

Organisational Profile

Profile of Nepal Public Awakening Forum(N-PAF) Rukum Musikot Municipality-1, Salle, Rukum (West)

A brief history of the organisation

Nepal public Awakening Forum (N-PAF) is a non-government and non-profit organization. It was registered in District Administration Office Rukum in 2006 (2063 BS) and affiliated with Social Welfare Council in the same year. "Gender Inclusive and Equitable Society" is the ultimate vision of this organization. In the beginning, the organization was run by young people in volunteering way. Organization gained its height gradually and able to put a good impression in community interventions in the theme of social inclusion, community empowerment, health, natural resources conservation, disaster risk reduction, quality education. In the beginning, organization was unfortunate to develop different needful policy and strategies, later with the financial and technical support from UMN Rukum Cluster, the organization developed financial policy, fund raising guidelines, resource management and mobilization guidelines, volunteer management policy, gender and social inclusion policy, monitoring and evaluation policy, climate change policy and so on. N-PAF Rukum is pioneer organization working in the community level establishing women/farmer group, child club, mother group, youth club ensuring their effective mobilization. Organization has promoted more than 110 women groups and 25 child clubs. A total of 25000 locals are directly been benefitted till date. Organization has now two field offices, one district field office. Organization always works in community demand driven philosophy. Organization has direct collaboration with 12 INGOs/NGOs and successfully implemented some key interventions like community support program of Care-Nepal, FAO, Unicef, Community based DRR of UNDP, LGCDP, LGAF of Nepal Government, Food security and women empowerment programs and Community Transformation Project (Pro-act) of UNM Rukum East Cluster and Community Food Security and Empowerment Program of Fastenaktion.

1. Basic Information

Organization	Nepal Public Awakening Forum (N-PAF)
Address	Musikot Municipality – 1 Salle, Rukum West
Email	pafnepal.rukum@gmail.com
Telephone	088-5302221
Website	www.npafnepal.org
Contact Person	Tek Bahadur Kusari (Chairperson)
	Cell: +977-9864959882
	Email: kusari.rukum@gmail.com

2. Bank Account Details

Name of Bank	Bank Account Number	Signatory Holders
Nepal Bank Ltd.	07700100738782000001	Chairperson and Admin and Finance Officer
Everest Bank Ltd.	05500105200445	Chairperson and Admin and Finance Officer

3. Legal form of the Organization

Organization is registered in District Administration Office Rukum in 2006 (2063 BS) under the Associations Registration Act, 1977. And affiliated with Social Welfare Council in the same year.

DAO Registration No.	103/062/063
DAO Registration Renewal Date	2080/09/02
SWC Affiliation No.	21261
SWC Affiliation Renewal	2079/09/01
PAN No.	302199237
VAT No.	302199237
Tax Clearance Certificate	2080/08/25
Last AGM Date	2080/08/30

4. Vision, Mission, Goal and Objectives

Vision	Gender Inclusive and Equitable Society
Mission	Positive transformation of living standard of target community through empowerment, advocacy, local resource mobilization and income generation
Goal	Improve livelihoods of target community through empowerment and increased access to health, education, income generation and sustainable development
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduction of agriculture and agriculture-based activities for income generation.• To enhance the resource access to pro-poor community specifically women, children, Dalit, People with Disability and marginalized community.• Promotion of local resources and knowledge adopting the principle of sustainable Development.• Conduction of training, workshop and capacity development program for target community.• Conduction of need-based program in community level.• Implementation of safe drinking water, women and children education, health and sanitation, nutrition and alternative energy.• Advocacy for women, children, Dalit, People with Disability empowerment.

5. Core Values

Inclusive	Integrity	Rule of Law	Transparency
Self-reliant	Demand driven	Accountability	Gender Equality

6. Geographical Areas Covered

As per five year strategic plan, N-PAF has envisioned working all over Nepal and particularly in Karnali and Lumbini Province.

Karnali Province	Rukum West, Dolpa, Humla, Jumla, Salyan, Jajarkot, Kalikot, Dailekh, Surkhet, Mugu
Lumbini Province	Dang, Rolpa, Rukum East and Pyuthan

7. Target Population and Groups

- Women and Children are the key target population of the Organization.
- Youth and elderly people are also target groups.
- Within the target group, priority is given for pro-poor, Dalit, Janajati, marginalized, migrants, food insecure community.

8. Thematic Focus

I. Sustainable Livelihood	II. Health Nutrition and Sanitation	III. DRR, Climate and Environment
IV. Quality Education	V. Good Governance	VI. Gender and Social Inclusion

9. Governance Structure

Organization conducts its convention in the interval of three years through which Executive Committee is formed. Thus, formed Executive Committee is the supervisory body of the organization. Supervisory body works according to more than twelve various policies, regulations and guidelines, as per the organizational composition. General assembly of the organization is held annually. Thematic sub-committee is provided with written responsibilities and work accordingly. Executive Committee is formed of nine members; four female and five male. There are total 35 members consisting both general members and lifetime members. Meeting of executive committee is held monthly. Organization's last general assembly was held in 16th December 2023.

Details of Executive Committee

S.N.	Name	Address	Designation	Gender
1	Tek Bahadur Kusari	Musikot Municipality – 1 Salle, Rukum West	Chairperson	Male
2	Purna Kuwari Budha	Musikot Municipality – 1 Salle, Rukum West	Vice-chairperson	Female

3	Khambu Singh Thapa	Musikot Municipality – 1 Salle, Rukum West	Secretary	Male
4	Dipendra Mahatra	Musikot Municipality – 6 Sankh, Rukum West	Vice-secretary	Male
5	Yamuna B. C.	Musikot Municipality – 1 Salle, Rukum West	Treasurer	Female
6	Ramlal Bohara	Musikot Municipality – 5 Khalanga, Rukum West	Member	Male
7	Pirathi Bahadur Khatri	Banfikot R. Municipality – 6 Magma, Rukum West	Member	Male
8	Tek Bahadur B. C.	Musikot Municipality – 1 Salle, Rukum West	Member	Male
9	Teek Gautam	Sisne Rural Municipality – 3 Pokhara, Rukum East	Member	Female

10. Network and Affiliation

S.N.	Networks and Affiliation	Purpose
1	Food Security District Network	Identify the food security situation at district level and advocate and develop programs and policies that will benefit the target groups and assist in data collection, management and analysis.
2	Safe Motherhood Federation of Nepal	To increase knowledge, skills, perceptions, and abilities in safe motherhood and advocate for safe motherhood policy.
3	District Disaster Risk Reduction Committee	Assisting in managing disaster at district level and working in capacity building on disaster risk management.
4	NGO Federation	To share experiences, knowledge and learnings and to advocate for rights related to NGO operation.

11. Policies/Regulations/Guidelines

S. N.	Policies/Guidelines/Regulations	Approved Form GA	Last Amendment
1	Personnel Policy	2066 B. S.	2079 B. S.
2	Finance and Administration Policy	2066 B. S.	2079 B. S.
3	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment Policy	2078 B. S.	

4	Gender Sensitivity Operational Guideline	2067 B. S.	2077 B. S.
5	Child and Vulnerable Person Protection Policy	2070 B. S.	2079 B. S.
6	Conflict Sensitive Policy	2073 B. S.	2080 B. S.
7	Fund Raising Guideline	2067 B. S.	2077 B. S.
8	Resource Management and Mobilization Guideline	2067 B. S.	2077 B. S.
9	Volunteer Management Regulation	2067 B. S.	2077 B. S.
10	Participatory Learning and Action Guideline	2067 B. S.	2077 B. S.
11	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Guideline	2067 B. S.	2077 B. S.
12	Participatory Planning Guideline	2068 B. S.	2077 B. S.
13	Vehicle and Motorcycle Operating Guideline	2079 B. S.	
14	Infection Prevention and Management Guideline	2077 B. S.	
15	Environmental and Climate Change Policy	2073 B. S.	
16	Five Year Strategic Plan	2067 B. S.	2077 B. S.

12. SDGs that Organization Hits

S.N.	SDG No.	Sustainable Development Goal	Remarks
1	SDG - 1	No Poverty	
2	SDG - 2	Zero Hunger	
3	SDG - 4	Quality Education	
4	SDG - 5	Gender Equality	
5	SDG - 6	Clean Water and Sanitation	
6	SDG - 8	Reduced Inequalities	
7	SDG - 12	Responsible Consumption and Production	
8	SDG - 13	Climate Action	
9	SDG - 14	Life on Land	

13. Strategy of Organization

- Coordination, collaboration and partnership
- Maximum mobilization of resources
- Volunteer mobilization
- Policy and issue centric advocacy
- Meaningful participation
- Capacity Building
- Social mobilization and empowerment

14. Current Employee Details

S.N.	Details	Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total F.	Total M.	Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
1	Current Employee	2	3	2	10	8	3	16	12	28

15. Currently Running Projects Mental Health and Livelihood Integrated Projects

S. N.	Name of Projects	Duration		Target Area	Target Community	Budget	Partner Organization	Remarks
		Commencing	Ending					
1	Pro-Act /Community Transformation Program	2021	2025	Bhume and Putha Uttarganga Rural Municipality of Rukum East District	People with Mental Health Problem from Dalit, Janajati, Women, Destitute and Marginalized Communities	Rs. 5,38,92,373	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)	
2	Disability Rehabilitation Project	2021	2024	Sisne, Bhume and Putha Rural Municipality of Rukum East	Dalit, Janajati, Women, Destitute and Marginalized Communities	Rs. 55,88,560	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)	

Disability and Livelihood Integrated Projects

S. N.	Name of Projects	Duration		Target Area	Target Community	Budget	Partner Organization	Remarks
		Commencing	Ending					
2	Disability Rehabilitation Project	2021	2024	Sisne, Bhume and Putha Rural Municipality of Rukum East	Dalit, Janajati, Women, Destitute and Marginalized Communities	Rs. 55,88,560	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)	

Project Related to Agroecology, Food Security, Nutrition and Empowerment

S. N.	Name of Projects	Duration		Target Area	Target Community	Budget	Partner Organization	Remarks
		Commencing	Ending					
1	Community Food Security and Empowerment Project	2022	2024	Ward no. 1 and 2 of Aathbiskot Municipality	People facing food crisis and vulnerable people from Dalit, Janajati, Women, Destitute and Marginalized Communities	Rs. 1,00,00,000	Fastenaktion Switzerland	

Project Related to Education

S. N.	Name of Projects	Duration		Target Area	Target Community	Budget	Partner Organization	Remarks
		Commencing	Ending					
1	Activity-based Learning and Promoting Project	2022	2025	Ward no. 3 of Bhue Rural Municipality	School Children	Rs. 40,48,000	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)	

16. Phased-out Projects Related to Food Security

S. N.	Name of Projects	Duration		Target Area	Target Community	Budget	Partner Organization	Remarks
		Commencing	Ending					
1	Food and Nutrition Strengthening Program for Impoverished and Vulnerable Community	07/19/2011	12/15/2012	Magma and Pokhara V.D.Cs of then Rukum District	Dalit, Janajati, Destitute and marginalized community	Rs. 9,56,813 /-	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)	
2	Anna Bhakri Program	04/13/2012	07/14/2012	Magma V.D.C of then Rukum District	Farmers	Rs. 1,50,000	Then District Development Committee of Rukum District	
3	Maize Promotion Program	03/14/2012	10/17/2012	Magma V.D.C of then Rukum District	Janajati, Destitute and marginalized community	Rs. 9,10,100	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)	
4	Uttam Aahar Program	2012	2016	Pokhara VDC of then Rukum District	Communities in Food Crisis and at Risk	Rs. 60,00,000	United Mission to Nepal & Australian Aid	

5	Agriculture and Food Security Project	2012	2014	Small Farmers	10 V.D.Cs of then Rukum District	75,00,000	F. A. O.	
6	Long-term Agricultural Planning Assistance Program	2008	2009	Rukum District	Farmers	5,00,000	A. P. P. S. P.	

Projects Related to Livelihood

S. N.	Name of Projects	Duration		Target Area	Target Community	Budget	Partner Organization	Remarks
		Commencing	Ending					
1	Model Project for Cultivation of Sanjivani	2010	2011	Magma, Pokhara, Banfikot V.D.Cs of then Rukum District	Dalit, Janajati & Destitute	Rs. 7,18,320	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre Kathmandu	
2	Decentralized Support Strengthening Project for Vulnerable & Conflict-affected Children and Families	2010	2012	Pipal V.D.Cs of then Rukum District	Vulnerable and Conflict-affected Children and Families	Rs. 23,12,000	Women and Children Office of then Rukum District	
3	Fish Farming Business Project	2012	2013	Syarpatal, Banfikot V.D.C. of then Rukum District	Dalit, Janajati & Destitute and marginalized communities	Rs. 12,90,048	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)	

Projects Related to the Health

S. N.	Name of Projects	Duration		Target Area	Target Community	Budget	Partner Organization	Remarks
		Commencing	Ending					
1	Equity and Access Program to Increase Utilization of Safe Maternal and Newborn Services	2012	2013	Gotamkot, Syalakhadi & Aathbiskot V.D.Cs of then Rukum District	Dalit, Janajati, Destitute and Marginalized Communities	Rs. 13,20,000	District Health Office Rukum	
2	Reproductive Health and HIV AIDs Program	2011	2012	Magma VDC of then Rukum District	Dalit, Janajati, Destitute and marginalized	Rs. 3,15,000	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)	
3	Mental Health Access Improvement Program	2011	2018	Khara, Rugha and Bhalakcha of then Rukum District	People having problems of mental health	Rs. 40,00,000	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)	
4	Women Health Improvement and Empowerment Program	5/15/2010	5/13/2011	Magma and Pokhara VDCs of then Rukum District	Dalit, Janajati and destitute women	Rs. 9,19,500	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)	

Projects Related to Good Governance and Advocacy

S. N.	Name of Projects	Duration		Target Area	Target Community	Budget	Partner Organization	Remarks
		Commencing	Ending					
1	Local Governance and Community Development Program	2011	2013	Khalanga, Syalapakha, Pipal, Pokhara, Pwang, Sisne, Bijayswari and Kotjahari VDCs of then Rukum District	Dalit, Janajati, Destitute and Marginalized Communities	Rs. 21,25,300	District Development Committee Rukum	
2	Community-based Monitoring Program of Local Development and Services	2012	2013	Chaukhabang and Rukumkot VDC of then Rukum District	Dalit, Janajati, Destitute and Marginalized Communities	Rs. 7,18,680	LGAF Nepalgunj	

3	Participatory Planning Program	5/15/2011	2/11/2012	Magma VDC of then Rukum District	Dalit, Janajati, Destitute and Marginalized Communities	Rs. 54,000	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)	
4	Child-friendly Local Governance Program	2013	2014	Simli, Sisne, Pokhara and Pwang VDC of then Rukum District	Children	Rs. 3,49,300	District Development Committee Rukum	

Projects Related to Gender and Advocacy

S. N.	Name of Projects	Duration		Target Area	Target Community	Budget	Partner Organization	Remarks
		Commencing	Ending					
1	Awareness Program for Reducing Domestic Violence	2011	2013	Khalanga, VDCs of then Rukum District	Victim, Women and Destitute	Rs. 23,12,000	District Development Committee Rukum	
2	Gender Discrimination Reduction Program for Women Empowerment	2012	2013	Magma and Khalanga VDC of then Rukum District	Victim Women and destitute	Rs. 1,63,000	District Development Committee Rukum	

