

Project Completion Report 2011-2015



Acknowledgement

Good Neighbors International (GNI) has always focused in addressing the needs of vulnerable children, their family and communities through education, income generating activities, skills development, health services, advocacy, network building and emergency relief. We have expanded our interventions in different thematic areas by identifying community needs. These interventions have helped to bring tangible changes in the lives of individuals and in communities.

GNI practices bottom-up approach to build the capacity of local people, encourage them to participate in community development and take ownership. For the sustainability of local institutions, GNI enhanced the capacity of Community Development Committees (CDC), cooperatives, child and youth clubs, mother groups and income generating groups by providing trainings on leadership development, project management, and etc. They were also gradually empowered to make decisions towards making their projects sustainable. A large majority of these groups are now capable of handling their responsibilities effectively, mobilizing local resources, practicing participatory decision making process, coordinating with different stakeholders and concerned government bodies, addressing community needs, and implementing activities at the local level.

GNI is extremely grateful to Social Welfare Council, line ministries of the Government of Nepal, donors, line agencies, communities, partner organizations and GNI staff members for their continued commitment, invaluable contribution, and support in improving the lives of people in need. GNI would not have met its targets without their support.



Abbreviations

ACN	Ashal Chhimeki Nepal
ACP	Advocacy and Community Partnership
ANC	Ante-natal Care
CDC	Community Development Committee
CDP	Community Development Project
CFS	Child Friendly Space
CRC	Conventions on the Right of the Child
CSEP	Child-focused School Education Program
ECD	Early Childhood Development
GNI	Good Neighbors International
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IG	Income Generation
LEP	Livelihood Enhancement Program
LSBK	Lele Samudayik Bikash Kendra
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NFE	Non-formal Education
NPAC	National Project Advisory Committee
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PG	Parents Group
PMC	Project Management Committee
PNC	Post-natal Care
POA	Plan of Action
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
SBS	Sonaha Bikash Samaj
SCD	Sustainable Community Development
SHG	Self Help Group
SIP	School Improvement Plan
SLA	Sustainable Livelihood Approach
SMC	School Management Committee
SSRP	School Sector Reform Plan
SWC	Social Welfare Council
UNECOSOC	UN Economic and Social Council
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



Executive Summary

Good Neighbors International (GNI) has been working in Nepal since 2002 with the objective of improving lives of people, especially children through education, income generating activities, skills development, health services, advocacy, network building and emergency relief in thirteen districts through three implementing partners- Ashal Chhimeki Nepal (ACN), Sonaha Bikash Samaj (SBS), and Lele Samudayik Bikash Kendra (LSBK) and their twenty Community Development Projects (CDP). GNI implemented five year (2011-2015) CDPs in seventy one Village Development Committees (VDCs) and eight municipalities. The major components of the CDP were Child-focused School Education, Livelihood Enhancement, Advocacy, and Community Partnership.

CDPs, in line with the government's geographical priorities, focused on the poorest of the poor children, their parents, and communities in vulnerable rural districts. In each district, GNI mobilized its resources in two to thirteen VDCs, in order to bring a sustainable change in the livelihoods of the poorest population. Across the districts, positive targeting practices were adopted to ensure that project benefits reached to the rural people, especially socially excluded populations. Accordingly, GNI addressed social exclusion in all of its activities.

Altogether, 30,240 poor and marginalized children were sponsored by GNI through one-to-one sponsorship service. Regular stationery materials support to public/community school students and capacity building of teachers and School Management Committees (SMC) in the last five years produced impressive results. 91% of the targeted children progressed satisfactorily through the primary level, 76% of the supported schools gained improved physical facilities, and 96% of the supported model schools met the Minimum Enabling Condition indicators of the Government. 300 schools were assisted with furniture, building construction/renovation/maintenance, teaching and learning materials, and other physical facilities. 282 child clubs having a total of 3,016 executive members were formed, 107 schools were supported with library books, and 93 with computers. Similarly, 45 schools were supported for setting-up science lab, 220 schools were supported to make School Improvement Plan (SIP), 167 Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centers were supported which benefit 4,250 children, two model schools were constructed and handed over to SMC. 2,225 people received non-formal education. Two local curriculums were developed and implemented.

In order to improve the health status of children and community members, health camps were organized regularly in rural areas and average achievement in the five years was 52%. Advocacy on nutrition, diarrhoea and pneumonia control, uterus pro-lapse, use of first aid kits and ending *chhaupadi* practice proved effective in communities. Similarly, critical situation treatment was provided to sponsored children. As a result of awareness raising of parents and children on health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), fewer sponsored



children fell critically ill than assumed. In addition, GNI organized health related trainings and workshops to raise awareness of women of reproductive age on various issues related to maternal health like ante-natal care (ANC), post-natal care (PNC), and family planning. A large majority of the women who participated in trainings and workshops found the knowledge and skills gained to be useful. Through our WASH programming, we were able to declare 10 VDCs as open defecation free (ODF) and 95% of the toilets that we helped construct are functional. GNI also helped to improve the condition of drinking water systems and sanitation in supported schools and communities. More than 95% of the drinking water systems are functional.

Through commercial agriculture as well as service based enterprises, GNI was able to improve the livelihood of 14.2% of community people. On average, 67% of Self Help Groups (SHG) received financial support and continued saving and credit activities. Similarly, with GNI support, 29 cooperatives having 5,121 regular saving members were formed within five years. Currently, 1,312 members are involved in enterprises. During this time period, approximately 60% of subsistence farmers improved their income level through agriculture and livestock development; and more than 50% of individuals who were provided with vocational skills training initiated their own business and increased their income. Similarly, small irrigation schemes supported around 80% farmers to initiate off-seasonal vegetable farming and enhance their livelihood. In addition, GNI enhanced skills of farmers and motivated them to engage in commercial cash crop (off-seasonal vegetables, ginger, turmeric, coffee, apple, honey, and ground nut) cultivation and, on average, 25% of farmers were engaged in climate resilient sustainable agriculture.

Continuous capacity building provided CDC members confidence and skills for handling their responsibilities, mobilizing local resources effectively, making prompt and smart decisions in difficult situations, coordinating with different stakeholders and concerned government bodies, addressing community needs and effectively implementing activities at the local level. In addition, GNI supported communities in building long-term social capital by constructing basic infrastructures like schools, toilets, community centers, foot trails, sub-health posts, irrigation canals/ponds, and drinking water systems. More than 90% of the projects received cash and/or in-kind contribution from the communities. Altogether, 99 infrastructure constructions were completed and handed over to local committees. Around 40% of the local committees through self-mobilization tapped resources from other organizations for modification of their projects. Within the span of five years, 168 mother groups and 413 CDCs were formed, and 192 executive members from youth clubs were trained on leadership and human rights. In total, 7,577 child club members, parents, teachers and Project Management Committee (PMC) members were sensitized on United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 17,505 individuals received leadership training and around 10% of them are actively engaged in local leadership and making real differences in their community. Similarly, 13 community welfare centers, three flood safe shelters, and 136 community infrastructures were constructed from 2011 to 2015.



Depending on local social issues- advocacy campaigns, street drama, trainings and orientations were conducted in order to raise awareness of community members on burning issues such as HIV/AIDS, early marriage, gender based violence, trafficking, alcoholism, school enrolment, child sexual abuse, hygiene and sanitation, and human rights. Continuous advocacy campaigns have brought positive changes in the communities. For example, school absenteeism among adolescent girls has decreased after receiving menstrual hygiene training and sanitary pads.

As a part of emergency response, climate change mitigation and adaptation training was provided to the communities. It covered issues such as global warming, deforestation, utilization of water, healthy environment, impact of climate change on earth and people's health and risk management. Support in bio-gas plant construction and its use and improved metal wood burning stove was provided to families to minimize deforestation, reduce health problems related to smoke and make the environment healthy.

Capacity enhancement is an integral part of sustainability of GNI programs. Hence, measures were taken to build capacity at all levels. Through out the project implementation, local institutions were strengthened to complete their on-going activities and make their outcomes sustainable. Lessons learnt and best practices of GNI community development approaches will be incorporated in the next phase (2016-2020).



Table of Contents

A.	Acknowledgement	I
B.	Abbreviations	II
C.	Executive Summary	III
D.	Chapter One: Introduction.....	1-7
	1.1 Background.....	1
	1.2 Development Context of Nepal.....	2
	1.3 Rationale	2
	1.4 Objectives.....	4
	1.5 Components of the Project.....	4
	1.6 Target beneficiaries	6
	1.7 Implementing Partners	6
	1.8 Implementing Modality.....	6
E.	Chapter Two: Sector-wise Development Results	8-40
	2.1 Education	9
	2.2 Health and WASH	19
	2.3 Livelihood/Income Generation	28
F.	Chapter Three: Achievements in Cross-cutting Themes.....	43-63
	3.1 Community Partnership and Network Building.....	44
	3.2 Advocacy	52
	3.3 Emergency Response	61
G.	Chapter Four: Organizational Administration and Project Management /M&E/Financial Management ..	64-69
	4.1 Organizational Administration and Project Management.....	64
	4.2 Monitoring and Evaluation	67
	4.3 Financial Management.....	68
H.	Chapter Five: Project Sustainability	70-72



Chatper One

**GNI exists to make
the world a place
without hunger, where
people live together in
harmony and respect
human rights of their
neighbors suffering
from poverty, disaster,
and oppression.**

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

GNI is an international humanitarian and development NGO in general consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The organization was started in South Korea in 1991 with a mission to make the world hunger free- where people live together in harmony and respect human rights of their neighbors suffering from poverty, disaster, and oppression. GNI has been working continuously for community development and enhancing the capacity of poor people to improve their livelihood and quality of life. Since its establishment, GNI has contributed in providing primary education to children all over the world, and in recognition thereof, GNI was awarded "Achieving Universal Primary Education" Millennium Development Goal by United Nations.

GNI has been working in Nepal since 2002 with the objective of improving the lives of poor people, especially children through education, income generating activities, skills development, health services, advocacy,



network building, and emergency relief. Currently, we have operations in 13 districts. We believe that good coordination and partnership with concerned ministries of Nepal and line agencies working in respective thematic areas is the only way for achieving the sustainability of development programs in Nepal.

1.2. Development Context of Nepal

Nepal is one of the least developed countries, with 25.2% of people living below the poverty line. According to the Nepal Living Standard Survey 2011, 73.4% of households are agricultural households with land-holdings and around 2% are landless (NLSS 2010). For an inclusive and participatory growth, the capacity of the marginalized and disadvantaged population needs to be enhanced and their inclusion in all aspects of social and economic development is imperative.

Despite, a decade long armed conflict and continuous political instability, Nepal has made great strides in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and has already achieved most of the health-related MDGs. However, access to health services is still unequal. Similarly, MDGs related to universal primary education have made good progress but drop-out and repetition rate of students from poor communities are significantly high and quality of education at all levels remains poor. Likewise, the progress of MDG on poverty alleviation is on track but disadvantaged and marginalized communities are highly vulnerable to a host of risks and have been left out of the mainstream of development.

1.3. Rationale

A quarter of the population lives below the national poverty line. Around 16% earn less than one US dollar per day. The reasons behind poverty are lack of basic infrastructure, low agricultural productivity, discriminatory traditional practices, lack of and unequal access to economic opportunities, remoteness, and natural disasters. These root causes of vulnerabilities are steeped in Nepal's socio-economic, cultural and political structure.

Awareness of rights and socio-economic potentialities is essential for community members, to perform well in all aspects of life and participate meaningfully in community development activities. The majority of poor, marginalized and disadvantaged populations

have not been able to exercise their rights. Additionally, skills development, empowerment and capacity enhancement of the communities is necessary for them to participate in economic activities. GNI, therefore, initiated CDPs to improve the human capital through education, skills development, and awareness-raising.

Nepal has made sizeable progress in the education sector. Net School Enrolment Rate reached 95.1% in primary level and 70% in secondary level in 2014, with a narrow gap between girls and boys (Flash Report 2010/11). As per the report, drop out rate in Grade One was higher than in other grades. Repetition rate in Grade One was 21.3% and 7.9% respectively in 2013, which shows that around one-third of the Grade One students could not make it to Grade Two. Quality of education is another concern that needs to be addressed by the Government of Nepal and development partners.

Child protection is also a major concern in Nepal—specifically child marriage, child labour, and trafficking. Nepal Population Census, 2011 shows that around 51% of females and 37% of males are married before the age of 18 and, as a result, Nepal is among the top 10 countries with the highest prevalence of child marriage. Child marriage is not only a violation of child rights outlined in CRC, but it also has severe implications for the child's health, particularly the child bride. The 2011 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey shows only 14% of married women aged 15-19 use contraceptives and 17% of women become mother before age 20. According to the World Health Organization, complications during pregnancy and childbirth are the second leading cause of death for 15-19 year old girls globally. The risk of complications during pregnancy and birth, along with infant mortality are also greatly increased among adolescent mothers. Girls who marry before age 18 are also more likely to experience domestic violence. Further, child brides usually discontinue their studies after marriage and are often deprived of the opportunity to learn income generating skills, which could help them and their families move out of poverty.

WASH is another sector in Nepal which needs attention. Open defecation, for example, is a public health issue affecting the poor and can lead to a vicious cycle of diseases in a community as well as high child morbidity. While sanitation coverage in Nepal has improved with the declaration of many ODF



areas, sustaining behavior change (e.g. regular toilet use) among communities still remains a challenge.

Uneven distribution of land broadens the gap between the rich and poor in a community. Agricultural production is declining due to the lack of equipment, improved technology and know-how of modern agriculture. Further, there is a lack of alternative livelihood opportunities due to the decade long conflict and political instability in the country. As a result, a considerable number of youths are migrating abroad every year.

Nepal is ranked fourth in the world for vulnerability to climate change due to its complex topography

and almost non-existent risk mitigation mechanisms. While rains in monsoon season (June-August) regularly cause flash floods and landslides, the biggest identified hazard for the country is earthquake. Nepal lies along a number of fault lines and in a geographical area of high seismic activity, making it extremely vulnerable to earthquakes. The 25th April and 12th May earthquakes revealed significant gaps in country-wide risk reduction and preparedness.

Based on the availability of resources and consensus among respective District Development Committees, GNI was engaged in 71 VDCs and eight municipalities of 13 districts from 2011-2015.

WHERE WE WORK



S.N.	Districts	Village Development Committees and Municipalities
1	Kathmandu	Tarakeshwor Municipality Ward No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16 and 17 Tokha Municipality Ward No. 1 and 2
2	Lalitpur	Karyabinayak, Godawari and Bajrabarahi municipality Jharuwarashi, Nallu, Devichour, and Lele VDC
3	Gorkha	Gorkha municipality Aruarbang, Thumi, Lapu, and Manbu VDC
4	Parbat	Bhukatangle, Deurali, Kyang, Bhangara, Limithana, and Pang VDC
5	Myagdi	Gurja, Mudi, Lulang, Muna, and Marang VDC
6	Kaski	Mijuredanda, Simanrang, Lumle, Lwangghalel, and Vadaure Tamanagi VDC
7	Bardiya	Sanoshree, Tarataal, and Rajapur municipality Patabhar, Manau, and Gola VDC
8	Humla	Darma, Mimi, Shreemasta, Melchham, Gothi, Rodikot, Sanya, Barai, Sarkideu, Lali, Kharpunath, Thehe, and Bargaun VDC
9	Mugu	Ruga, Rowa, Mangri, Pulu, Kimri, Gima, Vee, Kali, Feri, Khamale, Sukadik, Dhainakot, and Shreekot VDC
10	Kailali	Lamki Chuha and Tikapur municipality Patharaiya, Durgauli, and Kotatulsipur VDC
11	Bajura	Barbish, Jaybageswari, Kanda, Dogadi, Gudukhati, and Kuldebmandu VDC
12	Darchhula	Dattu, Bhagwati, Shankarapur, Malikarjun, and Ukoo VDC
13	Doti	Pokhari and Ladagada VDC

1.4. Objectives

- To provide educational support to school children and assist in building school infrastructure
- To provide general health check-up to children, parents and community people
- To improve the condition of sanitation and drinking water in the schools and communities
- To support families for their livelihood improvement
- To enhance the socio-economic condition of community people through local resources mobilization for income generation
- To provide skill enhancement training based on situation and demand of the beneficiaries
- To produce local-leaders having concept of sustainable community development
- To construct buildings for community infrastructure improvement
- To raise awareness on gender, culture, climate change, health, education and food security related issues

- To provide assistance as emergency response after major disasters to secure right to life and assist affected population.

1.5. Components of the Projects

A) Child-focused School Education

Nepal has been making tremendous efforts towards achieving quality education. A major concern of the Government of Nepal is to improve access, equity, quality and governance in the education sector. School Sector Reform Plan (SSRP) prioritizes different components to improve the quality of school education such as allocation of resources, active participation, quality, efficiency, and accountability. The efforts of the Government of Nepal has brought some positive changes in the school education system. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is 95.6%, 72.6%, and 54.9% in primary, lower secondary, and secondary level respectively and it was 95.3%, 72.2%, and 54.3% last year (Flash Report 2013/14). And, the cohort graduation rate at primary level and secondary level is 77.6% and 63.8 %, which increased by 2.6% and 2 % compared to previous academic year (Flash Report 2013/14).



Nepal government's education program has primarily focused on quality education. Child Friendly School is one of the pragmatic approaches adopted for delivering quality education to all children. It promotes inclusion and motivates children to explore their potentials. Child Friendly School ensures child-centered learning and teaching environment. It also helps to decrease gender inequality and encourages participation of children in academic and extra-curricular activities.

In order to meet the national goals of the Government of Nepal and to improve quality of education in Nepal, different multi-lateral/bilateral organizations and I/NGOs have been working with the government. GNI has been working as a leading organization in child-focused school education in Nepal.

