cordaid), and Gorkha Team (with CRS). The Gorkha team also oversaw operations in Lamjung and Dhading.
3.	Caritas Internationalis Member Organizations participation: Caritas Internationalis Member Organizations Coordination Committee was set up to ensure that Caritas Organizations present in Nepal coordinated well for the relief work. This committee met 2 times a week initially and later once a week. Besides this basic committee, Country Forums was set up to share, report and review and coordinate relief activities with Caritas Organizations present in the country and with other catholic missions. In addition to this, representatives Caritas Internationalis Member Organizations present took part in following advisory roles and sub-committees: Facilitation advisory role was done by Caritas Australia; Donor Liason role was done by CRS and CAFOD; Finance Committee members were Caritas Bangladesh, CRS, and Trocaire; Procurement and Logistics Committee members were Caritas India; Communications Committee members were Caritas Australia, CRS and CAFOD; Capacity Building Committee members were Caritas India and CRS; and Program Management Committee members were Caritas Belgium, Caritas India and CRS.
4.	Standard Operating Procedures Followed: Standard Operating Procedures were updated with the guidance of various Caritas Organizations (Trocaire, CRS, CAFOD). This included important staff safety and protections concerns. The relief was distributed by following the standard operating procedures as far as possible. Use of the standard operating procedures, participation of local people and organizations, and wide coverage of households in each village ensured that all earthquake affected families of the villages received the relief goods.
5.	Quality goods were procured on timely manner: Caritas Nepal worked with representatives of Caritas India and Caritas Germany to ensure that quality relief materials were accessed on timely manner. The goods have been purchased in India and Nepal with the technical guidance of these organizations. This included good quality Tarpaulin of 0.75 GSM (12 feet by 15 or 18 feet in size); woolen blankets; water and sanitation items and hygiene items; selected non-food items; food items (as per World Food Program standards); and high quality thick corrugated iron sheets (0.41 base metal). Besides some initial delays in obtaining shelter items from India due to un-avoidable circumstances, the goods were purchased and distributed within a very short time with good logistics arrangement and distribution planning.

6.	Proper Coordination at the national, district and local level: Caritas Nepal and representatives of other Caritas Internationalis Members Organizations present in Nepal coordinated well with the shelter, water and sanitation, protection, food, early recovery clusters and Nepal Red Cross for relief distribution. Caritas Nepal coordinated by holding meetings with Emergency Operations Center of Home Ministry and District Authorities (District Disaster Relief Committee, Central District Office, District Development Committee, District Agriculture Development Office, District Health Office, and District Education Office). There was good support from all these agencies for the relief campaign and they helped in identifying locations and populations to be supported by the various relief goods and formal agreements were also made for the same. The Nepal Army, Armed Police, and Nepal Police provided security for the transport of the relief goods and at distribution points. In some places, they even helped in un-loading and carrying the goods to the distribution points. Caritas Nepal finalized the beneficiary list by working with the Village Development Committee Secretaries and local bodies such as Cooperatives and local Citizen's Committees.
7.	Participation of local stakeholders: Caritas Nepal undertook assessment, distribution management, and monitoring and evaluation of the relief operations with high level of participation of local partner organizations, and local people. The local people were enrolled as staff and volunteers by Caritas Nepal in the districts. Local cooperatives and Citizen's Committees and Clubs helped Caritas Nepal to implement the project effectively in the various locations ensuring inclusion of the vulnerable families in the villages.
8.	Review, monitoring, evaluation undertaken on timely manner: There was constant review and planning done by Caritas Nepal and with Caritas Internationalis Member Organizations in the Coordination Committee, and in the Country Forum. The review included issues related to program management and planning, financial concerns, and administrative concerns. Real time reflection event (18-19 June) was held at Dhulikhel, and later a Joint Monitoring Visit (July 27-30) was organized. MANGO health check financial review, financial audit, reporting and planning was done in a timely manner despite the hectic schedules. Finally program evaluation was undertaken in October of 2015 by external resource person.
9.	Timely and quality reporting: Caritas Nepal has provided timely site reports, communications updates, and quality reports to Caritas Internationalis and Social Welfare Council. Caritas Australia, CAFOD and CRS supported Caritas Nepal in regards to preparation of communications updates.

District Relief Management Set Up and Process



Pictorial Report on Earthquake Emergency Response

1. Initial meetings held to plan response



Emergency response meeting on 26th of April, 2015



Emergency response meeting on 27th of April, 2015

2. Initial field visit



Collapsed house in Bhaktapur. First site report was sent to Caritas Internationalis by April 29, 2015



Need assessment undertaken 27th of April, 2015

3. Initially food materials were obtained and stocked for distribution in near by locations and to support the emergency team working out of the Caritas Nepal Central Office and Assumption Church



4. Coordination Committee and Country Forum Set Up

Coordination Committee: This committee was formed to help Caritas Nepal effectively manage the relief effort and to help in coordinating its effort with other actors. Many Caritas Internationalis Member Organizations present in the country actively took part in the committee. The picture shows Coordination Committee meeting held on May 4, 2015. There are representatives of 11 Caritas Organizations in the meeting.

The work done as per the guidance of the Coordination Committee were as follows: Coordination undertaken with Nepal Government and clusters at national level; common need assessment questionnaire prepared; standard operating procedures finalized; decisions made in regards to where to provide relief (and by whom); procurement process and quality checks undertaken; and monitoring and evaluation activities undertaken (including real time reflection and joint monitoring visit).



5. District teams were set up and needs assessments were started in Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Nuwakot, Kavrepalanchowk, Sindupalchowk, Dolakha, Sindhuli and Okhaldhunga immediately from April 27 onwards.



Jhaggu Choudhary, Team leader of Sindupalchowk Team starting need assessment process in Sindupalchowk



Community members of Sindupalchowk requested Tarpaulin and Food materials

Cracked land due to earthquake - Sindupalchowk

6. a. Photos of initial assessments in Kavrepalanchowk



Ms. Eleanor Trinchera and Mr. Douglas of Caritas Australia and Mr. Manindra Malla of Caritas Nepal take part in assessment visit Panchkhal of Kavrepalanchowk



Mrs. Parbati Dhungana standing in front of her house demolished by earthquake (Panchkhal, Kavrepalanchowk).

6. b. Assessment in Nuwakot: Dal Bdr. Shahi of Caritas Nepal and Mr. Namraj Silwal of partner NGO SWI collecting information from District Officials and local people



A collapsed house (Nuwakot)

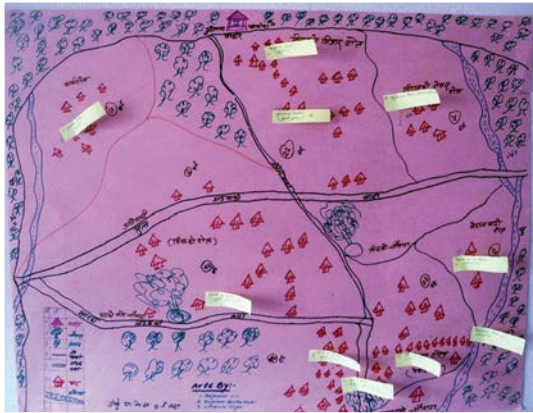


Collecting information in field



Children walking past rubble (Nuwakot)

6.c. Map of Gherku Village prepared by the Nuwakot Team during assessment



Above the road is Mijar (Dalit) neighborhood, below the road is Chetri Basti and lower down is Newar Basti



Some of the Newar Basti people later moved up the slope and made temporary shelter fearing their land next to the ridge below will collapse.

6. c. Mr. Shantamilan collecting information



6.d. Market situation monitoring (Gorkha)



Coordination was undertaken well with District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRC), District Development Committee Offices, and District Administration Offices. The photos show Earthquake Relief Operations Program Manager Mr. Manindra Malla and District Team Leader Mr. Jhaggu Choudhary discussing relief concerns with Mr. Bharat Acharya, Assistant Central District Officer of Sindupalchowk. Later an agreement was signed with District Development Committee Office to provide shelter, WASH and Food materials to households of 8 Village Development Committee locations of the district. Such agreements were made by the district teams in all the 15 districts where relief was provided.

[illegible]

9. Logistics arrangements



Warehouse of Caritas Nepal at Dhobighat, Lalitpur



Truck with shelter materials (blankets)



Relief team unloading shelter materials in the community in Kavrepalanchowk. Distribution was started in Kavrepalanchowk from 1st May, 2015 onwards.

10. Shelter Kit Distribution

Shelter kits were distributed in the first round of relief material distribution in most locations. The Shelter Kits included Tarpaulin, blankets, plastic mat, plastic sheets and rope.



Mr. Dal Bdr. Shahi, Team Leader of Nuwakot, distributing shelter material. Distribution started in Nuwakot on 1st of May 2015.



Mr. Purushottam Tamang distributing shelter materials (Nuwakot).



. Lady signs after receiving Tarpaulin on May 1st at Gherku.



Children going home with Tarpauline (Duipipal, Nuwakot).



Mr. Indra B. K. distributes shelter materials in Sindhuli (24th of May)

Old lady being assisted by Nepal Army cadres to carry relief materials provided by Caritas Nepal (Sindhuli).



11. Food Distribution

The earthquake affected families lost food materials when the food stored by them in their houses was covered by the debris of their demolished houses. Food relief was started from Mid May. The food materials were purchased locally to help the local markets.



Sindupalchowk District team dealing with food vendors and loading food materials on to trucks at Banepa.



Food Materials kept ready for distribution in Sindbuli. Food distribution was started in the district from May 24 onwards.



Distribution of Food Materials at Kalika VDC, the food distribution was supported by Caritas Norway and NORAD. Food distribution initiated in Sindupalchowk on 16th of May.



Fr. Pius Perumana (Executive Director) thanks security forces for supporting relief distribution



Food relief provided to families of Barsunchet VDC of Nuwakot

12. Water and Sanitation Materials and some Non Food Items were packed in a bucket and distributed

The bucket contained water purification liquid, sanitation materials, hygiene materials for women, cooking pots and pan, torch light, and hammer and nail for constructing temporary shelter.



Volunteers try to remove a boulder fallen on the road in order take the WASH materials to the villages (Sindhuli)



Mr. Purushottam distributing relief to elderly lady, Nuwakot.



WASH items and NFI in buckets and Blankets distributed. Water and Sanitation Items, Hygiene Items, Non Food Items were packed in a bucket and distributed. These items were distributed from May 21 onwards. (Panchkhal-17, Bhagwatisthan)



Caritas Nepal staff Ms. Sagun Itine creating awareness on WASH and NFI materials being distributed (Nasikasthan, Kavrepalanchowk)



Ladies carrying away the relief materials received – Panchkhal -17, Bhagwatisthan.



WASH and NFI items that were kept in a bucket. It includes poster on sanitation awareness and brochure on protection concerns.



WASH and NFI packed in a bucket provided to visually challenged people (Nuwakot)

WASH and NFI distributed



Mr. Krishna Tamanag, Kavrepalanchowk District Team Leader, distributing WASH items and solar light to earthquake displaced people at Tukucha Nala.



WASH materials and Tarpaulin distributed in Okhaldhunga (Singati, Okhaldhunga). Distribution of WASH and NFI in the district was undertaken in June.



Bhola Siwakoti, Team Leader for Distribution in three districts (Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Dolakha) talking to a gentleman of earthquake affected village.



Mr. Bimala Tamang, Caritas Nepal District Officer (with scarf) registering beneficiaries during CGI distribution (Kavrepalanchowk).



People reading water and sanitation poster of Caritas Nepal

13. Corrugated Iron sheets distributed



Caritas Nepal started corrugated iron roofing sheet distribution from Dolakha. Caritas Nepal sent the first lot of Corrugated Iron Sheets to the villages (Orang, Bulung, Laduk) in Dolakha knowing that Monsoon will arrive there earlier than in other locations. The roofing sheet distribution was started by Caritas Nepal from 14th of June onwards. 2 Bundles (16 sheets) were given to each household.



Man constructing temporary shelter with house constructed with Corrugated Iron Roofing Sheets



Man stands in front of his hut with corrugated iron sheets given by Caritas Nepal used for roofing.



Roof tops in a village in Dolakha shine with the new corrugated iron sheets provided by Caritas Nepal



Mr. Manindra Malla with Mr. Krishna Tamang distributing CGI roofing sheets at Chandani Mandal of Kavrepalanchowk. Roofing sheets were distributed in the district from 5th July onwards.



Mr. Manindra Malla working with district team to distribute roofing sheets in Gherku of Nuwakot. CGI was distributed in the district from 20th July onwards.



An elderly lady showing her contract to receive CGI from Caritas Nepal (Nuwakot)



Ladies receiving CGI at Gherku of Nuwakot



District Official distributing roofing sheets to community members with Caritas Nepal Team (Nuwakot)



Ramesh Mijar who helped to carry roofing sheets for his family, Mijar Tole, Gherku.



Mr. Manindra Malla with a Pahari family at Thokarpa (Sindupalchowk). The family thanked Caritas Nepal for providing roofing sheets and helping them to construct a rain proof temporary shelter for the Monsoon. Paharis are a minority ethnic community of the hills with their own language and culture. They depend on agriculture and livestock raising for livelihood.

14. Support to Children: Roofing sheets for temporary learning centers and solar lights



Children in Pahari Basti, Thokarpa in Temporary learning center established with Corrugated iron sheets provided by Caritas Nepal



Principal of Shree Malika (Duipipal, Nuwakot) school receiving corrugated iron sheets from Mr. Dal Bdr. Shahi of Caritas Nepal. The school used the 7 bundles of sheets to construct temporary classrooms.



Children provided solar light (WAK WAKA brand) to help them to study in the evening or night



Children provided solar lights (Nuwakot)

15. Solar lights and Plastic Cans provided to households



Solar lights and plastic water cans provided to households of Orang, Dholakha.



Mr. Madhav KC, Caritas Nepal logistics volunteer, showing how to use the solar lights to Mahadvesthan villagers before distributing the same.

16. Debris removal equipment distributed



Equipment for debris removal was provided by Caritas Nepal. The photos shows community members receiving hard hats, shovels, iron rods at Organg of Dolakha. They have used these equipment to remove debris of their earthquake demolished houses.

17. Caritas Nepal finance team members, Mr. Indra Nepali (Finance Manager) and Mr. Joachim Gomez (Finance Consultant from Caritas Bangladesh) meet community members at Organg of Dolakha.



18. Satisfied and Happy Beneficiaries

Some Nepali journalists visited village locations of Kavrepalanchowk district with Mr. Manindra Malla to learn of the relief efforts. The beneficiaries they met thanked Caritas Nepal for the timely and quality relief services undertaken. They said they were glad to receive the basic relief materials which helped them to be safeguard themselves from natural elements (rain and cold), feed themselves, and move on forward with their lives. There has been satisfactory coverage of Caritas Nepal's relief operations in the district media and in national news papers and television.