Projects Related to Disaster Risk Reduction

S. N.	Name of Projects	Duration		Target Area	Target Community	Budget	Partner Organization	Remarks
		Commencing	Ending					
1	Community-based Disaster Risk Management Project	2013	2014	Chibang, Peugha, Chaukhabang, Bhalakcha, Khara, Muru and Rugha VDCs of then Rukum District	Vulnerable and Victim of Natural Disaster	Rs. 65,95,200	UNDP	

Projects Related to Disaster Risk Reduction

S. N.	Name of Projects	Duration		Target Area	Target Community	Budget	Partner Organization	Remarks
		Commencing	Ending					
1	Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Project	2015	2016	Jhula and Pokhara VDCs of then Rukum District	Dalit, Janajati, Destitute and Marginalized Communities	Rs. 1,10,00,000	Fund Board Nepal	
2	Drinking Water and Sanitation Program	2013	2014	Magma VDC of then Rukum District	Dalit, Janajati, Destitute and Marginalized Communities	Rs. 6,90,100	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)	
3	Sanitation Promotion Program	2013	2014		Dalit, Janajati, Destitute and Marginalized Communities	Rs. 1,50,000	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)	
4	WASH Project	2010	2012	Pokhara, Magma, Jhula and Bafkot VDs of then Rukum District	Dalit, Janajati, Destitute and Marginalized Communities	Rs. 12,00,000	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)	

Projects Related to Education

S. N.	Name of Projects	Duration		Target Area	Target Community	Budget	Partner Organization	Remarks
		Commencing	Ending					
1	Scholarship Program for Conflict-victim Children	2010	2011	Magma, Pokhara, Khalanga VDC of then Rukum District	Conflict-victim Children	Rs. 30,000	Women and Children Office of then Rukum District	
2	Scholarship Assistance Program	2011	2012	Magma and Pwand VDC of then Rukum District	Dalit, Janajati and Destitute Students	Rs. 60,000	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)	

Health and Livelihood Integrated Projects

S. N.	Name of Projects	Duration		Target Area	Target Community	Budget	Partner Organization	Remarks
		Commencing	Ending					
1	Integrated Program for Women Empowerment	5/15/2009	5/13/2010	Magma, VDC of then Rukum District	Dalit, Janajati and destitute women	Rs. 6,13,000	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)	

Livelihood and Disaster Risk Management Integrated Projects

S. N.	Name of Projects	Duration		Target Area	Target Community	Budget	Partner Organization	Remarks
		Commencing	Ending					
1	Increased Access to Natural Resources and Livelihood Program	2016	2019	Banfikot VDC of then Rukum District	Vulnerable people of Syarpu Lake Watershed	Rs. 2,15,00,000	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)/ TEAR Fund	

DRR, Health and Empowerment Integrated Projects

S. N.	Name of Projects	Duration		Target Area	Target Community	Budget	Partner Organization	Remarks
		Commencing	Ending					
1	Community Support Program	2011	2013	Then Rukum District	Women and Children	Rs. 1,90,00,000	CARE Nepal	

Integrated Project Related to Shelter Construction and Livelihood

S. N.	Name of Projects	Duration		Target Area	Target Community	Budget	Partner Organization	Remarks
		Commencing	Ending					
1	Marginalized Community Upliftment Program	2018	2021	Aathbiskot Municipality	Baadi Community	Rs. 15,51,038	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)	

1. Reference

Reference -1	Reference -2
Mr. Shiva Prashad Adhikari	Mr. Samrat Katwal
Cluster Team Leader (Rukum East)	Country Coordinator
United Mission to Nepal (UMN)	Fastenaktion Nepal
E-mail: shiva.adhikari@umn.org.np	E-mail: katwal@fastenaktion.org
Cell Phone: +977-9851096538	Cell Phone: +977-9849192829

Institutionally Accomplished Activities:

S.N.	Activities	Status and Progress
1	Monthly Meeting of Executive Committee	In the fiscal year 2079/2080, the executive committee held total 11 meetings and made decisions related to project planning and institutional development. Similarly, employee selection, capacity development of both employees and office bearers of the organization, monitoring and evaluation, review of the projects and programmes, procurement process, encouraging and awarding employees and necessary action to those who are lagging in responsibility have also been done.
2	General Assembly	The regular annual general meeting and convention of the organization has been held on 2080.08.30. at Hotel Green Peace under the presidency of Chairman of the organization Mr. Tek bahadur Kusari and in a graceful presence of a representative of Musikot Municipality Mrs. Anjana K.C. B.C. as a chief guest. The general meeting was delayed for some time because the organization had to be deployed in the earthquake response. Organization has also honored Mr. Samit Rijal Kshetree as the best employee of the year for his outstanding performance, district administration office and district police office for their effective work in maintaining peace, security and curbing gender-based violence in the district, Purna Kawari Budha, a working committee member of the organization for her remarkable contribution to the organization and an active journalist in the district, Mr. Raju Lamichhane for his significant work in lobbying and advocacy in the field of mental health.

3	Organization Renewal	The organization has completed its legal institutional activities in a duly scheduled time and has renewed registration of the organization at District Administration Office of Rukum (West) in 2080.09.02 to operate and implement social service works legally.
4	External audit for organizational good governance	Organization has conducted its external audit of all the activities carried out for financial and ethical transparency, with Chaudhary Associates Company.
5	Social Audit	In order to promote social accountability of organization and all the activities conducted by the organization in the community, organization has conducted social audit resourcing a external independent resource person as usual. The organization has also prepared a clear action plan for the implementation of the suggestions received through the stakeholders.
6	Organization's Internal Audit	In order to make the organization more transparent, accountable and well-governed, the internal audit sub-committee formed in the organization carried out the internal audit. The financial and physical progress made institutionally and programmatically was also closely examined and audited. The implementation status of the suggestions and advices of the audit conducted by the donor agency was also reviewed.
7	Donor Audit	The projects implemented by this organization in partnership with two donor agencies – United Mission to Nepal (UMN) and Fastenaktion Switzerland, were audited through the donor agencies themselves. The organization has also prepared the action plan for implementation of received suggestions, advice and encouragement from donor audits.
8	Amendment of policies, regulations and guidelines	In order to fulfill its goals and objectives, the organization has been amending various policies, guidelines, and regulations necessary for the organizational operation on the basis of need since its inception. Financial and administration regulations, personnel administration regulations, transportation and vehicle operation and management regulations, multi-stakeholder partnership and self-investment policy, children and gender sensitive policy etc. have been amended to align with the context and time.

9	Afforestation	Since its inception, the organization has been very sensitive to the environment protection, biodiversity and ecosystem. Like last year, this year too, on the occasion of the organization's anniversary, the employees working in the organization, executive committee members and members of the group formed by the organization, planted more than 4500 saplings of trees, fodder and fruits in the project location in both Rukum East and West from 28 to 32 Jestha, 2080.
10	Submission of Proposals to Various Agencies	Organization has submitted five proposals in the fields of sustainable livelihood, health, sanitation, environmental protection, gender sensitivity and governance to various stakeholders in order to achieve its goals and objectives. Advocacy discussions and meetings were also held in six municipalities of Rukum West to address mental health issues and promote agroecology.
11	Zoom Meetings	Total seven zoom meetings have been held with donor agencies, other stakeholders and executive committee members regarding the amendment of institutional policy regulations, program implementation and effectiveness.
12	Program Monitoring and Follow-up	Organization has conducted on-site monitoring of various projects implemented in the community, through the sub-committee and relevant stakeholders of the district. During monitoring and follow-up, income generation, condition of patients with mental health problems, infrastructure, health materials and equipments and livelihoods of target groups were closely monitored.
13	Submission of Memorandum	Organization has submitted a memorandum to the minister for social development of Karnali province and chief secretary of the ministry demanding that the Karnali province government should have a plan and program for community-focused expert services as well as counseling services on mental health. And the organization has also requested the ministry for funding support to the organization to develop infrastructure for operation of counseling service on mental health.

Status and Date	Draft sent to Coordination	DD/MM 15 Jan.	approved by Coordination	DD/MM	Sent to PM FO	DD/MM	Approved by PM FO	DD/MM
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PROJECT ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

In accordance with the agreement on project funding, each partner organisation is required to submit intermediary and an annual project report to Fastenopfer. The report should describe achievements as well as difficulties encountered and lessons learned. Fastenopfer recommends a length of 10-14 pages, with the description of the project implementation taking up the major part.

Community Food Security and Empowerment Program



Project number	LPE22/NP-000.137265											
Reporting period	July to December 2023											
Project duration	January to December 2023 (one year)											
Name and address of partner organization	<p>Name of the organisation: Nepal Public Awakening Forum (N-PAF) Address: Musikot Municipality - 1 Salle, Rukum West. Telephone number: 088-5302221 Email: pafnepal.rukum@gmail.com</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bank Name</th> <th>Bank Account Number</th> <th>Signatory holders</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Nepal Bank Ltd.</td> <td>07700100738782000001</td> <td>Tek Bahadur Kusari and Rojina Rawal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Everest Bank Ltd.</td> <td>05500105200445</td> <td>Tek Bahadur Kusari and Bhagiram Bohara</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Bank Name	Bank Account Number	Signatory holders	Nepal Bank Ltd.	07700100738782000001	Tek Bahadur Kusari and Rojina Rawal	Everest Bank Ltd.	05500105200445	Tek Bahadur Kusari and Bhagiram Bohara
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Governance / Association structures

Changes has occurred in the report period with regard to the organisation's supervisory body. The executive committee of the organization has been changed from organization's general assembly held on 16th January 2023. Apart from chairperson and secretary, other office-bearers have been changed. The detail is as follow.

S.N.	Name	Designation	Gender
1	Tek Bahadur Kusari	Chairperson	Male
2	Purna Kuwari Budha	Vice-chairperson	Female
3	Khambu Singh Thapa	Secretary	Male
4	Dipendra Mahatra	Vice-secretary	Male
5	Yamuna B. C.	Treasurer	Female
6	Ramlal Bohara	Member	Male
7	Pirithi Bahadur Khatri	Member	Male
8	Tek Bahadur B. C.	Member	Male
9	Vacant for now, it will be finalized soon.		

Staff changes in the organization	Staff changes has not occurred.					
Annual turnover and funding of the organization	The annual turnover of the organization was 1,63,00,878.8 rupees. This includes the total budget of Community Transformation Project (Pro-act) supported by United Mission to Nepal (UMN) and the Community Food Security and Empowerment Programme Supported by Fastenaktion.					
	Name of the Programme/ Project	Annual Budget (NPR)	Project Duration	Working Areas	Target groups	Donor
	CFSEP	FY 2022 Rs. 4700878.8	January 2023 to December 2023	Aathbiskot Municipality – 1 and 2	Dalit, Janajati, Chhetri and marginalized people	Fastenaktion
	Pro-act	1,16,00,000	January 2023 to December 2023	Puthauttarganga and Bhume Rural Municipality of Rukum East	People with mental health problem	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)

PROJECT INFORMATION

TOTAL COSTS AND FUNDING OF THE PROJECT

The total budget of the project was Rs. 4700878.8 The total expenditure during January to June was Rs. 17,08,547 and the remaining budget was Rs. 29,92,331.8. During second half of the year the total expenditure was Rs. 18,80,046. The total annual expenditure is Rs. 35,88,593. This project was not funded by any other donor.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The project was implemented in ward no. 1 and 2 of Aathbiskot Municipality, Rukum West of Karnali Province in Nepal. The project location is far-flung, rural and mountainous that make it so complicated in terms of livelihoods of people. The production of crops from their own land is not much thereby food is not enough even for six months. People largely rely on imported rice from terai and India. The situation is further exacerbated by climate change, heavy rain, landslides and heavy snow during rainy and winter season respectively thereby blocking the road which is only one means of transportation resulting into food dearth and food crisis in the project location. Moreover, people lack the technical skill and knowledge and ideas of farming due to which production is low and tendency of crop failure is higher. For instance, people have invested a lot in fruit cultivation but to no avail due to lack of technical expertise and haphazard purchase of saplings without trials and proper study.

By the implementation of this project, we have worked in capacity building of people especially in technical aspect. More than 400 HHs have established kitchen gardens against the target of 400 HHs. We had established 295 kitchen gardens until June 2023. During last six month we have established 110 kitchen gardens. The project has a target of planting at least five fruit saplings in 100 HHs. To achieve this, fruit cultivation training has been provided to the groups and selected HHs have already dug pit for planting saplings. Plantation campaign has been shifted to January month as the suitable planting season is in January. Four nurseries have already been established as per the target of which two are formally registered and two are in the process. Two school kitchen gardens have been established against the target of 5 school garden. Owing to lack of land of schools, other three are yet to meet. During this year we have selected the location for establishing a community garden and pits have already been dug for planting fruit saplings in January month.

Likewise, we had planted millet in 30 HHs during the first half of the project against the target of 100 HHs practicing at least two agroecological practices in cereal crops and 100 HHs with increased production of cereal crop to ensure the food availability by one more month. Later, we have reached to other 43 HHs making millet planting in maize HHs 73 in total. It is yet to reach other 27 HHs. More than 110 HHs have improved the manure management practice. Earlier, they used to expose the manure directly to the sunlight in the field resulting into loss of nutrients. Now they immediately incorporated the manure in the soil without long exposure to sunlight and rain. Farmers have selected three best performing varieties of wheat – Munal, Khumalshakti and Swargadwari out of 10 varieties through participatory varietal selection approach. We have again put those varieties on trial because it is mandatory to put on for trail for at least two times to get accurate data and select best performing varieties. We had also selected the best performing varieties of maize through participatory varietal selection out of 7 varieties. The name of selected variety is Manakamana 9.

Similarly, we have continuously coordinated and collaborated with local level government and have worked jointly in establishing seed bank at ward office of ward no. 1 and fruit sapling plantation as reported in previous report. After that our organization has carried out monitoring jointly with local government and held meeting regarding further collaboration and agreed to work more on fruit cultivation. However, owing to the Earthquake of 3rd November 2023, coordination and collaboration with local government in activities related to our project has been halted but we have continuously been working together in relief work and reconstruction work in earthquake hit areas of Jajarkkot and Rukum West districts. Aathbiskot municipality has commenced “one household, one kitchen garden”.

CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT / RISKS/ OPPORTUNITIES

The devastating 6.4 magnitude of earthquake has shaken the area making its epicentre at Ramidanda of Berekot Municipality of neighbouring district Jajarkot. It has claimed the lives of 157 people, left thousands injured and devastated more than 15,000 HHs completely and 20,000 HHs partially of Rukum West and Jajarkot District. Aathbiskot municipality has also been greatly affected by the earthquake and the municipality has paid all his attention in relief and reconstruction work. The houses of our project location – ward no 1 and 2 of the municipality have been partially affected. People are focused on reconstruction. This has negatively affected our project implementation especially in community mobilization and coordination and collaboration with the municipality and wards.

Though the cultivation of opium in Nepal is illegal, its cultivation in our project location has been expanding exponentially. People are replacing wheat, maize and other staple crops with opium in the area as they can earn much from opium. This has highly affected the project's second objective – 100 HHs of ward no. 1 and 2 of Aathbiskot municipality will have increased their food availability period by 1 more month by increasing the production of main food crops viz. wheat, maize and millet. And other objectives to some extent.

