



CARITAS NEPAL



Mrs. Krishna Kumari B. K. (80) in front of the Earthquake Resistant Model House built by Caritas Nepal for her (Balthali -4, Kavrepalanchowk).

Annual Report 2015/16

In loving Memory of Late. Bishop Anthony Sharma, S. J.

(12th of December 1937 – 8th of December 2015)

We are grieved by the demise of our founding president, Vicar Apostolic Emeritus of Nepal, His Excellency Bishop Anthony Sharma, S. J. who passed away on December 8, 2015. His effort to help the poor, needy, marginalized and disaster affected people of Nepal led to the establishment of Caritas Nepal in 1990.

Caritas Nepal has followed his guidance and worked for poverty reduction and social justice in Nepal for the past 26 fruitful years. Late. Bishop Sharma was a visionary leader and a wise mentor.

May his soul rest in heavenly peace!



Late. Bishop A. Sharma, S. J. inaugurating Central Office Building of Caritas Nepal



Late. Bishop A. Sharma, S. J. seeking lord's blessing while laying foundation of New Central Office Building of Caritas Nepal.





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

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Message from the Patron of Caritas Nepal



Pope Benedict XVI in *Dues Caritas Est* said “The Church’s deepest nature is expressed in her three-fold responsibilities: of proclaiming the word of God, celebrating the sacraments and exercising the ministry of Charity. These three tasks that presuppose each other and cannot be separated from one another.” He further said, “For the Church, charity is not a kind of welfare activity which could equally well be left to others, but a part of her nature, an indispensable expression of her very being” (*Deus Caritas Est*, 25). So the service of charity is a manifestation of the Church’s true identity as a community of love. Hence, for Caritas Nepal, being the social wing of the Catholic Church, attention to the needy, the suffering, the marginalized, is not substitute but an expression of its charitable mission.

For the last twenty-six years of its existence, Caritas Nepal has been doing its best to “save life, rebuilding communities, reduce the impact of humanitarian crises by enhancing disaster preparedness and response” (Caritas Internationalis during its General Assembly of the member organizations in May 2015). For the last one and half years, Caritas Nepal’s focus on the same line, to show love and care to those earthquake survival who have suffered so much, so that they may be able to regain some degree of normal life as early as possible. Since, Church is a communion and by nature collaborative, Caritas Nepal would continue to do its best to work in collaboration with other institutions.

Caritas Nepal has received great support from various Caritas Organizations around the world currently collaborating in earthquake restoration work. Encouraged by the generosity of many Caritas Organizations, people in and outside the country, Caritas Nepal will continue to support service to victims of the massive earthquake.

I would like to thank Caritas Nepal for its commitment and for trying to fulfill its mission of Love. My sincere thanks also go to the various members Caritas Confederation for their continual support to Caritas Nepal.

“He who is kind to the poor lends to the Lord and He will reward him for what he has done”. [Prov. 19:17]

Bishop Paul Simick
Apostolic Vicar Of Nepal

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Message from the Vice President of Caritas Nepal



It is my great pleasure to have this opportunity to pen down a few words of heartfelt gratitude towards Caritas Nepal and Her valuable services given to the very poor and backward communities and people in need of different parts of Nepal.

I heard the name 'Caritas' around 28 years ago for the first time from the lips of Late Bp. Anthony Amulyanath Sharma S.J. I knew nothing about Caritas then. Therefore the first question I asked was 'What is Caritas?' His answer was: "Love."

If we look at the meaning of the word 'Love' in the Bible, it means giving without expecting anything in return. That's exactly what Caritas is doing and I feel really proud to be part of this great service oriented organization which is taking and will, in the future, be doing the same, taking this message of love to the people of this nation.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the staff of Caritas Nepal for their hard work and unselfish services given to the people of this nation. My sincere thanks to you all. Thank you and God bless.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrew Pradhan'.

Fr. Andrew Pradhan

Vice President of Caritas Nepal

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Message from the Executive Director of Caritas Nepal



We are glad to present to you our Annual Report for 2015/16. Among all our programs, this year we are giving priority to the Nepal Earthquake Recovery Programme (NERP). A large part of our country was directly affected by the major earthquakes that occurred on April 25 and May 12 of 2015. More than nine thousand people died, and about half a million became homeless. People also lost livelihood assets and community water sources dried up in many locations. The trauma of the day remains in our psyche and especially in the hearts of those who lost family members and friends. We need to work together to help these families overcome their trauma and support them as they move towards re-building their lives and communities.

I was on my way to Kathmandu from a small village in Okhaldhunga when the earthquake occurred. The road ahead cracked and even some mountain sides started to fall. I was terrified. It was very much like a scene from an apocalyptic movie. I saw a boy run away from a house on the side of the road that was falling down, he was crying. He told us his buffalo was being buried by the falling house. His buffalo was his main worry. I still remember the distressed cry of the boy who wanted to rescue his buffalo.

As noted above, a majority of the families affected by the earthquake belong to small farming households. We were able to provide basic relief materials to 7036 households and roofing iron sheets to 24584 households to build temporary shelter. Many of these beneficiaries have noted that these temporary shelters have helped them to survive the winter and Monsoon since then. Now they look forward to re-build their houses, livelihoods, and village infrastructures such as drinking water systems and irrigation systems.

Caritas Nepal is addressing these issues by the NERP programme supported by Caritas Internationalis. It is helping 6226 households of Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Kavrepalanchowk and Sindhuli districts to rebuild their lives and communities. As part of this programme, we are helping 4400 households to build earthquake resistant houses. In Gorkha district, we are implementing another programme for reconstruction with Catholic Relief Services (USA).

As we move forward in implementing these programmes, we are glad that there are several experienced Caritas Internationalis Member Organizations who are providing us guidance on a regular basis. Our SPECIAL THANK YOU to all our international partners who are supporting and guiding us. We commit to work effectively to enable people and communities to recover from the impact of the earthquake of the past year.

Fr. K. B. Bogati (Silas)

Executive Director
Caritas Nepal

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This Is The way To Receive Graceful Harvest...!



Most development professionals often dream of living a gratifying life by giving back to society. It was in 2011, I was first elected by the general body as the Secretary of Caritas Nepal. My passion for development work envisioned since my early school days had already become a reality for me with my profession. But it became more gratifying to provide volunteer service to the social arm of the Catholic Church. The purpose of which is solely to reach out to the poorest people and help improve their livelihoods. As I complete my two terms this year, I want to express deep joy and satisfaction for the collective results we all achieved through Caritas to help poor people embracing Caritas, or “love”.

How do we break out and experience the full potential we have for others? Those of us associated with Caritas in many different ways, I am sure can answer this question easily! The answer lies in simple yet profound ways. Summing up my 6 years in the Executive Board, I wish to reflect on some key achievements Caritas family achieved for the beneficiaries we work for.

Contribution to global MDGs Nepal Government signed up to. Despite a long political instability, coupled with pro-longed transition to peace our country was paced to achieve the Global Millennium Development Goals. This ended in 2015 with a new commitment to Sustainable Development Goals. As a national NGO Caritas Nepal proactively implemented priority programmes to support government's effort. Our programmes on gender and inclusion, economic growth, migration, agriculture, sustainable peace, education for the Bhutanese refugees reached many people. Since 2011, we continued to improve service delivery. Included were scaling up support through food security programmes, enterprise, and accelerated special community based disaster risk reduction projects and preventing trafficking and unsafe migration. For the first time, we also initiated research in climate change that is becoming an obvious global threat. Caritas Nepal also expanded its regional offices in Chitwan and then in Nawalparasi. The key results from these initiatives can be found in the pages that follow in this annual report.

Some historical events are spiritual events indeed! In 2014, we celebrated 25 years of devoted social service to the Nation since its humble beginning. It was a proud moment to look back on results and pave a way ahead. In the same year, late Rev. Bishop Emeritus Sharma, who had guided Caritas Board and staff enthusiastically for years, bid farewell to Caritas as President. We then witnessed Rev. Bishop Paul Simick become the Vicariate Apostolate of Nepal and the Patron of Caritas. Their leadership and encouragement will always inspire us! Fr. Silas Bogati and Fr. Pius Perumana's contribution and work to grow Caritas and the Caritas Board's advice were crucial. We also welcomed Fr. Ajay Pradhan as the new President. Amidst all these leadership changes, we can only vision one thing - to continue to work for our rural beneficiaries selflessly. I must say, together, we have been able to embed many relevant policies and strengthen systems for Caritas Nepal. Particularly thanks to our Patron Bishop Simick and Fr. Silas, Executive Director for guiding Caritas. With the laity and the lay board members we now operate as ONE strong team. I would like to encourage that this is the way it should be always!

The Nepal earthquake in March and May 2015 unleashed Nepal into a very difficult time. Caritas team, staff, volunteers and partners provided quick national humanitarian response. We must all plan and lead together to defeat future bad times and feel good that Caritas continue to reach out with reconstruction efforts. Caritas will endeavor to support government in its vision while we urge acceleration of policy implementation. Nepal will rise again!

Let us try to live to give, and to love! Going forward, I wish Caritas leaders including a new Executive Board and staff carry on the momentum of Caritas spirit and achievements further. We need to grasp and work in the changing socio-economic and political context. As one of the biggest national NGO, we must also contribute to Government's aim of graduating Nepal to middle income status by 2022.

Finally, the Seed must lead on... To commemorate the 25 years of devoted social service to the nation we established a “Caritas Nepal Solidarity Fund”. This was a humble initiative led by myself and Mr. Terence Lama with the Executive Board of 2012/13 Mrs. Sanu Amatya, Mr. Ganesh Parajuli, Mr. Josh Niraula and Late Mrs. Flora Rai and the entire General Body members. This was a symbolic gesture and a small vision for a self-reliant Caritas Nepal to help our people with our own Nepali funds too. I hope this will come to fruition one day. So please do grow this further. This is the way to receive graceful harvest and lead on.....

Thank you all!

Anjaly Tamang Bista

General Secretary, Caritas Nepal

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

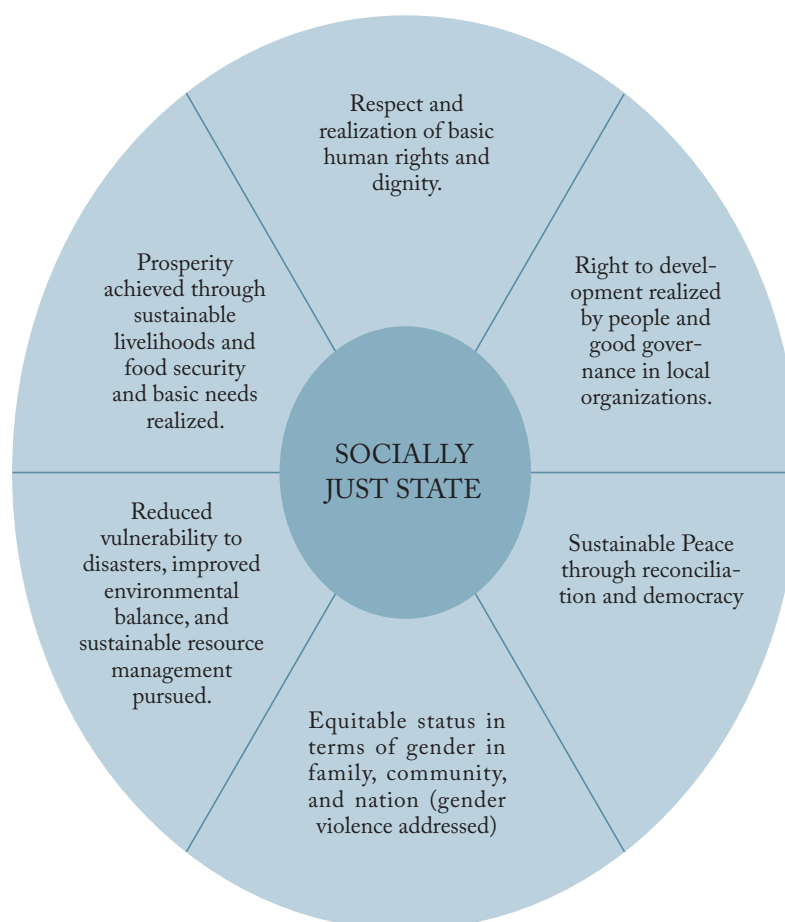
1. To empower the poor to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities in order to reduce poverty

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 to empower people to work together for recovery and reconstruction and 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, Environment.



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 2015 to June 2016. For some projects updates till August 2016 has been reported. In the past year, the total outreach of Caritas Nepal in terms of direct participants was 1,37,527 people and indirect beneficiaries were 6,84,740 people.

Caritas Nepal Outreach in Terms of Program Participants (2015/2016)

S.N.	Program Sector	Strategic Objective No.	Direct Participants	Indirect Beneficiaries
1.	Nepali Earthquake Relief Program(2015)	3	70,036 households	3,50,180
2.	Nepal Earthquake Recovery Program	3	6,226 households	31,130
	Total		7,6262	3,81,310
3.	Disaster Management	3		
a)	Relief Activities after Landslide in Doti District	3	300	1,500
b)	Integrated Project for Food Security, Disaster Prevention and Peace building in the districts of Jumla and Mugu	3	1,012	5,060
c)	Enhancing Capacity of school children of Udaypur for Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness District – 6 VDC's	3	127 Children	635
d)	Disaster Risk Reduction in Ratu River System Mahottari and Dhanusha district	3	6,971	34,855
	Total for Disaster Management Sector		8,410	42,050
4.	Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and adaptation to Climate Change	1		
a)	Integrated Pest Management Program for Small Farmers (IPM)	1	5,157	25,785
b)	Strengthening adaptive small scale farming systems in Rain affected Areas (Nepal, India, Bangladesh)	1	1,335	6,675
	Total for Agriculture Sector		6,492	32,460
5.	Socio-economic Development Projects	1 and 2		
a)	Cooperative and Enterprise Promotion Programs (CDEPP)	1 and 2	15,537	77,685
b)	Nepal in Corporative and Enterprise Program (NICE)	1 and 2	5,883	29,415
c)	Small Development Initiative (SDI)	1 and 2	2,088	10,440
d)	Children and Youth Empowerment Project	2	13,896	69,480
e.	Mobilizing people and communities to address gender justice	2	4,638	23,190
f.	Child Development and Nutrition Enhancement Project	2	792	3960
	Total		42,834	2,14,170
6.	Bhutanese Refugee Education Program (BREP)	4	3529	14,750
	GRAND TOTAL		1,37,527	6,84,740

26th Annual General Assembly



On 7th of November, 2015 His Excellency Bishop Paul Simick, Patron of Caritas Nepal inaugurated the 26th Annual General Assembly by lighting up the lamp.

Mr. Robin Shrestha, the Master of the ceremony, welcomed Caritas Nepal's Executive Committee Members and General Body Members. A total of 16 board members and 37 Caritas Nepal staff members were present in the General Assembly.

The welcome statement was delivered by the Executive Director of Caritas Nepal, Rev. Fr. Krishna Bahadur Bogati. He noted that the year 2015 has been a year when Caritas Nepal was able to touch lives of many people and give them hope. He said the humanitarian services of Caritas Nepal was literally able to "save lives and give hope to the earthquake affected people". He added Caritas Nepal coordinated well with Caritas Internationalis and other Caritas International member organizations for the earthquake relief efforts and thanked the international partners for timely support in terms of funds and human resources. He noted that the Caritas team was able to provide relief in 15 districts in short time and thanked Caritas Nepal's Executive Committee Members, General Body Members and staff for working determinedly for the same.

Ms. Anjali Tamang Bista, Secretary of Caritas Nepal, shared minutes of 25th General Assembly of Caritas Nepal which was approved by the general body members. There were 16 Board members present in the General Assembly.

Mr. Manindra Malla, Head of Programs, noted that Caritas Nepal was able to set up multidisciplinary teams with people with humanitarian relief back ground and social development background and sent them to earthquake affected districts promptly after the earthquake. While central office oversaw the procurement of relief items and overall management, the district team led well to assess needs, and provide relief in an organized manner. In this way, Caritas Nepal was able to reach seventy thousand households of fifteen districts with much needed relief. The



temporary shelter, food, water and sanitation items provided were much appreciated by the beneficiaries and it helped them to cope with the situation they faced after the earthquake. While initially most Caritas Nepal staff pitched in to support in earthquake relief, later they were able to continue with their own social development program management work.

Then the power point presentation of Caritas Nepal's annual report was presented to the general body. The voice narration in the presentation was done by Mrs. Sylvia Rai, Mrs. Arpana Karkie, Ms. Shika Rai, Mr. Tej Basnet and others.





Sr. Mary Kumar reported on Caritas Nepal's BREP program that supports education of children in the Bhutanese Refugee camp in Jhapa. She noted that the camp population was going down as more refugee families migrated to developed countries where they were settled as per the UN facilitated third country re-settlement effort. She said that more than 100,000/- people will be resettled by end of 2015 and only about 17000 would remain. She noted this provided challenges to find able youth and adults in the refugee population to teach the remaining children. She also noted children seemed distracted because of the process of migration which they were following and this affected their educational performance negatively.

Mr. Indra Bahadur Nepali, Senior Finance Officer, presented the financial report of the year 2014/15. This included Income and Expenditure Statement, details on fund received from various donors, expenditure details, update on assets, and budget plan for coming year.

After the general presentation, an in house session of the organizational members was held, and necessary decision on organization concerns were taken.

His Excellency Rev. Bishop Paul Simick, Patron of Caritas Nepal, thanked everyone present in the meeting. He said the word "Caritas" is "Love". So, Caritas Nepal is bestowing love to the poor and needy through selfless service. He thanked all the staffs, national and international volunteers, and everyone who worked tirelessly to provide relief to the earthquake affected families. He especially thanked Caritas International member organizations for their trust and support. Lastly, he thanked all the board members for having a big heart, finding time and being committed, to guide Caritas Nepal.

After the general assembly meeting a group photo was taken and the Caritas Nepal's leaders, members and staff had lunch together.

IV

Nepal Earthquake Recovery Programme

The Nepal Earthquake Recovery Programme has been initiated in Nepal with the support of Caritas Internationalis. The programme is addressing the reconstruction and recovery needs of earthquake affected communities in eight VDCs of four districts.

Background – Relief undertaken in 2015: Before we report on the recovery programme, we would like to look back at the relief work done in the period of April 26th to December 31st of 2015. In short various relief materials as noted in the following table were distributed. 70,036 households received basic shelter items (Tarpaulin, blankets etc), 23,534 households received food and seed materials, 37,690 households received water and sanitation materials, and 24,584 households received corrugated roofing iron sheets. The people who received the corrugated roofing iron sheets used it to construct temporary shelters. The beneficiaries have noted that these relief items helped them to live through the past winter and Monsoon seasons.

While doing significant relief work, Caritas Nepal was also able to undertake post disaster need assessment study. This “Nepal Earthquake Recovery Programme” was formulated based on this Caritas Nepal study, the post disaster need assessment done by Nepal Government, policy and guidelines of Nepal Government, and recommendations of stakeholders at the village and district levels.



Relief Materials Distributed to Earthquake Affected Households - 2015

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	14/06/2015	500	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	-	-
Dhading (CRS)	17/05/2015	883	1	-	-	883	1	-	-
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).

Caritas Solidarity Conference 25-27 April 2016, Dhulikhel, Nepal



The conference gave an opportunity for Caritas International and Member Organizations to understand achievements and learnings of the earthquake relief phase. They also visited villages to see how people are coping and what are their needs. The conference helped to generate commitment for recovery and reconstruction programme for the earthquake affected communities. The conference was held one year after the April 25, 2015 major earthquake in Nepal.

The conference which was inaugurated on 25th April by the Honourable Minister for Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Mr. Ananda Pokharel. His Eminence Cardinal Luis Antonio G. Tagle, President of Caritas Internationalis, His Excellency Archbishop Salvatore Pennacchio, Apostolic Nuncio to India and Nepal, His Excellency Bishop Isao Kikuchi SVD, the President of Caritas Asia, His Excellency Bishop Peter Stasiuk, Vice Chair of Caritas Australia, Bishop John Rawsthorne from CAFOD, UK and His Excellency Bishop Paul Simick of Nepal Vicariate were the key dignitaries at the conference.

Location and Participants of Nepal Earthquake Recovery Programme

S.N.	Districts	VDCs
1	Dolakha	Orang and Bulung (1,250 households)
2	Sindupalchowk	Thokarpa and Kalika (1,833 households)
3	Kavrepalanchowk	Balthali and Chandeni Mandan (1,850 households)
4	Sindhuli	Baseshwar and Hariharpur Gadhi (1,293 households)
	4 districts	8 VDCs – total population 6,226 households (approximate 31,130 population). 50% female. Most (60%) participants belong to ethnic groups such as Tamang. Shelter work only in first 3 districts.