19. Joint Monitoring visit held (27-30th July, 2015)



Honourable Bishop Paul Simick thanked Caritas Organizations' representatives for supporting the earthquake relief activities and for making the effort to visit Nepal to learn how the relief work was going on. He said Nepali people will never forget their support and will show their gratitude by rising up from the rubbles.



Mr. Michele Roy, Secretary General of Caritas Internationalis, noted that the world wide solidarity to Nepali people had been shown through Caritas and it was notable how quickly we all came together to provide support to the earthquake affected and help them start a renewed life.



Pahari Basti community members welcome the Joint Monitoring team of Caritas organizations with garlands of gratitude (Thokarpa, Sinduplachowk). Mr. Raju Pradhan, representing Caritas Germany, expressed his happiness that we could support the villagers at their hour of need. The local people thanked the visitors for providing relief materials to the families and to the school.



The Thokarpa village officials and villagers thanked Caritas Nepal for the timely and quality relief efforts. They also made request to Caritas Nepal to support them in the future for recovery.



Joint Monitoring Visit team members meeting district officials at Kavrepalanchowk. Joint Monitoring team meet district officials (Nuwakot)



Participants discuss their concerns during post disaster needs assessment meeting at Balhali of Kavrepalanchowk



Ms. Sagun Itine, Caritas Nepal Kavre Team member talks to children to collect information during post disaster needs assessment. This needs assessment was done to plan for the recovery phase

20. Tents given to health post and schools



Fr. Aseerbadam (Asst. Director) providing tents to the District Health Office of Nuwakot.



Fr. Lawrence Maniyar visiting Gorkha location where earthquake resistant building method for rural house construction was being demonstrated

21. Earthquake Relief undertaken in Lalitpur district



IV

Report on Silver Jubilee Celebration of Caritas Nepal (2014)



Caritas Nepal Family (members, staff and past staff) with Patron Honourable Bishop Paul Simick (September 6, 2014)



Honourable Bishop Paul Simick, Patron of Caritas Nepal, giving token of thanks to Auditor Mr. Sunder Man Shrestha



Fr. Silas Bogati, Vicar General and Past Executive Director of Caritas Nepal, giving certificate of thanks to past staff Ms. Rinku Lepcha.

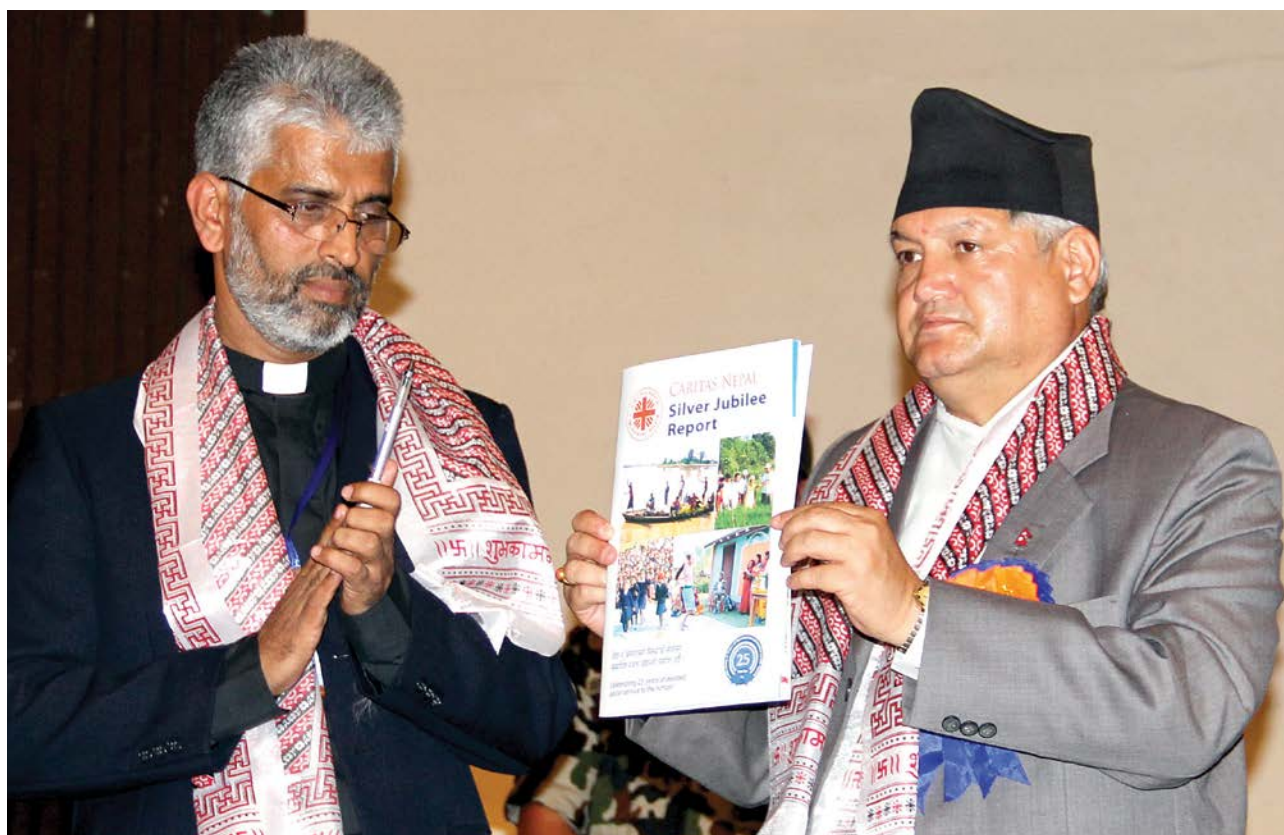
Celebrating 25 years of devoted social service to the nation!

The main Silver Jubilee Celebration event of Caritas Nepal was held on 6th September of 2014 at St. Xavier's School Auditorium (Jawalakhel, Lalitpur, Nepal). The program was chaired by Honorable Bishop Paul Simick, Patron of Caritas Nepal. The Chief Guest was Honorable Sunil Thapa, Minister of Commerce and Supplies. Guests included ambassadors and representatives of various countries and European Union, personnel of I/NGOs, representatives from Caritas organizations and local partner organizations, members of Catholic community, and members of Cooperatives and Networks.

The program was inaugurated with the lighting of the lamp by Honorable Bishop Simick and Honorable Minister Sunil Thapa. Fr. Pius Perumana, Executive Director of Caritas Nepal, welcomed all the guests to the silver jubilee celebrations. Fr. Pius Perumana said he was firstly immensely grateful to god and then to all our friends who have travelled with us in the past 25 years and helped Caritas Nepal effectively serve the poor of Nepal.

Honorable Mr. Sunil Thapa, Chief Guest, noted that he had worked with Caritas organizations in various countries before he actively entered politics in Nepal. He said that he was glad to learn of the good work of Caritas Nepal in serving the Nepali people. He congratulated Caritas Nepal in reaching the silver jubilee year, and wished it success in its future endeavors.

*Fr. Pius Perumana,
Executive Director, pres-
ents Silver Jubilee Report
to Honorable Minister
Mr. Sunil Thapa.*





Chief Guest Honorable Minister Mr. Sunil Thapa giving his remarks during Silver Jubilee Event



Fr. Pius Perumana welcomes guests to the Silver Jubilee Event

Guests and Caritas Nepal leaders, members and staff after the cultural program held on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee

The Master of Ceremony Ms. Anjaly Tamang and Mr. Josh Niraula then invited Mr. Manindra Malla, Head of Programs to the podium. Mr. Manindra Malla said that he was glad to present Caritas Nepal Silver Jubilee Report on the occasion. He presented a summary of this historic document through a power point presentation. The report highlighted the achievements made and successful strategies used by Caritas Nepal in various sectors of intervention in the past 25 years. He highlighted the fact that there was much evidence to show that Caritas Nepal had effectively enabled people to reduce poverty and animated them to work together for social justice, peace and environmental sustainability through its various programs.





Honorable Bishop Paul Simick, Patron of Caritas Nepal, gives his congratulatory message during the Silver Jubilee Event



Mr. Arjun Karki, Past President of NGO Federation and Chairperson of Rural Reconstruction Nepal, giving his congratulatory speech during the Silver Jubilee Event

Mr. Arjun Karki, past President of NGO Federation and Chairperson of Rural Reconstruction Nepal, said that Caritas Nepal's animation approach was an effective approach for social transformation. He said the pioneers of Caritas Nepal had built capacity of many non government organizations in Nepal to pursue effective social service.

Ms. Sanu Amatya, Silver Jubilee Coordinator, noted that Caritas Nepal's members, staff and partners all had worked well to make the silver jubilee celebrations a success.

Honorable Bishop Paul Simick then presented a token of love to the delegates present and thanked them for their partnership with Caritas Nepal. Then Honorable Bishop expressed his



Mrs. Anjaly Tamang (Executive Secretary of Caritas Nepal), Mrs. Jyoti Khanal (Vice President of Caritas Nepal), Honorable Bishop Paul Simick (Patron of Caritas Nepal), Fr. Pius Perumana (Executive Director) and Mrs. Sanu Amatya (Coordinator for Silver Jubilee Celebrations)



prayerful congratulations to the entire family of Caritas Nepal. Bishop Paul related to the Jubilee as per Biblical understanding as a time of sanctification, liberation and radical returning to the Almighty God. He said Caritas Nepal should rejoice the grace of God received to serve Nepal and should move forward with renewed vigor by applying Catholic Social teaching in its social work.

A group song highlighting the meaning and work of Caritas Nepal, composed by Mr. Sunil Shrestha (I. T. Officer of Caritas Nepal) was presented in which Caritas Nepal staff took part. Then the Master Ceremony Ms. Anjaly noted that a special sustainability fund was being launched in the day and Caritas members could contribute to the fund. The fund would be used for administrative sustainability of Caritas Nepal and to undertake small projects in Nepal. Finally the celebrations event's morning session was closed with a vote of thanks to all by Mrs. Jyoti Khanal, Vice President of Caritas Nepal.

Later in the day (afternoon session), Shantaneswar Saving and Credit Cooperative presented a group dance on specially prepared song called "Samata Ra Nyaya Vancha Caritas" – meaning Caritas Nepal stands for equality and social justice. The song highlighted the work done by Caritas Nepal in various sectors. Similarly, Catholic youth presented a skit on the history and animation work of Caritas Nepal. In this way, Caritas Nepal family celebrated its Silver Jubilee event with a sense of satisfaction in regards to its past achievements, and with a will to serve the nation more effectively in future.



Mr. Manindra Malla, Head of Programs, presenting Caritas Nepal's Silver Jubilee Report

V

Recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction Projects

Nepal is prone to disasters like flood, landslide, earthquake, fire, drought and epidemics. It ranks 11th in terms of earthquake vulnerability and 30th in terms of flood.

Almost every year, Nepal faces significant flood and landslide affecting thousands of lives. Given the high vulnerability of Nepal, Caritas Nepal's third strategic objective emphasizes the need to provide emergency relief to people affected by disaster and to empower people for disaster preparedness and mitigation. Caritas Nepal implements capacity building and emergency relief activities in a proactive manner, whereas, disaster preparedness, mitigation and rehabilitation activities are undertaken through coordination with partner agencies.

Caritas Nepal implemented two recovery projects and four disaster risk reduction projects in the year 2014 (Please see table below). Presented in following pages are a brief report on these projects.

Projects:

SN	Title of Project	Outreach	Period	Local Partner	International Partner
1	Shelter construction project – Surkhet (recover project)	49 households 245 people Female: 125 Male: 120 Total: 245	Nov 2014 to May 2015	Navjyoti Center	Caritas New Zealand, New Zealand Government
2	Community Seed Bank Project –Kanchanpur, Kailali	No. of groups: 81 2475 people Members: Female: 1320 Male: 1155 Total: 2475	1 Mar 2012 – 31 Dec 2014	1. Nepal Environment & Education Development Society 2. Muna Saving & Credit Cooperative	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
3	Integrated Project for Food Security, Disaster Prevention and Peace Building in the Districts of Jumla and Mugu	Female-618 Male-394 Disabled- 60 Total: 1012	Jul 2012 Dec 2014	1. Partnership Aid Centre Nepal	Caritas Germany
4	Flood Recovery program Nepal 2013, Kanchanpur, Bardiya, Dailekh, Nawalparasi, Kapilbastu, Rupandehi, Saptari	Female-2515 Male-2548 Children-1755 Total: 5063	November 2013 to November 2014	Caritas Nepal	Misioror, Caritas Germany, CRS New Zealand
5	Enhancing capacity of School Children of Udayapur for Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness District- 6 VDCs	127 Students Girls-61 Boys-66 Total: 127	1 Sep 2012 -30 Sep 2014	Nawaprabhat Nepal	Caritas Germany
6	Disaster Risk Reduction in Ratu River System Mohattari and Dhanusha District	Male: 7677 Female: 7634 Dalit: 2245 Total: 15311	1st Jan-31st Dec. 2014	Community Development and Advocacy Forum Nepal	Caritas Germany
Grand Total		24233	Female: 12273	Male: 11960	

Permanent Shelter Construction Project – Surkhet

**49 Houses Constructed to Flood Affected Families in Surkhet
Period: November 2014 to May 2015**

Caritas Nepal is glad to present the following summary report of this shelter construction project implemented in partnership with Navjyoti Center.

Introduction: The massive floods that occurred on 14th and 15th August, 2014 in Surkhet district affected thousands of people and their property. The flood affected 26 VDCs and 1 municipality of the district. People were displaced and did not have anywhere to go. Many of the people affected were of poverty level and low income households. They lost food, clothing, other valuables and shelter due to flood caused by a freak storm that dumped large amount of water in and around Surkhet Valley. While limited relief was given by some organizations there was very little support for long term shelter construction. This is way Caritas Nepal decided to step in by providing permanent shelter construction support. The project was supported by Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand and the New Zealand Government. The local partner was Nav Jyoti Center.

We are glad to note that the project has been successfully completed with the construction of 49 houses as follows: 20 houses in Parseni, 1 in Patalganga, 2 in Raharpur, 18 in Guptipur and Kholigaun, 6 in Kalagaun and 2 in Birendra Nagar.

Flood and earthquake resistant house constructed: Caritas Nepal (CN) constructed in total 49 houses each of size 29 feet by 10 feet and constituting 3 room (2 bed rooms and 1 kitchen with small veranda). Disaster risk reduction considerations have been addressed during the house construction. The floor or plinth level of the houses have been raised to ensure safety from future water logging which may occur if there is another flood. Participants have constructed houses in higher ground of their lands. The house is constructed with light roof (of corrugated iron sheets), good support structures have been kept in place to support the roof, and strong walls have been constructed. So these houses are largely earthquake resistant. The construction cost on average was Rs. 1, 40, 000/- per house . The total cost for all 49 houses was Rs. 68, 60, 000/-.



