

Annual Report

2014



Backward Society Education (BASE)

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FOREWORDS

Backward Society Education (BASE) has been publishing an annual report from its very beginning to inform stakeholders about its progress. Now I am very happy to present BASE's 2014 annual report.

BASE is a community based human rights NGO which has a membership system. BASE has been working in the following districts in West, Mid and Far Western Nepal for the past twenty years: Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Darchula, Doti, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Bardiya, Banke, Surkhet, Dang, Salyan, Pyuthan, Rukum, Rolpa, Dailekh, Dolpa and Arghakhanchi . The main focus of our organization lies in running programs related to education, water and sanitation, women's empowerment, Nepal rural and renewable energy, income generation, microfinance, the abolishment of child labor and Kamlahari system, poverty reduction, e-library access, conflict reduction, organizational development and community development.

I would like to thank Village Development Committees, representatives of Central Committee, the women's group, women awareness groups, youth clubs, members of BASE, counselors and well-wishers and at last but not at least the hardworking and sincere staff of BASE for their vital role in empowering the organization and making BASE reach this position.

I believe that this annual report will help the reader to better understand the programs being run by BASE. It is important to us that we provide a glimpse of our activities to all of our stakeholders. Lastly, I would like to thank the whole team who provided their valuable time and effort to prepared the annual report of the organization.

Dilli Bahadur Chaudhary
President

Executive Director's Statement

The 2014 Annual Report presents the picture of progress, remarkable achievements, and lessons learned in the course of implementation of BASE's programs. BASE's guiding vision is the "Creation of an Exploitation Free Society". To achieve this, BASE has been continually working on diverse projects based on collaborative components and partnerships with local government and community groups in project districts. BASE always focuses its initiatives on providing a platform for marginalized communities, including: ex-Kamaiyas, child labors and disadvantaged communities.

This year, BASE has implemented various types of community development projects in West, Mid and Far West Nepal. BASE is especially focused on the accessibility of basic education in the mid and far western regions.

To address the grassroots issues of bonded labors and their children, BASE has delivered livelihood trainings and opportunities for economic development. Additionally, BASE has informed communities of their basic rights, including education, health, and sanitation. Further, BASE has implemented a project that focuses on the historic process of constitution building of the nation. Moreover, BASE has imparted the components of emergency aid on humanitarian aspects and disaster preparedness and response by teaching school and community based approaches to vulnerable societies.

BASE is a mass membership base organization and we are acutely inspired by working with the community and strengthening Nepal through the institutional development approaches. Therefore, the level of capacity development along with the mobilization of various groups, indigenous traditional governance systems, youth clubs, and institutions must be continued. BASE has focused its initiatives to help the indigenous nationalities, low caste citizens, marginalized communities, exploited groups, and vulnerable groups, particularly women, children, and youth. BASE has been a relentless leader in helping develop the rural parts of Nepal's mid and far western districts.

At this golden moment of our annual celebration we cordially appreciate the warm cooperation of our national and international development partners who have been working hand in hand with us. Special thanks go to our donors/development partners: Save the Children, ADRA/Nepal, World Education Inc., The Asia Foundation, Room to Read, Mr. Volker and Wally Kleinn, Shivia Foundation, Banyan Tree Foundation, Find Your Feet, Antislavery International, DFID, AEPC, Water Aid Nepal, UN women and Plan Nepal. All of BASE's work has been made possible due to the financial and technical support from our development partners.

Further, our great appreciation goes towards the local communities, youth/child clubs, users groups, cooperative organizations, and child friendly villages who are increasingly taking over the responsibility of ownership to our joint partnership. Altogether we hope that we can continue to work together on future initiations. Finally we will have our sincere reception to the feedbacks, comments, inquiries and suggestions from our well wishers. Despite many challenges during the implementation of the development initiatives, BASE has produced real results, inserting both tangible and intangible transformation in to the lives of its target communities and groups.

Churna Bahadur Chaudhari
Executive Director

List of Acronyms

ASI	-	Anti-Slavery International
AEPC	-	Alternative Energy Promotion Center
BASE	-	Backward Society Education
CCDRR		-Child Center Disaster Risk Reduction
CDMC	-	Community Disaster Management Committee
CFUG	-	Community Forest User Group
CRAG	-	Child Right Awareness Group
CAAFAG	-	Children Associated with Armed forces and Armed Group
DAO	-	District Administrative Office
DEO	-	District Education Office
DADO	-	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DOWI	-	Division Office of Water and Irrigation
DLRO	-	District Land Reform Office
DRR	-	Disaster Risk Reduction
DFO	-	District Forest Office
DPAC	-	District Project Advisory Committee
DCEP	-	District Climate and Energy Plan
ISC	-	Improved Cooking Stove
KAP	-	Kamlahari Abolition project
LMT	-	Library Management Training
LDO	-	Local Development Officer
MRM	-	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goal
NFE	-	Non-Formal Education
OLC	-	Our Learning Center
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
PTA	-	Parent Teacher Association
RET	-	Renewal Energy Technology

RSC	-	Regional Service Center
SEDP	-	Sustainable Education Development Program
SCO	-	Soil Conservation Office
SMC	-	Management Committees
SLC	-	School Leaving Certificate
SED	-	Poverty Reduction through Sustainable Economic Development
SHG	-	Self Help Groups
SSSB	-	Sangai Sikaun Sangai Badhaun
TLRC	-	Transfer Library Resource in Classroom
TOT	-	Training of Trainers
VDC	-	Village Development Committee
VDMC	-	Village level Disaster Management Committee
VCA	-	Vulnerable Community Assessment
VEC	-	Village Education Committee
WVAF	-	World Vision Advocacy Forum
IRMI	-	Inclusive Resource Management Initiative
IAPAC	-	Initiative For Agriculture Productivity And Commercialization
NEKEPA	-	Nepal Ex- Kamaiya Education And Poverty Alleviation
NRRE	-	National Rural And Renewable Energy
SSSRP	-	Support of School Sector Reform Program
CEMIS	-	Community Based Education Management and Information System
CAS	-	Continue Assessment System
DPAC	-	District level Project Advisory Committee
SIP	-	School Improvement Plan
CRAG	-	Child rights awareness group
MDG	-	Millennium Development goal
VCPC	-	Village Child Protection Committee

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A Short History and brief Introduction of BASE

The origins of Backward Society Education (BASE) are to be found in a pioneering group of young activists, including BASE's founder, Dilli Bahadur Chaudhary, who established the Charpate Club in 1985 to address the problem of *kamaiya* bonded labor. The Charpate Club became BASE in 1991 when it was officially registered with the Social Welfare Council (SWC) and District Administration Office (DAO). BASE's grassroots membership rapidly grew across the western Tarai, and in the year 2000, BASE successfully led the civil society movement to legally abolish the *kamaiya* system, resulting in the freedom of 32,509 families. BASE's program delivery expanded to include many other areas of work such as child labor elimination, support for sustainable democracy, monitoring of human rights violations, conflict mitigation, etc. BASE has received international recognition for its work, and Dilli Chaudhary has won many human rights awards. BASE is not just an NGO but one of the largest social movements in South Asia. It has a membership of over 300,000 people, of which about 30,735 are actively engaged in voluntary community work.

BASE's Vision, Mission and Values

BASE's vision is to create a prosperous and exploitation-free society in Nepal. BASE's mission is to build an equitable, peaceful and advanced society in Nepal through advocacy; socio-economic development; human resource and institutional development; cultural, environmental and human rights protection and preservation. BASE is also guided by strong values, including recognizing that its mass-membership of people and civic organizations is its greatest strength, and that sustainability is only achieved when people themselves are integral to finding and implementing solutions to their problems.

Structure of BASE

BASE has two wings in its governing system. First wing is organization known as committee member, who take responsibilities in strategic management like policies formulation & amendment; Program supervision & monitoring; carried out advocacy program. Another wing is project knows as staffs, who implement service delivery program as well as provide technical assistance to committee member in policy making, planning, monitoring etc. BASE is a mass membership based organization and following compositions are on its organizational structure.

- 2,200 village committee
- 25 Area committees and
- 8 Districts of mid/ far western region
- 1 Central committee, 13 members in each committees (11 members are elected & 2 members are nominated by respective president with in 5 years frequency)
- General assembly
- 300,000 general members including 30,735 active members

- 32,000 Youth club members.
- Women Awareness and youth awareness committee also formed as per structure of main stream as sister organization

Governance of the Organization

In order to govern program in better way, BASE has generate different policies and guide line. BASE has generated child protection policy, vulnerable protection policy, anti bribery & corruption policy, Information & technology policy, Environment protection procedure (Green revolution procedure), partner's selection procedure, code of conduct for staff sexual exploitation & abuse of power in this year. Same way BASE has reviewed the five year strategy, amendment the personnel policy, financial manual, accidental insurance policy.

In order to sound and timely management of day to day work, BASE has formed central management committee at central level and district management committee at district level. Both level management committees meeting are carried out in weekly basis.

1 PROGRAMS

1.1 OPPORTUNITY SCHOOLS; SANGAIN SIKHAUN SANGAIN BADHAUN (SSSB)

Name of Project: Sangai Sikaun Sangai Badhaun (SSSB) Opportunity School Project

Partner/Donor: BASE implemented SSSB project with the financial and technical support of World Education International / Banyan Tree Foundation.

Duration: January 1st up to December 31st 2014

Fund for 2014: NPR. 12,095,817

Districts and VDC coverage: The geographical region of the project covered two VDCs (Manpur and Duruwa) in Dang district and one VDC (Baijapur) in Banke district.

Beneficiaries: The target beneficiaries of the project covered approximately 10000 children from 27 schools located in three targeted VDCs. Parents, SMC/PTA members, teachers and ECD facilitators are benefited indirectly.

Introduction:

With the financial and technical support of BTF/WEI, BASE has been implementing **Sangai Sikaun Sangai Badhaun Project** in three VDCs in Dang and Banke district since 10th October 2011. The project covers 27 schools of three VDCs in two districts. Approximately 10000 children are covered under this project. The project is being implemented with the aim to complete a quality education ECD to grade 8 students of Government/community schools. Program assists those children in marginalized areas to access and improve the learning achievement of selected schools. Project activities are conducted at school level, community level, VDC level and district level of the working areas. SSSB project conducted different activities likewise capacity development part, school management part, class room management part and community mobilization part also included under the project. SSSB project activities conducted coordinate with the stakeholders under the education sector. The major stakeholders are district education office, resource center, education training center, I/NGOs, community based organizations, teachers, parents, school management committee, parent teachers association and community leaders. Reporting system of the project is monthly basic of the financial sector and quarterly basic of the program sector. At first event report and monthly report prepared by the social mobilizer from the each VDCs and each events as well as each months. SSSB project officer compiles the monthly report and event report and submit to the senior education officer and report is sent to the executive director of BASE through program coordinator. At last final report sent to the World Education. This report shows the project planned and accomplished activities, major achievements & constraints on the period of January to December 2014. Under the SSSB project 100% paid staffs are 9 and 50% paid to storekeeper/reception and 40% paid to executive director of BASE.

Project goal: Marginalized children complete a quality education up to grade 10 with skills that result in productive employment and social engagement.

Objectives: The objective of the project is to demonstrate an education model in Nepal that enables marginalized children to complete a quality education up to Grade 8 with skills that result in productive employment and social engagement.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:

ECD facilitators' monthly mobile meeting: In this year, ECD facilitator's monthly mobile meeting was conducted seven times in working areas. More than 27 schools based ECDs 25 facilitators continually participated on meeting.

ECD training package revision workshop: ECD training package revision workshop was organized at Nepalgunj on 1-2 April, 2014. In total 24 participants participated on revision workshop.

OLC facilitators' monthly mobile meeting: 20 our learning center had been ongoing under the SSSB project selected area Dang and Banke district. It was conducted 8 times and each meeting almost 20 OLC facilitators participated. Now all the OLCs were handed over to communities.

Grade teachers' monthly mobile meeting: Grade teacher's monthly mobile meeting conducted 6 times. In total 27 schools' 68 teachers participated in meeting.

PTA\SMC orientation on OTL: In this year conducted as a model OTL 1 time to staff as well as schools teachers and stakeholders. In total 15 staffs participated from BASE and WEI under the SSSB project.

Program orientation in Kathmandu: On 10th to 12th March, 2014, SSSB program orientation to senior staffs at Kathmandu was held one time. In total there were 16 participants 5 from BASE, 3 from GMUK and 8 from WEI.

Staff capacity building training and retreat: Staff capacity building training and retreat was organized on 19th to 25th March 2014 at Bandipur, Tanahu. In the training there were 20 participants, 8 from BASE, 3 from GMUK, 6 from WEI.

ECD training package revision workshop: ECD training package revision workshop was organized 1 time at Nepalgunj on 1-2 April, 2014. In total 24 participants participated on revision workshop. Participants were 8 from BASE, 6 from WEI, 2 from Seto Gurans, 2 from DEO Dang, 1 from DEO Banke, 4 from ECD facilitators and 2 from ECD supervisor.

Orientation On OTL to staff: On 5 to 6 April, 2014 orientation on opportunity to learn (OTL) to staff was conducted one time at Nepalgunj Banke. Almost 16 participants had participated in the orientation under the SSSB project. Participants are, 7 from BASE, 3 from GMUK and 6 are from WEI.

Opportunity to learn (OTL) follow-up:

OTL flow meeting conducted 1\1 at 27 schools. SMC member, PTA member, Parents, Teachers and students were participated. In total 827 participants were participated.

Project planning meeting: Project planning meeting was held 1 time on 8th to 9th April 2014 at Nepalgunj Banke. Altogether, 16 participants had participated in the orientation under the SSSB project.

WELA debriefing meeting: World Education Learning Assessment (WELA) debriefing meeting was held on 1 time at Banke and 1 time at Dang. In Banke 12 and in Dang 14 social enumerator, 2 from WEI and 5 from BASE participated in the meeting.

Open house campaign in schools: Open house campaign activity was done in all 27 schools during the time of new admission in schools that is from Baishakh 5 to 16.

VDC level sharing meeting: In this year VDC level program sharing meeting was conducted 1\1 time on each project working VDCs. In total 147 (Female 34 and Male 113) participants had participated.

School leaders' exposure visit to Kapilbastu: School leaders' exposure visit was conducted 1 time. In this exposure visit 30 participants participated, 25 head teachers and 5 members from BASE. Participants visited two multilingual schools of Kapilbastu.

Staff capacity building and exposure visit: Staff capacity building and exposure visit was conducted 1 time on Oct, 17th 2014 at Delhi in India. There were five participants. The participants were senior education officer, 2 ACMs, Sub chair person of BASE and Finance officer.

Wall magazine publication orientation to child club and material support: Wall magazine publication orientation conducted on June 2014 on three clusters in working VDCs. In total 86 participants have participated.

Community mobilization strategy finalization workshop: In 2014, WEI organized community mobilization strategy finalization workshop conducted 1 time on 2nd to 4th July 2014 at Kathmandu. In total 9 participants participated on that workshop from BASE & WEI.

Community/committee mobilization and advocacy meeting: Community/committee mobilization and advocacy meeting conducted in 8 clusters around the project schools catchment area, 3 clusters at Baijapur VDCs, three clusters in Duruwa VDCs and 2 clusters at Manpur VDCs. In total 212 (119 male and 93 female)

Report and case study writing workshop: Report and case study writing workshop conducted 1 time on 20th to 21st June 2014 at Nepalgunj. In total 16 staff were participated in workshop from the SSSB project. Participants participated from BASE, GMU and WEI under the SSSB project.

Financial Management training: On the date of 29th to 31st July 2014, WEI organized financial management training 1 time to the finance and program staff at Kathmandu. In total 13 participants participated in training from BASE, GMUK and WEI.

Mentoring and EGR training for staff and Resource persons: Mentoring and EGR training conducted 1 time in Banke district at Hotel Indreni for 7 days (From Sep 22nd to 28th, 2014). There were 14 participants. The participants were Resource persons, WEI members, S.E.O., P.Os under the SSSB project.

Facilitation skill development training to staff: Facilitation skill development training conducted 1 time. In total 7 participants from SSSB project staff and members of GMUK participated on that training.

ECD management committee orientation cluster wise: In this year ECD management committee orientation was conducted on the cluster basis at working areas. Orientation was conducted in eight clusters among them 3 clusters in Baijapur Banke and 5 clusters in (Manpur and Duruwa) Dang. Altogether 30 participants participated in each cluster.

EGR orientation to grade teachers: Early grade reading orientation to grade one to three teachers of the project schools was conducted 1\1 time in each VDCs cluster wise for three days.

OLCs hand over: There were altogether 20 OLCs under SSSB project, 5 in Manpur VDC, 7 in Duruwa and 8 in Baijapur VDC. In this year all total 20 OLCs were handed over to the communities.

District level program sharing meeting: District level program sharing meeting conducted 1 time at Banke and 1 time Dang District. In total 147 participants participated.

ECD mapping: Early child hood age children's record collected 2 times at 3 VDCs Manpur, Duruwa and Baijapur. In total 160 participants, in total 280 ECD age children are out of ECD and schools. Among them 70 out of ECD children are at Manpur, 73 are at Duruwa and 137 are at Baijapur VDCs. In 2nd mapping 55 at Manpur, 75 at Duruwa and 119 at Baijapur were out of ECD class.

Conducted mapping of school need materials and support: BASE identified the needs of schools and provided carpet, cushions, teaching materials to 27 schools.

VEC Meeting based on mother tongue instruction: VEC meeting was conducted one time on each three VDCs. In total Forty-nine participants had participated in the meeting.

Cambodia exposure visit: On the date of 11th to 20th Oct.2014, visited to Cambodia 1 time under the SSSB project. In total 16 members participated on exposure visit. Among them, 4 member from BASE, 1 from GMUK, 2 RPs and 9 members from WEI.

Early grade reading (EGR) training to grade one teacher: September 19th to Sep.23rd, 2014 EGR training for G1 teachers was conducted 1 time at Nepalgunj Banke at Hotel Indreni. In total

35 participants had participated on the training among them 4 participants from BASE, 26 teachers, 4 WEI members 1 resource person.

Equipments support and meeting with DEO, RC and ETC: This program was conducted in Dang and Banke Districts on Oct 30th 2014. There were total 61 participants.

Village Education Plan (VEP) update meeting: VDC education plan review meeting was conducted on project working VDCs in Dang and Banke. In total 64 members were participated from different stakeholders including village education committee.