Goal of Nepal Earthquake Recovery Programme:

People of Nepal most affected by the earthquake are able to rebuild their houses, restore access to safe water and sanitation facilities, restore livelihoods and enhance their resilience to future disasters.

Expected Achievement of the Programme:

1. **Shelter:** 4400 households live in safe and adequate earthquake resistant houses. Caritas Nepal will provide Cash Grants (Rs. 200,000/- per households) to 4400 house owners to build their houses through "owner drive approach". 250 to 300 masons will be trained for building earthquake resistant houses. 12 earthquake resistant demonstration or model house will be built to create awareness in the communities. These model houses will be built for the most vulnerable families in the villages. Cash for work will be undertaken to reconstruct, improve, and expand villages' important infrastructures.
2. **Water and Sanitation:** 4670 earthquake affected households in eight VDCs have increased availability to, and make safe use of, water and sanitation facilities, and take action to protect themselves against threats to public health. 56 drinking water systems will be reconstructed. 4670 toilets will be constructed.
3. **Livelihood and Disaster Risk Reduction:** 4670 earthquake affected households have enhanced income and livelihood security, and the capacity of communities. The participants will be trained in agriculture, livestock and enterprise sectors and will be provided enterprise grants and technical guidance. Important village infrastructures such as irrigation systems and marketing infrastructures will be reconstructed. The villagers will develop disaster risk reduction plans and work together with various stakeholders to generate resources to implement it.
4. **Protection and Psychosocial:** Communities affected by the earthquake are able to access safe, dignified and accessible programming that enhances their physical and mental well-being.

Project Period: January 2016 to December 2019. Caritas Nepal did preparatory activities and limited project activities from January of 2016 onwards. The project has been started formally from May and June of 2016 as approvals were received in these months from Nepal Government to work in the various sectors of intervention of the programme.

Achievement till August of 2016

Caritas Solidarity Conference held: Caritas Nepal hosted a Caritas Solidarity Conference from 25th to 27th April 2016. This was to mark the one year passage from the major earthquake in

Nepal on April 25, 2016, to review the progress made, and develop greater solidarity to work for recovery in the future. Caritas Nepal was glad to have the presence of eminent members of Catholic church and Caritas network. His Eminence Cardinal Luis Antonio G. Tagle, President of Caritas Internationalis, His Excellency Archbishop Salvatore Pennacchio, Apostolic Nuncio to India and Nepal, His Excellency Bishop Isao Kikuchi SVD, the President of Caritas Asia, His Excellency Bishop Peter Stasiuk, Vice Chair of Caritas Australia, Bishop John Rawsthorne from CAFOD, UK and His Excellency Bishop Paul Simick of Nepal Vicariate were the key dignitaries at the conference which was inaugurated on 25th April by the Honourable Minister for Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Mr. Ananda Pokharel. The conference was attended by representatives from Caritas Internationalis, Catholic Relief Services (USA), Caritas Australia, CAFOD, SCIAF, Caritas Germany, Caritas Austria, Caritas Philippines, Caritas Canada, Charis - Singapore, Caritas Italiana, Trocaire, Caritas India, Cordaid, Camillian Task Force, The Nepal Jesuit Social Service Society, Navjyoti Centre, the Claretian Congregation and Caritas Nepal Governing Board members and staff. The conference participants visited the villages and learned of the work Caritas Nepal did in relief phase and how the people were coping one year after. They noted there was much need for shelter, WASH, livelihood, protection and psychosocial support. The visitors noted they were glad to be here to show solidarity with the earthquake affected Nepali people

No.	VDC with shelter component	Household (HH) in damaged list of NRA	HH giving grievance	HH enrolled	% enrolled as per NRA list (as of August end)	Remarks on volunteers support and when housing grant first payment can start
1.	Orang (Dolakha)	486	180	453	93%	6 volunteers for 1 months
2.	Bulung (Dolakha)	624	262	535	86%	
3.	Kalika (Sindupalchowk)	653	100	644	99%	18 volunteers for 8 days
4.	Thokarpa (Sindupalchowk)	1137	NA	650	57%	18 volunteers for 8 days.
5.	Chandenimandan (Kavrepalanchowk)	984	111	785	80%	15 volunteers for 18 Days.
6.	Balthali (Kavrepalanchowk)	507	250	31	6%	Ongoing 15 volunteers.
		4391	903	2,448	56%	<=% noted is overall

and committed to support the recovery efforts in the future. They also encouraged Caritas Nepal to incorporate properly disaster risk reduction concerns in future programming.

Agreement with NRA: Caritas Nepal has revised the shelter component to streamline with NRA policy and guideline for NGOs wishing to support in shelter. Hence, a revised plan of Rs. 200,000/- cash grant for each households in three instalments, with an additional provision of Rs. 50,000/- to vulnerable households and support for enrolment process was prepared. This was presented to NRA and agreement was made on 2nd June.

(I) Achievement in the sector of shelter reconstruction facilitation:

Enrolment undertaken: Caritas Nepal has supported enrolment registration of households to receive grants, in shelter project locations. 2448 households are already enrolled in Caritas Nepal's shelter support locations. Caritas Nepal provided enrolment support to additional VDCs as per



Earthquake Resistant Demo or Model house constructed for Mrs Krishna Kumari B.K (Balthali), 80 year old lady. Specification: 9ft X 12ft. and 10 ft. 12 ft. rooms. 228 sq. ft. room area. She is an elderly widower with very limited land and no significant income source.

request of District Government and Housing Reconstruction and Recovery Platform (HRRP). This was done in 812 households in Raviopi of Kavrepalanchowk.

Enrolment status in VDCs where Caritas Nepal is supporting shelter construction grants and technical and social guidance (as of first week of August 2016).

Mason Trainings held: In Balthali village shelter sector orientation was provided to local stakeholders and request was made to them to help Caritas Nepal with a list of masons present in the village. In this way masons were listed and selected for earthquake resistant construction training held by Caritas Nepal as per NRA recommended module. The training was done by Caritas Nepal's Engineer Mr. Sagar Tiwari and consultant trainers. Training was conducted in 2 batches: June 11-18 for Masons of 1-5 wards and July 5-12 for Masons of 6-9 wards (or neighbourhoods) of the Balthali village. A total of 54 male masons have been trained (27 each in each training). Training duration was for 7 days with 1 additional day for orienting Mason on their role and on Caritas Nepal's recovery program. Masons also learned by doing by initiating work on demo house in Balthali. The trainees were glad to receive the theory and practical classes, and have committed themselves to work for constructing earthquake resistant houses in the village. In other villages, Mason listing is being done and training will be done once heavy Monsoon rains subside later in August.

Earthquake Resistant Demonstration House Construction: Two houses are currently being constructed for selected vulnerable families in the land of these families (see photo above). The demonstration or model houses in Balthali are of stone masonry with mud mortar and with concrete earthquake proofing bands and will have corrugated roofing iron sheets for roof. The estimate for the 2 rooms, and ledge below roof for store is about Rs. 450,000 to Rs. 500,000/-. These houses have been designed and constructed with supervision of Caritas Nepal's engineers and by Caritas Nepal trained local masons. These are first 2 of 12 demo houses to be constructed in 6 VDCs. Demo houses will be initiated in second half of August in Chandanimandal, Orang, Bulung, Thokarpa, Kalika.

(II) Achievement in WASH Sector

Partnership arrangement for 5 VDC locations: Caritas Nepal will implement the WASH program with partners in 5 VDCs as noted below.

WASH implementation by Caritas Nepal itself in remaining 3 VDCs: Caritas Nepal will

Table: WASH partners in 5 VDCs (update on orientation done after June indicated)

S.No.	Location	Remarks
1.	ECARDS Nepal Orang and Bulung VDCs of Dolakha	On 1 st June 2016 agreement was signed with ECARDS Nepal. Quarterly plan finalized with ECARDS Nepal for Orang and Bulung. Rs. 3 million payment is made as first instalment for the quarterly period, 8 staffs (8 males) were hired by partner. Orientation has been conducted on 13 th July for the newly appointed by Caritas Nepal in Charikot of Dolakha. Office has been set up by partner in Singati location road head and market near the project VDCs in Dolakha.
2.	Relief Nepal Baseswar and Hariharpur Gadi of Sindhuli	On 1 st June 2016 agreement was signed with Relief Nepal. Quarterly plan finalized with Relief Nepal for Baseswar and Hariharpur Gadi. Rs. 3 million payment is made as first instalment for the quarter. 8 staffs (5 male 3 female) were hired by partner. Orientation has been conducted on 2 nd July by Caritas Nepal. Office has been set up by the partner.
3.	Shanit Jana Adarsa Kendra (SJAK) Chandanimandan VDC of Kavrepalanchowk	On 22 nd June Agreement signed with the partner. Quarterly plan finalized with SJAK for Chandnimandan. Rs. 3 million is paid as first instalment for the quarter, 4 staffs (2 male and 2 female) hired by partner, orientation of staff done by Caritas Nepal.

implement the WASH sector in 3 VDCs itself. This decision was reached realizing expectation of local people, local governments and with confidence shown by central WASH team (at Program Management Unit) to undertake WASH in pro-active manner in Thokarpa and Kalika (Sindupalchowk district) and Balthali (Kavrepalanchowk district). Note: Interviews for appointing district and village staff for this purpose have been completed in first week of August.

Emergency water supply (27 May 2016 to 05 June 2016): Caritas Nepal supplied water in ward 1, 2 and 5 of Thokarpa VDC due to water shortage in these villages. Caritas Nepal supported 10 storage tanks (8 tanks with capacity of 2000 liters, 2 tanks with 3000 litres). Out of 10 tanks, nine tanks have been installed in different location of Thokarpa VDC and remaining 1 tank is kept in District Office for emergency purpose. The transportation and distribution was done using 2 trucks. The water was brought from natural spring which is seven kilometres away. In this way, 56000 litres of drinking water was provided to 253 households from which about 1107 persons were benefitted. Each household received about 20 litres of drinking water per day for the 10-day period. The drinking water provided some respite to the drought stricken neighbourhoods in the pre-monsoon period.

Village Water, Sanitation, Hygiene Coordination Committee Meeting Held

Caritas Nepal team organised village meetings to orient on WASH recovery project components and sought advice of the committee for planning. The Village WASH Coordination Committees informed Caritas Nepal of the village WASH conditions, present plans, most needy locations for drinking water and sanitation support, and agreed to help in future for planning, facilitating implementation, and undertaking reviews. These committees will help to facilitate the Caritas Nepal water and sanitation sector activities in the neighbourhood in the future. Ward Water Sanitation and Hygiene Coordinator Committee formation process has already been completed in Bulung VDC (Dolakha) and is under process in other locations.

Initial feasibility survey done of drinking water systems in three locations: Feasibility study to learn the status of drinking water systems is one of the initial things planned in the recovery program for the WASH sector. In total, 50 drinking water system feasibility study is planned.

The WASH team has undertaken feasibility exercises of three drinking water systems with the support of CAFOD adviser Mr. Raphael Mutuki in wards 5 and 9 of Balthali VDC on 13th June 2016, and another scheme in Ward 4 of Baseswar VDC on 16th June. The feasibility exercise included the following: meeting with user group, field inspection of the existing system, water source inspection. Necessary coordination with V-WASHCC for the same have been undertaken.

13 Water testing kits were purchased from a local service providing NGO (called ENPHO in short), and 6 have already been sent to the districts. Water testing using these kits have been done in following Bulung of Dolakha (July 15) and community informed of quality of water - especially high coliform count found and need to take precautions (filtration, boiling, Chemical addition as possible).

(III) Achievement in Livelihoods Sector

Cash for work: Cash for work helped to provide much needed cash to the earthquake affected households. They completed much needed community works. Given upcoming Monsoon farming season most communities undertook irrigation canal maintenance and channel clearance. 6500 meter of drainage was cleared of debris and mud cut channels improved in Chandanimandan (Kavrepalanchowk) and this made it easy for water to flow down to about 40 ha of land where paddy and maize are cultivated. Similarly, 4 irrigation canals, about 4 kilometers long, were cleared and maintained in Balthali. 3700 meters of rural dirt road was improved. 1907 Households of Kalika and Thokarpa VDC undertook debris removal, land preparation for house construction work in June and were paid in first week of July. As per time they could engage in cash for work activity the families have received 2 days to 20 days of wages. The families are largely using the income for basic household needs and some who earned more are saving to use it for house construction and other purposes for later. The income earned was Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000 depending on days the family member was involved on the work (see appendix for details).

Irrigation support: In Sindhuli, expansion of Mulkulo Irrigation Scheme construction was supported by the recovery program. 150 meters of 4" size HDPE pipe as per demand from communities has been installed in Haibarbesi, ward 4 of Baseswar. In total, 78 farming households benefitted from the scheme with improved irrigation facilities for 35 hectare of agriculture land, where paddy, maize, wheat, vegetables are cultivated. The Irrigation User Group Committee consisting of 11 members took the responsibility to look after improved irrigation canal. With access to improved irrigation the crop production is expected to increase.

Micro-credit grants to be given to communities for income generation through local cooperatives: Caritas Nepal has selected eight community based cooperatives to work with till date. This was done through a screening process in which cooperative review assessment and interacting with the cooperatives leaders and members. Contract have already been signed with 5 cooperatives (see table) and micro-credit grants provided to them. These grants will be provided by the cooperatives as loans to local poor households for income generation activities. Contracts with additional 5 cooperatives already identified will also be undertaken soon. Caritas Nepal is providing general administration support Rs. 120,000/-, and micro-credit grant Rs. 850,000/- in two instalments to each cooperative in year one.

Farmer Field School training on rice farming and vegetable farming: Farmers who have agriculture land for rice cultivation but do not have any opportunity for agriculture training in the past were identified. Two Farmer Field School Groups were formed in Kavrepalanchowk (Balthali and Chandanimandal) supported with farming plots. Weekly classes are undertaken for farmers on integrated crop and pest management for rice farming and guide them through learning by doing approach. Similarly, vegetable farming demonstrations will be established later to promote sustainable practices in vegetable farming. In this way, efforts are being to work with farmers to see how

Cooperatives name	Location	Year of of Reg.	Reg. No.	Total Members	Total Share Capital	Yearly transaction FY72/73
1. Balthali Saving and credit Cooperative. Ltd	Balthali, Kavre	2007	954	551	452200	6445759
2. Kalika Saving and Credit Cooperative. Ltd	Kalika, Sindhupalchowk	1999	433	1134	272300	6922410
3. Ekikrit Thokarpa Saving and Credit Cooperative. Ltd	Thokarpa, Sindhupalchowk	2009	1271	985	2976600	28039512
4. Orang Sana Kisan Agric. Cooperatives	Orang, Dolakha	2013	755	150	100000	500000
5. Mahila Aadharsila Saving & Credit Cooperative	Bulung, Dolakha	2010	1588	598	100800	800000

Table: Farmer Field School Groups

Name of Group	Location	Participants			Name of group leader	Update- (Weeks completed By mid August)
		M	F	Total		
Juntara IPM FFS	Balthali -4, Kolbhanjyang	5	25	30	Mr. Bidhyamani Humagain	9
Haldetar Jagaruk IPM FFS	Chandenimandan -6, Haldetar	4	27	31	Ms. Samjhana Tamang	6
Total		9	52	61		

agriculture productivity can be increased while transferring technical know-how to the farmers.

Seed distribution (as part of farming input support): District Coordinators and staff held village level meetings (VDC level and ward level) to learn the specific needs of farmers. There was request to supply main crop seeds in all 8 VDCs. The community identified that they lack quality seeds due to loss of seed stock, has limitations to access or obtain quality seeds on a timely manner. The seeds in hand is low productivity.

36412.5 Kg of seeds of main crops (paddy, millet, soybean, maize) were purchased and distributed to 5449 farming households (see table). The seed provided per household ranges from 4 Kg to 12.5 Kg. This variation in amount of seed distributed per household is as per seed availability, as well as land size per household, and based on request of farmers of the various villages. Farmers noted that there was high, about 90% germination of millet, soybean, paddy seeds and more than 80% germination of maize seed. This summer and Monsoon season's productivity is forecasted to be good due to the quality seeds accessed by farmers and sufficient rainfall in most locations.

(IV) Initiation of effort to address protection concerns:

Protection mainstreaming Training: Protection Mainstreaming Training was provided to 32 staffs

Seed distributed as part of farming input support

NO.	VDC	Date	Type	Unit (KG/HH)	Total seed distributed	HHs covered
1.	Hariharpurgadhi	9-11 June	Paddy	5	3300	660
	Baseshwor			5-10	2950	314
	Total				6250	974
2.	Orang	26-27 May	Millet	1	285	285
			Paddy	4	210	52
		17-Jun	Soybean	0.5-1	114.5	305
	Bulung	12-14 Jun		0.5-1	227.5	370
	Total				837	1012
3.	Thokarpa	30 May -9 June	Paddy	6.25 - 12.5	10631.25	852
	Kalika			6.25 - 12.5	3437.5	280
				6.25 - 12.5	5187.25	416
				6.25 - 12.5	2612.5	213
	Total				21868.5	1761
4.	Balthali	26 April -4 May	Maize	4.5-5	3609	740
	Chandanimandan				3848	962
	Total				7457	1702
	Grand Total				36412.5	5449

(Male-19 and Female-13) of various sectors (livelihood, WASH, shelter, protection). The training was organized in Pastoral Center, Godawari, on June 16-17, 2016. The contents discussed were: meaning of protection and protection mainstreaming concept, guiding principles and core components of protection mainstreaming, targeting priority groups and information sharing, community engagement and feedback mechanisms/complaint handling etc. The trained people are now working to mainstream protection concerns into their sectoral interventions. The team will identify real needs of the people in a participatory manner, reach out the most vulnerable, will facilitate in improving accessibility of services and inputs, and ensure safety and dignity of people during program implementation. Initially the village social or community mobilizers will work with protection staff to conduct household and baseline surveys which will help to identify the most vulnerable communities and households.

Protection Mainstreaming and Feed Back Mechanism local training: VDC officials, Ward Citizen Forum (WCF) representatives from each wards and Social Volunteers (24 participants) participated in 2-day Protection Mainstreaming and Feedback Mechanisms training in Balthali VDC on June 24-25, 2016 and in Chandanimandan VDC on June 26-27, 2016. Feedback mechanism, will be further strengthened with monthly review meetings at ward level, and suggestion boxes in all eight VDCs and four district offices.

(V) Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction

Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction is being undertaken in all sectors. Earthquake resistant shelter construction is being promoted by providing trainings to Masons, constructing demonstration houses, and promoting EQ resistant house designs for construction etc. people will be assisted to select safe site for house construction in the hilly and sloppy areas. In WASH necessary environmental screening is done during feasibility study and support necessary measures such as gabion wall construction and plantation on upland areas as part of risk reduction. The livelihood and DRR officer is planning to undertake village level meetings to identify hazards, vulnerability and will work with the concerned village committees to develop disaster risk reduction plans for the VDCs.

Nepal Earthquake Recovery Programme

Pictorial Report

Shelter Sector

Enrollment of Beneficiaries to receive housing grant: Caritas Nepal supported enrollment of beneficiaries to receive housing grants in 8 VDCs. These were: Orang and Bulung of Dolakha; Thokarpa, Kalika, and Sunkhani of Sindhupalchowk; Balthali, Chandanimandan and Raviopi of Kavrepalchowk.

Reconstruction effort started: Caritas Nepal has supported the first Enrollment Center of National Reconstruction Authority by providing five volunteers for one month to enroll families to receive housing grants. The first photo below shows Mr. Sushil Gyawali, CEO of NRA, talking to villagers at Singati, Dolakha. Second photo shows the Information Center in a tent, and third photo shows volunteers helping to enroll the people.



Enrollment and First Tranche of Housing Grant Provided to Households



Lady showing her contract agreement to receive housing grant as household whose house was damaged by earthquake (Orang, Dolakha).



Enrollment of households to receive housing grant. Enrollment was supported by Caritas Nepal at Kalika VDC (Sindhupalchowk) by providing volunteers.



Mr. Hira Lal Tamang from Bathali-5, showing his contract agreement to receive housing grant. Caritas Nepal supported enrollment in Balthali.



Enrolling households whose house is damaged to obtain housing grant (Orang of Dolakha)

सिङ्गटीका पीडितलाई कारितासको सहयोग



Caritas Nepal was one of the first organizations to start distributing housing grants to the earthquake affected households. The news in Gorkhapatra daily notes distribution of grants by Caritas Nepal from second week of September 2016.