Engineer on lay out visit, Guptipur



Construction work being carried out

Project implemented in an organized manner: The project was implemented by Navjyoti Center, local partner of Caritas Nepal. Sister Rosita SCN, (Chairperson of Nav Jyoti Center in Surkhet) and Ms. Bimala Tamang (Program Coordinator of Navjyoti Center) led the effort to implement the project with the support of other officers at Navjyoti Center. The program was monitored during implementation by Ms. Shikha Rai of Caritas Nepal Central Office and Mr. Janak Sharma, Caritas Nepal Regional Office Manager. The process followed was: Coordination with district agencies, household survey, community meetings for selection of beneficiaries and group formation, linkage with Dipmala Consultancy for shelter design and timely monitoring for quality control.



Beneficiary living in constructed house

1. Community Seed Bank Project

Community Seed Bank project launched in 13 VDCs of Kanchanpur and Kailali districts have formed 83 groups. These groups are producing local major and minor crops' seeds and keeping these seeds in a safe manner from possible disasters. They are producing seeds of various crops that are suitable to their locations and of plants that are preferred in their culture. These seed varieties have also been found to provide satisfactory yield with low input or in times of environmental stress. Hence, these seeds promoted in the communities are helping the people to improve their food security and farming sustainability.

2. Food Security, Disaster Prevention and Peace Building

Caritas Nepal with financial support of Caritas Germany launched project entitled "Integrated project for Food Security, Disaster Prevention and Peace Building in Jumla and Mugu districts of Nepal". The overall objective of the project was to ensure food security to the poor and marginalized communities.

Cash for work activity provided immediate relief to the vulnerable families who were suffering from starvation caused by increase in food prices and their lack of access to food. This intervention also helped the families to pursue other wider activities of the project in an active manner. The project supported training and support to improve livelihood opportunities. This included training



Shelter Handover program in presence of Sr. Rosita (NJC) and Mr. Janak Sharma of Caritas Nepal

and support for improved fruit (apple and wall nut) farming, mushroom production, cultivation of herbal plants, and cultivation of cereal crops.

Visits to successful farmers' fields organized

The project organized visit to farmers' fields in 8 VDCs of Jumla district in late August and September 2014. 150 farmers (57% women) participated. In each VDC there were four farmers' groups out of which the most successful group and farmer was selected and other groups visited them. In this way, they learned from each other in regards to growing various crops in a sustainable manner in the highlands using improved practices and local resources.

Herbal plant promotion:

Non Timber Forest Product Management training (2 days) was organized in Jumla. Purpose of the training was to create awareness on NTFP for income generation. It included awareness on what are the locally available species of NTFP, cultivation of NTFP, sustainable harvesting of NTFP, and what is the market and marketing methods for NTFP. Project personnel had consulted with District Plant Office in regards to sustainable farming on NTFP. Based on these exercises, 136,450 herbal plants were supported and planted in ten plots in Jumla and Mugu.

3. Flood Recovery Program Nepal 2013

In the year 2013, various western parts of Nepal was severely affected by natural disasters like flood, landslide and fire. Agricultural land, houses, livestock and personal belongings were either swept away or damaged. This recovery project helped in recovery and rehabilitation of flood and other disaster affected people. The project was implemented in Dailekh, Bardia, Rupandehi, Kanchanpur, Nawalparashi and Kapilbastu districts. People learned to prepared for future disaster and plan to reduce risk through mitigation as well. Shelter construction undertaken in Dailekh helped the affected people to have a roof over their heads, move on with their lives, and learn to be more resilient towards future disasters.

Earlier 1454 affected people had received relief items such as Food, Shelter, WASH, NFI and protection support. The relief helped them to get back to their normal lives and pursue their livelihoods and be hopeful towards future.

CASE STUDY

Mrs. Sundari Chaudhari, 45 years old, resident of Lalbhaji VDC of Kailali district has six members in her family. She has small agricultural land which is not enough to fulfil her family needs. Mrs. Chaudhari is involved in seed bank group and received production and animation training. She is a Chairperson of the Seed Network Committee of Lalbhaji and of the producer group of Ratanpur VDC. She is producing seed for her group regularly and encouraging her group for riverbed farming. She shared with us that she is being able to make good money from agricultural production. She has also taken about 1 ha. of land in lease for agricultural production. She expresses that, now, she has no problem with money for fulfilling her family needs.



Caritas Nepal is also holding capacity building, planning and review workshops for relief and recovery. This has helped to facilitate programs like this in an effective manner.

4. Enhancing capacity of School Children of Udayapur for Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness District

The project has established 3 School-level Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) at the end of 2012. DMCs are playing an active role in the school for reducing disaster risk in schools. Resource teacher were selected for giving DRR lessons. Children and committee members and planned and executed drills such as for earthquake preparedness.



House construction work being done

5. Disaster Risk Reduction in Ratu River System Mohattari and Dhanusha District

“Disaster Risk Reduction project in Ratu River System benefitted 1500 households of Mohattari and Dhanusha districts, Nepal. Conservation activities undertaken were: construction of water harvesting catchment ponds; irrigation channel improvements; water source protection; construction of river and stream embankments; plantation on degraded land (and in the foothills and flood plains). The project also supported livelihood improvement activities such as off seasonal farming and fish farming. Disaster preparedness activities completed were formation of Disaster Management Committee that can now oversee search and rescue as well has preparedness and mobilize community for risk reduction activities.

The project has treated 5 ravine, 5 hot-spots and 6 micro watersheds by structural measures.

These initiatives have significantly reduced riverbank erosion and increased the local communities’ confidence for protecting their land and agriculture from floods.

CASE STUDY

Beldhar Baduwal-45, lives in Chrap of Roba VDC-3, of Mugu district. A huge landslide occurred on Shrawan 1 2069, in Roba village causing significant damage in terms of injuries and property damage.

With the facilitation of the project, the community people decided to construct barricades of Gabion boxes to minimize landslide and its effects. 22 Gabion boxes were constructed with the support of Rs. 172,000/- from the project. Community contribution in cash was NRs. 38,000/-. People planted trees and NTFPs in landslide area to control sheet erosion. Chairperson Mr. Deuram said,” the project has significantly reduced landslide risk and improved safety”.

Community Members Feel Safer



Caritas Nepal is implementing two large programs in agriculture sector. These are “*Integrated Pest Management Program for Landless People and Small Farmers*”, and “*Strengthening Adaptive Small Scale Farming in Rainfed Areas of Nepal, Bangladesh, and India*”. The outreach of these programs were as follows.

Program	Male	Female	Total
1. National Integrated Pest Management Program for Landless People and Small Farmers	1725	6693	8418
2. Strengthening Adaptive Small Scale Farming in Rainfed Areas of Nepal, Bangladesh, and India	271	1077	1348
Total Participants	1996	7770	9766

The summary reports on these programs are presented here.

1

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programme for Landless People and Small Farmers.

Project supported by: Caritas Australia and AUS AID.

Project duration: July 2014 to June 2015.

Main Objective: The objective of the project is to undertake Farmer Field Schools in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in rice and vegetables and to provide high value vegetable farming extension in order to enable farmers to improve crop yields, household food security and incomes.

Participants: 8418 small farmers and landless people (79.4 % women) present in 418 groups.

Program Locations: Illam, Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Sindhuli, Kavrepalchowk, Kathmandu, Dhading, Lamjung, Kaski, Nawalparasi, Pyuthan, Dang, Surkhet, Salyan, Bardia and Kanchanpur.

Achievements:

- Landless people and small farmers earn incomes from joint farming of vegetable crops:** 164 landless people (75% women) have been organized in 9 groups to undertake joint farming of high value vegetables. These groups have farmed in an area of 6 to 20 Katha of land in the period of July 2014 to June 2015. Each farmer of these nine groups were able to earn Rs. 8600/- to 25268/- in the past year from the joint farming activity. Similarly, 216 small farmers (50.9 % women) have been organized in 12 groups for high value vegetable farming in the period. They farmed cauliflower, cabbage, radish, broad bean mustard, chilly, tomato, four season beans, cucumber, bottle gourd, bitter gourd, sponge gourd, brinjal, okra, potato. The crop yields realized by the small farmer groups was satisfactory. The earning per farmer was Rs. 13375 to 31500 for the various groups depending on the group size, land area, productivity and market access.
- Small farmers earn incomes from high value vegetable crop farming:** 241 small farmers (women 128) were organized in 26 groups to pursue high value vegetable farming. The farmers farmed on 2 to 30 Katha of their land. 26 small farmers' groups facilitated members to undertake

business planning, accessed inputs and linked to markets effectively. Each farmer earned Rs 19818/- to Rs. 63560/- during the period of Jan. to June, 2015.

3. **Small Farmers trained in IPM practices in Vegetable farming:** 719 small holder farmers were trained (87 % were women) for IPM in vegetables in the 28 Farmer Field Schools in the period of Jan to June 2015. 96% of the total participants attended classes regularly in the 18-21 weeks long Farmer Field School training. Average increase in knowledge and skill as per participant's evaluation (by BBT method) was by 37 grade points. The yield increase realized with IPM practices for various vegetables was from 18% - 100% in the Farmer Field School plots. The farmers have learned to use integrated pest control practices and avoided the use of pesticides as far as possible in the Farmer Field School plots.
4. **Past trained farmers pursue IPM practices adoption and realize bountiful vegetable harvests:** 3337 small farmers (82 % women) in 160 groups trained in earlier years were supported for IPM adoption in vegetables in the past winter, spring and summer season (2015). They were provided seeds and supported for group review and planning activities. The extension workers have reported that with IPM practices adoption in vegetable farming the farmers have realized significant increase (by 17% to 133%) in yields in vegetables. The farmers are pursuing farming by following important IPM practices and have reduced use of pesticides by more than 50%. The increase in vegetable yields has helped the farmers to significantly improve nutritional status of their households.
5. **Farmer trained in IPM practices in rice farming:** In July to December period of 2014, 690 small farmers (77% women) of 29 groups were trained on IPM practices in rice. In the Farmer Field Schools undertaken, the farmers were able to increase rice yield on average by 29% by following IPM practices. Many of these farmers pursued same season IPM practices adoption and improved rice yields by about 25% in their own land. Farmers have also learned to select appropriate rice varieties upon doing varietal trials. For example, farmers in Bardiya have selected SukhaDhan 2, SukhaDhan3 and Radha 4 as main farming varieties.
6. **Past trained farmers improve rice yields and household food security:** In total of 3051 smallholder farmers (of 154 groups) trained in earlier years took part in IPM adoption campaign in rice in Monsoon of 2014 (July to December). Out of 3051, 2445 (80%) were women. 1983 participants (65%) were from marginalized ethnic groups and so called low caste groups. 3051 small farmers have managed to improve seed stock, improve yields, and increase household rice grain food security on average by three months.

Farmer rights advocacy undertaken and cross cutting concerns promoted bear fruitful results: More than 8000 people took part in these various awareness and advocacy events. Caritas Nepal advocated with Right to Food Network in Nepal for farmers rights and food rights concerns. Important achievements for the year are noted below.



FFS group in Kanchanpur



FFS group in Surkhet

Right to food and food sovereignty are noted in the new constitution: As this report was being finalized, the new constitution of Nepal (2015) has been promulgated on September 20th, 2015. The constitution clearly states that Nepali people have a right to food and food sovereignty as a basic or fundamental right. This is something Caritas Nepal has been advocating towards with the Right to Food Network in Nepal for many years. With these important points noted in the constitution it is hoped that more small farmer friendly policies and programs will be implemented to make the country more food secure. Earlier in August of 2014, a workshop was held for advocacy by Right to Food Network in which 17 lawmakers had taken part.

Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) has been passed by the Nepal Government: The ADS that was developed by taking inputs from various stakeholders including the small farmers has been passed by the Nepal Government for implementation. Caritas Nepal and its National IPM Network is hopeful that if proper programs and projects are developed as per the ADS policy then small farmers will be helped to move from small scale farming to wider commercial scale farming.

Caritas Nepal hosts “Caritas Asia Training on Climate Change and Farmer Conference in Dhulikhel resort Nepal (April 21-25, 2015). 11 Caritas Organizations took part in this event. The participants were glad to share and learn of sustainable agriculture and climate change adaptation practices. The agriculture program officers and farmers who took part were glad to visit Farmer Field School plots and a commercial organic vegetable farm in Kavrepalanchowk. They noted that they learned many sustainable farming practices and farm management methods during the visit.

Farmer rights advocacy event participants: 1898 small farmers (1345 women) took part

Table: IPM Program for Landless and Small Farmers - participants for various activities supported by the program

SN	Activities	Group	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
A.	Vegetable sector				
1	Landless High Value Vegetable Farming Groups on joint farms (leased land)	9	42	122	164
2	Small Farmer High Value Vegetable Farming Group on joint farms (leased land)	12	106	110	216
3	Small Farmers supported for high value vegetable farming on individual farms	26	113	128	241
4	Farmer Field School for IPM in Vegetable	28	93	626	719
5	Farmers supported seed and follow up activity costs for IPM adoption in Vegetables	160	601	2736	3337
6	Total of vegetable sector participants	235	955	3722	4677
B.	Rice sector				
1	Farmer Field School for IPM in Rice	29	159	531	690
2	Farmers supported seed and follow up activity costs for IPM adoption in rice	154	611	2440	3051
3	Total of rice sector participants	183	770	2971	3741
C.	Grand total participants of IPM Program	418	1725	6693	8418

in various farmer rights awareness and advocacy events (75 units) in the year facilitated by the project.

Gender concerns advocacy event participants: 1383 small farmers and landless people (82% women) learned of gender context analysis process and action planning to address gender concerns. They have started to be more gender sensitive at home and at work. They are also working together to remain vigilant to stop un-safe migration and trafficking.

HIV prevention events: 987 small farmers (683 female) learned of safe behavior, need for voluntary and confidential testing if necessary, and need to support those affected by HIV.

Environment Day celebration: 2094 people (1334 women) participated on Environment Day events held in 17 locations and highlighted the need to practice organic practices, IPM practices, dispose waste properly, and undertake tree plantation.

Climate change awareness workshops: 1164 participants (female 76%) learned of climate change concerns and adaptive practices in 36 workshops held at local level, and many are pursuing suitable adaptive practices.

CASE STUDY

Ms. Suchana undertakes IPM practices in vegetable farming

I am **Suchana Chaudhary**, 19 years old from Narayanpur VDC- 8, Syanigaun of Dang district. I am studying in grade 11 in a government school and live with my father, mother, a younger brother and a younger sister. My family has 15 Kattha (0.5 ha) of farm land. I belong to IPM adoption group of Caritas Nepal that has been coordinating to promote vegetable farming with IPM practices. I am able to work with my family in our farm, help them to pursue IPM practices and high value crop farming practices. In the past year, I earned Rs. 90,000/- from sales of various vegetables and Rs. 200,000/- from onion sales alone. This income has helped my family meet its basic needs, and also keep some savings for the future.