Road and electricity are expanding in the area. This will positively impact to the project. After the completion of the upgradation of the road transportation will be smooth and by electricity expansion, communication will be improved.

In terms of changes made by the projects, people are gradually becoming the familiarize with sustainable agricultural practices and techniques. Their technical skill and knowledge related to agriculture is improving day by day. Through our fruit cultivation training, they have gained knowledge related to land selection for fruit cultivation, planting system, distancing, pit digging, pit filling, sapling planting, manure applying, irrigation, training and pruning in fruit trees. For instance, they used to apply FYM around the trunk at ground level on the surface exposing it directly to the sun which could not be availed by plants. Now, they dig up to 4-6 inches deep, apply manure and bury it with the soil from the top. Similarly, they used to dig 20 cm deep pits for planting saplings. Now they make a pit of 1*1 m which is ideal for planting. People have started consuming vegetables from their kitchen gardens. They can also do trials and select best performing varieties by themselves. They have established a community garden where they will carry out various trials and will do research for their betterment. In nutshell, people are being technically capacitated and empowered through our project.

Risks

Risks such as government policy, price fluctuation, inaccessibility due to disaster/crisis/pandemic et al described in the project application still continue to exist. Of late, we have sensed a new risk that is earthquake as Nepal is earthquake-prone country and ranks the 11th position in term of earthquake risk.

Opportunities

1. Climate change and growing relevancy of agroecology in the context

United Nations Climate Change Conference held in United Arab Emirates, from 30 November until 12 December 2023 has spoken a lot about climate change and its impacts in Himalayas. United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres Nepal visit and his remarks at COP – 28 has shown how serious the climate change is. The whole world is now focused on climate actions. Therefore, in this context, the relevancy of agroecology has been increasing day by day. We have a huge opportunity to work in collaboration with other different entities in combating climate change.

2. Walnut block zone by PMAMP

Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project (PMAMP) is developing and promoting ward no 1, 2 and 3 of Aathbiskot Municipality as walnut block zone for which it has formed a committee. It has planned to provide walnut cultivation training to the farmers and is distributing walnut saplings. This is a good opportunity for us to work together in the community for walnut cultivation.

TARGET GROUPS

The planned households have been met through the project. However, planned number of men and women couldn't be met due to discrepancies in planned target number of population. In planned target number of population men and women living abroad and children under 5 years were also added.

	Total of HH	Total of individuals	N° Women	N° Men	No. of groups, CBOs, CNGOs, networks, cooperatives, associations etc.	
Planned	525	2972	1456	1516	0	
Achieved	560	1774	880	894	1	
Description					N° Women	N° Men
Due to discrepancies in planned target number of population could not be achieved. In planned target men and women living abroad and children under 5 years were also added.					576	622
Total					576	622

Disaggregation					
	% of Dalit HH	% of Janajati HH	% of Madhesi HH	% of Khas/Arya HH	Others
Planned	24%	7%		69%	
Achieved	24.5	6.6		68.8	
Description					

TARGET AREA:

There is not any change in target area. It's same – Aathbiskot Municipality ward no. 1 and 2, Rukum West, Karnali Province, Nepal.

COLLABORATIONS / COOPERATION / OTHER ACTORS

The foreseen actors involved in the project implementation as described in the project. The detail description is given below;

1. Coordination and collaboration with local government

we have continuously coordinated and collaborated with local level government and have worked jointly in establishing seed bank at ward office of ward no. 1 and fruit sapling plantation as reported in previous report. After that our organization has carried out monitoring jointly with representatives of wards and district coordination committee and held meeting regarding further collaboration and agreed to work more on fruit cultivation. However, owing to the Earthquake of 3rd November 2023, coordination and collaboration with local government in activities related to our project has been halted but we have continuously been working together in relief work and reconstruction work in earthquake hit areas of Jajarkkot and Rukum West districts.

We have some problem with indifference of ward no 1. we had planned to establish a seed bank at ward office of ward no. 1. We conducted a workshop on seed bank, prepared a detailed plan and defined responsibilities clearly in the presence of chairperson, ward secretary, agriculture technician and other representatives of the ward. We prepared a document of that workshop and shared with them. They were very positive about establishing the seed bank. As per the agreed plan, we had to support them technically and other operations works had to be carried out by the ward. We supported in fencing and layout. Our field staffs collected the seeds from community and sowed them. Later, ward became so indifference to the extent of not taking care of that farm. Now, time and again our staffs go and do weeding instead of ward. This has made us difficult to sustain the seed bank. This is why we have planned to not work in seed production. We will just provide a rack to ward office, they will collect traditional local seeds and store them and will distribute them to the community as per need.

2. Coordination and collaboration with community forest users committee

We have coordinated and collaborated with community forest users committee for establishing community garden. In coordination with it we selected a location for community garden in Kanda of ward no. 1. We will further work with them in collaboration by incorporating community garden based-on agroforestry in their annual plan and program for which we will seek support from division forest office.

3. Coordination and collaboration with district level offices

We have coordinated agriculture development office and division forest office and shared about our project with them. They also shared about their programs related to our project especially related to nurseries. However, we couldn't avail from those programs because of time constraint. We coordinated with them lately. We have planned to avail of them in 2024.

4. Formation of a network that advocates about agroecology at district and provincial level

In our initiative we have held a preliminary discussion for forming an agroecology network at district level for advocating for agroecology involving district level's relevant offices like agriculture development office, civil society and municipalities. During initial meeting, MIC Nepal, UNESCO and Rukumeli Social Development Centre were present. We will make this network more defined and active in 2024.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES

OVERALL OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the project is;

Ensuring the food security and balanced nutrition for 525 households in ward no. 1 and 2 of Aathbiskot municipality through increased production of traditional cereal crops, consumption of vegetables and fruits.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES (OUTCOME)

Compared to the initial situation following change in the target groups' living condition and actions can be observed which are demonstrated by means of indicator under each objective of the project;

Under Objective 1: By the end of 2023, 525 households in ward no. 1 and 2 will be aware about nutritious food and 400 HHs will have started to consume vegetables all year round through the establishment of agroecological kitchen garden and plantation of fruits by 100 HHs.

1. Kitchen Garden Establishment

We had established 295 kitchen gardens until last reporting period against the target of 400 kitchen gardens. During this reporting time period we have established total 110 making

the total number of kitchen gardens 405. People have started to consume vegetables from their kitchen gardens. However, many people still do not consume vegetables in a balance manure due to time constraint to cook vegetables and deep-rooted habits of not consuming fresh green vegetables daily. Therefore, from now on we need to work on consumption habits and balance diet habits.

2. Fruit and fodder plantation

Total 107 HHs had planted at least five fodder plants until the last reporting time against the target of 100 HHs. This time other 19 HHs have planted fodder plants. Total 126 HHs have planted the fodder plants now. Similarly, we have selected 100 HHs for planting at least five kinds of fruits against the target of 100 HHs. All selected HHs have dug the pits for planting fruit saplings which will be done in January month as we have shifted this activity in January because the suitable time for planting fruit sapling is January month.

3. Multipurpose Nurseries Establishment

Four nurseries have been established as per the target of establishing 4 nurseries. Two have been formally registered, are functional and have been producing rootstocks and saplings in continuous technical support of our field staffs. We have already distributed some plants of Padamchalno in ward no. 1 and have planned to distribute the saplings of lemon and Sichuan pepper in rainy season in ward no. 2, whereas other two are in the process for registration and are not producing any saplings so far. However, they have been growing rootstocks of walnut, peach, Mel, Edimel et al. We won't provide any material support to those two nurseries from now on as they are not doing well. However, we will provide technical support to them and will try to make them functional as much as possible. This time we had planned to distribute fruit sapling as mother plant for trial. Nurseries have prepared pits for planting saplings which will be accomplished in January month.

4. School kitchen gardens

We have established two school kitchen gardens so far against the target of five. Owing to land problems of school we couldn't meet the target. We are unlikely to meet the target. In two schools, they have been growing vegetables and consuming them daily. This has greatly supported them in mid-day meal program. Earlier, they used to eat rice porridge only. Now they mix vegetables in that rice porridge which has improved the nutrient content as well.

5. Community Garden

We have selected a location for community garden in Kanda of ward no. 2 as per our target mentioned in project application. Two dalit groups of Pahada are involved for this purpose. Pits for sapling planting have been already prepared by them for plantation in

January. Pipe has been provided to them for water management and fencing is in process. Selection of location for this purpose was challenging task. Somehow community people managed the location in coordination with forest users committee.

6. Technical knowledge gained by community

Community people have gained technical knowledge related agroecology, kitchen gardens, bio-pesticide preparing, manure management, fruit cultivation – selection of location, planting system, distancing, pit digging, pit filling, sapling plantation and providing prop, applying manure, irrigation, training and pruning. This is a great achievement made by the project in the community.

Under Objective 2: 100 HHs of ward no. 1 and 2 of Aathbiskot municipality will have increased their food availability period by 1 month by increasing the production of main food crops. (Maize, wheat, potato, millet)

1. Households Practicing at least two agroecological practices in cereal crops for increasing food availability by one more month. Total 73 HHs have plated millet in maize as relay crop against the target of 100 HHs. 30 HH have plated in the last reporting period as reported and other 43 HHs have plated later. In some HHs millet production was good but in many HHs it didn't did well due to dense planting of maize and late sowing of millet. We had planned to promote millet as it is rich in nutrition and can do well even in adverse climatic conditions even in the severe climate change for which is know a future smart crop. Similarly, more than 110 HHs have improved their manure application approach. They used to pile up manure in the field a long time directly exposing it to the sunlight resulting into loss of nutrients. Now, they immediately incorporate into soil. Likewise, more than 100 HHs have learned about seed selection method in maize and applied this method while selecting the seeds.
2. Selection of best performing seeds of maize and wheat through PVS
The project had put on 10 varieties of wheat and six varieties of maize for trail as reported in the last report. This time, farmers have selected some best performing varieties against the target of 3 varieties out of those varieties through participatory varietal selection. The selected varieties of wheat are Munal, Khumal Shakti and Swargadwari whereas selected variety of maize is Manakamana 9 . For recommendation and dissemination of selected varieties it is mandatory to trial from at least two seasons to ensure its accuracy. Therefore, we have put on wheat for trial for second time. We will carry out second phase trial of maize as well before recommending and disseminating it to the community.
3. Capacity development of the farmers for PVS
The project had provided the PVS training to the farmers for carrying out PVS in the

community. Now they can put various varieties on trial and select best performing variety through participatory varietal selection approach. Total 10 farmers have gained this training so far.

Under Objective 3: Aathbiskot Municipality and its wards 1 and 2 will have understood the concept of agroecology and will have developed and implemented at least two activities related to agroecology.

1. Coordination and Collaboration

The project has successfully coordinated with the local government on the basis of need. We have hold meetings and dialogues many times and have shared the progress made by the project and made plans for further collaboration. Currently, executive committee of N-PAF and ward chairpersons of both wards have done monitoring jointly in the community and has discussed about the effectiveness of the project and future courses that should be done in collaboration. However, we couldn't be able to take mayor and deputy mayor for monitoring in the community as they were busy in relief work in earthquake affected areas.

2. Budget allocation by local government

Ward no.1 has allocated the budget for seed bank and has taken a land on lease for seed bank. Both wards had allocated budget for fruit sapling distribution in the community and for supporting nurseries. However, they became unable to implement the allocated budget as municipality has withdrawn 50% of budget doled out to wards because of earthquake and economy crunch. Now, municipality has fully focused on post-earthquake reconstruction work. We had planned to implement nutrition related activities in collaboration with Health Branch of the Municipality but it has been cancelled now due to earthquake of 3rd November 2023.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS (OUTPUT) AND ACTIVITIES

What were the key approaches or activities that led to the achievement of the above outcomes?

The key activities and approaches that led to the achievement of aforementioned outcome are described as follow;

1. Group dynamics and management training

This six-day long training was provided by FA itself from 20th August to 25th August of 2023 in Nagarkot. This training had covered the topics like community empowerment, social mobilization, social transformation, process facilitation, group formations, meeting management and meeting facilitation, local level participatory planning process and its stages, local government structure, policy making process and our role

in it, financial literacy and record keeping skills at group level. This training was very effective in group mobilization and management. This training was provided to PC and a social mobilizer. Later, PC had provided this training to all field staffs at field office.

2. Regular Monitoring, evaluation, guidance, coaching and suggestions from PC and PM to field staffs
PC and PM regularly visit the field, monitor and evaluate the work of all field staffs, write a detail report of field visit, disseminate it to all staffs, hold discussions on the report especially focussing on work status, challenges and management strategies and way forward and provide guidance, coaching and suggestions to all field staffs. This has greatly played a vital role in achieving the outcomes and taking the project in right direction.
3. Invaluable guidance and suggestions from FA team
Close monitoring by FA and invaluable guidance from FA Nepal coordinator Samrat Katwal, agroecology coordinator Prasant Raut and admin and finance coordinator Binita Upadhyay have also remarkably contributed to the achievements of the project. Upon the guidance from Samrat Katwal and Prasant Raut, project team have prepared concept notes on different components of the project and prepared an annual plan which steered the project successfully in a right direction.
4. Fruit cultivation training to the staffs by PC and to groups by field staffs
PC had provided fruit cultivation training to the staffs. In this training, topics like land selection, planting system, distancing, pit digging and filling, sapling planting and propping, training and pruning, manure application, irrigation. The same training was provided to the groups by social mobilizer and community facilitators. People have prepared pits for sapling plantation after getting this training.
5. Group mobilization and community mobilization
Project has formed 23 groups and mobilizes them to achieve the objectives of the project. Project staffs have received group dynamics and management training as aforementioned and mobilizes the groups accordingly.
6. Monthly staff meeting, review and planning
Monthly staff meeting is held at field office for reviewing the works accomplished throughout month on the basis of action plan and timesheets of all staffs. In this meeting, PC presents its works done throughout the month. Staffs hold discussions on it and provided feedback to the PC. Only then, social mobilizers and community facilitators present their work and PC closely evaluates their work and provides feedbacks. Review is carried out in the first day of the meeting. In the second day, staffs list out the activities

to be accomplished in the next month and prioritize them. Then, all staffs put the finalized activities in the formats of action plan. After putting all the activities in the format of action plan, staff discuss about how to implement all the planned activities. Basically, PC provides all necessary skill and knowledge to the field staffs and they go to community and work accordingly. This is an indispensable part of the project implementation which has played a crucial role in achieving the outcomes of the project.

7. Participatory varietal selection of maize and wheat

PVS training was provided to the staffs and 10 varieties of wheat and six varieties of maize were put on for trail by selecting farmers as mentioned in the previous report. Now, through participatory varietal selection approach, farmers who had carried out trial have selected the best performing varieties of wheat and maize.

8. Annual plan and concept notes

Annual plan and concept note prepared on various component of the project have also contributed to the smooth implementation of the project.

9. Establishment of new kitchen garden

During this this reporting time, project has established more than 110 kitchen gardens in the community. This has also remarkably contributed to the achievements.