Earthquake Resistant Shelter Construction



Caritas Nepal Engineer Sagar Tiwari and other technical staff demonstrating how to keep stitches and band on a brick cement masonry load bearing wall.



Mason Training for Earthquake Resistant House Construction (Chandanimandan)



Trained Masons with certificates with Caritas Nepal Staff (Chandenimandan, Kavrepalanchowk)



Mason Training participants undertaking foundation work for Earthquake Resistant Model House (Balthali, Kavrepalanchowk)



Mason Training participants showing foundation work being done for Earthquake Resistant Model House (Balthali, Kavrepalanchowk)

Water and Sanitation



Drinking water distribution undertaken by Caritas Nepal in Kalika and Thokarpa of Sindhupalchowk in the Summer of 2016. The earthquake had dried up many water sources.



Engineer Vijay Gupta measuring amount of water flow in drinking water source (Baseswar, Sindhuli)



District Engineer testing water from local sources (Bulung, Dolakha)



Neighborhood level water and sanitation issue meeting (Chandenimandan ward 5, Kavrepalanchowk. Caritas Nepal does planning with Village and local ward level Water and Sanitation Committees for drinking water system construction and sanitation campaigns.

Activities Supported by Cash for Work



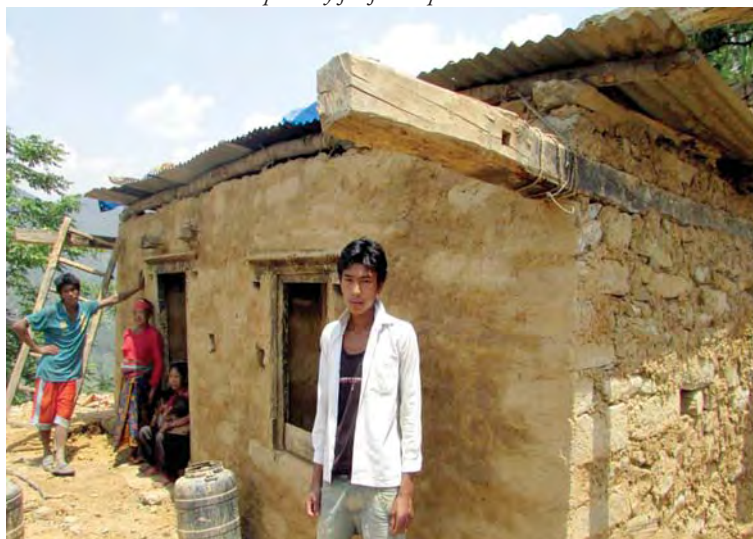
Earthquake damaged house (Sindupalchowk)



Debris removal being done by cash for work beneficiary (Sindhupalchowk). Re-usable wood and stone were stored separately for future permanent house construction.



Temporary Shelters constructed by beneficiaries of cash for work (Sindhupalchowk). Caritas Germany provided additional fund support and accompaniment to Caritas Nepal for Cash for Work done in Sindhupalchowk.



Cash payment done for cash for work beneficiaries (Baseswar, Sindhuli)



Road maintenance done with cash for work support (Hariharpur, Sindhuli)

Livelihood



District Team Leader Mr. Dal Bdr Shahi distributing Khumal – 4 rice seeds to small farmers (Dolakha)



Paddy seeds being distributed, Baseswar, Sindhuli



Small farmers receiving saplings of Alaichi, Junnar, lemon, Orange and Tea to plant during the Monsoon Season. The group are in front of Caritas Nepal's Village Office, Orang, Dolakha.



150 meters of pipes given so 78 small farmer households could access irrigation (Baseswar -4, Sindhuli)

Protection and Psychosocial



Protection and Psychosocial Training of Trainers (Dhulikhel, Kavrepalanchowk)

V

Mobilizing communities for disaster risk reduction

Introduction

Caritas Nepal has been serving communities vulnerable to disasters in Nepal since its inception in 1990. According to the government estimate, 64 out of 75 districts in Nepal are prone to disasters such as floods, landslides, fire, epidemic and earthquake. The two major earthquakes that occurred in April 25 and May 12 of 2015 addressed by Caritas Nepal with a special relief project in 2015 covering 168 VDCs. Now, Caritas Nepal is addressing recovery needs of 8 affected VDCs with Nepal Earthquake Recovery Program. This has been reported separately in earlier chapters. In this chapter, we report other relief, recovery and community based disaster risk reductions projects undertaken by Caritas Nepal in the past year. The work done by Caritas Nepal Disaster Management Team in regular relief and project activities are as follows:

SN	Title of the project	Outreach	District	Period	International Partner
1.	Relief Activities after Landslide in Doti District.	300 HHs	Doti	Nov 2015 to July 2016	Caritas Germany
2.	Integrated Project for Food Security, Disaster Prevention and Peace Building in Jumla and Mugu districts.	1012 HHs	Jumla and Mugu	Jan 2015 to March 2016	Caritas Germany
3.	Enhancing Capacity of School Children of Udayapur for Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness District-6 VDCs.	127 HHs	Udayapur	Sept 2012 to 2015	Caritas Germany
4.	Disaster Risk Reduction in Ratu River System Mohattari and Dhanusha District.	6971 HHs	Mohattari and Dhanusha	Jan 2014 to March 2015	Caritas Germany

Main objective: To provide emergency relief to people affected by disaster and to empower people for disaster preparedness and mitigation”.

The achievements of the projects are noted below:

1. Relief Activities after Landslide in Doti District

Approximately, 1530 people benefited from the project in the year 2015. Caritas Nepal provided relief materials such as basic shelter, WASH related tool, seeds and school uniform to the affected families as per their need. Free health camps were also organized for the landslide affected communities.

Achievement:

- 34 households received improved variety potato seeds for cultivation and were able to improve potato production and food security of their households.
- 220 female, 185 male and 82 children received health care in health camps organized by the project.



- c) 15 women of the two VDCs received tailoring training and are now able to pursue it for their household tailoring needs and are also trying to pursue the same as an occupation.
- d) School building maintenance works was undertaken in the 2 VDCs and this benefited 1200 students.
- e) School uniform was provided to 340 students (170 boy and 170 girls).
- f) In this way, the project helped the children and adults to move on with their lives after the landslide disaster.

Account keeping training given to Cooperative members. Ghodemhadev VDC, Jumla.

2. Summary of Achievement for “Food Security Project, Jumla and Mugu”

- a) 48 leader farmers received Trainers’ Training to be Local Resource Person for Agriculture and now are working in the communities to promote agriculture activities.
- b) 1291 families received seed (carrot, radish, cabbage, board leaf, mustard, cauliflower and onion) and technical support and have been able to intensify their vegetable farming activities. This has improved their household nutrition status and some families have also earned income from sales of the vegetables.
- c) 3 green houses were repaired for undertaking off season vegetable farming and they realized good harvests for various vegetables.
- d) 32 persons (24 farmers and 8 project staffs) received Animation Training and are working with local groups to bring about social and economic transformation.
- e) Altogether 36 Cooperative members (3 people from each cooperative) received “Cooperative Management and Account Keeping Training” and this has helped them to strengthen the management and their 12 community based cooperatives.
- f) One hector agricultural land has been irrigated through rehabilitation and the irrigation canals present in the locations. This has helped farmers for better harvest of main crops.
- g) 35 households did 175 human-day work in total and received cash for work amounting to Rs. 80,000/-. This helped the households meet their basic needs in time of lack of employment opportunities.
- h) 174 farmers benefited from training undertaken at grassroots and this helped them to improve their agriculture cultivation practices. These farmers are farming in a challenging



Health camp done as part of a project, Shree Higher Secondary School, Siwai VDC, Udayapur.

environment given the high altitude of the locations but still they have been able to increase their household food basket.

3. Summary of Achievement for “Enhancing Capacity of School Children of Udayapur District for Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness”

- a) 24 students received First Aid training. They have been providing first aid care in schools.
- b) 280 students received knowledge on categorizing solid waste generated from household and its management through 3R approach i.e. Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. This has helped them to reduce household solid waste.
- c) More than 2500 people took part in Environment Day Celebrations and learned about climate change and global warming concerns. They are now planning to monitor the situation in their villages and look into possible adaptation opportunities.
- d) 60 families are engaged in riverbed farming on seasonal basis, sold the vegetables produced and used the income to address basic household needs.
- e) Students are knowledgeable of disaster risk reduction and working to create awareness in the communities and encouraging communities to take risk reduction efforts. In this way, students have developed confidence to present and discuss things in the wider community and work for change. Raising awareness has been done by using brochures, magazines, flex, posters, calendars and reports.
- f) Community people have begun plantation of fodder and fruit tree species around their house to promote greenery.

4. Summary of Achievement for “Disaster Risk Reduction in Ratu River System, Mohattari and Dhanusha District”

- a) 437 households benefited through improved irrigation canal. Farmers benefited up to three times from agricultural production.
- b) 512 households have increased access to portable drinking water within their own premises.
- c) Jrayojhora conservation pond (1.8 hectare of catchment area) has increased access to water



Environment Day Celebration in school, Janta H. S. School, Jogidaha VDC, Udaypur



Cooperative Account Keeping Training, Jumla

for irrigation of 50 hectare land which is shared by 90 households during the dry season and used to pursue cultivation various crops. The pond also helps to re-charge the water table in the location.

- d) 20 hectare of agricultural land was saved against hydro-erosion.
- e) 79 families received 1,800 kilogram improved potato seed. They have been engaged in potato farming in 20 hectare lands. Their crop yields have been increased by 30 percent.
- f) 386 people became familiar with local disaster risk reduction concerns. They have now made their household preparedness plans.
- g) Reforestation in 60,000 meter square area near the dam site will have significant environment impact in the long run.

CASE STUDY

Changing Tobacco farming into Vegetable farming



Lal Bahadur Buddha, 35 years old from Seri VDC, Mugu was involved in tobacco farming. It was very difficult for him to fulfill his family needs due to less income.

Food Security project was launched in Jumla and Mugu districts targeting small scale farmers like him. So, he became part of the project and received agriculture trainings. He also learnt that tobacco is bad for health. Thus, he quit tobacco farming and started seasonal and off seasonal vegetable farming. There was significant change in income through his farm. He has now also started a restaurant in Jama Bazaar (Seri) investing his income through his farm. Now, his earning is enough to provide his family for their basic need. He is grateful that Caritas Nepal was able to bring such a positive change in his life.

CASE STUDY

An effort to conserve water source in Tulasi VDC-6, Bahunmara- Dhanusha

Water resources in Tolani VDC had dried up due to environmental degradation. 117 households in the location were facing significant water shortage.

In 2013, Caritas Nepal implemented DRR project in Dhanusha district and built check dam to control further degradation of water sources. Broom Grass, Stylo and Bamboo was planted in the river sides. In 2014, another check dam was also made near the previous check dam. This has helped to increase the water level in the location and provide greater access to water to the households.



CASE STUDY

Change in traditional mind set



Laxmi Magar is one of the School Management Committee members of Shree Medium Secondary School, Saune-4, Udayapur.

The DRR project included her school. The project worked with the school management to initiate disaster preparedness activities in the school and community at large.

Ms. Laxmi Magar (School Management Committee Member), found the input of the project interesting and she is sharing her learning on disaster risk reduction and preparedness such as for fire prevention with the community. She made the community aware by saying that putting out fire after cooking is very important. In some local traditions, putting out fire is considered wrong. Thus, fire borne accidents have been caused by it. So, she went door to door spreading awareness on fire and its prevention measures. Slowly, people started putting out fire after cooking leading to a more fire safe community.

VI

Promoting Sustainable Agriculture Practices and Adaptation to Climate Change

Caritas Nepal implemented two large agriculture program in the year 2015-2016. These are “Integrated Pest Management Program for Small Farmers,” and “Strengthening Adaptive Small Scale Farming in Rain fed Areas of Nepal Bangladesh and India”. The outreach of these programs are as fallows.

S.No.	Program	Male	Female	Total participants
1.	IPM	1198	3959	5157
2.	SAFBIN	271	1064	1335
Total Participants		1469	5023	6492

1

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program for Small Farmers

I. Project supported by: Caritas Australia and AUS AID.

II. Project duration: July 2015 to June 2016.

III. Project Location: 16 districts of Nepal (Ilam, Jhapa, Sunsari, Sindhuli, Kavreplanchowk, Kathmandu, Dhading, Tanahu, Kaski, Nawalparasi, Pyuthan, Dang, Salyan, Surkhet, Bardiya and Kanchanpur).

IV. Main objective: 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.

Achievements:

19 Farmers trained to be Farmer Trainers for IPM extension: A Training of Trainers on IPM was held in Nawalparasi and 19 farmer leaders were trained to be “Farmer Trainers”. These new trainers are working with the IPM Technicians of the program and supporting them to undertake Farmer Field Schools (FFS) for IPM in rice and vegetables. They are also helping to promote

Rice transplantation and data collection in FFS plot in Shreepur VDC, Kanchanpur District.





Bokasi manure preparation at FFS in Shreepur VDC, Kanchanpur.

Climate change workshop facilitated by Mr. Manindra Malla, Head of Programs, Caritas Nepal in Hotel Outlook Inn, Matatirtha, Kathmandu.

IPM adoption in past trained groups. They will also support in the formation and strengthening of local IPM networks and mobilize them for farmer rights advocacy.

27 Extension workers trained to undertake plant clinics: 27 IPM Extension workers were trained to be "Plant Doctors" in a 5-day TOT organized in Nawalparasi. The IPM Extension Workers now have knowledge and skills to undertake the plant clinic camps in the villages. After the training, the trained 27 IPM Extension Workers have conducted 30 units of plant clinics in 16 village locations where 940 small farmers (64% women) took part in the events. The farmers discussed their plant health (pest and disease problems) concerns with the technicians and learned to identify the various diseases and pest problems and learned how best to address them. They were concerned mainly with problems related to vegetable and fruit crops. They were glad to access such important advice in their own neighborhoods from the plant clinics held.

Biological control and cluster based marketing training: Caritas Nepal organized 7 units of Biological Control and Cluster Based Marketing trainings in selected project location villages. 205 small farmers (53 % women) were oriented on the issue of working together to market agriculture (IPM) produce by collecting agriculture produce in one location and selling it through a joint marketing stall. The farmers also discussed main pest and disease problems for major vegetable crops and were informed of ways to control them through biological control methods.

Two IPM vegetable produce marketing systems with collection centre and marketing stall has been established by farmer groups of Kanchanpur and Jhapa districts. These marketing systems established has helped 200 small farmers access market for their vegetable produce grown with IPM practices. The vegetables grown with IPM practices are free from pesticides and this was informed to the customers (middle men and retailers).





149 small farmers took part in exposure visits: 149 small farmers (53 % women) participated in one day exposure visit. They visited farms of leader farmers and that of government agencies and learned about intensive and wider farming techniques.

Small farmers trained to produce high value vegetables and to access market: 145 small farmers (60 % women and 65% ethnic group and Dalits) have been organized in 12 new groups. The groups are encouraging these farmers to pursue high value vegetable farming as an enterprise. Technical guidance is being given by the IPM Technicians and Farmer Trainers to the farmers. In total these farmers have farmed in an area of 22.8 ha using IPM practices. The farmers of these 12 groups were able to earn Rs. 8864 to Rs. 87847 depending on the scale of their farm, the amount of their produce, and their market access capacity.

Similarly, 295 small farmers (60 % women and 53% ethnic group and Dalits) present in 27 past trained groups were encouraged to expand high value vegetable farming. The farmers in these groups earned Rs. 8981 to Rs. 49619 from high value vegetable farming depending on the scale of their farming activity in the period of January to June of 2016. They farmed bitter melon, bottle gourd, sponge gourd, pumpkin, squash, beans, cow pea, tomato, chilli, okra, cauliflower and cabbage in 5 to 12 Katthas of land. In June of 2016, Caritas Nepal supported grants to 85 small farmers (68.23 % women) of 8 past trained IPM groups. Each farmer was provided Rs. 22000/- grant to pursue vegetable farming as an enterprise. Similarly, 6 vegetable farming groups were also provided funds to improve irrigation access (i.e. sprinkle irrigation, canal maintenance, irrigation pipes, drip irrigation, electric water pumping motor). Access to irrigation is necessary for vegetable farming.

Small farmers trained in IPM practices in vegetable farming: 532 small holder farmers were trained (74.3 % women and 57 % Dalit and ethnic people) on IPM practices in vegetable farming in the 20 Farmer Field Schools in the period of Jan. to June, 2016. The schools were conducted for the whole season for the concerned vegetable crops (18–20 weeks). The yield increase realized with IPM practices for various

Welcoming Ms. Eleanor Trinchera (Caritas Australia, Program Coordinator for Nepal and Bangladesh), during IPM program monitoring and evaluation visit in Belauri Municipality, Kanchanpur.

High Value vegetable farming in Shreepur VDC, Kanchanpur.





Fr. K.B. Bogati, Executive Director of Caritas Nepal distributed certificates to farmer trainers who graduated from 12 days IPM TOT held in Caritas Nepal Regional Office, Nawalparasi.



Drama on prevention of pesticide use, Farmer Field School Closing Ceremony, Shreepur VDC, Kanchanpur.



vegetables was significant in the Farmer Field Schools' trial plots. The yield increase demonstrated with IPM practices was from 14 percent to 123 percent for various vegetables. Average increase in knowledge and skills of the participants was by 33 grade points. This finding is based on pre and post Ballot Box Test. The farmers are now capable of cultivating vegetables with IPM practices and are able to avoid use of pesticides that are harmful to human health.

Biological control inputs (Pheromones, Bio-pesticides, Trichoderma, Pseudomonas compestris, Neembicides, yellow sticky traps, vircone -H) were provided to 10 FFS groups to enhance eco-friendly farming. 35 units cattle urine collection pits were established with farmers to encourage farmers to use cattle urine as a resource. That is to encourage them to use animal urine as fertilizer and organic spray mixture. After the training, small farmers have used cattle urine and botanical plant fermented concoctions as organic spray. These mixtures are diluted in water and sprayed on crops periodically – at 7-10 day intervals to control pest and disease. The farmers have been able to reduce the chemical pesticide use in vegetable farming by half (52%) as compared to the past, and want to further reduce the use of such inputs in coming days. 7 units of plastic roles were supported to 7 FFS groups for making green houses for vegetable farming.

Plastic mulching trials were conducted by some farmer field schools to address lack of wider irrigation concern. Vegetable yield of plants with their bottoms covered by black plastic cover or mulching was higher (by 15%) as compared to plants grown without mulching.

Vegetable yields improved by the past trained farmers: 1210 small farmers (77% women and 60 % ethnic and Dalits) present in past trained 54 FFS groups were supported vegetable seeds. They pursued vegetable farming with IPM practices and realized significant increase in yields realized (from 20% to more than 100%) for various vegetable crops. The increased access to vegetables has improved the nutritional status of the small farmer households.

Farmers trained in IPM practices in rice farming: In the second half of 2015, 495 small farmers were trained (83% women and 44 % ethnic and low caste people) on IPM practices in rice in 20 Farmer Field Schools. There was

high attendance (87 percent) of the participants during the whole FFS training period. Many of these farmers pursued rice cultivation using IPM practices in the same Monsoon rice season. These farmers have reported increase in rice yield by about one due to the application of IPM practices.

Household rice grain food security improved: 1206 small farmers (81% women and 51% ethnic group and low caste people) present in past trained 56 FFS groups participated in IPM adoption campaign in rice. With IPM practices the farmers realized greater yield and field reports indicate most farmers were able to improve rice grain food security by an average of 2 months.

Variety selection trial for cereal crops (rice, wheat and maize): 298 small farmers took part in varietal trials for seed selection. As per their trials the best rice varieties were as follows: Pahele and Gardi in hill region; in Terai region Sabitri, Swornsop-1, Hardinath, Radha, Sukha 2, 3, and Makawanpure. Similarly, 91 small farmers undertook varietal selection trials for maize and wheat in the period of July 2015 to June 2016.

Drought tolerant rice varieties promoted: 1098 small farmers (80% women and 50% ethnic people and Dalits) of 50 past trained IPM groups received drought tolerant rice variety seeds. They planted the drought tolerant rice varieties (Sukha Dhan) seeds in their farms in the monsoon season of 2016. The farmers are glad to have this special rice variety seed and are glad that this rice variety can stand drought conditions and so helps them to adapt to climate change. The farmers have said they will keep this rice variety seeds for the future years as well.

