



# Annual Report 2015

**GOOD CHANGE FOR THE WORLD**



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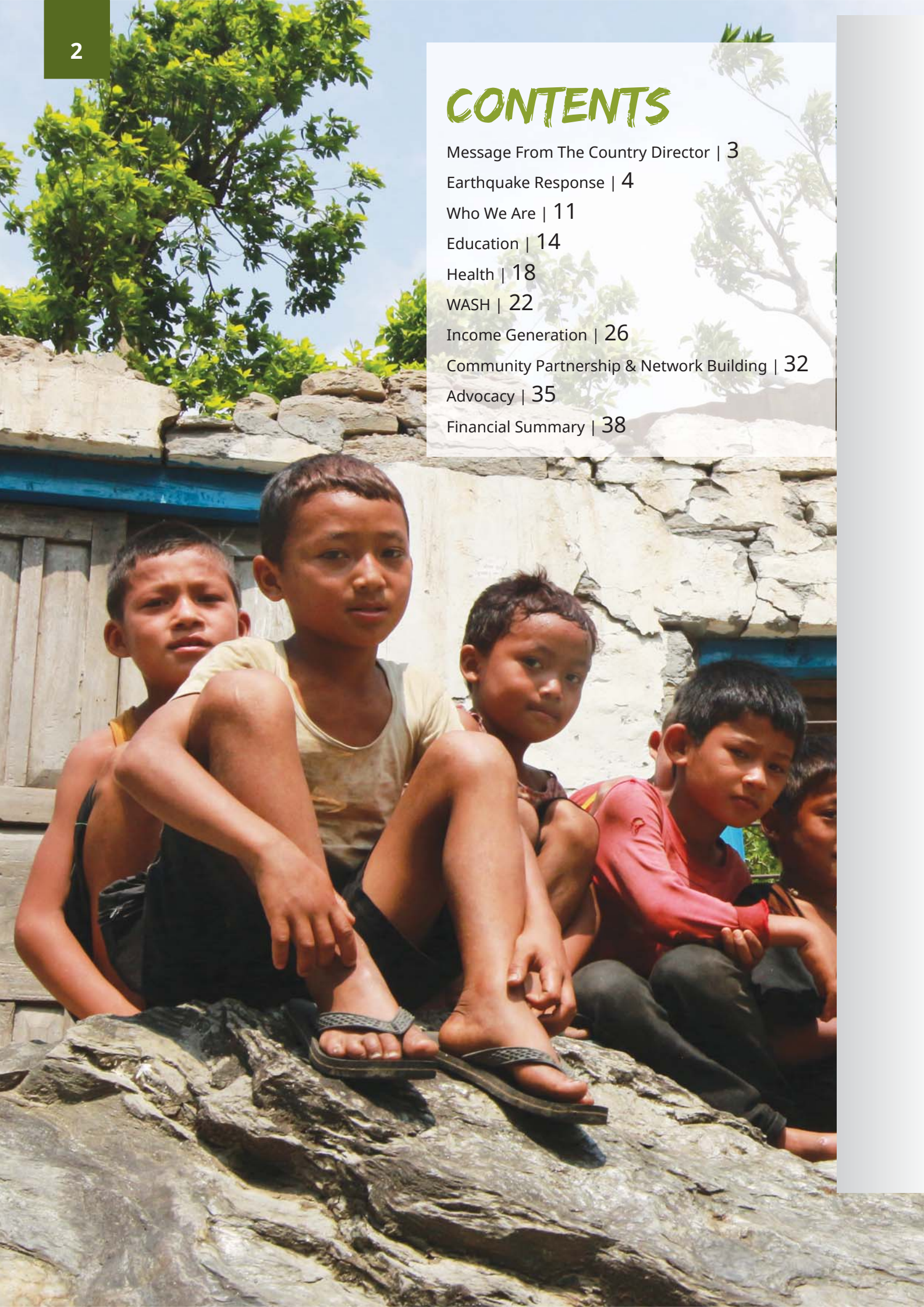
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## MESSAGE FROM THE COUNTRY DIRECTOR

*In the coming year, our efforts and resources will be spent in recovery and reconstruction along with implementing our regular programs.*

Good Neighbors International (GNI) Nepal has been one of the leading international non-governmental organizations in Nepal working for child education and improving the quality of life of 27,784 children, their families and communities. Our working modality is child-centered community development approach. Through this approach, we bring people together and support them to: identify the existing problems and needs in their community; enhance their knowledge, skills, confidence, and capacity; and engage in decision making processes. The organization believes that through regular participation, local people gradually take action to address existing inequalities in power and participation, deal with the issues of their community, improve the coordination with the local government, and increase their involvement in community development.

A child is directly affected by his/her environment: family, school, and community. If one of the environmental components is dysfunctional, then a child's development is adversely affected. Keeping this 'ecological perspective' in mind, our thematic activities focus not only on children but their families and communities as well. Like previous years, this year also we continued our efforts to support the poorest of the poor children to get a quality education, access health care services, and their parents to have a secure livelihood.

One-to-one sponsorship service is GNI Nepal's flagship program and has been providing educational and health support to 27,784 children from marginalized, vulnerable, and disadvantaged communities. We continue to work with rural communities for improving their livelihoods. This year, 110 income generation groups and ten co-operatives were formed, creating employment and income for 1,700 individuals. Our health, WASH, and education programs have directly benefited more than two hundred thousand children and community members in thirteen project districts.

The year 2015 was unfortunate for the people of Nepal. The April 25<sup>th</sup> Earthquake hit the people of Nepal very hard. Three of our project districts: Gorkha, Kathmandu, and Lalitpur were badly affected. Gorkha being the epicenter suffered the most. Our emergency response was also mostly concentrated in Gorkha District. However, relief was provided to earthquake survivors in Kathmandu and Lalitpur districts as well covering all of our thematic areas. Our relief reached to 14,486 households of Gorkha, Kathmandu and Lalitpur districts.

GNI participated in all cluster meetings at the national and district levels. GNI co-led the Gorkha District Protection Cluster. For its generous contributions and support in providing health services to the earthquake affected population of Gorkha District, GNI was awarded a Certificate of Appreciation by the Ministry of Health and Population. Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) has been signed with the government for health-post and school buildings reconstruction.

I am pleased to share with you that the General Agreement (2016–2020) between GNI Nepal and the Social Welfare Council has been signed. In the coming year, our efforts and resources will be spent in recovery and reconstruction along with implementing our regular programs.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank GNI Head Quarter and other field countries for supporting us for providing emergency relief to the earthquake survivors. My sincere thanks goes to all staff members for their tireless effort in serving the earthquake survivors, and all line ministries, implementing partners, sponsors, communities and donors for contributing to bring a good change for the children and people of Nepal.

Roh Kyung-hoo  
Country Director

# EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE



## 72,430

earthquake survivors were supported in Gorkha, Lalitpur, and Kathmandu districts

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A massive 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Gorkha District on 25 April 2015. According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, 8,856 people died, 22,309 people were injured, 602,257 houses were destroyed, and 285,099 houses were damaged.

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Nepal's geography makes it prone to natural disasters, which cause significant loss of lives and property every year. We particularly support female-headed households, elderly, differently-abled, pregnant/lactating women, children, and vulnerable communities affected by disasters. Additionally, we provide capacity development trainings and conduct awareness raising activities on disaster risk reduction.


Earthquake struck Nepal on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2015. The very next day a high-level management meeting was convened at our head office to collate initial information and discuss the immediate course of action. A control room was set up at the head office. It devised an operational plan and immediately put it into execution.

Our emergency response was mostly concentrated in Gorkha District- the epicenter of the earthquake. However, relief was provided to earthquake survivors in Kathmandu and Lalitpur districts as well. People badly affected by the earthquake were in immediate need of shelter, food and non food items (NFI), WASH and health care services, and protection.

In order to address those needs, GNI Nepal immediately started emergency response in five VDCs (Aruarbang, Finam, Lapu, Manbu and Thumi) of Gorkha District, four VDCs (Futung, Jhormahangkal, Kabhresthali and Sangla) of Kathmandu District and eight VDCs (Badikhel, Chapagaun, Chhampi, Devichour, Govdawari, Jharuwarashi, Lele and Nallu) of Lalitpur District.

We provided shelter, NFIs, education, health care and WASH services, protection, and food security and economic recovery support to 72,430 earthquake survivors (14,486 households). The relief was in the form of; shelters and NFIs- 7,667 tarpaulins, 5,458 blankets, and 151 canopies; food items- 13,660 Kg. beaten rice, 1,100 Kg. rice and 102,300 packets of noodles.

 **7,667**  
tarpaulins

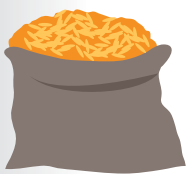
 **5,458**  
blankets

 **151**  
canopies

 **13,660**  
Kg. beaten rice

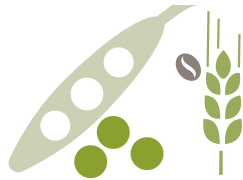
 **102,300**  
packets of noodles

 **1,100**  
Kg. rice



**8,000**

Kg. rice seeds were distributed



**4,200**

Kg. wheat and green pea seeds were distributed

**3,700**

goats were provided veterinary care



**600**

animals' physical examination was conducted and 153 farmers were counseled



**285**

temporary learning centers were established at 90 schools

We participated in all cluster meetings at the district and national levels. GNI Nepal co-led the Gorkha District Protection Cluster.