10. Quarterly, half-yearly and yearly project review

N-Paf has conducted quarterly, half yearly and yearly review on the basis of progress, activities, and indicators. During this review it analysis the nuances of progress made, challenges and risk faced and the opportunities and prepares a plan for further project implementation. This review program has been pivotal in achieving the outcomes.

11. Monitoring and evaluation from executive committee

Annual monitoring and evaluation were accomplished by the executive committee in the community. The major observations and way forward were shared and discussed with all staffs. Proper guidance and suggestions were also provided to the staffs by executive committee. This monitoring has also considerably contributed to the achievements.

12. Land selection and pits preparing for community garden

In close coordination with the community, the project has been able to select a location for community garden and people from two dalit groups have involved in this activity. Kanda has been selected and pits for sapling plantation have also been prepared. Fencing and water management work is in progress. In a nutshell, selecting a location and finalizing the target group for community garden has been a huge achievement.

13. Preparation of an improved bhakaro for demo

An improved bhakaro has been made in Syala. It is yet to analyse the effectiveness and efficiency of it. Due to high cost of preparation, the project has been able to make only one improved bhakaro. This method of bhakaro improvement will be proliferated in the community only after analysing its effectiveness. We have made a foundation of 8 inch with stones. Then we have done PCC of 4 inch in area of 8*9 ft. Total three packs of cement, 9 packs of sand and 9 packs of aggregates have been used. Cost detail is as follow;

S.N.	Particulars	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total	Remarks
1	Cement	Pack	4	1500	6000	Varies according to place
2	Sand	Pack	12	120	1440	Varies according to place
3	Aggregate	Pack	12	120	1440	Varies according to place
4	Mistri	Person	3	1000	3000	Varies according to place
5	Stone	Person	1	800	800	Varies according to place
6	Transportation	Lumsum			3000	Varies according to place
Grand Total					15680	It's Nepali rupees

This was about the soling and PCC. A shed has been prepared by beneficiary himself. This model of Bhakaro will help to prevent the loss of nutrients from manure due to sun light and rain and will ensure the quality of manure.

14. Coordination and collaboration with relevant stakeholders

Without coordination and collaborations with relevant stakeholders, aforementioned achievements couldn't be achieved. The project has well-coordinated with municipality and wards in forging an understanding on agroecology, establishing seed bank like activities. 3rd November 2023 earthquake has impeded the coordination and collaboration related to the project. However, we have worked together in relief and reconstruction work in earthquake affected areas of Aathbiskot municipality.

15. Internal and external audits

Internal audit from FA and its feedback has remarkably contributed to achievements. Similarly, external audit has also played a crucial role.

16. FA operational guideline and organization's various policies

FA operational guidelines and organization's various policies have also facilitated the smooth implementation of the project. They have especially eased the procurement process, dividing the roles and responsibilities of the staffs and finance related operations.

GENDER ANALYSIS

The involvement of male in agriculture is less in agriculture and household chores in the project location. The workload on women is relatively more than men. Women goes up to two hours far forests to fetch grass for their cattle and firewood for cooking. Therefore, this project has envisaged to plant grass plants near houses to ease the work of fetching grass and fire-woods. 107 households have planted at least two plants of fodders Kimbu, Tusaro and Bais as reported in the last report.

Men are still superior to female in the community. Women do not have much control and excess to property. For instance, women need to seek consent from their male counterparts for selling even chickens. Therefore, we have been raising awareness through our groups about gender equality in the community.

Men become hardly members of the groups. In the project's groups, only 18 men are members that too do not come regularly. They think it is only of women's work to attend group meetings and to do agriculture related works. We have been continuously raising awareness in the community through groups on gender inclusion and equality.

CHALLENGES: Handling of difficulties / conflicts and lessons learnt regarding Project implementation and monitoring (processes, approaches, means)

1. Expanding opium cultivation

Expansion of opium cultivation in the project location has emerges a huge challenge in project implementation. Opium cultivation is illegal in Nepal despite that people cultivate it as they earn a handsome money from it instead of maize, wheat and other staple crop farming. This has highly affected the project's second objective – 100 HHs of ward no. 1 and 2 of Aathbiskot municipality will have increased their food availability period by 1 more month by increasing the production of main food crops viz. wheat, maize and millet. And other objectives to some extent.

2. Community people expressed their grievances in selection of beneficiary for fruit saplings

As per our objective - 100 HHs with at least five kinds of fruit plants, we had selected 100 HHs for providing fruit saplings to them in consultation with all group members of all groups on the basis of following criteria;

- HHs having no fruit plants – HHs from C category of well-being ranking. (First priority)
- HHs having less than 3 kinds of fruit plants – HHs from C and B category of well-being ranking. (Second Priority)
- HHs having Less than 5 kinds of fruit plants – HHs from C and B category of well-being ranking.

(Third Priority)

- HHs having more than five kinds of fruits but having relatively less kinds of fruit trees – HHs from C and B category of well-being ranking. (Last priority)

However, some people who were not selected expressed their grievances in selection process. This resulted debate in the process. But we again explained them about the project's this year's target and the selection process clearly. We also told them that we had distributing the saplings as a part of trial. We would later disseminate if they perform well. Thus, they were convinced later.

3. Land selection for community garden

Selecting an appropriate public land for community garden was challenging task. We had envisaged to select the land in lower elevation. Due to lack of public and appropriate land we couldn't select in lower elevation. Later, in coordination with Laljhari community forest users committee, we had been able to select a land in Kanda. We had to consider both beneficiaries and nearby land for easy operation.

4. Pit digging in the community for sapling plantation

We had provided trainings to the groups for this activity. However, beneficiaries still couldn't dig the pits as required. Some of them didn't maintain the distance and some of them didn't meet the minimum standard of pit size which is 1 meter deep with 1 meter width instead they dug the pits of just 10 to 15 cm deep and width. It was much difficult for social mobilizers and community facilitators to monitor the work of pits digging and make people meet the minimum standards. Our staffs had to visit each and every HHs frequently to ensure the minimum standards of the pits.

5. Coordination and collaboration with local government after earthquake in Jajarkot.

As the local government fully focused itself in relief and reconstruction work in earthquake affected areas, we couldn't be able to coordinate and collaborate for the project's activities. Owing to earthquake, municipality withdraw 50% budget from all wards due to which we couldn't implement the agreed activities like sapling distribution, material support to nurseries at al.

6. Taking ownership by local government

We held many coordination meeting and discussion with municipality and wards and agreed on some activities for collaboration. However, we couldn't implement them effectively due to their indifference. For instance, we had planned to establish a seed bank at ward office of ward no. 1. We conducted a workshop on seed bank, prepared a detailed plan and defined responsibilities clearly in the presence of chairperson, ward secretary, agriculture technician and other representatives of the ward. We prepared

a document of that workshop and shared with them. They were very positive about establishing the seed bank. As per the agreed plan, we had to support them technically and other operations works had to be carried out by the ward. We supported in fencing and layout. Our field staffs collected the seeds from community and sowed them. Later, ward became so indifference to the extent of not taking care of that farm. Now, time and again our staffs go and do weeding instead of ward. This has made us difficult to sustain the seed bank. This is why we have planned to not work in seed production. We will just provide a rack to ward office, they will collect traditional local seeds and store them and will distribute them to the community as per need.

KEY LESSONS / MAIN MEASURES PLANNED (ADJUSTMENTS): for next period taking into consideration lessons learnt



- We should have established seed bank through project groups because ward is not operating it smoothly.
- We should have instructed millet planting HHs to sow maize less densely for better production of millet and millet should have been plated immediately after giving second weeding to maize.
- We should have planted fodder plants not later than the second week of June for more survival rate.
- We should have promoted *Flemingia macrophylla* for checking soil erosion and run off in slopy lands.
- We should have worked through already formed groups by municipality as there were already many groups and it was difficult for community people to attend all groups.
- We should have contacted with district level relevant offices like agriculture development office and division forest office for seeking support for nurseries and for submitting proposals for nurseries. Time was already expired when we contacted.
- We should not have planned sapling planting during December month because it is too early for planting saplings. We should have planned it in January month of 2024. (we have shifted it from December 2023 to January 2024)

PROSPECT / EXIT STRATEGY

The exit strategies described in the project application continue to be realistic. For the sustainability of the impacts and outcomes of this project, programme had been planned and implemented in close coordination with target group, families, the community, the local partners viz. local government and District level's concerned government offices. All activities involved in this programme were carried out with hands-on participation of target group and the other concerned bodies so as to enhance the capacity of target group and other concerned local stakeholders to carry out the programme and its legacy even after the phase-out of the programme.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Project Responsibility	The project responsibility was assured as planned in the project application. All staffs worked according to their responsibility and JD and coordinated well one another for achieving the objectives of the project. PC and PM coordinated well with all concerned stakeholders such as local government, I/NGOs and other concerned entity. Social mobilizer mobilized the community facilitator, social mobilizers performed all given responsibility of the field diligently and prudently. And the community facilitators did great work according to their given responsibility.
Staff members involved / external persons	All staffs involved in the project implementation. Monthly work plans are made and work is carried out accordingly. Responsibilities of all staffs are made clear in the action plan based on workload analysis. Monthly review meetings on project and the work is carried out and if someone is not working well then its root cause is figured out and edified it accordingly. Work evaluation of all staffs is also done and number is given according to their performance. This work evaluation gives chance to correct oneself for staffs.
Capacity building	<p>Objectives of the project can't be achieved until and unless all staffs are capacitated and responsibility to build the capacity of all staffs lies on project. Therefore, for the successful implementation of the project all staffs were given following trainings;</p> <p>1. Fruit Cultivation Training to the Staffs This training was given to all field staffs in many instalment by program coordinator during staff meetings as the fruit planting, training and pruning season had fallen in this period.</p> <p>2. Group Dynamics and Management Training This training was given by FA itself from 20th August to 25th August 2023. Program coordinator and one social mobilizer had attended the training. Later, this training was provided to all field staffs by program coordinator at field office.</p>
Monitoring	Mechanism of monitoring is well defined in the organization. Basically, Community Volunteers and Social Mobilizer works at the community level. Therefore, community levels data was collected by them and Social Mobilizers compiled the all data. Social Mobilizer had monitored the work of volunteers. Similarly, work of social mobilizers had been monitored by PC and the PM monitored the work of PC. And finally, Executive committee of the organization had monitored all the works of the project.

Audit	Two audits – internal and external are conducted as mentioned in the project application. FA itself does internal audit. Organization conducts its external audit by hiring a certified auditor. Suggestion given and weaknesses pointed out by auditors are taken seriously and organization have been edifying itself accordingly. Both internal and external audits of this year have been accomplished successfully.
Reporting	<p>Volunteers as well as social mobilizers collected the data from the community. Then it was compiled by the social mobilizes and sent to the program coordinator. Then the program coordination with the guidance of PM, this report developed. This report will be provided to all our staffs and the executive committee of the organization. We will also provide it to local government. This report is mainly developed to submit to the FA.</p> <p>Date: 15th January, 2023</p> <p>Name: Samit Rijal Kshetree Name: Rana Bahadur Pariyar</p> <p>Post: Field Program Coordinator Post: Program Manager</p> <p>Signature:  Signature: </p>

PROJECT PHOTOS



Fig 1. Pit Dug by a Farmer for Planting Fruit Sapling



Fig 2. Executive Committee of N-PAF with Members of a Group



Fig 3. A Nursery Person Showing His Nursery



Fig 4. A Farmer Taking Data of Maize (PVS)



Fig 5. A Farmer is Applying Manure to an Orange Tree



Fig 6. Community People Digging Pits for Planting Fruit Saplings at Community Garden

Annex 1: PROJECT MONITORING SHEET

Objective 1:	Indicators and Planned Targets	Outcomes (Compared to targets of indicators) by year					Project end target (2023)	Reasons for Deviation	
		Base line	Target 2022	Achievement as of (2022)	Target (2023)	Achievement Jan – 15 July (2023)			Achievement July to December 2023
1. By the end of 2023, 525 households in ward no. 1 and 2 of Aathbiskot Municipality will be aware about nutritious food and have started to consume vegetables all year round through the establishment of agroecological kitchen garden	400 HHs with well-managed kitchen garden with at least 5 varieties of vegetables.	10%	40	95	360	200	110	400	
	100 Households with at least 5 fruit, fodder, or nut plants in their homestead	0	0		100	0	0	100	We have selected the beneficiary 100 HHs and they have preparing pits for plantation. Plantation will be done in January. We have shifted this in January because December was too early for sapling plantation.
	4 Functioning multipurpose nurseries (vegetable fruit, fodder and nuts) established for distribution of seedling/sapling to the community	0	4	4	0	0	0	4	Two have been formally registered and are functional. Other two are in the process. They have not performed well. Therefore, we have planned to not provide any material support to them. However we will provide technical support and will try to make them functional.
5 Schools with agro-ecological kitchen garden having at least 5 varieties of vegetables and 7 fruit and nut plants		0	2	2	3	0		5	Due to lack of land with schools, we couldn't achieve this objective. However, we are in a continuous talk with teachers, school management committee and ward offices of respective schools. As a result, a school of ward no 1 has planned to take land on lease for establishing kitchen garden. But due to change in school management committee, this has been delayed.
	1 Community gardens with at least 7 different crop varieties established under agroforestry system	0	0		1	0	1	1	People involved in this activity have selected the land and have prepared the pit which will be done in January 2024

Activities:	Unit	Planned Output	Achievements/ Gaps	Reasons for Deviation	Adjustments for the following period/year
Compared to planning in the project application: Which activities were carried out where and with whom, which weren't, which were additionally?					
1.1 Community mobilization					
1.1.1 Group strengthening support	Event	1	1		
1.1.2 Regular meeting of the groups facilitated by S.M. and C.F.	Events	276	276		
1.2 Capacity building of project staffs and groups for objective 1					
1.2.1 Transformation/Social mobilization refresher training to the staffs	Event	1	1		
1.2.2 Training on agroecological kitchen garden to the groups by SM and Volunteers	Event	1	6		
1.2.3 Discussion regarding nutrition with groups by SM	Event	12	12		
1.2.4 Refresher training on agroecology for staffs	Event	1	1		
1.2.5 Fruit fodder and nuts plantation training to the groups	Event	1	1		
1.3 Kitchen Garden establishment	HHs	360	405		
1.3.1 Seed collection	Event	1	2		
1.3.2 Development of demonstration kitchen garden by Field office SM CF and community people	Number	8	7	Demo kitchen garden at field office have not been established. We had established previously, but due to shifting of office to another house it was demolished.	We have planned to establish it again in January – February.
1.4 Strengthening the established nurseries					
1.4.1 Registration of nurseries	Number	2	2		
1.4.2 Taking PAN No.	Number	2	2		
1.4.3 Technical Support	Times	5	6		
1.4.4 Establishing linkage	Event	1	1		
1.4.5 Refresher training to nursery person (Nursery management training)	Event	1	1		
1.4.6 Seed and sapling support to the nursery	Event	1	0		Has been shifted in January 2024

1.4.7 Nursery tool and equipment and other material support to nursery person	Event	1	1	1			
1.4.8 Labour support to the nursery	Event	1	1	1			
1.5 Nursery Operation							
1.6 Kitchen-garden establishment at schools	Number	3	0		Due to lack of land		
1.6.1 Land and location selection	Event	1	1				
1.6.2 Seed support and water management	Event	1	1				
1.6.3 Kitchen-garden and nutrition discussion with students by S.M.	Numbers	12	12				
1.7 Inter-ward exposure visit	Event	1	1				
1.8 Inter-partner visit	Event	1	0				
1.9 Community-garden establishment	Number	1	1				
1.10 Soil testing	Event	1	1				
1.11 Bio-pesticide making	Times	1	1				
1.12 Plant propagation campaign	Event	1	0			Will be carried out in January and February of 2024 month	

Objective 2:	Indicators and Planned Targets	Base line	Outcomes (Compared to targets of indicators) by year					Project end target (2023)	Reasons for Deviation
			Target 2022	Achievement as of (2022)	Target (2023)	achievement Jan – 15 July (2023)	Achievement July to December 2023		
100 HHs of ward no. 1 and 2 of Aathbiskot municipality will have increased their food availability period by 1 month by increasing the production of main food crops. (Maize, wheat, potato, millet)	100 HHs practicing at least 2 agroecological farming practices in cereal crops		5HHs	10	95	30	43	100	There were only 73 HHs practicing agroecological practices in cereal crop until reporting time due to scepticism of people in intercropping.
	3 No. of local and improved cereal varieties identified by farmers through PVS	0	1	0	2	0	3		
100 HHs with increased productivity of cereal/staple crops (maize, wheat, millet) by introduction a new cereal crop in the existing crop cycle		0	5HHs	10	95	30	73	100	Only 73 HHs have planted millet as intercrop in maize due to scepticism of people in intercropping.