Farmer's right advocacy: 1606 people (1120 women) participated in 51 training workshops on farmers' rights and advocacy held in 16 locations from July 2015 to June 2016. Issues undertaken in the workshops were general rights of farmers, seed rights, strengthening of local and district level IPM networks, crop insurance, registration of farmers' groups and cooperatives to access training and inputs provided by the government. After the training the farmers and groups have



Mr. Meghnath Timilsina, Senior Agriculture Development Officer, DADO of Jhapa at Topgachi VDC, Jhapa. He monitored the high value vegetable farming program of Caritas Nepal.



Group photo of IPM TOT participants, Caritas Nepal Regional Office, Gaidakot, Nawalparasi (May, 2016).

been successfully accessing various types of trainings, agricultural equipment, mini-kits, small irrigation equipment, exposure trips supported various agencies (District Agriculture Development Office, District Cooperative Development Office, VDC, NGOs etc).

Orientation on climate change and disaster risk reduction: 31 training workshops were conducted in which 583 farmers took part. They learned about the causes, process and possible impact of climate change and how to monitor it and to pursue adaptation. 27 IPM Extension Workers and 3 farmers participated on one day orientation session on climate change and on disaster risk reduction concerns. The issue of global march to pass joint action on climate change as per the global Paris conference was also shared during the meeting.

Environment day celebration: 1025 participants (654 women and 140 children) participated in the “2016-World Environment Day” celebrated in 16 locations. Various awareness events were organized like rally with banners and play cards, drama, song competition to highlight the need of organic practices, IPM practices and for proper disposal wastes. More than 1000 saplings of various plants (Neem, Bakaino, Mango etc) were planted by the people representing farmer groups, local NGOs, cooperatives and government offices (District Forest Office and District Agriculture Development Office).

Participants for various activities supported by national IPM program:

SN	Particulars	groups	participants	women no.	Dalit and ethnic no.	women %	Dalit and ethnic %
1.	High Value Vegetable Farming Farmer participants – groups formed in Jan. to June, 2016.	12	145	87	94	60	64.8
	High Value Vegetable Farming Farmer Participants - groups formed in May to July, 2016.	8	85	58	44	68.23	51.76
2.	Follow up support for High Value Vegetable Farming Groups	27	295	176	156	59.66	52.88
3.	Farmer Field School (FFS) for IPM in vegetables	20	532	395	302	74.24	56.76
4.	IPM adoption campaign in vegetables with past trained FFS groups	54	1210	928	716	76.69	59.17
5.	Farmer Field School for IPM in rice	20	495	410	218	82.82	44.04
6.	IPM adoption campaign for rice	56	1206	971	615	80.51	50.99
7.	Participatory variety selection and trials in maize and wheat	5	91	56	43	61.53	47.25
8.	Drought tolerant rice varieties' seed supported	50	1098	878	541	79.96	49.27
Total		252	5157	3959	2729	76.76	52.91

CASE STUDY

Mr. Bhagiram Chaudhary grows vegetables using IPM practices earns good income

Mr. Bhagiram Chaudhary (40years) lives at Paulaha Village Belauri – 9, Kanchanpur district with 7 family members. He owns a total of 20 katthas (0.6ha) of land and his family depends on agriculture. Bhagiram actively took part in the FFS for IPM in Vegetable training organized by Caritas Nepal. He learned about new practices of farming (IPM), how to make compost manure, *bokasi* manure, botanical pesticide, proper spacing between plants for healthy growth, and use of organic sprays to control pests. By using these IPM techniques he started cultivating 8 types of vegetables. Now he is earning good income from vegetable farming enterprise, in one season alone he is able to earn Rs. 20,000/- from vegetable farming. His total farm income from agriculture and livestock and other earnings was Rs. 130,000/- in the last six months and he was able to save Rs. 48,000/- in the period. Besides this, he says he is providing nutritious vegetables for his family. He is very thankful to Caritas Nepal for the training and guidance he has received.



CASE STUDY

Mrs. Karam Kashi Chaudhary is a successful high value vegetable farmer



I am **Mrs. Karam Kashi Chaudhary** 35 years old from Sishaniya-2 of Dang district. I have 6 members in my family (myself, my husband, 2 sons, 1 daughter and mother-in-law). My family rely on agriculture for livelihood and we have 5 kattha of farm land. Some time ago, I got an opportunity to attend a training on “high value vegetable farming with IPM practices” organized by Caritas Nepal with the local Bagar Agricultural Cooperative in Fulbari. After the training, Caritas Nepal supported me Rs.22,000 to lease a land of 15 Kattha. I am now cultivating vegetables with my family in our farm and in leased land. We have got good yields because we are now using IPM practices. In the past seasons I earned Rs. 266820/- from the sales of vegetables like bottle gourd, pumpkin, bitter ground, beans, potato. I am thankful to Caritas Nepal for training me and providing me grant support.

CASE STUDY

Vegetable (IPM produce) marketing outlet established

A Vegetable produce collection and marketing centre was established at Belauri Market – 6, Kanchanpur. Mr. Bishnu Ram Chaudhary, a local farmer and member of the local FFS groups, is helping to manage the outlet. The outlet has been able to collect vegetables from nearby FFS groups and supply it to the local market (whole sellers and retailers). The outlet has sold 200 Kg of vegetables in vegetable production seasons. This centre has helped small farmers to access market and better prices for their produce and stopped the dependence on middle men who used take most of the profit in the past.



A Vegetable produce collection and marketing centre was established at Belauri Market – 6, Kanchanpur.

CASE STUDY

Mrs. Kamala Adhikari glad to say her family has realized food security



Ms. Kamala of Dhude Jhapa at her rice field where she planted rice with IPM practices and realized bountiful harvest.

Mrs. Kamala Adhikari lives in Dhude, Jhapa, district with her husband and two children. After undertaking FFS for IPM in rice in 2014, she received seed money support and was motivated to pursue IPM practices adoption in her farm. She purchased high yielding rice variety seed and planted it with IPM practice in 900 square meter of land. She has been able to harvest 800kg of rice. She is also practicing IPM practices in vegetable farming. She is glad to receive the increased agriculture produce (rice and vegetables) and says she is a more confident farmer now and her family is food secure.

Empowering Small Farmers to Adapt to Climate Change



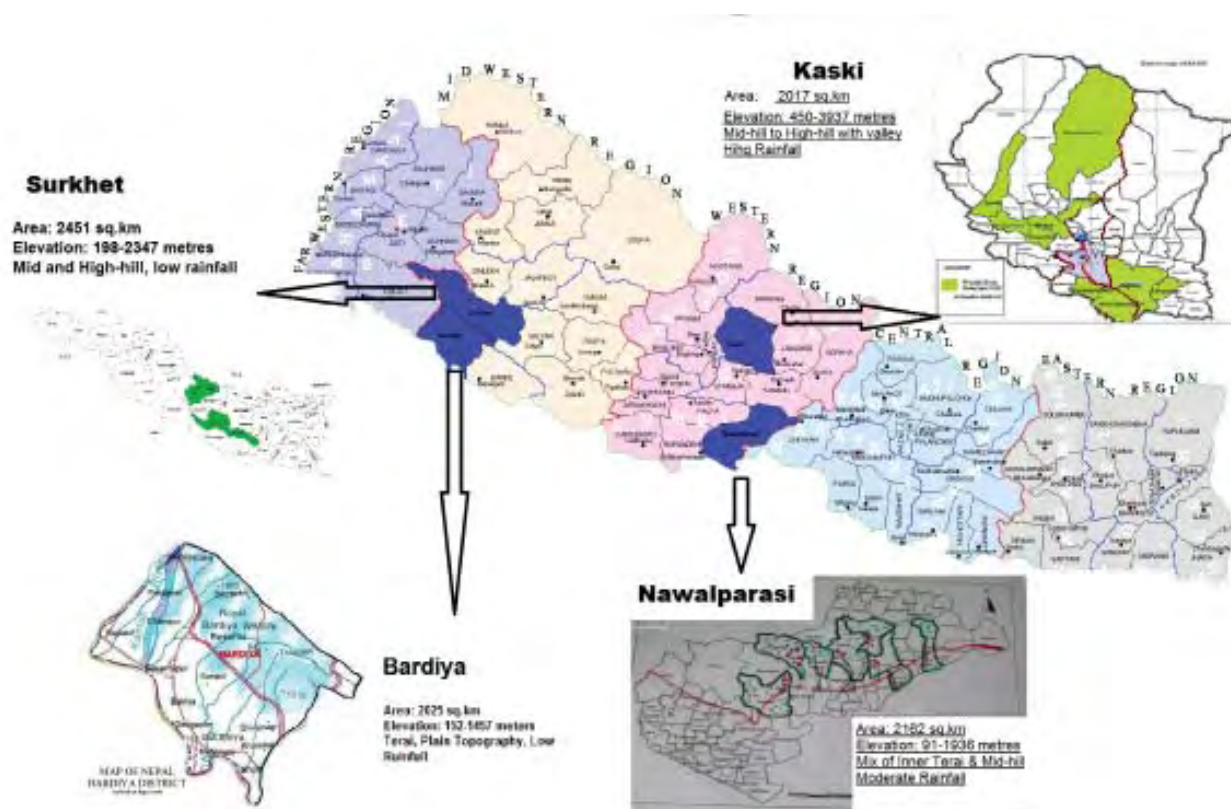
2

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 were Caritas India and Caritas Bangladesh.

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

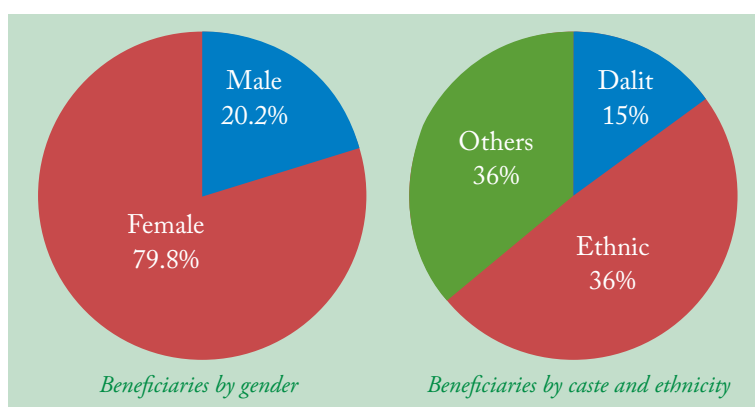


“Strengthening adaptive small scale farming systems in rain-fed areas in Bangladesh, India and Nepal (SAF-BIN)” is a project under the financial support of European Union global program on ‘agriculture research for development’ implemented in three South Asian countries Nepal, Bangladesh and India and led by Caritas Austria. The project period was from March, 2011 to February, 2016. The main objective of the project is: to promote local food and nutritional security through adaptive small scale farming in rain fed agro-systems in the context of climate change.

This report deals with the major activities and achievements accomplished during the project period in Nepal.

Main achievement:

- **90 small holder farmer groups (SHFCs) were formed** in four project districts. Among them 89 groups were actively involved in participatory action research process and climate change adaptation activities till the end of the project. 18 out of 89 SHFCs had only women members and more than 79 % of the total members (1335) were female farmers. By caste and ethnicity, 15% were Dalit, 49% belonged to ethnic households, and rest 36% were from other Nepali caste groups.



- **30 workshops were conducted** in all the Village Development Committee (VDC) locations to find out the farmers’ perception in climate change and its impact in agriculture. The major observations were as follows;

In context to climate change

- Delay in arrival of monsoon in most years (in the past ten years)
- Greater fluctuation in rainfall intensity within wider period of monsoon.
- Decreasing trend and unpredictability

of rains in winter.

- Increase in hailstorm and high rainfall hazards in some locations
- Decreasing spring flow and lack of water in small rivers and springs in more months of the year as compared to the past.
- Increasing warmth in all the seasons (winter, spring, summer).

Impacts in agriculture:

- Difficulties in rice farming due to fluctuation of Monsoon - in terms of uncertainty of arrival and fluctuation in intensity of rainfall within Monsoon. Decrease in rains and drought in important growth phases of rice in some years in various locations. .
- Farmers are giving up upland rice farming (lack of early rains in summer and early part of Monsoon).
- Farmers in some locations have given up wheat farming because of unpredictable and less winter rain fall
- Farmers felt vegetable farming is getting difficult with less availability of water and increased climatic hazards – drought, cold wave, hail, pest and disease etc.
- Farmers have noted that there is slight increase in temperature in all seasons, including that in winter. However in lowlands, in some periods of winter there is cold wave that is thought to arise due to pollution in the sub continent.

- **350 units of on-farm action research (OFAR) were undertaken** in the major crops like rice, wheat, potato and vegetables during the project period. 34 different varieties of different crops were used in these trials. The farmers undertook OFARs in group plots (i. e. is called mother trials) and in their own farms (i. e. called baby trials). Farmers were able to increase their household food security from 150 days to 240 days (60% increase) by the end of the project period. Similarly, the diversity of the food in the food basket was also remarkably increased (see tables below).

Improved Productivity (ton/ha)

District	Before Project (ton/ha)	After Project (ton/ha)	Yield increase in percentage
Rice	3.4	4.4	32 %
Wheat	2.5	2.8	12.5 %
Maize	1	1.45	45%
Potato	17.1	30.1	
Vegetables	4 -5 months	10- 12 months	>200%

Numbers of varieties increased

Crop	Before Project (no.)	Introduced by the project (nos. of varieties)	After the project (nos. of varieties)	Increase (%)
Rice	13	15	28	115 %
Wheat	NA	NA	7	
Potato	NA	NA	5	
Maize	NA	NA	5	
Vegetables	6	12	18	200 %

- **Farmers adapt to climate change with new varieties and practices:** The farmers undertook the on farm action research on different drought tolerant rice varieties (Sukkhadhan 1, Sukkhadhan 2, Sukkhadhan 3) to compare with locally preferred resident rice varieties. The trials were undertaken in four successive years 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. The farmers noted that the introduced drought tolerant rice varieties with improved cultivation practices performed better than the resident varieties especially in years with periods of low rainfall within Monsoon. While the introduced varieties gave similar or slightly better yields as compared to resident varieties in years with good rains. The farmers preferred these introduced varieties and now have wider range of varieties for both conditions. That is the years with normal rainfall and the years with less rainfall in monsoon. Cultivation of these introduced varieties in some of their land and resident varieties in other parts of their land is a strategy followed by the farmers to reduce the risk of crop failure in case of less rainfall in the monsoon. In total, the farmers have up-scaled the drought tolerant rice varieties in more than 83 hectare of land. The farmers also have kept seed stock of selected drought tolerant rice varieties to use in future. Some farmers producing surplus seeds have sold it to other farmers of their village or nearby villages. In

Farmers in Beluwa VDC, Bardiya in their seed bed of drought tolerant rice varieties (left) and a farmer in Dhobadi VDC, Nawalparasi with her rice harvest.



this way, they are promoting other farmers to also adapt to climate change. Even the District Agriculture Development Offices (DADO) have purchased the seeds from the farmers and promoted others to plant these varieties.

- **Wheat yield improved by introduced varieties:** Rust resistant wheat varieties Bijaya, Gautam and Aditya were tested in plains and Gaura, Dhaulagiri and WK1204 in the mid hills with improved cultivation practices to see how they perform as compared to the resident varieties. The farmers preferred the introduced improved varieties and have farmed (up scaled) the new varieties in more than 51 hectares of their land. The farmers have also produced the seeds of these varieties and kept stock of them for future use.
- **89 vegetable demonstration plots were established** in all 30 VDCs to encourage farmers to pursue wider vegetable farming using sustainable agriculture practices. These practices were promoted with the objective of helping vegetable farmers adapt to climate change. The important adaptation practices promoted in vegetable farming included: accessing alternative irrigation including use of household waste water; practicing mulching; application of large animal urine to provide for nutrients; using organic fertilizers; using vermin compost; using vegetables crops and varieties that need less water; application of bio-spray and integrated pest management methods; using green house for vegetable nursery; using green house in areas and seasons with rainfall or hail hazards; and using disease resistant vegetable crops and varieties etc. The farmers gathered regularly at the demonstration plots and learned of the noted sustainable agriculture and integrated farming technologies and practices. The farmers practiced these learnings to grow vegetables effectively in their farms and expanded vegetable farming in terms of farming area, seasons, and vegetable varieties. The 1335 farmers (project beneficiaries) and other interested farmers learned of the above noted improved cultivation practices from these vegetable plots and are now giving more time for vegetable cultivation as well. This has resulted in improved access of vegetables by the households from just 4-5 months to 10 or more months. That is a 200% increase in vegetable access and vegetable nutrition security for the farmers' households. Similarly, the varieties of vegetables that the farmers consumed reached 18 after the project intervention which was 6 in an average before the project (> 200%).

Interaction with various stakeholders in national forum in Kathmandu (left) and district forum in Shivamandir VDC, Nawalparasi (right)

- **Farmers groups advocated for their concern** in district and national forums. Four districts and one national forum have been formed which provided a good platform for the farmers to raise and discuss their concerns with different stake holders such as Nepal Agriculture Research Council, service providers, policy makers, and NGOs and INGOs working in agriculture sector. These forums gave an opportunity to the farmers and the stakeholders to interact directly and





share their experience on important issues - namely climate change adaptation and farmers' rights. The farmers' achievements in pursuing climate change adaptation in farming and their concerns in regards to rights of farmers, right to food, and right to food sovereignty was shared by Caritas Nepal with Caritas Nepal's IPM network and with Right to Food Network in Nepal. It is important to note here that right to food and right to food sovereignty are noted in the new constitution of Nepal (2015). This a result of joint advocacy done by all actors supporting small farmers in the country in the previous years.

Students undertaking their research activities in Pithauli VDC, Nawalparasi (left) and Latikoili VDC, Surkhet (right). See www.safbin.org for student thesis information.

- **Coordination with academic institutions and support to student researchers:** There was good coordination and cooperation with several academic institutions through this project. 6 Masters and 6 Bachelors students were provided financial and technical support to pursue their researches in climate change adaptation. Similarly, 4 Masters students from BOKU University, Vienna, Austria also undertook their Masters thesis research in several project districts with the technical help of project staff. The research that these students did on climate change context (in the plains and upland), climate change impact on various crops, climate change impact on livestock and recommended adaption measures has generated scientific findings that is useful to the agriculture professionals, scientists and farmers alike.
- **Publication:** 30 village reports, four district reports and one consolidated national report have been prepared. These reports cover: general socio-economic, demographic, agriculture system, cropping pattern, farming practices and food security situation of the project villages. The reports also highlighted the peoples' perception of climate change, successful adaptation measures taken by the farmers and suggestions on how to do on farm action research on climate change in the future. Besides this, two posters on drought tolerant rice variety and one poster on rust resistance wheat cultivation practices with research findings have been published. One project poster was presented in World Symposium on Climate Change Adaptation in University of Manchester, U.K in 2015. Besides this, thesis research and scientific reports have been published in various journals.
- **Capacity building, exposure visits and other support to the farmers:** All 1335 farmers received capacity building trainings on several topics like climate change and adaptation measures, production technologies of different cereals and vegetables, insect-pest and disease manage-



Improved cow shed in Lume VDC, Kaski (left), drip irrigation in Ramghat VDC, Surkhet (middle) and farmers' exposure visit in Nawalparasi (right)

ment, refinement of seeds, advocacy and leadership etc. They were given farm inputs like seeds of major crops and vegetables, plastic sheets to make green house, improved cowsheds, water collecting plastic drums, metal seed bins, drip irrigation sets, other farm equipment and breeding buck (goat). Similarly, the farmers were taken for exposure visits to research and academic institutions in present in various districts.

Closing Ceremony of the Project :

The SAFBIN project was formally closed on 2nd March, 2016 in Kathmandu. In the closing ceremony, there were representatives from different agencies like Department of Agriculture, Nepal Agriculture Research Council, Tribhuvan University, Agriculture and Forestry University, HICAST, several NGOs / INGOs, free lancers, leader farmers and national media.

The ceremony was chaired by Mr. Manindra Malla, Head of Programs of Caritas Nepal. Mr. Malla thanked all the farmers and stakeholders for their active involvement and support to make the project successful and find answers to deal with climate change. He gave certificate of appreciation to Mr. Chintan Manandhar (Project Coordinator of SAFBIN) and other project staff. He said Caritas Nepal was proud of the ground breaking work on "On Farm Action Research on Climate Change" facilitated in Nepal by the Caritas Nepal - SAFBIN team. Mr. Malla also handed letter of appreciation to the project's national forum members. He thanked Caritas Austria, Caritas India, Caritas Bangladesh for being strong partners for this project undertaken in Nepal, India, and Bangladesh. He also thanked European Union for the funding this five year long project that has effectively empowered small farmers to examine climate change context and pursue adaptation measures.