Earthquake survivors in Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Gorkha districts received the following supports;

### LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

In Gorkha District, 8,000 Kg. rice and 4,200 Kg. wheat and green pea seeds were provided to farming families; 80 household received vegetable seeds; 3,500 fruit and coffee saplings were distributed; 3,500 tablets of Albendazole were provided to affected animals; 15 plastic tunnels were distributed; and veterinary care was provided to 3,700 goats. Veterinary care was also provided to 600 domestic animals and 153 farmers were provided with counseling in Lalitpur District.

### EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT

97 CGI sheets and 188 canopy temporary learning centers (TLC) were built at 49 and 41 schools respectively, 11,864 students received stationery and uniform and 1,000 Post-disaster Activity Book Vol. I was provided to 73 public schools in Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Gorkha districts; and 39 schools in Gorkha District received school kits.

Trainings on child-friendly space facilitation and identification of post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD) were provided to 163 teachers in Gorkha and Lalitpur districts. Additionally, we established 14 child-friendly spaces and conducted 15 PTSD programs for children





# 15,581

students benefited from the PTSD program



at 57 schools and 4,262 workbooks were distributed among them. Altogether, 15,581 students benefited from the program.

## HEALTH SUPPORT

Unsanitary living conditions posed a threat of public health outbreaks in Gorkha District. Realizing the alarming situation, GNI Nepal promptly conducted health camps, hygiene/dignity kits distribution, rapid assessment of health facilities, and operated temporary clinics. We also provided equipment/medicine to local health facilities and District Public Health Office (DPHO).

14 medical personnel were deployed at local health facilities and NRs. 344,599 worth of medical equipment was provided to health facilities in Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Gorkha districts; health care was made available to 200 families in Lalitpur District. 829 individuals benefited from two health camps. Health related public service announcements were broadcast via six local FM stations.

In the first half of May, national and international health personnel served 915 earthquake survivors in different VDCs of Gorkha District. Locals were treated for injuries, wounds, fractures, water-borne diseases, fever, and diarrhea. Medicine was provided to the sick. GNI Nepal conducted a health camp each in Soti and Aruaarbang VDCs and 1,000 hygiene kits were provided to the locals. As a continuation of the health camps, GNI Nepal supported to operate four temporary clinic for five months.



# 11,864

students of Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Gorkha districts received stationery and uniform



# 1,744

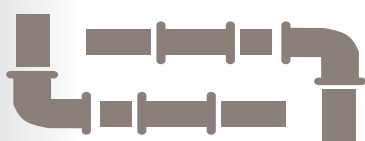
individuals in Gorkha District benefited from medical camps/ temporary clinics

# 200

families in Lalitpur District received medical support



**32** drinking water schemes were constructed in Gorkha District



**675,000** meters water pipe was supported in Gorkha District



**109** toilets (school: 61, community: 42, health facilities: 6) were constructed in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Gorkha districts

In May, a rapid assessment of 13 health facilities in Gorkha, Lalitpur and Kathmandu districts was conducted and the findings were shared with District Public Health Office (DPHO) and World Health Organization. The report gave a baseline for estimating the required health personnel, medicine, equipment, and physical infrastructure for providing emergency health services. Gorkha DPHO was provided with 36 types of medicine worth NRs. 1.7 million. Medical equipment was provided to four health facilities. 12 health facilities in Kathmandu also received medical equipment.

GNI Nepal was awarded a Certificate of Appreciation by the Ministry of Health and Population for its generous contributions and support in providing health services to the earthquake affected population of Gorkha District. Additionally, Ministry of Home Affairs, District Disaster Relief Committee, Gorkha provided letter of appreciation to GNI Nepal for our involvement in humanitarian relief, rescue, and early recovery activities.

### WASH SUPPORT

In Gorkha District, 32 drinking water schemes were constructed, 124 buckets/jugs, and 675,000 meters polythene water pipe were distributed. 400 phenyl bottles were distributed in Kathmandu District. 1,000 hygiene kits, 109 gender friendly temporary toilets were built, and 21 water tanks and 850 hand-washing – awareness-raising posters were distributed in Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Gorkha districts.



# AN EARTHQUAKE SURVIVOR'S WAIT FOR THE SCHOOL ENDS

Amir Miya (13 years) is a resident of Ward No. 12, Finam, Gorkha Municipality. Finam is primarily inhabited by Muslims, a minority and disadvantaged group. Amir studies in grade seven at Nawa Durga Lower Secondary School. There are five members in his family. He along with his younger sister and brother attend the school.

He was very much scared when the earthquake struck. Houses and school buildings collapsed in a minute. After the shaking was over, Amir came across many injured and dead neighbors. This whole experience affected him psychologically. Other children from his community were also badly affected. He was constantly scared and could not regain a normal level of functioning.

His school was closed for more than two months as the school building was completely destroyed in the earthquake. All of the furniture got buried in the rubble. The earthquake didn't spare his text and exercise books as well.

After regularly attending the child-friendly space constructed by GNI Nepal for a few days, his psycho-emotional condition improved significantly. Play, games, and recreation healed him but his education was lagging as the school was not yet open.

These days he is studying at the temporary learning center (TLC) constructed by GNI Nepal. The teaching-learning environment at the TLC is not as effective as it used to be. It is always noisy. The classrooms are chilly from the morning to evening, as air moves



freely in the absence of solid walls. Amir and his friends use a temporary toilet, which they do not feel secure to use. The girls in particular totally avoid using such toilets.

Many of his friends are regularly absent from the class. He is also not regular because at times he is totally uninterested, given the lack of basic facilities at the school. His brother and sister are more irregular. He tries to convince them to attend the school regularly but the learning environment at the school is not sufficiently conducive.

He is not happy with his studies. His exam is coming near but he fears that he may not perform well because his studies have been badly affected due to the lack of classrooms, educational materials, and poor learning environment. He wishes for a good classroom, toilet, and educational materials at his school.

GNI Nepal is reconstructing the school building and other infrastructures. Amir and his friends wait for a well-equipped school will end when the reconstruction gets completed in 2017.







## RECONSTRUCTION BEGINS IN A REMOTE VDC IN GORKHA

Gyanu Maya Gurung (68 years) is a resident of Aaruarbang VDC, Gorkha District. She is soft-spoken but speaks in a firm voice and always takes a strong stance on environment protection. “I am quite old”, she admits. Even at such a ripe age, she has started composing and reciting poetry. Her themes are varied but her poems always make it a point to raise awareness of environment protection in her own and other communities. Her mother always emphasized that the surroundings should be kept clean and she teaches the same values to whoever she comes across. Nowadays, whenever she meets a child who doesn’t take care of the environment, she asks him/her to change the attitude.

Reminiscing the devastating earthquake, she says, “it shook me and everything around violently. The houses crashed to the ground before my eyes. All of our belongings and household items were also lost. The only thought that came to my mind was, how do we get water to drink and food to eat.”

“GNI Nepal started reconstructing the drinking water system for our community. Initially, we couldn’t believe it as the work had begun quite early than we expected. Besides my home, I saw the reconstruction workers building a tap, and immediately I called the children, youths, and women to contribute to the community rebuilding rather than merely being spectators. My mother would always tell that working together gives positive results” she finishes with a smile.

Gyanu Maya is very happy to have a newly built tap near her home. She is also happy for the community as 43 households (175 people) and the primary schools located above the settlement have drinking water taps at a few meters distance. The project was completed in November 2015.







# WHO WE ARE

**GNI exists to make the world a place without hunger, where people live together in harmony and we respect the human rights of our neighbors suffering from poverty, disaster, and oppression, and help them to achieve self-reliance and enable them to rebuild their hope.**

**G**ood Neighbors International (GNI) is an international non-governmental humanitarian and development organization in general consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It was started in South Korea in 1991 with a mission of making a hunger-free world- where people live together in harmony and respect the human rights of their neighbors suffering from poverty, disasters, and oppression.

GNI strives to improve the lives of the poor, especially children through education, income generating activities, skills development, health services, advocacy, network building, and emergency relief.

GNI Nepal has been working in Nepal since 2002. At present, we are working in 13 districts through local implementing partners. GNI Nepal believes in good coordination and partnership with concerned ministries of Nepal and different line agencies working in same thematic areas for achieving long-term sustainability of its projects.

GNI Nepal's components and activities for the 2011-2015 phase had their principles based on the following Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):

- MDG goals 1, 2 and 3: Education and Child Protection
- MDG goals 4, 5 and 6: Health Promotion
- MDG goals 6 and 7: Water and Sanitation
- MDG goals 1 and 7: Income Generation
- MDG 8: Partnership and Network Building
- MDG 3: Organization Building and Advocacy

## GOAL:

To improve the quality of primary school education and enhance the livelihood of the poor people.

## SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

### a. Child-focused School Education

- To provide school educational support to children, and assist in constructing school infrastructures
- To provide general health check-up to children, parents, and community members
- To improve the condition of sanitation and drinking water at the schools and in the communities





b. Livelihood Enhancement

- To support poor families for their livelihood improvement
- To enhance the socio-economic condition through local resource mobilization
- To provide need based skill enhancement trainings

c. Community Welfare

- To promote local leaders on the conceptualization of sustainable community development
- To generate awareness on gender, culture, climate change, health, education and food security related issues
- To mitigate major disaster by providing emergency response.

### LOCAL PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS:

- 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 implementing partner of GNI Nepal. Community development projects are implemented through ACN.
- Sonaha Bikash Samaj (SBS): SBS is a Bardiya based non-governmental organization established in 2011. Its main objective is to uplift the socio-economic status of the indigenous and endangered 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 raise awareness of farmer rights, child rights, and trafficking in the local communities.