Mrs. Ganga Raut improved rice grain yield by 45% through IPM practices: I am 36 years, Ganga Rawat from Dakhakwadi village, Pyuthan district. I am a group member of Pragati Farmer Field School Group. I am undertaking farming rice in my 7 Kattha of land. I practice the following important IPM practices: proper nursery management, maintain adequate spacing during transplantation, pest and disease control using right variety of paddy and using biological control methods. In the past year, I earned Rs 30,000/- from sales of rice. Earlier I did not have enough production to sell significant amount of rice. But now my rice yield has increased by about 40% as compared to the past. This increase has allowed me to sell surplus rice. Hence, I am glad that I have enough rice to feed my family and additional income from rice sales to meet our family's basic needs.

CASE STUDY



Mr. Man Bdr. Ghale, small farmer, earns good income from vegetable farming

I am **Man Bdr. Ghale**. I live in Kumpur-2, GhaleGaun of Dhading district with my wife, 2 daughters and a son. We have only 9 Kattha (0.3ha) of farm land. After receiving IPM training our Farmer Field School Group has done joint farming in about 15 Kattha of land. Learning from the training and joint farming activity, I have managed to improve my high value vegetable farming practices. These have resulted in better yields and improved my income. In the last winter and spring season, I earned Rs. 46500/-. I planted Tomato, Cucumber, Bitter Gourd and Sponge Gourd and was able to access market for their sales.

Mrs. Nanda Dhakal successfully pursues high value vegetable farming as an occupation

My name is **Nanda Dhakal** and I live in Topgachhi 8, Jhapa. There are 6 members in my family. We have only 8 kattha (0.26ha) of farm land. Our main occupation is agriculture. In the year 2012, I became a member of Jyoti Vegetable Farmer Field School Group and received IPM training. Upon this training, I was able to improve my kitchen garden production and reduce pesticide use. Later in 2014, Caritas Nepal supported our Farmer Field School Group for joint high value vegetable farming activity. Our group undertook joint farming in 7 kattha (0.23ha) of land. In the past year, our group has earned income of Rs. 148,000/-. The initial training and the later joint farming activity developed confidence in me to pursue wider vegetable farming for income generation. 9 of us in our group were provided additional fund of Rs. 22,000/-each to pursue vegetable farming. With this support, I was able to expand vegetable farming by making proper business plan and by applying IPM practices in my field of about 0.26 ha. I am glad to share that I have already earned Rs. 71,285/- by the spring season of 2015. I thank Caritas Nepal for supporting us small farmers to improve our farming practices and household incomes. My earnings is much welcomed by my family and it has helped me to meet my family's food security and other basic needs.





2

Strengthening adaptive small scale farming systems in rainfed areas in Bangladesh, India and Nepal (SAF-BIN)

Project supported by: European Union and undertaken with lead agency Caritas Austria and other partners in South Asia (Caritas India and Caritas Bangladesh).

Goal : To promote local food and nutritional security through adaptive small scale farming in rain fed agro-systems in the context of climate change.

Project period: March 2011 to February 2016.

Project participant and Locations: 1335 farmers in 89 small holders farmers groups (SHFCs) in four districts; Kaski, Nawalparasi, Bardiya and Surkhet

Farmers' perception in changing climate change context

The locations selected for the project include Kaski district with mid hills and villages, Nawalparasi with plains and low hills, Bardiya with low land and Surkhet with valley and middle hills upland areas. 1335 farmers belonging to 30 project villages and four districts are present in 89 small farmers groups.

Traditionally there is significant rainfall variation between the various districts. Rainfall is highest in Kaski and lower in Bardiya and Surkhet as compared to Nawalparasi and Kaski. However, there was significant commonality in perception of the people in the various districts in regards to climate change. These included the following;

- Delay in arrival of Monsoon in most years (in the past ten years)
- Greater fluctuation in rainfall intensity within wider period of Monsoon. Leading to dry and very wet periods within Monsoon.
- Decreasing trend and un-predictability of rains in winter.
- Increasing in hailstorm and high rainfall hazards in some locations
- Decreasing spring flow (lack of water in springs and small rivers in more months of the year compared to the past).
- Increasing warmth in all the seasons (winter, spring, summer).

The above perception of the small farmers is supported by the analysis done by experts on temperature and rainfall variation in Nepal in the past decades. It is noted that temperature in Nepal is increasing by 0.06 degree Celsius average per year. It is noted that there is early Monsoon in some years and late monsoon in other years, and there is greater variability in intensity of rainfall as well as dryness within the wider monsoon period in the various years. Some locations in eastern region of Nepal has had low Monsoon rainfall in recent years. It is also noted that there is greater variability in winter rains and a trend of decreasing rainfall in winter.

Summary of the achievement of the project (2011-2015).

- a. **302 units of on farm action research completed:** 302 units of on-farm action research (OFAR) have been undertaken in major crops like rice, wheat, potato and vegetables. The researches included crop variety trials and cultivation practice trials with the view of finding out best varieties and practices for adaptation to climate change. 34 varieties of crops (rice, wheat, vegetables, potato, corn) have been used in these trials. In the first year, the research was done in mother plots jointly by the farmer groups, and later in pursuing years research was done by each of the farmers in their own land (in so called baby plots).
2. **Farmers adapt to climate change with new rice varieties and practices:** In Monsoon of the past four years, the farmers have undertaken action research on rice as follows: on performance of newly released drought tolerant rice varieties (Sukha Dhan1,2,3) as compared to the resident varieties of the various locations; different rice seedling age trials; and different number of rice transplanted per hill trials. One of the results is that the farmers now have seed stock of selected drought tolerant rice varieties (such as Sukha dhan 2, and Sukha dhan 3). The use of these varieties in some of their land and use of the resident variety in other parts of their land is a strategy followed by the farmers. This strategy reduces the risk of crop failure if the Monsoon has low rainfall in important rice growth phases. This is because when there is moderate drought (such as in 2012) the new varieties gave satisfactory yield (see box). In other years (2013-2014), when there was satisfactory rainfall in Monsoon, all varieties have given satisfactory results. In this way, the farmers are now able to farm rice by reducing the impact of climatic variation. The farmers have up-scaled the drought tolerant rice varieties in 83.1 hectares of land. Some of the farmers producing surplus seeds have sold the seeds in the nearby markets and have even provided it to the District Agriculture Development Office. All the farmers are keeping seeds for the future.
3. **Wheat yields improved by introduced varieties:** Rust resistance Bijaya, Gautam and Ad-



Farmers in Kaski have grown various off season vegetables in plastic tunnel



Improved cow shed in Nawalparasi

itya wheat varieties were tested for performance in the plains and Gaura, Dhaulagiri and WK1204 wheat varieties were tested for performance in the hills. 14 units mother trials were undertaken (9 units in the plains and 5) in 2012. The trial results of the plains show good production of newly released varieties (namely Gautam and Bijay) as compared to the resident varieties of the locations. 412 farmers from Bardiya, Surkhet and Nawalparasi have up scaled new wheat varieties in 51.8 hectare of their land.

4. **Improvement in rice and wheat yields have led to improved food security:** The farmers have greater food security in terms of major grains. As noted earlier, now they are harvesting greater production in years with both satisfactory or less rainfall. The food grain security increased is estimated to be about 3 months on average for the 1335 small farmers.
5. **Farmers pursue wider vegetable farming and improve household nutrition status and incomes:** 89 vegetable demonstration plots were established in all the project location villages. 1335 small farmers learned of improved organic and IPM practices, new vegetable crop varieties, and seasonal and off season farming. Special trials on vegetables were undertaken such as Mulching trial on bitter gourd, and varietal and cultivation practice trials in potatoes. Many farmers were also taken to visit Agriculture Research Station and educational institutions as exposure visit. In this way, farmers capacity was built and they improved and expanded vegetable farming. The good practices adopted by the farmers includes the following: collection of large animal's urine to use as fertilizer and as bio-spray; use of compost and vermin compost; use of botanical and organic spray; avoidance of use of chemical pesticides and use of IPM practices; use of appropriate staking; use of green house for nursery and for standing crops (in hills) for offseason farming; and selection and cultivation of additional drought tolerant vegetable crops (on average 10 vegetable crops were added by the farmers). In this way, farmers have been able to improve household nutrition and many are earning additional incomes from sale of vegetables. They are consuming wider number of vegetables in more months of the year as compared to just about three months of access to vegetables before.
6. **Farmer group are advocating for their concerns in district and national forums:** In each district a district forum has been set up. This has provided a good platform for the farmers to voice their concerns. The District Agriculture Development Office's representatives, Regional or National Agriculture Research Center's representatives, and representatives of cooperatives and relevant private sector people and NGOs members were invited to the forum. This has helped the farmers to inform about their needs to the line agencies and the government officials have also informed the farmers through the forum of their



Vegetable demonstration plot in Kaski



Farmers exposure visit to Lumle Research Center, Kaski

up coming support programs. The forum has also helped the farmers to plan jointly for the coming season in regard to adaptation to climate change. At the national level, Caritas Nepal is hosting the National Forum and has helped the farmers to present their concerns to the representatives of Ministry of Agriculture, National Agriculture Research Centers, and Educational Institutes. This forum has also been a platform to highlight the successful practices of the project in climate change adaptation. In this way, the learning of the project has been dispersed to the relevant agencies and other organizations. Caritas Nepal has presented the learning of the project in the form of one rice trial learning poster, one wheat trial learning poster, and one overall project learning poster (see photos).

7. **Students supported to undertake research on climate change concerns:** 6 Masters and 6 Bachelors students were provided general guidance and financial support to undertaken research on climate change concerns (see box).

Table: Student Research Supported

SN	Name	Topic	level	Institute
1	Dinesh Bahadur Karki	Varietal trial in Rice	Masters	AFU
2	Khem Prasad Oli	Different mulching trial in Okra	Masters	TU
3	Umesh Shrestha	Different management practice in Maize	Masters	TU
4	Bishal Dhakal	Different management practices in Rice	Masters	TU
5	Srijana Marasini	Different management practices in wheat	Masters	TU
6	Hari Prasad Subedi	Insect pest management in storage crops	Masters	A.F.U
7	Reena Bajracharya	Climate change impact and adaptation	Bachelors	K.U
8	Preety Pradhananga	Climate change impact and adaptation	Bachelors	K.U
9	Anisha Giri	Farmers perception and adaptation in rice	Bachelors	TU
10	Sushila Joshi	Farmers perception and adaptation in vegetable	Bachelors	TU
11	Sandeep Chapagain	Farmers perception and adaptation in wheat	Bachelors	TU
12	Hridayesh Sharma	Farmers perception and adaptation in rice	Bachelors	TU



Support provided to the farmers

Almost all of the 1335 farmers have received various inputs and some of these are noted below:

District/ Support	Kaski	Nawalparasi	Bardia+ Surkhet	Total
Seed (major crops and vegetables)	450	450	435	1335
Improved cow shed	116	120	20	256
plastic tunnel	65	37	9	111
plastic spray	23	30	30	83
Waste Water collecting plastic drum	240	450	435	1125
Plastic watering cane	450	450	435	1335
Metal seed bin	303	450	109	862
Spade	450	450	435	1335
Drip Irrigation	11	30	76	117
Plastic crate	90			90
Mulching plastic		450		450
Hand weeding machine			22	22
Breeding buck	5			5
Exposure visits	450	450	435	1335

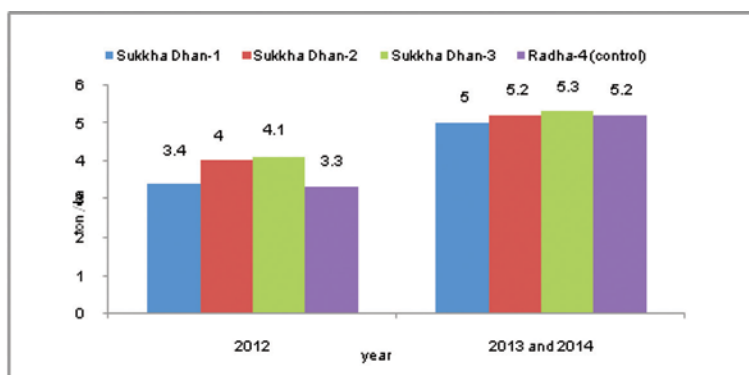
Testing climate smart rice: Findings of farmer led action research in drought tolerant rice varieties:

Delayed onset of monsoon and greater variation of rainfall within the season are the major concerns of farmers in rice cultivation in recent years. The consequences are reduced rice harvest and increased food insecurity. The SHFCs members in the districts came together and tested the newly released drought tolerant rice varieties to find out the suitable rice varieties in their locations in climate change context. In the first year, 2012 the farmers from different locations undertook the trial in group basis (mother trial basis). Likewise in the following years in 2013 and 2014, the farmers undertook the similar trials in their own field individually (baby trial basis) with preferred varieties.

The main objective of the trials was to find out the performance of different drought tolerant rice varieties in rain-fed condition.

Findings: In the year 2012, which was considered to be a moderately drought year (as noted by nearby regional research station near Bardiya), the introduced varieties namely Sukkha dhan 1, Sukkha dhan 2 and Sukkha dhan3 performed better and produced substantial yield than the local resident variety Radha 4. In 2013 and 2014 there was satisfactory rains in Monsoon during rice growth period and both introduced and resident varieties did well. (see graphs for Bardiya district). The results of different years have given farmers the option to choose suitable rice varieties which can prefer better both in drought and normal rainfall condition.

Upon realizing the result of the first year (2012), 446 farmers from the project districts up scaled the newly introduced drought tolerant rice varieties in 49.6 hectare in 2013, and 542 farmers cultivated the new varieties in 83.1 hectare in 2014.



CASE STUDY

Case study of Mr. Suja Rokaya

Mr. Suja Rokaya, 41 years old farmer from Alayachour Village of Latikoili VDC, Surkhet has witnessed the significant fluctuation in arrival of monsoon and greater variation of rainfall within the season in recent years. This has decreased the rice production and increased food insecurity. Mr. Rokaya says, in last nine years I have seen only three years with adequate rainfall in monsoon and this has made our rice cultivation difficult.

In 2011, upon becoming a member of Chadani Small Holder Farmers' Agriculture Research Group formed by SAFBIN project, Caritas Nepal, he learned about the global phenomenon of climate change and need for adaptation. For this, the group tested newly released different drought tolerant Sukkha Dhan 2 and Sukkha Dhan 3 to compare with locally resident variety Radha 4 in the year 2012.

In the first year of the trial (2012), which was considered to be moderately drought year by research station, the farmers found that the newly introduced Sukkha Dhan 2 and 3 varieties provided better grain yields as compared to Radha 4. Encouraged by results, all the members of the group continued to undertake the similar trials in the following years. Besides the new varieties they also followed good agriculture practices such as 2-3 seedling per hill, wider spacing 20 x 20cm crop geometry, use of adequate amount of compost and farm yard manure and recommended doses of chemical fertilizer. These practices were demonstrated to them in the initial year by Caritas Nepal.