Closing ceremony in Kathmandu (left) and Mr. Manindra Malla presenting letter of appreciation to the project staff (right).



Case Study of Ms. Shanti Pun from Bharatpokhari, Kaski



Ms. Shanti Pun, 39 years old farmer lives in Thulopakha of Kaski district with her two children and husband. She has around 1500 m² of land where she grows some cereal crops and vegetables. Her field used to remain fallow in winter season few years back because of low and unpredictable winter rainfall. She used to grow only few vegetables like radish, broad leaf mustard and beans in the back yard of her house in 50m² of land which was just enough for 3-4 months in a year. For rest of the year, she had to buy the vegetables from the market nearby. Ms. Pun says, "wider vegetable farming is not a tradition in the villages due to limited water resources and lack of good technical knowledge for systematic vegetable farming".

After joining Caritas Nepal implemented SAFBIN project she learnt different technologies on vegetable cultivation such as nursery establishment, soil treatment, waste water utilization, mulching nutrient management, insect pest and disease management, preparation of bio-pesticides from locally available botanicals, use of cow urine as fertilizer and bio-spray, preparation of compost etc. Today she grows many varieties of vegetables in around 2 Ropani (i. e. 1000 m²) of land both in summer and winter season. In this way, her farm's vegetable production as well as vegetable diversity has increased significantly. This has improved her household's access to vegetables and improved dietary diversity. At present, her family consumes more than 12 different kinds of fresh vegetables. She says that she even gives some vegetables to her neighbors once in a while. She also sells surplus in the market nearby.

Ms. Pun is grateful to the project which has supported 1335 small holder farmers like her in 89 SHFCs to establish home garden by providing access to the quality seeds, technical support and capacity building trainings on different aspects of systematic vegetable cultivation.

Ms. Shanti Pun in her vegetable garden (Top) and a vegetable demonstration plot in Bharatpokhari VDC, Kaski.



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. The projects supporting animation and social transformation, cooperative development and enterprise promotion are as follows:

Project Name	Male	Female	Total
Cooperative Development and Enterprise Promotion Project (CDEPP)	3332	12,205	15,537
Nepal in Cooperative and Enterprises (NICE) Project	1018	4865	5883
Small Development Initiatives (SDI)	0	2088	2088
Children and Youth Empowerment Project	6924	6972	13896
Mobilizing people and communities to address gender justice	1623	3015	4638
Child Development and Nutrition Enhancement Project	313	479	792
Grand Total	13210	29624	42834

In this way the social and economic development projects supported 42834 households to work together for social transformation. The summary report of these projects are presented here.

1

Cooperatives enable rural people to work together to reduce poverty

1) Project Title: Cooperative Development and Enterprise Promotion Project (CDEPP)

2) Project Period: July 2015 to June 2018

3) Project Participants: 15,537 men and women (F: 12,205 and M: 3,332) who are members of 29 community based cooperatives. There are also 4,254 (1737 boys & 2485 girls) children who do regular savings for future in the noted cooperatives.

District	No. of Cooperatives	Participants		Total
7	29	Male	Female	15,537
		3332	12,205	

4) Project Location: Lalitpur, Kavreplanchowk, Nawalparasi, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur.

5) Supported by: Caritas Australia and Australian AID

6) Background: Caritas Nepal animates people to work for common good by developing strong community based organizations. First neighbourhood level groups are formed and later many of these groups are organized to form a village wide cooperative. These cooperatives are democratic organizations that mobilize people to plan, share resources, and work together for poverty reduction and social justice. Caritas Nepal either helps to establish such organizations, or selects cooperatives already present in poverty level neighbourhoods and builds their capacity for good governance and self-sustainability. In this way, cooperative establishment and strengthening has been one of

the main strategies of Caritas Nepal to help the rural people to realize the right to economic and social development. By the end of year 2016, Caritas Nepal had strengthened 120 cooperatives present in various districts of Nepal. Out of this, many are Savings and Credit Cooperatives or Agricultural Cooperatives led by women, ethnic people, Dalits and small farmers. In the past year, Caritas Nepal continued this effort and strengthened 29 cooperatives to realize good governance, to reach out and serve more poor households, and to realize greater self-sustainability.

7) Goal: Cooperatives, enterprise groups and rural men and women work together in an organized manner to effectively reduce poverty and improve social situation (child rights, women rights, HIV prevention and environment conservation.).

8) Achievement:

a) 29 Cooperatives have improved capacity to pursue good governance

29 cooperatives have improved administrative set up and capacity: The cooperatives have used the administration funds provided by the project to meet their essential management costs. This has helped the 29 Cooperatives to more effectively provide services to the communities through proper offices and staff. The support has improved the capacity of the cooperatives to deliver saving and credit services, enterprise promotion services, and to pursue better organizational management (proper review and planning, proper narrative and financial reporting, democratic organization, pursuing self-sustainability). The cooperatives have also made an effort to reach out to more poor households with their services in the past year. In this way, the cooperatives have become structurally, financially and socially more effective and sustainable organizations. There are 15,537 members, female (F) 12,205 and male (M) 3,332 in the 29 cooperatives. In addition this, there are 640 local groups and there are 4,254 (1737 boys & 2485 girls) child saving members.

92 units of various Cooperative Trainings undertaken: This included Cooperative Management Training; Cooperative Education Orientation to Members; Account Keeping Training; 3P(PEARLS, Planning & Policy development) Training; Proposal Writing Training. 3379 (F:2781, M:598) Cooperative Committee and Sub-committee Members, Cooperative staffs and members were trained. In addition to this, 12 special events were facilitated. These included district and national level Cooperative Network Meetings, review and planning workshops, and educational exposure visits to other cooperative locations. This has led to improved good governance and financial situation of the cooperatives. Their savings and credit service delivery has also increased in scale and reached more poor families.

Cooperatives are pursuing and promoting the Cooperatives Principles, Human Rights and Social Teachings or Principles. The trained participants have actively participated and managed various important activities of the cooperatives such as: Executive or Management Committee

International Women day Celebration at Sam-jhauta Cooperative.



meetings for action planning and review; general assembly; and social events such as special day celebrations – Women’s Day, Children’s Day and Environment Day.

b) 90 enterprises promoted provide alternative livelihood opportunities to the rural poor

Enterprise promotion trainings undertaken in the villages: 3 Units of Enterprise Skill Training, and 1 Unit Business Plan Development Training undertaken. 78 (F:62, M:16) rural people pursuing or planning to pursue various enterprises were trained. In addition to this, 84 meetings and workshops were held at the district level and the villages to undertake participatory review of the ongoing enterprises. A total 1091(F:713 & M:378) cooperative members pursuing various enterprises took part in these workshops. Out of the 90 enterprises promoted in past year, 77 enterprises have already gained profit. Rs. 14,999,146 is their combined profit. On average it comes to about Rs. 33,480 income per person per year. The families are using their earning from the enterprises to address basic household needs, save for future and also to invest in their enterprises. The 90 running enterprises include group managed enterprises as well as individually managed enterprises. There 580 people pursuing the enterprises such as fish raising , pig raising, banana farming, goat raising and other small trade and businesses.

c) 29 Cooperatives address social and environmental concerns

185 social issue workshops, trainings and awareness campaigns events were held: There were a total of 7020 (F:5571, M:1449) members and other citizens of the villages who took part in these events. They and of the process of examining the social context of the villages, prioritizing social concerns, and working together to address social issues. The cooperatives also held campaign events to address important social issues such: women rights, violence against women, child rights and protection, prevention of child marriage, improving local harmony, accessing citizenship and birth registration certificates, prevention of polygamy, accessing health care by women such as for uterus prolapse, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, discouraging bad habits (such as gambling and alcohol abuse), working for disaster risk reduction, and protection of the environment.

185 units of various special day celebrations undertaken: Cooperative Day, Children’s Day,

Environment Day - were undertaken. 7020 (F:5571, M:1449) people of 29 cooperatives took part and advocated for cooperative good governance, women’s rights, child rights and environmental concerns during these events.

This year, 2 cooperatives supported by the project have been awarded by the Division Cooperative Office (Bardiya). This is as per the appraisal report of the Cooperatives done by the office and these cooperatives have been recognized as having excellent management conditions and best managers. These Cooperatives are “Milan Farmers’ Multiple Cooperatives” from which Mr. Janak Acharya, the Manager received the award, and “Pariwarta Dalit Women’s Saving and Credit” from which Mrs. Kalpana Tiwari, the Manager received the award.



Award – Janak Acharya & Kalpana Tiwari

CASE STUDY



Success story of Sunita Tharu:

“Those who are able, let us learn from the physically challenged”

Mrs. Sunita Tharu with her husband and with her family, Suryapatuwa VDC Ward No. 4 of Bardiya

Mrs. Sunita Tharu, 29, lives in Suryapatuwa VDC Ward no. 4 of Bardiya District with 6 family members. She and her husband both are physically challenged couple. Her husband is visually impaired and Sunita is suffering from a physical disability. Earlier, they had been living a difficult life depending on various labour work for income. Upon joining “Shree Shiva Multipurpose Cooperative Limited” by purchasing its shares Mrs. Sunita was able to take loan of Rs.23,500/-. This loan was Caritas Nepal project support given through the cooperative. She opened a small tea shop or restaurant. She worked hard in the restaurant and soon was making sales of Rs. 3000 per day and could make profit of about Rs. 500 per day. She used her earnings to meet family expenditure. Plus she is now saving Rs. 300 per day in the cooperative (as part of a daily savings scheme of the cooperative). She also saves Rs. 600 additional in the cooperative as part of a monthly savings scheme. She knows if she saves for future she can use the money in time of a rainy day or to expand her business. In just few months, she has also paid by back to the cooperative the original loan with which she initiated her enterprise. She knows that her cooperative can use the capital to help others which is a noble cause. She has been able to provide for food, education, clothing, and medical expenses for her children. She has also improved her shelter conditions by purchasing corrugating roofing iron sheet and now her house is not leaky in the rainy days. In this way, though physically challenged, her enterprising nature has made her economically self-sufficient. She thanks Caritas Nepal for the fund support provided by it through the medium of the local cooperative.



samjhsuts prashansa patra



General Assembly of Samjhauta Cooperative.



Disaster preparedness awareness at Samjhauta Cooperative.

CASE STUDY

Success story of Samjhauta Cooperative Ltd. The symbol of Cooperative sustainability

Division cooperative office Kanchanpur proudly had declared Samjhauta Cooperative as the “Cooperative of the year-2014”. This selection was done on the basis that the cooperative had excellent record keeping, followed proper law and policies, and maintained transparency and good governance. Samjhauta Cooperative was formed by local community with the support of Caritas Nepal about 10 years ago in Rampurbelasipur village of Kanchanpur. In the past years, Caritas Nepal has been strengthening the capacity of cooperative with capacity building training and has provided the cooperative enterprise promotion funds as well. With capacity building, Samjhauta Cooperative improved its ability to link and coordinate with various agencies and stakeholders. Due to improved organizational capacity, Samjhauta Cooperative was able to expand its services to the neighboring locations - Beldangi and Belouri Municipality. Today, Samjhauta Cooperative has 902 individual share members (F: 637, M: 265) and oversees 29 local groups of share-holders. The net profit of the Cooperative last year was NRs 2,01,505.00. Share capital amount was Rs. 14,420,800/-. The saving amount was Rs. 4,578,118 and loan investment amount was Rs. 8,809,499 (as of

June, 2016). As noted here, the cooperative is a good local financial institution. The loans have helped rural households to address household emergencies. Above all, the loans have helped poor families to pursue rural enterprises, small businesses and trade. The cooperative has also organized people to work on social concerns such as disaster preparedness.

2

Nepal in Cooperative and Enterprises (NICE)

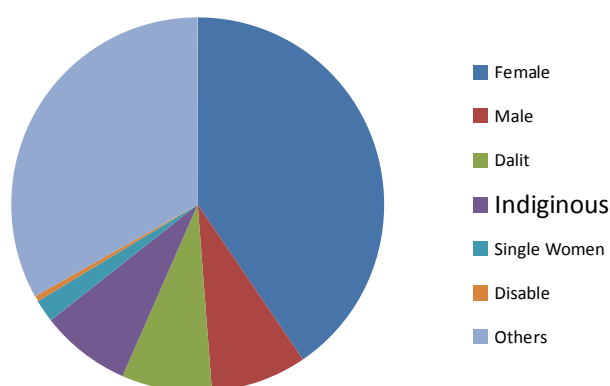
Project Date: 1 Mar 2015 – 29 Feb 2016

Introduction:

The Nepal in Cooperative and Enterprise (NICE) project is supported by **Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand and New Zealand Government**. The 17 Cooperatives supported by the project are in 5 Districts - Baitadi, Surkhet, Dang, Syangja and Kaski.

Participants:

The total participants are 5883 out of which 4865 are female. The distribution of the participants as per social categories are presented in the following graph.



Participants table is presented below:

District	No. of Cooperatives	Participants		Total
		Male	Female	
5	17	1018	4865	5883

Goal:

Sustainable economic and social well-being of communities and cooperatives

Interventions and Achievements for the various sectors of the project

a) Local organizations strengthened and economic empowerment facilitated to reduce poverty

Intervention: Enterprise business plan development and enterprise management training; skill development training on agriculture and livestock; seed support; credit fund support to promote rural enterprises; saving and credit services management trainings; cooperative management trainings and guidance.

Achievement:

- Cooperative members have been trained to develop coherent enterprise business plans. They are able to conduct resource situation and market context analysis and prepare proper business plans with fixed and running cost estimates, expected production and income estimate, marketing strategy, general profit forecast etc. Many of the trained people have developed good business plans for various rural enterprises and implemented the plans successfully.
- Trained small farmers have identified high value vegetables suitable for their agriculture context (climate, water access, soil conditions) and are pursuing vegetable farming as an income generation activity. They have applied integrated crop and pest management practices and have improved the yields of vegetables considerably. They have used locally available material such as herbal sprays or bio-sprays to control pests. 90 members of the various cooperatives have received agricultural loans from the project and used the loans to expand agriculture activities. On average the 90 small farmers earned income of Rs. 24500 on annual basis by expanding their farming activities on an annual basis (see case study presented).
- 1364 small farmer households were provided livestock medications and technical guidance in managing livestock. This has improved their livestock productivity. The livestock items produced were milk of cows and buffaloes, and meat of goats and buffaloes. Many small farmers also pursued poultry raising. 157 cooperative members received loan for livestock enterprises



Cooperative Management Training of NICE at Hotel Saugat, Syangja.



Birthing Centre Equipment Supported by CA – Syangja



Community Forest User Group Aruchaur VDC, Syangja



First Aid Treatment at Panchamul VDC, Syangja District

provided by the project. Field evaluation indicates small farmers pursuing livestock activity are were to earn about Rs. 37400 per year on average.

- The 17 rural cooperatives are managing savings and credit activities well. There are various schemes promoted by the cooperative to generate local resources or capital. This includes daily savings, periodic savings, fixed period savings, and child savings etc. The resources generated have been provided as loans by the cooperatives to the rural households for household emergency needs and especially for enterprises.
- The 17 cooperatives are well recognized democratic, financially strong, transparent, accountable, inclusive local organizations that are providing economic and social services through offices set up in the villages. Some are even expanding their office structure. For example, Dahare Deurali Cooperative has now purchased land for constructing their own small office building.
- Cooperatives are providing additional services to the rural households. For example Dahare Deurali and other cooperatives have started providing services of international money transfer. This is used by the local households because it makes it easy for them to receive cash from kin who are working abroad.
- 2764 new members (F: 1873, M: 891, Dalit-486, Janjati-435) joined the 17 cooperatives in the past years. In this way, the cooperatives continue to reach out to more small farmers and poverty level households to provide important financial and social development services.



Herbal Plantation - Amala (Gooseberry) at Aruchaur VDC, Syangja.



Health Check Up at Aruchaur VDC, Syangja.



External Evaluator Mr. Rishi Kattel during the interaction with Shankhapur Women Saving and Credit Cooperative members, Shankhapur VDC, Baitadi.



Caritas Nepal constructed houses for flood affected families in Surkhet. The photo shows awareness board with shelter program information.

b) Women's leadership and basic rights promoted

Intervention: Leadership training for women, social issue orientation and training on important concern such as gender equality, domestic violence, registration of birth and marriages, safe migration, stopping trafficking. Support was also provided to the cooperatives to celebrate special days such as Women's Day and Cooperative Day by holding events in the communities.

Achievement

- The cooperatives have capable women leaders. The 17 cooperatives have one Executive or Management Committee and additional three sub committees. There were 383 members present in these committees out of which 67% were women. Out of the 17 Cooperative Managers, 16 are women.
- The 17 cooperatives are working for social justice concerns. They are monitoring the village situation, visiting women affected by injustice or violence and providing moral support and legal guidance, creating awareness against social ills, and campaigning for registration of marriages and child birth and mobilizing communities to stop unsafe migration and trafficking. 8102 cooperative members took part in various events to advocate for prevention of gender violence. 9652 cooperative members participated in Womens' Day celebration.
- 6014 cooperative members took part Cooperative Day celebrations. They reiterated their commitment to work together in the cooperatives for common good by following the cooperative principles.

c) Village Health Workers trained to provide quality basic health services

Intervention: Awareness events undertaken on the issue of mother and child healthcare and for prevention of drug abuse and HIV. Training were undertaken to health workers to address local health concerns more effectively. Material support was provided to local health post or birthing centers.

Achievement

- 127 Female Community Health Volunteers were trained to improve their basic health service delivery capacity.
- These volunteers were able provide basic medical services for the delivery of 1628 children in the villages.
- In addition to this, 3114 patients received Antenatal Care (ANC) checkup, 60391 patients got basic health examination and 817 patients were referred to other hospitals.
- Villagers learned how to take care of children by providing proper nutrition and balanced diet.
- Villagers were made aware to pursue safe behavior to stop drug abuse and HIV.

d) Community forest developed to provide forest resources for the future

Intervention: Sapling support for plantation, nursery establishment, limited support provided to strengthen Community Forest User Groups.

Achievement

- 1,40,156 saplings were planted by Community Forest User Groups in 77.5 hectares of land in Panchamul and Aruchaur. This will improve the access to fodder plants in the future for 1518 households. Survey indicates that at least 80% of the planted saplings have survived.
- 5 Community Forest User Group earned Rs. 2,08,868/- by selling fodder and timber in Syangja, Kaski and Surkhet districts. They will use this earning to protect the community forest and do plantation in future. 97 leading members of 8 Community Forest User Group are conducting meetings regularly to manage their community forest resources.
- 2315 people have planted 34,657 saplings in their own land. This will provide fodder and

timber for the families in the future.

- Nursery care taker (Panchamul of Syangja) is producing plant saplings for forest plantation in sustainable manner.

CASE STUDY

Ms. Sunita Choudhary earns income by pursuing high value vegetable farming



Sunita Chudhary, a member of the local cooperative lives in Chhotki Sishaniya, Dang District. She is just 24 years old. She learned of enterprise planning and improved agriculture practices in agriculture (IPM) training conducted by the project. The training improved her confidence to pursue vegetable farming. With a loan from the Caritas Nepal project she started to pursue high value vegetable farming activity. She is farming vegetables such as cabbage, cauliflower, chilly, potato in a small farm (0.4 ha). She has been able to make a net profit of Rs, 40,000/- in the first year. She says the farm provides an

opportunity to her to be self employed. She is glad she is able to provide fresh vegetables to her family. This has improved their nutritional security. She says she is providing for basic needs of the family with the income earned.

Mr. Tilak Chhetri pursue goat raising for income generation

Mr. Tilak Chhetri, 49 years old is a physically challenged person who lives in Aruchaur VDC, of Syanga with 7 family members (3sons, 1 daughter. mother, wife). He farms in 0.3 hectors of land but the produce from the land alone cannot provide for the food security of his family. He was glad to receive livestock management training from the NICE project. Later, he obtained loans of Rs. 15000 as well. He purchased goat kids and raised them. After about one year, by selling goats he was able to earn Rs. 25,000/-. He thanks Caritas Nepal for encouraging him to pursue goat farming. He says the income from the activity has helped him to address food security and other basic needs of the family. He says he plans to continue to expand the goat raising activity.