# SPONSORSHIP SERVICE

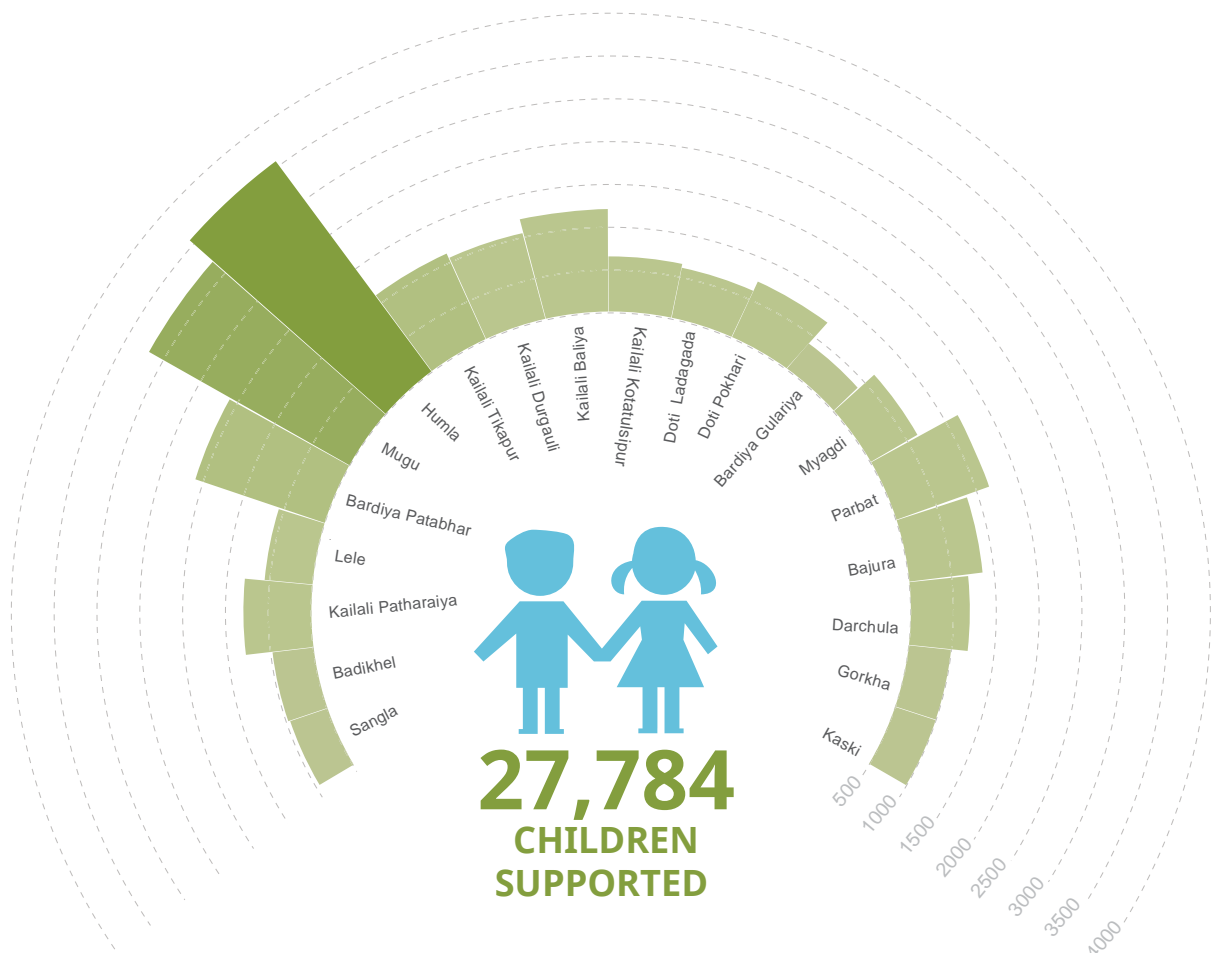
GNI Nepal started sponsorship service, its flagship program, in 2009. This program particularly focuses on students that belong to disadvantaged, indigenous, and marginalized communities. Poor students are identified and enrolled in the sponsorship program so that they receive a quality education and better health/ WASH services and their parents receive income generation/livelihood support. The program focuses on the education, psycho-emotional and spiritual well-being, and protection from abuse/violence/ exploitation of the children along with enabling their families and communities to improve their health status and secure sustainable livelihoods.

Our Sponsorship Service combines its resources with the local and organizational resources to kick-start and give momentum to the overall transformational development of the target communities.

An analysis of the progress of our sponsored students in last five years (2011–2015) has shown that on average 91.36% of them completed primary level.



Currently, our sponsorship service supports 27,784 children in 13 districts. These children, we believe, will contribute back to the socioeconomic development of their communities.







**GNI Nepal supports poor students for receiving quality education by enabling learning environment at schools and enhances their knowledge and skills for holistic development.**

## EDUCATION

Despite a large investment in the education sector over the years, eradication of illiteracy and universal accessibility to quality education still remains a far cry. Public education in Nepal is plagued by low quality instruction, low promotion/pass/achievement rates, high dropout and repetition rates, weak management, chronic shortage of teaching-learning materials, and more importantly low return for the student. The net enrollment rate at the primary level has crossed 96 percent, marking the achievement of MDG-2. The numbers of entrants in class one with early childhood and education development (ECED) experience have

risen significantly. While these achievements are encouraging but they are clearly not satisfactory.

Since our entry in Nepal in 2002, we have been continuously working for improving the quality of education and currently, we are one of the leading organizations in child-focused school education in the country. Accessibility, quality, and good governance are at the core of our education related activities along with holistic, humanistic and quality education; learners' psycho-emotional well-being and physical safety; and, community participation as its cardinal principles.

ECED remained our top priority in 2015 as well. This year, we supported in one ECED building construction; 85 ECEDs were supported with classroom flooring, furnishing, kits and outdoor play sets (slide, seesaw,

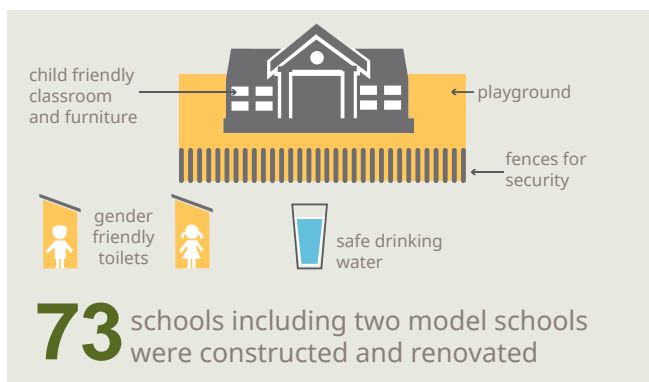


**27,784**

**students**

received educational materials





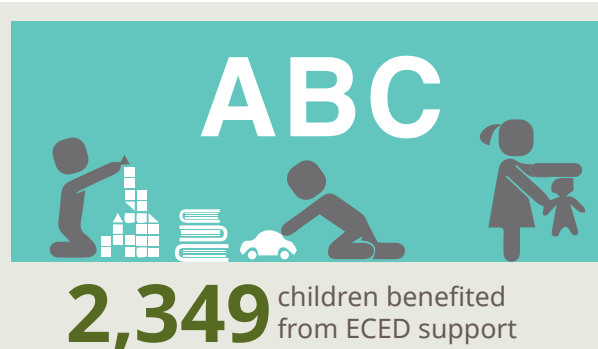
swing); training was provided to 95 ECED facilitators, and day meal was provided to 100 children. Our ECED activities have directly benefited 2,349 children of 3-5 years of age in 12 project districts.

A child without a proper school uniform does not feel confident among the peers. Lack of stationery and textbooks is also a big hindrance. We provided school uniform and stationery to 27,784 poorest of the poor children in 13 project districts to help them continue their studies. Textbooks were also provided to needy students. School enrollment campaign in collaboration with local schools, resource centers, and VDCs was conducted in some districts. As a result of our efforts, not a single school-age child is out of the school in Gurja VDC of Myagdi District.

Spacious and well-furnished classrooms, adequate teaching-learning materials, and sports facilities

are a prerequisite for delivering quality education and ensuring children's physical development. GNI Nepal supported eight schools in constructing school building, eight schools in renovation and maintenance of their school building, 22 schools for setting up a library, 23 schools for establishing a science laboratory, 10 schools for starting a computer lab, 30 schools with child-friendly furniture, 27 schools in compound fence construction. All of our educational activities were conducted in accordance with the policies and guidelines of the Government of Nepal and with the goal of enabling the schools to meet minimum enabling conditions as outlined in the National Framework For Child Friendly School. Our educational support benefited 27,784 students in 13 districts. Likewise, 7,178 academically poor performing children in seven project districts were supported for taking remedial classes.

Ensuring child rights and child protection at the school, home, and community is highly imperative. Towards this end, child clubs were formed and mobilized





"Our family is on the path to self-reliance. I believe, with hard work and determination, I will make it to the top"

## HARD WORK ALWAYS PAYS



Udaya Lama (23 years) is a resident of Ward No. 1, Tarkeshwor Municipality. He is a grade twelve student at Sangla Balkumari Higher Secondary School. He lives with his mother and aunt—his mother's elder sister and her two sons. His father abandoned him and his mother when he was a little child. Ever since his father left, Udaya and his mother have been living together with his aunt and her family. His aunt's family has been supporting them. Udaya's mother is a daily wage laborer.