Objectives of the Child-Focused School Education are as follows:

- To develop child-friendly teaching learning environment in the schools
- To provide essential materials to promote the education of the sponsored students
- To build capacity of school teachers in order to implement child-centered teaching learning methodology
- To empower communities to establish sustainable education program
- To encourage children to participate in the decision making processes to ensure child rights
- To provide general health check-up service for children, parents, and community members
- To improve the condition of sanitation and drinking water in the schools and the community

B) Livelihood Enhancement

GNI has been implementing income generation and promotion activities through community based social enterprises to enhance the socio-economic condition of the communities. Agriculture development (high value crops: seasonal and off-seasonal vegetables, medicinal and aromatic plants) and livestock development (pig, poultry, fish, cow, goat, mule, yak, and buffalo) are the major components of income generation. GNI has also been focusing on group and cooperative formation in order to establish social enterprises at the community level. It has been following the Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA), which is an integrated approach that aims to reduce

poverty in rural communities by identifying its root causes. Therefore, GNI focused on strengthening the following capitals for SLA;

Social capital: Network building and coordination, formal and informal groups, shared values and behaviours, common rules, collective representation, mechanisms for participation in decision-making, and leadership.

Physical capital: Physical assets, construction, tools, and equipments (for production and processing; such as seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, etc.).

Financial capital: Saving and remittances.

Natural capital: Availability of natural resources - land, water, forest, etc.

Human capital: Knowledge and skills development, empowerment and capacity enhancement of the communities.

Objectives of Livelihood Enhancement are as follows:

- To provide employment opportunities to the marginalized and unemployed
- To increase the income of community people by promoting micro-enterprises through cooperative/groups
- To promote community based social enterprises to create community assets
- To establish self-reliant community based institutions

C) Advocacy and Community Partnership

GNI has been organizing advocacy related activities to address existing social/economic discrimination and disparity in communities and raise awareness on different issues such as Human Rights, Child Rights, Women Rights, Climate Change, Reproductive Health, HIV/AIDS, Gender and Equality.

GNI promotes active and meaningful participation of locals in community development. It builds their capacity and make them capable of taking ownership of community development. GNI believes that good coordination and partnership with concerned ministries of Nepal and line agencies working in similar thematic areas is the only way for the success of development programs in Nepal. Moreover, GNI's efforts have focused on strengthening good governance in local partner organizations by providing



technical assistance and gradually building capacity for making them independent.

The objectives of Advocacy and Community Partnership are as follows:

- To raise awareness on gender, culture, climate change, health, education and food security related issues
- To promote local leadership for sustainability of community development
- To mitigate effects of major disasters through emergency response.

1.6. Target beneficiaries

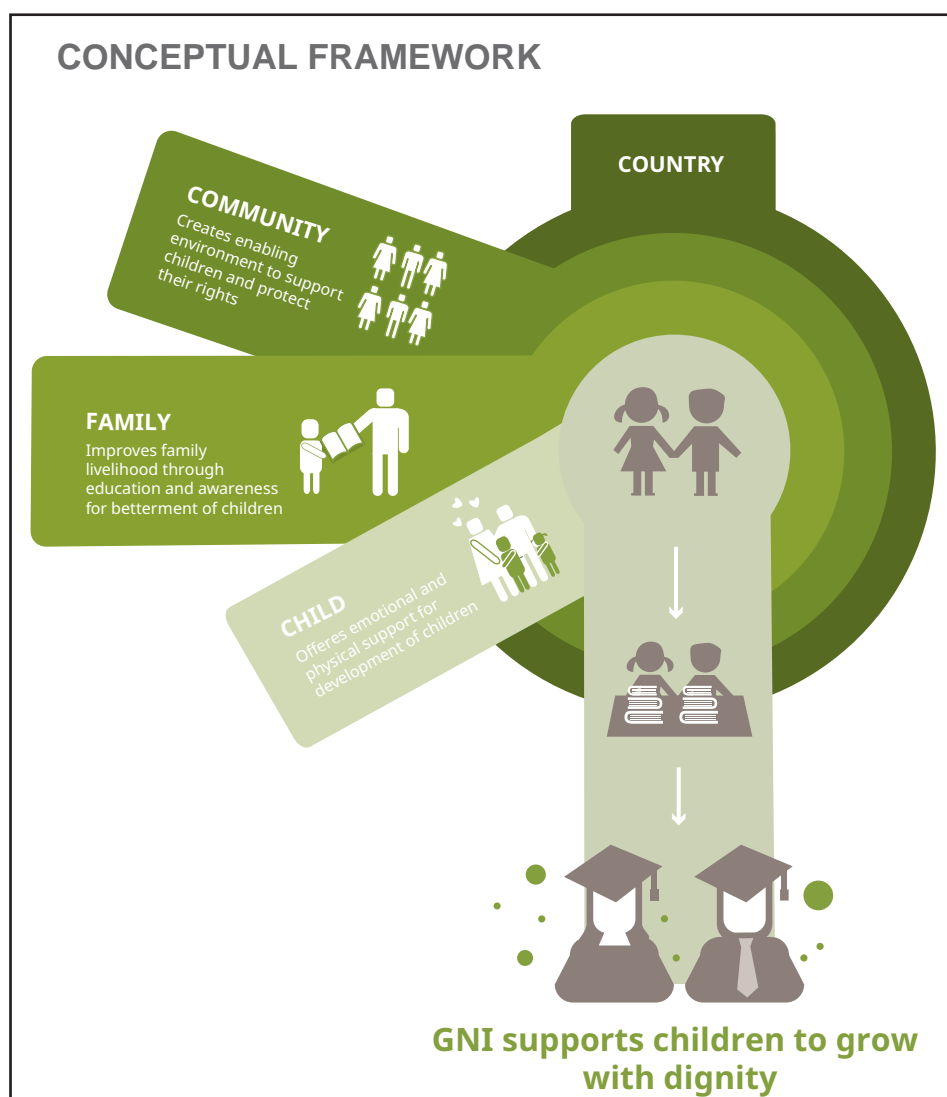
GNI target beneficiaries are poorest of the poor children (orphans, children with a single parent, Dalits, marginalized, drop-outs) their parents, vulnerable women and disadvantaged community members, community based institutions, community level education and health facilities.

1.7. Implementing Partners

Ashal Chhimeki Nepal (ACN): ACN is a national level non-governmental organization established in 2002. Since its inception, it has been working as the local partner of GNI. CDPs are implemented through ACN.

Sonaha Bikash Samaj(SBS): SBS is a Bardiya based non-governmental organization established in 2011. The main objective of this organization is to uplift the socio-economic condition of the endangered indigenous Sonaha community through income generation programs.

Lele Samudayik Bikash Kendra (LSBK): LSBK is a non-governmental organization established in 2011 in Lele VDC, Lalitpur district. The main objective of this organization is to promote off-seasonal vegetable production, establish farmers field schools and create community awareness on farmer rights, child rights, and trafficking.



1.8. Implementing modality

GNI focused on addressing the needs of children and communities through child centered CDP model.

Community Development Project:

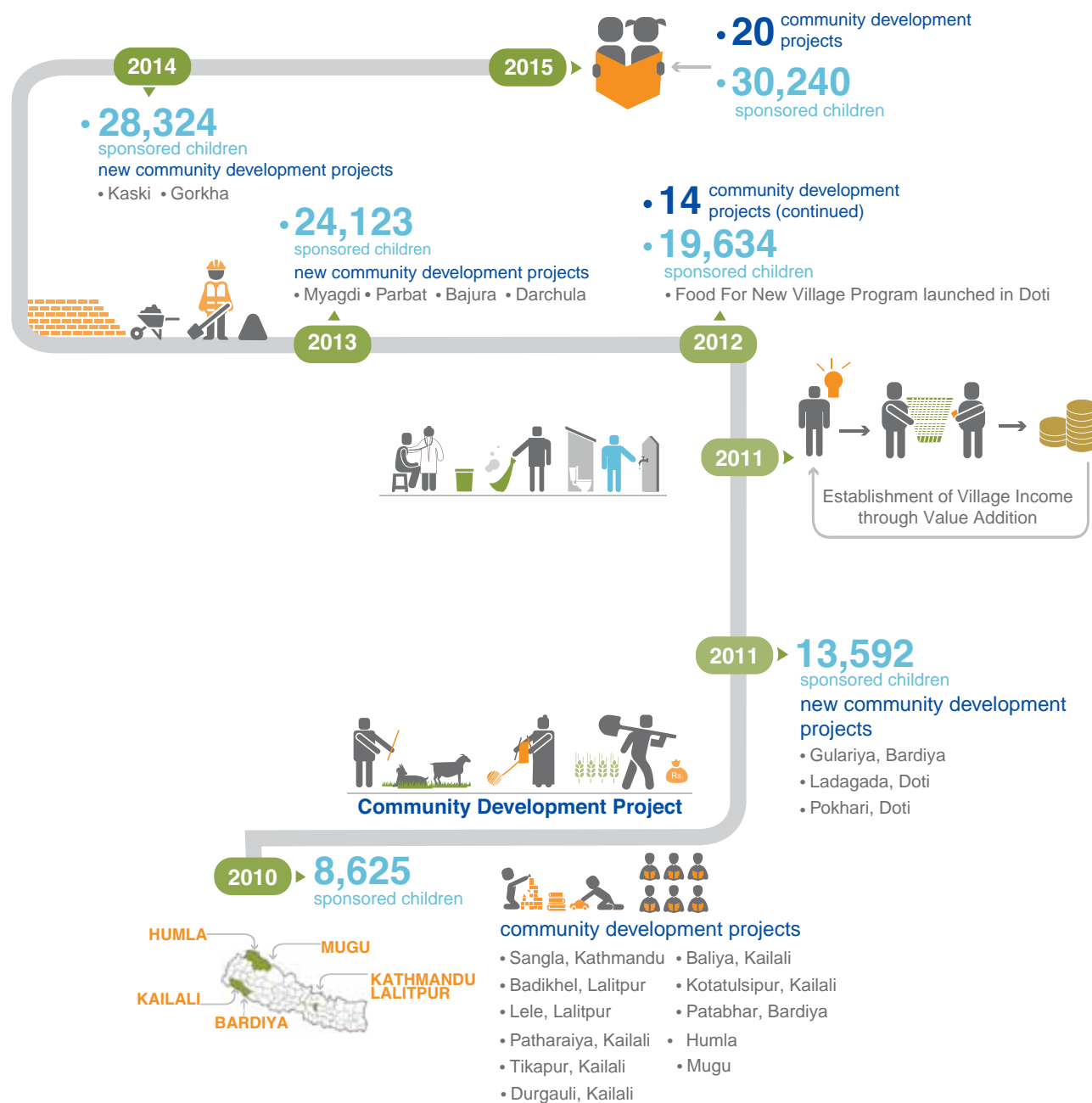
Community development is a process of bringing people together and supporting them to: identify the existing problems and needs in their community; enhance their knowledge, skills, confidence and capacity; and build in inclusive decision making mechanisms. It also gradually empowers them to improve the quality of their life. Through regular participatory meetings, local people gradually took action to address existing inequalities in power and participation, deal with the



issues of their community, improve the coordination with the local government, and promote the involvement of people in community development.

GNI Community Development Project supports a community to achieve its long-term development aspirations. Throughout the implementation phase,

reasonable distribution of costs, benefits, risks, and responsibilities associated with development activities were upheld. A crucial component of sustainability in community development is planning and implementation of activities by the community itself, as opposed to being imposed from outside or by external actors.





SECTOR WISE DEVELOPMENT RESULTS (2011-2015)

This chapter presents the results vs. targets set in the Project Agreement

- ▶ EDUCATION AND PROTECTION
- ▶ HEALTH AND WASH
- ▶ LIVELIHOOD AND INCOME GENERATION





2.1 EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

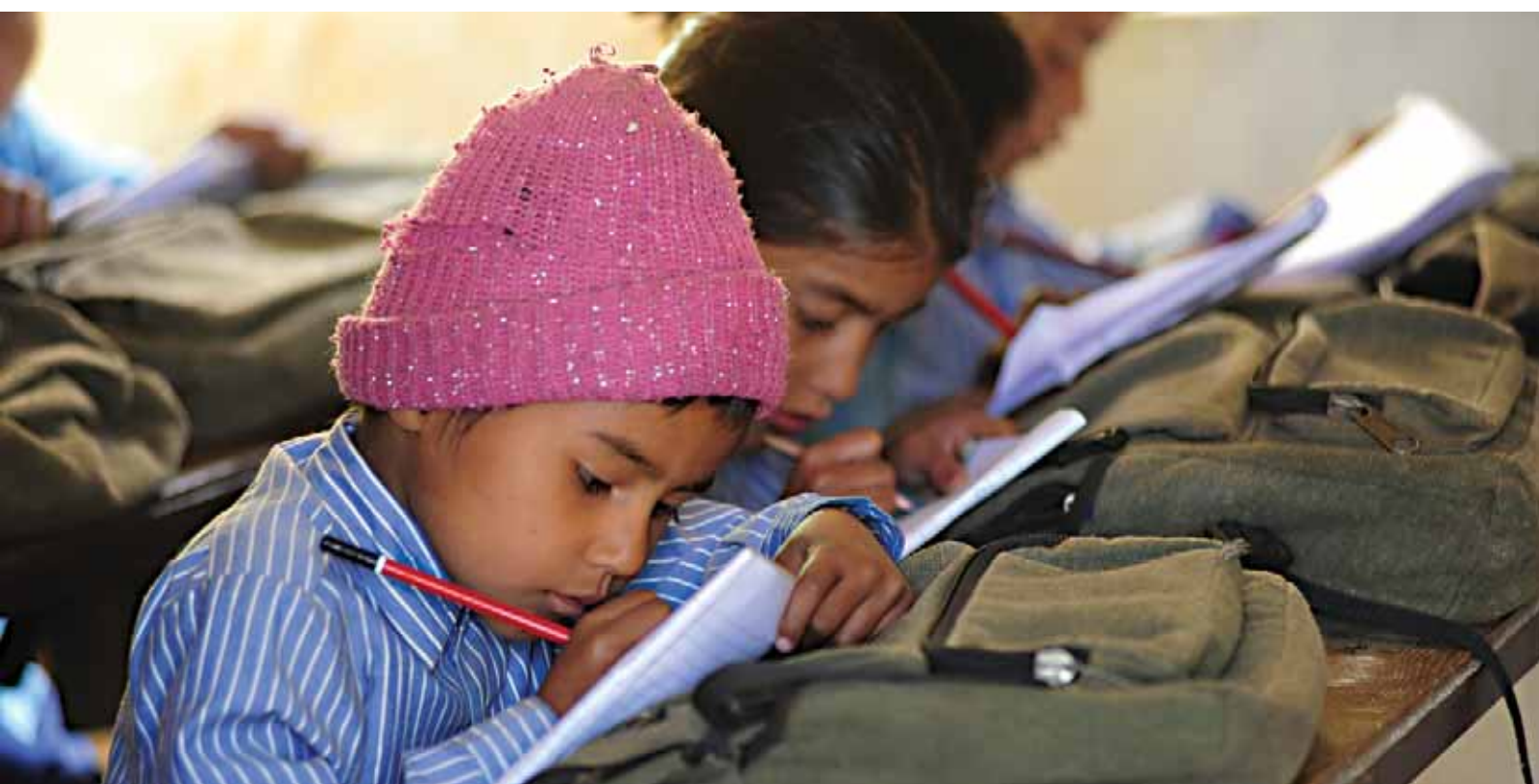
GNI has been working as a leading organization in child-focused school education program and contributing to achieve the educational goals of the Government of Nepal.

2.1.1 Outcome

A. 90% of the targeted¹ children progressed in primary education after receiving educational materials

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ²
# of children enrolled in primary level	6,956	10,416	14,648	15,711	N/A
# of children that passed primary level	6,465	9,435	13,084	14,052	N/A
% of sponsored children completing primary level	90.57	92.94	90.58	89.32	N/A

GNI supported essential stationery materials to children from poor, marginalized, and disadvantaged families to continue their education. Similarly, GNI provided training to teachers, educational material support to schools, and helped in capacity building of the SMC and Parents Teacher Association (PTA). The year-wise result sheet of



Children attending classes ↗

1. Sponsored children

2. Academic session of 2015 is still running and no data has been received yet.



Support Changed The Course Of My Life

I am Sanju (17 years) and live in Jhor – 4, Gairigaun, Kathmandu with my parents and siblings (elder sister and younger brother). We have a small plot of land but the production from it is sufficient for three months only. My father worked as a daily wage labourer, and most of his income was spent on alcohol. Therefore, we wouldn't have enough food for our survival.

GNI staff member in 2011 identified our situation and selected me as a sponsored child. After that, I received complete educational support and was able to continue my study. I worked hard and as a result, I always stood first in my class. I also took part in extra-curricular activities and received many awards. Participation in extra-curricular activities enhanced my leadership skill. It helped me build my public speaking skill and now, I can speak without any hesitation. I took my School Leaving Certificate (SLC) exam in 2014 and scored distinction (80.25%).

I wanted to be a nurse, but my parents couldn't afford to pay the fees. So, I was quite worried. Taking my SLC result and poor economic condition into consideration, GNI supported me to enroll in the nursing entrance exam preparation course. I passed the entrance exam and got a full scholarship at Norvic Nursing College.

There is no end to suffering in a person's life and I realized it hard. I was a scholarship student and all of my fees and other costs should have been waived by the college, but they asked me to deposit NRs. 10,000 as admission fee. It put me in a difficult situation as I had to manage other expenses such as clothing, stationery and transportation by myself. Therefore, I requested GNI once again for another support to overcome this situation.

Thank you GNI once again for this wonderful support which has changed the course of my life. Without your support, I couldn't be where I am today. I promise GNI that one day, I will become a successful person and use my skills and knowledge to serve needy people.

the supported schools was collected and analyzed, which shows that 90.57%, 92.94%, 90.58%, and 89.32% students passed the primary level in 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 respectively. On average 91.36% of students completed primary level, crossing the established target of 90%.

B. 60% of the supported schools have improved child friendly physical facilities³

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of selected schools	396				
# of supported schools with improved physical facilities for CFS	47	95	174	248	300
% of supported schools with improved physical facilities for CFS	11.87	23.99	43.94	62.63	75.75

It is a well known fact that child-friendly environment in the school is a prerequisite for quality education. The Department of Education has published "Child Friendly National Framework" which consists of 149 indicators. Out of these indicators, 25 indicators such as school buildings, classroom, furniture, playground, toilet, drinking water, library, and laboratory have been outlined as Minimum Enabling Conditions (MEC). GNI supported construction of physical facilities in 300 schools, which is about 16% higher than the target set in project agreement. In addition, 76% of supported schools received improved physical facilities during the project period, which is well above the target of 60%.