3

Small Development Initiatives (SDI)

Background:

With the support from KEZ/Misereor; Germany; Caritas Nepal has been implementing, SDI Project with the aim “to empower oppressed and deprived rural women . In 2015, this project was implemented in 8 VDCs of 5 districts (Gorkha, Rupandehi, Kapilbastu, Kanchanpur, Sindhuli) through local partners. At the same time, it has supported more than 3000 rural women through 10 cooperatives in 6 districts. Children has played vital role in raising awareness in the communities. This program is being managed by Caritas Nepal through its Regional Offices situated at Gaidakot, Nawalparasi.

The Participant table is presented below:

District	No. of Cooperatives	Participants		Total
		Male	Female	
5	10	0	2088	2088

Project Structure

Caritas Nepal has launched SDI project through 8 local partners and 10 cooperatives covering 8 districts. Local partners facilitate to promote the women groups and child clubs.

Structure: Coverage of SDI Project



Participants, Project location and partner organizations.

S.No.	VDC,Districts Name of partner organization Cooperatives and groups formed	Participants by gender		
		Female	Male	Total
1.	CEDCN (P.O) Shree Adhar Mahila Krishi Shakari Santha Ltd. Daiji VDC, Kanchanpur	210	0	210
2.	HUPEC (P.O) Shree Aatma Jagaran Mahila Krishi Shakari Santha Ltd. Pipaladi VDC, Kanchanpur	210	0	210
3.	NEEDS (P.O) Shree Prithivi Pashupalan Mahila Shakari Sanstha Ltd. Parasan VDC, Kanchanpur	802	0	802
4.	RCDC (P.O) Baisi Bichuwa Samudayik Mahila Krishi Sahakari Sanstha Ltd. Baisebichuwa VDC, Kanchanpur	161	0	161
5.	BUMCYC (P.O.) Rihar Mahila Krishi Sahakari Sanstha Ltd., Satabariya VDC, Dang	78	0	78
6.	LRMC (P.O.) Shree Aatmajagaran Mahila Bachat Tatha Rin Sahakari Sanstha Ltd., Saigha VDC,Dang	65	0	65
7.	SEED (P.O.) Panchasay Samajik Udayhmi Mahila Sahakari Sanstha Ltd., Chitre VDC, Parbat	150	0	150
8.	LODC (P.O.) Bhuwanpokhari Mahila Bachat Tatha Rin Sahakari Sanstha Ltd., Bhuwanpokhari VDC, Palpa	77	0	77
9.	CECOD (P.O.) Shree Gau Sahar Kalika bachat Tatha Rin Sahakari sanstha Ltd.,Gausahar VDC, Lamjung	254	0	254
10.	CHESS, Gorkha (P.O.) Shree Thanimai Krishi Shahakari Sanstha Ltd., Darbung VDC, Gorkha	81	0	81
11.	CEDCN (P.O.) Krishnapur VDC,Kanchanpur (15 groups)	319	0	319
12.	HUPEC (P.O.) Jhalari VDC,Kanchanpur (7 groups)	147	0	147
13.	CDUC (P.O.) Duruwa VDC, Dang (10 groups)	178	0	178
14.	BUMCYC (P.O.) Hapur VDC, Dang (12 Groups)	300	0	300
15.	PEACE Nepal (P.O.) Fulika VDC, Kapilvastu (9 Groups)	185	0	185
6.	SHSEDC (P.O.) Patna VDC, Kapilvastu (10 Groups)	246	0	246
17.	Relief Nepal(P.O.) Basseshwor VDC, Sindhuli (7 Groups)	200	6	206
18.	CHESS Gorkha (P.O.) Tanglichowk VDC, Gorkha (10 Groups)	200	2	202

This project has brought remarkable impacts in the communities. The Achievements are listed below:

1) Action for Social Change:

The project has united the rural women for social development. Woman groups have become a platform for the discussion of social issues. As a result, they have succeeded to make positive changes in the communities. For example, they have taken action in against early marriage, alcoholism, gender based violence, substance abuse etc. In leadership of woman groups, 4 VDCs has been declared as ODF (Open Defecation Free). The groups have led for social activities like road construction, plantation, community sanitation etc.



Skit performance by Child Club in Kanchanpur.

2) Children in Constructive Work:

Children have been engaged in constructive work in their leisure time. In the beginning, Children were idle and at risk before and after school time. Gradually, they united through child clubs and are involved in extra-curricular activities like debate, poem, wall magazine etc. They have organized rallies and street dramas for social awareness. Games and sports have been organized for their well being and development.

3) Involvement of Rural Women in Income Generation Activities:

A total of 1775 women of 80 groups have been saving a certain amount per month. At the same time, they have provided loan to the group members for income generation activities from their savings. In total, 695 women started income generating activities this year. The chart below gives the details on income generation activities pursued by the participants.

4) Sustainability through Cooperative:

A total of 2,088 group member are involved in 10 cooperatives which were formed to support the activities of SDI project. They have provided loans for various income generation activities. Trainings on various issues were given to the cooperative members to strengthen their cooperatives. These cooperative are the main base for the sustainability of the program . The completion of other social activities of the project only the cooperatives will remain as a formal institution which will be registered in the government office and continue to facilitate the work done for social and economic changes in the village.

Vegetable nursery with seedlings of various vegetables, Kapilvastu.



Mrs. Balu Sarki in Kanchanpur used loan from the project to start goat farming.

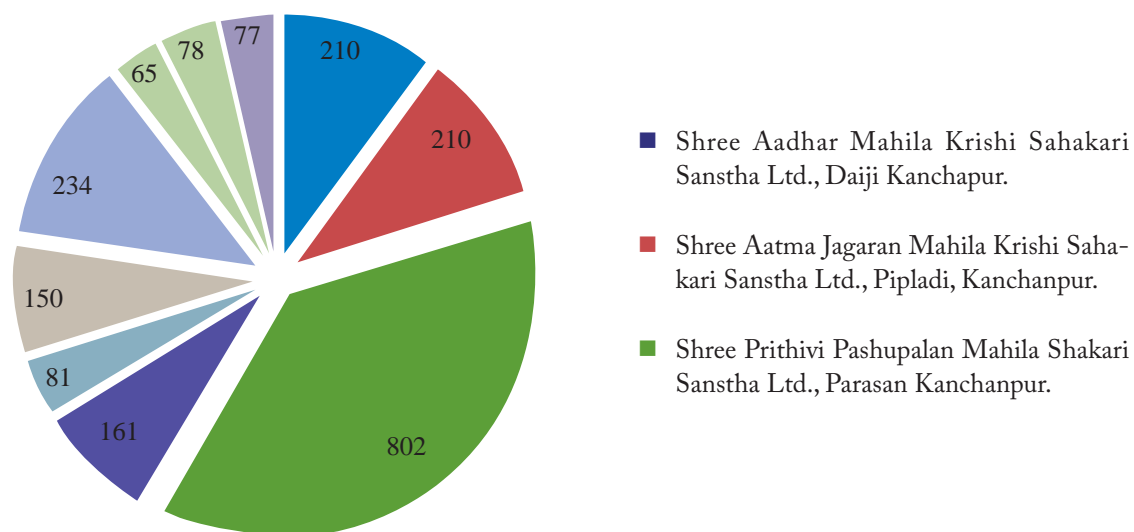
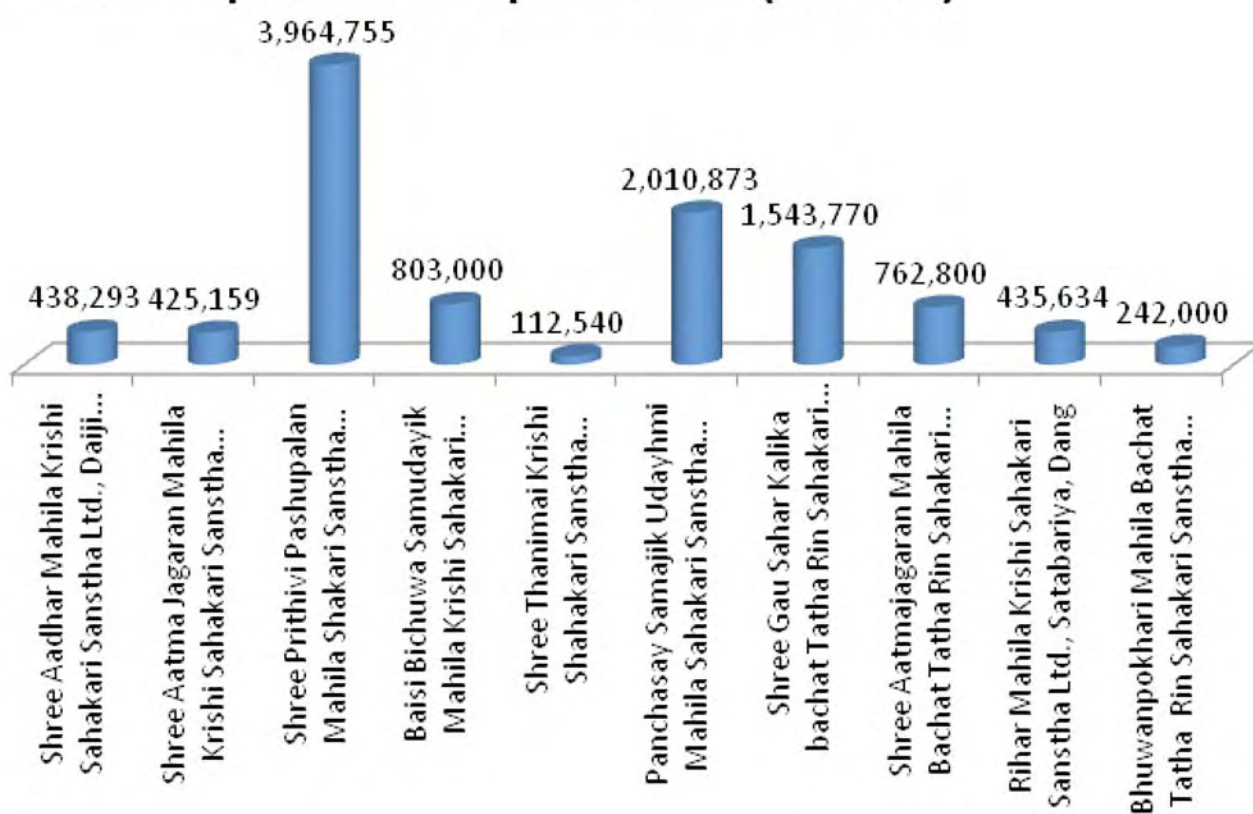


Figure: Number of share members.

Total Capital of Cooperatives (in NPR)



CASE STUDY

From Mason to Agro-Entrepreneur: A Story of Amrita B.K. from Dang district



Amrita BK known as courageous lady in the village used to work as a mason after her husband left her. She used to get Rs.400 per day. She was suggested several times to join the women self-help group but she had no interest because her earning was enough for her to sustain her life. She used to say, "Who will feed me if I go in those nonsense meeting?"

Amrita was pregnant at the time. So, after few months she couldn't continue her work because of her health condition. Her pregnancy was the medium to be a part of the group. As she joined the group, she got support for mushroom farming from which she was able to earn NPR 15,000. She bought a water pump set and a bicycle. She has around 1000 sq. meter barren land (government owned and non registered land). She has turned the barren land into vegetable kitchen garden. Water pump set was procured for irrigation purpose and bicycle for carrying the agro products to the market. She attended Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Training provided by District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) Dang. After this training, DADO provided her some vegetable seeds too. From this support she earned NPR 11,000 by selling organic seedlings.

"Life has become easier since I am a part of the group", Mrs. Amrita Says.

Nar Kumari Malla, Model Entrepreneur of Bargadwa

Mrs. Nar Kumari Malla, a local resident Bargadwa-02 of Kapilvastu district, used to produce alcohol at her own home for her husband and friends who used to play cards in a daily routine at her home. Her neighbor suggested her to be a part of the women group but she denied joining the women group but in the end she was convinced however.

She shared her plan for goat farming to her group members. She was provided with one goat to start goat farming and asked to refund another goat to the next member after one year. In the mean time she even took loan of NPR 10,000 from the group and purchased another 2 goats. After a year, these three goats produced more kids and she was able to repay her loan. Now her husband has also started supporting her and she is able to sell 3-4 goats per year.

Mr. Malla husband of Mrs. Nar Kumari Malla, was sitting in Community Learning Center where he found a booklet of poultry farming. He found it to be very fruitful since he could earn more and in less time than that of goat rearing. So they decided to do poultry farming. The couple agreed to start poultry farming. For this purpose they took a loan of NPR 15,000 from their own group and bought 150 chickens. Simultaneously, they constructed small hut.

Now, poultry farming has been very successful and they are able to earn in an average of NPR 30,000 profit per season.



Small Development Initiative Project



Through Loan support poultry farming done by Devaki Bhatta of Phulbari Women Group, Krishnapur, Kanchanpur.



Participation of Women Group of Fulika VDC, Kapilvastu meeting to discuss cooperative issue



Learning sharing by self help group in Krishnapur VDC, Kanchanpur.



Cabbage farming in Pipaladi, Kanchanpur.



Sagarmatha Women group in Fulika registered themselves as Farmer Group with District Agriculture.



Network Meeting of SDI partners.

Small Development Initiative Project



Poultry farming by beneficiary, Fulika, Kapilastu.



Seed storage tank prepared by utilization of local resources in Jhalari, Kanchanpur.



Exposure visit of old and new cooperatives to Bhadrakali Multiple Cooperatives in Rupandehi organized by SDI team.



Cabbage farming in Pipaladi, Kanchanpur.



Vegetable farming - growing peas.



A group member taking care of her goat, Gorkha.

4

Children and Youth Empowerment Project

Project Title: Children and Youth Empowerment Project

Period: 2015-2018

International Partner: Caritas Australia

Project Location Districts: Dang, Jajarkot, Dailekh, Surkhet

Beneficiaries and locations.

District and VDCs	Men	Women	Boy	Girl	Actual outreach of the project
Dailekh District Katte and Toli Partner NGO: SEDA Nepal	1350	1350	2170	2170	7040
Surkhet Salkot and Babiyachaur Partner NGO: EKATA Foundation Nepal	1087	1241	148	173	2649
Jajarkot District Dhime and Khalanga VDCs Partner NGO: YARCN Jajarkot	414	211	698	715	2038
Dang Rampur and Babiyachaur VDCs Partner NGO: SISEA Nepal	131	86	860	1092	2169
Total	2982	2888	3876	4150	13896

Note: Disabled people reached in total were: men 247, women 191, boy 506 and girls 465. The program has reached the beneficiaries as planned in the proposal. There are 40 youth clubs and 40 child clubs formed by the project.

The project is undertaken in mid west region which was significantly affected by the decade long internal conflict in Nepal. The conflict ended with a comprehensive peace agreement in 2006. The project aims to help the youth and children many of whom faced the conflict situation when they were quite young. The targeted households of the noted districts are largely dependent on subsistence agriculture and belong to poverty level or low income economic class.

Goal:

To empower past conflict affected and disadvantaged children and youth to live a life with dignity and peace.

Achievement:

40 child clubs formed: The public schools providing education service to children of poor households affected by the earlier noted conflict were selected. In total 40 Child Clubs have been formed in 40 schools. That is 5 schools were selected in one VDC and 5 Child Clubs formed per VDC. That is 1 club per school. The schools were selected with coordination with District Education Of-



*Khagisara Darlami
(secretary of Bidhyajyoti
Child club) dancing on
the occasion of Interna-
tional Children's Day
with slogan "Stop Vio-
lence against Children",
Babiyachaur, Surkhet.*

fice, District Women and Children Office, VDC and DDC offices by the partner NGOs. The child clubs have held events to orient children on child rights and protection, human rights, child club management, and social harmony. The clubs have held various extracurricular activities (quiz, speech, poem, games, cultural shows, street dramas, rallies, children's day celebration, environment day celebration, human rights day celebration). This has helped the children to learn and advocate on child rights, human rights, and environmental concerns. The children have also developed confidence for speaking and making presentation in public. It has helped children to develop a habit of working together

on important issues in an organized manner and for advocating their concerns. The children are also saving a small amount (Rs. 5-10) monthly to have a fund for future needs. The child clubs of Jajarkot and Surkhet did caroling during Dashain and Tihar festivals and raised funds for their clubs. The child clubs in Jajarkot have purchased musical instruments with the fund raised. Others have kept the funds in child club for future use. In two locations, special committees have been formed at village level for child protection.

160 child drop outs motivated to rejoin school: The child clubs, teachers, project staff worked together to undertake a study to find out why children of 10-14 years of age were dropping out of school. It was estimated that about 426 children had dropped out from the schools. The study made by undertaking door to door visit and talking to the families concerned indicated the following reasons for drop out of children from school: Poverty, low income and unemployment of the parents, lack of school materials (dress, book and stationeries) or accommodation to access school, lack of food security, gender and caste discrimination, social insecurity (due to polygamy or second marriage of either parent) and child marriage. The project staff and school teachers were able to provide counselling and bring back 160 drop out children back to schools. The children who re-joined schools were also provided school uniform and stationary.

40 small libraries established in the schools: The project has supported establishment of 40 small libraries with relevant reading materials in the schools. The schools and child clubs are running and maintaining these libraries. This has helped the children to have access to reading materials on various subjects and expanded their knowledge and improved their reading skills.

Youth are working together in 40 youth clubs for change: 1200 youth are present in 40 youth clubs formed. They are raising some savings (Rs. 20 to 100) per month. The project has given them grant Rs. 23000/- per group to use as credit fund. Till now, 90 youths have received loan and returned the same. This has helped the youth to pursue income generation activities and move towards self-employment. The youth note being involved in economic enterprise and having some income has helped them to have greater self-respect and dignity.

The youths have also been oriented on important relevant issues such as how to pursue a career or employment or plan for income generation activity, safe migration concerns, community based disaster risk reduction etc.

They have also been trained on leadership and are taking up social advocacy. For example in Kale Gaun of Jajarkot the youth club has voiced to bring an erroneous road contractor who did not finish the work to justice. In Toli of Dailek youth club raised funds to support establishment of local Naumule college.

CASE STUDY

Caritas Nepal helped me to fulfill my needs

27 years old, **Janaki Sarki** from Babiyachaur - Chhatture, Surkhet district had a keen interest to pursue her education. However her family was poor and she had to leave study and was married off by her parents in the tender age of 14.

Recalling her past she says, “Due to early marriage, I literally did not have any of the knowledge on how to handle a new family. My husband loved and cared me a lot. But due to cancer I lost him as I could not give him a proper treatment due to poor financial condition. Because of superstition, my in-laws blamed me for the death of my husband, and harassed me physically. So I eventually decided to leave my husband’s home.”

Janaki returned to her parents’ home and she started work as a domestic helper for 6 years. With her earnings she supported her younger brother and sisters for their studies. In the meantime, she undertook vocational (sewing) training. Janaki actively participates as a member in the saving and credit group meetings. She learned how to pursue income generation and took a loan of Rs. 8000 to buy a sewing machine. She says, “Now I have started my own work and I earn Rs. 13,000 to Rs 15,000 per month “. She thanks Caritas Nepal for the support and says, “in coming days I will try to help other women to be pursue economic activities and create awareness against child marriage”.



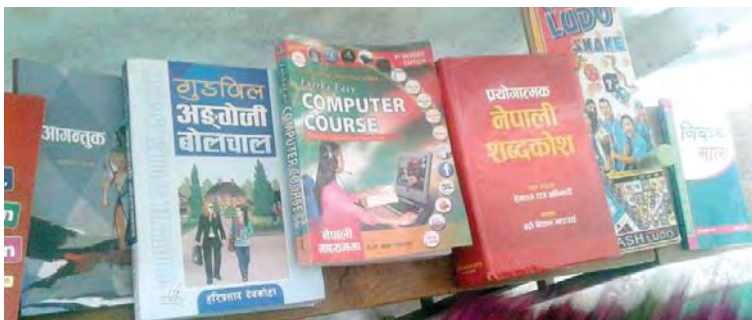
Pictorial Report



Primary level children are conducting the extracurricular activities themselves at Paurakhi Primary School Salkot, Surkhet.



Child club members are having monthly meeting at Khalanga Municipality 1, Jajrkot.



A small library is maintained by child club at Kattee, Dailekh.



Caritas team interacting with Deurali youth club at Laxmipur VDC, Dang.