As it happens with most of the poor families, his mother couldn't afford to send him to school. Luckily he was identified in 2002 and enrolled in a GNI Nepal supported hostel program. Along with room and board, all required educational materials and

uniforms were provided with. All school fees were also covered by the program. Additionally, he was offered motivation and counseling regularly. In 2014, a GNI Nepal funded community development project supported him to take a six-month long computer hardware course.

He showed a keen interest in learning and consequently excelled at fixing broken computers. Even before completing the course, he was hired as a part-time instructor by the very institute he was training at. Currently, he is earning a small income which is enough to continue his plus two studies and support his joint family. Beaming with confidence, he says, "Our family is on the path to self-reliance. I believe, with hard work and determination, I will make it to the top".

with the slogan "children for children" throughout this year. 83 child clubs were formed and 297 club members were oriented on child rights and trained on leadership and conducting extra-curricular activities. The activities conducted by the child clubs benefited 15,454 school students in 13 districts.

Parents and guardians play a vital role in a child's academic success or failure. Apart from the school, a child needs a conducive environment at home. To make the parents/guardians aware of their roles and responsibilities in their children's education, timely meetings were conducted involving all of the concerned stakeholders—students, parents, teachers, SMC, PTA, government line agencies, and media persons. In total, 20,256 people participated in such meetings.

For ensuring quality teaching and learning in the classrooms, 1,068 teachers were provided with teachers professional development training which included pedagogy, evaluation, and material design along with other topics and methods.

We supported the adult literacy drive in two remote VDCs of Humla District. 100 illiterate adults benefited from the non-formal education classes.

**22** schools and community  
received library support







Melina Rokaya (4 years) lives with her parents in the remote village of Kanda in Bajura District. In 2015, at three years of age, her parents put her in the local Early Childhood Development Center (ECDC) called Shanti Bal Bikas Kendra, established in 2005 with material and labor contribution from the community.

In a dismal room, twenty-eight children including Melina had to sit on the cold wooden benches meant for big children from 10 am -1 pm every day. On top of it, the available furniture was inadequate.

Playthings and teaching-learning materials were lacking at the ECDC and they had to borrow them from a secondary school close by. Belu Chandra Singh, the facilitator who is with the center since its establishment relates, “I had no child-friendly teaching techniques at my disposal. All I knew was lecturing, rote-memorization, and a few local games. Day in and day out, I would make them chant English/Nepali alphabets and numbers. That was it.”

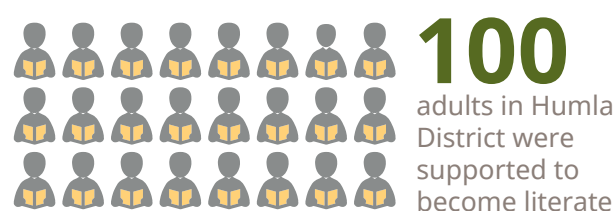
The principal of the adjacent school remarked, “the children did not attend the ECDC regularly, which was obvious given its sorry state”.

GNI Nepal through its implementing partner constructed a child-friendly ECDC building having one room each for play, lunch, and office along with clean drinking water facility and gender sensitive toilets. Training to the early childhood development (ECD) facilitators and ECD kits were also provided. Now the facilitators teach the children based on the six corner learning approach as specified in the ECD Curriculum, 2062.

About the changes that the support has brought, Belu Chandra says, “Compared to the past, children learn quickly. Thanks to the training we received, ECD kits and well-furnished playroom”.

Now Melina and her friends happily spend their day playing games, singing songs, learning alphabets and numbers, and expressing themselves through creative arts. As a result of the improved status of the center, all eligible children regularly attend the center, quite contrary to the situation a year ago.

Speaking at a district level program, Manbir Khati, Resource Person, District Education Office Bajura appreciated the center saying, “out of the 223 ECD centers in Bajura, Shanti Bal Bikas Kendra can be ranked number one for the facilities and quality teaching available there”.





GNI Nepal supports children and communities for improving their health status by increasing access to health services, raising awareness of disease prevention, and strengthening government health system.

Access to quality health care in rural Nepal still remains to be realized as about one-fourth of the Nepalese people live in poverty and most of them suffer from high rates of malnourishment and neonatal mortality, and poor institutional delivery.

Government health facilities exist in every village development committee but the service provided by them cannot cater to all of the health needs of the local population. The primary goal of our health program is to support and strengthen the local public health care system so that quality health care services are available to all in a community.

GNI Nepal is committed to provide quality health services to children and communities in its project districts. Our health program primarily consists of;

**Health Camp:** General health services to non-sponsored children and community.

**Critical Situation Treatment:** Providing support to sponsored children with life-threatening medical conditions.

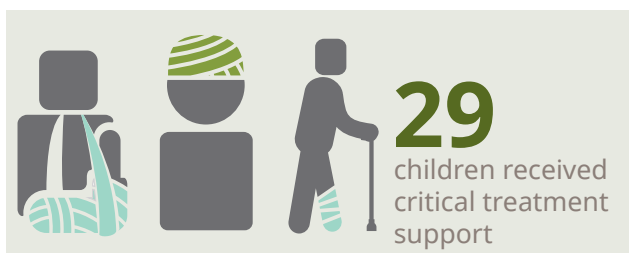
## HEALTH



**33,738**

children and parents benefited from health check up service





**Health System Strengthening:** Birthing centers/ health facilities construction / renovation/ maintenance, medicine / equipment support, and capacity development of health personnel.

**Health Education and Capacity Building:** Capacity building, workshops, meetings, awareness-raising activities, and IEC/BCC materials production.

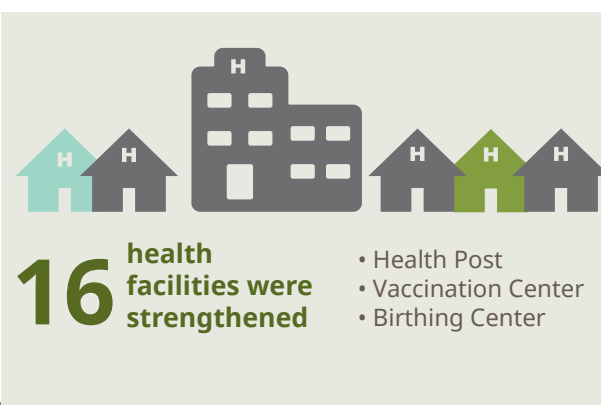
With the goal of improving the health status of children, families, and community members, we implemented various health related activities in 2015 complementing the government's priority programs. Our activities also focused on enhancing the health seeking behavior and health care services in the communities.

Through health camps, we provide health services to all of our sponsored children. However, as per the request and analyzing the scenario of our working communities, we provided health services to non sponsored children and community members as well.

We highly value partnering with and strengthening the local government health system. This year we collaborated with the local government health facilities and conducted health camps in our working

VDCs. General health care service was made available to 18,090 sponsored children and 15,648 non-sponsored children as well as community members in 11 districts. 58 local health facilities in nine and 200 community health workers in eight districts partnered with us for delivering medical services. Communities in two project districts: Humla and Bardiya could not be reached as the protests and strikes in Western Terai disrupted supply chains, delayed medicine procurement, and hindered assembling the medical team.

GNI Nepal's health program supports local health facilities to improve service delivery through building construction / renovation / maintenance, providing with medical equipment and capacity development of staff. This year, 14 health facilities in six districts were provided with medical equipment and in Kailali district, support was provided for a vaccination center maintenance and birthing room construction. 423 health workers including community health workers in eight districts received health care related trainings.





# FROM BRAIN TUMOR TO TREATMENT



Nisha BK (seven years), a GNI Nepal sponsored child, is a resident of Myagdi District. She is studying in class three at Shree Ramche Primary School. She lives with her parents and siblings. Her elder sisters are married. Nisha's elder brothers work in India as manual laborers.

Her father works the small plot of land which the family owns, and the mother takes care of the household. Their only domestic animals are a buffalo and a she-goat. The family doesn't have enough fertile land for producing food grains to sustain them for a year. Having two square meals a day is not possible for them due to their poor economic condition.

One day she experienced headache and multiple seizures, so her parents took her to the local health post. As the cause could not be determined there, she was referred to the district hospital in Beni. The

district hospital referred her to Manipal Hospital, Pokhara.

She was admitted to Manipal Hospital and stayed there for a few days. Based on the diagnosis, she was referred to BP Koirala Memorial Cancer Hospital, Bharatpur. Medical tests showed that she had developed a life threatening brain tumor which was to be removed immediately.

The family requested GNI Nepal for help along with a written application. A project management committee (PMC) meeting was held for discussing her critical condition. GNI Nepal provided financial support to the family taking the severity of the illness and family's economic condition into consideration. GNI Nepal covered all of the medical expenses- NRs. 50,000 in total. The tumor was removed surgically and at present her condition is normal.

For ensuring first aid during emergencies, 53 first aid kits were distributed in eight districts and they will benefit an estimated 11,000 local people. 9,670 people received de-worming tablets in six districts. Our critical situation treatment support benefits sponsored children in case of life-threatening medical conditions such as bone fractures, tumors, skin diseases, injuries, and etc. 29 children from 10 districts received support which saved them from severe physical impairment and in some cases death.

GNI Nepal aims to enhance the knowledge of the communities on various health issues. We have been

conducting health education activities targeting female community health volunteers (FCHV), mothers group, children, lactating mothers, and pregnant women and their husbands. To promote behavior change and spread health seeking behavior, we have been conducting various capacity building activities such as trainings targeted at health workers, health facility operation and management committees (HFOMC), traditional healers, and female community health volunteers. 58 health and WASH education related activities were implemented in our project districts, which benefited 12,302 individuals.