3. Furniture, school building construction/renovation/maintenance, fencing, toilet, playground etc.



Infrastructural Support: Enhanced Teaching And Learning Environment

Sunadevi primary school located in Deura village of Ladagada VDC, Doti was built with the initiation of Mr. Uddyasingh Kunjeda and participation of local community. For a primary school having five grades, there were only two rooms for conducting classes. The school building was dilapidated. The roof leaked during rainy season and it was a huge problem for conducting classes. It frequently hindered teaching and learning. With the onset of monsoon, the classrooms would fill-up with water. So, students avoided school.

Faced with such a situation, the local community started searching for helping hands, to renovate the building. They started communicating with different organizations, but they were unable to receive any kind of support.

The community came to know about GNI and the support it was providing to different activities in Ladagada VDC. They contacted GNI staff member and shared their problem. GNI staff visited the area, held meeting with the community, and assessed the situation. They decided to provide support, estimated the cost for renovation and designed a concept for other kind of supports. Now, after the support, 350 students are able to continue their study up to grade 12 without any disturbances. The teaching-learning environment become more conducive at the school. All students including community are very happy and extend their gratitude to the organization for providing much needed support.

The community is also making efforts to improve the quality of education at the school. Mr. Keshav Raj Pathak (Former Principal of the school) donated three ropanis of land to the school. The community is now enthusiastic about enhancing the quality of education and improving local employment status. Towards this end, the community has requested GNI for regular support.



C. 80 % of the supported model schools are replicable in other areas

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of MEC indicators of GoN met by the model school for replication.	N/A	N/A	24	24	N/A
% of supported model school meets MEC indicators of GoN for replication.	N/A	N/A	96	96	N/A

Three model schools, one each in Lalitpur, Bardiya, and Mugu districts were planned to be constructed in accordance with the 25 MECs for CFSs. Model schools are defined as those schools that, when completed, meet all 25 MEC indicators of GoN. Two model schools have already been completed and students are studying in a child-friendly environment. The third model school planned for Mugu is under construction and will be completed by the end of this year. Model schools constructed by GNI meet all the minimum conditions except the provision of day meal.



A Novel Example: Private And Community School Merger

“Good Neighbors Academy” was established in 2003 in Badikhel VDC of Lalitpur district. The main objective of the school was to provide quality education to poor children of endangered Pahari ethnic group. After operating this school for 10 years, GNI initiated to merge it with a community school for its sustainability. The schools were merged on 24th January 2013. An agreement was signed between the two schools in the presence of Mr. Sung Hoon Ko, Country Director of GNI Nepal, Mr. Dambar Gurung, Vice President, Executive Committee of Ashal Chhimeki Nepal and Mr. Mankaji Shrestha, District Education Officer, Lalitpur. Altogether, 428 children of both schools are benefited.

The agreement specified school building construction and teacher support from 24th January 2013 to 31st December 2015.



After the completion of the construction, on April 10th, 2015 the school building was handed over to the school in the presence of Honourable Narahari Acharya, Minister of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly, Parliamentary Affairs, and Peace and Reconstruction; and Education Manager of GNI.



2.1.2 Output

I. 23,000 children selected and supported

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of children selected and supported	13,592	6,042	4,489	4,201	1,916	30,240

GNI implemented one-to-one sponsorship service. Under the service poorest of the poor children are selected and school uniform, stationery, extra classes are provided to them. The target of sponsorship service was to support 23,000 children from 2011-2015. In actuality, an additional 7,240 children were provided with educational materials, which is about 31% higher than the target.





Educational materials support helps children in continuing their education 1

II. 150 schools assisted with furniture, building and physical facilities construction/renovation/ maintenance, and teaching/learning materials

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of schools supported with furniture (desk/bench)	8	4	48	23	24	107
# of schools completed with building construction	13	10	16	17	7	63
# of schools completed building renovation/maintenance	7	5	6	7	8	33
# of school supported with other physical facilities (fencing, play grounds, toilet etc.)	11	8	26	25	27	97
Total school supported	39	27	96	72	66	300

A good learning environment encourages children to explore their innate talents and capabilities. Classrooms, furniture, clean drinking water, toilet, library, and playground are prerequisites of quality education. They should be constructed keeping in mind the age, level, gender, physical condition, and need of students. Therefore, GNI focused on the promotion of physical facilities for making the schools child-friendly. Altogether, 300 schools were supported with school building construction, maintenance, furniture, fencing, and other physical facilities, which was 200% of the initial target.





Students read books at a library ↑

III. 150 child clubs with 1,650 executive members formed

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of child clubs formed	38	22	100	91	31	282
# of executive members	404	246	1,105	952	309	3,016

GNI targeted at forming child clubs in almost all supported lower secondary and secondary schools. Hence, 282 child clubs with 3,016 executive members were formed. It is more than 50% of the target. GNI encouraged them to register at the District Child Welfare Board (DCWB) and some of them are already registered. These child clubs actively organize extra-curricular activities (sports, creative arts, handicraft, poetry, drama, debate, quiz, cultural programs, etc.), campaigns, and awareness raising activities in the schools and communities.

IV. 100 schools supported with library books and computers

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of school supported with libraries	16	15	26	24	26	107
# of school supported with computers	14	17	33	19	10	93

GNI supports community/public schools with poor physical facilities and lacking proper child friendly environment. Generally community schools do not have computers or sufficient books in the library. Therefore, to improve the learning environment in the schools, GNI supported library establishment in 107 schools and provided computers to 93 schools. Libraries and computer labs are fully functional in all schools and some schools have started teaching computer as a regular subject.



V. 50 schools supported with science lab and School Improvement Plan (SIP) preparation

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of school supported with science lab	3	13	12	4	13	45
# of school supported with SIP	0	12	18	123	67	220

The child-centered participatory approach of teaching and learning provides an opportunity to students to learn practically by doing experiments. To increase participatory learning, GNI provided science lab equipment to schools. Although, the target for 2011-2015 was the establishment of 50 science laboratories, GNI was able to establish 45 only, which comprises 90% of the target. Teaching science has been more effective with the initiation of practical classes. GNI also supported SIP development in 220 schools, well above the target of 50 schools. Similarly, schools are following SIP regularly, and they organize/manage school activities systematically. It makes easier for the schools to meet their goals.

VI. 500 people received non-formal education (NFE) classes

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of people that received NFE classes	0	125	1,267	365	468	2,225

Literacy is the foundation of individual and community development. Therefore, Ministry of Education, Non-formal Education Office, and development partners have concentrated their efforts on literacy promotion. GNI is also keen on organizing literacy classes for illiterate people and mainstreaming them in socio-economic development. Though the target for NFE classes was 500 people only but an additional 1,725 people took NFE classes. More classes were made available on the basis of the request made by communities. By providing NFE, it is easier to convince the community about the importance of education so that the enrolment rate in intervention areas increased. In addition, community members, especially women, attend the meetings more after taking NFE classes.

ECD centers, where children play and learn to read and write ↴



VII. 50 ECD centers supported with the target of benefiting 500 children

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of ECD center supported	7	21	49	56	34	167
# of children enrolled in ECD	218	623	1,395	1,186	828	4,250

Early Childhood Development (ECD) program provides a suitable environment to young children for their all-round development. GNI targeted to support ECD building construction, furniture, classroom decoration, ECD kit boxes, and recreation materials to 50 ECD centers. However, an additional 117 ECD centers having 3,750 children were supported. On the basis of community situation analysis, the number of ECD establishment was also increased. Three community ECDs and 164 ECD centers were supported in all of the 13 working districts. Enrolment in grade one has increased with the introduction of ECD in the schools supported.

VIII. Three model schools constructed at the proposed locations

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of model schools constructed at the proposed locations	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	1	3

GNI targeted construction of three model schools in Lalitpur, Bardiya, and Mugu district. Out of the three targeted schools, construction of two schools (Shree Pathapardasak Ashal Chhimeki Secondary School, Badikhel, Lalitpur district and Shree Janta Higher Secondary School, Gola, Bardiya district) has been completed. Construction of Shree Himodaya Lower Secondary School, Ruga, Mugu district will be completed by the end of 2015. The model schools in Lalitpur and Bardiya have met the minimum enabling conditions required for a child friendly school, and are replicable in other areas as well.

Secondary school building under construction ↴



IX. Two local curricula developed and tested

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Sets of local curriculum developed and tested	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	2

GNI had a target of supporting the development of two sets of local curriculums and implementing them according to the guidelines of Curriculum Development Center, Government of Nepal. The First curriculum was for apple and medicinal herbs (atish, chiraito, pakhenbet) farming and it was introduced in schools of Humla district. Whereas, the second was for promotion and preservation of local knowledge and skills and it was introduced in the schools of Lalitpur district.

2.1.3 Activities accomplished and total number of beneficiaries

SN	Activities completed	Beneficiaries	Achievement by Year						Remarks
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	
1.	School education support	Public school students	13,592	6,042	4,489	4,201	1,916	30,240	
2.	School educational materials support	Schools	N/A	95	125	78	27	342	Science & computer lab, furniture etc.
3.	Assistance in school building construction	Schools	20	15	22	24	15	96	New school building construction & building maintenance/renovation
4.	Formation of/and empowering school child clubs	Child clubs	38	22	100	91	31	282	
5.	Extra-curricular activities	Students	N/A	9,757	8,078	7,385	5,442	30,662	
6.	Library books support	Schools	16	15	26	24	26	107	
7.	SIP preparation	Teachers, SMC & PTA members	N/A	12	18	123	67	220	
8.	Non-formal education classes	Community members	NA	125	1,267	365	468	2,225	
9.	Support/strengthening to establish community based model school	Schools	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	1	3	
10.	Set of local curriculum development	Curriculum (schools and students)	N/A	1	N/A	1	N/A	2	
11.	ECD center support	ECED centers	7	21	49	56	34	167	



2.1.4 Conclusion

On the basis of School Sector Reform Plan (SSRP) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG), GNI focused on providing equitable access to all of the supported children in getting education. GNI has fully achieved the target set in 2011. Achievement is more than 100% in all of the components of education like sponsorship service, promotion of physical facilities in the schools, teachers' training, library establishment, designing and implementation of local curriculum, and model school establishment. GNI supported in improving the learning environment at schools, and it helped to improve the quality of education. Similarly, local knowledge and skills were preserved and promoted through designing and implementing local curriculum. Initiation of computer education and the establishment of science laboratory improved participatory/practical teaching and learning methodologies in the schools. Therefore, GNI achieved almost all of the outcomes such as improved enrolment rate of children in ECD, entrants in grade one with ECD experiences, regularity of students, retention, promotion rate, and learning achievement.

2.1.4 Lessons learned

In the last five years, projects and activities were mostly focused on access to education and infra-structural development of the schools. However, quality education can be achieved; only if, we support activities such as capacity building of teachers, strengthening SMC and PTA, effective mobilization of child clubs, and etc. Similarly, good governance and management of schools seem equally important for quality education. Regular capacity building of SMC and PTA will be required for improving the quality of education. Schools and teachers were found to be more interested in Information Communication Technology (ICT) based education, as it familiarizes students with the latest technology. Finally, regular follow up and monitoring encourages teachers to improve the quality of teaching and students to improve academic performance.

2.1.5 Way forward

To improve the quality of education in community/public schools, capacity building of SMC, PTA and parents should be considered. In addition, good governance and management of schools are equally important. Moreover, ICT should be integrated into the academic program and activities so that teachers and students will become familiar with modern technology. An effective monitoring and evaluation system should be established to increase the effectiveness of the programs, analyze the results and provide clear guidance to address the issues raised by the communities.

A girl child responds to her teacher ↴





2.2 HEALTH AND WASH

GNI's health program helped to improve the health status of the children and communities by providing medical services, raising awareness of prevention of diseases, sanitation and hygiene, and providing nutrition to children. The primary goal of health program is to support and strengthen the Government Health System to provide quality health services to target beneficiaries.

2.2.1 Outcome

A. 80% of the supported children and parents identified their health related problems

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of parents of supported children attending in health campaign	2,714	3,915	5,282	5,334	3,891
# of parents of supported children	12,150	16,077	21,385	25,872	11,712
% of parents having their health related problem identified	22%	24%	25%	21%	33%
# of sponsored children attending health camp	10,015	13,549	18,451	22,379	13,343
# of children selected and supported	13,592	19,634	24,123	28,324	30,240
% of supported children having their health related problem identified.	74%	69%	77%	79%	44%

Children learn hygienic habits at a community school ↴

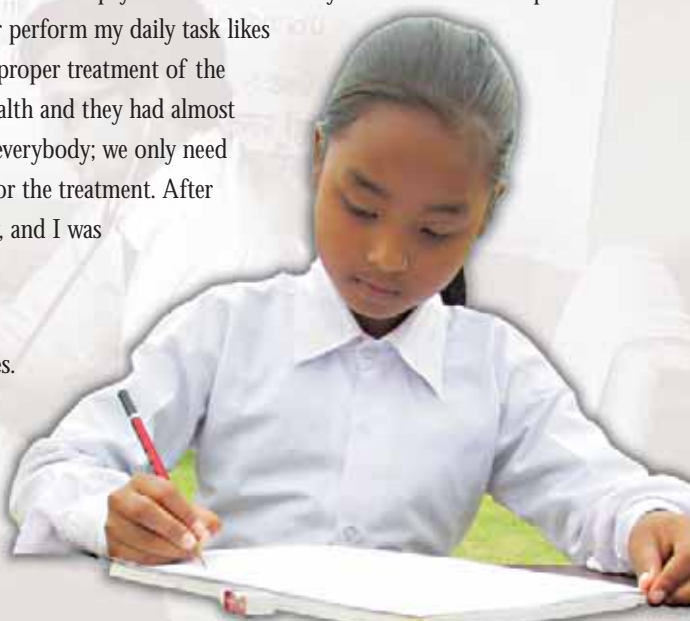


Critical Treatment Support Gives Hope For A Better Future

I am Sunima Chaudhary, (9 years) live in Tikapur VDC, Kailali District. I am in the fifth grade. I was born and grew up in a bonded-labour family. My parents work as daily wage labourers and earn a small amount of money. There was no happiness in my life because I was suffering from rheumatic fever. I could not pay total attention to my studies. Due to the pain in the joints (hands and legs), I couldn't do household chores or perform my daily task likes others. My poor parents did not have enough money for proper treatment of the disease. My parents were very much worried about my health and they had almost lost hope of treating me. As people say, God looks after everybody; we only need to wait. It turned out true when GNI provided support for the treatment. After the treatment, my health condition improved significantly, and I was able to go to school like a normal student.

Now, I can continue my studies. Not only that, I play with my friends and participate in extracurricular activities.

I am very happy! Thank you GNI for helping me! I will never forget you and your support. I really got a new life. I hope that I will be a successful person in the future. My dream is to serve poor people and make them happy.



Periodic health checkup helps people to identify their overall health status and protect themselves from preventable disease. GNI organized regular health camps in remote areas of country to improve health of poor and marginalized communities. Around 48%, 47%, 51%, and 50% of the sponsored children and their parents had their health check up done and health related problems identified in 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 respectively. Average achievement was 52%.

B. 0.50% of the children in critical situation⁴ received treatment assistance

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of children selected and supported	13,592	19,634	24,123	28,324	30,240
# of sponsored children receiving critical treatment	18	14	36	37	27
% of sponsored children receiving critical treatment.	0.13	0.07	0.15	0.13	0.09

Critical situation treatment of sponsored children has been an essential part of GNI health program. It supports in saving their life from critical situation and to strengthen the referral system of the Government. Altogether, 0.13%, 0.07%, 0.15%, 0.13%, and 0.09% of sponsored children received critical situation treatment assistance in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 respectively. The average achievement percentage is 0.14 which indicates that due to raising awareness of parents and children on health and WASH, less number of sponsored children fell critically ill than estimated.

4. 0.5% of total sponsored children.



Hira Gets A New Lease On Life

My name is Hira Devi Nepali (14 years). I live in Ruga-4, Mugu. I study in class seven at Shree Masta Lower Secondary School, Tharpa. Our economic condition was very weak. My father used to work as a daily wage labourer. Although, we have a small plot of land, but the production wasn't sufficient to sustain ourselves the year round. To supplement the family income, we always had to explore alternative means. Therefore, I would go to the mountains to collect Yarchagumbha (a kind of Himalayan herb). I will never forget a terrible accident that I met with while we were on our way to collect Yarcha. I slipped on the snow and my right leg got injured badly. It took us three days to reach the nearest hospital. Unfortunately, the resident doctor could not treat the injury and referred me to Nepalgunj Zonal Hospital.

Due to unavailability of fast means of transportation, we had to walk all the way to Nepalgunj and it took us almost a week to reach there. It was possible for us to go to Nepalgunj as Good Neighbors paid for all of the expenses of my treatment including my family's transportation. As, I couldn't get proper treatment quickly, I lost my right leg. It was very difficult walking with the support of others. I felt disabled and in need.

Good Neighbors again supported me to go to Kathmandu for further treatment and finally I got a prosthetic leg. Now, I feel happy as I can perform my work independently. Though I am disabled physically but not mentally and I am in good health. After the treatment, I got a new life. Thank you very much Good Neighbors, for giving me a new lease on life.

C. 80% of the women found ante-natal and post-natal care workshop useful

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of women trained in ante-natal and post-natal care	189	149	256	376	351
# of target women who were ante-natal and post-natal	960	161	253	282	432
% of women who are utilizing the learned skills	20%	93%	101%	133%	81%

GNI organized health related trainings and workshops to raise awareness of women of reproductive age on various issues related to maternal health like ante-natal care (ANC), post-natal care (PNC), and family planning. Almost all of the women who participated in trainings and workshops found the learned knowledge and skills useful. Women in the communities know the importance of ANC; and now advise others to go to a health facility to obtain ANC, PNC, and family planning services.

D. 80 % of the installed drinking water systems⁵ are functional and benefiting 90% of the supported children and communities

	Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
DWS	# of water system installed	243	182	251	473	234
	# are functional	241	177	249	463	222
	% of functional DWS	99%	97%	99%	98%	95%
	# of beneficiaries of installed water systems	5,474	3,572	237	10,665	2,437
	# of supported children	6,155	9,754	13,457	19,515	14,240
	% of children benefited in the community	89%	37%	2%	55%	17%

5. tube well, deep boring, water taps.