EGR training to G2 teacher: EGR training conducted 1 time in Nov. 2014 at Nepalgunj Banke. In the training 37 participants participated, 24 teachers of grade 2, 4 members from BASE, 1 resource person, 1 from ETC and 7 members from WEI.

Orientation to DEC on importance of mother tongue instruction: DEC meeting was conducted two times Dang and Banke districts. In total there were 77 participants, 48 participants at Dang and 29 at Banke (10 female, 67 male).

Regional meeting: The regional meeting on importance of mother tongue in early grade reading was conducted 1 time, 71 participants participated in the meeting.

Major Outputs:

- 27 school based ECD facilitators have been continuing center with lesson plan as well as using learning materials based on contents.
- ECD center have developed annual plan and prepared outdoor and indoor materials for ECD centers. Increased number of ECD subcommittee and parents to observed ECD center.
- 27 schools early grade teachers have teach with prepared of lesson plan as well as using learning materials in class room.
- 27 schools PTA/SMC and teachers are familiar on OTL and all school have developed plan for the improvement of the learning achievement of the students.
- In average 80 percent planned work have completed as three months priorities planned activities during OTL.
- All 27 schools ECD have prepared annual plan by themselves as need of ECD and minimum standard of the Government.
- 27 schools early grade teachers have been doing reading activities in class room more than before.
- In total 249 (55 are at Manpur, 75 are at Duruwa and 119 are at Baijapur VDCs) ECD age children found out of ECD as ECD mapping data in Dec. 2014
- Conducted material need assessment and decided to support class room management materials carpet, cousins, low table, steel rack, weight machine, whiteboard to 27 school and ECDs.
- 27 schools based ECD have prepared plan for the ECD improvement based on minimum standard and submit with school management committee during ECD management committee orientation.

- 22 school based child club 86 members have oriented on wall magazine publication skill and now 11 clubs have been started to practice of publishing continue.
- Updated 3 VDCs VEP co-ordinately with VEC, RC, DEO and education related stakeholders.
- Reading camp activity enhancing to create and conduct reading activities at school as well as grade wise.
- 25 Schools' head teachers became familiar with multi language learning approach during observation at Kapilvastu District.
- During India visit 16 participants knew about the teaching method, library management, sitting arrangement, teacher's responsibilities, donor's support and head teachers leadership.
- During Cambodia exposure participants knew on well management of classroom, sufficient infrastructure, library management, learning material using system, mother tongue method, and test system and parents involvement towards school activities.
- Familiar towards educational structure of Cambodia including teacher's capacity development part.
- Three resource center and two education training center received equipment and it'll support towards enhancing capacity of teachers in upcoming days.
- In total 71 participants like SMC\PTA, teachers, VEC, DEC, DEO team, ETC team, Education Department, and related stake holders understood the importance of mother tongue in pre-primary level at schools.

Coordination and networking: Coordination with DEO, DDC, NCED, ETC, Seto Gurans, development partners, Schools administrative, Resource center, school teachers, SMC/PTA and parents is held frequently and regularly throughout the project period.

Gender and Social Inclusion: For the effective implementation of the project, gender and social inclusion issues were taken into consideration during the selection of the target beneficiaries and recruiting of project staff. During the recruitment of staffs, 42% female staffs are recruited in the project. Similarly the participation was ensured emphasizing the GESI issues while organizing each and every meetings, workshops and trainings and other project activities.

Case study: *I proud of towards my responsible grade*

Khima Poudel teacher of Kisan Primary School Matera lives in Duruwa -9 Matera. She has been teaching in this school as ECD facilitator since 2062 BS. In the same year the ECD had started in this school. At first the school had very poor condition. The students of ECD and grade one students used to live in same class that so why the ECD facilitator had to face difficulties. She hardly used to recognize the students of ECD. The infrastructure of school was poor, teaching materials were not sufficient; students did not use to bring Tiffin in school. Parents were not responsible towards their children for education. Poudel was Brahmin and she had language problem. In this ECD there were 90% Tharu students, they didn't use to know the language that Poudel used to speak and Poudel also didn't use to understand their language. The contradiction

of language had made both the students and the teacher boring, created irritation and hesitation. This was the main cause of poor learning achievements.

The “Sangai Sikaun Sangai Badhaun” project has been working at 3 VDCs Manpur and Duruwa at Dang and Baijapur at Banke district. Program has been implementing with the aim to complete a quality education of ECD to grade 8 students. Program activities assists those children in marginalized areas to access and improve the learning achievement through the capacity building of teachers, facilitators, SMC, PTA. The SSSB project supporting 27 schools among them Kisan Primary is one of them. Khima Poudel participated 4 times on the training for teachers conducted by SSSB. The training was about early grade reading, mother tongue instruction in EGR.

In the training she learnt to prepare lesson plan, to make teaching materials, child friendly methods of teaching, realized the importance of mother tongue instruction in early grade reading. The SSSB project provided not only training it also gave lots of teaching materials to 27 schools.

Nowadays she can speak local language that she learnt from students and staffs. She feels easy, comfortable and happy in class; she is teaching students by dancing, singing, playing games and using full of teaching materials. She says “My role is not so much about telling them what I have learnt or what effective teaching looks like, but facilitating a process by which they learn this for themselves too, and more quickly than they would if they were trying to do so alone.”

The physical, emotional and mental behaviors of students have dramatically changed. Students able to share their inner feelings through their own language with her. Relationship has become close because of mother tongue instruction. Parents realized their roles and responsibilities in meeting that she organized. Parents come to school and participate with their child in ECD class. They send their child to with homemade food and check copy, pencil, books and necessary materials before sending them school. Khima’s standard of excellence is greatly appreciated. The advanced learning gave the students a thirst for knowledge. Parents are very happy with her, they demonstrated that they are concerned and caring; it’s because of teacher like this that they send their children to her school. Being organized and able to differentiate instruction are key to effectively help all students learn.

“I can’t thank the SSSB project enough in this life time for the excellent and amazing training it provided me”. Seema

1.2 SUPPORT OF SCHOOL SECTOR REFORM PROGRAM (SSSRP)

Partner/Donor: Save the Children

Duration: June 2012 to December 2014

Total Budget: NPR. 9862228.00

Working District with VDC coverage: Kailali district: Chuha, Baliya, Dododhara, Pratappur, Sadepani, Ramshikharjhala, Mashuriya and Chaumala VDCs

Beneficiaries: The target beneficiaries of the project covered 40 schools 9,964 child and 291 teachers, 16 resource person and 4 school supervisors.

Goal: Improved quality of basic education in the project schools for specially marginalized groups in kailali district of the Far Western Region of Nepal.

Objectives:

1. Improved learning achievement at target schools.
2. Improved District Education Officers school management capacity.
3. Improved District Education Officers school management capacity.
4. Improved school management.
5. Improved school governance.
6. Improved teacher capacity.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:

Program sharing meeting with district level stakeholder: District level program sharing meeting was conducted on the dated of 11st January 2014 at DEO office Kailali. BASE has presented SSSRP program activities detail during meeting. The major objective of the meeting was to sharing activities detail with DEO.

District level continue assessment system (CAS) training: Four days district levels continue assessment system training was conducted on 17th to 20th June 2014 at hotel Rubus Dhangadhi, Kailali. JICA/SSSRP project selected schools head teacher, project areas RPs and PNGO staff were participated on that training. In Kailali project selected schools also are not applying CAS at school class room as a result students learning achievement is going to down. More than 58 participants were participated including 40 schools head teacher, RPs, PNGO staff in training. Objective of the training: To known and aware about CAS concept, process and steps. To support apply CAS at school class room.

District level social audit training: District level social audit training was conducted on 11th to 12th August 2014 at Dhangadhi, Kailali. According to the rules and regulation all of schools should be conduct social audit once a year and they submit report to DEO but in reality almost school are not applying accordingly. It is mandatory and compulsory to conduct schools social audit but they fell only for the formality. So, two days social audit is going to conduct to support

and to create easy way to conduct social audit. In total 30 participants were participated on that meeting including RPs, SSs and PNGO staff. According to the guideline all school should be submit their report within 15th Kartik of every year. **Objective of training:** To known and aware about social audit concept & it's importance. To clear on social audit conducted format, process and steps. To make common understanding on social audit. Support to conduct social audit at school with easy way.

Meeting with DEO: On the date of 1st December-2014, collaboration and planning sharing meeting was conducted at DEO office. Meeting was focused on the coming years activities draft plan of JICA/SSSRP. In total DEO staff, SC staff and BASE staff were participated on that meeting. Objective of the meeting: Coordination and collaboration with 2014 draft activities. Mapping and analysis with match and tie up activities with DEO activities without duplication.

Mid-term evaluation:

JICA/SSSRP program had started since July 2012 and it'll continue up to December 2014. In Kailali we've conducted different importance activities up to till date targeted to the district level and school level activities. In this year we've conducted midterm evaluation as collection feedback from DEO RPs and SSs. Midterm evaluation activities major objective is to ensure the effectiveness of conducted activities and to collect feedbacks for the next planning. In total 14 RPs and 4 SSs were participated during evaluation. Based on the evaluation checklist the major points are as follows:

District project advisory committee meeting:

In Kailali district in the honor of Local Development officer with District Administration Office, District Education Officer, District Public Health officer, Women and Children Officer, District Child Right Officer, District Child network, District Journalist Association, Save the Children and helping organization was formed project advisory committee in Kailali before last three years. Regularly jointly organized program sharing meeting and discussed with the DPAC member in semiannual basis. In this year also conducted program sharing meeting on 17th July 2014 at Dhangadhi about half yearly regular program sharing meeting. According to plan discussion was mainly focused on activity, progress and problems of the projects supported by Save the Children from January to June 2014. In the review meeting project's presentation was done by BASE Kailali, Nepal Red Cross Society Kailali, CSG Tikapur, Navakiranplus Tikapur who are running projects regularly Supported by Save the Children. More than 38 people were participated from DPAC member, PNGOs board member staff, beneficiaries and from Save the Children. Objective of the meeting: To share half yearly program activities progress sharing including budget Vs expenditure. To collect suggestion, feedbacks which will support to improve upcoming program activities. Find out the areas of improvement as well to give support from stakeholders in challenges or difficulties.

RC levels School Improvement Plan (SIP) Develop Training:

In this year 40 schools teacher, SMC member and PTA member were train on school improvement plan develop. The training was conducted on February 2014. Training was conducted on resource centre. In total 149 people were participated from 40 schools. Participants were from SMC, PTA including schools head teacher of each schools. According to the survey only 19 schools have school improvement plan but these are also not updated so after this training all 40 school will develop or update SIP based on the training or SIP guideline. Objective of the training: To provide knowledge of SIP including its process, steps, indicators. Support to develop need based SIP at school. To capacity enhance to prepare plan at local level with identification local resource with well utilization. Support to enhance local resource identify and its utilization. Support to priorities of the issues and way forward.

RC level school improvement plan progress review meeting:

One day SIP progress review meeting was conducted at resource centre level targeted to the project selected schools. Before the six month ago all project selected school were prepared SIP after the RC level training. Only SIP preparation is not importance part it is more important that school are implementing or not with follow five year plan or SIP. In progress review meeting more than 151 participants were participated from 40 schools (SMC, Teacher, PTA) member. Objective of the meeting: To ensure and aware to implement activities based on SIP.

RC level social audit training at resource centre level:

Regarding the district level social audit training work plan resource centre level two days workshop conducted at resource centre. In reality almost school are not aware with clearly and SMC PTA member are also are not clear on social audit format as a result it becomes as only formality. Support to feel ownership and minimize the gaps between school and community as well as common understands on social audit format. Altogether 262 participants were participated on the two days training at eight events. Objective of the training: To aware on social audit including its importance, mandatory and time line. Support to clarity and common understand on social audit, on format based on guideline. To aware on social audit process, steps and preparation. Support to enhance to conduct social audit at school.

Resource centre level active teaching learning method training: Under the JICA/SSSRP project three days active teaching learning method training conducted based on resource centre level. Project selected 40 schools teacher were participated on the training. Especially this training was targeted to the schools primary levels teacher. In total 80 teacher were participated on training. Almost teacher are invited who teach grade one and two from each schools. Actually this training was designed to support and capacity enhance of the teachers. Objective of the training: Support to enhance of teacher capacity with child friendly learning method. To aware on learning materials use at class room. Support to do formative assessment after the learning.

Child club management training at RC level and management materials support:

Two days child club management training was conducted at resource centre level. Training was focused to the project selected school based child club member. To aware and provide some child rights information is major discussion points during training. Some management strategy discussion and role and responsibilities also main contain of the training. Altogether 160 participants were participated from 40 school based child clubs. Objective of the training: To aware about child club and it's role at school. To provide skill to well manage. Support to know child rights and responsibilities. Support to provide knowledge about child club structure.

School level continue assessment system workshop:

After the district level CAS training all schools head teacher has prepared work plan to conduct CAS work shop at their school and they conducted two days work shop at school. JICA/SSSRP project selected schools head teachers were participated on the district level training which is facilitated by DOE and organized by BASE and DEO Kailali. Referring to the work plan of district level training 40 schools has conducted two days school CAS work shop. Schools all teachers were participated on the school level CAS workshop. All head teacher aware and commitment that CAS is must importance and applied activity to improve the students learning achievement. Objective of the school level CAS workshop: To known and aware about CAS concept, process and steps. To support apply CAS at school class room. To find out and resolve difficulties during implanting of CAS at class room.

School conducted social audit:

During the resource centre level social audit training all school has commitment and prepared a work plan to conduct social audit of theirs schools. After the aware and social audit they feel school must be do social audit once a year in timely and they are started to prepare social audit conduction. Project selected 40 school have started process to conduct social audit at school. During the preparation BASE social mobilize and DEO resource person has supported in technically. At last 38 schools have conducted social audit out of 40 schools. Because of the long term financial issues and absent of the head teacher as a result two school conducted social audit delay.

Teachers mobile meeting:

In this year teachers mobile meeting was conducted two times under this project. Teacher's mobile meeting was designed and planned to support discussion and create way forward on pedagogical issues during teaching. Each schools two teacher were participated on the meeting. More discussion on difficulties and best practices during implement active teaching learning method as well as CAS. Objective of the meeting: Experience sharing with best practices and difficulties. Define way forward with resolved on difficulties.

Process of meeting: Mobile meeting was conducted co-ordinately with school teachers. Usually this meeting conducted on Friday at school. All school are requested to send the grade one and two teacher in mobile meeting. Mobile meeting organized where some problem on teaching

learning process, less attendances of students. More than 97 teacher were participated in first mobile meeting on August and altogether 112 participants were participated in second meeting on November 2014.

School enrolment campaign based on extracurricular activity:

According to the discussion at DEO office all NGOs should be support and facilitate enrolment campaign at school catchment area in project area. District level meeting decided and informed to conduct enrolment campaign up to 31st Baisakh 2070 BS. DEO suggested that all of we should be focus for the vulnerable children who are out of school and all school should be conduct door to door visit within catchment area targeted to the out of school children.

Process of the enrolment campaign: DEO informed that general enrolment date is up to Baisakh 15 and door to door visit up to 31st Baisakh 2070. Regarding the enrolment campaign schedule 40 school and child club jointly conducted enrolment door to door visit activities in project selected school. Actually 40 school have CEMIS survey detail and they tried to enrolled who seen out of school based on survey.

Program activities sharing with VDCs:

Program information sharing meeting was organized among School Sector Reform Program implementing 8 VDCs of Kailali In this year two times meeting conducted with VDCs and VDC level stakeholders. First meeting was conducted on February 2014 and last meeting was organized on October-2013. First meeting was focused on the program information sharing of FY 2013 with targeted program selected schools. Altogether 249 participants were participated on first meeting and in total 180 participants were participated on second and last meeting at 8 VDCs. Alaways district development committee suggested and inform as mandatory to sharing detail activities with VDCs so this year also conducted two times meeting with VDCs. Objective of the meeting: To share program activities for the selected schools. Coordination and collaboration with VDC level stakeholders. To reduce the duplication in activities.

Meeting with school about construction preparation:

Altogether 40 schools have selected in Kailali district. The school are located in 8 VDCs and selected schools are poorest condition. Since the begging period BASE staff are engaged and have been continuing discuss about the construction work with discussion local resource mobilization and collection with SMC, teacher and PTA member. Selected all schools have already commitment for the building construction.

Program monitoring by DPAC member:

District level Project Advisory Committee (DPAC) member were monitor program activities in BASE project areas on the date of 12th September-2013. After the district level sharing meeting program activities observed and monitored by DPAC member in every year hence this year also observed in BASE project areas. Actually DPAC member observed and monitor the supported activities and they focused on outcomes of the activates as well as changes in community. DPAC members monitoring and observation supports to fill up gaps of activities. Objective of the

observation: To observe and ensure program activities at community or school level. To know the program outputs and outcomes at field.

Successfully conducted Community Based Education Management and Information System (CEMIS) at Kailali

Backward Society Education (BASE) Kailali has been continuing Basic Education Improvement in Support of School Sector Reform Programme in Nepal (BEI SSSRP) project since June-2013 partnership with Save the Children. Project targeted 8 VDCs 40 schools focused with major objectives of improved learning achievement, improved retention rate, capacity enhance, create of child friendly environment with well management of school and this program focused on the governance of the schools. Including the different activities, community based education management and information system (CEMIS) also one major activities under this project.



According CEMIS activity plan, at first project staff and related resource centre responsible resource person provided ToT on CEMIS for two days on the date of 22nd to 23rd Nov.2012. During training there was prepared work plan to conduct CEMIS orientation project selected school in respective areas. There was conducted practical CEMIS survey at two schools (Prithive PS, Thakurdwara & Kaushalsewori PS, Thakurdwara) at Bardia during CEMIS ToT. There was conducted orientation based on the process and steps of CEMIS. 4 RP and 7 project staff participated on that ToT from Kailali district.



CEMIS orientation also successfully conducted at school with active participation of school management committee member, parents, and teachers as well as including students. Oriented school prepared school map of catchment area of the same school. Altogether 2014 (715 women and 1299 men) actively participated in orientation. Especially orientation has focused on process of CEMIS and to take clear information by using CEMIS format. Work plan prepared and divided tole (Village) of catchment areas to take clear data of catchment areas.

As follows process conducted during CEMIS orientation and survey:

- Conducted meeting between staff and resource person and inform to district education office.
- Informed to school to invited teachers, school management committee member, parents and teacher association members, parents, students, child club member for the CEMIS orientation at school.
- Conducted orientation with follow up the steps of CEMIS likewise welcome, introduction, objective sharing, short discussion about school and community situation, discuss on draw picture



based on what types of person they want to make their children?, discuss on draw pot based on income sources and expenses, prepared a map of schools catchment areas etc.