Activities: Compared to planning in the project application: Which activities were carried out where and with whom, which weren't, which were additionally?	Unit	Planned Output	Achievements/ Gaps	Reasons for Deviation	Adjustments for the following period/ year
2.1 Capacity building of project staffs and groups/farmers for objective 2					
2.1.1 Training on agro-ecological practices in cereal crops to project staffs	Event	1	1		
2.1.2 Training on PVS to the staffs on maize and potato	Event	1	1		
2.1.3 Training on PVS on maize and potato to the farmers	Event	1	1		
2.1.4 Training on agro-ecological practices in cereal crops to the groups	Event	1	1		
2.2 Selection of suitable varieties of cereal crops in a participatory way	Events	2	2		
2.2.1 Acquisition of seeds for distribution	Event	1			
2.2.2 Dissemination workshop on findings of PVS	Event	1	1		
2.3 Seed selection and saving techniques to the groups	Event	1	1		
2.4 Support for improvement of cereal crop productivity					
2.4.1 Distribution of selected varieties of seeds	Events	2	2		
2.5 Practicing agroecological practices on cereal crops campaign	Event	1	1		
2.6 Establishment of seed bank	Number	1	1		
2.7 Seed trial of potatoes	Event	1	0		This will be done in 2024
2.8 Bhakro improvement program	Event	1	1		

Objective 3:	Indicators and Planned Targets	Base line	Outcomes (Compared to targets of indicators) by year					Project end target (2023)	Reasons for Deviation
			Target 2022	Achievement as of (2022)	Target (2023)	achievement Jan – 15 July (2023)	Achievement July to December 2023		
3.Aathbiskot Municipality and its wards 1 and 2 will have understood the concept of agro-ecology and will have developed and implemented at least two activities related to agro-ecology.	workshops on agroecology with ward, municipality and other stakeholders	0	1	1	3	2	1	4	
	2 Number of budget allocation on advocated issue of agro-ecology.	0	0	0	2	2		2	

Activities:	Unit	Planned Output	Achievements/ Gaps	Reasons for Deviation	Adjustments for the following period/ year
Compared to planning in the project application: Which activities were carried out where and with whom, which weren't, which were additionally?					
3.1 Policy dialogues with relevant stakeholders					
3.1.1 Orientation to the local government.	Event	1	3		
3.1.2 Workshop at municipal and ward level	Events	3	3		
3.2 Development of IEC materials on nutrition and agro-ecological K.G.	Numbers	1	0	Due to lack of skill and knowledge related to the IEC materials.	
3.3 Community level campaigns by S. M.					
3.3.1 Compost making campaigns	Event	1	1		
3.3.2 Urine collection	Event	1	1		
3.3.3 Fruit, fodder and nuts plantation campaigns	Event	1	1		
3.3.4 Nutritional awareness campaigns	Event	1	1		

3.4 Participating in formulating agriculture plan at ward level	Event	1	0	Planning was not carried out by ward.	However, we have held discussion before the time of preparation of budget and program and we have submitted our suggestion.
3.5 Monitoring and observatory visit by local government	Event	2	1		We have talked to Deputy Mayor regarding this and she agreed to do this after the end of rainy season. But due to Earthquake we couldn't do it.

Demonstration of the changes by means of the indicators defined in the project application is as follow;

S.N.	Indicator	Target of 2023	Achievement Jan – June 2023	Achievement July – December 2023	Remarks
1	400 HHs with well-managed kitchen garden with at least 5 varieties of vegetables.	360	200 HHs	110	
2	100 Households with at least 5 fruit, fodder, or nut plants in their homestead			100	100 HHs have prepared pits plantation will be in January.
3	4 Functioning multipurpose nurseries (vegetable fruit, fodder and nuts) established for distribution of seedling/sapling to the community	4	4 have been established and two of them are formally registered at cottage and small industry office.	0	Two have been formally registered and are functional. Other two are in the process. They have not performed well. Therefore, we have planned to not provide any material support to them. However we will provide technical support and will try to make them functional.
4	5 Schools with agroecological kitchen garden having at least 5 varieties of vegetables and 7 fruit and nut plants	3	0	0	As schools do not have land, it is taking more time to materialize. We are in a continuous talk with schools and a school of ward no 1 was about to take the land on lease for establishing kitchen garden. However, due to change in school management committee, this activity delayed.

5	1 Community gardens with at least 7 different crop varieties established under agroforestry system				1	We have selected the location for it and pits for plantation have already been prepared. Plantation will be done in January 2024
6	100 HHs practicing at least 2 agroecological farming practices in cereal crops	95	30		43	There were only 73 HHs practicing agroecological practices in cereal crop due to their scepticism to new idea.
7	No. of local and improved cereal varieties identified by farmers through PVS	2	0		3	
8	100 HHs with increased productivity of cereal/staple crops (maize, wheat, potato, millet) by introduction a new cereal crop in the existing crop cycle	95	30		43	There were only 73 HHs planting millet in maize due to their scepticism to new idea.
9	4 Dialogue, workshops on agroecology with ward, municipality and other stakeholders	4	3		1	
10	2 Number of policy change including budget allocation on advocated issue of agroecology.	2	2		0	

Total Direct and Indirect Reach of the Project

Total Direct Reach														
Groups	reach2022		newly reached 2022		Target 2023 reached 2023		Newly Reached 2023		Target 2024 reached 2024		Newly Reached 2024		Phase Target reached	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
Number of male/female reached through trainings/workshops	82	80	82	80	26	17	20	10	25	25	2	4	89	89
Member of groups/cooperatives/alliances established or directly working with project	18	443	18	443	18	443	0	0	55	470	0	0	55	470
CSOs' leaders or members, who are in direct contact with project., i.e. participating in network meetings, working groups, workshops, etc. that are led by the project.	8	6	8	6	50	20	22	6	10	10	0	0	12	20
Number of male/female reached through HH visits by volunteers/staffs (outreached for specific objective with a predefined content/purpose) – main recipient male or female/ if both are equally involved count both.	357	307	357	307	800	400	533	326	470	55	0	0	457	347
if Others (please specify)														
Total	465	836	465	836	894	880	575	342	560	560	2	4	613	926
Total Reached and Newly Reached	1301		1301		1774		917		1120		6		1539	
Reached and Newly Reached Households	461		461		560		99		525				525	

Disaggregation of total direct reach in 2023

	Dalit		Janajati		Khas/Aarya		Tharu/Madheshi		total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	total male	total Female
Total Population of the working unit	434	405	110	102	1230	1150			1774	1657
Target reach in 2023	397	365	83	91	1059	977			1539	1433
Total reached in 2023	188	207	114	93	591	580	1		894	880
Newly reached in 2023	121	78	72	54	382	210	0		575	342
Total HH in the working unit	145		43		417				605	
Total HH reached in 2023	141		39		380				560	
New HH in 2023	25		8		66				99	
Total	1301	1230	1150	1020	1774	1657			3431	2972
Total reached in 2023	188	207	114	93	591	580	1		894	880
Newly reached in 2023	121	78	72	54	382	210	0		575	342
Total HH in the working unit	145		43		417				605	
Total HH reached in 2023	141		39		380				560	
New HH in 2023	25		8		66				99	

Total indirect Reach														
Groups	reach2022		Target 2022		Target 2023		Target 2024		Phase Target		Newly Reached		Newly Reached	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
audience of media activities of the project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
participants of mass gathering/demonstrations/fairs organized by project	0	0	0	0	60	220	30	120	200					
other HH members benefiting from the impact of trainings/workshops/visits but not directly participating in project activities.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HH/individuals adopting project intervention without project's direct interventions, e.g. neighbour starting K.G without direct training or HH visit)	10	10	10	10	45	45	27	27	20	20	30	30	0	0
Benefiting from the impact of policy change brought about by project	0	0			1200	1200	700	700	1200	1200	1500	1500	0	0
if Others (please specify)														
Total	10	10	10	10	1305	1465	757	847	1420	1420	1550	1630	0	0

Considerations for direct reach:

Can be traced and counted (logs/records in office)

An individual can be only counted only once even if they participated in many activities more than once

Differentiate between men and women, if both participated equally count both

Differentiated theme (women empowerment and Food and agriculture) – no overlap

Reporting new reach (number of new individuals reached that were not reached past year)

Considerations for indirect reach:

Cannot be traced

numbers can only be estimated

Tangible benefit from the P.Org.'s work, without being in direct personal contact with its staff

Medical Rehabilitation For CwDs Project Annual Reports 1st January to 31 December 2023

Section A: Basic Information (maximum half a page)

UMN Partner name	Nepal Public awakening forum (N-PAF)Rukum
The title of the programme (please use one form for each UMN programme of the Partner)	Medical Rehabilitation For CwDs
The start date of the programme	1 st January
Period covered by this report	1 st January to 31 December 2023
The date of submission of the report.	11 th January 2023
Partner's contact person (Name and job title)	Shambhu B.C.(ED)
UMN Cluster focal person	Karuna Thapa (Project Manager)
Target locations (District, VDCs, Wards)	East Rukum
No. of target beneficiary households	205
Amount of funding and source(s)	NRP 22,55,860
Total Expenses	NRP 2,211,953

Section B: Situation Report (max. 50 words): Key achievements during period.

<p>Nepal Public Awakening Forum has been implementing the Medical Rehabilitation project since 1 Jan 2023 in support of the United Mission to Nepal Rukum East Cluster carrying the goal to Provide medical rehabilitation to the CwD and make them independent in their life and improve their quality of life.</p> <p>Around 77 new cases were assessed on case assessment duration at all local palikas of Rukum East district and among 19(10 Female and 9 Male) new cases, children with disability were selected to refer for the treatment at different hospitals. Just Eight cases were sent to Banepa for checkup ,four cases were sent to Banepa for operation and seven cases were sent to Banepa for therapy .Eleven follow-up cases sent to banepa HRDC hospital .</p>

Section C Project Achievement (Give numerical data whenever possible)

Activities

What was planned? (Refer the budget sheet)	Target no.	Progress Made	Explanatory Narrative (if missed or incomplete, clarify the reason)
Medical rehabilitation Supports for new cases	12	16	Case assessment was done at once from UMN and NPAF together at all three level palikas. Ie: Sisne, Bhume and Puth- Uttarganga RM. Around 77 cases were assessed at different places and total 19 new children with disability cases were selected for the referral treatment. Prem Devkota, physiotherapist from UMN, Nidan Budha, Supervisor from NPAF, Shambhu BC, ED from NPAF, involved in this assessment period. Just 19 (10 Female and 9 Male) cases were sent to Banepa hospital for checkup. Just Eight cases were sent to Banepa for checkup ,four cases were sent to Banepa for operation and seven cases were sent to Banepa for therapy. Two cases waiting the operation for HRDC Hospital.
Medical rehabilitation Supports for follow up cases	15	11	5 Female and 6 Male Cases of follow-up pre-operation were sent to HRDC Banepa for clofoot operation and three shoe change . Three cases hand operation for HRDC hospital .
Travel support for treatment cases	27	27	Supported to 27 people for travel,fooding and lodging expenses during the treatment different hospital.
CBRT Training for partners staff	1	1	One people from organization were participated in 14 days residential CBRT training organized by UMN Kathmandu. Objective of training was to build the capacity of staff organization in disability sector with practical and theoretical knowledge on disability inclusion development, physiotherapy and simple treatment and refer of disability cases as per need.
Vehicle hire for case assessm ent and monitoring	2	1	One time vehicle hired for case assessment at Putha-Uttarganga and Bhume RM. Monitoring and follow up visits were done by staff and found out new cases from community. Total 27 newly cases were assessed by project staff and filled the assessment from and submitted to organization.
Accidental insurance for project supervisor	1	1	One year's accidental insurance was done of project staff.
Education materials support to the treatment supported CwDs	25	25	6 Girls and 19 Boys children were selected for education materials supports with distribution of Bag, Pen, pencil, box and copy.
Support Vocational/skill based training and income generation activities to the families of treatment supported CwDs	5	5	Three Female selected to goat farming, one Female selected to Pig farming and one Male selected to buffalo farming for complete to IG support .
Disability Day Celebration (Palika or District Level)		120	Complete the Disability Day of palika level bhume RM Ward no 6 Dharmasala in the interaction to participants.

Section D: Lessons Learnt (maximum 3 key lessons)

- Coordination it's most important for program implementation.
- DIP is most importance for program implementation.
- Conducting to the disabilities children screwing program time at least attend to parents for assessment.

Section E : Challenges (maximum 3 key challenges)

What was the challenge?	How did you address?
Different disabilities of community finding don't support to program.	Only support to physical disabilities.

Section F: Any other relevant comments or observations (maximum 3 points)

Conduct to coordination meeting to RM and Wards for refers to children.