Arsenic Free Water Brings Smiles In Communities



Puraina, Nauniya and Nimuwabojhi communities of Kotatulsipur VDC had to rely on the arsenic contaminated water source for drinking water. As a first step towards the solution of the problem, District WASH Coordination Committee (DWASHCC), and GNI including different stakeholders conducted a feasibility study. After analysing the situation, the team recommended installing deep tube-wells (more than 80 meters) for Arsenic free water. GNI also coordinated with the communities, VDCs and D/VWASHCC to install deep tube-wells (100 meters). After the consultation meeting, VDC decided to provide a letter of recommendation to use the community land and the community provided in-kind support. GNI supported around 9,000 USD to install three tube-wells; one each in Puraina, Nauniya, and Nimuwaboji. Water from the tube-wells was tested at the government drinking water laboratory and the Arsenic level was found less than 10 ppb.

Currently, more than 2,000 people from 764 households are directly benefited. The water is used for drinking, washing, bathing, irrigation, and farming. Neighbouring communities are also benefiting from this facility. This project helped to minimize health hazards. The tubewells brought happiness to the poor communities and gave respite from Arsenic contaminated water.

GNI has been implementing WASH related activities to provide clean drinking water and improve the condition of sanitation in supported schools and communities. 99%, 97%, 99%, 98%, and 95% of installed drinking water systems were functional and they benefited 89%, 37%, 2%, 55%, and 17% of supported children and communities in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 respectively.

E. 80% of the temporary and permanent toilets constructed are functional

Key indicators		Achievements by Year				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Toilets	# of toilets constructed	53	115	1,626	627	429
	# of functional toilets	52	115	1,617	579	365
	% of functional toilets	98%	100%	99%	92%	85%

GNI has been supporting the construction of toilets and management of waste as well as encouraging communities to become ODF. Out of the toilets constructed with GNI Support, 98%, 100%, 99%, 92%, and 85% were functional in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 respectively. The functional toilets are in daily use and this change in behavior is greatly supporting the ODF campaign.

Badikhel VDC Declared ODF

Badikhel VDC, in Lalitpur district, is a small VDC having a total of 791 households and 3,576 individuals. A total of 204 households out of 791 did not have a toilet. Most of the existing toilets were open pit types and weren't managed properly. Therefore, with the purpose of ODF declaration, VDC level, 'WASH Coordination committee (V-WASH-CC)' having 25 members was formed on 24 Jan. 2014. VDC secretary was the committee coordinator. Besides, health post representative, local political leaders, local NGOs representatives including Good Neighbors staff were active members of the committee. The committee conducted regular meetings, monitoring and evaluation activities. V-WASH-CC also conducted many awareness activities like, documentary shows, distribution of IEC materials on various topics related to the importance of toilet and its construction, effects of open defecation and etc. As a member of V-WASH-CC, Badikhel Community Development Project (BCDP) actively coordinated with the VDC, health post, community people and other local NGOs to make Badikhel ODF VDC. BCDP provided toilet buildings materials: tin, aluminum, cement, ring, to 40 needy and economically weak families.

As an outcome of the awareness and other activities conducted through V-WASH-CC, Badikhel VDC was declared ODF VDC on 8 November 2015 with the slogan, "Beauty, Cleanliness and Greenery, Our Village Badikhel's Identity". Around 1,500 people participated in the ODF declaration program, and together they made a commitment to keep Badikhel an ODF VDC. This program benefited 3,576 individuals. A letter of appreciation was awarded to Good Neighbors and also to the WASH facilitator as a recognition of their contribution.

VI. 90% of the sponsored children maintained personal hygiene and improved environmental sanitation

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of sponsored children residing in ODF VDC	1,045	0	5,317	11,856	560
Total number of sponsored children in respective CDP	8,887	13,939	20,804	23,742	1,243
% of students who maintained personal hygiene and improved environmental sanitation	12%	-	26%	50%	45%

Behavioral change, enabling environment, and WASH services are the major focus of effective and sustainable WASH related activities. Due to the poor quality of WASH practices, health hazards are prevalent in most parts of the country. GNI has been providing personal hygiene materials and trainings to students including communities in order to have hygienic habits and healthy lifestyle. Around 12%, 26%, 50%, and 45% of sponsored children maintained personal hygiene and improved environmental sanitation in 2011, 2013, 2014, and 2015 respectively. In total, ten VDCs in different districts have been declared ODF so far.

2.2.2 Output

I. Health insurance promoted

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Children in health insurance	N/A	-	810	1,073	958	2,841

After paying the premium for a year, checkup, essential medicines, and ambulance service are provided free of cost by Tikapur hospital. A total of 2,841 sponsored children have been insured and are deriving benefit.





Locals queue up for enrolling in the health insurance program 1

II. 50 schools/communities (health mother groups) received first aid kits

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of schools/ communities supported with first aid kits	2	68	90	49	28	237
# of first aid kits distributed	9	85	188	69	43	390

The first aid kit is an essential tool in providing immediate medical support in case of emergency. GNI has been supporting schools and communities with first aid kits so that they can receive immediate medical support in emergency situations. Altogether, 390 first aid kit boxes were provided to 237 schools/communities, surpassing the target of 50. In case of any unexpected accidents in schools, first aid kits are used to provide immediate care to the injured students.

III. CMA (ANM & staff nurse) health workers mobilized

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# Health staff mobilized by year	0	0	2	0	5	7

In order to strengthen government health facilities, GNI has been supporting the health workforce in rural areas. Two health staff members were supported to health facilities in Pokhari and Ladagada VDCs, Doti district from 2013 to 2014. Similarly, five health staff members (three staff nurses and two health assistants) were mobilized in health facilities of Gorkha district. Health workforce support helped to increase service delivery at those local health facilities. The health workforce, in Gorkha, immediately provided health care in the aftermath of the earthquake.





Locals receive first aid kit support 1

IV. 50,000 people received general health checkup

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Number of health camp beneficiaries	12,729	17,464	23,733	27,713	17,234	98,873

GNI organized general and specific health camps in rural areas to identify the overall health situation, provide basic treatment and referral services, and raise awareness of the health issues. Initially, 50,000 non-/sponsored children and their families had been targeted to receive general health checkup in the span of five years. However, based on the high demand of communities, medical services were provided at health camps which benefited an additional 48,873 individuals from 2011-2015. The reason for over achievement is community demand.

2.2.3 Activities accomplished and total number of beneficiaries

SN	Activities completed	Beneficiaries	Achievement by Year						Remarks
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	
1.	Health checkup of children/parents	Community members	12,729	17,464	23,733	27,713	17,234	98,873	
2.	Promotion of health insurance program	Children	N/A	N/A	810	1,073	958	2,841	Started from 2013
3.	Critical situation treatment support	Children	18	14	36	37	27	132	
4.	First aid kits support	Schools/communities	2	68	90	49	28	237	
5.	Workshop on ante-natal and post-natal care	Women	189	149	256	376	351	1,321	



6.	Water system installation	Schools/ communities	243	182	251	473	234	1,383	
7.	Toilet construction	Schools/ communities	53	115	1,626	627	429	2,850	
8.	Maintain personal hygiene and improved environmental sanitation	Children	1,045	N/A	5,317	11,856	560	18,778	

2.2.4 Conclusion

Health related activities mostly focused on health camp and critical treatment support. In addition, different awareness raising activities on health issues- nutritious food cooking, diarrhea and pneumonia control, uterus prolapse, use of first aid kit, and *chhaupadi*- proved useful in increasing awareness of the communities. Critical situation treatment of sponsored children played a very important role in saving their lives in perilous situations and strengthening the referral system of the Government.

Similarly, WASH support provided potable water and improved the condition of sanitation in schools and communities. Moreover, distribution of personal hygiene materials and training to students improved their wellbeing. Useful projects also included installation of taps and hand pumps, support to construct toilets, waste management, and help for communities to declare ODF.

2.2.5 Lessons learned

Conducting health camps is a periodic activity and is generally conducted once a year at a fixed location. Although, health care to the rural people was made available through general and specific health camps, sustainable alternative mechanisms need to be sought to strengthen the existing health system of government so that rural communities will have increased access to health services. All disadvantaged, poor children and communities may not be able to visit such health camps. Efforts should be made to enroll all sponsored children and their families in the National Health Insurance program, so that they get free general health care service at the local health facilities.

Health facilities construction/renovation, equipment, medicine, and health workforce support improved the trust of communities towards government health facilities. In the case of WASH, GNI drinking water schemes have been very much successful in catering to the daily water needs of the communities. It would be very much beneficial to expand such schemes to other remote parts of the country as well. It was also discovered that declaring VDCs as ODF is not sufficient and, thus, post ODF support will be required for behavior change. For a lasting behavior change, Total Sanitation Approach should be practiced by the communities.

2.2.6 Way forward

Rather than organizing health camps in rural areas with health experts from outside, it will be more productive and effective to collaborate with local health facilities and build their capacity. This step shall ensure that local people have regular access to health care services. Similarly, National Health Insurance Program is in piloting phase and it would be effective to collaborate with stakeholders in our working areas for coverage of health care cost. In order to prevent critical situation among children, it is important to improve their overall health behavior by enhancing preventive and promotive approaches.

After ensuring availability of basic infrastructure and utilities at local health facilities, the focus needs to be shifted towards behavior change of community people in utilizing health services. For maintenance and sustainability of health facilities, awareness of the people should be increased. Massive Behavior Change Communication (BCC)





Locals attend a health camp for general check-up ↴

activities should be devised in order to bring tangible improvements in health indicators of the communities. Various other areas of health education should be explored. Capacity building activities on Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH) and elderly health, targeting various age strata should be organized.

A Household Based Total Sanitation Approach (HBTS) which involves extensive promotive activities for using toilet, household water treatment methods, hand washing, food safety, and keeping the surroundings and environment clean should be planned and implemented in the communities ensuring active community participation. In addition, proper monitoring mechanism should be devised and timely monitoring of activities should be done to assess project achievements in relation to targets and areas of improvement.



2.3 LIVELIHOOD/INCOME GENERATION

GNI aims to develop self-reliant communities through establishment and promotion of social enterprises; and enhancing social, financial, physical, natural and human capitals for improving the quality of life of the people at the lowest rungs of socio-economic development.

2.3.1. Outcome:

A. 4% of the families⁶ improve their livelihood condition⁷

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of sponsored families	13,592	19,634	24,123	28,324	30,240
# of families involved in commercial farm and off -farm activities	1,550	2,799	4,083	4,127	1,956
% of families with improved livelihood condition	11%	14%	17%	14%	6 %

Bonded Labourer Turns Entrepreneur

I am Ratna Chaudhary (27 years) and live in Tikapur -8 Kailali. I have three children. We are ex-bonded labourers. After our liberation, the government gave us a small plot of land. The production from this land is not sufficient for us an entire year. Every year, my husband goes to India for fulfilling our basic needs and earning money.

I felt very happy after GNI identified our situation and offered sponsorship support to both of my children; Sanjit and Sanjita, who were in grade one and nursery then. Now, they are continuing their study. Additionally, GNI provided me an opportunity to be a member of the income generation group (Sangharsa Farmer Mother Group) formed by the project. I actively participated in saving and credit activities. I took a loan from the same group and bought 400 chicks for starting a poultry farm. GNI provided technical support (business plan orientation programme, training, coaching, counselling, mentoring and on-the-job training) to enhance my business in a systematic manner. Seeing a better business prospect, I borrowed a loan of forty-two thousand rupees from the GNI revolving fund and expanded my business. Now, I have two farms with 1,200 chicks, and I am making an average profit of thirty thousand rupees per month.



6. 4% of sponsored families.

7. They have regular source of income and are involved in commercial farm and off farm activities.

Cooperative Empowers Women



Saemual Zero Hunger Community Project (SZHCP) was started in Ladagada VDC, Doti in 2011. The project planned to establish a cooperative which would be led by women group of Ladagada. Discussion with the community revealed that a Laxmi Women Multipurpose Cooperative had already been formed in 2008. However, it was not properly operated and the loans were not refunded. Initially, there were 250 members. Hence, the project initiated to reactivate it and build coordination with division cooperative office, Doti in 2013. SZHCP provided various trainings, such as business plan preparation, leadership, saving credit mobilization, book-keeping to the cooperative members. As a result, the situation of the cooperative improved gradually.

Nowadays, Laxmi cooperative is earning NRs. 50,000 per month and loan is being properly mobilized. Around 82% members have taken out loans and invested in productive works such as; vegetable, ginger, turmeric production; livestock (cows and goat) rearing and agriculture. This cooperative is becoming stronger day by day by building trust in the community, sharing wider responsibility, transferring ownership, improving governance and gaining social recognition. For creating better management, SZHCP has been regularly providing different supports. For example, human resources, assets and trainings that will take the cooperative to a higher level of service delivery. This cooperative also helped to uplift the socio-economic condition of women and livelihood of the people in Ladagada VDC.

GNI also has the mission to develop self-reliant communities through the establishment of social enterprises. Locals that were interested in commercial agriculture as well as service based enterprises were provided support. 11%, 14%, 17%, and 14% of the sponsored families were able to improve their livelihood through having regular source of income and /or involvement in commercial farm and off farm activities in 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 respectively.

B. 80% of the Self Help Groups(SHG)⁸ are continuing⁹ saving and credit activities

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of SHG groups	64	162	287	362	553
# of groups involved in regular saving and credit	28	83	118	362	553
% of SHGs continuing the saving and credit activities within the group members	44%	51%	41%	100%	100%

8. IG groups, saving credit groups, producers groups.

9. Regular monthly saving and credit service.



Social Enterprise: A New Dimension Of Sustainability

My name is Shankar Budha. I am the chairperson of Haatemalo Community Development, Agriculture and Herbs Cooperative, Rowa-7, Mugu. GNI Nepal facilitated to set-up this cooperative. At the time of its formation, there were 50 share-holders only. It was very much challenging for us to convince the people to join the cooperative. We conducted a number of community meetings to share the benefits it would bring in their lives, but they would not listen to us. However, we continued our activities. Through our cooperative, we started herb collection as well. The herbs were sold at a good price. As a result, we were able to save some amount for our cooperative as well.

GNI also supported us to start a retail-shop. It purchases hosiery from the community and sells them. The demand of hosiery is increasing day by day. The benefit of becoming a member was clearly visible to all in the community. As a result, now, we have 95 share-holders. Currently, we have \$ 7,747 in savings and it is increasing every day. Nine individuals have got full-time job in this cooperative and more than 200 community members have been partially involved in the collection of herbs. We are very happy that this cooperative has been providing economic support to the people and it brought positive changes in our livelihoods.



Access to financial services is very important for economic development. Therefore, GNI formed SHGs to produce goods and deliver services, promote cooperation, and fulfill the needs of the members. CDPs are actively involved in the formation of cooperatives and SHGs. 44%, 51%, 41%, 100%, and 100% SHGs continued saving and credit activities within the groups in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 respectively; showing a substantial increase over time.

C. 60% of the cooperatives are self-sustaining¹⁰, and enterprises improved the income¹¹ of members by 30%

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of cooperatives established	3	6	11	20	29
# of self-sustaining cooperatives	0	1	4	6	9
% of self-sustaining cooperatives		17%	36%	30%	31%
# of members that save regularly	267	940	1,247	2,512	5,121
# of members involved in enterprises	0	0	131	513	1,956
% of members with improved income	0%	0%	11%	20%	38%

Institutionalization of community based cooperatives is necessary to maintain quality and sustainability. Capacity building trainings (skill development, entrepreneurship development, and book keeping training) were provided to members of the cooperatives. It enabled them to manage resources on their own for establishing an office having basic infrastructure and skilled human resources; and engage in various commercial farm and off farm activities.

10. Have their own office, trained, human resources, regular saving and credit mobilization.

11. Have commercial farm and off farm activities.

Altogether, 17%, 36%, 30%, and 31% cooperatives became self-sustaining in 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 respectively. 60 new cooperatives were established from 2011-2015. In general, it takes about five years for a cooperative to become fully sustainable. The cooperatives formed in the year 2011 or later will become self sustaining in or after 2016.

D. 60% of the farmers¹² increased their income¹³ through different inputs¹⁴

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of IG family	2,859	4,272	6,124	5,946	6,082
# of commercial farm ¹⁵ operated	2,280	3,112	2,910	3,919	1,470
% of farmers with improved income through inputs	80%	73%	48%	66%	24%

GNI has been implementing income generation and promotion activities through community based social enterprises to enhance the socio-economic condition of the poor people by mobilizing local resources. Agriculture development (high value crops; seasonal and off-seasonal vegetables, medicinal, and aromatic plants) and livestock development (pig, poultry, fish, cow, goat, mule, yak, and buffalo) are the major components of income generation. Various inputs such as skill development training, entrepreneurship training, improved seeds, fertilizer, infrastructure development and technology transfer were provided to the communities for income generation. The number of households involved in the commercial farming decreased in 2015 due to slow adoption of the new implementation modality (grant support to cooperative) of livelihood. In this modality, every entrepreneur instead of getting the full grant needs to develop a business plan, be a member of the cooperative or group and should take a loan from the group or cooperative for starting a business.

E. 50% of the family increased income¹⁶ in Mugu and Humla through apple, yak, and atis

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of IG member in apple, yak and atis group	2,023	2,298	1,900	2,291	2,317
# of family involved in regular monthly saving from the income of apple, yak and atis	0	200	100	100	70
% of family with increased income	0%	9%	5%	4%	3%

Humla and Mugu districts have huge apple and atis production potential. Yak is one of the major sources of transportation for the high hill areas of these districts. Although, the numbers of IG members involved in apple, yak, and atis group are high but savings is not satisfactory. The number of members also fluctuated over these five years. In 2011, the first year of implementation, their income did not increase immediately. From second year onwards, it increased but not consistently, as some groups were not functional.