- Selected facilitator or surveyor and divided tole based on prepared map.
- Prepared work plan to conduct survey.
- Compilation of the collected data.
- Data provides at school and analysis.
- Finalize data and discuss for the next way based on the find out

1.3 PROTECTING NEPALESE CHILDREN FROM BOUNDED LABOR THROUGH EDUCATION

Donor/Partner: Antislavery International (ASI) London/Backward Society Education (BASE)

Project Period: October 2010 to September 2015

Fund (for 2014): 72, 31,118.00

Districts and VDC coverage: Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur (Ex-kamaiya settlement.)

Introduction:

Backward society Education (BASE) is working mid and far western part of Nepal. This project is focusing 6 to 18 age ex-Kamaiya children who are out of school and not getting chance to read and write. BASE has been done baseline survey in 5 working districts ex- Kamaiya settlement for the find out the children who are out of school for the bridging course. After the baseline survey, BASE has been conducted 5 months preparatory (bridging course) class in their respected districts village. After the bridging course BASE has been done enrolment them in the government school. Who are not interested to go to school, provided them vocational training. This project is working five districts Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur especially in ex-kamaiya settlement.

Project goal: To support Nepali government in achieving Millennium Development goal (MDG) in primary education leading to eradication of child bounded labor through education for all.

Objectives: Increased access to education and involve income activities through skill development training for children from bounded labor families (Dalit and indigenous Tharu groups).

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:

Preparatory class (Bridging course) conducted: BASE has conducted five month preparatory class, for the Ex-kamaiya children who were out of school the age of 6 to 18 who are not getting change to read and write and who are dropouts of primary level. BASE has conducted 16

preparatory classes, there were 252 (98 boys 154 girls) children participated in the preparatory class.

Enrolment campaign and scholarship distribution: After five months multi grade teaching learning preparatory class child rights awareness groups and watchdog committee has been done enrolment campaign in their locality All total 252 (98 boys 154 girls) are get the scholarship support from BASE and enrolled the government school in project working districts.

Child rights awareness group (CRAG) formation: BASE has formed the CRAGs in all five working districts where enrolled the preparatory class children those school have been formulated CRAGS there are 16 CRAGs (125 boys and 102 girls) in Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts.

Child rights basic Training and extracurricular activities: BASE has provided basic child rights training to the CRAG members objective of this training to provide basic child rights to the CRAGs member children there were 16 CRAGs 227(125 boys, 102 Girls) participants have got this basic child rights training. After this training CRAGs has made their annual work plan based on the schools locality and their capacity. Most of the CRAGs have made their annual work plan related with the education like quiz contest, debate, speech, sports game competition and wall magazine publication in the school. After the planning CRAGs member performed the extracurricular activities with the close collaboration with the district education officers resource center basis During this year CRAGs performed the wall magazine published debate quiz contest, speech program and game competition, there were 1975(786 boys,1019 Girls) participants have been took part this activity. CRAGs focal teacher headmaster and resource person has assisted them.

District level Child conference: Child rights awareness group has been conducted district level child conference in all five project working districts. During their conference the CRAGs member performed the quiz contest speech program, sports game and awareness raising songs and street drama has been performed. During their conference 96 (36 boys,60 girls) participant has been attended. At the same time representative of district education office, intellectuals, politician's gardgen of CRAG members have been attended this conference. After their competition winners have been awarded and CRAGs members have been increase confident level and creativeness have been built and performed capacity will have been increasing then before.

Library support and Sports material support: BASE has been supported and provided library support to the schools where the preparatory class children enrolled those schools is get library support. Total 16 CRAGs 227(125 boys, 102 Girls) has get direct benefit from this library support, and 2916 (1472 boys, 144 girls) other general schools children have been indirect benefited from this support.

Parents meeting: BASE has been conducted parents meeting in all five working districts. The Objective of this meeting to follow up the children's education and assist their children in their home for regular attended in the school. During this meeting 509 (238 male 271 female) parents of ex- Kamaiya children attended this meeting.

Vocational training conduction: After the preparatory class the children who are not interested to enroll the school and other general children are got the vocational training. Total 80 children has got vocational training among them 57 has got Sewing and cutting training, 5 have got carpenter training, 14 has got mason training and 4 has got motorcycle repairing training. After the vocational training 72 (19 boys, 53 Girls) trainees has been implementing their business based on the training.

District Level watch dog committee formation and mobilization: Ex Kamaiya leader and ex-Kamaiya likeminded NGOs organization representatives and representative of media person are the committee member of watchdog committee. Like minded government representative are the invitee member of this watchdog committee member. Every quarterly basis watch dog committee members have been conducted the meeting. During their meeting they discussed about the ex- Kamaiyas children's education, policy and procedure of government about the ex-Kamaiya children and rehabilitation package of ex- Kamaiya. Watch dog committee has been mobilizing for the help and assist to government representative and NGOs for rehabilitation package and education for all. During their 20 meeting 109 (84 male, 25 female) have been attended the watch dog committee meeting and mobilizing them to regular follow up and assist to ex- kamaiya rehabilitation package.

District level stakeholder meeting: All five project working districts have been conducted stakeholders meeting. Objective of this meeting to introduce project activity and create awareness all of the stakeholders current project activities and review of previous years achievement and create platform of stakeholders to discuss each other's and get feedbacks and suggestion with them for coming days. During this meeting joint effort and close collaboration with the district line agencies for the effective implementation in the coming days project activities.

Media mobilization: BASE has been done Media mobilization activities, objective of this media mobilization to disseminate NEP project activities through paper media local news paper, broad cast Local FM and television. Independent 5 media person related to paper media, FM, and television representative has visited the project working districts project activity, after the media person have been provided CD and paper cutting after broad cast in the television and FM .

National level advocacy: BASE has been conducted national level advocacy meeting in Kathmandu .Line ministry representative Education, Land reform, forest, Federal affair and local development representatives and ex-kamaiya leader from all five project working districts has been done national level advocacy meeting. Main objective of this meeting to provide ex-Kamaiya children free education and education for all. During the advocacy meeting ex Kamaiya representative present about the district scenario of ex kamaiya children's education status and rehabilitation package of ex- kamaiya. During this national level advocacy meeting line ministry representatives were also presented the government policy and procedure of education and rehabilitation package of ex-kamaiya and education for all packages.

Major achievements:

- 252 (98 boys 154 have been enrolled in the school after the completion of five months bridging course. girls has been completed the bridging course and

- 252 (98 boys 154 girls) has been enrolled in government school to access education with progression to higher class and has got scholarship from BASE.
- After vocational skill development training 72 (19 boys 53 girls) has started their business out of 80 (21 boys 59).
- 16 child rights awareness group has been formulated in all 5 projects working districts, there are 227 (125 boys 102 girls) are involved in the CRAGs (Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur) and conducted extracurricular activities like debate quiz contest and published wall magazine, poem, essay were organized and prize also provide to the winners.
- 5 watch dog committee members have been mobilized in all 5 project working districts. to monitor the ex-Kamaiya children's education status and discuss with the head master in the school and vocational training.
- 5 project working districts stakeholders are aware about the NEP BASE project activities and all are positive and accepted to work synergize in the project activities.

Success story

Nirmala Chaudhary

Nirmala Chaudhary lives in Daiji Village Development Committee ward no- 6, Chhela Jhanjhatpur village of Kanchanpur district. Her village situated in a newly established ex-kamaiya settlement. Her father's name is Jit Bahadur Chaudhary and mother's name is Dilkumari Chaudhary. She is born in January 10, 1996 and now she is 18 years old. Her family has 9 members. She is the drop out student of grade 7 due to her poor economic condition. She took the vocational training from BASE Kanchanpur in 2013 when she was 18 years old. She was born in kamaiya family and her family's economic condition is very poor. She did not get a chance to study in School. When she was 8 years old she was very interested to join in school. Based on her request, her father agreed to register her name in school. At that time she enrolled Bal Kalyan Lower secondary school in grade 1 her families poorest of the poor economic condition she could not do her schooling continuation. At that time she stopped her study in grade 5 when she was 12 years old she did not gets support from her parents. So she dropped her studies. After dropping out from school, she joined domestic labor with her families. Sometimes she went to the labor work in her locality. Sometimes she assisted her families work and takes care home. Her father is a ex-kamaiya BASE has done base line survey for the find out the out of school children in the community at the same time Bani Camp also did baseline survey she was also found drop out child labor children, At first, she involved in preparatory class after then she joined in vocational training, She was not interested to enrolled in school because of her over age. Her choice was sewing cutting training and she took sewing cutting training. she get 3 months basic course sewing and cutting training, after completion her training she get extra 2 months advance training course. After the completion of her sewing cutting training, she opened her trade in her own village. She is earning NRs.350 to NRs.400 per day, and her monthly income is NRs.10000 to Rs.11000. She is assisting her families in purchase rice, clothes and other basic needs of house. Her father and mother is a daily wages labor elder brother and sister in law also are



working as a labor work. Her family's main income source is daily wages labor. Her families got land from the Nepal government 5 kattha (1666.65 meters). All the family members are very happy with her trade, her father said my daughter she is self dependent, she could solved her problem herself, her Sewing and cutting trainer Sabitri khuna she is also very happy with her. Trainers' statement "She was the best participant among them 12 trainees participants" .At now her laborious working performance and her personal interest makes her more capable of dealing with her customer in her skill, she can independently work like sewing and cutting, her income is making her family's life is better and better. At last she is always says now I have Sewing machine and some tools so I could easily solved my personal and my family's problem from my income in coming days in the future. Her future goal is to be a professional tailor and she wants to increase her capacity from learning by doing. Finally, I would like to thanks to BASE and Antislavery International (both organizations collaborative project Nepal education project provided me a golden opportunity to take vocational training and all the training support and equipment support for me).

1.4 NEPAL EX-KAMAIYA EDUCATION & PROVERTY ALLEVIATION (NEKEPA)

Donor/Partner: Department for International Development DFID/ Global Poverty Action Fund GPAF and Anti Slavery International ASI

Project Period: January 2013 to December 2015

Fund for 2014 : £45,596.00

District and VDC coverage:

Dang: Lalmatiya, Gadhawa, Ghorahi nagarpalika Saniambapur & Belbhar, Gangaparaspur VDCs

Banke: Phattepur, Baijapur, Mahadevpuri, Rajhena, Naubasta, Bankutuwa, Raniyapur VDCs and Kohalpur Municipality,

Bardiya: Thakurdwara, Shivapur, Bagnaha, Mangragadi, Baniyabhar, Suryapatuwa VDCs, Rajapur and Gularia Municipalities

Kailali: Chaumala, Durgauli, Tikapur Nagarpalika VDCs

Kanchanpur: Sudha, Daiji, Jhalari, Krishnapur, Dhekhatbhuli VDCs

Introduction:

The NEKEPA project supports Nepal's ex-Kamaiya community; a group of 186,700 highly marginalized freed bonded labours, many of whom have not received the rehabilitation entitlements promised to them by the Government of Nepal when they were freed in 2000. The project will support them gain their rehabilitation entitlements, gain productive employment to reduce extreme poverty, and support their children to complete a full course in primary education.

Goal: To contribute for achievement of MDG's No 1, 2 & 3

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
- Achieve universal primary education.
- Promote gender equality and empower women.

Objectives:

- To advocate for the reformation of several policies related with ex bonded laborers
- To contribute in the process of improving the access of children of ex bonded laborers to education
- To contribute in the process of achieving millennium development goals by eradicating extreme poverty

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:

S. N.	Major Activities	Event	Total	Achieved
1	National level advocacy	3 times	3 times	2 time
2	Press conference	1 time	1 time	1 time
3	Parents awareness meetings	10 times	16 Centers	16 centers
4	District level stakeholder meetings	5 times	5 Times	5 times
5	School awareness campaign	10 times	16 Centers	16 Centers
6	District level Watch dog committee Formation	In need		
7	Watch dog committees meeting	20 times	20 times	15 times
8	Watch dog committee mobilization	In need	15 Times	10 times
9	Local Media Mobilization	54 Episode	54 Episode	25 Episode
10	Para – Legal Training	150 person	150 person	

11	Account and Book Keeping Training	400 per	20 lots	20 lots (433 Person)
12	Support for agriculture based micro enterprises	250 per	250 per	252 Person
13	Farmers to farmers training	100 per	100 per	
14	Vocational Training for adults	150 per		150 person
15	Program Review meeting			
16	Program Monitoring	12 months		

Major achievements:

- Total 100 saving and credit group's with 3072 members including 750 male and 2322 female that were formed and strengthened by the project have raised fund about NRs 3744499.00 (GBP 24963) which they have mobilized into members of their groups in need based requirement of member as a credit capital flow to support for carrying out income generating activities.
- 594 Ex-kamaiya families are benefited to start enterprise development activities at local level to support their livelihoods from the IGA/livelihood support. The project intervention created the forum for ex- Kamaiyas to provide opportunity to learn each other's IGA activities. There was a long day IGA training/orientation to ex- Kamaiya group members and GPAF project provided in kind support livestock and retail shop support (of around NPR 13000) to each ex- kamaiya families. The coordination with Nepal government district level line agencies/service centre also added value for the IGA /livelihood activities where technical expert from government line agencies are providing technical support for their livelihood activities.
- Due to continuous advocacy and lobbying efforts through the district stakeholder meetings and watch dog committee meetings, the government of Nepal has rehabilitated 10153 freed Ex-kamaiya families of three districts. In Dang 15 families and 9689 in Bardia while 449 families in Kailali district have been rehabilitated during this reporting period. The Nepal government has decided to nominate ex- Kamaiya representative for the ex- Kamaiya rehabilitation committee in both level (in five districts and central level, Kathmandu). Due to this provision ex- Kamaiya representative are playing vital role to identify the ex- Kamaiya

those are left from government record in the past. They are also working closely with ex-Kamaiya families regarding rehabilitation process e.g. distribution of land in proper place, distribution of wood for housing, Cash support to build house of NPR 10000, IGA/livelihood support including access to education for ex- Kamiaya children matter.

- After receiving leadership and advocacy skill development training from the project, Ex-kamaiyas are now able to hold decision making positions in different local public service providing bodies such as school management committee, forest users committee, health facility management committee etc. 8 Ex-kamaiyas from Dang, 23 Ex-kamaiyas from Kailali, 68 Ex-kamaiyas from Banke and 198 Ex-kamaiyas from Kanchanpur are now holding public decision making positions at local level
- The project has been providing ample opportunity for 150 ex- Kamaiyas (85 % are women) for the vocational skill development training. The training has supported to uplift the socio-economic condition of ex- Kamaiya families those are ultra poor family. They are using the skills in their life and combat the poverty.
- Likewise 252 ex kamaiya families are benefited with financial support to initiate agro based micro enterprises (kitchen gardening). It has helped them for maximum utilization of small land with huge production of vegetable and has also created their small business to raise income.

1.5 LITERACY PROGRAM

Donor/Partner :- Room to Read Nepal

Project Period: 1 January to 31 December 2014

Fund for 2014 : NPR 55,40,122

District and VDC coverage:-Two municipalities and 24 village development committee

Total beneficiaries: 29,020 students and 952 teachers will be involved in library program

Introduction

Backward Society Education (BASE) is implementing Reading Room Program since 2009, with the partnering of Room to Read Nepal. The main purpose of the program is to establish libraries in government schools and give golden opportunity to children for reading valuable book. Since program starting year from 2009 to 2013, 228 school libraries have been established in Bardiya District out of 297 schools. Through the program intervention we are facilitating to student and teachers creating different opportunity like books, wooden materials, maps and pictorial books. Schools library helps school children to read reference education materials, develop reading habit & skill to make independent reader.

We Support furniture, technical system of library management and resources use from school library inauguration date to 3 year and then after completing 3 year we handover the program to school family.

Objectives

- Promote habit of reading through library establishment and providing large no. of books and materials.
- Promote habit of reading through focusing on different reading related activities.
- Create ownership in the library through involvement of child clubs, parents etc.
- Make library institutionalized through working with government at different levels.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:

Teacher training: As we know BASE Bardiya implementing Reading Room program since 2009 to till now. Within the program we conduct library management and reading activity training for teacher professional development. The main theme of training is to manage library and conduct reading activity according to the norms of RtR guideline. There are 525 teachers are participated in primary teacher. Total events 105 schools.

Quarterly parents meeting: BASE, Bardiya have completed parents meeting in 105 events/schools in this quarter of 2012 & 2013 schools. The main agendas of parents meeting was to ensure the parents support on child reading at home regularly and support cash and goods for

library fund. After meeting parents are regular follow-up visit in library and some are capable to speak without hesitation. Now parents are starting to support their child to read books at home and take information from school. Some school are conducting parent meeting themselves on Monthly basis. In meeting there were 9340 parents participated among them male-4011 female-5329.

Networking/ Exposure visit: We completed Networking Exposure visit on 26 event. The main agenda of visit is to share teachers' experience and views while running library. We also discussed on group to find about good practices, challenges and ways to overcome the problem. They were presented their managing, recording system of library. There were 1110 teachers participate on visit among them. After visit teachers are trying to apply good practice that they found in visit. Male 501 female 609. Literacy program completed networking exposure visit on 50 lot. The main objective of exposure is to observe good practice of neighbouring school, share their experience and provide feedback while running the library.

Library hand over program: Backward Society Education (BASE) conducted library handover program on 50 schools. According to the MAU 3 years support on management and technical using system of library is handover. In library handover program school management committee, PTA, secretary of VDC, stakeholder, club representative, women group and other community people were presented. Some chairperson like V.D.C. secretary spoken and clarify about strength point and importance about library. They also insist on library plan its implementation for sustainability. After handover the library school took all responsibility.

Joint monitoring visit with district stakeholder: BASE Bardiya completed joint monitoring visit in Amar Jyoti Higher Secondary School Sitapur and Janpriya Lower Secondary School Sibhasaktipur. In visit stakeholder discussed with SMC, PTA and school staff. They also observed class and interact with students to find out learning outcomes. District stakeholders from DEO, DDC, WD office chairperson were participated in visit. The core theme of this activity was to feel ownership to the stakeholder about library program.