5

Mobilizing people and communities to address gender justice

Caritas Nepal is contributing to gender equality by undertaking gender mainstreaming in its programs and projects. Besides this, Caritas Nepal has also been implementing special projects to address gender justice. Since 1998, Caritas Nepal's Women and Children Desk has developed and managed special projects for the prevention of gender violence, unsafe migration and trafficking, and to promote rights of women, girls and children in general. The gender focussed projects implemented by Caritas Nepal in 2015 and 2016 are as follows:

1. Prevention of Human Trafficking, Unsafe Migration and Gender Based Violence with Legal Aspects

Project Title	Promoting Local Cooperation for the Prevention of Human Trafficking and Unsafe Migration		
Funding Donor/s & Duration	Caritas Asia (January- December 2015)	Caritas Korea (2015)	Missio (2015-2017)
Goal	To prevent men, women and youth (community at large) from being victims of Human Trafficking and Unsafe Migration.		
Location & Beneficiaries	Thori , Suwarnapur, Nirmalbasti of Parsa District 2123 people		
Activities	Achievement		
Trainers' Training, Awareness Events, Orientation and Advocacy events held	<p>Training of trainers on prevention of gender violence: Participants (govt. officials, school teachers and students, local community leaders, women group, youth group, community health workers) were from Thori, Suwarnapur, Nirmalbasti VDCs of Parsa district of Nepal. The capacity of the people was built to work together to address important gender concerns: human trafficking (HT), un safe migration (UM) and gender based violence (GBV) occurring in the villages.</p> <p>The trained people mobilized communities by undertaking household visits to create awareness on the noted issues, and by organizing community meetings to examine and address the concerns. This helped each household to be aware of the issues, and brought them together to monitor the situation and to work together to bring about change.</p> <p>One of the events undertaken to advocate on the issue was celebration of Migration Day (18 December of 2015). The slogan for the year was "Safe foreign employment: concern to all of us". The trained people and others spoke on the issue highlighting the need to follow mechanisms to ensure safe access to work abroad. The community appreciated the wide participation in the event. The participants included school children, teachers, local leaders and members of women groups etc.</p> <p>Another event held to advocate on the noted issues was celebration of "106th International Women's Day". This was celebrated by organizing events in all the three project location VDCs on 8th of March 2016 by the local women. The women organized rally highlighting with play cards the above noted gender concerns and held meetings to discuss the concerns. The slogan for the year for the day was "Planet 50-50 by 2030: Step Up For Gender Equality", and participants of the events highlighted the need to work together to realize gender equality.</p>		

2. Capacity building on social issues for positive social change (Syangja and Kaski District)

Project Title	Capacity building on social issues for positive social change (Syangja & Kaski District)
Funding Donor/s & Duration	Missio (January - December 2016)
Goal	To build up the capacity of the cooperative leaders to develop consciousness in the community on the relevant social issues and to generate activism to prevent HT, UM & GBV
Location & Beneficiaries	Puranchaur and Naudanda VDCs of Kaski; Oraste, Panchamul, Aruchaur VDCs of Syangja 979 people are taking part in the program
Activities	Achievement
Workshops, Awareness and Advocacy Events held	<p>Participants, Leaders from five Cooperatives of Syangja and Kaski present in the noted VDCs received training on “Social Issues for Positive Social Transformation”. The cooperative leaders are now aware of how to undertake situation analysis and to work together to address the noted important gender concerns (GV, HT, UM). They have developed and implemented action plans to monitor the situation and to work together to prevent the gender related problems. Some of the work done by the cooperatives are noted below.</p> <p>The cooperatives held awareness events with street drama and songs (in traditional melody – lok dohori) to create awareness on the noted issues and this helped to mobilize community to work together for gender equality and to prevent gender violence.</p> <p>One day workshops on gender concerns were held in Puranchaur and Naudanda of Kaski. The people were made aware on how to monitor the situation, register formal complaints to the police or at VDC office or at relevant District Offices, and how to work together to prevent GBV, UM, HT. Drama and songs were also presented to highlight the issues and mobilize the cooperatives’ members to work with other actors in their respective villages to address the problems. One of the concerns shared was the need to change the discriminatory perception in the society of women and girls because it is a root cause of gender violence.</p> <p>In Panchamul of Syangja the cooperative leaders are now giving emphasis for families to pursue formal registration of birth of children and marriages in the VDC office. This helps the children to get citizenship later and will help women to prove her status and claim her rights in the future. This is important to provide justice in cases of domestic problems which may lead to violence or divorce. Awareness has also been undertaken to prevent child marriages.</p> <p>In Aruchaur of Syangja, participants from five wards were brought together to discuss the concerns. The cooperative is taking the lead to address the concerns and is encouraging the families to pursue birth registration and marriage registration. The partner cooperative at Oraste VDC, Syangja is mobilizing the community to address the noted concerns. They have already helped 5 children obtain birth registration certificates and 7 couples to have their marriages registered.</p> <p>106th International Women’s Day (8th March 2016) celebration organized by the cooperatives: For this program, 5 cooperatives at Puranchaur and Naudanda of Kaski and Panchamul, Aruchaur and Oraste of Syangja are partner organizations of Caritas Nepal. These cooperatives celebrated 106th International Women’s Day with the theme “Planet 50-50 by 2030: Step It Up for Gender Equality”. The celebration of the event was an opportunity for the local cooperative to create awareness on gender problems and advocate for change.</p> <p>Issues addressed on Women’s Day were: need to change the discriminatory perception of the communities in regards to women and girls; need to develop confidence in women and girls to advocate and claim equal rights and respect; prevention of social ills such as child marriage and dowry system; sexual and reproductive rights of women; economic rights and security of women; need to develop kinship and network among women so they work together for gender justice. Speech, rallies with play cards, and songs and dramas were held by the various cooperatives to advocate on the gender justice concerns.</p>

3. Building capacity of youth to address human rights and social concerns

Project Title	Strengthening social responsibility in youth
Funding Donor/s & Duration	Missio 2015-2017
Goal	Building social harmony by inculcating social responsibility in youth and encouraging them to pursue social service.
Location & Beneficiaries	Baniyatar, Kathamandu district; Godawari and Lubhu of Lalitpur district, Maheshpur of Jhapa district, and Dharan of Sunsari district. 842 youth and parents
Activities	Achievement
Seminar held	<p>Caritas Nepal worked with community based schools and organizations (Don Bosco (Dharan) and Shishu Bikash Kendra (Pokhara) to provide an orientation on principles of social transformation. This orientation highlighted the main humanitarian and social teachings: respect for human dignity, giving preferential option to the poor, facilitating people to determine common good, facilitating people work together in an organized manner for common concerns. Many youths learned these issues and it helped them to realize how to work for social transformation individually or by developing programs while taking these principles as the basic guidelines. For example in Pokhara there were 66 youth trained.</p> <p>Caritas Nepal organized “Orientation on Team Building and Problems of Youth in Present Day”. Grade 9 and 10 students of Mary Ward’s School (Lubhu, Lalitpur) took part. The orientation motivated the students for developing team spirit and informed them how to work together for the betterment of individuals, family and society at large.</p> <p>Similarly, social responsibility orientation helped 60 youth of Ishalya Parsih Godwari to develop and strengthen social responsibility and have a deeper understanding to cope with social challenges and address social justice concerns.</p> <p>An orientation on “Leaders for Social Responsibility” was held in coordination with Don Bosco School (Dharan, Sunsari District). Participants were students from following five schools: 1. Don Bosco School, Dharan, 2. St. Mary’s School, Daharan, 3. Navajyoti School, Dharan, 4. Don Bosco School, Sirsiya, 5. Morning Star School, Chakkarghati. The students learned about the qualities of a good leader and their service, honesty, humility, integrity, punctuality, helpfulness, gentle, risk taking, service oriented and kind hearted.</p> <p>Later, discussion events were also held with youth to highlight the need for maintaining peace in family and in society. People are ‘instruments of peace’ was the message. These events highlighted the need for accepting, understanding and respecting each other’s cultural practices and religions etc.</p> <p>Another workshop was held on, “Bridging the gap between parents and youths.” (Godawari, Lalitpur District). This helped the youth to develop social responsibility by learning to listen, being honest and trusting people, understanding our needs and wants, trying to be a giver, having right attitude etc.</p> <p>106th International Women’s Day was celebrated with the international theme entitled “Planet 50:50 by 2030-promoting gender equality” and the national theme “Let Us Implement Constitution in Practice: Let Us Secure Women’s Right” at Dhobighat and Godawari of Lalitpur and Baniyatar of Kathmandu with community people.</p> <p>The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (26th June 2016) was celebrated in collaboration with Salvation Nepal at Dhobighat of Lalitpur District. The main purpose of this program was to spread awareness amongst the people on drug addiction and its harmful effects in order to reduce the impacts of drugs to the lowest possible. 50 participants gained knowledge about the abuse of drugs and its effects on individual life and society and how to prevent it.</p>
Orientation session Held	
Interaction events held	

4. Children project/s:

Project Title	Financial Support to provide educational materials and Mid-day Meal to Students of Three Different Districts
Funding Donor/s & Duration	Caritas Austria (April 2016-March 2017)
Objective	To support poor children educational material and mid day meal.
Location & Beneficiaries	Areas of Sindhupalchok, Lalitpur and Banke District 665 students of following schools received mid day meal and stationary. i. New Aseptic School, Thokarpa-1, Bhirkharka, Sindhupalchok ii. Regina Amoris School, Dhobighat, Lalitpur, iv. Mary Ward School (Lubhu & Jamshikhel) v. Ashadhara, Ramnagar, Kohalpur, Nepalgunj Road, Banke district, Nepal.

CASE STUDY

I am **Rita Bhandari**. I live in Dikurapokhari VDC, ward no.4, Kaski District. Now I'm 35 years old. My parent's house is in Lekhnath, Kaski. In the year of 2055, I was married. I gave birth to a girl child after 2 years of married life. Sometime afterwards for no reason my husband and in laws started to harass me. My husband beat me and my in laws also treated me poorly. I couldn't bear the physical and mental sufferings so I went to stay with my parents and I took my daughter with me. My brother found me a job at a local school. I am now free from the mental and physical harm imposed on me. I eventually became member of the Caritas Nepal supported cooperative in the village. The women leaders of this cooperative were always supportive of me. They took up my case and advocated to my husband saying what he did was wrong and he should take the initiative to correct his behaviour and make the marriage work. Eventually my husband came around, we started living together peacefully, and now I have a son as well. I have taken a loan from Shree Bhabishe Haamro Haatma Agriculture Cooperative and this has helped me to pursue vegetable farming for income generation. Now my all family members are helping me to grow vegetables in my farm and we are living happy life.

Some Glimpses of Field



International Migration Celebrated, Suwarnpur VDC, Parsa-27



Exchange of flower as a symbol of peace at Dharan



Animation training participants, Dhaaran.



Street Drama by trained leaders of Shree Bhabisy Hamro Haatma Cooperative, Kaski Distinct



Women's Day celebration, Prenalaya House, Baniyatar



Women's role in peace building in the society, Godawari

6

Child Development and Nutrition Enhancement Project (CDNEP)

Project Location: Punma VDC, Jajarkot, Nepal

Support Organization: Kinder MISSIONSWERK, Germany

Local NGO Partner: Environmental Camps for Conservation Awareness (ECCA)-Nepal

Period: October 2013 – September 2016

Introduction

Jajarkot is located in middle hills in the Mid-Western region of Nepal. It is among the most remote districts of Nepal. The Human Development Index Value of the district is 0.343- among the lowest in Nepal. Similarly, the gender development index is also low – 0.4. Poverty is high in the district and 92% of household pursue subsistence agriculture as livelihood. Many households also pursue seasonal migration for work as a coping strategy. Many young men of the location travel to low lands, cities or to India for work. The basic health and sanitation conditions are poor and children suffer from water borne disease and malnutrition. There is a culture of early marriage including incidences of child marriage.

The Child Development and Nutrition Enhancement Project (CDNEP) was developed by Caritas Nepal with ECCA Nepal. The beneficiaries of the project are as follows:

Beneficiaries as of October 2015		
Particulars	Participants	Indirect Beneficiaries
3 early child hood or pre-school classes	129 children	258 (parents)
7 child clubs	1431 students	2200 (Parents)
4 women groups	145 women	568 (Family Members)

Objectives of the project are:

1. To undertake activities (pre-school, child clubs) in order to support children to realize holistic development.
2. To build capacity of rural households to access safe drinking water and improve family nutrition condition.

Achievements as per objective one are as follows:

Three units of Early Childhood Development Classes undertaken:

Three units of Early Childhood Development Classes have been implemented benefitting



Miss Sushila Karki from Caritas Nepal interacts with the children of Early Childhood Development Centre at Punma VDC, Jajarkot.



Interaction with Kimire Women Saving Group and Baljyoti at Jajarkot.

129 children of ages 3-5. These children now have learned to read and write basic alphabet, learned songs and learned to socialize in a class room atmosphere. The children will be linked to schools so they will enroll in coming days and pursue higher education. The classes were implemented by the project and rooms for holding the classes were provided by three different schools in the village. 3 ECDC were supported through daily mid day meal programs and equipped with adequate educational and game materials. The attendances of children in this ECDC were found to be high as compared to others. It has also been reported that the

children in these ECDC were found to be more active and healthy with increase in their weight.

Child clubs supported:

7 child clubs in 7 schools are in fully functional state and are organizing various activities in schools as well as in the communities as per their action plans.

176 school children are directly involving in child clubs as Core Committee Members while 1413 children have taken part in child club activities.

The project helped to develop confidence and skills of children as in: children have improved public speaking skills; they have learned to take leading role and handled various responsibilities for managing child club events; they have improved narrative writing skills; they have learned about hygiene, sanitation and how to pursue proper behavior for the same; they have learned about child rights and ways to claim and advocate for it; they have learned environmental concerns and contributed in improving school environment.

Achievements as per objective two are as follows:

Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) supported by Caritas Nepal at Punma VDC, Jajarkot.



Establishment of User Committee for WATA Device use (for chlorination of drinking water)

10 participants from each neighborhood formed a committee in two locations. They were trained to produce chlorine locally through electrolysis device. The electrolysis or WATA devices were provided to the two committees by the project. The two committees formed then promoted the use of chlorine for water purification to address the problem of poor water quality in their village. Relevant awareness materials were also disseminated in regards to improving water quality to the villagers. In this way, the committees are producing chlorine themselves locally and have provided it to 145 households who have used the chlorine to purify the drinking water. In this way, families have been safeguarded from water borne disease to a significant extent.

Sanitation campaign undertaken:

Awareness on importance of toilet use, hand washing practices for improving health, improv-



Ms. Olaa Singh, group member of Kimire Mahila Samuha pursue IPM practices in vegetable farming

ing personal hygiene of children and household waste management was undertaken in women groups and schools. 126 kitchen utensil (cooking pots) washing and drying slab was constructed. This helped the families to keep their utensils clean and free from contamination. Creating awareness has also encouraged some of the households to buy and use improved stoves for cooking.

Extension for improving Nutrition condition of rural households

Four Women's group is now functional and they are undertaking saving and credit and are promoting an income generation activities for their members. The women groups are promoting vegetable farming and livestock raising activities. These activities have helped to improve nutrition status and income of many families. Many are able to sell the small livestock such as goat and generate income as well. The groups are working together to address social concerns such as sending both boys and girls to school.



Caritas Nepal supports reference books to Child Club at Shree Saraswati Higher Secondary School, Punma VDC, Jajarkot.

Bhutanese Refugee Education Program

Background

Caritas Nepal has been implementing Bhutanese Refugee Education Program (BREP) since 1992. Caritas Nepal provided formal education services to the refugee children by establishing up to 42 schools in the refugee camps in the past decades. Before the third country resettlement process was started by United Nations for refugees in 2007, Caritas Nepal was providing education services to 30,000 or more children every year. Later the refugee families started to leave for third country resettlement and the camps' population started to fall down. At the beginning, there were seven refugee camps in Jhapa and Morang districts. Later as refugee population started to fall, the population remaining in the seven camps was placed into fewer camps. Now there are only two camps - Beldangi Camp in Jhapa district and Sanischare Camp in Morang district. Likewise, when the children's population was high there were up to 42 schools catering to them. In December of 2015, there were only 3529 children being served by five schools run by Caritas Nepal. In this way, Caritas Nepal continues to provide education services to the last remaining refugee children in the camps.

As the resettlement of Bhutanese refugees to third countries commenced from January 2007, the total numbers of refugees resettled from January 2007 to 31st December 2015 is 101,222 (Australia, Canada, Denmark, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom, United States) and the remaining population in the camp as of 31st Dec 2015 is 17,134 people. Caritas Nepal is the Implementing Partner of UNHCR and other Caritas agencies supporting the Bhutanese Refugee Education Program.

Small children after school





Children at New Horizon School premises

Objective of the BREP Program: To secure the right to education of Bhutanese Refugee Children through the provision of formal education.

The main task is to conduct Formal Education classes for grade IX and X in the Bhutanese Refugee camps in Nepal.

Demographic data as of 31 December 2015

Population of Concern: Refugees from Bhutan in camps of Nepal						
Age Group	Female		Male		Total	
	(in absolute numbers)	(%)	(in absolute numbers)	(%)	(in absolute numbers)	(%)
0 - 4	824	4.81	876	5.11	1,700	9.92
5-17	2,135	12.46	2,237	13.06	4,372	25.52
18 - 59	4,645	27.11	5,076	29.63	9,721	56.74
60 and <	564	3.29	777	4.53	1,341	7.83
Total	8,168	47.67	8,966	52.33	17,134	100
Camp Locations			Beldangi		13,759	80.302
			Sanischare		3,342	19.505
			Out-of-Camp		33	0.193
			TOTAL		17,134	100.00

Caritas Nepal is undertaking following interventions as part of the BREP Program:

- a) Child Play Centre (for 3-4 years children).
- b) Primary Education (for class Pre Primary to class VIII) funded by UNHCR.
- c) Secondary Education (IX and X) Funded by various Caritas Organizations and International Agencies.
- d) Spoken English Classes (for Adults) funded by UNHCR.
- e) Vocational Trainings (for Youth) funded by UNHCR and UNWFP.
- f) Youth Friendly Centre (for Youth) funded by UNHCR.
- g) Host Community Support Program (for refugee impacted area's schools) funded by UNHCR.

Primary Education and Secondary Education:

Despite the challenges brought about by the need to merge camps and schools as families left for resettlement, Caritas Nepal continues committedly to provide quality and value based education to the Bhutanese Refugee Children for their holistic development. The refugee children from class Pre-Primary to Grade X are getting formal education from the camps' five schools. An integrated curriculum is followed till lower secondary level and curriculum of the Government of Nepal (GoN) is followed at the secondary level in the camp schools. This decision on following Nepal Government's curriculum has been made to help any remaining refugee students to be integrated into Nepal Government's schools when the resettlement phase is ended by the concerned agencies in the future. The schools being run in the Camps by Caritas Nepal are recognized and approved by the Government of Nepal's Education Department.

To ensure quality and value based education, series of teachers' trainings through office based workshops and camp based subject wise workshops have been conducted for the teachers by Resource Teachers (RTs) of Caritas Nepal and external facilitators. Parents meetings and awareness workshops to teachers, students and staff of other community based organizations (CBOs) on

*Children at Palliative
Care Centre*



Student of class X



child friendly education issues including child rights, sexual and gender based violence, and sexual and reproductive health were conducted. Frequent counseling and accompaniment to the vulnerable children is also one of the major components of the program.

Extracurricular activities, frequent meetings with parents and community stakeholders, and additional interventions such as mentor and mentee program has motivated the irregular and dropout students to come to back to school regularly.



Enrollment:

All (100%) children are enrolled in the camp schools. The academic year 2015-16 began on 23rd April 2015 with 5 units of schools in Beldangi and Sanischare camps (4 Main Schools and 1 Extension School). 4,274 children (2,147 boys and 2,127 girls) from classes Pre Primary (PP) to X were pursuing formal education at the beginning of project period in July 2015. This number decreased to 3,529 (1,749 boys and 1,780 girls) by December 2015 due to ongoing third country resettlement process.

Drawing competition

Comparative Statistics of Students						
As of July 2015				As of December 2015		
CLASS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
PP	162	179	341	135	158	293
I	202	179	381	175	147	322
II	223	227	450	189	183	372
III	217	175	392	174	154	328
IV	334	263	597	265	222	487
V	211	233	444	154	200	354
VI	240	257	497	202	203	405
VII	185	224	409	144	188	332
VIII	159	169	328	132	131	263
Sub Total (PP-VIII)	1,933	1,906	3,839	1570	1586	3156
IX	135	140	275	109	122	231
X	79	81	160	70	72	142
Sub Total (IX-X)	214	221	435	179	194	373
Total (PP-X)	2,147	2,127	4,274	1749	1780	3529

Integrated Inclusive Education: There is a provision of Special Need Support Teachers in the camp schools to assist students with special needs. Special need support teachers conducted the remedial classes and supported the students with special needs in every possible way. Proper sitting arrangements enlarged question papers, scribes and other related teaching learning materials have been provided to run the classes smoothly. Now there are 85 special need students (42 female and 43 male) of different category who are realizing the right to education.