# A STITCH IN TIME SAVES LIFE

Askiya Timalisina (10 years) is a sponsored child. She lives with her family in Sikharpa, Lele VDC. It's a remote area in the southern part of Lalitpur District. She is studying at a local public school in grade six. The family does not have cultivable land. Her father is the sole breadwinner in the family. He works as a seasonal daily wage laborer, earning about five thousand rupees monthly. Such a small income is barely sufficient for fulfilling their basic needs.

Everything was going on smoothly in Askiya's life. She was attending the school regularly and performing satisfactorily. In one fateful day, she felt pain in her left knee. Gradually, it got swollen. Despite the pain and swelling, she did not reveal her condition to anyone. One of the mornings, her knee hurt so badly that she could not reach the school, no matter how much she tried.

She was admitted to a local hospital. All of the required medical tests were done but the disease could not be diagnosed. She was referred to Patan Hospital in Lagankhel— a national level hospital, but her

family could not afford to take her there. Therefore, they informed GNI Nepal about her situation. She was provided with the needed financial support.

Askiya was hospitalized for 16 days. In accordance with the doctor's advice, she took a month-long bed rest. "If she had not been admitted to the hospital on time she could have developed bone marrow cancer", the doctor at Patan Hospital informed her parents pointing out the critical situation she was in.

After the treatment and bed rest, she recovered completely. Now, she attends the school regularly and takes part in extracurricular activities. In terms of academic performance, she is doing fine.







**GNI Nepal aims to achieve total sanitation in communities by increasing access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.**

GNI Nepal employs community-led total sanitation, school-led total sanitation, and household based total sanitation approaches under its total sanitation program. The program emphasizes behavioral change, healthy lives, and well-being of all age groups. Our WASH activities also highly prioritize tangible and sustainable improvements, advocacy, and working in close partnership with all stakeholders for sustaining the gains.

GNI Nepal's WASH activities specifically support the national WASH programs and policies while keeping in mind Sustainable Development Goal 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all) and they contribute to achieving the national WASH milestone i.e. national ODF declaration by 2017. Our WASH activities also indirectly help achieve Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages). The importance of safe drinking water, hygienic habits and sanitation in breaking the cycle of diseases is paramount. Our WASH related activities aim at improving access to safe drinking water/sanitation facilities and waste management at the schools and

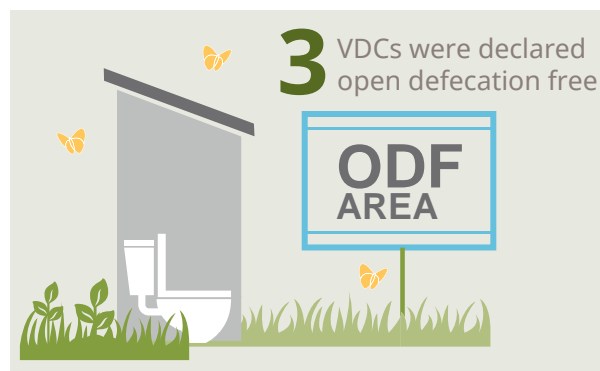
# WASH





in the communities in order to reduce health hazards and eventually incidence of diseases prevalent in rural areas. Open defecation is still practiced in villages. It is the leading cause of water-borne diseases. For some locals, there is no choice but many others are simply ignorant. It is what GNI Nepal wants to change.

In order to improve equitable access to improved WASH services and facilities, GNI Nepal has been assisting in constructing drinking water systems and gender-friendly and sanitary toilets. 385 new water facilities (taps and tube-wells) were constructed in seven districts which benefited 2,236 local people. Six water supply schemes were renovated in four districts



which benefited 2,842 people. Water from 30 sources in Doti was tested to determine the quality for daily household use. 433 new sanitation facilities were constructed in seven districts and three in Parbat were renovated.

With an aim of instilling hygienic habits and putting an end to open defecation for breaking the cycle of waterborne diseases and keeping the surroundings clean, this year we helped three more VDCs in our working districts to gain ODF status. 58 local health facilities and 200 community-based health workers participated in our health and WASH activities in nine districts.







Bagar village lies in Ward No. 9 Mudi VDC, Myagdi District and on the main trekking route to Dhaulagiri Base Camp— a two days walk from the district head-quarter. Bagar is primarily the residence of the Gurungs, a disadvantaged and marginalized group largely found in the northern part of Western Development Region.

Bagar is a small and beautiful community with 56 households on the way to Dhaulagiri Base Camp— a tourist destination. A few households provide home-stay service. The village lacks a motorable road connection to the district headquarter— the foremost precondition for economic development. The village can be reached by a very treacherous foot trail. There is one primary school and a cooperative which has been working for the Bagar community as a multi-purpose organization i.e. income generation and social mobilization. There are no health facilities in the village.

Drinking water shortage was a perennial problem— the community and cattle suffered alike. The main water source is around 1.5 km below the settlement.

Every household in Bagar had to spend 2-4 hours daily for fetching water— mostly children and women. Some children would even skip school for collecting water. During summer, water became so scarce that cattle would scrape the muddy bed of water sources.

GNI Nepal supported Myagdi Community Development Project in coordination with the District Water Supply and Sanitation Office (DWSSO) and under the overall management of a local cooperative, a new drinking water scheme was constructed, with seven taps servicing 58 households. DWSSO provided technical support. Each beneficiary household enthusiastically contributed 25 days' worth of manual labor totaling 1,372 days. The construction began in January 2015 and was completed by April 2015.

Min Kumari Gharti, chair of the parents group of the local primary school shared her happiness, “after the completion of the project, all of us in our Bagar Village including children and the cattle are hugely benefiting from the scheme. We are happy that the drudgery we had to face day in and day out is over now.”



# LELE, A SUCCESSFUL ODF VDC



Lele is a scenic VDC in Lalitpur District. It takes around 45 minutes from Lagankhel– one of the main city centers in the district to reach there by a four wheeler. Its has been declared ‘Organic VDC’ as manure and natural pesticides only are used in agriculture. 1,822 households of Newar, Pahari and Brahmin/Chettris communities inhabit the VDC. The total population is 8,411.

Though it is a historically significant place– an important center during the Lichhavi dynasty, currently it is considered a backwater compared to other areas of Lalitpur. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. It’s also a tourist destination.

It is around 20 km away from Kathmandu, the national capital and largest urban center in Nepal. However, it feels as if Lele is a remote village in some rural district; poverty is rampant and traditions and superstitions play a big part in life and death. It’s a typical rural settlement.

Open defecation (OD) was the main health hazard in Lele. WASH related health problems were frequent. Community members were aware of this ‘uncivilized’ way of relieving oneself. They would feel inferior to the national and international tourists visiting their village and surrounding areas.

In 2011, the Government of Nepal made a commitment to declare Nepal, an open defecation free (ODF) country by 2017. Along the line, Lele

VDC water, sanitation and hygiene coordination committee (V-WASH-CC) also made a commitment to declare Lele as open defecation by July 2014. Due to a combination of multiple factors, it didn’t happen.

In close coordination with district water, sanitation and hygiene coordination committee (D-WASH-CC), V-WASH-CC again set out to make the VDC ODF and invited all I/NGOs and CBOs working in the VDC to make it a success. In Lele VDC, there are only three I/NGOs and CBOs in operation viz. GNI Nepal, its implementing partner Ashal Chhimeki Nepal (ACN), and Lele Community Development Center (LCDC).

ACN as a member of V-WASH-CC took responsibility to declare Ward No. 4-8 of the VDC as ODF. A community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach adopted and finally on April 10, 2015, Lele was declared ODF VDC in the presence of Honorable Minister for Land Reform, Bal Bahadur Rana.

After Lele was declared ODF VDC, diseases having fecal origin are decreasing gradually. Sakuntala Tamang, a GNI Nepal supported WASH facilitator observers, “occurrence of diarrhea has decreased by around 60 percent and people have stopped defecating in the open”.



**GNI Nepal implements income generating activities through community based organizations to enhance the socio-economic condition of community members.**

# INCOME GENERATION

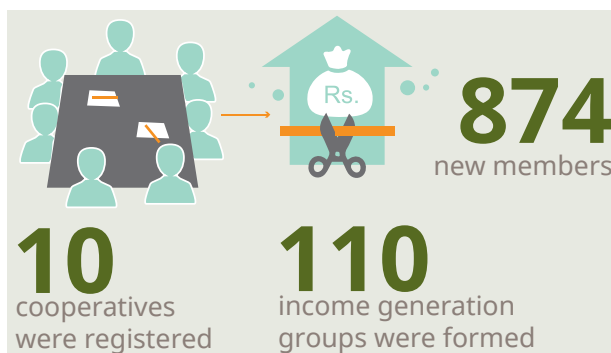
Around 70 percent of the population lives in rural areas and more than 50 percent are involved in subsistence agriculture. For most of the families engaged in agriculture only, food insecurity looms large all year round. The produce from the land is not sufficient and they also lack additional income to buy food. These families are desperately willing to improve their lot but they lack skills, money and external support for starting modern agriculture or an enterprise. To help

families generate self-employment, raise income and move out of extreme poverty, we promote micro and social enterprises.

We implement our income generating and promotion activities through community based organizations-cooperatives and income generation groups and highly prioritize local participation, ownership, and resource mobilization.

## INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In this times of severe economic woes, cooperatives and income generation groups have the potential to foster economic growth, empowerment, and





sustainability in a community. These institutions of the common people also can spur local economic development as they help build entrepreneurial spirit, bring in money and create wealth.