Literacy day celebration: BASE Bardiya had conducted 13 event Literacy day celebrating on different Resource center, VDC and School level. We had completed more activities by Close coordination with RP and school. There were 837 students and stakeholder participated among them 427 male and 410 female

Half yearly review meeting: BASE Bardiya had conducted 2 times half yearly review meeting in this year. The main purpose of the meeting was to share about the Literacy program, Progress problem and Challenge. After meeting DEO office had provided letter for training conduction.

Best library award: BASE Bardiya District management committee had Selected 2 Best library among them 155 schools. As per criteria Shree Bijaya Primary school Bijaynagar and Shree Sarswati primary school Jodhipur. We had distributed best library award in DEO organized Literacy day event in Gulariya municipality hall.

Best Librarian award: District management committee had selected 2 best librarian Ambika Paudel from Shree Amar Jyoti higher secondary Jamuni and Surya Bahadur Thapa from Shree Anand Lower secondary school Ratemate. BASE Bardiya had distributed library award to best librarian on occasion of literacy day celebration program organized by DEO.

PNGO Leadership Visit: Executive member of BASE Bardiya were visited in different program schools library and provide suggestion for further improvement. BASE Area president of 4 Mr. Lacchi ram Tharu and District committee member Ram Kumari visited state department school as well other school Library. After monitoring to schools now schools are improving the library than before. And it also supports to improve program quality, and staff moral support.

RR Books Distribution: BASE Bardiya have supported to school, LLP books and NCB books from office. Office delivered books and copy to Resource center then LMF distribute books from resource center. After delivered school received books easily. Children's are actively participated and demonstration their creativity in library.

Data collection of flood affected school: BASE Bardiya have collected Flood affected school libraries data. Total 38 schools are affected form flood in Bardiya. some library are badly and some are normal affected among 38 affected school 2 are us department school

Library Renovation Program: BASE Bardiya have finalized renovation program in flood affected school in 38 Active and handed over library. BASE Bardiya had made plan for renovation in cluster level so we had mobilized 15 (technical person) Painter and carpenter in Rajapur, Bhurigaun, Baniyabhar and Gulariya RC level .In renovation program BASE EC member and other sector staffs are mobilized in renovation program. After renovation program. Students are read Book confidently and Book checked out easily.

Major achievements:

- Library development plan has been made 145 schools.
- Child club actively mobilization in 155 Schools.
- Due to library program 78 Students Return back from boarding.
- Reading activity applied in 155 schools as per guideline.
- 59 community Volunteers are working actively in library.
- 155 schools have made literacy committee.
- Now in Bardiya district Rs.1,734,369 budget collected as library fund by 155 schools for sustainability.
- Parents aware about important of reading and start to support their child at house.
- Community forest supported Rs 50,000 as a library fund to Gorakhkali ps kalinagar.
- Renovation program complete in 38 schools on time.
- BASE community volunteer are mobilized to complete in regular and renovation program.
- VDC chairpersons are involved in Handover meeting.

Success Stories (In brief and show the impact, progress) should be interesting to read and relay message.

Nikhil Sanjyal is a student of Sarashiti lower secondary school Gola-2 Jodhipur. He read in class five. There are five members in his family he is coming from poor rural family. His family have no land and nor any opportunity for earning. So his parents work as daily wages labor in farmer house but their earning not sufficient for studies and feeding for their children. This miserable situation compelled him to left the class ultimately he dropout in class two. Even though he hopes and likes to continue his study and become a good person in future.



Eight year Sanjyal committed towards his study at the same time on 23 March 2012 B.S. corner library was established in the collaboration of Room to Read and Base Bardiya after establishment of corner library he got good opportunity to read and play with various kinds of colorful reference book, posters and toys without paying so he told to his parents again and again to enroll in school at last his parents compel to enroll in school due to his keen hunger of study now he join the school once again and continue his reading, nowadays he come to school regularly and readout many book like Lauka Bajai, Bhakku bheda, Gopi ko topi, bhokho rakshas etc. on leisure time even he check out book and read while looking after goat in the evening. According to the Head teacher Bhim Bahadur khadka" he is intelligent and laborious student, he read more than 35 books per month not only read but also draw picture and known as good artist in school" .as like B.K a lot of students read and play with various reference color book .such types of environment attracting children concentration and helps on improving students reading habit. Library is the place where students, teachers, parents and other people spent their leisure time by reading a variety of informative books.

1.6 KAMLAHARI ABOLITION PROGRAM (KAP-II)

Donor/Partner : Plan Nepal

Project Period: 1st July 2014 to 31st December 2015

Fund: NPR 8,582,666.22

District and VDC coverage: Kailali: Tikapur Municipality, Narayanpur, Dhansinghpur, Pattharaiya, Durgauli, Munuwa, Baliya, Pratappur, Janakinagar, Chuha, Dododhara, Kotatulsipur, Joshipur, Thapapur, Bauniya, Bhajani, Lalbojhi, Khailad, Sadepani, Sukhad, Hasuliya, Pabera and Ratanpur VDCs

Introduction:

Nepal government has declared freed Kamaiya system in 2057 BS, however slavery continuing to exist today through the Kamalahari system. Poor status of the Tharu communities and families the practice prevails of sanding girl children, mostly below of the 18 years. Their parents sent to them as a domestic work in landlord's house, well-known person's house and reputed person. The families receive the small compensation of debt relief, to use small land for farming, and small amount of cash instead of child labor. Girls are have not chance to go to school so their literacy rate of girls is 42.80% compared to 65% with the boys, similarly primary school going girls is 74% compared to 86% with the boys, the workload of girls aged between 10-14 years doubles as compared to the boys in the same age group, 21% of total marriages in Nepal are held with girls below 16 years, while 7% of the child marriages are held with children below 10 years likewise 41% girls give the birth to a child before the age of 19. In this situation Kamlahari Abolition Project has been continuing in Kailali with financially and technically support of Plan Nepal and implementing organization are BASE and FKWDF. 22 VDC and One municipality covered KAP II program in BASE working area. Nepal government has declared freed Kamaiya system in 2057 BS, however slavery continuing to exist today through the Kamalahari system. Poor status of the Tharu communities and families the practice prevails of sanding girl children, mostly below of the 18 years. Their parents sent to them as a domestic work in landlord's house, well-known person's house and reputed person. The families receive the small compensation of debt relief, to use small land for farming, and small amount of cash instead of child labor. Girls are have not chance to go to school so their literacy rate of girls is 42.80% compared to 65% with the boys, similarly primary school going girls is 74% compared to 86% with the boys, the workload of girls aged between 10-14 years doubles as compared to the boys in the same age group, 21% of total marriages in Nepal are held with girls below 16 years, while 7% of the child marriages are held with children below 10 years likewise 41% girls give the birth to a child before the age of 19. In this situation Kamlahari Abolition Project has been continuing in Kailali with financially and technically support of Plan Nepal and implementing organization are BASE and FKWDF. 22 VDC and One municipality covered KAP II program in BASE working area.

Goal: To contribute to the realization of rights of the children in the Kailali district through abolition of Kamlahari practice and enlarging opportunities for their overall development.

Objective:

- To prevent and protect girls from the practice of Kamlahari through mass awareness campaigning and advocate for the enforcement of the laws and policy by the end of the project period.
- To ensure access to education for all Kamlahari.
- To promote life skill and sustainable livelihood of rescued and vulnerable Kamlahari girls and their families.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:

GCR: Two BLOP TOT 10 days training for 46 facilitators, 20 BLOP class conduction with 556 participants, BLOP Staff Quarterly Meeting, 70 BCC Centers with 1672 participants, BCC staff quarterly meeting, 16 Girls Group Formed, Girls Group meeting regular, Leadership Development Training to 99 Child Clubs/ Girls Group members, Wall Magazine Publish supported to 10 Child Club, Conduct awareness raising activities by 10 Girls Group, Support for the participation in national or regional & district level lobby and advocacy activity, National/International day celebration against child labor, Interaction with In Barghar/Bhalmansa at VDC/ area level, Follow up VCPC Meeting, Support for awareness rising through Bhalmansa, Club at VDC level, Kamlahari Free VDC/ Village Kamlahari Campaign, Kamalahari free VDC declaration program, Support for Magi campaign, Kamlahari Abolition Consortium Network Meeting, Coordination Meeting with stakeholder at district level, Media Mobilization, Kamlahari rescue, Humanitarian Support to rescued Kamlahari girls & Quarterly staff meeting



Education: Education material support for 1119 Freed kamlahari girls (grade 1-10), Educational Material & assistantship Support for 15 Freed kamlahari (Grade 11 and 12), Extra Coaching/tuition classes support for 446 Freed kamlahari girls (Grade 1-10 include SLC Compartment), Tuition classes support for 12 kamlahari girls (Grade 11 and 12), VDC level Interaction and with ex kamlahari girls and their parents, six Declaration of Learn without fear Environment School, Orientation and interaction meeting with SLC appearing girls and their parents, Program Monitoring from District Stakeholder & Resource center level review and reflection meeting.

Livelihood: Different trainings & support – Cowmen making 7 days for 5 persons, Tika bind



(Cosmetic Shop) 3 days for 5 persons, Retail Shop 3 days for 5 persons, Poultry farming 1 days for 10 persons, Sewing & stitching 3 months for 5 persons, Beauty parlor /Hair cut 3 months for 5 persons, Meat technology 1 month for 2 persons, Mobile Repairing 3 months for 3 persons, Radio Technician & Journalist 15 days for 3 persons, River bed farming training & production support for 50 woman, Cucurbit farming training & production support for 74 woman , Micro irrigation support for 3 groups , Mother goat with kids for 40 families, Piggery Support for 20 families, two Cooperative Registered and 48 Self Reliance Group Formed .

Major Outputs:

1. Nepal Government declared abolition Kamlahari System.
2. 725, Kamlahari girls rescued among them 446, are attending in Secondary School, 27 ,are passed SLC , 18 girls are Studying in +2 ,3, Bachelor ,2 JTA and 4 Aayurvedic 15 month training .
3. 26 schools prepared non violence code of conduct among them 6, Schools declared Learn without Fear environment
4. Woman Self Reliance Group have saved a total amount of Nrs 11,30,148 (USD 12,557.2) & Cooperative have saved a total amount of Nrs 7,58,716 (USD 8,430.17) till date and through mobilizing the savings for income generating activities.
5. 156 persons received Vocational Training and start up support among them 75% are doing their job and internship
6. 344, Vegetable farming, goat, piglet support , all they are doing their occupation and earning money.
7. Freed kamlaharis are taking leadership at VDC level and allocated budget from VDC for Kamlaharis
8. Ex-Kamaiya settlement community are aware about Kamalahari education policy, child right, social inclusion , violence and trafficking and other rule and regulation of Nepal Government.

Coordination and networking: Before implementing project permitted letter has taken with DDC Kailali for Kamlahari Abolition Project working VDC .BASE has summated the program planning to VDC council a year. BASE has also coordinated wit GO, NGOS & INGOS . Joint program monitoring stakeholders has organized by stakeholders. Like as: CDO, LDO, Women Development office, DAO, DLSO, DEO,DCWC & others offices. BASE has a member of Kamlahari consortium network and arranged meeting regular.

Gender and Social Inclusion: For the effective implementation of the project, gender and social inclusion issues were taken into consideration during the selection of the target beneficiaries and recruiting of project staff. From among the beneficiaries, 47 percent were Kamlahari girls, 10 percent boys, 20 percent were women and 21 percent were male. Similarly, 90 percent of target beneficiaries were from indigenous communities, 6 percent were Brahman/ Chhetri, and 3 percent were Dalit. All cited target beneficiaries were taken from indigenous, marginalized and vulnerable communities.

Case study:

A 15 years girl named Richa Chaudhry rescued but now she is facing problem for study and rehabilitation. During counseling it is found that she wants to study in private school or want to live with Nina Bam (Her ex. Master).

According to her, her family lived in Kailali district Dododhara VDC ward no. 2 Kumbhiya Gaoun. Her father died when she was 2 years then her mother did 2nd marriage with Jit Bahadur Chaudhry in Kotatulsipur ward no. 7 Bhuruwa. After her mother's 2nd marriage she lived with her step father and mother.



On 2060 B.S., her parents sent her to be Kamlahari at Nina Bam's house in Kathmandu Samakhushi at that she was 5 year old. She spent 10 years time being Kamlahari in Nina Bam's house at Kathmandu. There she studied in class 9 at Aradhana Academy Boarding school. On the initiation of Base Kailali she rescued on 1st Bhadra 2070 in the support of Police.

After rescue, she brought in Kailali and handover to her mother and step father but the girls denied to live with them and wanted to escape from there. Then Base Kailali brought from there, counseled. In counseling it is found that Nina Bam take care to Richa as her own child and also she still want to adopt her after finding reason Base Kailali handover the case to DCWB for further process. Now DCWB took responsibility of her and she kept at Aradhana Academy Boarding School Kathmandu.

1.7 INITIATIVE FOR AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY AND COMMERCIALIZATION (IAPAC) PROJECT

Donor/Partner : European Union, Austrian Development Corporation/ ADRA Nepal

Project Period : 1st March 2014 to 28th February 2017

Fund (for 2014): NPR 3,264,500

District and VDC coverage : Banke district : Fattepur, Gangapur, Mataihiya, Narainapur, Kalaphata, Laxmanpur and Katkuiya VDC

Introduction:

Initiative for Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization (IAPAC) Project has been implementing since 1st March 2014 in Banke, Dang and Rolpa districts of Mid-western region of Nepal. This Project is supported by European Union and Austrian Development Corporation and implemented by ADRA/Nepal and IDE Nepal partnership with Renewable World, AEC, SAPPROS, BASE and DECOS. The project focuses on Agriculture productivity and commercialization through 16,000 poor and disadvantage community and enhancing their access to the government structure for the sustainable development incorporating, the climate change and resource management, value chain, NTFP, MIT, renewable energy and nutrition.

Overall objective

To strengthen the participation of key stakeholders of civil society in decision-making and service delivery towards improved food security and nutrition through increased agricultural development in geographic areas with high prevalence of under-nutrition and food insecurity.

Specific Objectives (SO)

SO1: Increased agriculture productivity

SO 2: Increased commercialization of agricultural outputs

SO3: Enhanced nutrition

Target Beneficiaries: Direct: 1,000 households of farmers and Indirect: 45,000 value chain households

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:

Farmer group formation: Total 24 vegetable farmers' group had formed to develop unity among farmers and develop linkage between farmers and service providers. Altogether there are 520 members' in 24 groups.

Nursery Management training: Nursery Management training was conducted 27 times in farmer's group level to enhanced the capacity of farmer's to prepare vegetable nursery by using new technology. 574 farmers (93 male and 481 female) had participated in the training.

Plant protection/IPM orientation: 23 plant protection/IPM orientations conducted in the first year. 244 farmer group members were participated in the actions

District level farmer's group training: District level farmer's group training was conducted from 25th to 27th of November 2014 in Nepaljung. 22 farmers (3 male and 19 female) had participated in the training.

Develop crop calendar for commercial vegetable production: 600 Crops calendar had developed for commercial vegetable production and distributed to direct households and beneficiaries.

Bottom up planning based on cropping system and market demand: 18 farmers had participated in bottom up planning based on cropping system and market demand which was organized on 14th of November 2014 in Phattepur pocket.

Consultative meeting and coordination with agriculture stakeholder: Consultative meeting and coordination with agriculture stakeholders was conducted in two times in project working area. Total 99 concern stakeholders were participated in the meeting.

Training nursery operators at district: Nursery Operator training has been conducted for the leader farmers. Total 24 participants (5 male and 19 female) were participated in the training.

Conduct IPM technology demonstration (at pocket level): Integrated Pest Management (IPM) technology demonstration program was organized in Phattepur -8, Sidhanwa. Total of 29 participants were participated in the training.

Mentha sucker development training: Mentha sucker development training had conducted to the member of Sugandha Jadibuti Production Group in Phattepur-7, Sarri, Banke. Total 24 participants (19 male and 5 female) were participated in the training.

Group formation (Essential Oil): Eight Jadibuti production group has formed for the cultivation and processing of perennial essential oil crops in community forest land. Total 221 members are in the group.

Training and demonstration of palmaroja nursery preparation: Training and demonstration of palmaroja nursery preparation was organized for the Sugandha Jadibuti Production group members. Total 24 (21 male and 3 female) participants had participated in the training.

Agro technology training and demonstration of citronella: Agro-technology training and demonstration of citronella was organized in six times Total 56 Jadibuti production group members participated in the training.

Training and support on chamomile cultivation: Training and support on chamomile cultivation was conducted three times. 72 participants (49 male 23 female) were participated in the training.

Training on Post Harvest Management of Perennial Essential Oil Crops: Four batches training on Post harvest management of perennial essential oil crops was organized for the Jadibuti production groups. Total 130 participants (68 male and 62 female) participated from different Jadibuti production group.

Meeting with farmers groups and CFUG for DU sites and essential oil cultivation and explore wild NTFP with local traders: Meeting with farmers groups and CFUG for DU site and essential oil cultivation and explore with NTFP and local traders was organized. 39 participants (5 male and 34 female) were participated in this meeting.

Linkage with DU manufacture: Two Community Forest User Group's members and two project staffs were visited Barbanki India to build strong linkage between farmers and DU manufacturer.

MIT promotion: MIT promotion is improvement of the vegetable production practices during the dry season through application of the small scale irrigation technology. Total 61 households have got the support materials for MIT maintenance.

Health Nutrition day: 16th World Nutrition Day was celebrated on 6th November 2014 in Phattepur VDC in close coordination of Health Post. 87 people (11male and 76 female) participated in the program.

TOT for Nutrition Education Facilitators: Four days ToT on Nutrition Education was conducted for 20 Nutrition Education Facilitators.

Design/ development of education and communication materials on nutrition best practice:

300 copies Nutrition Education manual has developed for conduction of nutrition education class.

Facilitator remuneration for Nutrition Education Class: 15 Nutrition Education class has been conducting for those women who have under five years children and for pregnant women. 538 women are getting knowledge of nutritious foods and balance diet for children. Among them 205 women having under five year children and 47 are in pregnant.

District level consultative meeting with concern stakeholders and line agencies: District level consultative meeting was organized for develop coordination and linkage with the concerned stakeholders. 26 district level concern stakeholders had participated in the meeting.

Major achievements:

- Total 574 farmers have got nursery management training, after training farmers are producing the vegetables and consuming fresh and nutritious vegetables which was generally not in practice before.
- 24 farmers have got the nursery operator training, after this training they are producing vegetable seedlings by using new technology. Among them 14 farmers has been generating income by selling seedlings.
- Consultation meeting with concerned agriculture stakeholders has increased linkage and partnership between the project and the stakeholders, conducting program (agricultural exhibition in Baijapur VDC) in participatory basis.