F. 80% of the income of the pig farming groups is reinvested¹⁷ in alternative income generation efforts

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of pig farmers	238	174	203	184	136
# of farmers making investments in other businesses	112	94	152	117	N/A
# of farmers reinvesting the income from pig sub-sector to other sectors	47%	54%	75%	64%	

12. Sponsored family/IG family

13. Commercial farm

14. Trainings, seeds, fertilizers, technology

15. Those received training, seeds, fertilizers, technology

16. Regular saving capacity means increased income

17. # of farmers engaged in pig raising as well as other side business



Youths Start Their Own Enterprise



We Shanti (32 years), Mohan Singh (35 years), Pushpa (33 years), and Bishna (23 years) are the resident of Shankarpur VDC, Darchula district. All villagers including us were involved in traditional agriculture for a long time. We did not have the know-how to increase the agricultural production even though the land is fertile. Thus, the produce was not sufficient and it led to constant food scarcity.

The growing size of our families and their needs and demands were big challenges to us. We did manual works for feeding our families. We had almost forgotten that our lives could be better. With such a low level of income and agricultural production, we were even unable to fulfil our basic needs.

Luckily, we got the opportunity to meet people from GNI and came to know that they were planning to provide 'sewing and cutting training' to a few youths. Only four of us from our VDC were motivated to take the training.

GNI organized a three-month 'sewing and cutting training'. Food/accommodation expenses and training fee of all the trainees was covered by GNI. 15 youths from five projects VDCs of Darchula district took the training. GNI provided required materials and equipment for establishing the 'Tailoring Center'. GNI also had a provision of providing 40% of the total cost in loan. After the training, four of us took a loan from an income generation group under GNI Community Development Project supervision. We invested the remaining 60% ourselves.

That training provided us theoretical as well as practical knowledge in tailoring. Now, we are able to design ladies suit, gents shirt and pant, blouse, school dress, etc. As we were equipped with skills and sewing machines so we established 'Gauri Aama Tailoring Center' in our VDC. Now, we are very happy that our services cover whole Shankarpur VDC including ward no. 2 of Malikarjun VDC. The tailoring center has helped us a lot to increase our incomes. In addition to this, we also got information on how to increase agricultural productivity. Now, we run the tailoring center as well as engage in agriculture. Besides, we provided three months training to four locals with a nominal fee of NRs. 3,000 (per person). We are very much satisfied with our work, and optimistic that this business and agriculture will improve our lives. We also believe that our children would be able to further their studies without any obstacle.

We very much want to turn our tailoring center into a training institute and help others by sharing the knowledge and skills that we have acquired. We will also keep on working to extend our business. We heartily thank GNI for motivating and providing such a wonderful opportunity to us. Finally, we would like to request GNI to provide us new opportunities to enhance our capacity.

Daily Wage Labourer Becomes A Shop Owner

I am Man Bahadur Khati (45 years) and live in Ward No. 1, Muna VDC, Myagdi district. There are six members in my family; four children, my wife and myself. My eldest child, Manish Khati is one of the sponsored children of GNI. I worked as a daily wage labourer in my village. Even though, I worked very hard I earned a small wage. Sometimes, I had to work during bad weather just to earn 150 rupees (US \$1.5). With such a meagre earning, we couldn't make ends meet. We farmed a small plot of land traditionally. Obviously, the yield was poor. Even, if I wanted to switch to modern farming methods, I did not have training.

Fortunately, GNI started Income Generation (IG) activities in our VDC and they formed a Parents Group (PG) to implement IG activities. I was selected as a member of that group. In one of the PG meetings, I was recommended to participate in the 'farming training' and I did so. In that training, I learnt a variety of ideas and techniques about growing different types of vegetables in green-house. I also learnt about how to use improved seeds, insecticides,

pesticides, and modern tools. Shortly after the training, I leased a plot of land at Rs. 10,000 (US \$100) per annum. I made green-houses and plastic tunnels and used improved seeds. Meanwhile, I also learnt skills to make farming more systematic. However, I did not have enough money to expand my farm. Hence, GNI provided all of the required money.

Three months later, I started a small tea shop as well. Nowadays, my wife looks after the teashop and I work the land. We are earning good amount of money, so we are able to manage household expenditure, look after our family and send children to school with clean uniforms, text books, and stationery. Now, I am confident that I can enlarge my business and live a good life. Without the support, me and my family could never realize our dreams. I thank GNI for providing the support and we shall remember it forever.



Pig farming is one of the enterprises favored by the local groups for income generation as it gives a quick return. In the first year, 238 farmers started pig farming enterprise out of which 112 farmers (47%) diversified their income generation activities by initiating retail shop, cycle/mobile repairing business, vegetable farming, etc. Similarly, 54%, 75%, and 64% of the pig farmers reinvested their income in alternative businesses in 2012, 2013, and 2014 respectively.

G. 60% of the trainees¹⁸ are engaged in a professional occupation¹⁹

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of individuals who received trainings	294	540	938	1,299	1,374
# of self-employed ²⁰ trainees	134	225	356	952	979
% of trainees engaged in professional occupations	46%	42%	38%	73%	71%

18. Received skill and vocational training (short, medium, and long term)

19. Engaged in buying and selling of products and services

20. Own business or are employed in other business



A number of vocational skills trainings (mobile repairing, sewing and cutting, handicraft, bakery training, etc.) were provided to unemployed youth from poor and marginalized communities in order to enhance their entrepreneurial skills and provide them self-employment opportunities. Altogether, 294 individuals received such trainings in 2011, out of which 46% started their own business. Similarly, 42%, 38%, 73%, and 71% entrepreneurs were engaged in their own business in 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 respectively. Intensive micro-enterprise development model was introduced in 2014. It provided business start-up support in a package. This new implementation approach led to a significantly high business start-up rate in 2014 and 2015.

H. 50% of the trainees increased their income

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of individuals receiving vocational training	294	540	938	1,299	1,374
# of trainees involved in regular saving	0	162	279	527	718
% of trainees involved in regular saving		30%	30%	41%	52%

Based on the needs of communities and interest of disadvantaged and unemployed youth, a number of vocational skills trainings (mobile repairing, sewing and cutting, handicraft, bakery training, etc.) were provided. Regular counseling and mentoring were provided to entrepreneurs to enhance their business and motivate them to engage in saving and credit groups or cooperatives. 30%, 30%, 41%, and 52% of entrepreneurs who received skill training were able to expand their business and saved regularly in 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 respectively.

I. 80% of the small irrigation schemes increased food productivity by 50%

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Overall
# of irrigation scheme	2	2	14	23	22	63
# of farmers in irrigation users group	120	230	350	627	504	1,831
# of farmers starting off-seasonal production	90	160	288	440	487	1,465
% of farmers diversifying production after irrigation scheme	75%	70%	82%	70%	97%	80%

GNI supported in constructing deep boring for irrigation in terai and; irrigation canal, pond, and water supply system in mid hills for improving off-season vegetable and cereals farming. Altogether, 63 small irrigation schemes were implemented by 11 CDPs. Around 120, 230, 350, 627, and 504 farmers were involved in irrigation users groups in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 respectively. On average 80% of the farmers initiated off-seasonal vegetable cultivation from 2011 to 2015 and enhanced their livelihood.

J. 50% of the farmers changed their agricultural methods²¹ to adapt to climate change

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of IG members	5,500	5,840	6,400	7,300	8,368
## of farmers involved in cash crop farming ²²	1,243	1,289	993	2,074	3,357
% of farmers who changed agricultural methods	23%	22%	16%	28%	40%

In rural areas, the majority of farmers were engaged in subsistence farming and they did not practice climate resilient sustainable agriculture. GNI enhanced skills of farmers and motivated them to engage in cash crop (commercial vegetables: ginger, turmeric, coffee, apple, honey, and ground nut) production through commercial farming. Out of the total farmers engaged in agriculture related activities, 23%, 22%, 16%, 28%, and 40% farmers were engaged in climate resilient sustainable agriculture in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 respectively.





Women's group prepare a seed bed for vegetable cultivation ↑

2.3.2 Output

I. 1000 supported families improved their living conditions

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of IG families supported	2,859	4,272	6,124	5,946	6,082	25,283
# of IG families that initiated a commercial farm	2,280	3,112	2,910	3,919	1,470	13,691

Skills enhancement, improved seeds, fertilizers, and equipment support play important roles in increasing productivity. Start-up grant support encourages the poor and marginalized to start a business. Although, 1,000 families were targeted to receive agricultural support to enhance their livelihood; however, taking local demands and need of the communities into account, an additional 12,691 farmers were supported.

II. 150 SHGs/groups formed

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of SHG groups formed	64	162	287	362	553	1,428
# of groups involved in regular saving and credit	28	83	118	362	553	1,144

SHGs were formed in communities to support commercial and off-seasonal vegetable farming as well as saving and credit. Although, formation and mobilization of 150 SHGs was targeted, an additional 994 SHGs were formed.





Community members wait for collecting tree saplings ↑

III. 5 cooperatives formed, and are operational

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of cooperatives formed	3	3	5	9	9
Amount of fund generated by cooperatives	27,4125	5,80,412	12,23,400	39,84,839	2,73,29,915
Amount of fund mobilized to members	11,400	3,76,000	8,67,500	29,25,529	2,16,96,572
% of fund mobilized	4%	65%	71%	73%	79%

Cooperative enhances the economic capacity of the community members through micro-credit, skills development, access to assets, and increased income. It increases their ownership of development and makes projects sustainable. Altogether, 29 cooperatives were formed from 2011 to 2015 and around 79% fund was mobilized among the members to enhance the economic capacity.

IV. 5 small enterprises established, and different local brands²³ promoted

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of micro enterprises established	0	0	131	513	1312	1,956
# of product with local brand	0	0	1	0	6	7

With the support of GNI, 1,956 small enterprises were started in 13 districts of Nepal. 14 products (herbal tea, turmeric powder, lapsi candy, and pickles) were branded within the 2011-2015 time-period.

23. Herbal tea.



V. Seed distribution schemes benefited 1,000 farmers

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of IG family	2,859	4,272	6,124	5,946	6,082	25,283
# of commercial farmers ²⁴	2,280	3,112	2,910	3,919	1,470	13,691

GNI supported farmers with improved seeds to increase productivity. Although the target for seed distribution was 1,000 only, 25,283 farmers received improved seeds from 2011 to 2015 and more than 54% of them became commercial farmers. The seed distribution project introduced improved seeds in the community and it resulted in increased crop yields.

VI. 300 families received piglets for income generation

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of families that received piglet support	164	138	157	210	264	932

Based on the community needs assessment, a pig-passing-on gift project was designed for Kailali based community development projects. In 2011, GNI supported two piglets each to 164 farmers and each farmer gifted two piglets to another farmer after a year. Overall, GNI supported 932 families with two piglets within five years and the final gift was sold and the cash so obtained was deposited in local groups or cooperatives. The income generated from pig farming contributed to better livelihood and helped promote micro-enterprises.



A female entrepreneur feeds a pig at her pig-farm ↑

24. Those received training, seeds, fertilizers, technology



A farmer tends to his goats 1

VII. 200 families received goats for income generation

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of families that received Goat support	97	86	258	134	112	687

Employing the same modality, a goat-passing-on gift project was implemented in Kailali, Darchula, Bajura, and Doti districts. Altogether, 687 farmers received two goats within the five years time-frame and improved their livelihood. The goat-passing-on gift project became an example among farmers as an alternative means for income generation. Out of 867 farmers, 23% became commercial goat farmers.

VIII. 5 groups received processing machines

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of groups receiving processing machines ²⁵	0	0	10	6	3	19

Although the target was to provide processing machines to five groups for enhancing their enterprises, but altogether 19 machines were provided on the basis of community needs. 10 apple slicer machines were provided to groups in Humla, one turmeric powder maker in Kailali, and one masala powder maker in Doti, Lapsi pulping machines were supported to the entrepreneurs in Lalitpur and two Coffee pulping machines were provided to the Primary Coffee Cooperative in Parbat district. The Primary Coffee Cooperative has established a pulping center with those pulping machines. Turmeric processing enterprise has been established in Ladagada VDC, Doti by Laxmi Women Cooperative. Similarly, Lapsi processing and apple dry chip enterprise have been established in Lalitpur and Mugu district respectively.

25. Turmeric powder machine, lapsi mada machine





Community members participate in constructing an essential oil processing unit ↑

IX. Two collection centers established and benefited more than 1100 farmers

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of collection center established	0	1	1	3	1	6

Collection centers help farmers to collect fresh vegetables and other agricultural products from rural parts and sell them at good price in the local market. Although, the target was to establish two collection centers, five collection centers have been established and are fully functional. One center in Myagdi district is under construction. The collection center in Humla district mainly collects and sells herbal plants. Around 3,000 poor farmers have been directly benefiting from these collection centers, and numerous more are benefiting indirectly. The collection centers are managed by the cooperatives and they primarily oversee output marketing.

X. 5 cooperative shops established and are functional

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of shops established	0	3	1	1	0	5

During the span of five years, five cooperative shops were established; one each in Humla, Mugu and Bardiya district and two in Doti district. Initially, the cooperative shops were very successful. They had healthy sales and good turnover but gradually their business declined.

XI. 300 individuals receive basic computer education

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
#of individuals who received computer education	30	70	90	18	20	228

With an aim of connecting marginalized and unemployed youths to various opportunities through the internet, and make them computer literate. GNI initiated computer education in Karnali and Bardiya district where computer literacy is very low. Altogether, 228 persons received basic computer training within five years, although the target was 300. The training acquainted them with computer operating system, MS office package, and internet services.





A woman sews clothes at her tailoring shop ↱

XII. 100 women benefited from tailoring and knitting training

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of women trained in tailoring and knitting	19	70	109	62	30	290

GNI targeted to provide tailoring and knitting training to 100 women from subsistence farming households to improve their livelihood. Altogether, 290 women received vocational training in tailoring and knitting and received start-up support to establish tailoring shops. To enhance their business, GNI provided them an opportunity of sewing school uniforms of sponsored children. After the training, 30% of the participants started sewing and tailoring enterprises whereas rest of the women are using the skills at home.

XIII. 20 youths trained on mobile phone repairing

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of youths involved in mobile phone repairing training	10	15	0	0	15	40

Mobile phone use is very high, even in rural parts of Nepal. Therefore, GNI supported 40 disadvantaged and unemployed youths to receive mobile phone repairing training and establish their own enterprises. Out of the 40 participants, 75% of them started mobile repairing center.

2.3.3 Activities accomplished and total number of beneficiaries

SN	Activities completed	Beneficiaries/ Units	Achievements by Year						Remarks
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	
1.	Self help groups formed	People	64	162	287	362	553	1,428	
2.	Cooperatives formed	Cooperatives	3	3	5	9	9	29	
3.	Small enterprises & local products promotion	Enterprises	N/A	N/A	131	513	1,312	1,956	
4.	Vegetable seed distribution	Farmers	2,859	4,272	6,124	5,946	6,082	25,283	
5.	Piglet support for income generation	Families	164	138	157	210	264	932	
6.	Goats support for income generation	Families	97	86	258	134	112	687	
7.	Tailoring and knitting training	Women	19	70	109	62	30	290	
8.	Installation of processing technologies	Units	N/A	N/A	10	6	3	19	
9.	Retail shop establishment	Units	N/A	3	1	1	N/A	9	

2.3.4 Conclusion

Community members show high level of interest to participate in income generation activities, as they enhance their income and living condition. Formation of income generation groups in the community is highly affirmative as members have access to financial capital through regular involvement in saving and credit activities.

Within the span of five years, 29 cooperatives were formed. They mobilized a revolving fund for the establishment and smooth functioning of micro-enterprises in the community. Altogether 1,312 new micro-enterprises were started with the support of revolving fund from cooperatives/groups. In collaboration with HELVETAS Swiss Inter-cooperation, a coffee program is under implementation in three districts; Kaski, Gorkha, and Parbat of Western Region. This program contributes to increase the numbers of coffee farmers, plants, production and value addition at the local level. Six nurseries have been already established in the aforementioned districts along with two pulping centers in Parbat district.

For the sustainability of livelihood activities, the modality of income generation programs was changed from grant support to business plan development and revolving fund through cooperatives/groups in 2014. However, the coverage of livelihood intervention has been decreased from 2014 due to change in the implementation approach. Even though the revolving fund through cooperative modality is in the early stage, it has begun to create assets. Interest rate and instalment payback are also better in cooperatives than groups. In addition, the enterprises based on local skills and community demands have produced very good results; for e.g., turmeric and ginger, poultry, pig/ buffalo business. In the revolving fund modality, poor and non-sponsored families are also included.

Three activities (shoe making, carpentry, and candle making) targeted in the Project Agreement could not be implemented because these activities were not in the priority list during annual community needs assessment. IG activities designed for Mugu and Humla districts need further improvement.



2.3.5 Lessons learned

Revolving fund creates capital for the groups/cooperatives which supports them gradually to become self-sustaining. Activities implemented through the cooperatives are comparatively successful in terms of loan disbursement and collection of interest and installment. Additionally, the fund utilized through the cooperatives has better results, is documented well and repayment is also timely. The business plan development helps the entrepreneur to ascertain required investment and costs; and to identify the potential opportunities, and the market.

2.3.6 Way forward

The revolving fund modality needs to be further simplified and strengthened so that cooperative formation, creating social asset, business plan preparation, etc. become easy. In addition, business literacy classes, capacity building training (business plan training, marketing training, book keeping, infrastructure support, leadership training), regular counseling and mentoring, exposure visits and linkages with market players will be required for cooperative members. Further, cooperatives need to be capacitated to mobilize revolving fund effectively and reinvest funds for diversification of business in communities. Services provided by cooperatives should be expanded so that they can reach to the poorest of the poor in the communities. The fund generated through revolving fund modality by groups/cooperatives is the asset of the community and it can be used for community development.

Every community has many natural resources. These resources are not utilized fully for income generation. Through Business Potential Survey, the best way of resource utilization for communities can be recommended. Entrepreneurship development should be set as a first priority before starting any business. Trainings based on the local demand and aspiration of the community should be incorporated in the project design and implementation. Individuals or groups should be encouraged to develop business plans for initiation of micro-enterprises to enhance their livelihood. These micro-enterprises should be monitored regularly and guided at different intervals for better productivity.

For effective implementation of livelihood program, it would be better to link it with education and health activities. Further, GNI should also support poor people who don't have sufficient capital to start a business by supporting basic inputs for livelihood support and service based enterprises. Long term strategy of livelihood intervention should be establishing independent social businesses through community organization so that they become capable of running socio-economic activities without external support.