With the new varieties and good practices Mr. Suja Rokaya now harvests around 50 muri (2625kg) of rice from 15 Kattha. This increase in yield is by 65 percent. The yield realized was 5.2 ton/ha compared to 3.15 ton/ha earlier. This has increased his family's rice grain food security from 5 months to 9 Months.

The farmers of Latikoili VDC of Surkhet planted the new varieties in a total of 410 Kattha of land with good results in the past year (2014). The seeds of the new varieties grown are being kept by the farmers for cultivation in the coming years. Caritas Nepal is glad to see that the farmers are adapting to climate change by selecting and planting suitable drought tolerant varieties and by pursuing good practices in rice cultivation.



VII

Social and Economic Development Projects

Social and economic development projects are as per objective one and objective two of Caritas Nepal's strategic plan. Animating people and organizations for social transformation is the main approach of Caritas Nepal. Once the people are animated and organized in small groups, these small groups are joined together and larger cooperatives are formed to take forward the work of social transformation. The projects supporting animation and social transformation, cooperative development, and enterprise promotion were as follows:

Project Name	Male	Female	Total	NO. Cooperatives supported
Cooperative Development and Enterprise Promotion Project (CDEPP)	3118	11427	14545	35
Nepal in Cooperative and Enterprises (NICE) Project	4659	959	5618	17
Small Development Initiatives (SDI)	8	1,838	1846	10
<i>Total participants</i>	7785	14224	22009	62 Cooperatives

In this way the social and economic development projects supported 22009 households to work together in 62 Cooperatives for social transformation. The summary report on these projects are presented here.

1

Cooperative Development and Enterprise Promotion Project (CDEPP)



Banana Farming Enterprise promoted by Samjhauta Multiple Cooperative, Kanchanpur

Project Location: Kavre, Lalitpur, Nawalparasi, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, and Kanchanpur

Goal of Project: Cooperatives, enterprise groups and rural men and women work together in an organized manner to effectively reduce poverty and improve social situation.

Total member of cooperative's

Number of cooperative	Male	Female	Total
35	3118	11427	14545

Achievement:

1. Growth and development of cooperatives: 35 cooperatives were provided capacity building trainings and facilitated to provide effective social and economic services to their members by Caritas Nepal. There are 14545 members in these 35 cooperatives. This includes the 2407 people who became cooperative members in the last financial year period. In this way, the cooperatives were able to provide services to additional poor families in the past year. The increase in membership by 23% in the past year is a substantial achievement of the cooperatives. Out of the total 14545 members, 11427 (79%) are female and 3118 (21%) are male. In addition to this, there are at least 3608 children members and 561 adults who are members of groups overseen by the cooperatives. The children are undertaking savings with the help of their parents for their future education and other needs. The survey of the cooperatives indicate that 69% of total household are of poverty level.

2. Cooperative manage micro-credit in a sustainable manner: All the 14,545 members are benefiting from micro-credit services provided by the 35 cooperatives. The cooperatives are managing the micro-credit activities well and are keeping good records of the saving and credit transactions. The cooperatives also have developed or improved micro-credit policies and implemented them. Credit is provided by the cooperatives by giving priority to the poor members. All members have equal access to saving and credit services of the cooperatives. This is indicated by the high number of people who receive loans in any one cycle.

The 35 cooperative have managed to generate a total Micro Credit Fund of Rs. 232,879,630/- out of which Rs. 197,505,480 credit has been provided to 7174 members in the past loan cycle. Out of the total credit fund given, 85% has been provided as loans to promote productive activities while remaining 15% is provided as loans for household emergency, children's education and

other social needs. Timely loan repayment rate is more than 90% in most cooperatives and the loans that are not paid on time are paid by community members eventually with extension of loan period. In this way, at least half cooperatives members are taking benefit from loans at any one time and all the cooperative members take part in the savings activities.

The income received from the interest charged on the micro-credit activities are used by the cooperatives for administrative management purposes. In this way, the cooperatives are moving forward with financial self sustainability.

3. Group enterprise members realize greater income: The cooperative members have

Commencing new handicraft business after receiving credit fund from Caritas Nepal, Chasing kharga



develop their capacity and skills to pursue pig and goat raising, fish farming, vegetable farming, livestock rearing, agriculture produce marketing. The program has facilitated 63 groups of people to pursue group enterprises. These groups have earned income of Rs. 6,296,900/- in the past cycle. Out of these 63 enterprises, 46 have enterprises that had significant profits and they have given Rs. 8,651,578 income to their groups' members up till now since the year of their establishment. Kalpabrikshya Fish Farming group of Kalpabrikshya Cooperative earned highest profit among the group enterprises. They earned of Rs. 1757500 in the past year. They have shared much of this income with their group members and kept some funds to invest in future. The income earned has improved the living standard of the group members. They have used the income earned to access food, children's education, clothing, medication and to purchase livestock and assets. Being cooperatives members they have also set aside some of the income as savings for the future.



Caritas Nepal awarded by Division Cooperative Office in Bardiya district on the occasion of National Cooperative Day

4. Women Lead Cooperatives: More women have developed the confidence to lead the cooperatives and various enterprise groups. They are facilitating their community to work for economic development and realize social change. Women are playing a leading role in the cooperatives as chairpersons, cooperative managers and as members of executive communities and sub communities. Out of 35 cooperatives being supported by this program, 51% have female Chairpersons, and 46% have female Cooperative Managers. For example, Mrs. Chitra Chaudhary is a leader in Pratishya Vegetable Farming Group supported by the Samjhauta Multiple Cooperatives at Rampur. The effective leadership shown by the women as cooperative and enterprise group leaders has improved their social status and also increased their ability to contribute to the economic well being of their own families. Hence, there is recognition now in the communities that women are equal to men when leading for change and for contributing to their family's welfare.

5. Network meetings facilitate wider learning: Caritas Nepal has formed cooperatives networks within district, regional and national levels. The networks are holding yearly and half yearly review and planning meetings. In the past year, 1536 leaders and members of the cooperatives took part in these joint planning, review, issue awareness and learning sharing events and additional ad-



Member of Milan cooperative in her poultry farm



Fish Farming Enterprises promoted by Kalpabrikshya Cooperative, Bardiya



Joint Program monitoring in coordination with Division Cooperative Office & other line agencies, Bardiya

vocacy events. The exchange of experiences in cooperative and enterprise management sectors in these meetings have encouraged weaker cooperatives to pursue improved management practices and solve problems. The cooperatives have improved their organizational and financial management and social outreach activities by learning from each other. In these meetings Caritas Nepal has helped the cooperatives to come up with advocacy positions and used these positions to lobby with government to provide greater support to the cooperatives. Caritas Nepal has also informed the cooperatives of the

present policies and programs of the government. This has helped some of the cooperatives to access government support for capacity building and for funds for various activities.

6. Social Change and Social Justice Concerns Addressed: The cooperatives continue to address social concerns. These are inclusion in terms of gender, caste and disability. They have also addressed women's rights and child rights concerns. The women rights concerns span from accessing proper official documents such as citizenship to working together to prevent gender discrimination, domestic violence, and trafficking. They have also undertaken campaigns to improve household and community drinking water, sanitation and environmental concerns. In the past year, all 35 cooperatives have celebrated Children's Day by holding events in which children took part and advocated for their rights. 32 cooperatives celebrated Environment Day by conducting workshop or undertaking events to remove solid waste from their neighborhoods and promote plantation. Similarly, 33 cooperatives celebrated National Cooperatives Day by organizing events (workshops, rallies, meetings, quiz contests) to create awareness on cooperative principles and how it can bring about social and economic development. 34 cooperatives celebrated International Women Day by addressing issues such as domestic violence, women rights, women right to education and safe migration. Cooperatives have also organized several events to recognize the achievement of youth and motivate them further to pursue higher studies. For instance, Santaneshowr Saving and Credit Cooperative in Lalitpur district recognized students who passed tenth grade in the past year in a special ceremony. The students were also informed that they could become cooperative adult members and could take loans for educational purposes. Some students have taken loan to pay for education.

7. Sustaining developmental efforts: The extensive training and technical guidance provided by Caritas Nepal has supported cooperatives to understand good governance and financial sustainability. Since they are able to conduct yearly planning, implementation, review and reporting activities on timely manner they have gained wider public trust. They are also moving forward by preparing a self sustainability plan and this is also appreciated by the local community members who are share holders of the cooperatives. Some of the cooperatives supported by Caritas Nepal have now been recognized as the best cooperatives in the districts by their respective Divisional Cooperative Offices. For example, Shiva Multipurpose Cooperatives was awarded as a best cooperative. Mrs. Kamala Sharma, Manager of Kusubmadevi Saving & Credit Cooperative Ltd, was recognized as one of the best Cooperative Managers in Bardia district by Division Cooperative Office.

Caritas Nepal Field Office in Bardia district was recognized by Division Cooperative Office on the 58th occasion of National Cooperatives Day for providing effective capacity building and financial support to cooperatives of the district.

2

Nepal in Cooperative and Enterprises (NICE)



Nursery at Panchmul of Syangja district

Introduction:

Nepal In Cooperative and Enterprise (NICE) project is supported by Caritas Aotearoa Zealand and New Zealand Government. The 17 communities supported by the project are in five districts (Kaski, Syangja, Dang, Surkhet, Baitadi) in three western regions of Nepal

Goal: Sustainable economic and social well-being of communities and cooperatives in Western Nepal.

Activities and Achievement made for the various intervention sectors of the project are as follows:

(a) Economic Empowerment sector:

Input: Business Development and Enterprise Management Training of Trainers for Cooperatives members; Market Analysis Training; Collection Center; Farmer field schools; Skill Development training on Livestock (goat, pig, poultry) raising; Veterinary, Livestock technician Services and Seed Support; Saving and credit training, credit fund support for income generation activities.

Achievement:

- a. Initially 20 local level trainers were developed for enterprise business plan development and management. They then conducted 15 trainings at local level on enterprise business plan development to cooperative members and 388 people took part. The trainees have already submitted 63 vegetable farming and 49 are livestock plans to access loan support from their respective cooperatives. Many of them have already received the loan support.
- b. People trained in marketing now understand market access planning is integral to enterprise management and they are developing strategies for marketing. People have come together and formed vegetable collection and marketing centres, two Surkhet and Syangja have been provided fund support from the project.
- c. 16 Farmers (11 farmers of Surkhet and 5 farmers of Dang) have received credit fund for agriculture activity and are pursuing vegetable and various crop farming for income generation. Many farmers have already made good profit, For example Devi Bhandari from(Kaski,Naudada) earned about Rs 5,0000 from Vegetable farming.Shiva K.C from Kaski earned about Rs 1,00000 from poultry farming .Similarly Narayan Dhugana and Bal Krishna Sigdel from (Syangja) earned about Rs 95,000 from goat farming and Bishnu Maya B.K from (Kaski) earned about Rs 4,0000 from sewing.

Location, Cooperatives and participants:

SN	District	Name of Cooperatives	VDC/Municipality	No of members			Project partners
				Female	Male	Total	
1	Baitadi	Lali Gurans Women Coop	Chaukham	361	0	361	SWI
2	Baitadi	Shankar Women Coop	Shankarpur	284	0	284	SWI
3	Baitadi	Pragatisheel Women Cooperative	Ganjari	469	0	469	SWI
4	Baitadi	Udayadev Women Cooperative	Patan	469	0	469	SWI
5	Baitadi	Gatisheel Women Cooperative	Dahimandu	401	0	401	SWI
6	Surkhet	Bayalkanda Navajyoti Cooperative	Gadhi	117	36	153	NJC
7	Surkhet	Naretopper Agriculture Cooperative	Narettapar	81	94	175	NJC
8	Surkhet	Nava Jyoti Saving & Credit Coop	Latikaili, B.N.M.	367	31	398	NJC
9	Surkhet	Digo Shanti Navajyoti Cooperative	Chhinchu	170	5	175	NJC
10	Surkhet	Ghumkhahare Cooperative	Ghumkhola	99	25	124	NJC
11	Dang	Suryamukhi Agri. Coop	Bijauri	207	48	255	CNRO
12	Dang	Bagar Agri. Coop	Sishaniya	160	48	208	CNRO
13	Kaski	Vabishya Hamro Hatma Agri Coop	Dhikurpokhjari	130	32	162	CNHO
14	Kaski	Shibalaya Saving and Credit Coop	Puranchaur	278	219	497	CNHO
15	Syangja	Dahare Deurali Digo Krishi Coop	Aaruchaur	288	191	479	CNHO
16	Syangja	Digo Krishi Multipurpose Coop	Panchamul	382	123	505	CNHO
17	Syangja	Samabeshi Agriculture Cooperative	Orewste	396	107	503	CNHO
				4659	959	5618	

- d. The agriculture technicians supported by the project have provided services to 630 households 2959 times
- e. 13 Cooperatives have reviewed and improved saving and credit policies
- f. 197 members of the cooperatives have received credit fund supported by the project for income generation. 98 members pursued agriculture activities 99 members pursued livestock activities.
- g. The awareness in need of savings for developing larger cooperative funds for common good has motivated cooperative members to save more. The cooperatives have increased savings rates by about 20%.

In this way economic empowerment activities are helping the rural poor to pursue new or expand existing enterprises and work to realize greater incomes for their families. The incomes earned have been used to access food security, clothing, child education, medication, assets etc.

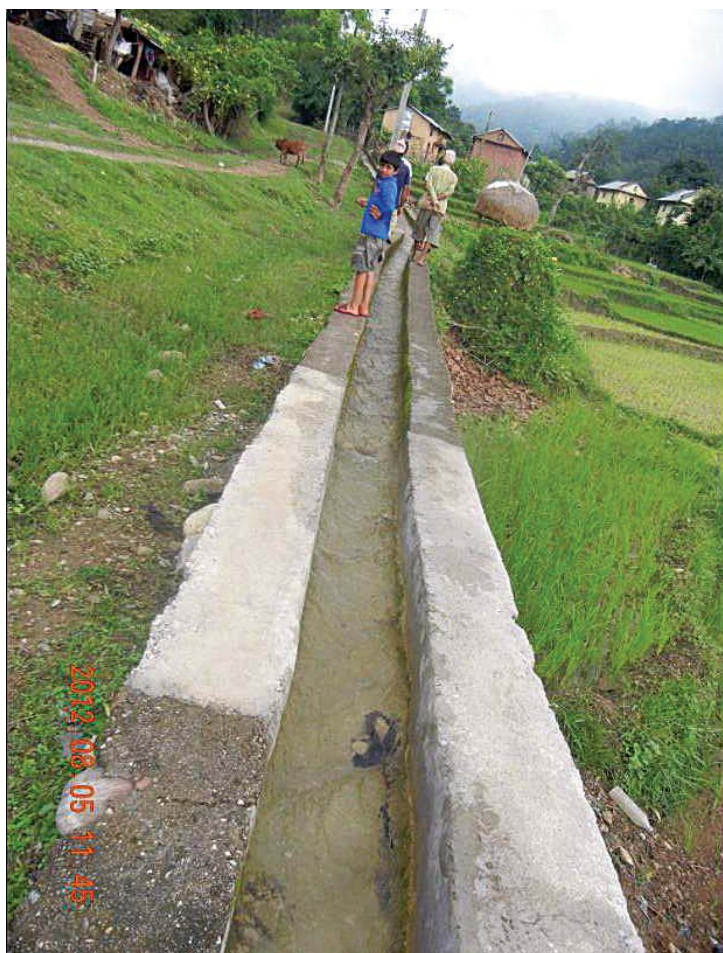
(b) Strengthening Existing Cooperatives

Input: Fund provided to cover administrative expenditures to the 17 cooperatives, Capacity building training undertake – Management, financial management and accounts trainings to the cooperative leaders and members.