Section G: End of Quarter financial summary of the project (Quarter end report only)

Operational/Programme Costs	Budget for the period	Actual expense	Variance	Remark (for the variance exceeding 10 %)
Coordination Meeting and Case assessment Events	50,000.00	33,204.00	16,796.00	
Medical rehabilitation supports for new cases	360,000.00	360,923.00	-923	
Medical rehabilitation supports for follow up cases	375,000.00	410,705.00	-35,705.00	
Travel support for treatment referral cases	324,000.00	283,400.00	40,600.00	
Education materials support to the treatment supported CwDs	75,000.00	74,219.00	781	
Support Vocational/skill based training and income generation a	200,000.00	200,000.00	0	
Disability Day Celebration (Palika or District Level)	22,499.00	13,200.00	9,299.00	
Refresher training on disability rehabilitation and inclusion	55,000.00	38,568.00	16,432.00	
Monitoring and travel cost for staff	60,000.00	63,941.00	-3,941.00	
Vehicle hire for case assessment and monitoring	30,000.00	30,000.00	0	
Communication Cost for Staff (Project Supervisor, ED and Part t	7,200.00	6,600.00	600	
Project reporting cost	6,000.00	7,260.00	-1,260.00	
Material for Staff	10,000.00	7,670.00	2,330.00	
Administration Cost	70,861.00	75,719.00	-4,858.00	
ED or Focal Person (Part time)	65,000.00	65,000.00	0	
Project Supervisor	286,000.00	286,000.00	0	
Accountant Part-Time	162,500.00	162,500.00	0	
20% SSF for staffs	94,800.00	91,503.00	3,297.00	
Accidental Insurance for Project Supervisor	2,000.00	1,541.00	459	
Total	2,255,860.00	2,211,953.00		

Prepared by
Shambhu B.C.
Executive Director

सफलताका कथा

लिलारामको आर्थिक स्थितिमा सुधार



रुकुम पुर्व जिल्ला सिसने गाउँपालिका-७ नाथिगार निवासी ४२ वर्षिय लिला राम बुदा त्यहीकै बासिन्दा हुन् । उनको परिवारमा श्रीमती ३ छोरा र १ छोरी गरि ६ सदस्यहरू छन् । लिला राम बुदाको जग्गा जमिनमा उत्पादन हुने अन्न पातले वर्ष भरि खानलाउनका लागि गाह्रो हुने र आमदानीकालागि ज्याला मजदुरीको काम त्यो पनि सधै नहुने हुँदा आर्थिक अभावका कारण छोरा/छोरी पठन पाठनका लागि र परिवारको अत्यावश्यक आवश्यकताहरू पूरा गर्न धेरै कठिन थियो । यसै क्रममा लिला रामको ठुलो छोरी गाउँको स्कुल

आधारभुतसम्म मात्र भएकाले मावि पढ्नलाई रुकुम पुर्व जिल्लाको सदरमुकाम रुकुमकोट जानू पर्ने भएकाले छोरीको पठन पाठनका लागि घरको आर्थिक अवस्थाले नपुग्ने भएकाले लिला राम चिन्तित थिए । उनको ठुलो छोरी ११ वर्षको उमेरमा साथीहरूसँग खेलै गर्दा लडेर दायाँ हातको कुईनो भाचिएर बाङ्गो भएको र उपचारका लागि काठमाडौं सम्म लम्नलाई घरको आर्थिक अवस्थाले नपुग्ने भएपछि लिला रामको परिवारसै चिन्तामा थियो ।

यसै क्रममा यु याम यान रुकुम पुर्व कलस्टर रुकुमको आर्थिक सहयोग र नेपाल जनजागरण मञ्चले रुकुम पुर्व जिल्लाको तीन वटै गाउँपालिकामा सञ्चालन गरेको अपाङ्गता पुनःस्थापन परियोजना अन्तर्गत २०२२मा शारीरिक अपाङ्गता बालबालिकाहरूका लागि रुकुमकोटमा शिबिर सञ्चालन गर्दा लिला राम बुदाले उनको छोरीलाई पनि त्यहाँ ल्याए र शारीरिक चेकजाँच गर्दा उनको छोरी उपचारकालागि छनोट भएपछि उनलाई २०२२ मै उपचारका लागि HRDC बनेपा लगियो । त्यहीँ लिला रामको छोरीको हातको अप्रेसन भयो र १ महिला ९ दिनको हस्पिटलको उपचार र १ पटकको फलोअप पछि उनको छोरीको हात सिधा भयो ।

यसै परियोजना मार्फत २०२३ मा उपचारमा सहयोग बालबालिकाहरूको परिवार जो आर्थिक अवस्था कमजोर भएका र केही गर्छु भन्ने सोच भएका ब्यक्तिहरू छनोट गर्ने क्रममा लिला रामको पारिवारिक र आर्थिक अवस्था बुझेर उहाँसँगको छलफलमा भैसी किन्ने इच्छा भएकाले वडाको सिफारिसमा संस्थाबाट भैसी खरिदका लागि रु.४०,०००/- सहयोगमा आफुले पनि रु.५०,०००/- हालेर रु.९०,०००/- को ब्याएको भैसी किने र दूध बिक्रीकालागि र छोराछोरी पठनपाठन गर्न सहजकोलागि लिलारामको परिवार सदरमुकाम आए ।

हाल भैसीले दिनको ५ लिटर दूध प्रति लिटर रु.८० का दरले डेरि पसलमा ठेक्का लगाएका छन् । संस्थाको सल्लाहमा लिलारामले भैसीको बिमा पनि गरेका छन् । दूध बिक्रीबाट आएको आमदानीले भैसीको मूल्य पनि उठाई सकेका छन् । छोरा/छोरी पठनपाठनका लागि र घर खर्च चलाउनका लागि सहज भएको र केही रकम बचत गर्न सक्ने बन्न र बनाउनमा सहयोग गर्ने संस्था प्रति धन्यवाद दिनुहुन्छ । आजभोलि उहाँको परिवार धेरै खुसी छ । हाल लिला रामले एककृत कृषि तथा पशुपन्छी विकास कार्यलयमा फाम दर्ता गरिसकेका छन् र केही समय पछि अरु भैसी पनि थप्दै लैजाने योजनामा छन् ।

रूपान्तरित जीवन



रुकुम पुर्व जिल्ला भुमे गाउँपालिका-८ कोर्भा निवासी ११ वर्षिय सन्तबिर रोका त्यहीँ कै बासिन्दा हुन् । उनको परिवारमा बुबा आमा र दाइ गरि ४ जनाको सदस्य छन् । सन्तबिर ७ वर्षको उमेरमा साथीहरूसँग खेल्ने क्रममा लडेर बायाँ हातको कुईनो मर्केको जस्तो भयो। त्यसपछि सन्तबिरको बुबाले उनलाई गाउँकै जान्ने कहाँ लगेर हात तान्न लगाए । सन्तबिरको हात धेरै बाङ्गो भएका कारण हात तान्ने मान्छेले यहाँ हुदैन भने पछि उनलाई उपचारका लागि जिल्ला अस्पताल लगियो । जिल्ला अस्पतालमा पनि उपचार नहुने भएपछि त्यहाँको डक्टरले अप्रेसनका लागि जिल्ला बाहिर लैजान सल्लाह दियो । घरको आर्थिक अवस्थाले नपुग्ने भएकाले र बुबा वृद्ध अवस्थाको र आमा सुनाई सम्बन्धी अपाङ्गता भएकाले पारिवारिक समस्याको कारण

सन्तबिरलाई उपचारमा लगिएन । पछि हात बाङ्गो हुदै गयो सिधा बनाउन र माथि लैजान समस्या भयो । दैनिक क्रियाकलापमा पनि समस्या हुन थाल्यो । साथी भाईलाई पनि हात देखाउन अप्ठ्यारो लाग्यो । सन्तबिरको यस्तो अवस्था देखेर उनको बुबाले ऋण लिएर उपचारमा लैजाने बिचार गरे तर गाउँमा कसैले ऋण दिएनन् ।

यसै क्रममा यु याम यान रुकुम कलस्टरको आर्थिक सहयोग र नेपाल जनजागरण मञ्च रुकुम पश्चिमले रुकुम पुर्व जिल्लाका तीन वटै



गाउँपालिकामा सञ्चालन भइरहेको अपाङ्गता पुनःस्थापना परियोजना अन्तर्गत शारीरिक रूपमा अपाङ्गता भएका बालबालिकाहरू पहिचाहान गर्ने क्रममा सन्तबिरलाई उनको बुबाले त्यहाँ ल्याए र चेकजाँच गर्दा उपचार हुने भएपछि उनलाई छनोट गरियो र उपचारका लागि काभ्रे जिल्लामा रहेको अपाङ्गता बाल अस्पताल तथा पुनःस्थापना केन्द्रमा पठाईयो । त्यहाँ सन्तबिरको हातको अप्रेसन भयो । लगभग अस्पतालको १ महिनाको बसाइ र १ पटकको फलोअप पछि घरमा आएर थेरापी गरेपछि सन्तबिरको हात सिधा भयो । त्यसपछि सन्तबिरको दैनिक क्रियाकलापमा सहज

सँगसँगै साथीहरूसँग खेल्न पनि सहज हुदै गयो । परिवारमा पनि छोराको हात राम्रो भएको देख्दा धेरै खुसी छन् । छोराको दैनिक क्रियाकलापमा आएको सहजता देख्दा सन्तबिरको परिवारले संस्थालाई धन्यवाद दिनुहुन्छ ।

1. General Information

Organization Name	Nepal Public Awakening Forum
Project Name	Advance Community Transformation (Pro ACT)
Project Working Area	Bhume Rural Municipality 1 to 9 wards and Putha Uttarganga RM 7,8,12 and 14 wards Rukum (East)
Project Period	May-December 2023
Reporting Period	Yearly Reporting
Project Total Budget	Rs. 11327350/-
Expense budget	Rs. 11218114/-
Reported by	Mohan Khadla
Focal Person UMN	Nabin Prasad Chaudhary
Date of Submission	October 4 2023

2 Acronyms

ANC- Anti Netal Care

BHU- Basic Health Unit

CB-IMNCI- Community Based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness

CIDT- Community Informant Detection Tool

COVID- Corona Virus Disease

CPSW- Community Psychosocial Worker

CSC – Community Score Card

ECEC- Early Childhood Education Centre

FCHVs – Female Community Health Volunteers

FP- Family Planning

GBV – Gender Based Violence

HF - Health Facilities

HFOMC - Health Facility Operation and Management Committee

HTP- Harmful Traditional Practices

WASH - Water Sanitation & Hygiene

3. Process and Achievements

Activity Code	Activities Name	Progress	Deviation
1.1.1	Mental health OPD camp and follow up of patients (new and old cases)	<p>Two days (27th and 28th Nov. 2023) mental camp was organized at Putha Uttarganga Rural Municipality in leadership of Rural Municipality with the financial and technical support from the project.</p> <p>In two days mental health camp, a total 200 (Female: 119 and Male: 81) visited the mental health camp. People with mental health issues were 112 and rest of the cases were related to physical health). Anxiety Disorder NoS 35, Anxiety Disorder 13, Anxiety Symptoms 3, Adjustment Disorder 1, Somatoform Disorder 24, Conversion Disorder 1, Depression 9 and Alcohol Induced Mental Health Issues 26 and rest of cases were related to physical health who got treatment from the First Aid Corner led by Dr.</p> <p>During the mental health camp, health workers of Putha Uttarganga were orientated (On-site Coaching) on the cases so that they could deal later. IEC materials were demonstrated and messages related to mental health and coping strategy were deployed. Project as well as Rural Municipality purchased medicines related to Mental Health Cases.</p> <p>For the Second time project has successfully conducted Mental health camp in the project area.</p> <p>Attach Excel Sheet:-Name list of Patients.</p>	
1.2.1	Orientation to the mothers group and community people in mental health, promoting healthy coping skills, dealing with stress, & seeking	<p>A total 22 meetings with the Health Mother Groups and Community Leaders of project area on different dates were conducted. Total 411 members (568 Female and 74 Male) were capacitated on the mental health.</p> <p>Project has sensitized the mothers group and stakeholders about the mental health, identifying the cases, importance of mental health, treating the cases respectfully, reducing the stigma related to mental health. They were known about the services available nearby the HFs and Counselling services.</p> <p>Project orientated and develops the attitude of individual to see the mental health cases positively (can be treated like a physical health) and timely treatment. Furthermore, through the school intervention students were also capacitated about the mental health and reduce the stigma.</p>	

1.2.2	Radio jingle and mental health programming	Mental Health related message was broadcasted through the radio. Total 18 Episodes of 4 minutes and 09 seconds message. Message related to Suicide and Psychosocial and preventions from the negative thinking and changes in the personal behavior. Message broadcasted about the stigma related to mental health. In addition, Helpline number 1166 was shared.	
1.2.3	CIDT review meeting and supervision to FCHV and key informants	<p>A total of 12 events were conducted to the FCHVs, Community Leaders, Teachers, Health workers in number 189 (173 Female and 16 Male) were orientated on CIDT and its use in the community level.</p> <p>During the project period, a total 17 cases were referred to the HFs out of which Depression 7 (Female),</p> <p>Project has orientated about the effective use of CIDT and identifying the cases in the community level. FCHVs were capacitated using the CIDT and this has result more clarification in understanding the mental health cases.</p>	
1.2.4	ICDP training to the caregivers facilitators(2nd and 3rd workshop)	<p>Second and Third Workshop successfully conducted by the project on dated 31st August-2nd September and 4th-5th December 2023 respectively. In total 10 (9 Female and 1 Male) facilitators were trained during this project tenure (8 from the Community People and 2 Project Staffs). The trained facilitators facilitate 8 sessions on 8 groups of project area. Facilitators were certified as the community facilitators as well as the community people were also certified as the participators of the sessions.</p> <p>First Workshop Attend:- 15 (Including 2 staffs) Second Workshop Attend:- 12 (Including 2 staffs) Third Workshop Attend:- 15 (Including 2 staffs (newly certified, 4 previously certified, 1 from MIC-Nepal, 8 newly certified from community).</p>	
1.2.5	Orientation on mental health and Home based care orientation to the mother groups-referring the cases using CIDT	<p>were conducted at the field level. During the orientation, discussion was held on psychosocial, ways of identifying the problems related to psychosocial, symptoms as well as using CIDT cards and refers to the HFs.</p> <p>Community people and FCHVs were agreed to use CIDT card and refer cases.</p> <p>In total 216 (201 Female and 15 Male) were participated in the orientation.</p>	

1.2.6	ICDP sessions conduct by caregiver facilitators	<p>In total 48 events, 106 caregivers (105 Female and 1 Male) were sensitized on the child care and development. Faciliators facilitate all the skills and attitude to show and implement for the overall development of child physically, socially and mentally cognitive development.</p> <p>In this month 4th to 8th Sessions were conducted at the project area.</p> <p>During the ICDP session, to pay attention about the interest of children, to discuss wisely and to pay attention in each and every activity of child and to suggest and promote positive and reduce negative activities.</p> <p>To develop the capacity of child socially, ethically and emotional development.</p> <p>Focused in the overall deveoplment of child and to see them being a child. Which in last increase the dealing capacity of child gradually?</p>	
1.3.2	Establish the Psychosocial support groups and regular sessions of mental health by SM's/PO		
1.3.3	Home visit to defaulter cases, tracking of records of cases by HWs/SM	<p>Total 69 (In 7 Events) mental health cases were visited by the project team and health workers of project area. Case of anxiety, depression, psychosis, Epilepsy, Conversion Disorder, Alcohol induced Disorder were visited.</p> <p>During the visits, Health Workers and Project Team has facilitated about the mental health and coping strategy like understanding the talks by family members, taking care of patients, regular medication and physical exercise especially respiratory. Project has involved family member and motivated to take care and hit the stigma.</p>	
2.1.1	Equipping Health facilities with need based support (Birthing equipment, FP, Counselling corners, etc.)	Project has supported a solar system of 1200W at Rangshi Health Facility, Putha Uttarganga Rural Municipality-14. After the support, health facility is providing 24 Hrs services.	