Students preparing for exams, Beldangi East, Jhapa.



Youth Friendly Center (YFC): YFC has created a platform not only for the refugee youth but also for the host community youth. That is for the youth of communities who live around the camps. Caritas Nepal provided services to the youths through two Youth Friendly Centres (YFCs) in two different camps. The increasing roles and responsibilities of the youth towards their own community has been enhanced through the training conducted by Caritas Nepal. The accompaniment, counseling and other required assistance and opportunities has helped at risk or vulnerable children and youth for personal character formation and improved their overall personal well being.



*Interacting while playing
classroom in YFC bel-
dangi camp east jhapa.*

306 youths (45 female) participated in various sports and cultural events. Capacity building for 24 refugee youths (includes 8 female) on administrative management of programs was conducted to enhance their skills and knowledge. Series of meeting and briefing sessions were organized to motivate the youth as well as camp management committee to take full responsibilities to run YFC activities themselves with minimum intervention from external agencies. **Mentor Mentee**

Child Play Center (CPC): Caritas Nepal continued providing specific services to young children (3-5 years old) in the camps through 3 CPCs located in all refugee camps that is being co-funded by UNHCR as well. This program was implemented in coordination with the Camp Management Committee and a CPC managing board. 674 children (including 349 girls) between 3 to 5 years old benefited through various indoor and outdoor activities such as games, songs, dance and other child friendly activities facilitated by trained facilitators. These extra-curricular activities prepared these children for a smooth and systematic transition into formal schooling in pre-primary classes. The total CPC enrolled children were divided into two groups namely junior group (3 to 4 years of age) and senior group (4 to 5 years of age). 390 students in senior group (including 206 girls) and 284 students in junior group (including 143 girls) attended classes in Child Play Centres during the reporting period.



*Children of Tri Ratna
School, Beldangi, Jhapa*

Special Services to People with Disability: Disability program was designed to help the people with disability in the camps irrespective of age, sex, caste and creed and is being implemented with the involvement of parents and guardians. Three disability support centers and two palliative care centers were in operation until March 2016. 791 persons with disabilities (including 378 female) were provided with specific services. 81 hearing impaired individuals attended the sign language training and 23 persons with disabilities attended the occupational therapy classes as of 31st March 2016. 21 extremely vulnerable families with disabilities were identified and provided support of vegetables, toiletry items and cash amount of NPR.500 to each family on monthly basis. BRAD Membership cards (Identity Card) were issued (renewed) to 200 persons with disabilities from January to March 2016. The operations and management of Disability Support Centers were handed over to AMDA Nepal effective from 01 April 2016.

Spoken English: 357 adult refugees have (including 308 female) enhanced their skill through free access to Spoken English Classes. The interest of the participants in learning English is growing day by day. To fulfill the eagerness of participants for learning Spoken English, Caritas Nepal has tried to provide all the possible facilities within the structure to make the course successful. Participants are now able to communicate in English. Apart from learning English, the participants developed self confidence. They have also developed a sense of unity and companionship among themselves. 24th batch of Spoken English Classes (SEC) for adult refugee learners was commenced in January 2016. 214 learners (including 185 female) were enrolled out of which 187 (including 156 female) of them successfully completed a 4 months' duration Spoken English Class at the end of April 2016. Similarly, the 25th batch was commenced in May whereby 130 learners (including 108 female) enrolled in two centers. As of 30th June, altogether 143 learners (includes

*Fancy Dress competition
in Panchawati School
Beldangi Camp, Jhapa.,*





123 female) are regularly attending the classes. A 3-day workshop for the spoken English facilitators / in-charges was conducted from 30th March to 1st April 2016.

Host Community: Host community program has greatly helped to establish a harmonious relation between the host and the refugee communities. Both the communities have benefitted and this has supported in maintaining an environment of peaceful coexistence.

Public School Support Program: A joint team of UNHCR and Caritas Nepal conducted assessment of seven host community public schools nearby Beldangi and Sanischare camps. Out of the total, 5 schools were provided computer and printer, science lab materials and sports materials by Caritas Nepal from the funds received by UNHCR funds. In addition to this, five public schools in the host community locations and District Education Office at Jhapa were supported for repair and maintenance works.

Vocational and skill Development training: Vocational and skill development training was planned for 185 refugees with five different training courses. By the end of June 2015, almost 57% of participants have graduated in these courses through registered training institutes located outside the refugee camps. Personality development workshop was organized for the trainees in December 2015.

*Volleyball organized
by YFC at Sanischare
Camp, Morang.*



*Table tennis competi-
tion organized by YFC,
Beldangi, Jhapa.*



Women in an occupational therapy session in Sanischare Camp, Morang

Workshop for Teachers in Damak, Jhapa



Staff Information (Sub Office and Camp):

The program was implemented by National (Nepali Citizens) and Refugee staff which is one of the main strengths of the Bhutanese Refugee Education Program (BREP) and is reason why the program being run well.

	As of 1st July 2015			As of 31st Dec. 2015		
Camp Based Staff	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Teaching Staff	80	67	147	76	64	140
Admin/Non Teaching Staff	52	16	68	52	14	66
Total	132	83	215	128	78	206

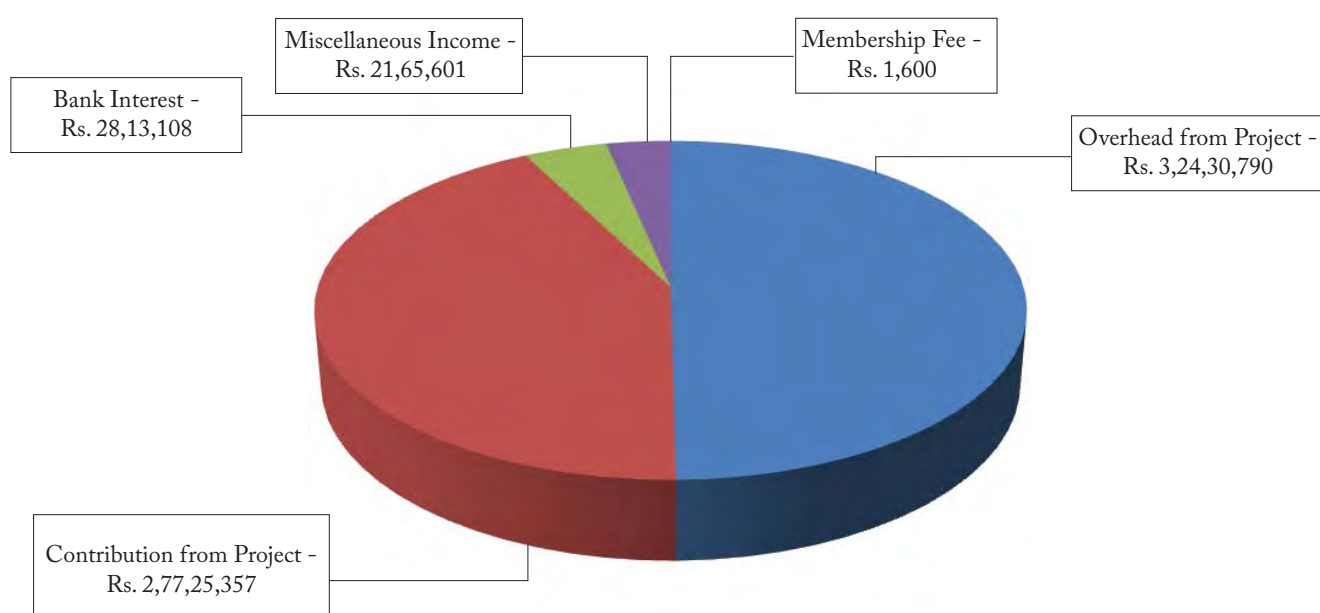
Caritas Nepal thanks UNHCR and Caritas Organizations who have supported the BREP program for their perseverance and stands committed to continue to serve the Bhutanese Refugee Children in the coming years till there is need for the same.

Financial Situation

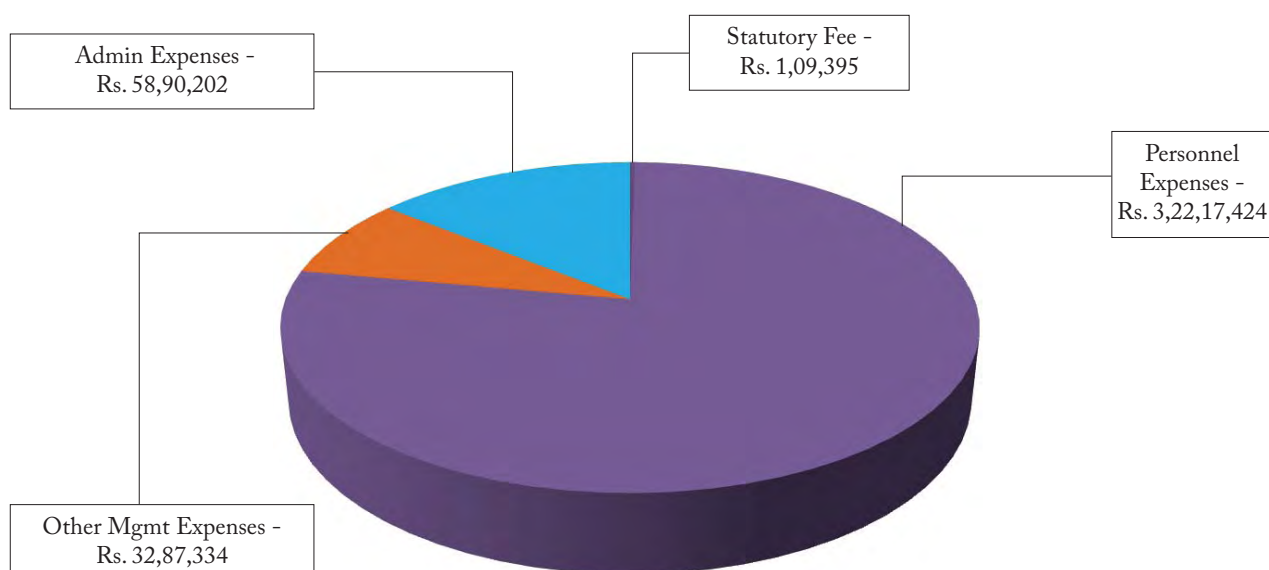
The following graphs present Caritas Nepal's Income and Expenditure as per audited statements for the period, 2015/2016.

All amounts indicated are in Nepali Rupees.

ADMINISTRATIVE INCOME OF FISCAL YEAR 2015/16



ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE OF FISCAL YEAR -2015/2016



CARITAS NEPAL

Grants From Partner/Donors (FY. 2015/2016)

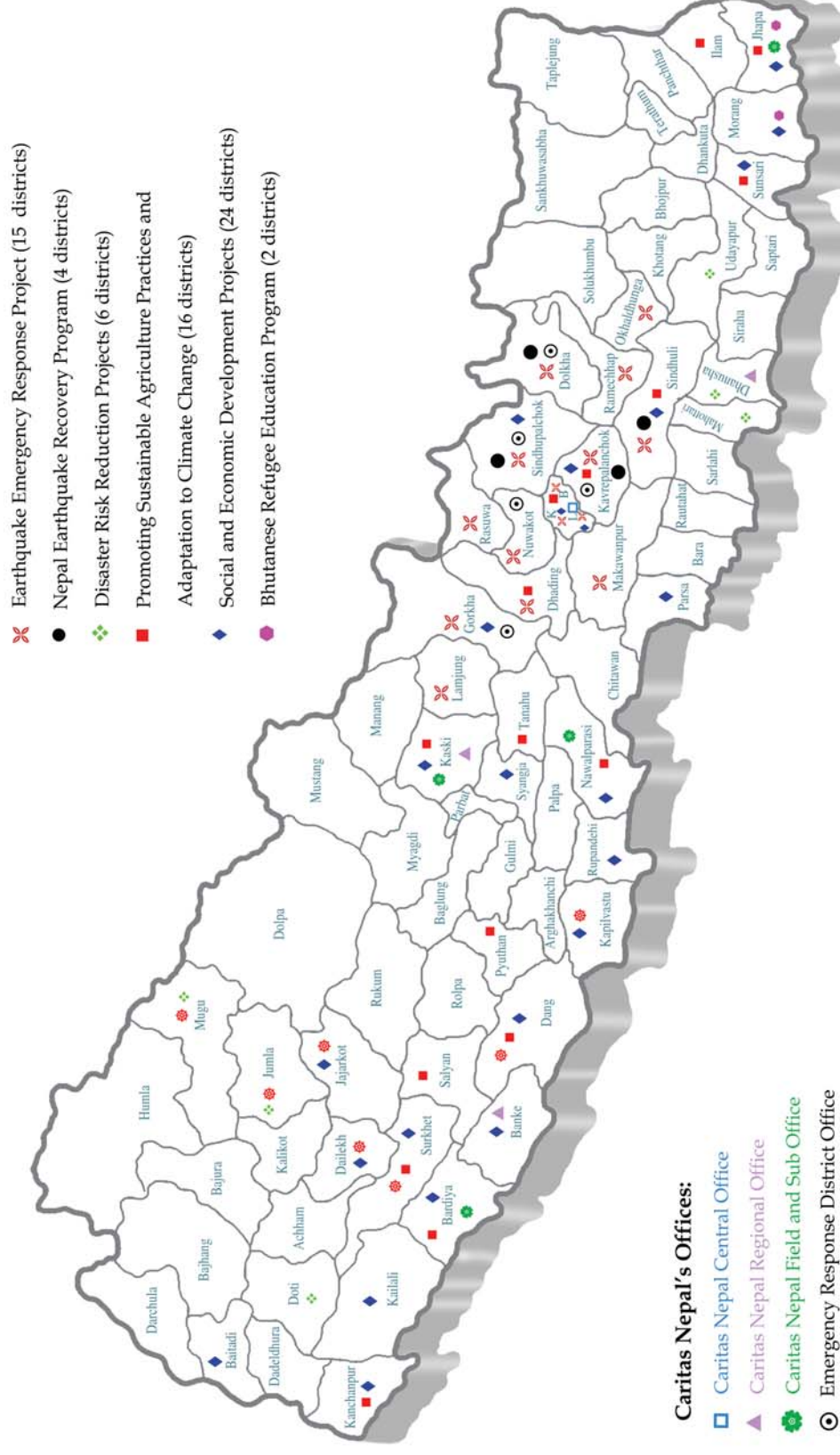
FUNDS RECEIVED FOR VARIOUS SECTORS (2015/2016)

S.N.	Sector	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Earthquake Relief and Recovery Projects	183,111,014
2.	Other Emergency Relief and Disaster Management	332,828,246
3.	Bhutanese Refugee Education	53,555,224
4.	Support for Nepali Migrants Returned from Belgium	2,720,193
5.	Agriculture and Climate Change Adaptation	35,664,780
6.	Cooperative Development and Enterprise Promotion Project	21,997,803
7.	Socio Economic Empowerment Projects	24,460,312
8.	Capacity Building to Caritas Nepal and Partner Organizations	1,478,592
Total		655,816,164

GRANTS RECEIVED and PROGRAM EXPENDITURE FOR 2015/16

Particulars	Amount (Rs)
Opening Balance of the programs for FY 2015.16 (A)	187,926,615
Program Grants Received in this year(B)	655,816,164
Miscellaneous (C)	671,542
Total Grants Available (D=A+B+C)	844,414,321
Project Expenditures (E)	682,265,478
Personnel, Administrative and Overhead Expenditure (F)	60,156,147
Total Project Expenditures (G=E+F)	742,421,625
Closing Balance of Programs to Forward to Next year (H= D-G)	101,992,694

Earthquake Emergency Response Districts and other Program Locations of Caritas Nepal



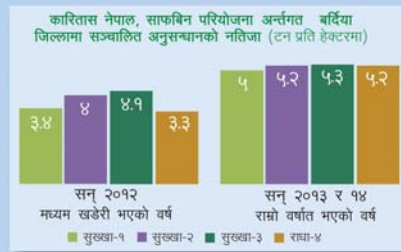
Cover Page: Earthquake resistant demo or model house constructed at Baltali-4, Kavrepalanchowk. The beneficiary of the house is a senior citizen Mrs. Krishna Kumari B. K. seen in the front of the house. Nepal Earthquake Recovery Programme is building 12 such model houses in 6 VDCs.

कम पानीमा फल्ने धान, किसानका लागि बरदान



जलवायु परिवर्तनको कारण पछिल्ला वर्षहरूमा वर्षातमा आएको फेरबदल र समयमै पानी पर्न नसक्दा धानको उत्पादनमा निकै ह्रास आएको छ । कम पानीमा हुने र सुख्खा सहने धानका जातहरू लगाएर खडेरीको अवस्थामा पनि उत्पादन बढाउन सकिन्छ ।

जातहरू: सुख्खा धान १, सुख्खा धान २, सुख्खा धान ३, सुख्खा धान ४, सुख्खा धान ५ र सुख्खा धान ६



विशेषताहरू:

- ✓ तराई, मिर्जा मधेश र तल्लो पहाडी भेकका लागि (समुद्री सतहबाट १००० मिटरको उचाईमा लगाउन सकिने)
- ✓ सिंचाइको सम्भावना कम भएको, खुल्ला तथा पाखो जग्गामा समेत लगाउन सकिन्छ ।

मलखाद	प्रति कठ्ठा	प्रति रोपनी
युरिया	३८ केजी	५५ केजी
डाइ एण्डाक्लियम सल्फेट (बीहरी)	१२ केजी	३३ केजी
म्युरेट अफ पोटास (एमओपी)	१५ केजी	२५ केजी

- ✓ खडेरीको अवस्थामा उत्पादन १.५ - २ टन प्रति हेक्टर (१-१.३ मुरी प्रति कठ्ठा) र राम्रो वर्षातमा ३.५-५ टन प्रति हेक्टर (२.२-३.२ मुरी प्रति कठ्ठा) सम्म उत्पादन हुने
- ✓ बोटको उचाई ८० देखि ११५ सेमी
- ✓ बाली अवधि ११८-१२२ दिन (बिउ देखि बिउ सम्म)
- ✓ बिउको मात्रा: ५० केजी प्रति हेक्टर (१.६ केजी प्रति कठ्ठा २.५ केजी प्रति रोपनी)

ब्याड राख्ने समय: जेठको तेस्रो हप्ता देखि असारको दोस्रो हप्ता सम्म
ब्याडको प्रकार: हिले वा धुले दुवै
बेर्नाको उमेर: २५ देखि ३५ दिन
एक सरामा रोप्नुपर्ने: २-३ बोट मात्र
बोट-बोट/हार-हार बीचको दूरी: २० सेन्टिमिटर (करिब एक बिता)



यो पोस्टर युरोपियन युनियनको आर्थिक र नेपाल कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषदको प्राविधिक सहायतामा तयार पारिएको हो । यसमा उल्लेखित सामग्री युरोपियन युनियनको धारणासँग मेल खान जरूरी छैन ।

साफबिन, कारितास नेपालबाट सञ्चालित परियोजना हो । विस्तृत जानकारीको लागि कारितास नेपाल धोबिघाट, ललितपुर । फोन ५५३८१०२, ५५३८३८८
www.caritasnepal.org, www.safbin.org



Building Capacity of Small Farmers to Adapt to Climate Change

Due to climate change, there has been late arrival and uneven distribution of rainfall in monsoon season in recent years. This has significantly reduced the production and yield of rice. The yield of rice can be increased by cultivating drought tolerant rice varieties.

Drought tolerant rice varieties - Sukkha dhan 1, Sukkha dhan 2, Sukkha dhan 3, Sukkha dhan 4, Sukkha dhan 5 and Sukkha dhan 6 - can be cultivated in rain-fed agricultural land of Terai (plains) and in foot hills (up to 1000 meters altitude from sea level) where there is less availability of water for irrigation. The yield is from 1.5 to 2 ton / hectare even in significant drought conditions and from 3.5 to 5 ton / hectare in better rainfall conditions. The required seed rate is 50kg / hectare. Caritas Nepal facilitated small farmers to undertake "on farm action research" with these varieties. The farmers note that these varieties have provided them "insurance against crop failure" in years in when there is less rainfall during important growth phases of rice.

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