Achievement:

- a. The 17 cooperatives organizational administration status has improved in regards to planning, reviews, reporting, timely general assembly hosting with good participation of members etc. 15 cooperatives now have their own offices which they have established in the past years. 2 others have rented offices. All the cooperatives have prepared periodic reports, annual reports, audit reports and submitted to Caritas Nepal and Divisional Cooperative Development Offices. The trained leaders are able facilitated their cooperatives to undertaken half yearly and annual reviews on timely manner and supervise the process for periodic reporting and yearly auditing.
- b. The trained committee members are more actively participating in cooperative committee meetings. They have contributed in prioritizing main concerns and facilitated cooperative to make plans accordingly. The trained cooperative leaders are able to represent the cooperative well to line agencies, and many have received support from line agencies for their communities. The line agencies are District Agriculture Development Office, District Health Office, Divisional Cooperative Development Office. The have approached local government (VDC) as well.
- c. With improved management the cooperatives have been able to enroll 1336 new members in the past years, the total number of cooperative members are 5,618 as of now.

Irrigation support in Surkhet district



(c) Women's leadership and basic rights promoted

Input: Women's leadership development training; legal aid, gender, safe migration, anti- trafficking trainings at district and local level; support provided for celebration of women day and cooperative day.

Achievement:

- a. Training helped develop participant's ability to communicate clearly on various issues in their groups. Cooperative leaders are now actively working to reach more poor households and bring them into the cooperatives.
- b. After the gender and legal training the cooperative members in Shankarapur, Baitadi district formed a committee to address the issues of alcohol abuse and violence. They worked with the support District Police Office, various political parties and the Village Development Committees (VDCs) to implement a plan to limit sales and use of alcohol in the village. They remain vigilant against people who are abusive upon consumption of alcohol and warned these people to correct their behavior for the good of the family and community.
- c. The Cooperative and Women's days have helped to increase awareness on cooperative principles and rights of women respectively. 11 cooperative have carried out workshops on women's rights and prevention of trafficking. Some cooperatives such as Laili Gurans cooperative presented a street drama on the issue to create awareness.
- d. Children's day has been celebrated by the cooperatives by working together with local schools. These events have encouraged children to share and discuss about child rights and take part in various extra-curricular activities. 700 children are also saving money in the cooperatives as child members and plan to use the money for their education in the future.

(d) Health and Sanitation improved

Input: Village health training at cooperative level; cooperative level review and planning for health worker ; prevention and treatment support of uterus prolapsed; awareness on mother and child healthcare; awareness undertaken for prevention of HIV prevention and drug addict; awareness at local level for improvement of sanitation; distribution of first aid boxes.

Achievement:

- a. 126 village health workers are serving communities.. They provides normal check-up, hospital referral and counselling to the villagers.
- b. Poor rural women who have been silently suffering from uterus prolapsed are now able to share their concerns and access medication. Other women are being made aware on taking steps for prevention of uterus problems. 1049 were provided advice upon check up. 10 women have undergone uterus correction operations 131 are using uterus support rings as treatment.
- c. More women are going to nearest health centers for pregnancy check. 1638 pregnant women have visited birthing centres for check up. 5 child birth centers were provided equipment and medicine that has helped the pregnant women to give birth in a safe manner.
- d. People are working together to prevent HIV and drug abuse and related domestic abuse etc. 440 members participated in 14 units of awareness meetings on these issues. In 15 locations awareness boards have been kept. 40 cases of domestic violence related to alcohol and drugs were addressed by the local organizations with the local authorities.

(e) Environment Conservation Protection

Input: Plant Nurseries; Re-forestry planting and preservation; Forest Management Training; Environment day Celebration; Micro-irrigation training and support.

- a. 27 hectares sapling plantation as gap filling undertaken and sapling also planted 12 hectares of open area. 51576 sapling produced in nursery supported by the project and 38321 were purchased for plantation. So in total 89897 saplings were planted.
- b. 1274 households members have access to fodder and firewood from community forest. 97 members of 8 community forest are conducting monthly meetings where they discuss and review plans for proper management of forest resources, its protection, controlling illegal logging and providing opportunity for people for harvesting of dead wood and fodder. They regulate periodic opening and closing of forest for the fodders and wood.
- c. Environmental day celebrations have been undertaken in the rural locations, people are contributing for improving environmental situation by taking part in forest plantation, using organic practices and avoiding use of pesticide in agriculture, use of household and community waste disposal pits etc.
- d. 4 sets of irrigation system have been established as follows (with indicated coverage areas). These were in Surkhet (10.5 ha), Baitadi (5ha) and Syagja (3 ha) That is total 18.5 hectares land has been irrigated and this has benefitted 269 households. The irrigation user groups have collected funds to sustain their systems. For example Surkhet user group has collected 144000/- rupees.

CASE STUDY

I am **Rajiwan B.B.** 56 from, Surkhet. We own only 0.025 hectares land. There are six of us in our family. Our income is from wage labour, small trade, and waste material collection for selling to people who recycle them. I could not help my family actively in the past years to earn income because I was having uterus related illness. I was also not able to talk about my problem with others. I was shy and I felt I could not openly talk about it because I am a Muslim. The project helped me to get treatment for my illness and provided me nutritional supplements as well. Mrs. Rajiwan says, "I can't say how much relief I feel upon being treated, it is like getting new life!"



*Mrs. Rajiwan B.B.
getting treatment for
Uterus Prolapse*

CASE STUDY

Pun Bahakari, 46 in Dang learnt modern way of farming from Farmer Field Schools (FFS) through NICE Project. 1st year alone she was able to save 55000/- upon sales of vegetables. She thanks the project for training her to pursue IPM practices and realize greater yield and incomes.



*Pun Bahakari_Vegita-
bles Production Dang*



Mrs. Harikala Gharti Goat Farming Bijauri

Mrs. Harikala Gharti was born 48 years ago in Bijauri VDC with 6 katha up land and living with five family members (son, daughter in law, grand-son, husband and herself). This year she earned Rs. 45000 by the selling three goats. Right now she has six goats including mother and child. After the getting income of this amount she is really very excited. Now she is very happy so that couldn't take a loan from high interest rate from village.

45 years old **Mr. Ram Chandra Koirala** is a farmer. He lives in Birendranagar municipality, Khorke, Surkhet. He has four family members with two children. He has five Kattha land. He has effectively pursued IPM practices upon receiving training from the NICE project and has earned Rs. 30000.00 in one single season from sales of vegetables. He is glad to have the income and says IPM practices is good for the environment and has helped him to expand his farming.

*Mr. Chandra Prasad
Koirala Khorke Surkhet
IPM Vegetable Farming*



*Training on Cooperative
Planning in Krishnapur
Kanchanpur*



3

Small Development Initiatives (SDI) Project

Introduction/Background

With the financial support of Misereor Germany, Caritas Nepal has been implementing Small Development Initiatives (SDI) Project in rural parts of Nepal. The project aims to empower the rural women and children to improve their living standards. The project period is 1st October 2012 to 31st of March 2016. The project is implemented through partner NGOs.

Beneficiary and Project Location

I. Participants Table

Cooperatives	Groups	Participants			Total
		Male	Female	Children	
10	78 Women Group	8	1838	822	1,846

II. Participants, Project Location and Partner Organizations.

SN	RefNo. MIS/CN	VDC, District Name of Partner Organization Cooperatives Formed	No of Saving Groups	Participation by Gender		
				Female	Male	Total
1	2012-02	Jhalari/ Krishnapur-VDC, Kanchanpur CEDCN & HUPEC (P.O) Shree Aadhar Coop. Ltd. Shree Prithivi Pasupalan Mahila Coop. Ltd. Shree Aatma Jagaran Mahila Coop. Ltd. Baisi Bichuwa Samudayik Mahila Coop. Ltd.	19	487	-	487
2	2012-04	Hapur/ Duruwa-VDC, Dang CUDC & BUMCYC (P.O) Rihar Mahila Coop. Ltd. Shree Aatma Jagaran Mahila Coop. Ltd.	23	520	-	520
3	2012-06	Fulika/ Patna-VDC, Kapilvastu Peace & Shree Himalaya (P.O)	19	431	-	431
4	2012-08	Basesshwar-VDC, Sindhuli Relief Nepal (P.O)	7	200	6	206
5	2012-09	Tanglichok-VDC, Gorkha Chess Gorkha (P.O) Shree Thanimai Coop. Ltd.	10	200	2	202
		Total in Numbers	78	1,838	8	1,846
		Total in Percentage		99.57	0.43	100.00

III. Objective:

Objective:

To undertake animation and cooperative development activities which enables people to work together for social transformation and to reduce poverty.

Achievements:

SDI project has animated people and the community to address social justice and poverty. The main achievements are as follows.

1. Initiate actions for the rights of women, children and marginalized communities

(a) Increased Work Efficiency of P/NGOs. Coordinators and Animators have facilitated community level trainings and meetings to discuss the situation and needs of the people. In Gorkha the women groups were able to request for agriculture training and accessed it from the District Agriculture Development Office. There were 20 people trained in integrated pest management in farming and out of this 17 were women. In this way the local NGOs are helping women to obtain support from district line agencies and realize their right for development.

(b) Women Groups are undertaking social development activities: Women groups are creating awareness on sanitation and have initiated campaigns to declare their villages free from open defecation. This has been done by the women groups in Basheswar VDC of Sindhuli and Patana VDC of Kapilbastu. Women groups of Jhallari VDC have contributed to com-

munity forestry development by planting 2000 saplings. While one group of same VDC provided voluntary labour and used Rs. 6000 received from VDC to repair a local road.

- (c) **Recognition of Women Group:** Women group members have been recognized as local leaders and were invited by other stakeholders to take part in meetings and to be part of decision making bodies. For example six women were invited by the District Children Women Board (Govt. Office) to celebrate International Women Day. In Kapilvastu, 8 six women of the local groups were nominated as member of Patana VDC Planning Committee for their Wards. Likewise in Kapilvastu, women Groups member were nominated local committees: 5 women in Community Forest Users Group, and 3 women in In Water Users Group.
- (d) **Promotion of Child Clubs:** Fulika VDC of Kapilvastu decided to provide Sports Materials of NPR 60,000 to Child Clubs formed by Caritas Nepal's local partner Peace Nepal. Radhakrishna Child Club of Krishnapur VDC received Rs. 25,000.00 from VDC and they use this to undertake child rights activities.

2. Increased socio-cultural acceptance of Dalits and marginalized communities in public spheres

- (a) **Development Activities Led by Dalits:** In Daiji VDC of Kanchanpur district awareness level of dalits has increased. In leadership of Bikash Women Group (led by dalit females) in Kanchanpur, river-bed is protected by planting trees. They have been guiding overall management of the community forest for last two years. They earn NPR 60,000.00 per year by selling thatch from the forest.
- (b) **Harmonious Relationship between Dalits and Non dalits:** Caritas Nepal observed during the field visit in Kanchanpur district that general behavioral discrimination was felt between dalits (untouchable caste) and non-dalits. In Daiji VDC, Shankarpur cluster, both communities behaved without any discrimination in public spheres and lived in harmony.
- (c) **School Enrollment of Dalit Children:** School Enrollment rate of Dalit Children has been increased in Kapilvastu, Kanchanpur and Sindhuli district.

3. Group Members engage in different income generating activities

A total of 10 cooperatives, have 1595 members, their total saving amount is NPR 1,518,678. The total micro-credit given to their members is NPR 6,836,609. 78 saving groups are also present and they have a total amount of NPR 2,637,315.50. Out of this amount NPR 827,990 is funded by Caritas Nepal. These funds at cooperatives and groups were provided to local people as for loans for productive and social purposes.

- (a) **Access of Women Groups in Government Fund:** Women group in Patana VDC (Kapilvastu) advocated to the District Development Committee and received Rs 100,000.00 and this was used by the group for buying and distributing goats to local women. The women are raising the goats for income generation. A total of 12 females in Fulika VDC (Kapilvastu) have started mushroom farming. They have received income Rs 10,000.00 by selling mushroom. Same female Groups got Rs 155,000.00 from Fulika VDC (Kapilvastu) and this was used to support health and sanitation promotions activities in the village.
- (b) **Increment in Financial Status:** In Sindhuli district, 7 women groups raised the fund Rs. 103,713.50 from monthly saving and in addition they have 70,000.00 revolving fund provided by Caritas Nepal. In the previous monitoring visit fund at hand was low Rs. 99,757.00 and now it has increased. In Jhallari VDC, female groups have collected funds through cultural programme performance (Fulbari Women Group Rs. 6,000 and Bhagawati Women Group Rs. 4,500)
- (c) **Entrepreneurship Development:** In Gorkha district, after the training, women have periodically dipped their 1,074 goats in the medicated tub to protect from external parasite.

Due to this, the health of their goats is improved. In Fulika VDC (Kapilvastu), females have started micro business such as candle making, mushroom farming, goat farming, bee keeping and incense-sticks making etc.

CASE STUDY

Mrs. Suhila B. K. pursues enterprise with her husband



“In past days, it used to feel that if the land owner doesn’t allow us to use their land, there was no another way to sustain our life. But now, life is not like that”, says Ms. Shushila B.K., a mother of 3 daughters and a son.

She used to think that saving Rs. 10-20 per month cannot be of any use. But now her group has fund of Rs. 80,000.00. From the group Shushila took loan of Rs. 10,000.00 with which she started a small retail shop in the village. From that shop, she profits Rs. 150.00 per day and within

six months she was able to profit around Rs. 28,000/-.

“My husband works as a carpenter on wage basis. Now I am able to support my husband to buy the needed tools and equipment as per his choice so he produces carpentry products which has helped our economic situations.



Mrs. Pabitra earns income from commercial vegetable farming

Mrs. Pabitra Shrestha (40 yrs.) of Basheshwor VDC in Sindhuli district lives with 3 family members, husband and two children. Her economic condition was very weak. Besides 2,500 square meter land, she did not have any source of income. Due to lack of proper knowledge of commercial farming, her family was struggling to feed themselves. At the same time, Relief Nepal launched the SDI project supported by Caritas Nepal. Female groups were formed in the village and monthly saving credit programme was started.