2.1.2	Capacity building/ refresher to the HFOMC members on their roles and responsibilities	<p>A total 7 events were carried out at the project area for the capacity building of HFOMC members on their roles and responsibilities. In total 78 (46 Female and 32 Male).</p> <p>In the two days capacity building program, HFOMC committee, staffs from project, HF staffs, health coordinator and vice-coordinator from Bhume R.M were participated.</p> <p>Capacity building was facilitated by Health Coordinator and Vice-Coordinator.</p> <p>In the program committed was made aware/sensitized on the role and responsibilities and regular monitoring. Budgeting and supervision need to be increased in the health facilities. Committee were made clear about the 19 facilities that are been providing by the HF staffs like Vaccination, Nutrition, CBIMNCI, Family Planning Methods, Pregnancy and Lactating Check-up, Communicable Diseases, Non-Communicable Diseases, Infection and Prevention, Primary Health Care, Epidemic control, FCHVs program, Mental Health, Onsite Clinic etc.</p> <p>HFOMC were sensitized about regular monitoring and improving the gaps for accessible and quality health services in the ward.</p>	
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2.1.3	DHIS-2/RDQA Data management training to the health workers/ RM health sections	<p>On dated 9th to 11th August 2023, training was conducted at Rukumkot, Rukum East on Data Management Information System DHIS-2 and Electronic Logistics Information System (e LIMS).</p> <p>From 11 HFs from Bhume R.M and 14 HFs health workers were participated in the three days trainings. In total 33 including trainers and focal person from Health office, out of which 9 Female and 24 Male.</p> <p>Training was chaired by Health Office Chief Mr. Narayan Prasad Chaudhary and objectives of training were share by UMN Rukum East Cluster Health Manager Mr. Nabin Prasad Chaudhary.</p> <p>Facilitator Mr. Nim Giri (Laboratory Inspector) facillited on:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About Health Facilities available in HFs. • Monthly, Bi-Annual and Yearly Data management of all services • Needed skills for correction of data/entry data. • Out-reach Clinic, Vaccination program and WASH and FCHVs program and monthly meeting. Conducting of MSS two times in a year. <p>During the program, data entry for all the services provided by the HFs is monitored and skill is transferred to the health workers. Discussion was held on logistic management electronically, Push and Pull System, Good Request, and Process of requesting goods, Emergency Order Point, Registration techniques and Handover.</p> <p>In conlusion, health workers were capacitated on Data Management, Reporting and Recording, Data Analysis and Logistic Management.</p>	
2.1.4	MHN update and onsite clinical mentoring to SBA/ Non-SBA	<p>Two days (10th-11th October 2023) orientation was conducted at Morabang Health Facilities on maternal and neonatal health clinical mentoring to SBA/Non-SBA.</p> <p>During the two days orientation, health workers were orientated on safe delivery and ANC/PNC checkup and protocol. In total 12 (12 Female) were participated in the onsite clinical mentoring.</p>	

2.1.5	Follow up and TA support on MSS and RDQA rollout	<p>Three events health facilities of Bhume R.M Kankri, Chuwang and Morabang Health Facilities. One day orientation was done in Rapid Data Quality Assessment. Cross- verification was done comparing data entry/ soft and hard copy. During the RDQA data of Safe motherhood, Family Planning Methods, Vaccination, Nutrition and Maternal Health data was checked and verified on the basis of month, quarter and yearly. In total 21 (10 Female and 11 Male) were capacitated in the events.</p>	
2.2.1	Assessment of IPC gaps in health facility followed by action plan along with the review of IPC measures of health facilities based on government protocol	<p>Based on the need and demand of HF and Ward, Placenta Pit was constructed at Dharmasala Basic Health Facility. After the construction of pit, placenta is now safely disposed. Due to which WASH system of HF increased and ensure no contamination.</p>	
2.2.2	Health facilities supported with identified needs based on action plan (renovation, WASH facilities, essential health equipment)	<p>Reinovation of water tank and tape was done at Shree Bhumi Basic School, Rujikhola of Bhume Rural Municipality-01, Lukum. Reinovation ensured pure drinking water and WASH to school family (Female: 60, Male: 50 and Teachers: 6). School studnets now has access to pure drinking water and as well as handwashing station (child friendly). In return increase all over performance of students.</p> <p>Wall painting was done in the renovated construction. Message carrying the information on handwashing and necessary steps for proper handwashing was deployed. Motivate the students for the handwashing after using toilets, touching waste, playing sports and before eating. Wall painting is done at the strategic point which triggers the users. Painting related to WASH was done at Shree Bhumi Basic School, Rujikhola of Bhume R.M Ward-1 and Shree Sarswati Secondary School, Simkhola of ward-8.</p> <p>Message regarding Mental health awareness and ANC/ PNC check up and risk was wall painted in the Korja Basic Health Post. The community people or care takers will be senitized by the message.</p>	

2.3.1	Capacity strengthening to the RRT and outbreak management response committee(RM and ward RRT) and action plan support	<p>Two days first aid training was conducted to the Rapid Resposne Team (RRT) Health and District Level Stakheolders (Police Force and Armed Police Force represntatives) at Bhume Rural Municipality Office. A total 11 (3 Female and 8 Male) were present in the two days training/orientation.</p> <p>Participants developed the capacity on preparing the first aid tools effectively, preparation of stretcher using local materials, fracture management, unconscious management and handling the disaster cases. Health Workers and Police Force were skilled on the management of the cases. This orientation helped them to uplift the skills to tackle the cases in future. RRT made an action plan for amplify the capacity with materials.</p>	
2.3.2	Support local government to prevent and manage disease outbreak and disaster response	<p>Based on the First Aid Training/Orientation, action plan was supported by the project.</p> <p>Furthermore, With the aim to tackle and mitigate the future disaster or diseases project has supported the First Aid Kit to the Five Health Facilities of Bhume Rural Municipality. Project intervention/support has added more capacity as well as materials to resilient diseases outbreak and disaster response.</p>	

2.4.1	Conduct School WASH and food nutrition interactive exhibitions	<p>One day event on 7th December 2023 was organized at Shree Sarswati Secondary School of Bhume Ward-08, Simkhola. In total 145 (68 Female and 77 Male) visited the exhibitions. In the presence of Local people, Women, Golden 1000 days women, studnets, teachers, Health Mother Groups Members and FCHVs exhibition was accomplished. Two corners were established Nutrition and Food Corner, WASH and Menstrual Hygiene Corner which carried the message related to good nutrition, locally available nutritious food, cooking demonstration and sharing the cooked foods to Golden "1000" days women and children and WASH related message like personal hygiene, handwashing after and before, six steps of handwashing, studnets and adlosecents were orientated on menstrual hygiene and use of sanitary pad. Total 17 children were assessed by using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC), out of which 2 were Moderately Acute Malnutrition. The two cases were orientated intensively about child care and to have nutritious food available locally on the based of Harek Bar Khana Char.</p> <p>Communities were sensitized about the importance of local foods like Sisno, Pumpkin, Green Leafy Vatables, Raddish, Carrot and WASH (WASH materials were demonstrated and Sanitary Pad and use hygienically.</p>	
2.4.2	Communication support to FCHVs for tracking Pregnant women and FP defaulter cases	In total 69 (46 from Bhume R.M and 23 from Putha Uttarganga R.M) FCHVs were benefitted through this events.	
2.4.3	Interaction meeting with traditional faith healers, religious leaders and key community leaders, PEs on health seeking behavior-RH, gender based violence, Child marriage etc.	<p>A total 10 events were conducted at the field level which includes total 179 community faith healers and leaders (130 Female and 49 Male) on the Gender Based Violence, Health Seeking Behavior, and Child Marriage etc.</p> <p>Faith healers and religious leaders were sensitized about the stigma and dogmas.</p>	

2.4.4	Quarterly Planning and Review meeting of ward WASH committee and action plan support	<p>A total 7 events/meetings were initiated by the project. In total 332 (213 Female and 119 Male) were engaged in the meetings.</p> <p>Project sensitized about the importance of WASH and identity. Committee and ward members started WASH Campaign like keeping surroundings clean and keeping the waste materials safely. In some of the wards like Bhume Rural Municipality-02, Kankri is doing regular WASH Campaign, Putha Uttarganga Rural Municipality-08 regular WASH Campaign by the Committee as well as by the adolescents groups.</p> <p>Management of animals and dung properly decision was made by the Project initiation and Ward Office.</p>	
2.4.5	Radio broadcasting on RH, child marriage, CSE, nutrition, WASH	<p>Radio Jingles total 60 episodes of 1 minute 57 Seconds message related to child marriage and CSE was broadcasted through a local radio. This has sensitized the local residents of project area on demerits of child marriage/early marriage. Messages regarding the physical, social, mental and overall development of adolscents affect the overall development and hinder the capacity and economic.</p>	
2.4.6	S c h o o l s / H F s supported with Water supply, Hand washing stations, R e n o v a t i o n / construction of disable-child-gender friendly toilet)	<p>A total of 385 school children and teachers were facilitated from school WASH facility.</p> <p>WASH facility (Child and Disable Friendly Toilet) has ensured the proper sanitation in the school.The two room toilets has made accessible and ease to the number of studnets and teachers. Previously, the school has not sufficient toilets based on number due to which it has made very hard to the teachers and students for using.</p> <p>A need based construction has ensured proper WASH, performance of students and especially made ease to young girls students.</p>	
2.4.7	Strenthening the mother groups to increase the MCH, service, GCA(group capacity a s s e s s m e n t) - orientation and action plan support	<p>In total 15 meetings/events held including total 187 (179 Female and 8 Male) at project area on the Group Capacity Assessment.</p> <p>During the meetings, indetification of problems , health facilities available facilities, roles and responsibilities of each group members, meeting conduction technique and documentation, plan and action/implementation, financial management and coordination for the strengthing of groups and to improve day by day.</p> <p>One of the group has made inclusive after the GCA and based on the action plan of Mothers Groups 3 stretcher has been supported by the project</p>	

3.1.1	Off - seasonal vegetable farming training to farmers and support (plastic tunnel, drum, seeds, sprayer, mulching)	<p>A total of 25 (25 Female) farmers (From PPLPs Groups) were trained on Off-Seasonal Vegetables. During the training, participants were made orientated on:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of Agriculture. • Concept and Importance of Off-Seasonal Vegetables. • Techniques of Off-Seasonal Vegetables. • Integrated Pest Management. <p>Practica sessions were conducted in nearby farmer land. Participants actively participated in the practical session soil preparation, nursery preparation, types of nursery, mulching methods, gomez methods and</p> <p>Cropping system mixed crooping, intercropping, multiple cropping and crop rotation.</p> <p>In conclusion, three days training went on practical basis and sharing the problems they faced doing agriculture.</p> <p>Based on the action plan and field visits by the Project Officer (Livelihood), farmers were supported by the Agricultural Seeds and Materials. A total 30 (29 Female and 1 Male) farmers were supported by the project at the end of December 2023. They are yet to be followed. Five farmers were including after the field visit of Project Officer (Livelihood). Total Dalit Female 12, Janjati Female 17 and Janjati 1 were supported.</p>	
3.1.2	Vulnerability assessment and Mapping/ Support action plan to address food processing for longer storage; behavior change in food wastage	This activity is not done.	
3.1.3	Conduct assessment on food losses [support few remedial measures]-strengthen the capacity of farmers-food security	This activity is not done.	

3.2.1	Conduct financial and business literacy orientation [Select the one demonstrating ability to do it, support the selected with start up fund]	<p>One event on dated 11th and 12 August 2023, PPLPs member were orientated on financial and business literacy. Orientation was conducted in Bhume Rural Municipality Hall. In total 18 participants, all of them 18 Female.</p> <p>During the orientation, participants were orientated about the importance of good transaction, definition and importance of loan, financial loan, importance of insurance, full-life insurance, Child insurance, importance of financial literacy and saving and credit. Mobilization of money in the groups and saving in the right place.</p> <p>Participants were clear about the financial literacy. They can now mobilize the cash within the groups in clear way.</p>	
3.2.2	Workshop to explore other potential income generating option for PPLPs [support the PPLP, Coordinate with RM for the rest]	This activity is not done.	
3.2.3	Follow up of Demonstration and Promotion of Resilient practices [IPM ; resilient seed support; improve shed support; control water/fertilizer misuse] and exposure visit- internal	<p>A total of 3 community people, 1 Mental Health Case and 2 PPLPs were supported by the Goat Shed Improvement and 1 Mental health case through tailoring home. Previously yearly project has supported the goat. Meanwhile the number of goat has increased due to project has supported which make ease for keeping the goat and ensure the growth properly.</p> <p>One case of Mental health (taking regular medicine of Epilepsy) has a skill of sewing and through this he is making livelihood, project decided to make a one room for the easy tailoring.</p> <p>This support will play positive role in the improvement of income and ease livelihood.</p>	
3.2.4	Interaction meeting to develop robust economic growth at local level and improve risk absorbing capacity and identify potential subsector [Value chain assessment of 4 local products]	This activity is not done.	

3.2.5	Conduct saving and credit training to PPLPs	<p>A total community people 76 (70 Female and 6 Male) capacitated on the saving and credit from 20 PPLPs and 2 HM groups in the project area.</p> <p>One group Budhadera Sachetana Samuha from the project after orientation on saving and credit orientation started depositing fifty rupees monthly and opened the account (11 members) on local cooperatives.</p> <p>Participants were illustrated and discussion was held on the importance of cooperatives, importance of saving, ways of saving money, importance of saving and its mobilization within the groups, calculate the income and expenditure, strategies to select the right place and institute to save the money and controlling the expenditure.</p> <p>Participants were cleared about the right management of money and importance of saving and credit.</p>	
4.1.1	Settlement level planning process orientation and conduction of meeting	This activity is not done.	
4.1.2	Support to form/revitalize/strengthen community PPLPs groups. And Group Capacity Assessment (GCA)	<p>In total 392 (365 Female and 32 Male) were capacitated through GCA.</p> <p>During the meeting introduction and identification of problems and gaps in the groups were done. Utilization of different resources around the community, roles and responsibilities of group members, financial management in the groups, reporting and documentation, action plan and implementation and status and condition of PPLPs groups.</p> <p>Furthermore, PPLPs determine the loop holes and worked together in the future to make groups dynamic.</p>	
4.2.1	Support RM, wards and schools to conduct social audit and develop action plans after social audit by local public institutions)	<p>A total of 9 events were conducted in the schools of Bhume Rural Municipality. Project sensitized and advocates for the social audit and develop an action plans at School.</p> <p>School Family, SMC, PTA, Local Leaders, Political Leaders, Guardains and Community People were shared about the financial, physical, and social and all documents related to the school. Community people were known about the importance of accountability and transparency; they have developed or capacitated to speak out for the social audit/accountability in the future.</p>	

4.2.2	Support/Review HFOMC to conduct CSC and develop action plan.	This activity is not done.	
4.2.3	Civic education session on Right to Information to pplps	<p>In total 24 meetings with the involvement of 928 (928 Female and 53 Male) were capacitated through the Civic Education Session on Right to Information. Community people were awared and informed about the facilities available in the ward, HF's and government offices. They were also informed about the basic documents required during the government works. They are informed about the free services provided by the government like Birth registration, Death and Marriage etc.</p> <p>Furthermore, after a civic education sessions 6 chil has done birth registration and 2 of the groups member motivated to take the citizenship.</p>	
4.2.4	Orientation to good governance p r o m o t i o n committee on role and responsibility	A good promotion committee, local representatives and staffs of Bhume Rural Municipality was capacitated about the GG and role and responsibility. A total 31 (4 Female and 27 Male) developed the concept of structure of committee, its functions, tools for measuring the good governance provisioned y the local Government Operation Act. Bhume Rural Municipality has been doing various actions and activities related to good governance Like Social Audit at the ward level and the institutions. A digital technique is being used for the accountability and to inform the community people.	
5.1.1	CSE and life skills orientation to the school based child club members-focusing ASRH, child marriage	<p>A total of 5 events where 111 (79 Female and 32 Male) school students, teachers and local stakeholders were orientated on the Comprehensive Sexual Education and Life Skills.</p> <p>Furthermore, Students sensitized about the demerits of early marriage and overall impacts in development, health facilities available in the nearby HF, adolescents health and changes during this period, menstrual hygiene, and dealing with the life mood swing and irritation caused by the circumstances, communication skills, risk management etc.</p> <p>In conclusion, Students were awared about the overall aspects of life, talking/communication about the health and physical changes during this period and dealing with family, friends and teachers in a proper way.</p>	

5.1.2	Select and nominate v o l u n t e e r s , adolescent girls and boys-gender champions and orientation on their role	This activity is not done.	
5.1.3	Support community leaders and adolescents boys/ girls/child clubs to organize local level advocacy campaign against HTP's(street drama on HTPs)	This activity is not done.	
5.1.4	Mainstreaming activities of the cross cutting issues (gender mainstreaming, conflict sensitivity, disability inclusion, climate and environment adaptation etc.)- Day celebration	In total, 20 events/episode were conducted in the community on Children's Day, 16 Days Campaign against Gender Violence, Breastfeeding Week-2023, World Mental Health Day, and World Suicide Day in the community level and Palika. Community people were sensitized about the children rights, demerits of early marriage and Harmful Traditional Practices, about the coping strategy of mental health and suicidal cases, rally was done in each events. In total 278 (180 Female and 98 Male) were participated.	
5.2.1	Counselling and legal support to the violence survivor including the referral	This activity is not done.	
5.2.2	Support the survivors for psychosocial, legal and income generating measures (at RM & district level)	This activity is not done.	
5.2.3	Facilitate the champions to take actions and establish a working system-child marriage and related GBV	This activity is not done.	