- 24 Jadibuti production group members are participated in mentha sucker development training, after the training farmers are able to get good production which is a new variety for the community. They have practice of purchasing mentha sucker from India in past.
- Total 56 participants were participated in agro technology training-demonstration of citronella from different groups and the result from this training is in two CFUG. They had got very good production of this crop and this was very new crop for the community.
- Maintenance of 68 MIT has been done, which were not in use, although the budget allocation is very less in this activity, after maintenance they are in operating for irrigation and some farmers are doing commercialized vegetable production.

1.8 JEEVAN

Donor/Partner: Find Your Feet, India

Project Period: January 2014 to December 2016

Fund (for 2014): NPR 11,378,080

District and VDC coverage: Banke district, VDCs - Baijapur, Bankatwa and Rajhena

Direct beneficiaries: 2500 {2,140 Tharu marginalised women (including 390 Ex-Kamaiya). The remaining 360 are mostly Dalits) and indirect beneficiaries: 12500 (2500x5) Family members of the direct beneficiaries, based on an average family size of 6.

Introduction:

BASE is implementing Jeevan project in the three Village Development Committees (VDCs); Baijapur, Bankatwa and Rajhena of Banke district of Nepal since January, 2014. This project is funded by DFID through Find Your Feet UK and implemented by Backward Society Education (BASE) in the technical support of Find Your Feet India. The project aims to support 2,500 of the poorest and most marginalized women (mainly tribal) in rural Nepal. It is working towards improving food security, incomes and self-reliance through the adoption of environmentally sustainable agriculture and provides access to low-cost credit to establish micro-enterprises. The women and their fellow community members are also empowered to influence local decision-making process through community groups established by the project.

Goal:

Empowering 2,500 of the poorest and most marginalised women in Nepal, mostly from the Tharu tribal group, to improve their food security and incomes and influence local decision making processes.

Objectives:

- Empower and build capacities of Tharu and other marginalized women to access natural resources and start IGAs for their sustainable livelihood through SHGs and CBOs
- It will work towards improving food security, incomes and self-reliance through the adoption of environmentally sustainable agriculture and will provide access to low-cost credit to establish micro-enterprises.
- The women and their fellow community members will also be empowered to access govt. services and entitlements.
- Strengthen and support women to influence local decision-making processes for their wellbeing through community groups established by the project.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:

Orientation and capacity building of project staff: A five days social mobilization and leadership development training was organized for project staffs. Total of 17 members had participated in the training. Out of total 11 were male and 6 were female. Similarly three days ToT on Self Help Group (SHG) and Community Based Organization (CBO) management was organized for project team with objective to capacitate participants about SHG and CBO management. Altogether, 18 participants (13 female and 5 male) had participated in the training. After the training, participants had gained knowledge and skill regarding social mobilization and leadership. They became able to identify problems and issues of community. Community Animators (CA) had organized and conducted two days SHG and CBO management training in their respective VDC.

Community mobilization and awareness raising events: A two days orientation and interaction about SHG and CBO management program was conducted in the community. SHG and CBO members had participated in the orientation program. Total of 12 events orientation program was carried out and altogether 480 members had participated which includes 139 male and 341 were female. Through the orientation program SHG and CBO members have knew about the need and importance of SHG and CBO and about their responsibility to manage SHG and CBO.

Training of SHG members on group dynamics and leadership skills and support to SHGs: Three days Training of Trainers on group dynamics and leadership skills was organized for project staffs and SHG members with objective to trained participants about group formation and mobilization. In total 33 participants (6 male, 27 female)

I got opportunity to participate in group dynamics and leadership skill ToT. This training built up my capacity. I learnt about leadership and group management skill. My facilitation skill is enhanced and now I can confidently facilitate the training in the community. I am also confident that I can lead my SHG.

**Gita Khatri, Chairperson
Kalika SHG, Bankatwa VDC**

In the same two days group dynamic and leadership skill training was organized for SHG members. Altogether six batches training were organized during this reporting period. In total 267 SHG members (all were female) had participated in the training. After the training materials

like; tin box with lock, saving & loan register, pass book and calculator were supported to each group.

Training of CBO members on advocacy/campaigning: Three days CBO management and leadership skill development training was organized for CBO members with objectives to enhance skill and knowledge of participants for CBO management and develop leadership and advocacy skill of participants. In total 33 CBO members from respective VDCs had participated in the training. Out of them 22 were male and 11 were female. After the training CBO members knew about the right based advocacy and enhanced their leadership skill. They became able to organize advocacy campaign for their rights.

Agriculture training in natural resource management and irrigation: Three days agriculture training in natural resource management and irrigation was organized for SHG members and farmers to sensitize them for adopting the eco-friendly tools and techniques of farming for their sustainable livelihood. This training was conducted five events and total of 182 participants including farmers and SHG members had participated in the training. All participants were female.

Sustainable agriculture workshop for lead farmers: Two batches sustainable agriculture workshop for lead farmers was organized with aim to make capable to lead farmers by enhancing their knowledge and skill so that they can teach to other members of community about sustainable farming technique. Altogether 87 lead farmers had successfully participated in the workshop. Out of total participants 19 were male and 68 were female.

Training of SHGs on IGAs in farm & non farm sector/entrepreneurship development: Five days Training on Income Generation Activities (IGAs) in farm and non farm sector/ entrepreneurship development was organized for SHG members. Total of five event training was conducted during this reporting period. Total of 116 participants had participated in the training. Out of them one was male and 115 were female.

Exposure visit of staff and beneficiaries: Two exposure visits were organized during this reporting period. The objectives of the exposure visit were; to develop platforms for interaction between inter country team, develop understanding of best practices and SHGs & CBO's structures, organize interaction among SHGs, observe IGA activities and empower women to start income generation activities. The first team visited to Bhoomi Project in Utrakhnad, India. And second team visited to Gulab Women Saving & Credit group of Bhimdatta Municipality-3, Bichpur Kanchanpur. The visit team also observed the vegetable farming of Mantri Rana and Laxman Chaudhary of Geta, Kailali district and discussed with the both persons and gained knowledge and skills about the technique of vegetable farming. Total of 57 persons had participated in the exposure visit. Out of them 8 were male and 49 were female.

Coordination and consultation meeting with CFUG and communities: Altogether 15 events coordination and consultation meeting with Community Forest User Group (CFUG) and community was organized with aim to educate them about rule and regulation of CFUG, discuss about provision and schemes for marginalized community and increase access of marginalized

and indigenous women to natural resources. In total 708 members had participated in the meeting. Out of them 225 were male and 483 were female.

Major achievements:

- **Unity and awareness level increased among women:** After intervention of project, unity and awareness level increased among women. Altogether 1839 women had involved in Self Help Group (SHG) till this reporting period and their awareness level is increased through involving in different awareness activities organized by project. SHG members have started to take services from different government offices like; VDC, health institutions, agriculture service centre etc. They have also initiated for group work like; sanitation campaign, plantation, group vegetable farming and serve in community etc. Women became aware about importance of saving and doing regular group saving in their respective SHG.
- **Women had initiated IG activities and generating income:** Approximately 150 women had initiated IG activities; vegetable farming, pig raising, goat raising and retail shop and generating income.
- **SHG members became aware about government's schemes and able to draw budget from VDC:** Members of Chand SHG and Mohamad SHG of Rajhena VDC-9 Gapharpur and Bargadhipur village had drawn NRs. 50,000 budget from VDC and conducted awareness raising program in community about domestic violence and gender equity. In the same way, SHG members of Baijapur VDC also became able to draw budget NRs. 10,000 from VDC and celebrated international women day celebration organizing different awareness activities regarding women rights, child rights and education.
- **SHG members started to prepare and use the bio-friendly compost manure and pesticide:** After getting agriculture training in natural resource management and irrigation, SHG members have started to prepare compost manure and organic pesticide using the locally available resources. They are teaching and transferring their skill to the other members of their community.

Success Stories

SHG is a great opportunity for Phulkumari

Phul Kumari Tharu the residence of Rajhena VDC 8, Rajhena is 32 years old and she is married. Her husband's name is Chhote Lal Tharu. Akash and Aryan Tharu are their sons and they are 13 and 9 years old respectively. Her husband works as a farmer and also drives ricksha for further income. They have only 10 katha (0.33 hector) land. The average monthly income of her family is NRs. 2500.00.



She came to know about the Jeevan project when the Community Animator (CA), Dila Ram Bhusal visited to her village and informed about the project. Then they excited by such opportunity and formed Ujyalo SHG. Now she is a member of the Ujyalo SHG. After involving in SHG she got opportunity to meet another people of community and discuss about government's schemes and services and group management skill. She felt shy when she first time participated in the group dynamic and leadership skill training organized by Jeevan project but gradually her confidence level is increased.

Before involving in SHG, Phulkumari had been suffered by so many difficulties due to poor economic status.

Her family has not sufficient sources for income. She tried to take loan from another group of her village and asked with relatives for money for treatment but her effort became unsuccessful. She tried for finding helping hands when she had to admit in hospital for delivery of her son but did not find such hand at that time. She frustrated and she has only one option to work in her small farm for income. From that time she was very eager to form a saving group in her tole.

After being a part of the project through SHG, Phulkumari got lots of opportunities like; participate in SHG meeting and discuss about problems, group saving and inter-lending, importance of SHG and burning issues of community. She also got opportunity to attend group dynamics and leadership skill training and learnt about group management and mobilization. Her confidence level also built up after participating in the training which supported her to be independent. She is able to convince her group member and community people for active participation in the group. She started to use her learning to smoothly manage her group. They are doing regular meeting of SHG, group saving, discuss about source of income, government scheme and services, domestic violence, group work and women rights etc. Now if there is financial problem; she can take loan from group saving in a nominal interest rate. Now the family can draw loan from SHG and start IG activity for income.

Phul Kumar is satisfy now and wants to learn more. Currently, she wants to start commercial vegetable crop but she has not enough land and money with her family for invest in this work. The SHG has also not enough funds now as this is newly formed. She is also interested to start small retail shop for income but she has not received idea for it because she has not received entrepreneurship development training. In the future she wants to start green vegetable crop production after one year and generate income to avoid financial problem.

Kalimaiya became able to earn money

Kali Maiya Chaudhary is 33 years old and she got marry with Atwari tharu. She lives in Baijpur VDC-6, Khaireeni. The total members of her family are 12 among them (male 8 and female 4). She has two sons. Her husband is a farmer and do labor work for further income. They have 30 katha (One hector) land. Kali Maiya Chaudhary involved in SHG on 21st June 2011 from LIFE project and continuing in Jeevan project. She is a member of Rapti SHG.

Before affiliation in project Kali Maiya was busy only in household work. She had not got opportunity to go outside of home and participate in meeting, training etc. Her confident level was very low and nobody believes to her that she can do something for family. She used to feel that she know nothing and very backward then other women. She had no idea about government services and never got opportunity to receive such facilities. She was frustrated and nerves. There was not income source of her family but he expenses were high. She wanted to do vegetable crop farming but her family had not supported to her. She always used to think how to earn and save money and make strong economic status of her family.

After involvement in the SHG, Kali Maiya participated in the regular meeting of SHG. In the meeting they discussed about importance of SHG, group saving, IG activities, services and schemes of government, problems facing by SHG members etc. She got opportunity to participate in CBO and SHG management training and one day orientation about CFUG. Gradually she built up her confidence. Through the SHG meeting she came to know that the agriculture service centre is going to conduct Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and composting training for farmers. Then the CA had encouraged her to participate in the training and CA also coordinated with Junior Technical Assistant (JTA) of agriculture service center and informed about Kalimaiya's participation. She got opportunity to participate in the training and gained knowledge and skill for green vegetable production. She had drawn loan from SHG NRs. 2000.00 (on Feb. 2014) to buy vegetable seeds and started commercial vegetable crop production (like; bottle guard, bitter guard, cowpea, okra, and cucumber) regularly. She became able to earn NRs. 58,000.00 by selling vegetable. This income supported to her family for daily household expenses, children's education fee, and treatment etc. Now her linkage with agriculture service center and line agencies has been developed. The members of Rapti SHG also frequently observe her farm and learning from her.



Kali Maiya Chaudhary is in her vegetable farm.

The market is very far for selling the vegetable and there is not any collection center so sometimes the products waste. Sometime she returned from market with vegetable because there is only small market nearby the village which is 5/6 km far from her house so difficult to sell vegetables. She wants to continue the vegetable crops production in the future. She hopes to learn new technique of agriculture and product seasonal and off seasonal vegetable in the poly house and sell in high price for increase income.

1.9 PROMOTION OF NEPAL ACTION PLAN AND LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT OF POOR VULNERABLE WOMEN AND GIRLS

Donor/Partner: GIZ-Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF)

Project Period: 4 December 2013 to 31 August, 2014

Dollar Value/Award Type: USD 114,396 (GIZ: \$ 99,254 and BASE: \$15,142)

District and VDC coverage: Phulbasri, Goltakuri and Bijauri VDCs of Dang district, Motipur, Dhadhawar, Magadagadi VDCs of Bardiya district and Ramshikharjhala, Hasuliya and Ratanpur VDCs of Kailali district

Introduction:

The post conflict scenario in Dang, Kailali and Bardiya districts has shown an immense need to address not only the reconstruction of physical capital, but also the reconstruction of psychological and social (psychosocial) capacities of those who witnessed violence and became victims and then to take sustainable action in order to break the cycle of violence.

Local bodies working for peace and reconciliation in the absence of capacity to tackle the emerging problems in post conflict areas have been coping with distress and have further aroused horizontal inequalities. The services rendered are not as per the norms of the conflict resolution process in other parts of the country (due to a lack of capacity). The reintegration process of the returnee child soldiers and youth is an ongoing process, but there is still a great concern on the armed skills acquired by the returnees and their potential misuse due to lack of opportunities and the wrong process of reintegration. The agendas framed around the five pillars Participation, Protection, and Prevention, Promotion, Relief and Recovery, Resource Management and Monitoring and Evaluation of Nepal Action Plan UNSCR 1325/1820 has been understood, applied and translated in own way, due to lack of knowledge. There is an immense need to aware the key stakeholders about the Nepal Action Plan. The project intends to include social cohesion strategies in peace-building initiation together with social inclusion to promote interaction between socio-cultural groups and common civic virtues.

Goal: To support the localization and practical implementation of National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.

Objectives:

- To increase the income of the women who are conflict affected hardcore poor, disadvantaged VDCs of Kailali, Bardiya and Dang district.
- To strengthen the institutional and operational capacity of DCC and develop linkages and correlations between beneficiaries their support system and public service providers.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:

Entrepreneurship Skill Development Training: BASE has organized 27 sessions training on IGA and Entrepreneurship Skill Development Training for conflict victim women and girls. A total 283 women and girls were received training.

21 days training on IGA and Entrepreneurship Skill Development Training has had positive impact in the lives of 283 conflict victim women and girls in Dang, Bardiya and Kailali district. The training has enhanced knowledge and skills on micro enterprise, Preparation of business plan, Production and expenses plan and Marketing Plan.

The training has developed the confidence level of women and has made financially independent. In Dang district 25 conflict victim women are involved in small business, in Bardiya district 64 women are involved in small business, similarly in Kailali district 64 women has started small business. The remaining 130 trainee are also planning to start small business as soon as they receive loan or financial support from local institution.

Capacity Development Training to District Coordination Committee (DCC): Project team has organized three times Capacity Development Training to member of District Coordination Committee. 36 DCC members from Dang, Bardiya and Kailali are also the direct beneficiaries, among them 20 are male and 16 are female.

The training in Dang, Bardiya and Kailali has discussed the issues and challenges of NAP localization. The major issues of Participation; Protection and Prevention; Promotion; Relief and Recovery; Resource Management and Monitoring and Evaluation as laid out by the NAP were discussed and identified.

The training conducted by National Level Consultant has provided detailed information on 5 pillars of NAP UNSCRs 1325 & 1820 and more focused on the fifth pillar; resource mobilization, and monitoring and evaluation.

The DCC members of 3 districts during the training has developed one year action plan for localization of NAP in district, and further decided to give regularity and continue the coordination, collaboration with DCC members for NAP practical implementation.

Orientation on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 to existing inter-intra district level: The project team has completed 3 Orientation on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 to existing inter-intra district level network in Dang, Bardiya and Kailali district. They have developed the knowledge. The orientation has benefited 87 male members and 57 female members in a total 144 local level community group members. Among 144 representatives there were 37 representatives from Mothers/Women group, 5 representatives from Anti Kamlari groups, 14 LPC coordinator and members, 70 Badghar, 7 representatives from Anti Trafficking groups, 2 representatives from Ward Citizen Forum, 3 representatives from Janjati Network, 3 representatives from Dalit Network and 3 representatives from youth Network in three districts.

The orientation has also identified the problems and challenges of LPC and network at VDC level especially in terms of lack of resources, no knowledge on roles and responsibilities of LPC,

no knowledge on NAP and above all no coordination, collaboration with DCC at district level. The meeting has realized the need to develop skills and has drawn conclusion to strengthen the LPC, networks for practical implementation of NAP.

District Level Networking and Introduction Mmeeting: The project has done District Level Networking and interaction meeting in Bardiya and Dang district. A total of 103 members which includes 43 male and 60 female members were benefited in two interaction meeting. Among the 103 members there were 4 Dalit representatives, 62 participants from Tharu community, 28 representatives were Brahmin and Chetri, 6 from Janjati and 3 representatives from others community.

The meeting has shared the issues of SGBV and other local level issues specific to particular district. The meeting has highlighted that;

- There is no coordination between LPC and other with local level community organization, Badghar and women group.
- The meeting has highlighted that there is an alarming cases of SGBV in 3 districts, in most of the cases of violence are not recorded because of social prestige, long legal procedures, fear, and in some cases they are threatened. The women in the meeting said that as a consequence the cases of suicide, divorce is also increasing.
- There is no system of recording the cases of SGBV, and most of the cases are solved at local level by political parties. In the Tharu community most of the cases are solved by Badghar, an informal justice system. In most of the cases, due to social issues, prestige they are hardly brought into notice.
- The LPC member has no skills and knowledge of NAP, there is hardly any resource at local level to promote activities, even the LPC members has no knowledge of roles and responsibilities.
- There is less coordination, collaboration of LPC with DCC and DLPC members.
- The issues of recording and identification of real conflict victim is still a big concern, still most of the conflict victims are not recorded.