Chapter THREE



ACHIEVEMENTS IN CROSS CUTTING THEMES (2011-2015)

This chapter presents the results vs. targets set in the Project Agreement

- ▶ COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP AND NETWORK BUILDING
- ▶ ADVOCACY
- ▶ EMERGENCY RESPONSE



3.1 COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP AND NETWORK BUILDING

GNI believes in effective coordination and partnership with concerned ministries and different line agencies working in same thematic areas. GNI has focused its efforts on strengthening good governance of local partner organizations by providing technical assistance and building capacity for making them self-sustaining.



Women gather for a group meeting 1

3.1.1 Outcome

A. 90% of the CDCs/groups²⁶ empowered²⁷ assumed leadership roles²⁸

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of executive committee of CDCs/groups/ individuals trained	796	852	1,009	909	582
# of individuals in key positions	390	313	384	457	283
% of trained individuals in key decision making positions	49	37	38	50	48

26. Mothers Groups, Child Clubs, IGG, PG, Cooperatives, CDCs

27. Trained in leadership

28. Key decisions making positions(chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and treasurer)



Community Development Committees (CDC) were formed in a democratic manner- members were selected by the parents of sponsored children via consensus. Different orientations and capacity enhancement trainings were organized for CDC members on leadership, cooperative, project management, women and child rights, etc. All the CDC members regularly participated in activities monitoring, annual program planning session, and budget approval- through PMC meeting. Altogether, 49%, 37%, 38%, 50%, and 48% of the trained CDC or PG members were holding key decision making positions and assumed leadership in project management.

B. 90% of the projects successfully handed over to the local community committee

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of infrastructure completed annually	29	15	21	30	4
# of handover made annually	29	15	21	30	4
% of successful infrastructure project handover over	100	100	100	100	100

Community Gets a New Hall



I am Bir Bahadur and live in Kotatulsipur, Kailali. I like to serve needy people. I am involved in a number of associations so that I can commit myself more to social service. I took an initiative for the establishment of Daff Youth Club in Nimuwabojhi, Kotatulsipur in 2013, and with the support of few community people, I accomplished it. The main objective of this club is to raise awareness of harmful socio-cultural practices and community development. We collect NRs. 151 every month from each member of the club for community development activities. Currently, I am the chairperson of this club.

We were planning to expand the range of our activities and looking for help. We came to know that GNI was working in Kotatulsipur for improving the quality life of the people. After learning about its interventions, we shared our problem, lack of a covered space for organizing community activities and its possible solution – a community hall. Later on, we submitted a concept note to GNI for funding. GNI conducted a needs assessment and agreed to fund it. The community hall construction was completed successfully.

Later on, we raised fund at the local level for furnishing the community hall. In addition to this, we formed a committee for its management and maintenance. Now, the people are very happy as they can organize different activities any time of the year. Our next plan is, taking support from the club members, GNI, local government and other stakeholders and make Nimuwabojhi a model village. On behalf of Daff Youth Club and the entire community, I would like to extend my gratitude to GNI for its invaluable support.

Canal Restoration Increases Food Production, Reduces Disputes and Saves Money



Ghodilas is a settlement in ward-5, Pokhari VDC in Doti district. This community is endowed with a large area of fertile land but it does not yield a good harvest. Though, the VDC is food insecure, it possesses high potential for cash crops and vegetable production. Lack of proper irrigation system caused serious water problem during the cultivation season. The distribution of water is always a source of dispute among the farmers. A major part of the existing earthen canal, not having proper retention structures, has a high seepage rate.

With the introduction of GNI's "Food For New Village" project, farmers have been highly benefited. The construction of lined canal in high seepage area has significantly reduced water seepage. The canal supplies water to 25 ha. of land. Construction of 3,169 m. dry wall and gabion structures have made the canal more stable, and it can withstand landslides during monsoon as well.

Similarly, the problems and costs associated with maintenance are reduced considerably. The total investment in the canal was NRs. 10,97,498. About the changes that this canal brought, Canal Construction Supervisor, Nar Bahadur Badaila said, "This GNI project has helped a lot towards increasing food production, reducing water distribution disputes and saving time/money that go into regular maintenance. Definitely, this has been a real boon to our community."

GNI supported in building long-term social capital by constructing basic infrastructures like schools, toilets, community centers, foot trails, sub-health posts, irrigation canals/ponds, and water supply systems in communities. Altogether, 99 infrastructures were completed within the duration of 2011 to 2015 and all of them were successfully handed over to the cooperatives and management committees; water/irrigation users committee, school management committee, and health facility operation and management committee.

C. 80% of the community participated (cash and kind: local materials, labor, involvement in meetings) in community infrastructure development

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of infrastructure project completed	28	4	14	24	12
# of projects with cash/kind contribution from communities	28	3	14	22	11
% of projects with cash/kind contribution.	100	75	100	92	92

GNI has always practiced bottom-up approach, built capacity of local people, encouraged them to participate in community infrastructure development and take ownership of community development. GNI believes that communities are principal stakeholders and play very important role in the management of projects in their localities. Around 100%, 75%, 100%, 92%, and 92% of the community infrastructure projects received cash/kind contribution from local people.

D. 20% local contribution created ownership of constructed community infrastructures

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of infrastructure project completed	28	4	14	24	12
# of management committees that tapped resources from other organizations	5	1	4	13	10
% of management committees that tapped resources from other organizations	18	25	28	54	83

Management Committees such as Water/Irrigation User's Committee, School Management Committee, Cooperatives, and Health Facility Operation and Management Committees (HFOMC) were given different orientations and capacity enhancement trainings on leadership development, and project management. They were gradually empowered to take decisions for sustainability of their projects. Within the span of five years, 18%, 25%, 28%, 54%, and 83% of the management committees tapped resources from other organizations in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 respectively.

E. 20% of the interns became regular staff members

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of interns	5	7	8	4	8
# of interns hired as regular staff member	4	3	5	1	1
% of intern hired as regular staff member	80	43	62	25	12

National and international graduates who wanted to pursue career as a development worker were encourage to join the organization. Those wanting to contribute to make a real difference in the communities were selected. Overall, 32 interns were hired within the span of five years and out of them, 14 were able to compete with outsiders and became regular employees at GNI or its implementing partners.

3.1.2 Output

I. 50 mother groups formed

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of mother group formed	16	54	62	19	17	168

Although, the target was to form 50 mother groups, a total of 168 mothers groups were formed to raise social awareness of child care, primary health care of family members, nutrition, sanitation, family planning, income generation, social justice and women rights.





Mothers learn about safe menstrual hygiene 1

II. 200 CDC formed, trained and strengthened

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of CDCs formed	48	71	194	70	30	413
# of CDC executive members trained	233	98	139	238	78	786

CDC established partnership between the community and the program for improving service delivery system. It ensured effective implementation of the program, proper utilization of fund, regular monitoring and record keeping of the progress. Although, the target was to form 200 CDCs but on the basis of project requirement, 413 CDCs were formed in total and around 786 executive members of CDCs were trained.

III. 1000 local people trained on leadership and 50% of them demonstrate local leadership in development efforts

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of individuals received leadership training	3,778	4,538	2,544	4,452	2,195	17,507
# of individuals in key position	390	313	384	457	283	1,827
% of trained individuals demonstrating local leadership	10	7	15	10	13	10

Although the target was to provide leadership training to 1,000 local people within the span of five years, 17,505 people received it and around 10% of them demonstrated local leadership and contributed to making a real difference in their respective communities.

IV. 100 youth clubs trained

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of executive members from youths clubs trained in leadership, rights, and etc.	21	33	49	86	3	192





A newly built community center in Bardiya district ↴

Nepal is considered a country of youths as it has a large percentage of population below the age of 30. Youths are the backbone of the country and they have the capacity to lead the community towards growth and prosperity with their courage and energy. Keeping this in consideration, GNI targeted to train 100 youth club members from 2011 to 2015. However, 192 executive members of youth clubs were trained in leadership, human rights, etc.

V. 5 community welfare centers established

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of community welfare center established	1	4	3	2	3	13

Although, the target was to construct five community welfare centers to facilitate community gatherings and events, based on community demand, 13 community welfare centers were constructed and all are fully functional.

VI. One flood safe shelter constructed at Rajapur delta of Bardiya

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of flood safe shelter constructed	-	-	-	3	-	3

GNI targeted to construct one flood safe shelter in Rajapur delta of Bardiya district as flood displaces a considerable number of families of that area every year during rainy season. However based on community demand, three flood-safe shelters were constructed in Bardiya and Kailali districts.

VII. Seven small infrastructure constructed

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of small infrastructure constructed	13	33	29	48	13	136



The initial program target was to construct seven infrastructures like school building, school/public toilets, drinking water system, boundary walls, collection centers, community centers, foot trails, sub-health posts, and irrigation canals/ponds. However, altogether 136 small infrastructures were constructed.

VIII. 20 youth received internship opportunity

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of CDPs with internship program	2	4	3	3	3	15
# of interns	5	7	8	4	8	32

The target was to provide internship training to 20 youths, based on the demand, 32 individuals got the opportunity.

IX. 2000 child club members/parents/teachers and PMC members received CRC training

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of child club members made aware of CRC	1,372	880	381	870	1,800	5,303
# of parents made aware of CRC	325	203	550	358	464	1,900
# of teachers made aware of CRC	60	56	72	95	91	374
Total	1,757	1,139	1,003	1,323	2,355	7,577

Altogether 7,577 child club members, parents, and teachers received orientation and training on United Nations Convention on the Rights of Child (UN CRC). The initial target was to provide orientation and training on CRC to 2,000 people only, but an additional 5,577 people received it.

3.1.3 Activities accomplished and total number of beneficiaries

SN	Activities completed	Beneficiaries/ Units	Achievements by Year						Remarks
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	
1.	Mother group formed	Groups	16	54	62	19	17	168	
2.	CDC formed	CDC	48	71	194	70	30	413	
3.	Local people received leadership training	Community members	3,778	4,538	2,544	4,452	2,195	17,507	
4.	Empowering youth club	Community members	21	33	49	86	3	192	
5.	Community Welfare Centers established	Units	1	4	3	2	3	13	
6.	Child club members, parents, and teachers received CRC training	Community members	1,757	1,139	1,003	1,323	2,355	7,577	

3.1.4 Conclusion

Most of the CDC, cooperative, child and youth club, mother group and IG group members received capacity development training on different thematic areas. Those groups received need based training from different departments of GNI in the span of five years. After receiving the training, they were able to handle their own responsibilities, mobilize local resources effectively, coordinate with different stakeholders and concerned government bodies, address community needs and implement activities at the local level effectively. Improving existing knowledge and skills of members had a direct and positive effect on program results.



3.1.5 Lessons learned

Strengthening good governance of local committees by providing technical assistance and capacity development training is essential for making them independent. A clearly defined governance structure is the first step towards establishing a stable and predictable framework for accountability in the organization. Good governance provides opportunities for the community to participate in decision making. They may encourage civil society and local communities to participate and express their ideas that are important to them. It also deals with human rights and helps improve the organization's capacity with regards to ensuring their protection, such as the right to education, health, and food. While delivering services, GNI always considers mechanisms of accountability and transparency, and culturally sensitive policy tools to ensure that services are user friendly, accessible and acceptable to all.

3.1.6 Way forward

Coordination and partnership with concerned ministries of the government and different line agencies working on the same thematic areas needs to be strengthened for the sustainability of programs.

Additionally, governance of local committees needs to be strengthened for making them independent and to achieve transparency, accountability, responsiveness, efficiency, and effectiveness. Further, while designing, planning and implementing projects there should be a participatory mechanism for decision making.



Community takes part in road construction ↑





3.2 ADVOCACY

GNI has been organizing advocacy related activities to address existing discrimination and disparity in the communities; and raise awareness of different issues such as human rights, child rights, women rights, climate change, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, gender, and equality.

3.2.1. Outcome

A. 50% of the targeted people acquired knowledge²⁹ and gained awareness of different issues such as human rights, women rights, child rights, sanitation, CRC, climate change, and HIV/AIDS

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of awareness raising activities ³⁰	83	204	309	281	263
# of beneficiaries of awareness raising activities	9,618	4,662	10,476	3,833	9,605



Women raise voice against discrimination ↑

29. Get information on

30. Community radio, Street drama, poster publication, rallies

Community School Total Enrolment Campaign, A Great Success

Myagdi CDP started in 2013 with the objective of addressing various needs of children and communities of different VDCs in Myagdi district. Child-centered education is one of the major interventions of the CDP. It provides quality education to all school-age children. Gurja VDC is one of the remotest VDCs of Myagdi district. Many school-age children in this VDC were out of school due to poverty and lack of knowledge about the importance of education. Therefore, the CDP conducted assessment in the VDC to identify the exact number of school-age children not attending school, and 18 out of 296 school-age children were found not enrolled in the school.

The CDP organized door to door school enrolment campaign in close coordination with the District Education Office, District Development Committee, Village Development Committee and public schools of the community and shared the importance of education with parents and community members. After organising campaigns, all of the out-of-school children were enrolled in the school. The VDC was declared as “No school-age children remains out of school in Gurja VDC” on 09 May 2014. Altogether, 238 participants from District Education Office, VDC, DDC, Public Schools, local level political leaders, and communities participated in the program and parents made a commitment to send their children to school regularly. During the declaration program, community members shared that they understood the importance of education and will encourage neighbouring communities to send their school-age children to school regularly.



Communities were sensitized on different issues such as HIV/AIDS, early marriage, gender based violence, trafficking, alcoholism, school enrolment, child sexual abuse, hygiene and sanitation, and rights. Children and community members participated in such activities, orientations, and campaigns. For example, after receiving menstrual hygiene training and sanitary pads, school absenteeism among adolescent girls has decreased. Likewise, women who also received the same training are raising awareness of the community. As a result, discrimination has gradually decreased, and girls and women are regularly doing household chores without facing discriminatory behavior during their menstrual period. Altogether, 1,140 events were organized within five years and 38,194 people benefited from those events.

B. 50% of the children made aware of child rights

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of activity by year	83	204	309	281	263
# of beneficiaries of awareness activities	9,618	4,662	10,476	3,833	9,605
# of students in school	11,903	14,272	16,885	19,606	17,941
% of child aware of CRC	81	33	62	19	53



Activities were organized to raise awareness on key protection issues and child care covering basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education, health, social protection, gender discrimination, protection against discrimination based on race, religion, color, ethnicity, and physical/mental abuse. Altogether, 81%, 33%, 62%, 19%, and 53% children were sensitized on UNCRC in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 respectively. It supported the children to have a child friendly environment at home and school.

C. 40 % female participation in CDC

Key indicators	Achievements by Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of executive members in CDC	424	679	1,379	1,089	1,043
# of female members in CDC	206	302	489	682	471
% of female in CDC members	48	44	35	62	45
# of female in key positions	73	115	145	252	184
% of female CDC members in key decision making position	35	38	30	37	39

“Good Neighbors Made Me A Change Agent”

My name is Puja Thapa (27 years) and I live in Patharaiya VDC, Ward No. 4. I have four members in my family. I work as a housemaid and my husband works in India as a labourer.

I am a member of Kailali Mom Center, Good Mothers Group. Every month, we receive different types of capacity building trainings and orientations at the center. Before, becoming a member of this group, I was scared of speaking in public. But, Mom Center motivated me to get rid of my fear. Now, I am very happy since, I am able to convince and motivate community members to change their behaviour easily. I remember staying in the shed called *chhaupadi* (women are forced to stay in a dark isolated shed) during my periods. During this time, women are not allowed to enter the house, perform regular household chores and come in contact with foodstuff/grains, household altar as well as male members of the family.



I got an opportunity to participate in safe menstruation and *chhaupadi* elimination training organized by Good Neighbors. This training taught me about menstrual cycle and hygiene, and negative aspects of *chhaupadi*. Finally, I understood that menstruation is a natural and biological process. It does not make us 'impure'. After participating in this training, I made a commitment to change myself and my community. Immediately, I started speaking against *chhaupadi* in my family and gradually in the community. Nowadays, my family and community are aware of it and let menstruating women stay in the house, take care of their health and disseminate this message to neighboring communities as well. Now, I am very happy that I was able to change my family and community with GNI's support. Thank you, for making me a change agent.

From An Irregular Student To A Child Club Network Leader

Bharat Badaila (14 years) is a permanent resident of Pokhari-6, Pushekhola. His family owns a small plot of land in which they grow indigenous crops. Bharat is studying at Mastamandu Higher Secondary School. Bharat recalls that he was not regular at school before participating in GNI activities. Time and again, he had to skip classes to support his parents in farm work. His parents were also unaware about the importance of education and never encouraged Bharat to attend classes regularly. Therefore, the performance of Bharat was not satisfactory in the class.



One day, GNI organized National Children's Day program at Mastamandu Higher Secondary School. Bharat also participated and showcased his talent on the stage during the program. Meanwhile, Pokhari CDP had formed child club in each school of the VDC. Impressed by his talent, CDP staff nominated Bharat as the chairperson of the child club in his school. Later on, his active participation in all indoor and outdoor activities helped him get unanimously selected as the leader of child clubs representing all of the schools of Pokhari VDC. Bharat attends classes regularly, is performing satisfactorily and actively participates in all of the programs for children organized by GNI and other organizations. He exclaims, 'I am indeed indebted to GNI for its support, without which my hidden talent could never come to the fore'.

In its guidelines, GNI explicitly mentioned about redefining organizational structures of partner organizations including all of their committees. There should be at least 33% female members. Although, it was targeted to have 40% female participation in CDCs 48%, 44%, 35%, 62%, and 45% members were female in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 respectively. Out of them, 35%, 38%, 30%, 37%, and 39% of female members were in key positions in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 respectively.

3.2.2 Output

I. 1000 people received human/child/women rights training

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of participants in trainings related to human/child/women rights	495	1,600	689	539	4,608	7,931

GNI organized various trainings and activities to raise awareness of community people and encouraged them to fight for their rights. Altogether, 7,931 people received training and orientation on human rights.