5.2.4	Support the survivors for psychosocial, legal and income generating measures (at RM & district level)	This activity is not done.	
5.3.1	Support and enhance the capacity of the local protection structures and system e.g. the Judicial committee with children's right, HTP	Two days orientation was held at Bhume Rural Municipality to Judicial Committee and Local Representatives of total 33 (16 Female and 16 Male). Committee and Local representative were capacitated about the roles and responsibilities. Members and Local stakeholders got the opportunity to learn and deal the cases and categories which need to be deal at the local level and which need not to be. In addition, Stakeholders (Judicial Committee and Representatives) were motivated and made an action plan for the systematic management of cases and registered.	
5.3.2	Falicitation and recognition events of families denouncing HTPs (rewarding the role model)	This activity is not done.	
5.3.3	Campaign against HTP-street drama, role play/exhibition	A total 3 events were conducted in the community level (Total 271, (172 Female and 99 Male) on related to Harmful Practices. Community people were sensitized about the harmful practices like child marriage, caste-discrimination, and gender related violence and legal procedure against violence. Students demonstrated the drama with the message of demerits of early marriage.	
6.1.1	Organize learning reflection meetings with project staffs-learning and sharing	Area of Excellence Education overall positive outcome, challenges and follow-up of were shared and discussion at the Annual Review and Reflection Meeting. Activities like Activity Based Learning (ABL) training and support directly in the development of teaching methodology and child based learning has made changes in the learning attitude of students. Project support like Toilet and Child Friendly Tap, materials support and Library management has improved and capacitated teachers for the teaching based on ABL.	
6.2.1	Review on CFS and ABL concept and working modalities (RM, ward and political leaders)	This activity is not done. However school improvement plan has been made.	

6.2.2	Support to develop education policy/ strategic plans	This activity is not done. However school improvement plan has been made.	
6.2.3	Organize Learning exhibition by schools and RM-education Mela	<p>One day (22nd December 2023) exhibition was organized at Shree Sahid Basu Smriti Namuna Adharbhut School of Bhume Rural Municipality-03, Kyagshi. Organizer and Project jointly successfully conduct the exhibition. Library books, sports and project supported materials were demonstrated to the students, local stakeholders and community people. Competition (Quiz, Mathematic Run, Speech Contenst, Painting, and Pronounciation) was held among three schools of Bhume Rural Municipality-03.</p> <p>Exhibition triggered the parents and local stakeholders about the activity based learning and using the local materials for teaching. Teachers shared the knowledge and techniques of teaching with the local stakeholders, parents and students from other schools.</p>	
6.3.1	Refresher/review meeting on CFS/ ABL concept and working modalities - For whole school family	This activity is not done. However school improvement plan has been made.	
6.3.2	Review on Teaching Improvement Plan & Develop Annual School Education plan	<p>Based on the common understanding and active participation among project team, SMC/PTA and Teachers School Improvement Plan was made. Facilitator developed a school goal and aim of First Year and Five Year for example to improve the learning attitude of class 5 from 39% to 40% (within One Year) and 44% (within five year). Prepare the Library and efficient use, use of technology within five years, to increase monitoring 4 times and yearly 12 times. Increase the monitoring of SMC/PTA 4 times per year and 12 times with five years.</p> <p>To increase the admission rate to 100% within 5 years. School Family has capacitated through the technical support and draws a clear line and map for the future 5 years goal.</p> <p>In total 24 (11 Female and 14 Male) were present in the program.</p>	

6.3.3	Capacity to SMC/PTA on their role and responsibility focusing on CFS and ABL	<p>Two day (1st-2nd October 2023) orientation was conducted to SMC/PTA on their role and responsibilities at Shree Sahid Basu Smriti Namuna Adharbhut School residing Bhume Rural Municipality Ward-03.</p> <p>In total 15 (7 Female and 8 Male) were capacitated on their roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>They developed the knowledge of regular monitoring of school activities like attendance of students and teachers, overall monitoring of school status, teachers are not only responsible for the improvement of performance the parents are also responsible. Facilitators facilitate about the common understanding of SMC/PTA and teachers for the development in the education. After the two days trainings, made an action plan for regular monitoring and develop the school educational plan/School Improvement Plan.</p>	
6.3.5	Organize School Social Audit	<p>On dated 7th September 2023, social audit has been conducted at Shree Sahid Basu Smriti Basic School. Program was chaired by the PTA and local stakeholders, gaurdain, students and local leaders were present.</p> <p>Facilitator facilitates the school conditions financial, education, physical in details with the participants.</p> <p>Facilitator Ms. Rupa Khadka respond all the answer related to transparency and accountability. Everyone agreed to improve the quality of education and transparency in school.</p> <p>In total 50 participants (Female 30 and Male 20), out of which Female Janjati 19 and Male 14, Female 9 and Male 7, Female Other 1 and Male 1.</p>	
6.3.6	Support for infrastructure such as classroom repairment-Action plan support	<p>Project has supported materials for the classroom management like Cushion, Pi-Form, Carpet and Filter for the effective learning and creating child friendly classroom.</p> <p>This supports has made easy in learning and create a friendly environment to the students and teachers. A project support has changes the attitude of the students as there are materials new added which enhance the learnings.</p>	

6.4.1	Phase 2: Training on ABL for all teachers at school (whole school approach)	<p>Four days phase-2 training on ABL was conducted on 27th September-30th September 2023 to the school family of Shree Sahid Basu Smriti Namuna School. Training was facilitated by UMN Education Officer- Ms Ranju Rai.</p> <p>Teachers, SMC/PTA and Students capacitated ideas and knowledge about two ways teaching and making active participation of students while teaching. Teachers add more values on their capacity and strength to make teaching materials using local materials Like enamel to the local stone for the Math Subject. Making rules and regulations everyday with the colorful paper and involvement of students in each step.</p> <p>In conclusion, teachers were well-equipped with the new technology and techniques to make teaching and learning more interactive and interesting.</p>	
6.4.2	Learning Reflection: School based/ mobile meeting of trained teachers		
6.4.3	Support classroom management (Grade 1-3)	<p>To develop the learning based on activity and make ease in learning, project has supported a tin-trunk with educational materials like Wooden noted numericals number, stone made mathematics, globe, toys etc.</p> <p>Now, children are enjoying learning in a child friendly environment. This support has made school environment and classroom learning friendly. Total 137 Students {69 from ECD to Class 3 (38 Female and 31 Male)} (69 Female and 78 Male) and Teachers 9 (4 Female and 5 Male) is benefitted through the support.</p>	
6.4.4	Support school library and classroom (corner) library	<p>To improve learning and extra activities, project has supported books for the library management with infrastructure supports.</p> <p>Library was setup, for which the project provided e.g., rack, pi-form, carpet and books. Students from each class visits the library and learn new and extra knowledge in the future which overall improvement in performance. Books related to Stories, Poem, Bio-Graphy, Pictures were supported which enhance the active learning and creativity in future.</p> <p>Testimony:-"This support has facilitated practical teaching and improved concentration of students. We hope this support will certainly improve performance of students ahead".</p>	

7.1.1	2-day training cum reflection/review workshop with UMN's Rukum Cluster- based staff and local partners' representatives on status AoE implementation- protection	This activity is not done.	
7.2.1	Periodic meetings with or of faith leaders, women and adolescent groups on HTP, GBV	<p>A total 2 meetings was held in Bhume-3, Kyangshi on dated 13th and 15th August 2023 in the presence of 27 Women, 2 Male, 9 Teenager boys and 10 Teenager Girls, In total 48 participants.</p> <p>Group discussion was done with the participants on understanding the children and their role in the community. Facilitator facilitates that age below 18 are known as a children. Doing any actions or words against child or if the child dislikes your actions or words that is known a child abuse.</p> <p>Member were grouped into three groups and facilitator requested to discuss what they know about:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do you mean by children? • What is Child Abuse? <p>Affects of child abuse</p>	
7.2.2	Four dialogue and reflection sessions against gender-based violence with faith leaders	<p>A total 4 community dialogue and reflection sessions against gender-based violence was conducted at the community level of Bhume Rural Municipality-03, Kyangshi on several dates (7th July, 8th July, 1st September and 18th October 2023) of project period with maximum number of participants 27.</p> <p>Groups is divided into two groups and asked to note down their thinking and beliefs about the son and daughter, the happiness while having son and daughter. After a while, groups are requested to present their beliefs. Eveyone agreed that there is discrimination in the society in the name of sex and gender.</p> <p>Also, facilitators describe the role of male and female to have son and daughter. As we know Male has two chromose X and Y, while female has only one.</p> <p>Facilitators requested to share the learnings with the community members.</p> <p>During a meeting a discussion was held that individual should not be suffer from financially, mentally, physically and sexual violence refers to Domestic violence. The parents should understand if there is any kind of violence that affects the overall growth of child. Every teenager agreed to eradicate the mal-practices that discriminate the individual.</p>	

7.2.3	Felicitation of faith leaders for their role in addressing GBV issues	This activity is not done.	
7.3.1	Refresher on human Rights -Based approach and advocacy skills training for selected participants who have attended dialogue sessions against violence against women	<p>On date 4th November 2023, one day orientation on Human Rights-Based approach and advocacy skills training was conducted to the community people total 26 (20 Female and 6 Male).</p> <p>Participants were capacitated on the International Human Rights and its implementation by all over the world like Nepal. Concept on Ideal Citizen and rights and responsibilities of individual was described like to vote without any discrimination, taking care of public property and rights to speak out against violence and discrimination. Discussion held on the Child Rights and seeing them as a citizen and futures. Human Rights definition and discussion on its different perspectives. Participants were aware about the human trafficking, child violence and their rights to play and study. During the training participants were sensitized on the good governance and its pillar.</p> <p>Facilitator facilitates the ideas and techniques of advocacy and its importance and to raise voice against the violence and discrimination.</p> <p>Community people/participanst understood that speaking or advocating singly will not influence to the duty bearers rather to talk in mass and raise the voice jointly against child marriage and women related violence.</p>	

7.3.2	Twelve community dialogues session (four for men and four for women) against domestic violence and violence against women and girl	<p>Total 12 meetings held in the community in the Chetanshil Mahila Samuha (5 times), Pragatishil Samuha (4 times) and Child Friendly Adolescents Group (3 times) during the project period on several dates at Bhume Rural Municipality-03, Kyangshi.</p> <p>Project has capacitated the groups on different perspective of women rights, adolescent's rights and health, and different violence related to women. Community People around 53 (Chetanshil 15, Pragatishil 18 and Child Friendly Adolescents 20) were participated in different round of meetings related to Gender and Domestic Violence based on gender.</p> <p>They were sensitized on sharing the hands in the home, to notice each task being done by women which is taken as un-productive by the community, treating girls and boys equally in every sector either in education or doing job or studying out of village.</p> <p>Facilitators realized that groups members has realized that gender concept can be changed and make equity in the society. Capacitated on the legal sides against violence related to women and girls. Against dowry system and legal charge of Rs. 30000/- if taken or given.</p>	
7.3.3	Refresher to couple trainings on EDV (at least 10 couples)	<p>One event of refresher training was conducted by the project on 2nd and 3rd November 2023 at Bhume R.M -03 for the 19 community people. On reduction of Domestic Violence.</p> <p>Facilitator facilitate about the constitution of Nepal 2072 and rights placed on the constitution related to inclusion, gender equity, and the leadership of women in each sectors. Participants were given a task for knowing the 24 Hr duties and lastly women and men realized about the engagement of women in un-productive sector. Participants were capacitated on the leadership and to take actions regarding all kind of violence. They developed the concept about the legal procedure against women violence/DV. Training has made aware to speak out against any kind of violence related to children and women especially girls.</p> <p>In addition, participants were strengthened their concept about the violence and not to stay silent against violence.</p>	

7.3.4	Interaction meetings with in-laws on ending DV issues	<p>A total 3 events (15th and 16th August and 9th November 2023) were conducted at the community level to aware about the violence against women, domestic violence and the healthy relationship between mothers-in-law. The community people were sensitized and aware that any kind of violence against women is a crime. In addition, after several meetings and movement they were against the violence and also knew about the legal procedure against the violence. Community women were involved in various meetings and training which in return have started speaking against violence and treating their daughters very well.</p>	
7.3.5	Group action plan support for addressing VAW and promoting gender equality	<p>On 5th and 6th November 2023, a total 26 adolescents girls and boys were capacitated and sensitized on Health Education and Menstrual Hygiene (Sanitary Pad) at Bhume Rural Municipality-03, Kyangshi.</p> <p>Adolescents were orientated on the importance of health education, reproductive health and changes seen during the age of 10-19. They were made aware about taking care of body parts and private parts. Regular replacement of sanitary pad and they learnt making a sanitary pad. Each one practice during the orientation. Boys were also included in the orientation as they are also a great part for the menstrual hygiene.</p> <p>In conclusion, teenagers were aware about the overall importance of hygiene and WASH especially on Menstrual Hygiene.</p>	
7.3.6	Day celebration(16 days campaign, IWD)	Reported in activity code 5.1.4	