During the meeting all the participants realized the fact that real implementation of NAP at grass root level requires knowledge and skill at local level and should provide information to beneficiaries. On the basis of existing problems in the district, the meeting has decided to form 9 members network committee in 3 districts so that they can jointly work for advocacy and lobby to eliminate the issues of SGBV, implement NAP UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 at VDC and to work on the issues of violation of women and girls right and to record the cases of SGBV in their respective VDCs. For sustainability and continuation it has been decided that the committee will jointly work with LPC and VDC.

Coordination with Village Development Committee/ Local Peace Committee: The project team has done consultation with LPC of 9 VDCs in Dang, Bardiya and Kailali district during the finalization of 283 trainee list. The active participation of LPC/VDC has ensured the actual representation of conflict victims, poor, socially excluded women, girls in the VDCs.

The LPC coordinator, members, VDC secretary has been called in the training events, monitoring of training and during the network meeting. The project staffs has done consultation meeting with 9 VDC secretaries to identify the resource and opportunities for the trained conflict victims, poor, socially excluded women and girls. During the meeting VDC secretary has allocated fund for sewing and cutting training to interested 9 conflict victim, socially excluded poor women and girls Dhadhawar VDC of Bardiya district. Similarly, in Dang and Kailali VDC secretary promised provide matching fund in coming days for such type of project.

Success Stories

Shova Chaudhary

My name is Shova Chaudhary. I was born in a poor family of Kailali district (Nepal). My parents used to work as Kamaiya and Kamlahari (Bonded labor). As I grew up, I was sent to work as Kamlahari and during my working period I have got a chance to start education. With great problem I have studied till grade 5. I have two small daughters.



I was married in one of the poor family in Hasuliya 5, Shivapur of Kailali district. My husband was also a Kamaiya who worked for others to run our daily expenses. I have also worked with my husband. When I remember my past days tears roll down from my eyes. It was hard for us to get 2 times meal. For many days we have slept taking water only.

Meanwhile BASE has arranged 21days Entrepreneurship development training for conflict affected women and girls and I being the conflict victim selected for the training. The LPC members informed us about the training and provided me the news that I had been selected. I was happy; I thought I got the chance to improve my family status. During the entrepreneurship training period I have also taken tailoring training in the evening and in holidays.

The first few days of training was difficult for me to understand because there were new words and learning about business. I completed the training with good motivation and was eager to put them into action and to start up my own business. The training contents has increased my confidence level and I thought, it is thousand times better to have my own business rather than working at other's place.

I completely prepared my mind to start tailoring business; I also talked about my business plan to some of my friends and was happy to get their support. I took NRs. 40,000 loan from the Women Group of our village and started the business. It was very challenging for me because I had to

face lots of difficulties and was scared of loss in the business. But within few days I had good customers with smooth running of my business. Now, we can earn Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 12,000 as profit per month. I am very happy with my business work and I am very thankful to BASE for giving us an opportunity to take Entrepreneurship development training which curved our way towards the bright path and changed my life completely.

1.10 MICRO FINANCE PROGRAM

Donor/Partner: SHIVIA UK

Project Period: May 2009 to Dec.2015

Fund (for 2014): 84,56,093 Endowment from the funding partner.

District and VDC coverage: The geographical region of the project covers (Tarigaun, Hekuli, Duruwa, Urahari and Tulsipur Municipality) in Dang District.

Introduction:

Women are directly being prey of traditional patriarchy society due to which they have no access to property; lack of suitable price of product materials, has direct negative effect on economic development. Every the numbers of malnutrition children have been increasing due to illiteracy, lack of awareness and of nutritious food along with this continuous 18 hours daily work has brought bad effect in the health condition of women. Agricultural production and livestock are not getting good price due to inappropriate market. Most of the women are obliged to live a life of prostitution due to poverty and lack of awareness while some of them are trapped by girl trafficker beside various problems. Backward Society Education (BASE) has developed a strategy to participate women of indigenous, marginalized and socially excluded community of Dang district of BASE working area empowering them in economic, education, health and political area and develop village level bank to bring economic and social revolution under SHIVA Micro Finance Program.

Goal and Objectives: To set up economic management and village banks for exposing loan facility through group organization and empowerment.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:

- Social impact assessment has been completed and updated with 9 borrowers that include (2 loan recipients for the first time, 2 second time, 2 third time and 3 fourth time). The loan has been disbursed to these numbers of women on the basis of SIA
- Loan Investment, out stranding and repayment from Jan 2014 to Dec 2014 we had this status of loan cycle investment and repayment.
- Loan investment 411,000.00

- Repayment 13,59,217.00
- Interest 115,705.00
- Group saving 20,220.00
- Group central fund 13,975.00
- Education Saving 3100.00
- Personal Saving 81.00

Major achievements:

After the loan disbursement to the member BASE staffs frequently monitor the project activities and follow up the business and enterprises of the members to have regular updates, record and empower the women in various sectors like gender discriminations, ownership on land and property, opportunity, market access and the access of their own authority. 38 members rising animals like Buffalo, cow, goats and pigs. From the animal rising community members are generating extra income as a side jobs. Likewise 15 members have started retail shops, 5 Member has built Toilets, 3 Members have build house, 10 Members have saving on different Banks, 22.44 Hectore of flood destroyed land filled of sand were brushed out with the machine and 148 member have returned their loan back to BASE office by their income.

Success Stories

Buffalo rising make easy lifestyle

Mina Khadka a member of Juntara women group of Duruwa VDC ward No 8, Karanga Dang was living with her Father. Although she was married her husband got married to another girl and left her. She has to live in her father's home with her daughter since ten years. She has to spent so hard live style and up bringing her daughter. Now her daughter has got married and after that she was alone and her life was passing hardly due to the low cost income in her father's home. Before involved in Micro finance project of BASE Mina and her father was doing traditional cultivation, farming there were not any cattle in the home and they had to do labor works in other's farm also.



When micro finance project was implemented in Duruwa VDC from 25th April 2012 she also involved in the group and started to do group saving. She became aware on the importance of saving due to different training, workshops and interaction. In her groups all the members use to discuss on saving, loan investment and other social issues in their monthly meeting. They found the problem on farming, animal rising and discussed in their groups some income generating issues and started to find the resource for the support. They wrote the application to BASE asking for loan. BASE Project team, district and board members monitor and see the possibility for animal rising and cultivation and provided NPR 45,000 for the Buffalo rising. Mina Khadka bought a buffalo in NPR 40,000 with the loan provide by BASE, she also prepared the shelter for

it and look after the buffalo regularly. Now Mina and her father are respectively doing farming in their own farm and rising buffalos. The buffalo's cost was increased about NPR 60,000 and has got birth a calf. Buffalo has giving milk about 4 letters per day. Mina and her father eat a letter of milk daily and use to sell about 3 letters of milk in her own village. She was earning about NPR 4,500 per month as the extra income from selling the milk. From that income she returned her loans to BASE. Though her main occupation is farming she is doing the buffalo rising as one of the income generating. Now their household and lifestyle is passing easily and smoothly. She is one of the example of that group all the members are busy in their farm and growing their income. The community people are very happy and thanks to BASE and SHIVIA.

1.11 NATIONAL RURAL AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM (NRREP)

Donor/Partner: Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC)

Project Period: 2012-2017

Fund (from Aug 2013 to July 15, 2014 NPR. 14,359,380.00)

District and VDC coverage: Dang, Salyan, Rukum, Rolpa, Pyuthan, Arghakhachi & Dolpa

Introduction:

Backward Society Education (BASE) has been implementing the NRREP program since August 2013, with the financial and technical support of Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC). BASE working as a regional service center of AEPC in seven districts of western and mid western development region.

As the Regional Service Centre renewable energy technologies such as Micro/Mini Hydro Power, Solar Energy, Improved Water Mills, Improved Cooking Stoves, etc have been promoted in our coverage area. Similarly, Business promotion and Income generating activities also be done using Renewable Energy Technologies. The promotion Renewable Energy Technologies has been GESI focused.

Goal and Objectives: To improve the living standard of rural women and men, increase employment of women and men as well as productivity; reduce dependency on traditional energy and attain sustainable development through integrating the alternative energy with the socioeconomic activities of women and men in rural communities.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:

Community Electrification: The main objective of this sub component is to provide access of electricity through Micro/Mini Hydro areas where National Grid is not reached or there is agreement with NEA for power purchase.

Improved Water Mills is another renewable energy technology which is promoted. This region is rich in traditional water mills called Ghatta. In this context 9 months running mills are improved into 12 months operational, increasing the efficiency of traditional water mills.

Bio mass Energy Sub Component: It works on the field of improved cooking stoves, ICS, Bio-briquettes, gasifies and other Bio Mass energy technologies. The program is being implemented by DDC: DEEU through district service centre (DSC). BASE as a RSC has provided technical support and advisory support to DDC for implementing the program. The program has aimed to provide clean cooking solution for all by declaring the country Internal Air Pollution free (IAP free) by 2017.

Solar Energy Sub Component: In rural areas where households are far from national Grid and not electrified by Pico/Micro hydro technology, solar energy is the tool for lightning and other needs. It covers Solar Home System (SHS), Small Solar Home System (SSHS) for domestic use, Institutional Solar Photovoltaic System (ISPS) in rural schools for computer education, health Posts for refrigeration of vaccines, Community owned F.M. Radios, Religious places for lightening etc, Rural Solar Drinking Water Project (RSDWP) for Villages where source of water is laying below village, Solar Thermal Dryers/Cookers/ Water Heaters etc will also be promoted.

Productive Energy Use promotion seeks to enable the translation of renewable energy provision into positive economic outcomes for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. In order to make renewable energy projects sustainable and to increase livelihood of rural people using renewable energy, the following subsidy provision are made for enterprises based on renewable energy technologies for the productive use of energy. Enterprise eligible for end use subsidy is defined as “Productive energy use based entity which is capable of generating income and employment that uses any form of energy from renewable energy sources for the generation of product/services”.

Climate Change and Environmental issues: Use of such renewable energy leads to carbon mitigation and climate change adaptation potential of existing and future Renewable Energy technologies and programs. We, assist district level renewable energy-based mitigation and adaptation activities by overseeing and coordinating District Climate and Energy Plans (DCEPs).

Coordination and networking: All the activities under RSC are planned to be implemented under the direct cooperation, coordination and collaboration with the District Development Committee (DDC) and the Village Development Committee (VDC). All the renewable energy technology will be implemented only after being approved from planning process of DDC. The proposed implementation process perfectly reflects the Public Private Partnership (PPP) modality of development where the local user actively involve to receive technology transferred and capacity building with the concerned private companies practicing the Renewal Energy Technology (RET) under the facilitating role of RSC.

Gender and Social Inclusion: For the effective implementation of the project, gender and social inclusion issues are taken into consideration during the selection of the target beneficiaries and recruitment of project staff. AEPC/NRREP also targets DAG for increasing the access of RETs to remote part of the country and to the poorest and socially

single woman, backward, disaster victim, conflict affected, poor and endangered ethnic group as identified by the Government of Nepal.

Major achievements:

- 846.84 kw (842.84 in fiscal year 2070/71 and 104 kw in fiscal year 2071/72) electricity generate from 35 micro hydro project in project area. 9003 households are benefited from it.
- 103 Improve water mill (IWM) installed and people of Salyan, Rukum, Rolpa district are getting services from that IWM.
- 20 MSME established and 150 IGA are supported. 198 people are gotten employment opportunity from that MSME and IGA activities
- 3223 Improved cooking stove (ICS) installed. 11 VDC of working district declared IAP (Inner Air Pollution) free VDC.
- 8 Rural Solar Drinking Water Project (RSDWP) are installed. 387 are getting healthy and safe drinking water.

Success Stories

Khola ko pani lekma

26 years old Prem KC lives in Jogita VDC ward no.6 of Rukum district. The village is about 60 km far south eastern from district headquarters Khalanga. There are 62 households (4 dalit and 58 Brahman Chhetri) living in this community. According to Prem KC; long time before there was the shortage of drinking water;" we were struggle for drinking water whereas; we spent 2 hr for bringing water. Due to shortage of water our village was backward on sanitation than other villages and increasing environment pollution which had direct affected on physical health. "Mr. Prem said.

According to him he had completed the H.A course and established medical shop in his own village. One day, he had gone another village for treatment of sick; at that time he saw villagers are pumping water from solar panel. He was surprised. He saw this type of water supply process in first time in his life. His curiosity was emerged and he asked to chairperson about the solar pumping system. Then he knew that about the AEPC,RSC and subsidy process and delivery mechanism. Returning from that village, he requested to gather the villagers and told about solar water pumping system. At first; villagers may not believe him. "I requested to villagers to form the committee who have helped to coordinate the others stakeholders. Then in my leadership, Jogineta RSDWP users 'committee was formed and I became a chairperson of this committee. He said.

Then; we (team) started to coordinate DDC, RSC, AEPC, regularly. We regular follow up all of its process and procedures. Sunshine energy pvt.KTM was selected for installation. In 2069; we received the subsidy 15 lakh from AEPC like as; 1 lakh 15 thousands from VDC, 1 lakh from DDC, 7 lakh from Remote Area Development Fund, 5 lakh from peace ministry, 6 lakh 92 thousand 70 from community cash contribution and 5 lakh from community labour contribution.

Then with the financial support of different Ministry, office and organization and technical support of RSC staffs we get success the project (lifted water on 221 m. height). Stream water reached on top of the hill from the solar panel.

Now we have no shortage of drinking water, there is not crowd for bringing water. Time was saved and children are started to read and write instead of long time for bringing water. All villagers are happy to drink water in easy way. "I would like to give thanks to AEPC, RSC and other organization who provide us this golden opportunity. It has become change in our society and our living standard". Mr Prem added.

1.12 INCLUSIVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE (IRMI)

Donor/Partner: USAID/Mercy Corps

Project Period: June 3, 2015 to April 30, 2015.

Fund (for 2014): US \$ 260,000

District and VDC coverage:

Dang, VDCs - Purandhara, Panchakule, Shantinager, Pawannager and Halwar
Bardia, VDCs - Mainapokhar, Motipur, Dhodari, Bagnaha and Neulapur
Kailali, VDCs- Ratanpur, Hasuliya, Geta, Shreepur and Beladevipur

Target Beneficiaries: Community forest users/groups

Introduction:

Inclusive Resource Management Initiative (IRMI) is being implemented by Backward Society Education (BASE) in the technical support of Mercy Corps and in the financial support of USAID targeting 15 Village Development Committees (VDCs) with CFUGs in three districts of the Western Terai, including Dang, Bardia and Kailali for the period of period June 3, 2015 to April 30, 2015.

The program will benefit approximately 177,750 people living in the program area.

Goal: Enhance stability through natural resource conflict resolution and inclusive natural resource management.

Objectives:

- Strengthen the ability of key stakeholders to resolve community-level natural resource conflicts in an inclusive, sustainable manner.
- Increase inclusive and participatory resource-related decision among community and government bodies
- Enhance the sustainability of negotiated agreements by engaging communities in joint environmental and economic development initiatives.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:

District Level Program Inception Meeting: District level inception meeting was undertaken in three districts to introduce about program to the district level stakeholders. In total 76 stakeholders got oriented.

Land and natural resource mapping /FGD with youth and men and women and girls: Land and natural resource mapping /FGD with youth and men and women and girls were conducted in all 15 communities where 744 people participated.

Baseline survey: It was conducted with 184 sample sized in all 15 communities of three districts.

Self Group Capacity Assessment: Self Group Capacity Assessment of all 15 communities was conducted to assess the groups' capacity where 394 CFUG members participated in the action.

Identification of Key Stakeholders: 300 key stakeholders were identified for interest based community mediation skills through the open consultation meeting in all 15 communities of all three working districts.

Orientation to Key Stakeholders: 312 key stakeholders were oriented about the program and their roles and responsibilities of all 15 target communities.

ToT to Project Team on Interest Based Community Mediation: IRMI project team got 10 days training on Interest based community mediation skills organized by Mercy Corps where 14 staffs and 3 district committee members participated in the training.

Conduction of Interest Based Community Mediation: Successfully 5 days training on interest based community mediation training to key stakeholders was imparted and where 312 stakeholders have received the training.

TOT on Good Governance and Advocacy to Project Team: 5 days TOT on Good Governance and Advocacy to project staffs has been imparted 14 staffs and 3 district committee members participated in the training.

Conduct 3 days Good Governance and Advocacy Training to CFUG members: 3 days good governance and advocacy training to CFUG members have been imparted successfully where 326 members were trained on.

5 days ToT to project staffs: Project staffs have been imparted on Multi-stakeholders community mediation and dialogue skills and organized by Mercy Corps.

Mediation refresher and Dialogue Skills Training to Key stakeholders: 3 days training to identified key stakeholders on Mediation refresher and Dialogue skills on conflict mitigation & management have been successfully delivered to 290 key stakeholders.

Identification of Sustainable Economic Initiatives: 15 sustainable economic initiatives and 15 natural resource management initiatives have been identified and developed community grant proposal in a participatory manner.

Community level natural resource education sessions: Community level natural resource education sessions is going on in all communities regularly and we have completed first round cycle in all 15 communities where 2500 users have been made aware.

Mobilization of FM Radio: FM is being mobilized to disseminate messages in community based on issues on crucial NRM issues in all three districts. In total 9 episodes has been aired.

Sign Board Installation: Sign boards in all communities have been installed at Natural Resource Management Forum.

Major achievements:

- Gaps of CFUG governance has been identified through participatory self group capacity assessment and developed [CFUG Action Plan](#) in all 15 communities.
- Distribution of identity card to CFUG members after participatory capacity assessment (Shiva Shakti CFUG Ratanpur, Sita Ram CFUG Beladevipur Kailali)
- Community Forest User Group internal governing system is improving like regular meeting, participation and discussion in meeting, record maintain and financial management, financial transaction running through bank, opening bank account, forest conservation activity.
- Formation of subcommittee; monitoring, control of illegal hunting.
- CFUGs are keeping systematic documentation and filing system
- Disputes (resource based and others) are being solved through trained peace facilitators and social harmony and inclusion is increasing and 11 disputes have been resolved
- Review of well being raking being done in the CFUGs in a participatory manner.
- Increased coordination with stakeholders (GOs, NGOs) of CFUG members.
- CFUG members have been aware according to the Community Forestry Development guidelines 2065 and Forest Act 2049 then before
- Appreciation to trained key stakeholders for taking initiation for disputes resolution by different stakeholders
- Successfully planted 29,606 plant saplings in 52 hectares of land in 7 communities were 1522 (650 M, 861 F) people were mobilized
- Community people behave in a respectful manner to peace facilitators then before.
- Distribution of membership cards to users and avoided double membership and replicated in others nearby CFUGs
- The members of executive committee discuss upon the natural resource conflict such as boundary conflict, theft of forest products, extraction of rivers products such as stone, sand and concrete, encroachment of land of community forest, it make them accountable of their role.
- Renewal of Operational Plan.
- Audit of financial transaction by CFUGs in time.