II. 500 women and men trained on gender related issues

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of events (trainings) conducted on gender related issues	14	9	6	7	6	42
# of participants in the events	728	295	273	373	1,793	3,462
Male	230	83	61	48	735	1,157
Female	498	212	212	325	1,058	2,305





Child club members receive orientation on child rights 1

A number of trainings were organized by GNI to raise awareness on gender related issues and encourage participants to practice gender equality in their everyday life. Although the target was to provide gender related training to 500 women and men. However, taking the local context into account, training was provided to 3,462 people (1,157 male and 2,305 female).

III. 50,000 people participated in sanitation campaigns

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of events of campaigns conducted	4	6	12	18	19	59
# of Participants	1,406	4,078	4,690	41,123	21,146	72,443

GNI organized sanitation campaigns to raise awareness of hygienic habits and sanitation methods such as correct hand washing and tooth brushing techniques. Altogether, 59 events were organized in five years and around 72,443 people participated in those events.

IV. 20 communities published their 'historical books'

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of Publication made	3	3	3	0	1	10

The target was to publish 20 guidelines, manuals, and pictorials. However, during the span of 2011 to 2015 only 10 books were published, an overall achievement of 50% only.

V. 1000 people participated in climate change adaptation and mitigation trainings/campaigns

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of events completed	3	7	7	9	4	30
# of participants	347	1,191	457	831	1,342	4,168





Children pose for a photo before planting tree saplings ↑

GNI organized climate change adaptation and mitigation trainings/campaigns in communities to raise awareness of the impact of climate change, increase the adaptive capacity of communities and reduce vulnerability to climate change. In total, 4,168 people received training and orientation in the last five years.

VI. 25,000 tree saplings planted by students as a campaign against global warming

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of plantation events completed	3	4	12	8	2	29
# of sapling plantation	370	2,105	8,319	4,878	1,210	16,882

Tree plantation directly helps on reducing global warming and ultimately protects the planet by absorbing carbon dioxide. Trees also feed the water cycle through transpiration. GNI had planned to encourage students to plant 25,000 saplings from 2011-2015, but the achievement was 67% only.

VII. 150 schools celebrated Children's Day and performed street drama for raising awareness of and campaigning on child rights

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of school day celebration	18	52	76	111	63	320
# of children that participated in awareness raising campaigns	586	2,348	104	154	4,563	7,755



Children participating in a WASH rally ↴

GNI targeted to support the celebration of Children's Day in at least 150 schools and help organize different events to address the prevailing issues in the communities such as early child marriage, school dropout, *chhaupadi* and discriminatory practices. However, a total of 320 events were organized and 7,755 students participated in these events.

VIII. 150 schools conducted school sector reform workshop

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of schools that conducted sector reform workshop	1	4	1	69	76	151

GNI targeted to support 150 schools to organize workshops on School Sector Reform Plan for better education. Altogether 151 schools conducted it.

IX. 10,000 high school students participated in HIV/AIDS awareness campaign

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of events on HIV/AIDS awareness campaign completed	1	2	1	3	1	8
# of high school students participated in HIV/AIDS awareness campaign	96	1,114	265	524	45	2,044

Although, the target was to provide HIV/AIDS awareness orientation to 10,000 high school students but within the span of five years, eight events were organized and only 2,044 high school students participated in the HIV/AIDS campaign.





Adults and children watch a skit on child labour ↗

3.2.3 Activities accomplished and total number of beneficiaries

SN	Activities completed	Beneficiaries/ Units	Achievements by Year						Remarks
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	
1.	Human/child/women right related training/ workshop	Community members	495	1,600	689	539	4,608	7,931	
2.	Gender related training	Community members	728	295	273	373	1,793	3,462	
3.	Climate change adaptation and mitigation training	Community members	347	1,191	457	831	1,342	4,168	
4.	Plantation by students	Tree saplings	370	2,105	8,319	4,878	1,210	16,882	
5.	Awareness on HIV/AIDS prevention	Students	96	1,114	265	524	45	2,044	

3.2.4. Conclusion

Campaigns, street dramas, trainings, and orientations raised awareness in the communities of issues such as HIV/AIDS, early marriage, gender based violence, trafficking, alcoholism, school enrolment, child sexual abuse, hygiene, sanitation, and human rights. For example, after receiving menstrual hygiene training and sanitary pad, school absenteeism among adolescent girls has decreased. Likewise, women who also received the same training are raising voices for menstrual hygiene and against superstitions surrounding it. As a result, discrimination has gradually decreased, and girl and women can now do household chores without facing discriminatory behavior. Further, increased participation of women in different committees enhanced the capacity of women to speak up about their rights as well as that of the whole community.

3.2.5 Lessons learned

Although, advocacy is one of the components of GNI, activities related to advocacy did not follow or were guided by any guidelines. Owing to it, the activities were not organized systematically and implemented on an ad-hoc basis. Therefore, it will be very important to develop a clear strategy and guidelines for designing, implementation and systematically tracking advocacy related activities.

3.2.6 Way forward

Strategy and guidelines need to be developed to provide a clear picture on how to systematically design and organize advocacy related activities in the project areas. These documents will guide the organization to implement advocacy related activities to bring positive changes in the individual and community. At the same time, they will also assist communities to have a clear direction to follow, and ultimately strengthen local development activities.



Children participate in national children's day celebration ↗





3.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

GNI has been involved in supporting disaster affected female-headed households, elderly, differently-abled, pregnant, lactating women, children, and vulnerable communities. After the recent earthquake, emergency assistance was provided to 151 communities of Gorkha, Kathmandu and Lalitpur districts.

3.4.1 Outcome

A. 70% of disaster affected families received humanitarian assistance in a timely manner

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of disaster affected families in the project area	271	284	677	285	15,696	17,213
# of disaster affected families supported by GNI	271	284	677	285	14,486	16,003
% of disaster affected families supported by GNI	100	100	100	100	92	98



Earthquake emergency response: relief distribution 1



Elderly women receives flood disaster relief ↑

The disaster affected people are in immediate need of Shelter and Non Food Items (NFI), WASH, food, health and protection along with resettlement of the communities in safe places. Although, the impact of disaster is clearly seen in all of the populations of affected areas; differently-abled, single mother, poor and people living in disaster prone areas suffer most. Therefore, GNI focused its interventions on female headed households, elderly, differently-abled, pregnant and lactating women and children of the worst affected VDCs. To minimize post-disaster casualties; GNI provided food, safe drinking water, tarpaulins, essential clothes, temporary toilets, hygiene and dignity kits, and medicines. Medical support was provided to those having serious health problems and needing immediate health care. In addition, CFS were established in affected areas to provide a safe environment to affected children and they were effective in providing opportunities to children for participating in various activities that helped minimize trauma caused by the disaster.

In order to facilitate resumption of classes, GNI supported schools- whose buildings had collapsed during the earthquake- to establish Temporary Learning Centers (TLC) in safe places. Stationery and uniform were also provided to students. For GNI, WASH was also a high priority component during the emergency. Therefore, we provided water purifiers, hygiene kits, and supported installation/restoration of drinking water systems and construction of temporary toilets in the affected areas. Livelihood of poor and marginalized people was badly affected after the disaster. For livelihood recovery of the disaster survivors, GNI provided them rice seeds, seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable seeds, cash crop and fruit saplings and agricultural implements.

3.4.2 Output

I. Number of disaster affected vulnerable communities that received emergency assistance as per the sphere standard and availability of response fund

Key indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of disaster affected communities supported by GNI	5	7	20	13	151	196

GNI has been involved in supporting disaster affected vulnerable communities. Support was restricted to a few communities before the Gorkha earthquake. However, after the earthquake 151 communities of Gorkha, Kathmandu and Lalitpur districts were provided emergency assistance.





Earthquake affected children taking part in recreational activities ↑

3.4.3 Conclusion

Emergency support was provided to sponsored children, families and communities affected by all kind of disasters. Disaster risk reduction training was provided to community members in order to raise awareness for disaster prevention, mitigation, and preparedness and decrease vulnerability to natural disasters. Moreover, climate change mitigation and adaptation training was provided to the community members for raising their awareness of global warming, deforestation, utilization of water, healthy environment, and impact of climate change on earth and peoples' health including risk management. Bio-gas plant installation and improved metal wood burning stove support was provided to minimize deforestation, reduce smoke related health problems and help make environment healthy.

3.4.5 Lessons learned

Emergency support is one of the components of GNI, but it was largely relief-centric. Disaster response was provided to communities with whom we worked in an ad-hoc basis. Systematic planning for disaster preparedness and mitigation will be required to deal with emergency situations. Furthermore, the capacity of staff and communities need to be enhanced for gender responsive community based disaster management.

3.4.6 Way forward

Since Nepal is prone to disasters induced by hazards like earthquake, flood, landslide, windstorm, fire, Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOFs) and avalanche, GNI needs to develop and implement gender friendly strategies and guidelines to protect vulnerable people, their health, assets, and livelihood. Different types of disaster management trainings should be designed and provided to staff members engaged in disaster risk reduction. In addition, community level awareness raising and orientation on disaster risk reduction and management to build capacity of the communities need to be provided, especially to women and children for disaster preparedness and securing alternative livelihood in post disaster situation. Contingency plan should be developed for potential disasters and human resource should be capacitated to deal with such situation.



Chapter FOUR

- ORGANIZATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT
- MONITORING AND EVALUATION
- PROJECT FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

4.1 ORGANIZATIONAL ADMINISTRATION & PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Organizational Administration:

The head office has Operation Division, Administration Division, and Monitoring and Evaluation Department. All divisions and departments report to the Country Director. The Operation and Administration Divisions are headed by senior managers whereas other departments are headed by managers. Livelihood, Sponsorship, Education & Protection and Public Health Department are under Operation Division. Human Resource, Finance, and Administration are under Administrative Division.

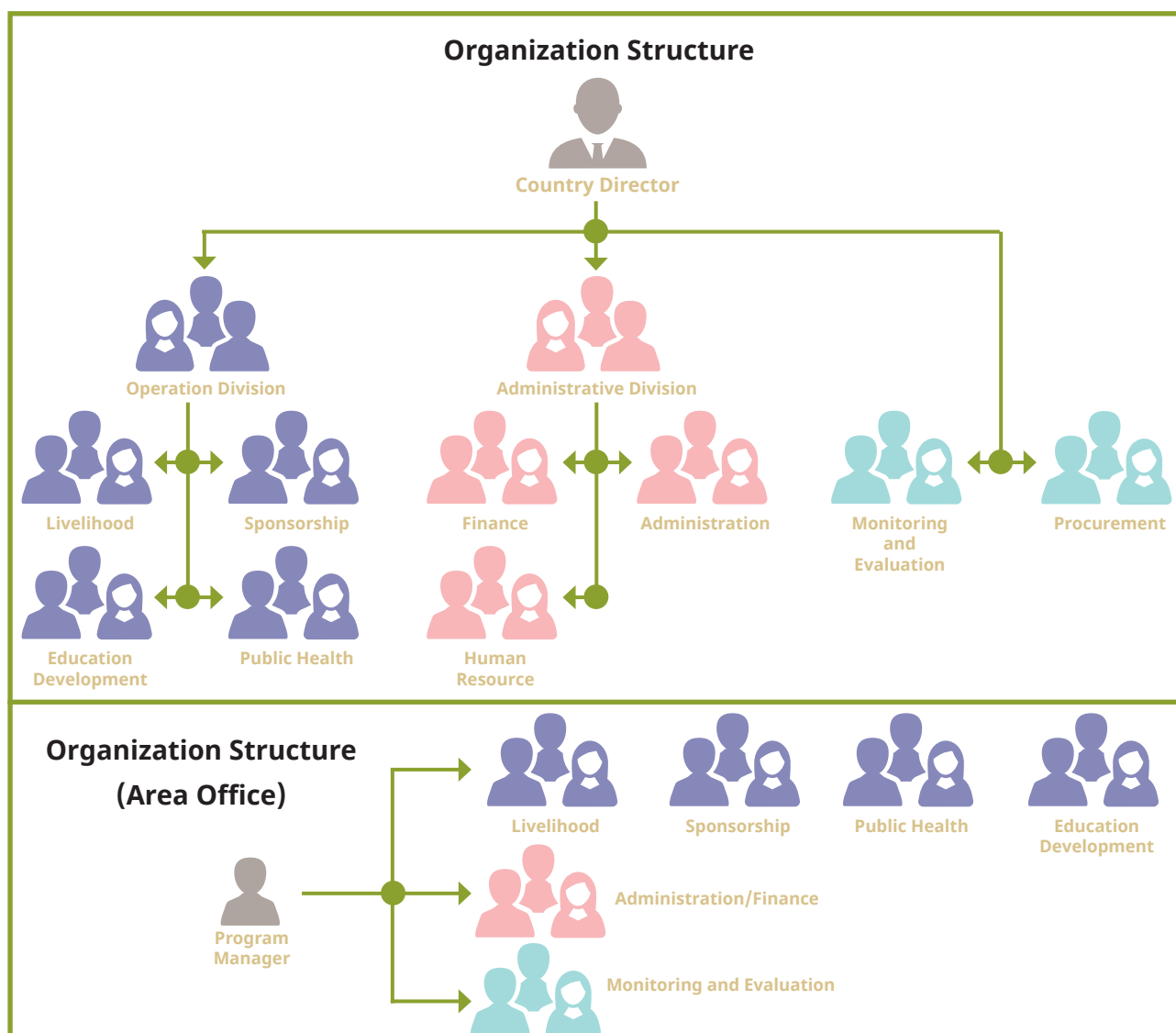
Currently, there are three area offices viz. Far-Western- Terai Area Office, Kailali; Far-Western Area Office, Dadeldhura; and Western Area Office, Pokhara. Each area office is headed by a program manager and has livelihood, sponsorship, public health, education, administration/finance and monitoring and evaluation components.



The CDPs are led by project coordinators. Staffing is done depending on the budget allocation in the thematic areas, program design and budget size. All CDPs have a sponsorship service officer and admin/finance officer positions. However, there are other officers to implement thematic programs like micro-enterprises development officer, education development officer and livelihood officer. There are social mobilizers who help in implementing education and sponsorship service activities. Depending upon the need, short term staffing is also done.

Project Management Structure of GNI:

GNI focused on addressing the needs of children and communities through CDP model. CDP is a holistic approach which helps bring tangible changes in individuals and communities gradually. GNI collaborates, coordinates and partners with concerned ministries of Nepal and different line agencies working in the same thematic areas for the sustainability of its development programs. Joint planning and monitoring, coordination and collaboration with local bodies,



community participation for project implementation, gender and social inclusion, transparency, accountability, and sustainability were some of the guiding principles incorporated in the program design and implementation.

GNI believes in strengthening local mechanisms and systems for community development – guided by values and driven by evidence. It encouraged good governance in its partner organizations so that the local communities could express their needs, ideas, and participate in the decision making process. Good governance also improved partner organizations capacity, eventually ensuring human rights protection, and accountability/transparency promotion.

Culturally sensitive policy and tools were introduced to make sure that services are user friendly, accessible and acceptable to all. From the very beginning of the project design, GNI embraced highly participatory mechanism. It involved stakeholders from the central to local level.

GNI implemented programs across 13 districts through head/regional/district offices. In addition, GNI developed a number of guidelines, strategies, standard operating procedures and manuals to assist GNI staff; and its partner organizations to enhance their capacity for identifying community needs, designing suitable projects, their proper implementation, and monitoring.

To oversee overall program implementation of GNI, and provide necessary guidance and recommendation to enhance the project performance, Central Project Advisory Committee consisting of 13 members from Social Welfare Council (SWC), Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), Ministry of Agriculture Development (MoAD), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Ministry of Law and Justice (MoLJ), Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), Ministry of Education (MoE), National Planning Commission (NPC), Department of Water, Sanitation and Sewerage (DWSS) and Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB) was formed. CPAC meeting was conducted twice a year and Member Secretary of SWC chaired the meetings.

Partner Organizations –

GNI collaborated with three local partners for smooth implementation of CDPs. Partner organizations established 23 offices at the local level depending upon the concentration of target population. Partner organizations assessed the needs of the communities, prioritized them with the support of CDC and PMC, developed an annual plan of action and sent it to respective area offices, which provided technical inputs. Partner organizations implemented activities mentioned in Plan of Action (PoA) with the support of local committees (CDC, PMC, parent groups) with technical inputs from GNI.

In each working district, partner organizations formed District Project Advisory Committee (DPAC) involving District Administration Office (DAO), District Development Committee (DDC), District Education Office (DEO), District Livestock Support Office (DLSO), District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), District Public Health Office (DPHO), District Women and Children Development Office (DWEDO), representatives from GNI and partner organizations. DPAC meeting was conducted twice a year and the recommendations from the meetings were received as guidance for project implementation at the local level.

In each project area, partner organizations formed a PMC consisting of 5-9 members to ensure that project objectives are in line with the overall organizational goal. Project management committees were established with the objective of implementing the project successfully. It comprised of local experts, having technical and functional experiences, and capable of controlling the quality of services. They worked together to establish a dynamic and sustainable project. This committee consisted of a chairperson, deputy chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and other members.

At the grass root level, partner organizations formed CDC representing each segment of the community such as farmers, teachers, parents, representatives of child clubs, VDC representatives, and etc. CDC established partnership between the community and the project for improving the service delivery system. It ensured effective implementation of the program and proper utilization of fund. It regularly monitored and kept record of the progress.





4.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

GNI has separate and functional Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) department for managing the assessments, database, program designing, monitoring and evaluation, and managing internal control system.

During the project implementation period, baseline study of 13 CDPs was undertaken. Similarly, M&E guidelines, internal audits, participatory planning tools, CDP ranking tools were developed and disseminated. The matrix below shows the key performance indicators and achievements by years with regards to monitoring and evaluation.

The external monitoring missions and evaluation of CDPs were conducted by Social Welfare Council (SWC) and GNI by commissioning consultants and consulting firms. 13 baseline studies, six impact evaluations, two midterm reviews and one impact evaluation were conducted by commissioning a third party. With regards to internal monitoring and

evaluation, quarterly monitoring was undertaken on a regular basis. At least three internal audits were also completed during the project period.

District level stakeholders and project management committees regularly conducted joint monitoring missions in the project sites. The recommendations and feedbacks obtained during joint monitoring visits and review meetings were addressed in the annual programming. Such initiatives not only contributed in maintaining the quality of project services and benefits, but they also increased the visibility of GNI interventions among stakeholders at the local and national level resulting in a working relationship with the entire project stakeholders.