Institutional development activities were undertaken this year with a top priority and they mostly involved institution establishment and membership expansion. In 2015, we helped to form 10 cooperatives (874 members in total) and 110 income generation (IG) groups (800 members in total). The total number of cooperatives and IG groups we are working with has reached 34 (5,787 members in total) and 581 (10,686 members in total) respectively. They have accumulated NRs. 22,452,703 in assets so far. Furthermore, local institutions were provided with trainings on leadership development, management, saving and credit mobilization, cooperative and group strengthening/management, accounting and bookkeeping, loan management, network building, affiliation with community forest user groups, organizing workshops and meeting, and trade fair partnership.

Three cooperatives– one each in Humla, Myagdi and Kailali districts received support for office building construction. For regular and smooth operation, we supported cooperatives with furniture, computers, electricity backup, and stationery. GNI Nepal covered their operational expenses as well.

Nonetheless, we are fully aware that the cooperatives and income generation groups should gradually become independent and self-sustaining. For this, fund enlargement and its mobilization are crucial. Cooperatives have been able to enlarge their funds by increasing membership, shareholders savings and interest revenue. 34 cooperatives have been able to accumulate NRs. 22,452,703 in the year 2015. A cooperative's fund is generally mobilized for helping to start up different micro-enterprises and generating revenue from interests.

## LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

Our livelihood support is targeted at poor communities. We supported various livelihood activities such as integrated pest management, compost manure



**3 cooperatives**

received support for building construction, furniture, computers, electricity backup and stationery in Humla, Myagdi, and Kailali districts







making and management training, group floriculture assistance, apple saplings distribution, animal health camp, irrigation pond construction and potato seed distribution in our working areas which benefited 1,180 households.

Apple is one of the key fruits having the potential for generating income and employment in Humla and Mugu districts. GNI Nepal supported 202 households of Mugu District with 9,900 apple saplings and 20 households of Humla District with 4,500 apple saplings.



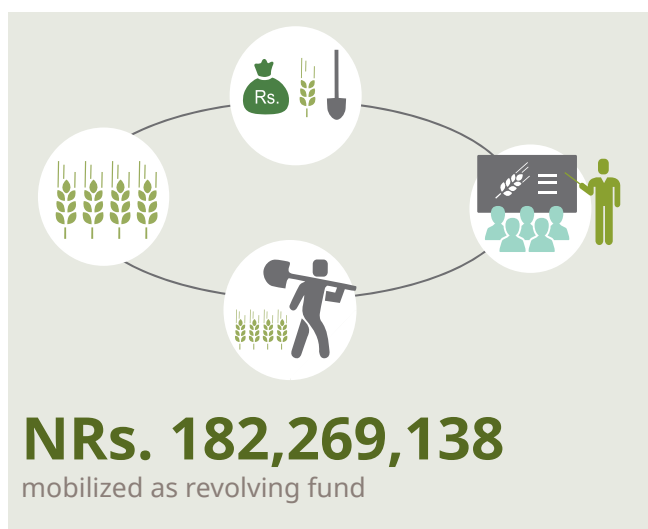
## MICRO-ENTERPRISES

Micro-enterprises creation and promotion is one of the major components of our support. It has an overall objective of enhancing the socio-economic status of sponsored and non-sponsored families through establishment and promotion of community-based social enterprises.

Through assessment of business environment and identifying key potential business opportunities in the working areas, we designed and implemented a step-wise enterprise development procedure and other fitting interventions. Vocational skills based trainings were given to local groups and prospective entrepreneurs.

In 13 districts, a total of 1,016 enterprises-agriculture based (431), service based (112), and small (437) were started this year benefiting previously unemployed locals, farmers, and small-scale entrepreneurs. They have been operating smoothly and generating significant employment opportunities. Employment generation activities are likely to be instrumental in uplifting the socio-economic conditions of the poorest of the poor, and thereby contributing to build prosperous and livable rural communities,





three major sectors: agriculture, livestock, and service based enterprises were prioritized which created employment for 670, 497, and 104 locals respectively.

### REVOLVING FUND MOBILIZATION

A quarter of the budget allocated for livelihood program was mobilized for the creation of employment and income generation opportunities– through establishment and promotion of community-based social enterprises. Utilizing the revolving fund cooperatives, and income generation groups generated revenue amounting to NRs. 150,093 by lending money to micro-entrepreneurs. NRs. 18,419,232 has been accumulated as their assets.

### CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

It takes a set of skills to make a successful entrepreneur.

With this notion of capacity development, we organized different entrepreneurship and skills development trainings in our working areas along with exposure visits for would-be entrepreneurs so that they could exchange ideas, interact with and learn from experienced entrepreneurs, and gain practical experience. In the year 2015, we helped conduct entrepreneurship and vocational skills development trainings which benefited 1,464 locals.

### BUSINESS POTENTIAL SURVEY (BPS)

A business potential survey was conducted in each working VDC in Myagdi, Kaski, Gorkha and Parbat districts for identifying latent business opportunities. Based on the findings, GNI Nepal helped design and implement appropriate interventions that benefited 4,590 households.





# SELF-EMPLOYED AND SUCCESSFUL



Bhim BK (32 years) lives in Meltoli village of Ladagada VDC, Doti District with his wife and three children— one son and two daughters. From the age of 16 to 32 years, he worked in India as a laborer, visiting his family once every two years. Meanwhile, he got married and had kids. His wife took care of the family while he was away.

16 years of drudgery in a foreign land did not make his life any better. Somehow he managed to get by and send a small amount of money home every few months. For a daily wage earner like him saving money was impossible. To make things more difficult, there was no job security. He wouldn't have work every day nor had a consistent pay. He recalls, "Is my life going to be like this forever, I wondered often. I got really anxious every now and then". Anxious he may get but there was no alternative to that life of blood and sweat.

Over the phone, his wife would share the family's condition back at home and her worries regarding the children's future, as the children had reached school age. One time, she emphatically informed him about GNI Nepal's livelihood support projects being implemented in their village. After this conversation with his wife, he saw income generating opportunities in his village itself.

With a firm determination to do something on his own and in his own village, he returned home permanently in 2013, before the Dashain festival. At this point, his village had changed immensely. Every household was involved in different income generating activities. He came to know about 'Srijansil Vegetable Farming Group' and shortly afterward joined it.

In October 2013, he started seasonal and off seasonal

vegetable farming in one ropani of land. GNI Nepal provided him financial support for purchasing improved vegetable seeds, materials for building a poly-house with drip irrigation system and garden pipe. Technical support was also provided to him by the organization. Later on, he increased the land under cultivation to about 3.5 ropani.

He sells the vegetables at the local market and earns a good income. Almost four thousand rupees per month is mostly spent in buying food, medicines, clothes, and on the children's education. Apart from the household expenses, he has been able to save forty thousand rupees in the village cooperative. He saves money on a monthly basis and borrows only if he needs.

"I am just one example among many in our VDC. About 40-45 farmers are engaged in vegetable farming in this VDC. Now, there are different groups in the VDC for vegetables, ginger & turmeric production", he says.

His message for everybody like him, "Involve yourself in some income generating activity in the motherland and live happily with your family. Do not go to foreign countries seeking employment".





# EMPOWERMENT COMES WITH VEGETABLE FARMING



Sitapur Village is a small settlement in Kailali District comprised of fifty households. It is just five kilometers away from the market center in Tikapur Municipality– the main urban center in the district. Though close to the main town in the district, it's poor and backward in terms of socio-economic development. A large majority of the families have small land holdings (3-8 kathha, which is less than an acre) which they cultivate for producing food for household consumption.

Most of the time, the women of Sitapur would be confined within the four walls of their homes. They would shy away if they had to deal with strangers or introduce themselves to outsiders, let alone speak in public. Occasionally they worked as daily laborers at the local market. They were engaged in traditional farming. They also produced a limited quantity of vegetables in their kitchen garden in a traditional way. The families would buy vegetables at the market if the production from their kitchen gardens was not sufficient.

In 2012, an all-female group called Asal Aama Samuha was formed with the technical support from GNI Nepal. Currently, there are 23 members in the group. Trainings on group mobilization, leadership development, women rights, and vegetable farming were given to the group members for enhancing their knowledge and skills. Initially, the group started collective vegetable farming in 1.5 kathha of land. They produced 2,700 kilograms of vegetables in the first year, and net profit was NRs. 57,000. They were encouraged by the achievement and added 2 kathhas to the farm area. They also made a rule

which required every member to compulsorily save ten rupees per month.

Currently, the group cultivates vegetables in 5.5 kathha of land. The group's net annual profit is between NRs. 50,000-70,000. Besides the collective vegetable farming, the group members have also started producing vegetables in their own land. The group members are earning NRs. 20,000-150,000 annually from their individual farms.

Group farming practice has given confidence, practical ideas of selling/saving/financial mobilization and know-how of vegetable farming to the housewives of Sitapur VDC. Inspired by its success, another group has also been formed in the same community. Asal Aama Samuha has also established a cooperative named Sunaulo Bhabishya (Bright Future). The cooperative's share membership stands at 107. The group is not only engaged in vegetable farming but conducting various activities/campaigns on sanitation, school enrollment and against open defecation, gender discrimination, and child marriage.







GNI Nepal supports its partner organizations in strengthening good governance by providing technical assistance and capacity building for making them independent.