- CFUGs are holding General Assembly in time then before.
- Handover and takeover of responsibilities to new formed executive committees.
- Regular coordinating to likeminded line agencies especially with District Forest Offices and its sub chapters in the respective districts and other concerned line agencies Care Nepal, WWF, VDC, Municipality, FECOFUN, CFCC, Hariyo Ban.

Success story

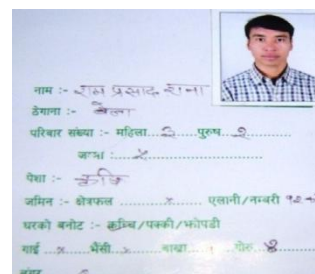
Heading towards Improvement

Before the implementation of IRMI project, some limited users had got users identity cards and executive committee did not use to provide users receipt. The money that was collected from users for cards and selling woods was not maintained properly and transparent. And overall management was not good. They did not use to have regular meetings. Even the executive committee members were not aware about their meetings and roles and responsibilities. There was misunderstanding between user and President and Secretary especially.



After the intervention symptoms of change has been seen in the CFUGs. One of them is Sita Ram Community Forest User Group Beladevipur, Kailali. This community has distributed User Identity Card to the users. This started on first week of July 2014. 300 users have got their cards till now. 275 old members paid NRs 225.00 to get the card. Those who have name in the ***Bidhan (Constitution)*** along with Action Plan as well as Receipt of community forest .Those who are new users, 25 new users paid NRs 1125.00 for card. By distributing user identity card, approximately NRs. 90,000.00 has been collected. This budget will be used to renew Sitaran Community Forest. There are still about 10 users who haven't paid for their user identity card. "The money that has been collected will be spent for the CFUG management and other developmental works for the community", says Jagananath Rana, Advisor of the group. They are conducting regular meeting of their CFUG on the first of each month and other activities for betterment of community.

Project staffs are mentoring to the community people and it is also due to the support and regular visit. During training and workshop program, the users have made their commitment for proper use and management of their community forest. The interventions like Mediation Training, Good Governance and Advocacy Training, Education Session and group capacity assessment made them realize to do something for their community forest. Dirgha Bahadur Bohara said, "We are on the path of improving our community forest. We will attempt to satisfy all the users of this community forest to the best."



1.13 REGIONAL DIALOGUE PROGRAM

Partner/Donor: The Asia Foundation (TAF)

Project Period: 15th March 2014 to 14th March 2015

Dollar Value/Award Type: USD 25,084.50

District and village coverage: The geographical region of the project covers two districts: Dang and Banke.

Skill/ Expertise Required (Staff/Consultants): One Program Coordinator and two Interlocutors.

Beneficiaries: The target beneficiaries of the program are political parties, ethnic group, conflict affected communities.

Introduction:

The implementation of federalism, and particularly boundary delineation, is a potential source of conflict in Nepal even as the country's future stability depends on a well-managed and rapid implementation of the new constitution. Current fears of minorities spiraling into full-blown ethnic conflict as the boundary delineation process progresses exists particularly in two types of geographic areas: areas who experienced ethnic violence during the conflict and in the post-conflict flare-ups, and areas that are ethnically diverse and are located in the confluence of proposed ethnic federal states. In such areas, there is an urgent need to reduce conflict, prepare spaces for dialogue and collaboration, and increase people-to-people connections.

Goal: To building peace and social harmony in local level.

Objectives: To craft space, relationship and mechanism to supports inter-ethnic dialogue and use to transformed inter-ethnic relationships in conflict mitigation and peace building collaboration at the local level through dialogue.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:

Dialogue Group (Sambad Samuha) Meeting:

BASE has formed Sambad Samuha in Dang and Banke districts. The members are nominated from different sector like; political parties, human right activist, advocate, civil society representative, Dalit representative, women leader, traditional network.

Regional Dialogue Secretariat has organized series of Sambad Samuha meeting during this year. In this meeting they discussed and decided in different issues like federalism and new constitution building, discussed with stakeholders about the problem of Nepal Sanskrit University consisting the cases of locking, Constitutional Assembly Members not to move away and forget their major responsibility to develop constitution building, pollution, environment

degradation, road expansion, misuse of natural resources, misuse of gender budget especially in VDC level, strict arrangement at India-Nepal border in Nepalgunj to control the flow of Ebola virus and high risk of being affected by flood. A total 254 participants took part from Dang and Banke districts. Among them 85 were female and 169 were male.

Conflict Analysis Group (CAG) meeting:

BASE has formed Conflict Analysis Group (CAG) in Dang district. Chief District Officer (CDO), Local Development Office (LDO), District Police Officer (SP), Department of Investigation Deputy Director, Executive Officer of Tulsipur Municipality, representatives from paralegal, VDCs, civil society, journalist is the members of CAG.

Regional Dialogue Secretariat conducted three times meeting of CAG in Dang. During these meeting they discussed in different issues like; how to minimize women violence, environment pollution, identification of problems and complexities in district level during formation of constitution and will also initiate for solving problem. A total 109 participants were participated. Among them 36 were female and 73 were male.

Youth Group meeting:

BASE has formed youth group in Dang and Banke districts. The members are nominated from different political parties.

This year two times youth group meeting has been conducted. In the meeting they discussed various issues like; the second constitution assembly election and the issue of federalism and peace process during the election, role of youth in local level, lack of coordination among the youths of different parties, role of youth in the issues of federalism. During the meeting the participants stated the reason of dismissal of first Constitution Assembly (CA) was because of issues of federalism. Thus, the participants then felt the necessity of organizing a huge meeting including all the stakeholders in order to maintain affection with each other regarding federalism. All participants agreed that they will be committed to organize the meeting and give the best for it.

In order participants stated that there is lack of coordination among youths and the role of youth in local level is not fulfilled properly. They also have stressed the fact the coordination and support of youths are very important in each and every level and these matters are to be considered by the parties. They also said that an interparty network of youth should be formed in order to solve the conflict among youth. They have expressed the fact that the network is important in order to solve the debate and conflict among youth conducting political activities and mainly during election. They have also demanded that the government should take a special initiation for political and economical growth and development of youths. There were 25 participants. Among them two were female and 23 were male.

Women Group meeting: BASE has formed women group in Dang and Banke districts. The members are nominated from different political parties.

BASE organized two times meeting of women group in Dang and Banke district. During these meeting they discussed various issues like; about federalism, constitution making process, peace process and to discuss on local issues, how can women participation can be assured, role of women in constitution and federalism. The participants told that the issue of federalism has been raised from time to time and a long debate was also held in central level as well. The participants has also highlighted that without clear understanding of federalism, the political leaders has aroused conflict among people in the issues of Tharuhat and Akhanda Sudur Paschim. Considering the fact that this issue has brought inhumanity, an interaction program with concerned stakeholders should be organized in local level to maintain affection.

Similarly, they stated that the budget allocated for women are not easily mobilized. They also emphasized that the 10% budget allocated for women is not spent on women alone. They also demanded that the budget for women should be mobilized and utilized by women themselves. They emphasized that the right of women on the budget is secured but the implementation level lies far behind. They also complained that though they have been provided the right they are not allowed to utilize it which has resulted that the budget is being used in other areas. A total 25 participants were participated. Among them 19 were female and 6 were male.

Joint Meeting: BASE has organized joint meeting for five times in Dang and Banke districts among Sambad Samuha, Conflict Analysis Group (CAG), Youth and Women Group on violence against women and rape cases, sexual abuse, pressurized to constitution assembly member for building new constitution in time, President Chure Conservation for disputes mitigation, social awareness creation against on violence, child marriage and multi marriage.

Similarly, they discussed on fetching out the gravels send stones from rivers, streams, and hills by "Crusher Industries" due to this action landslides, uncontrolled flooding, and deforestation within the areas of Chure Conservation Project so Federation of Community Forest User Groups (FECOFUN) Dang. Therefore, all of the participants were become agreed and decided to organize an interaction program on "Chure Conservation" with participation of representatives and FECOFUN and Crusher Industries Tulsipur Dang.

In order they discussed on arguments aroused about federalism and ruling strucure during constitution building, pressurized to constitution assembly member for building new constitution in time, to plead the government to be seriously concerned to the issues and cases of rapes happening regularly, disputes mitigation, and social awareness creation against on violence, child marriage, and multi-marriage. It was decided to carry out the activities as designed in the action plan. For this action, the team members who have already been nominated for 5 membership team, have already been trained on mediation and facilitation, and were assigned duties and responsibilities to conduct social awareness interaction program at district and local level targeting the areas where the women violence, child marriage, and multi-marriage events have been increasingly emerging.

They decided to organize an interaction program between Member of Constitution Assembly of Dang and members of Sambad Samuha and Youth Women, Civil Society, Journalists, Advocates, and others about the updated situation of New Constitution Building Process. That is because, the real situation even that of general information of the constitution building process

have still not been disseminated among general public. There were 134 participants. Among them 35 were female and 99 were male.

Interaction Program: During this year five sessions of interaction program organized in Dang and Banke districts. During the program they discussed various issues like on Pressing Issues of the District/Region to the New Constitution Surrounding the Issues of Federalism, status of fertilizers and seeds, teacher management and curriculum availability for quality education, role of political parties for new constitution building within scheduled time.

The political parties stated that in order to develop the nation there is no second option than federalism. They also said that the understanding and way of awareness generation regarding federalisms is different from local to national level so they understand it through their own way from their debate and discussion. They are also emphasizing that the issue of federalism should be brought up for discussion and debate in time so that it can ease the process of constitute formation.

In the interaction all participants were agreed to create pressure for new constitution building within scheduled time from every level through district to central level. All the participants applauded that the all parties and group combined Political Assembly happening on 16th Sept., 2014 is a very honorable event. They also stated that in a present context where there is conflict between the political parties in and out of constitution assembly, the decision to conduct this assembly is delightful news and is a basis to know that the constitution will be formed this time. This step has been made as per time demand and is a positive and appreciable act so that it can bring all 33 political parties into one and a constitution that can be accepted will be formed.

In Dang district, the schools with most students have fewer teachers and the schools with fewer students have more than necessary number of teachers. The district education office informed that the proper management of number of teachers and students could not be done. They also said that due to the political imbalance teachers cannot be appointed timely, the process of appointment was started for 4 years back but it has not been implemented till to date. District Education Officer of Dang, Mr. Prahlad Aryal stated that they have tried for appointment of teachers time and again but could not implement it. Along with the coordination and agreement with professional teachers' organization, Education Committee had forwarded the concept of teachers' appointment reconciliation 4 years back.

There are currently 144,000 students studying in the community schools for which 696 teachers are appointed in which there are 536 different natured teachers. The agreement was made for appointing about 100 teachers in the district which could not be done due to conflict in teachers' association.

A total of 211 participants were took part. Among them 61 were female and 150 were male.

Focus Group Discussion:

BASE has conducted focus group discussion for one time in Dang district to identification of local level problems. After the discussion they were identified local problem like; child marriage, unemployment, divorce, environment, export of lime, pebbles, women violence, road accidents, harassment, local relevant issues. A total of 11 participants were participated. All were male.

Training: Three times trainings have been conducted for the year. Sambad Samuha, CAG, youth and women group members have received training on facilitation and mediation, gender and women rights, conflict analysis and conflict management.

Before training, participants have the negative thoughts on generally given suggestions and that always negatively affects to the person and organizations but after the training they knew positive complain is a necessary thing to improve our working procedure, organization and themselves. They gained knowledge skills about facilitation and mediation and well informed about their roles and responsibilities as a thematic groups and sambad samuha members. They learnt from the training to think positive, do positive and aspect positive.

They gained knowledge about what is different sex and gender, role of gender, what type of role of gender, gender quality and equity, access of gender, control of gender, women violence, type of women violence, provision of citizenship and equality/non discrimination. The participants were excited from the workshop. It would be help to changed their society, behavior and increased women participation in decision level.

A total of 106 participants took part. Among them 37 were female and 69 were male.

Workshop: BASE has organized four times workshop in different issues. In context of developed strategy on the burning issues, the issues was include; child marriage, unemployment, environmental pollution, women violence, accidents, export of pebbles, harassment, religious and caste harmony, coordination among political and problem aroused in the common understanding of federalism.

In regard of conflict mapping workshop Sambad Samuha, CAG, youth and women group members orient on how to map the conflict of the area and come up with a conflict map of area covered by this Regional Dialogue Secretariat and how these issues can be addressed. During the formation of this matrix it was agreed that the conflict post 2046 B.S. and only major kinds of conflicts will be listed. Some of the areas not covered by Regional Dialogue Secretariat were also included in the matrix as they were highly affected during respective conflicts.

In context of workshop of action plan, Sambad Samuha developed a strong action plan for the period of May 2014 to January 2015. It was helped to combat the conflicts in the area and helped to track the month for activity.

Sambad Samuha organized program review workshop to review of past activities of Sambad Samuha. The main agenda includes; to inform progress report of dialogue group, review of problems of member of sambad samuha and conflict analysis group, pressing issues of the district/region to the new constitution surrounding the issues of federalism, strategy workshop, conflict mapping and action plan of sambad samuha. A total of 119 participants took part. Among them 38 were female and 81 were male.

Sharing Meeting: The Asia Foundation was conducted sharing meeting. The main objective of the training was to conduct an interaction program on how Regional Dialogue in Jhapa, Dang and Banke are conducting dialogue program, in what topic and what issues will be discussed in future and how Regional Dialogue group can be sustainable. Similarly, Regional Dialogue Kailali also shared their past experience.

Likewise, the members of Regional Dialogue shared about the issues they had discussed and are discussing in their districts. Similarly, it was also discussed what areas Regional Dialogue should be working on. The discussion also decided that the staffs of Regional Dialogue should be imperial, transparent and independent. Thus, the following points were decided as the strong points of Regional Dialogue; Self sustainable, appreciate enquiry, institutional, Linkage with center of dialogue, Crisis response and preventer, Accept co-existence, Respect each other, Conflict Analysis, Mediator, active listening, Parties trust, own. A total of 24 participants took part from Dang and Banke districts. Among them 8 were female and 16 were male.

Outcome Indicators:

- All major parties coming together in a common platform to interact with local people in regards to constitution building and federalism. The views and expectation of peoples about constitution and federalism being collected to deliver them to constitution assembly.
- Interaction and dialogue forums held to raise issues about women and youth.
- Women demanding their roles and participation in the constitution by ensuring their rights to decision making, their reservation of at 33%, their issues of being violated to be addressed and equal access to opportunities.
- Youth belonging to different parties having different perceptions have come together for their rights and roles in constitution and federalism. Also their contribution in resolving local, ethical, social conflicts.
- Government stakeholders and decision makers participating in meetings, workshops as well as interactions to discuss about the issues and take them in to serious consideration for the solution

Success Story

The 10 years long debate of Community Forest resolved through dialogue

The dispute among users groups of Satpokhari Community Forest in Panchakule Dang has been finally resolved through dialogue after ten years. There was debate between the committee and users groups about formation of executive committee and approval of community forest's plan. The debate and disagreement between committee members and users going on since 2061 B.S. has been come to an agreement and understanding through special discussion on 24 Feb. 2015.

The difference was more serious when Mr. Ambika Poudel, DFO of Dang had participated in general assembly of the community forest where unsatisfied members did not support the program and attempted to attack. There were several attempts failed to solve this divergence by district level security forces, District Forest Office, Area Forest, DDC, Federation of Community Forest, local political parties. Because of the debate getting aroused hundreds of users associated with the community forest were affected.



Therefore in order to bring the conflicting parties together for the solution of this dispute through dialogue Mr. Sushil Basnet, interlocutor of Regional Dialogue Secretariat held a discussion on 23 Jan. 2015 at Satkar Pahuna Ghar Guest House in Tuslipur Dang. This initiation resulted to create an environment to sit face to face for interaction of both parties and decided to have it on 24 Feb. 2015 at Panchakule Dang. The long day discussion helped to form a working group for reducing the debate.

That working group considering the dissatisfaction showed by the unsatisfied side drew a shape for executive committee and formed a working group consisting 13 members under the coordination by founder president Mr. Bhup Bahadur Budhathoki.

The working group of 13 members is responsible and agreed to coordinate with all users, draw a future executive committee structure to be acceptable for all, provide suggestion to executive committee reading all working plans properly, develop agreement in the proposed committee for the approval of work plan and proceed a head accordingly, call for the general assembly as per the recommendation of working group.

Similarly the working group support to create environment for organizing general assembly, hold joint meeting and discussions between working group and executive committee, jointly try and manage to end the problems of the internal as well as external problems and issues of Satpokhari Hurum Community Forest. In addition the working will automatically dissolve once the new executive committee is elected.

The dialogue and discussion was carried out on the chairmanship of Assistant Chief Forest Officer of Kaushilapur Area Forest Office Mr. Ram Charitra Yadav and special presence of Mr. Om Bahadur Oli Assistant Forest Officer from Dhanauri Sector Forest Office.

The agreement paper was signed the same day. After signing the paper the participants of the dialogue forum expressed their views and recommendations for future progress.

1.14 ENHANCING HEALTH STATUS AMONG FREED BONDED LABOR COMMUNITY THROUGH WASH SERVICES

Donor/Partner: Water Aid Nepal

Project Period: April 2014 to March 2015

Total Budget: NPR. 4,490,200.00

Working District with VDC coverage: Bardiya district: Kailika, Deudakala and Taratal VDCs
Kailali district : Joshipur, Chaumala and Baliya VDCs

Introduction:

The project aims to increase access to improved drinking water facilities, empower communities to construct and use of improved sanitation facilities and achieve ODF status in freed bonded labour camps in 5 districts (Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur and Dang) in three years. The project intervention will enhance the local capacity to change hygiene and sanitation behaviours of in such camps.

The project in line with the WAN country strategy and Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan of Government of Nepal intends to bridge the gap from advocacy to empowerment.