Mrs. Shrestha wanted to join in a female group but her husband denied it. Other group members convinced him to let her join in the group. Ultimately Mrs. Shrestha joined in the group. She attended various trainings organized by Relief Nepal and learned of commercial vegetable farming. She also received vegetable seeds and seedlings at free of cost from Relief Nepal.

In the last one season, she was able to earn profit Rs. 80,000 (after deducting all kind of cost) by selling potato, onion cabbage and green vegetables. Mrs. Shrestha says, “Now my husband also helps me in my work. I am using the earning from vegetable farming to support my two children’s education”.

Potato Farm of Mrs. Pabitra Shrestha (Sindhuli)





Mustard vegetable crop grown by a Group Member in Patana, Kapilvastu



A Child Club Meeting in Hapur, Dang



Inter group experience sharing meeting, Krishnapur, Kanchanpur



Skit performance by Child Club, Krishnapur, Kanchanpur



Onion vegetable grown in Basheshwor, Sindhuli



Group Meeting Jhallari, Kanchanpur

VIII

A journey for sustainable peace

National Peace Project

Caritas Nepal is undertaking the national peace project as per its strategic objective two: "To Empower People and Organizations to Realize Fundamental Human Rights and Peace".

Background:

As this annual report about to be printed, on September 20th of 2015, Nepal witnessed the promulgation of the new Constitution of Nepal (2015). This has come after a decade long Maoist and Nepal Government armed conflict, and about seven and half years of constitution development process undertaken by the elected representative of the Constitution Assembly.

The promulgation of the constitution is a significant step forward towards realizing a sustainable peace in Nepal. It provides the country the main law based on which Nepal can develop policies and programs for human rights and social and economic development. Caritas Nepal has supported conflict reduction and peace building throughout the noted recent past periods of Nepal. The peace program had following components in the past. These are children and schools are peace zones campaign and support to internally displaced people during and immediately after the armed conflict; voter awareness to ensure people vote as per their own discretion prior to the constitution assembly elections; and enabling people to voice for their concerns during constitution formation period. At the community level, Caritas Nepal has formed mediation centers and cooperatives to enable people to work together to address root causes of conflict and build peace. The following is a summary report of the peace program activities in the past year.

Location (Project Area, VDCs, District) and Partners:

Location		Outreach (Male, female, Disable)		Partners
District VDCs		Direct Beneficiaries		Local Partners
Jumla	Tatopani, TaliUma, and hanku	Community Level Peace Groups: 30		PACE Nepal
		Youth Peace Clubs:21		SEDA Nepal
		Child Peace Clubs:21		COODED Nepal
		Cooperatives:18		YARCN
Dailekh	Kattee, Naumule and Saaleri	Information Centers: 6		SISEA Nepal
		Mediation Centers: 21		SISEA Nepal
Surkhet	Dasharatpur, Kunathari and Harihar-pur	Number of direct Beneficiaries		
Jajarkot	Khalanga, Dandagaun and Mujkot	Male :	3348	
		Female:	3978	
Dang	Tarigaun, Narayanpur and Lalmatiya	Disabled (out of 32123):	341	
Kapilbastu	Pathardaiya, Bishanpur and Ganesh-pur	Direct Beneficiaries: 7667		
		Indirect Beneficiaries: 24455		



A mass awareness program was organized in Lalmatiya VDC of Dang district by Srijanashil Peace Child Club. 500 people observed this event. The theme was "Shanti Timi Farki Aau" or "peace please return". Teachers, parents, security officers, coordinator of local peace committee, and representatives of local chamber of commerce participated in the event. Child club members effectively advocated for protection of child rights and for peace in the event by presenting songs, drama and speeches etc.

Project Period: 2012-2015

Project Goal: Support conflict affected families to live life with dignity and empower communities to work together for sustainable peace.

Achievements:

Mediation Center are solving local conflicts: There are altogether 21 Mediation Centers established in the seven districts. Local groups and cooperatives are working with the mediation centers established in each VDC to address local conflicts and solve them when the conflicts are small. Mediators have been trained in solving household and neighborhood disputes and crimes such as thefts and child marriage. These mediation centers play an important role for establishing social justice given the fact that local government have not been fully formed or elected in the village for more than a decade.



The learning and sharing event encouraged the cooperatives' representatives to pursue effective strategies for micro-credit management and to promote rural enterprise. Addressing poverty is a major concern for peace building in Nepal.

Interaction meetings held to ensure community work together to create a socially just and enabling environment for all: In all the project locations interaction meetings have been held in the communities with the participation of local people, displaced people who have now returned to the communities, political party leaders, security personnel, and government line agency officials. These meetings have helped to solve underlying conflict or disagreements in the community due to past armed conflict and has helped the communities to work together for common good.

Human rights trainings: Caritas Nepal continues to undertake basic human rights training to the community members. Once the community members understand the basic human rights of all, there is more conscious effort made by the people to respect the human rights. This includes issues such as not discriminating each other in terms of caste and gender, and right to voice their concerns, and take part in democratic process as per their own discretion.

Child and Youth Clubs promote human rights and peace building: 21 Child and 21 Youth clubs have been formed in seven implementing districts. There are 950 children in the child clubs. The children are of grade 6 to 10. The children and youth have been made aware of their rights duties as citizens of the country. Child clubs are formed under the school context and a facilitator has been appointed to organize the children to undertake various activities. The children organized street dramas, rallies, and advocacy events to create awareness on child rights, human rights and peace building. The child clubs have also advocated to relevant authorities such as schools, Village Development Committee and District Development Committee to undertake actions to protect and promote child rights. The children are also helping out in improving sanitation conditions of their homes and schools and in some locations have undertaken tree plantation in the appropriate season. The program has provided needed stationeries, cultural dress, first aid kits for their use. In

addition to the social activities, the children are also encouraged to save for their future.

Many of the youth in the 21 youth groups were also trained in various skills to help them to pursue various income generation activities. These include the following: Carpentry; Painter work; Vegetable farming; Candle making; Fishing; Handicraft making; and Tailoring. These youth are now pursuing these income generation activities and are making an effort to contribute to the welfare of their families. The involvement of youth in productive activities has given them hope, and addressed some of their frustration in regards to lack of growth opportunities in the villages. This has helped to maintain harmony in the villages.

Economic empowerment: Community members have been trained in various skilled based activities and these are mobile repairing, beautician, livestock care and husbandry, poultry, herbal plant farming, candle making, cycle repair, painting, carpentry, vegetable farming, tailoring and other small scale enterprise etc. Many of these people of conflict affected locations are now pursuing these activities for income generation.

Cooperative lead for change in the villages: The 18 cooperatives are democratically managed and are led by local people. They are raising their own resources and also have effectively provided Rs. 550,000 by the program to the poor households to pursue income generation. In addition, the cooperatives are overseeing additional 105 groups and the program has provided Rs. 840,000 revolving fund to decide and use at group level to support productive activities. In this way, the project is addressing one of the main causes of conflict that is poverty and enables hundreds of group members to improve their household livelihood activities or pursue new activities.



Vocational Skill development training organized for Conflict affected women of Kapilbastu district.

IX

Women, Youth and Children focussed projects

The projects undertaken in the sector of gender violence, prevention of un-safe migration and trafficking are noted here. These also include projects that trained youth on human rights and prevention of social ills.

- Strengthening Youths through faith formation
- Promotion of cross-border cooperation for Prevention of Human Trafficking and unsafe Migration
- Capacity Building on social issues for positive social change.

The new constitution of Nepal (2015) has provided affirmative action ensuring greater political representation of women at various levels (local, provincial, and national). Children can also access citizenship on the basis of either Mother or Father who has the citizenship of Nepal.

S.no	Project Title	Location	Total Participants	Activity	
1	Strengthening Youths Through Faith Formation(2014)	Lalitpur(Dhobighat, Baniyatar, Godawari), Jhapa(Damak), Morang	511	1. Sessions on love of God, 2. Orientation Session on Safe Migration, Gender based violence and Human Trafficking 3. Talks on Role of youth in the Catholic Church & society 4. Session on Human Rights,	
2	Strengthening Youths Through Faith Formation(Extension Program 2015)	Lalitpur (Godawari, Dhobighat), Dharan (Maheshpur), Kaski	264	1. Orientation and seminars on Catholic Social Teaching, 2. Youth Seminar on Leadership, Faith and Family Life,	
3	Promotion of Cross-Border Co-operation for the prevention of Human Trafficking and Unsafe Migration	Parsa(Thori, Suwarnapur, Nirmalbasti)	360	1. Workshops on Anti-Human Trafficking and Unsafe Migration, 2. Day Celebration (Anti-Human Trafficking Day, 30th July)	
4	Capacity Building on Social Issues for positive social Change	Syangja (Oreste, Panchamul, Arubari)	421	1. Women's day celebration, 2. Workshop & TOT on Capacity Building on Social Issue for positive Social Change (to 5 different co-operatives representatives)	



*Youth faith formation
program at Baniyatar*

Input	Output
1. Youth from different parish are given orientation to know the importance of god in individual's life. 2. Youths are imparted with knowledge on social issues like unsafe migration, human trafficking and gender based violence. 3. The youth got session on CST the importance of social service and social work. 4. The youth are provided with session on human rights which includes (Right to Education, Right to Health, and other fundamental rights).	1. 511 youths received knowledge on God's love, faith and its importance in individual's life. They are motivated to spend time for prayer and seek for God's assistance for every work and to entrust their needs in God's care . 2. Youth learned the current social issues and how to handle them regarding human trafficking, unsafe migration and gender based violence . 3. Youths received knowledge on Catholic Social Teaching and their role in Catholic Church 4. Youths got informed about Fundamental Human Rights.
1. The youth got session on CST and the importance of social service and social work. 2. The Youths are provided with the sessions on Leadership, Faith and Family life.	1. 264 Youths from different parish took part, received knowledge and are aware of need for prayer and its importance in their life, 2. They are motivated for deepening of faith in daily situation and they are aware of God's Presence in oneself, in others and around them. They learnt to respect people of every religion and to live in harmony.
1. People from different VDCs of Parsa were provided knowledge about Human Trafficking and Unsafe Migration. 2. People were provided information about the current situation of trafficking in the world and message from UN for the day was delivered.	1. 360 participants got knowledge about existing legal provision in tackling the issue of human trafficking and unsafe migration. 2. Participants knew the important steps against trafficking.
1. Awareness program regarding importance role of women in the society and their rights to equity. 2. Participants were taught about social issues(Human Trafficking, Gender based violence, Unsafe Migration) and the ways to tackle with the help of legal provisions mentioned in Laws.	1. Women are aware about their rights and their role in the family and in the society. 2. The participants are aware about the situation and dangers of Unsafe Migration, Human trafficking and are motivated to spread awareness in their communities, they are encouraged to end Gender Based Violence and promote gender equality in their families and communities. They are self Esteemed to fight for their rights legally. They are also able to share and motivate their neighbors and cooperative members.



*Fr. Pius Perumana gives
a session on Catholic
Social Teaching*



*Participants of orienta-
tion on Catholic Social
Teaching*

*Group photo of participants of train-
ing of trainers on social issues*





Bhutanese Refugee Education Program

Background:

Caritas Nepal continues to implement Bhutanese Refugee Education Programme (BREP) as per its Strategic Objective Four “to provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by conflict”.

Caritas Nepal, has been implementing Bhutanese Refugee Education Programme (BREP) since 1992. Schools were started in each of the seven camps offering primary education in the initial years. This was later expanded to secondary school education and higher secondary school education support. In the seven Bhutanese Refugee Camps in East of Nepal, the refugee population grew from 80,000 in 1992 to 107,000 people in 2007. The resettlement of Bhutanese refugees to third countries commenced in January 2007. The total numbers of refugees resettled from January of 2007 to April of 2015 was 96,238 people. This population included large number of children and youth that had been educated in the schools of the refugee camps. Many of the youth were also supported to access college education while they were in Nepal. The refugees note that this education has helped them to adapt to the new countries. It enabled them to more effectively pursue education and employment.

The refugee population as of April 2015 is 21551 people only. As the refugee numbers decreased, UNHCR started merging the camps from 2011 onwards. Now in 2015 there are only two camps: Beldangi camp in Jhapa district and Sanischare camp in Morang district. As the other camps were closed, Caritas Nepal also closed the respective schools in the Goldhap, Timai, and Khundanbari camps. The remaining students of these closed camps now came to live in Beldangi and Sanischare camps and were enrolled in schools there.

Children at play time





Child at palliative care center

Achievement:

The programs undertaken by the Bhutanese Refugee Education program in the year 2015 was as follows: (a) Primary Education, classes Pre Primary to class VIII, funded by UNHCR; (b) Secondary Education, Classes IX and X, is implemented by Caritas Nepal with support of its various Caritas Organization and International Partners; (c) Child Play Centre for 3-4 year's children; (d) Providing education to special needs children; (e) Spoken English Classes for Adults; (f) Vocational Trainings for Youth; (g) Youth Friendly Centres; (h) Disability Programme; (i) Educational material support to host community schools.

Primary and secondary education: Primary education was provided to 4833 children at New Horizon Primary School (Sanischare) . Secondary Education was provided to 602 children at Tri Ratna Secondary School (Beldangi).

In this way, there were a total of 5435 children in the schools. The children are provided education as per standard primary and secondary education criteria of Nepal Education Department and additional classes are also given in various subjects to ensure good personal and educational development of the children. There were 164 teachers who provided the education in the schools of the two camps in the year 2014.

Child Play Center: Around 3.5 % of the refugee populations are children between the ages of 3 to 5 years. The concept of Child Play Center (CPC) is to prepare the children in four aspects of development physical, social, mental and emotional development. The trained facilitator conducts indoor activities for two hours and outdoor activities for two hours each day. The outdoor activities are like: games, songs, dance etc..When they reach the age of five, they are enrolled in Pre-school.

Centre	Upper Section (4-5 years old)		Lower section (3-4 years old)				All Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Beldangi I	62	57	119	44	35	79	198
Beldangi II	82	86	168	87	92	179	347
Beldangi Extension	38	47	85	51	40	91	176
Sanischare	60	68	128	44	42	86	214
Total	242	258	500	226	209	435	935

Providing education to special needs children: In 2015, as in the past years, Caritas Nepal has been able to provide education to children with special needs. Caritas Nepal has a team of special needs teachers who have been trained on special education and class room management for special needs children. They are able to provide education to the visually impaired with Braille

method, the hearing impaired with lip reading, and are also able to address the learning needs of the mentally challenged children. In this way, 111 (46 male and 65 female) special needs children have received special integrated education services of Caritas Nepal in the year.