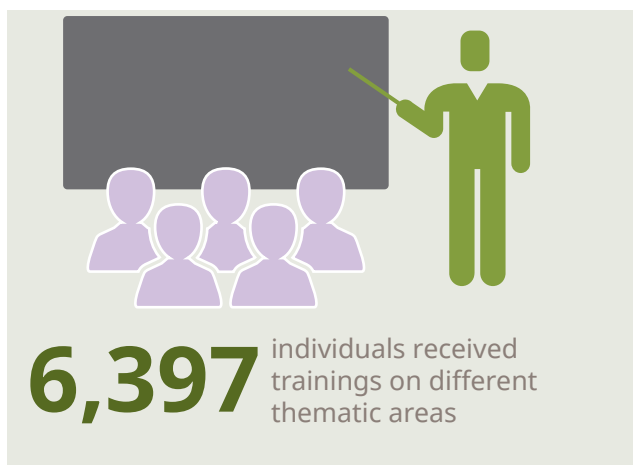
## COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP AND NETWORK BUILDING

GNI Nepal has focused its efforts on strengthening good governance of local partner organizations by providing technical assistance and building capacity for making them self-sustaining.

Through community partnership, we bring people together and support 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 in their community, improve the coordination with the local government, and promote the involvement of people in community development. They are now able to manage their responsibilities, mobilize local resources, practice participatory decision making, coordinate with different stakeholders and concerned





government bodies, address community needs and implement activities at the local level effectively. Our effort is to build the capacity of local people to empower them and take ownership of community development.

We believe in good coordination and partnership with concerned ministries of Nepal. Collaboration with different line agencies working in same thematic areas is the only way for ensuring the sustainability of a development program in Nepal. Moreover, our efforts are focused on strengthening the good governance of local partner organizations by providing technical assistance.

Large number of community development committee (CDC) members, cooperative members, child club and

youth club members, mother group members and IG group members received need based trainings in different thematic areas. Capacity building training was provided to 379 project management committee (PMC) and CDC members on leadership development, project and financial management, gender equality, women and child rights, etc. CDC and PMC established partnership between the community and the program for improving the service delivery system. It ensured effective implementation of the program, proper utilization of the fund, and regular monitoring and record keeping of the progress.

Around 2,550 school management committee, parent teacher association, parent group, child club, and resource center members received capacity building training which contributed to improve the governance system of the schools. Capacity building trainings (skill development, entrepreneurship development, and book keeping training) were provided to 1,641 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. Around 1,827 staff of health facilities, FCHVs, and members of health mother groups of eight VDCs were also capacitated. Similarly, 500 students and teachers were capacitated on disaster risk reduction and climate change.





# COOPERATIVE TRANSFORMS LIVES OF SHARE- MEMBERS



Daulatpur village which lies in the western part of Bardiya District was previously an independent VDC. It is now a part of Rajapur Municipality. The village is surrounded by three rivers, Gola, Karnali, and Manau in the east, west, and south respectively. Around 8,000 people call this village their home. 80% of the population belongs to the indigenous Tharu tribe.

In 2010, GNI Nepal through its local implementing partners started implementation of income generation and promotion activities in the village which included the formation of income generation (IG) groups and providing with piglets, goats, vegetable seeds, and chicks to the local farmers.

To build a sustainable community, promote economic development, and rural livelihoods, the IG Groups were transformed into cooperatives with the active support from the local community. IG members, local partners, line agencies, and government agencies were strengthened through capacity development trainings.

The cooperative's working strategy is formulated by the annual general assembly held every year. This year the AGM adopted "One Shareholder One Enterprise" strategy and planned to achieve it by the end of the year 2020. The cooperative forms sub-committee from the share-members including the cooperative management team with the support from GNI Nepal supported agricultural technical staff. The technical staff members identify potential business opportunities. After identification of the potential enterprises, beneficiaries, and targets are set.

The interested members are provided technical and vocational skills development trainings in the area of their choice. Potential entrepreneurs identified through the entrepreneur assessment survey participate in the training. They prepare a detailed

business plan with the help of an agricultural technical staff and submit it to the cooperative along with an application requesting a loan. Loan sub-committee checks the viability of the business plan. Viable plans are forwarded to the management committee with a recommendation and it approves the loan.

Repayment process of the loan has also been made easier. Depending upon the nature of the enterprise, entrepreneurs can pay the loan only after generating income. However, the repayment schedule is prepared in such a way that timely collection of payment is ensured. Entrepreneurs' progress is monitored frequently by the management committee as well as the loan sub-committee. The agricultural technical staff counsels entrepreneurs from time-to-time to adopt new and improved technologies.

Currently, the cooperative has 198 share members (34 males and 164 females). The cooperative has generated a share capital of NRs. 304,000 and saving of NRs. 273,729 and it has received NRs. 1,409,678 as a revolving fund from GNI Nepal. Share members have been provided with business startup loans from the revolving fund. 31 entrepreneurs have so far started micro-enterprises with the soft loans they obtained. 20 individuals have received a loan from the internal fund of the cooperative which has directly helped them to start their own enterprises.

The cooperative also provides support to the community members in hard times, for emergency needs and medical treatments, and poor students. Share members are cutting unnecessary expenses and the money so collected is saved regularly. As many share members have become successful entrepreneurs, their friends and neighbors are following suit. As a result, the number of enterprises such as pig and poultry farms has increased in the communities in the village.





**GNI Nepal organizes different advocacy activities to address existing social ills, malpractices, discrimination and disparity in the communities and raise awareness of different issues.**

GNI Nepal has always been mindful of the positive changes that advocacy can bring in addressing existing discrimination and disparity in the communities. Therefore, need based campaigns, street dramas, trainings, and orientations were organized to raise awareness of people of existing local issues. Such as early marriage, gender based violence, trafficking, alcohol, school enrolment, child sexual abuse, hygiene and sanitation, human rights, etc.

Grassroots level advocacy helps to raise awareness of social issues such as human rights, child rights, women rights, gender equity, sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, disaster risk reduction, climate change, etc. As a result of different advocacy related activities organized by GNI Nepal, participation of

## ADVOCACY

women has increased in different committees and activities at the local level. Women have also started to speak up about women rights, gender discrimination, and community development as well.

Thanks to regular awareness raising activities on civic education, around 90 % of the sponsored children have the birth certificate. 581 income generating groups, 398 school management committees, 398 child clubs, and mother groups conducted awareness raising activities on child and women's rights. These activities directly reached to around 17,000 people.





200

women participated in  
gender equity trainingGender  
Equity

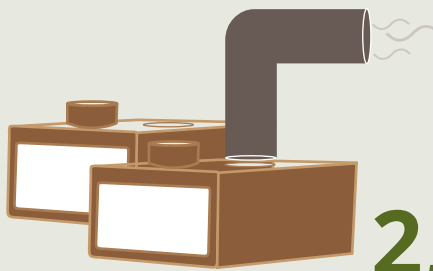
Around 12,000 locals in our 13 program districts participated in many awareness raising campaigns conducted on special days such as children's day, parents day, teachers day, environment day, HIV/AIDS day, cooperative day, etc. Since most of the rural people have access to local FM radios, messages were broadcast through 10 FM radio stations on local burning issues such as early child marriage, trafficking, child labor, chhaupadi, etc.

Around 200 women participated in gender equity training in two working districts which primarily highlighted women rights. They were encouraged to speak and act for gender equality in and out of the household. 39 child club members in Bajura District received wall magazine development training which capacitated them to regularly publish the wall magazine at their schools. The wall magazines gave a

platform to the students to make themselves heard, and pursue arts and literature.

Three GNI Nepal supported mom centers in Kailali, Bardiya and Kathmandu districts organized good mothers program every month for the local women. The participants were oriented on public health, safe hygiene practices, leadership development, and local burning issues.

Improved metal cooking stove support was provided to 2,225 households. These stoves will help minimize deforestation and reduce health problem related to smoke and make the environment healthy. All 956 households in Kotatulsipur VDC were provided with the improved metal stove. As a result, it was declared the first total improved cooking stove (ICS) using VDC in Kailali District.



2,225

households

received improved metal  
cooking stove



# THE TIMES THEY ARE A CHANGING



Almost all of the programs, be it at school or in the community, are planned and organized by grownups. An adult trainer/facilitator/teacher takes charge of planning and organizing programs for children and others. Children take part in the programs only as a passive audience.

If children are conducting a program, adult community members do not participate or take such a program seriously. Patriarchy, cultural traditions and ageism are behind such a mindset. This mindset is deeply rooted, therefore not easy to change.

Like everywhere else in Nepal, it is rare to see children organizing or facilitating formal programs in Kailali District. To change this scenario, a local GNI Nepal supported CDP identified and selected a few children and started building their leadership capacity- to challenge the existing social-cultural

traditions and prove that a child can be a trainer or facilitate a formal events. First, the CDP gave an orientation to the selected child club committee members. Health teachers of the respective schools also pitched in to help conduct the orientation.

Later on, CDP staff and the trainee child club members prepared a 'School Sanitation Campaign' plan. Tikapur CDP supported three committee members of Saraswati Child Club, Bargaun; Naya Bihani Child Club, Rajipur; and Sriyanshil Child Club, Tikapur; for organizing a sanitation campaign.

These children demonstrated hand washing techniques and sensitized fellow students and the community members on proper sanitation practices. They conducted a sanitation program at Karnali Secondary School, Tikapur and Mukta Kamaiya Primary School, Bijaynagar. There were about 500 participants including school teachers and community members.

After gaining practical experience, most of the child club members have become very active in terms of leadership and are campaigning against social evils/malpractices, and for positive social change. Some of the trainees have become very good trainers, facilitators, and emcees.