Future strategy relating to M&E will be to strengthen the M&E system within the organization and implementing partners to ensure quality results through introduction of advanced tools and building capacity of the staff for using them.

Performance indicators	Achievements by Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
# of baseline study conducted	2	1	10	0	0	13
# of midterm review completed	0	1	1	0	0	2
# of impact evaluation conducted	0	0	0	1	5	6
# of guidelines/policy documents created	0	0	0	0	3	3
# M&E tool	0	0	0	1	2	3
# of monitoring missions from HO/AO	4	4	4	4	4	20
# of evaluation mission from SWC /GNI IHQ	0	0	1	0	2	3
# of internal audit conducted	0	0	0	0	3	3

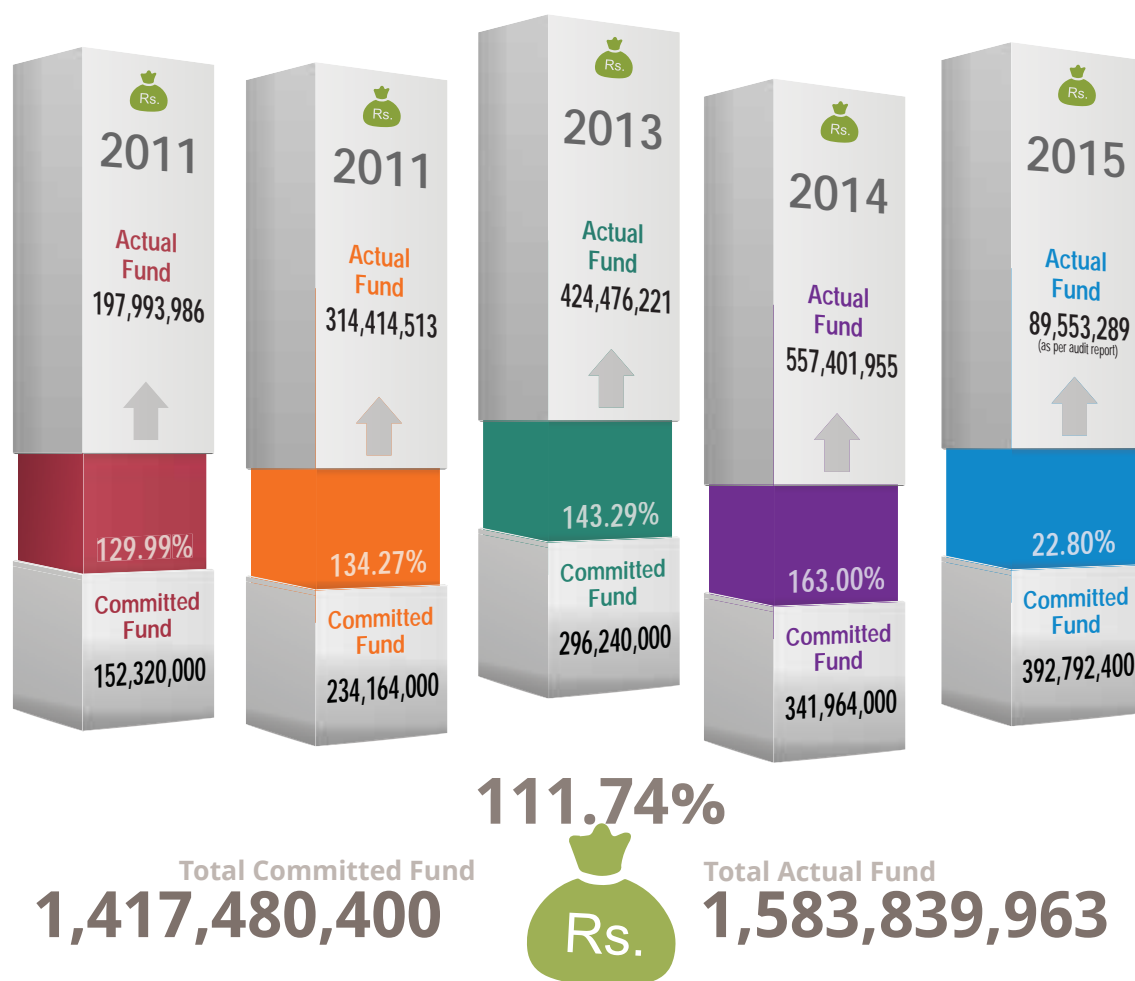


GNI prepares the financial statement based on the Nepali fiscal year and submits to concerned agencies and submits the annual tax return to concerned revenue office. GNI and other local partners comply with the prevailing rules and regulation for deducting tax and have it deposited at the revenue office regularly.

GNI has been following Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for clarity and transparency. GNI book keeping method is 'double entry' based on accrual basis accounting. Following the funding criteria and donors requirement, individual partner organizations and project offices have separate bank accounts whereas GNI Head Office has its own.

It is a general practice to prepare a POA of partner organizations every year. It is based on Project Agreement (PA) between GNI and SWC. POA is a budget tool prepared on a yearly basis that has details of income and expenditure. Income is a source of inflow where as expenditure is outflow in accordance to activities mentioned in POA. All the activities mentioned in POA are carried out accordingly after the approval of the budget i.e. POA. It is a common practice to execute POA within one fiscal year. The fiscal year for GNI Korea starts in January and ends in December. After the approval of yearly POA, GNI headquarter sends the budget to the field countries as agreed in the project agreement.

Committed Vs. Actual Fund



In the project agreement, budget is allocated for administrative and program costs. The amount disbursed to partner organizations as mentioned in the project agreement for the implementation of the program is considered as program cost. Expenditures are recorded as per the budget heads mentioned in PA.

Reporting system:

GNI has two types of reporting system, one each for the donor and Government of Nepal.

- 1) For the donor, we use Quick Books and Simple Books System. Partner organizations either operate Quick Books or Simple Books depending upon the budget size. Partner organizations and project offices submit reports monthly, quarterly, half yearly and annually. They follow the English calendar.
- 2) For reporting to Government of Nepal, GNI uses Financial and Management Accounting System (FAMAS). The fiscal year is based on Nepali Calendar. Financial Audit report is submitted to Government of Nepal as per the Nepali Fiscal Year and data uploading to the website of Aid Management Platform Nepal is also done twice a year, from January -June and July-December as per the English Calendar.

Internal Control:

Under the internal control system GNI has following

guidelines;

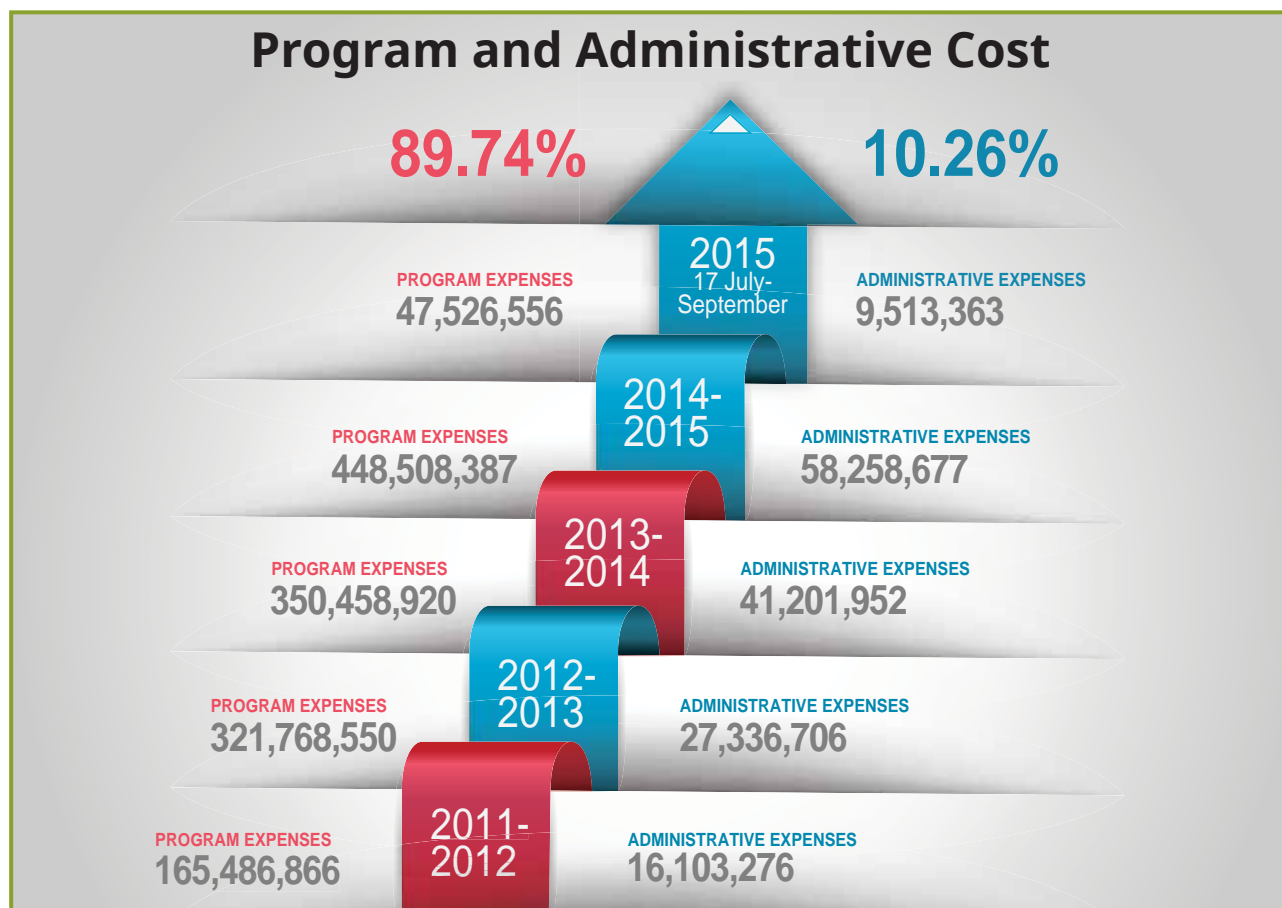
1. Internal Control Guidelines
2. Financial Guidelines and Policy
3. Field visit reports with standard format of monitoring

Financial Monitoring:

It is also a general practice at the organization to conduct internal audit twice a year by using its own monitoring standard and form for this purpose (CDP rating form, monitoring criterion, and monitoring form). Besides, internal audit team reviews financial documents and the program activities manually in the field and compares the cost incurred for the activities. After visiting the CDPs, internal audit team submits the internal audit report to the management committee of the organization.

External Audit:

GNI conducts an external audit annually according to the Nepali Fiscal year as specified in the project agreement. Licensed auditor or firm registered with the Institution of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) is selected through a service procurement process of the organization to audit income and expenses of the whole fiscal year. Auditor submits audit report and management report to the organization within an agreed time. Such audit reports are also submitted to the SWC and line ministries within three months of each forthcoming Nepalese fiscal year.



Chapter FIVE

PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability for GNI is the continuation of the projects and activities after phasing out of a project and it also ensuring that the supported communities are capable of not only continuing the projects/activities but maintaining the benefits as well. A project's success and sustainability depend on beneficiary participation, initiation, leadership, and ownership. Generally, functional community-based organizations continue to take leadership and affect the local development even after the completion of a project. Majority of the mechanisms and processes instituted during the project implementation survive after a project ends.

Capacity development and local resource mobilization are the means through which sustainability can be achieved. For capacity development, a number of trainings on leadership development and project management were provided to Community Development Committee (CDC), cooperative, child and youth club, mother group and IG group members. They were also empowered gradually to take decisions which increased the sustainability of their projects. After receiving a number of trainings, these groups have become capable of; managing responsibilities, mobilizing local resources effectively, making participatory decisions, coordinating with different stakeholders and concerned government bodies, addressing community needs, and conducting activities at the local level effectively.

Basic infrastructures like school and sub-health post buildings, public and school toilets, community centers, foot trails, irrigation canals/ponds, drinking water systems, etc. were constructed in communities which contributed in building long-term social capital. Such infrastructures were built with in-kind contribution and high local participation. Such infrastructures have been handed over to local committees. The committees carry out the maintenance and oversee their utilization.

GNI has been working in close coordination with Government line agencies as well as local organizations for achieving the Education for All (EFA) goal; and implementing School Sector Reform Plan (SSRP) and School Sector Development Plan (SSDP). Children from poor and marginalized communities were regularly supported with stationery and uniform to continue their education. Construction and renovation of physical facilities such as classrooms, toilets, playground, library, science lab, and computer lab improved the teaching-learning environment in the schools. Teachers were trained on effective instructional skills and pedagogy, which also resulted in better teaching-learning practices. Child and youth clubs were strengthened to plan, design, and implement various awareness raising activities.

Training to SMC and PTA were provided on committee formation procedures, their roles and responsibilities for management of schools, social audit for transparency of school activities, maximum utilization of local resources and role of parents in school management. Capacity of resource persons and school supervisors were enhanced to improve the teaching-learning environment of schools. However, good governance and management in schools will be enhanced in supported community/public schools in the next phase and capacity of SMC, PTA and parents will be enhanced further. Information Communication Technology will be integrated into the academic program and activities so that teachers and students will be familiar with modern technology.

Income generating (IG) groups, saving and credit groups formed to implement income generation activities have been registered with the concerned government bodies. Those not yet registered are in the process of registering. Leadership development, saving and credit management, membership expansion, cooperative enterprises establishment, cooperative office building construction were the measures taken for their institutional development.



Revolving Fund through cooperative model was introduced to create community assets. By the end of 2015, NRs. 25,208,000 has been mobilized as revolving fund and NRs. 4,820,000 has been paid back to the cooperatives. The amount will be mobilized for business/enterprises expansion in the communities. IG groups and cooperatives have been regularly provided guidance and mentoring. The revolving fund modality will be further simplified and strengthened. Business literacy classes, capacity building training (business plan training, marketing training, bookkeeping, infrastructure support, leadership training), exposure visits for cooperative members will be introduced. Co-operatives will be encouraged further to diversify businesses, expand services, and invest in local development.

A holistic approach has been followed for improving the livelihood of community members. Income generation capacity of poor families was increased through agriculture and livestock development, skills development, entrepreneurship and climate resilient agriculture. Raised income has made families capable of fulfilling their basic needs. Effective utilization of natural resources, availability of accessible services, and the number of well-maintained infrastructures has increased. Similarly, participation in development and its ownership have also risen significantly. Livelihood activities will be linked to education and health activities for sustainable community development. Poorest of the poor people lacking the capital to start small businesses will be given priority. They will be provided basic inputs for livelihood and service based enterprises. Livelihood program's long term strategy is to establish independent social businesses through community organizations that are capable of conducting social and economic activities without external support.

Capacity enhancement of the entrepreneurs through business plan preparation, skill and leadership development and networking plays a vital role for business growth and maturation. Efforts have been made to link entrepreneurs with the district level traders as a part of increasing market linkages. Increased linkage of entrepreneurs with other value chain actor helps to scale up and expand their businesses.

Since, majority of the farmers in the working area are small and marginal landowners, they are

highly vulnerable to climate change due to lack of resources, and low adaptive and risk taking capacity. By applying different approaches that maximize the use of indigenous knowledge, reducing excessive use of external inorganic inputs, increasing the range of production, and a combination of traditional and modern technologies; the projects were made environmentally viable. Adoption of the approaches increased climate resilience and agricultural productivity- directly increasing the income.

Every community has social, cultural, financial, and natural resources. However, these resources are not adequately exploited for income generation. For utilizing these resources and increasing income of the poor; skills training, business potential survey, entrepreneurship development, business plan development, micro-enterprises initiation will be strengthened, or introduced, and encouraged.

All sponsored children and their families of Tikapur district are enrolled in National Health Insurance program. As a result, they can access health care at local health facilities free of cost. This activity will be replicated in other working districts to provide health care service available to poor people. Similarly, health facilities construction/renovation, equipment, medicine and health workforce support has improved the trust of communities in government health facilities, and they are gradually increasing their visits to health facilities.

Collaboration with the local health facilities and their capacity building will be emphasized for provisioning regular health care services in rural communities. Information, Education, communication (IEC) and Behavior Change Communication (BCC) activities will be designed to bring lasting health behavior change. Health education and capacity building activities targeting children and community members will be conducted for imparting knowledge and transferring skills on health related issues and developing healthy behaviors. Various other areas of health education and capacity building like Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH), and elderly health will be explored.

A Household Based Total Sanitation Approach (HBTS) which involves extensive promotive activities for use of the toilet, household water treatment methods, hand washing behavior, food safety, and cleaning



household surroundings and environment will be planned and implemented in the communities.

Various awareness raising activities were organized on issues existing in communities such as HIV/AIDS, early marriage, gender based violence, trafficking, alcoholism, low school enrolment, child sexual abuse, hygiene and sanitation, and human rights. As a result, participation of women in different committees and community activities has increased. They have also started to raise voice for social change, women rights, and against gender discrimination.

Training on disaster risk reduction and climate change mitigation and adaptation was provided to community members for; raising awareness of disaster prevention, mitigation, and preparedness; and decreasing vulnerability to natural disasters. Emergency support was primarily focused on relief. Systematic planning for disaster preparedness and mitigation is needed to deal with emergency situations. Contingency plan will be developed to deal with potential disasters. Human resource will be also capacitated. Women and children will be sensitized and oriented on disaster preparedness and securing alternative livelihoods in a post-disaster situation.

GNI believes that communities are principal stakeholders in local development and should play the central role in the management of the projects and activities. It has been supporting its implementing partners and the communities to develop their long term plans and identify short-term milestones. Strategies, guidelines, policies, manuals, will be developed and disseminated so that partner organizations/communities have a clear direction to follow in planning, implementing and evaluating project activities. It will ultimately strengthen local leadership and support local development efforts.

Coordination and partnership with concerned ministries of the government and different line agencies working in the same thematic areas have been excellent and they will be further strengthened. GNI programs in Nepal have always focused in fulfilling the gap between the government and non-profit sector led development interventions. In the days to come international development partners and the government need to synergize their efforts for sustainable national development, for which GNI would concentrate its resources and be an active contributor.





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