Spoken English: The 20th Batch of Spoken English Classes completed the session on 30th December 2014. As many as 370 adult learners regularly attended the classes and gained confidence in communicating in simple English. The teaching and learning is mainly activity-based and the pace teaching process takes into account the individual's capacity. The learners take time looking at the word and picture charts that helped them to reinforce their language skills. The adults who learned spoken English in the past and have gone for resettlement note that the ability to speak basic English language has given them greater confidence to resettle in the third countries. Many have noted that it has also helped them to be employed in various work.

Vocational Training: The vocational trainings have built capacity of the refugee youths with job oriented technical skills. This has helped the people trained in the past to pursue various occupations in the resettled countries and some have accessed job in local market. 336 were trained in the past year. This included the following: 68 people trained in Catering; 48 people trained in Basic Electronic Goods services; 110 women trained Beautician Services; 75 people trained in House Keeping and Care Giver Services (75); 30 men trained in Electrical House Wiring and Plumbing Services; and 35 men trained Air Condition System and Fridge Repairing.

Vocational training was also provided to refugee affected communities' members. With the support of UNWFP, 150 young women from the host communities were provided following skill trainings: 65 women trained in Basic Tailoring; 20 women trained in Advanced Tailoring; and 65 women trained in Basic Painting and Boutique Services. In this way, women of the nearby host community now have acquired vocations skills which interested them and plan to pursue the respective vocational work in the future to generate income for their families.

*Women learning sign
Language 16*





Children at assembly

Youth Friendly Centers (YFC): There were forty youth who regularly organized and took part in Youth Friend Center Activities. YFC has created a platform for both refugee youth and youth of the host communities. The youth have been facilitated to understand that their roles and responsibilities towards their communities increases as they grow up and they should be able to meet these expectations. They should be strong and contribute to reduce social ills some of which are in relation to their age groups. This includes concerns such as drug addiction and marriage at young age etc. The youth have also identified vulnerable children and are mentoring them to avoid risks and pursue strongly educational and personal development opportunities. This is known as mentor and mentee program in the camps.



Teachers' training



Disability Program:

Disability Program: BREP has been implementing Disability program since 1991. It is a community based approach which includes all people who are differently abled. It has empowered the people with disability with communication and vocational skills. Medical certification is provided to the disabled people from hospitals such as B. P. Koirala Hospital at Dharan. As per medical diagnosis treatment interventions are also provided to improve their physical or mental status.

Sr. Lourdu Mary (Field Office Director) giving certificate to the youth.

CASE STUDY

Mr. Tilachand Chamlagai becomes a special needs teacher to children

At the young age of eight, **Mr. Tilachand Chamlagai**, became a refugee. He left Bhutan with his parents in 1992. Upon arriving in Nepal they lived in the Bhutanese Refugee Camp (Beldangi-1) in Eastern Nepal.

He was glad to undergo schooling at the camp's school. He also taught in the **Green Vale Academy** of the camp where he studied up to grade ten. While teaching at the school he came to know many special needs children and was emotionally touched by the challenges they faced for personal development. He made up his mind to help them and pursued training in Kathmandu to become Special Needs Teacher at Community Based Rehabilitation Center. He accessed this opportunity as he was provided support by Caritas Nepal for future studies. After completing this training he is helping the special needs children to pursue education and personal development. It is a challenging occupation, however, he says he is making best use of the skills he has learned and is glad to be of service to special needs children in the camps. Mr. Tilachand thanks Caritas Nepal for the love and support that has helped him and other Bhutanese Refugees children to move towards a bright and fruitful future.



Number of People with Disabilities in Bhutanese Refugee Camp as of 31 December 2014

Camp	Physically Disabled		Hearing Impaired		Visually Impaired		Intellectually Disabled		Persons with Multiple Disabilities		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Beldangi I	16	14	44	64	9	5	6	6	2	5	77	94	171
Beldangi II	43	24	67	72	14	8	17	23	1	2	142	129	271
Beldangi. II Extn.	26	14	36	46	13	8	12	12	5	3	92	83	175
Sanischare	22	20	36	40	4	2	13	7	4	4	79	73	152
Grand Total	107	72	183	222	40	23	48	48	12	14	390	379	769

This has helped the disabled people to improve their capacities in various spheres and realize their rights and other benefits in the camp and later in the countries where they have been resettled.

Educational material support to host communities: Educational material support to host communities' schools has greatly helped to establish a harmonious relation between host community and the refugee community. Urlabari Multiple Campus (Urlabari, Morang), and Krishna Lower Secondary School (Damak, Jhapa) in the refugee affected communities have been supported educational materials in the past year. These materials were Science Lab equipment, books, teaching aids, computers, printer, generator etc. This has helped the host community schools to provide better education to the children and youth. The host communities see that they are also receiving important support and appreciate this. The support has helped to enhance the harmonious atmosphere present between the two communities. The communities around the camps in Jhapa and Morang have always been good hosts to the Bhutanese refugees.

Conclusion:

Caritas Nepal has effectively implemented the Bhutanese Refugee Education Program (BREP) with the support of Jesuit Refugee Services. BREP has been a major program of Caritas Nepal for the past two and half decades. Caritas Nepal is happy to note that the educational and capacity building services it provided the refugee children, youth and adults has developed their confidence and enabled them to adapt to live in the third countries where they have been resettled. They are able to pursue educational and employment opportunities and plan a hopeful future.

Caritas Nepal is grateful to Jesuit Refugee Services for their partnership for providing educational services to the refugees. Caritas Nepal has learned a lot from this partnership in the past two and half decades. Caritas Nepal also thanks the kind supporters of BREP. These are UNHCR, UNWFP, Caritas Australia, Caritas Germany, Light for the world Netherlands, Kinder Missionwerk Germany, Secours Catholique France, Caritas Korea, Catholic Relief Service (CRS), and Jesuit Refugee Service Singapore. Their continued support has enabled us to serve effectively the Bhutanese Refugee children, youth and adults.



Strengthening Tailor made Assisted Voluntary Return (STAVR) project was implemented by Caritas Nepal since 2007. Europe has become a destination for many Nepali people. They have gone to Europe as an economic migrant or political migrant. Some of these migrants were lured by individuals and companies who promised them jobs in Europe. Others were students who went to Europe and stayed there. These people without official documentation to stay and work in Europe have been helped by Caritas Internationalis in collaboration with European Government and FEDASIL (Federal Agency for the reception of asylum seekers) to return home. Caritas Belgium has supported Caritas Nepal to provide the returnees funds to start enterprises or to pursue education.

The house was constructed by a returnee upon return to Nepal

The fourth strategic objective of Caritas Nepal is "to provide specialized humanitarian assistance to the people affected by conflicts and to return Nepali migrants in order to safeguard their basic rights". This project has been developed and implemented by Caritas Nepal to return Nepali migrants from Europe.

Objective: To help Nepalese who have returned from Europe to be reintegrated in Nepal and pursue life with dignity and pride.

Support provided: Caritas Nepal Central Office is responsible to design and implement all the activities of STAVR. Fund support and counseling is provided to the returnees to pursue income generation activities in Nepal. Then the fund is provided to them. Caritas Nepal then monitors how they are doing and encourages them. Meetings are also organized with their family members as possible to ensure their reintegration. Enterprise development and management training / guidance is provided. Meetings are also organized to help the returnees share their achievement with other returnees. These meetings helps them to learn from each other and help each other as possible. The project helped 14 returnees in the past year. Enterprise pursued by 10 returnees are presented in following page.



The returnees belong to various district of Nepal

S.N.	Enterprises pursued by Returnees (2014)	No. of Returnees
1	Grocery	4
2	Fancy Business	1
3	Agriculture	1
4	Hardware Business	1
5	Restaurant	1
6	Fish farming	1
	Total	10

Enterprises pursued by 10 returnees



Poultry farming pursued by one returnee



Ms Maya Thapa talking to visitors of FEDASIL and Caritas Nepal

CASE STUDY

Ms Maya Thapa is the resident of Kathmandu who returned to Nepal in the year 2014. She started grocery shop with the reintegration fund. Eventually she has extended her business and has also learned its pros and cons. She is a single woman earning for herself. She is very thankful to Caritas Nepal for supporting her financially and socially.

She says, "I am confident that I can extend my business in the near future". With the turnover she is getting from the shop she is able to pay the house rent and save some money for her future. She is socially active and has made good friends in the town. She thanks Caritas Nepal for helping her start a new life back in Nepal.

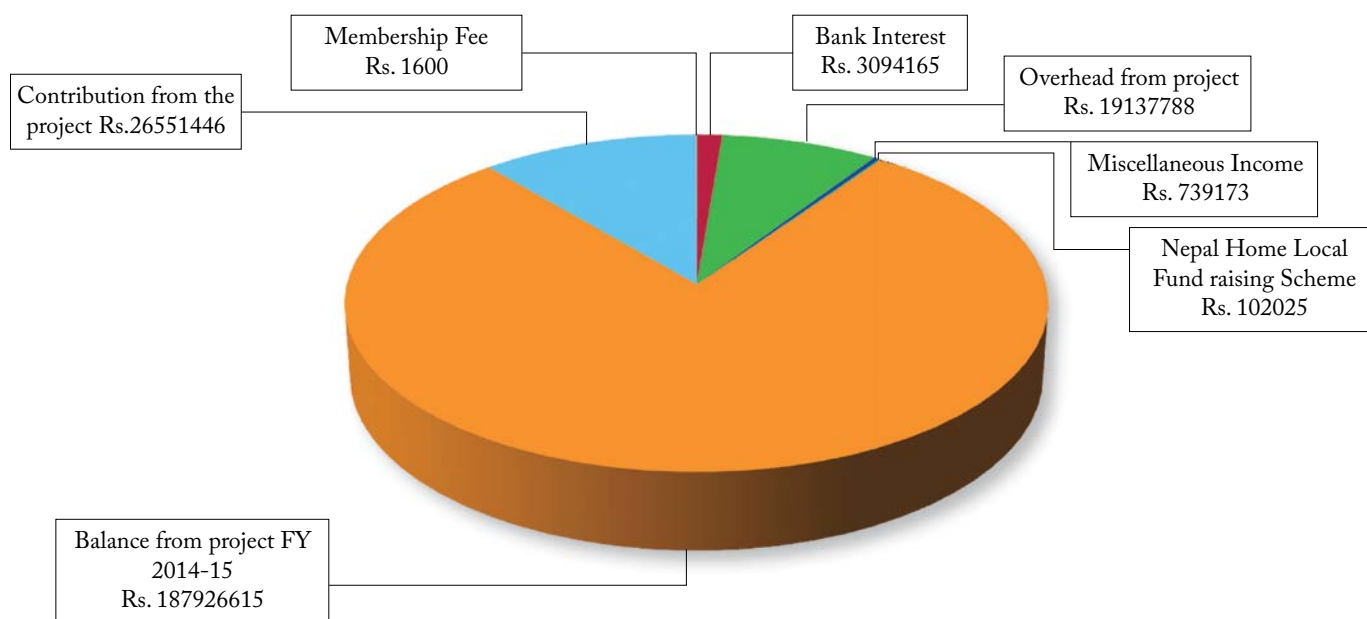


Financial Situation

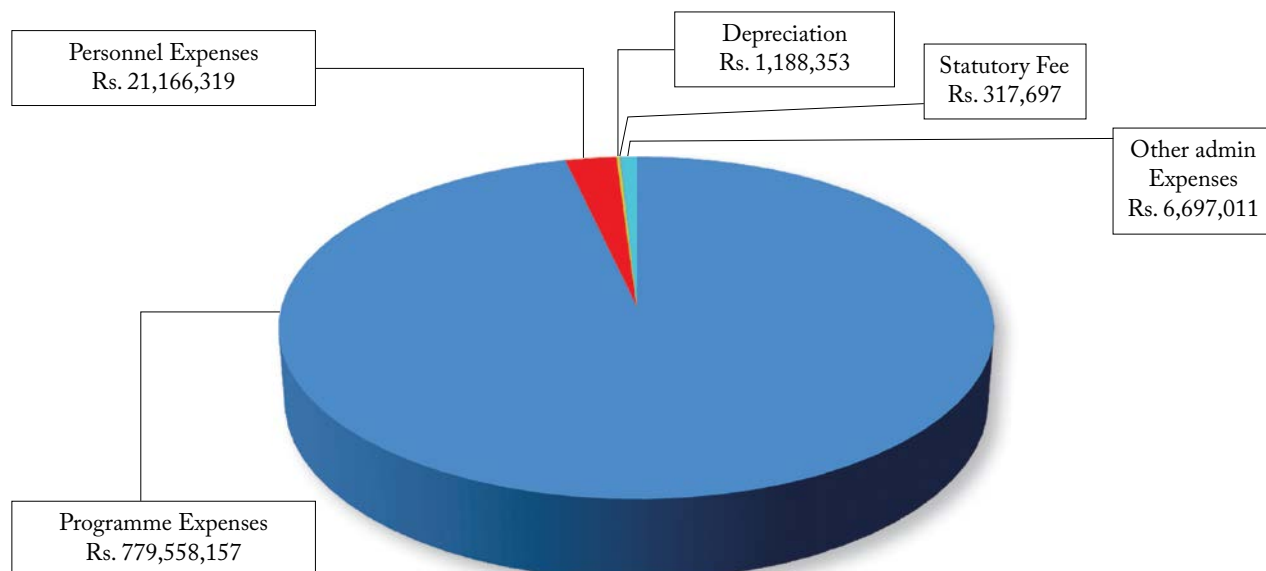
The following graphs present Caritas Nepal's Income and Expenditure as per audited statements for the period, 2014/2015.

All amounts indicated are in Nepali Rupees.

INCOME IN THE FISCAL YEAR (2014/2015)



EXPENDITURE IN THE FISCAL YEAR (2014/2015)



CARITAS NEPAL

FUNDS RECEIVED FOR VARIOUS SECTORS (2014/2015)

S.N.	Sector	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Agriculture and Climate Change Adaptation	38,019,120
2.	Cooperative and Enterprises	27,001,373
3.	Socio-economic Empowerment Projects	14,234,706
4.	Building Sustainable Peace in Nepal	9,297,120
5.	Prevention of Gender Violence and Trafficking	9,588,675
6.	Capacity Building to Caritas Nepal and Partner Organizations	1,034,960
7.	Emergency & Disaster Management	734,589,706
8.	Bhutanese Refugee Education	75,666,050
9.	Support for Nepali Migrants Returned from Belgium	2,886,090
Total		912,317,800

Relief Material Distribution and Health Camp in Gorkha



Ms Rita Tharu on her wheat farm at Mainapokhar, Bardiya. She is beneficiary of SAFBIN project of Caritas Nepal. The project has helped small farmers to access improved crop varieties and pursue suitable practices to adapt to climate change.



Caritas Nepal, Dhobighat, Lalitpur
GPO Box: 9571, Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel: 977-1-5539344, Fax: 977-1-5538484
E-mail: caritas@mail.com.np

Website: www.caritasnepal.org