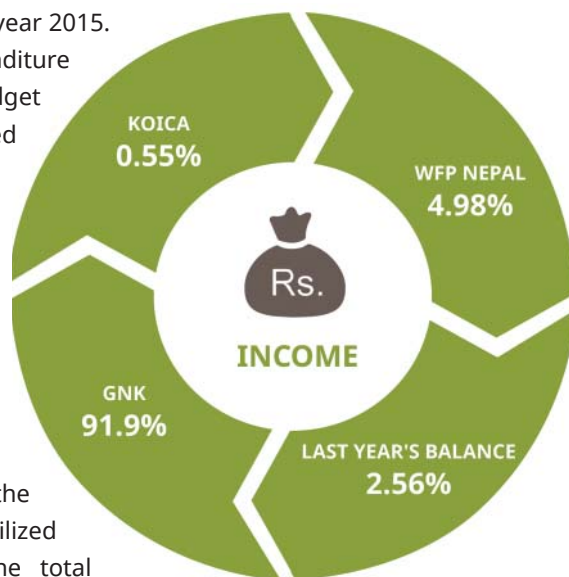
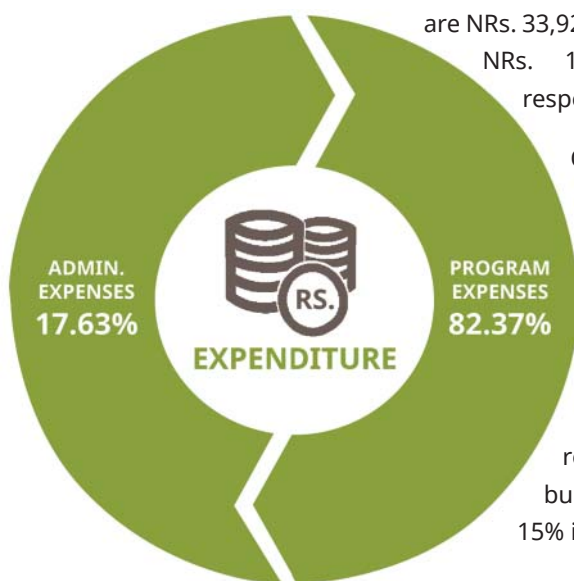




# FINANCIAL SUMMARY

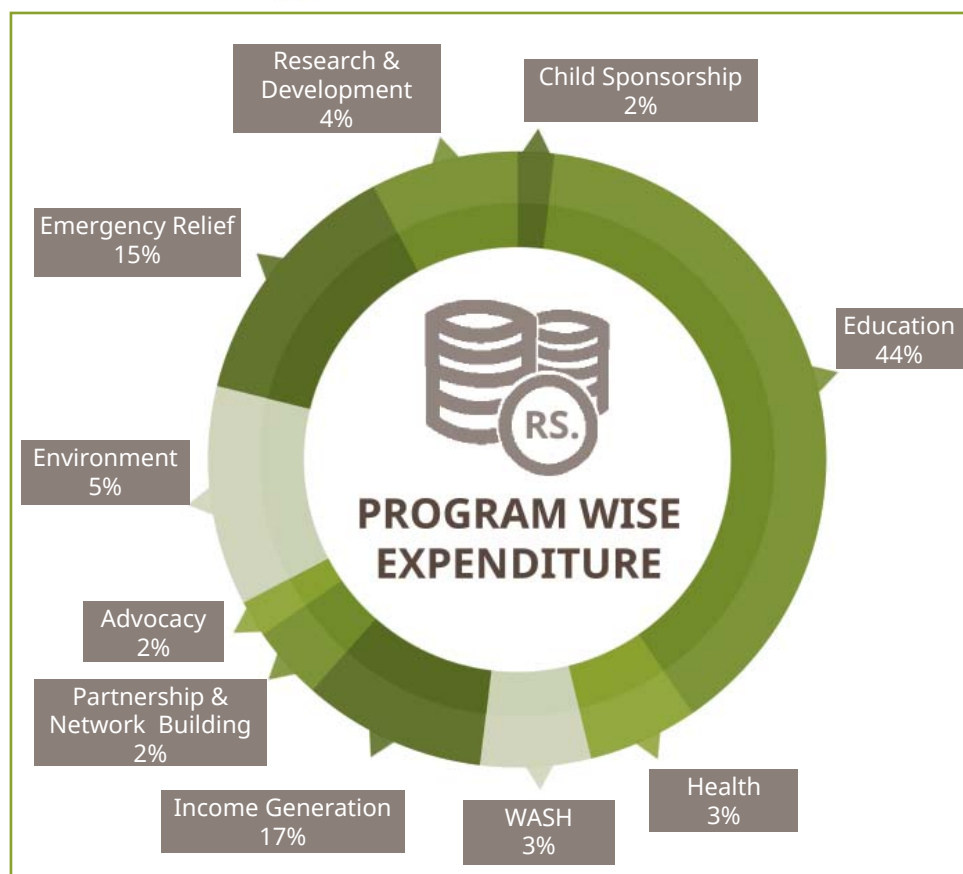
Financial management remained effective and efficient in the year 2015.

The total income was NRs. 682,238,040.30 whereas the expenditure remained at NRs. 433,182,743.80. 63.49% of the total budget was utilized, as per the project agreement. GNI Nepal entered into Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) with Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) and Department of Education (DOE) for reconstruction works in Gorkha and Nuwakot, for which the remaining 36.51% budget will be spent. The amounts committed in the MoUs with the MOHP and DOE are NRs. 33,926,200 and NRs. 188,649,987 respectively.



Out of the total utilized budget, the total administrative cost was

17.63% whereas the program cost was 82.37%. The main income source was Good Neighbors, Korea (GNK). Its contribution was 91.91% of the total income. World Food Programme's (WFP) and Korea International Cooperation Agency's (KOICA) contribution remained at 4.98% and 0.55% respectively. 44% of the total budget was spent in education, 22% in income generation, and 15% in emergency relief projects and activities.



**NRs.**  
**33,926,200**

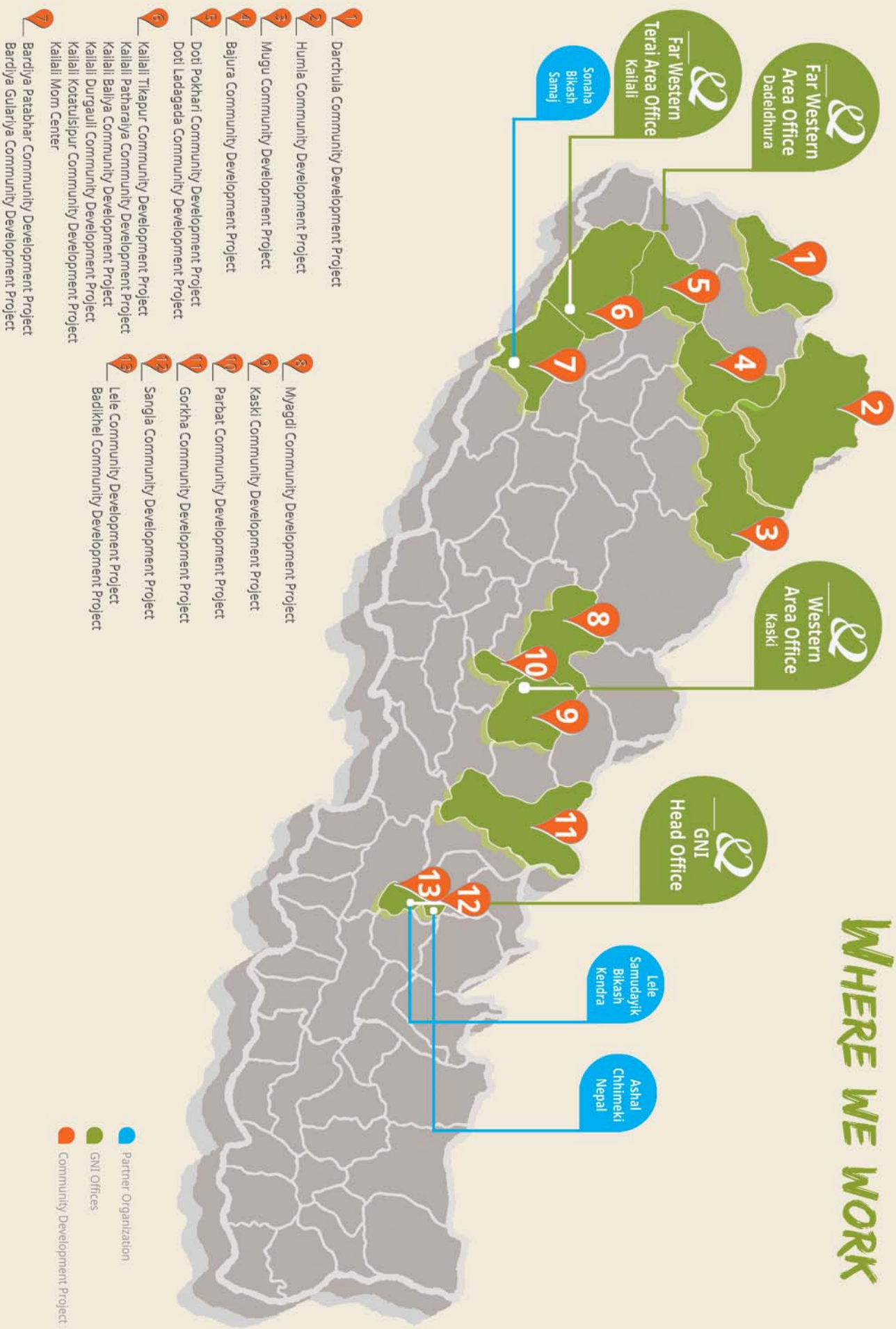
committed by  
GNI Nepal for  
health  
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# WHERE WE WORK







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