So the proposed project, relevant to the socio-cultural, political, geographical situation and needs in the district are designed to enhance the poor people's lives through WASH services with a wide continuum of national, regional and local level initiations, coordinated services and partnerships.

The BASE has working for support the Government of Nepal for Mass Sanitation campaigning for declaring the Open defecation Free Nepal by 2017. The BASE has supported GoN in Bardiya and Kailali district for declaring the Ex-bonded labors camps for open defecation free by 2015 in Bardiya and 2016 in Kailali. The BASE has working in the 6 VDC of Bardiya and Kailali in the ex-bonded camps which is mention above. The BASE has successful implemented his project in Bardiya and Kailali district as they have plan to deliver activities in community.

Goal: To enhance the quality of life of Tharu ex-bonded laborers through improved access to sustainable and inclusive WASH facilities in freed-Kamaiya

Objectives:

- Communities will be trained on their right to WASH services
- 30 communities have access to safe and adequate drinking water by March 2017.
- Develop caretakers for the regular maintenance work of water supply systems by March 2017
- Tharu ex-bonded labourers camps/ Village are declared and sustain Open Defecation Free (ODF) status by March 2017
- Environmental sanitation status of all targeted Tharu ex-bonded labourers camps improved by March 2017
- All targeted people have knowledge of key hygiene practice and 80% are practicing related behavior by March 2017
- Strengthen the organizational own capacity on WASH
- Strengthen the WASH in ex-bonded communities understanding of V-WASH-CC and local stakeholders of VDC by March 2017

Beneficiaries: Project covers 817 water user and 5800 sanitation user during the period of project in ex-bonded labors camps of Bardiya & Kailali district

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:

WASH Project has implement the it's activities in three component. These are:

Water

- 4 hand Pump Installation in Bardiya and Kailali district for coverage of water supply in the house hold of ex-bonded labors
- 1 Raised Hand Pump Installation in Joshipur VDC of Kailali district for preparedness from flood disaster in VDC
- 8 Rehabilitation of Hand Pump which was deceitful in condition was conducted in the Bardiya and Kailali district
- 35 Water Quality of Hand Pump was conducted in Bardiya & kailali Districts
- 5 Water Care taker Group were formed for regularity of functional of Hand Pump
- 290 water user were get pure water for drinking after installation of hand pump

Sanitation

- In Six VDC of Bardiya & Kailali district Latrine Maintenance Group formed

- More than 20 women & men from ultra poor families were trained on Latrine Construction
- 8 set of frame were distributed in the community for ring construction in village level
- 7776 user of using improved toilets through project in which Male 3147, female 3257 & children 1378.

Hygiene

- In Six VDC of Bardiya & Kailali district Child Health Club were formed
- Child Health Club capacity build in WASH intervention through project
- 4 Community Health Camp were conducted and more than 350 community people were benefited by the health camp
- 3 Street drama on WASH were conducted for raising awareness in the community and more than 860 community people were aware on WASH issues
- 2 Improved Hygiene training were conducted and more than 50 participants were benefited in WASH issues
- 7776 users were practicing Hygienic Behavior through project (Hand washing, Menstruation hygiene & environment hygiene).

X- Sector

- Project develop the capacity of BASE own layer bases committees in WASH issues in Bardiya & Kailali District
- Lobby & linkage with V-WASH-CC were done for raise of WASH issues of ex-bonded labors camps in VDC level of Bardiya & Kailali District
- Regular coordination meeting conducted with V-WASH-CC & D-WASH-CC for sharing update of project
- Advocacy for WASH rights of ex-bonded labors were conducted in VDC level
- 3 Exposure visit were conducted for staff & Board Members for learning the external organization activities in WASH sector
- Regular broadcasting of WASH prone through local FM of Bardiya & kailali district as well as local newspaper was also publish the awareness promo in daily paper.
- 1 WASH related data was publish in Bardiya with collaboration with D-WASH-CC

- 3 event of sanghari publish with containing the WASH update of BASE as well as general information of WASH in Nepal

Major achievements:

- The ex-bonded labors were gain knowledge regarding their WASH rights
- Water purification techniques were adopted in the Household level of ex-bonded labors
- The community people were practicing the hygienic behavior in their daily life
- The village were constructed the improved toilets in household level and used for improving the hygienic behavior in the village
- The Kailika VDC ward no. 6 Simanagar ex-bonded labors camp was as an example village of total sanitation
- BASE has active member of D-WASH-CC in Bardiya and Kailali district
- Coordination and advocacy activities will also be carried out at VDC level and DDC level to lobby for prioritized and increased WASH budget in the VDC
- WSUC will be affiliated with Federation of Water and Sanitation Users Network (FEDWASUN) which is apex forum to pit the issues and voices on behalf of users with government and other stakeholders
- Interaction & lobby amongst government & CSOs stakeholders at VDC level to raise WASH demands of ex- bonded labor, Madeshi & Muslim communities.
- Media Partnership for rising of WASH related issues of the ex- bonded labor, Madeshi & Muslim communities.
- The village people were develop the mechanism of involvement of community people in monitoring and evaluation of activities.
- The distribution of frama helps community people to construct of ring in with self initiation
- The Ex-bonded labors camp household were constructed improved toilets without subsidy (self initiation)



Case study

Old Women Aware About Importance of Toilet

Tiliya Devi Chaudhary lives with 5 children (1 son, 1 daughter in law & 2 son's child) and husband in Balchaur village of Baliya - Lamki municipality of Kailali district since 2064 BS. Kailali is in the Terai or lower lying plains area of this mountainous country. After long fight against the release of bonded labor from affluent dwelling. Her family settles near the Baliya-lanki municipality ward no.4 known as himmatpur ex bonded camp. Her family depends upon agriculture farming and cash for work in daily bases for their livelihood.

During the starting of staying in ex-bonded labors camp, her family faces the many problems for daily purpose i.e. pure drinking water, toilet and sanitation. They were using the karnali river water for drinking, cooking and personal use. She was spending the 2-4 hours per day for caring the water for daily purpose. Due to lack of sanitation awareness she was using the near forest and

side of street for defecation. Some time she feels hesitation during going for defecation due to other person present near the road, but no any latrine in camp she goes defecation for where people were no present for prestige and using the morning time for defecation. She said " all streets or roads side was covered with stool and difficult to went from there due to smelling but we use it because of unaware about why toilet and around 7 years we spend like that situation".

Backward Society Education (BASE), came to working in our village to implement Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) project funded by Water Aid Nepal. As the part of project BASE has implement the 2 days CLTS for triggering and awareness rising in community. She was aware about the why toilet is important for us. During the triggering, she was aware about the communicable disease transmission through water and stool. After the 2 days triggering, she had made the temporary toilet for daily use because her husband illness she was taken loan for treatment of husband and she said "after 2 month I'll make permanent toilet for my family and now a days I am not going for defecation to near forest, street and bank of river I am using my temporary toilet and soon I'll make the permanent toilet for me and my family for protection from disease".

"I would like many thanks to Backward Society Education (BASE) for taking initiation for cleaning our village". Now a day's no stool is seen during went to the street and roads. She said "If I have seen any children or person who are setting outside or side of road/street for defecation, I had complain in the water sanitation user group and now we had made the punishment for people who are using the defecation in outside".

1.15 STRENGTHENING IMPLEMENTATION OF WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY AGENDAS IN NEPAL

Donor/Partner: UN Women

Project Period: December -2013 to December-2015

Total Budget: NPR. 6,477,459.00

Working District: Masuriya, Narayanpur, Thapapur and Bauniya VDCs and Lamki Municipality of Kailali district

Introduction:

The project “Strengthening Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nepal: Towards Implementation of National Action Plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820”, supported by UN Women with funding from the Government of Finland, aims to strengthen local level implementation of Nepal’s National Action Plan (NAP) on United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) 1325 and 1820 through innovative strategies that promote women’s participation in peace, security and governance processes. The specific objectives of the project are (1) to enhance the collective capability of national and local level government and other relevant stakeholders to implement and monitor the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820; (2) to economically and socially empower conflict affected women and former combatants in three districts through comprehensive assessment of their needs and their operating environment, and innovative programmers; and (3) to enhance the leadership and participation of women in key decision making structures in the project districts. This project assigns three local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (One from each project district of Bajhang, Doti and Kailali) as the Responsible Party to facilitate local level implementation of selected activities of the project.

Objectives

- To enhance capacity of District and VDC level Inter-party Women’s Alliances to carryout lobby and advocacy efforts to promote women’s leadership and participation in peace building;
- To empower conflict-affected women, ex-combatant and women victims of SGBV through formation and strengthening of District and VDC level networks; and
- To organize peace memorials to strengthen local peace process, promote social harmony and reconciliation in the society

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:

Quarterly interaction program between DCC and Civil Society: During this reporting period, the quarterly interaction program between DCC and Civil Society has not been

accomplished due to busy schedule of DCC members and project personnel working with BASE. According to the discussion with the WDO and DCC members, the meeting will be organized in January, 2015.

Data collection to identify the updated status of conflict-affected women ex-combatant and Survivors/victims of violence against women: During this year BASE in consultation with the DCC assigned a local consultant to identify the updated status of 100 conflict-affected women, former women-combatant and survivors/victims of violence against women. Before conducting the data collection consultation was held with DCC members and district level IPWA members'. The consultation helped to finalize the questionnaires. Local consultant with the help of the enumerators has successfully collected the information. At present BASE is analyzing the data. The report on updated status of conflict affected women, former women combatant and a victim of violence against women is expected to be finalized by the end of January 2015.

Partner with media organization to disseminate information and social messages at the district level: Public Service Announcement (PSA) on three pillars of NAP namely women participation, protection, relief and recovery was aired through Dinesh FM and Namaste FM. The PSA was aired in Nepali and Tharu language eight times in a day. BASE developed new social message during this reporting period in consultation with conflict affected women's groups and networks, IPWA members and WCO personnel.

With an aim to know the level of understanding of people a small assessment conducted with 125 respondents (IPWA members, CAWG members, mother groups and general people) in 5 project areas by using checklist incorporating four questions. As per the survey 105 women (84 percent) said that they regularly listen the FM message on women, peace and security, 20 women (16 %) said that still they have not heard any message. 88 women (70.4 %) said that they have understanding and knowledge on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. Similarly, 78 women (62.4 %) have developed clear understanding about women participation. 100 women (80%) said that as an active member of the society awareness raising and helping other women can minimize domestic and sexual violence in the VDC.

Formed conflict affected women, former women combatants groups and strengthen of VDC level groups/network

In this reporting period, the total of 10 meetings (Narayanpur-2, Lamki-Chuha-2, Thapapur-2, Bauniya-2 and Masuria-2) of conflict affected women groups held in project areas. Total of 143 conflict affected women involved in group were present in the meetings. During this period CAWG has implemented on the decision taken on previous months.

Support VDC level training to conflict affected women's groups and networks on developing community peace and security plan to strengthen women's sense of security and peace building needs in line with UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, gender equality and women empowerment: Two days VDC level training was organized in 5 project areas. Total of 125 participants were present in the training. The objective of the training was to strengthen women's sense of security and peace building needs in line with UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, gender equality and women empowerment. Further, the training contributed to prepare VDC Level UNSCRs

1325 and 1820 for NAP implementation .The training content contains women empowerment, Sex and Gender, 14 steps of planning formulation and UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 for NAP implementation.

A pre-test and post-test assessment of 125 participants was done with the help of questionnaire. Following table shows the increased knowledge of the participants on VDC level planning process to implement the NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.

Project Areas	Participants	Pre-test	Post-test	Change
Narayanpur	25	19%	70%	51%
Lamki-Chuha	25	24%	54%	30%
Thapapur	25	26%	80%	54%
Bauniya	25	37%	84%	47%
Masuria	25	24%	70%	46%

VDC level Action plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 of 5 Project area have been developed

Organize peace memorials to promote social harmony and reconciliation: BASE has mobilized Inter-party Women Alliance to organize 3 events (1 district level and 2 VDC level) peace memorials through plantation program in Thapapur on 18 December and community Peace interaction program in Tikapur and Lamki-Chuha on 24 December and 27 December 2014 respectively. A total of 149 participants from GOs, NGOs, Local Media, LPC, and Conflict affected Women, leaders of political parties, IPWA members, Civil Society Organization working for Women, Peace and Security agenda and VDC representative were present in the program. The number of conflict affected women was 45 out of total participants'. IPWA member facilitated the program highlighting the program objectives. The major objective of this dialogue was to promote social harmony and reconciliation among conflict victims in the society. Similarly, to promote peaceful environment and cooperation among the community members was another objective of the program. At the same time, participants discussed about peace building process and status of implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820.

Establish and strengthen VDC level inter party women network to influence women's issues: In this reporting period, the total of 10 meetings of IPWA held in project VDCs. Total of 55 IPWA women involved in groups were present in the meetings

Support district level annual workshops for promoting women's leadership and participation in decision-making:

A district level annual workshop was organized for promoting women leadership and participation in decision-making. A total of 40 participants participated from leaders of political parties, DCC members, IPWA members, GOs, NGOs, UN agencies, journalist, academicians, civil society organizations working on women Peace and security agenda. The situation of women's participation in decision making structures in district was shared by local facilitator where it was found minimal women participation in all political structures as well as in the organization. The workshop intended to foster the potentiality of the participants on challenging issues regarding women's leadership and decision making. The workshop made the realization and commitments towards minimal women participation in their respective organization and political parties. The key issues discussed as follows:

- Importance of women education and women empowerment
- Women participation in the different level in the political parties
- Women leadership in male dominated society
- Women to take leadership role in decision making position
- Implementation of government policy and provision in terms of women participation
- Commitments for increasing women participation to promote women leadership role.

Strengthen capacity of district level Inter-Party Women's Networks (IPWN): District Level Inter-party women Alliance has organized two meetings during the reporting period. A total of 13 members are regularly taking part the meeting. The following points of past decision were reviewed and planned. IPWA organized a meeting with different political parties to request to ensure 50% women representation in political appointment at respective political parties in district level structures by January 2015.

IPWA assess and prepare the profile of women's status in respective political parties by January 2015. IPWA mobilized trained conflict affected women who attended the skill development training to aware government stakeholders on the issues conflict affected women have been facing.

Major Achievements:

- DCC members, government and non-government agencies coordinated and monitor the NAP implementation status in the district. As a result of coordination the government and non-government agencies have developed the District Action Plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and the plan has been indorsed by DCC. The DAP includes the pillar-wise action activities to be implemented by a number of stakeholders (GOs and NGOs) in the district. The DCC is working on the detail cost estimation of the DAP, funding source, lead agency for program

implementation. The revised DAP including the detail costing of the proposed activities will be endorsed by DCC by the first quarter of 2015. NAP monitoring report validation workshop was organized in Kailali district on December 11, 2014. 35 (19 male-16 female) participants including DCC members, civil society working on NAP implementation, Journalist and Representative from IPWA were present in the workshop. Participants gave their comments and suggested some corrections in minor typos and figures. DCC has decided to endorse and disseminate the monitoring report.

- Increased collaboration between DCC and CSOs to implement the NAP commitment in Kailali district. As a result of the collaboration, the key district stakeholders such as DCC, BASE, RUWDUC, and Search for Common Ground, TCN, WOREK, CCS and UNDP -CPP has agreed to allocate the budget for the implementation of DAP and reach to those conflict affected women who are unreachable.
- Public Service Announcement (PSA) on three pillars namely women participation, protection, relief and recovery was aired through Dinesh FM and Namaste FM. The PSA1 was aired in Nepali and Tharu language eight times in a day. BASE developed new social message during this reporting period in consultation with conflict affected women's groups and networks, IPWA members and WCO personnel.
- In this reporting period assessment has been taken among 125 respondents in 5 project areas. The result shows that 105 women (84 percent) said that they regularly listen the FM message, 20 women (16 %) said that still they have not heard any message. 88 women (70.4 %) said that they have understanding and knowledge on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820. Similarly, 78 women (62.4 %) have developed clear understanding about women participation. 100 women (80%) said that as an active member of the society awareness raising and helping other women can minimize domestic and sexual violence in the VDC.
- Two days VDC level women's leadership training to local women leaders on NAP on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 were conducted in five projects areas. The training was focused on the members of VDC level IPWA women leaders however; other women leaders were also present in the training. Total of 127(56-IPWA members and 71- other) participants were present in two days training. The pre-test and post test conducted in training showed that 38.46 % (Narayanpur) , 41.67 (Lamki-Chuha), 32% (Thapapur) , 40% (Bauniya) and 32 % (Masuria) women leaders out of 125 (26-Narayanpur,24- lamki-chuha, 25-Thapapur,25-Bauniya and 25-Masuria) have increased knowledge and understanding on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.
- Three days District level women leadership training to local women leaders on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 on NAP was conducted .Total 24 women (16 IPWA -8 other) were present in the training. The participation was from Inter IPWA, DCC members, WCSC representative and other women activists. The pre and post test undertaken during the training shows that in an average 21 members (87.5%) out of 24 are aware about UNSCRs 1325 &1820,women participation, gender and gender based violence, gender budget, five pillars of NAP.

1.16 PROVERTY REDUCTION THROUGH SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Duration: April 2011 till March 2014

Partner/Donor: BASE implemented SED in partnership with ADRA/Nepal with financial support from ADRA/New Zealand.

Location: The geographical region of the project covered two districts: Dang and Salyan.

Beneficiaries: The target beneficiaries of the project covered 1,200 women, four male and 100 students. This included reproductive age women (15-49 years); Dalit; Janajati; marginalized and vulnerable communities.

Objectives: Improving literacy and socio-economic status of target beneficiaries as well as to improve the leadership skills of Village Development Committee (VDC) level and district level government officials. This was achieved through 40 adult literacy classes were conducted that focused on reading, writing and numeracy skills; information on nutrition; group formation; saving and credit activities; identification and mobilization of local resources, and identification of burning issues relevant to the target communities in order to make decisions and take further action and organizing capacity leadership development training for key stakeholders.

Activities conducted: Different activities like; Needs based vocational training to 300 women; marketing management training to 100 women; Saving and Credit training to 200 female group members, agriculture exhibition, establishment of four market centre in project area, student support and school support were held during this reporting period. Similarly, different national and international day celebrations (Child Rights Day, Woman's Day, Education Day, Environment Day, HIV/AIDS Day, DDR Day, 16 days campaign against women violence etc) were organized with the participation of target beneficiaries and concerned stakeholders. To conduct these different activities coordination and collaboration was held with district, VDC and community level stake holders.

Major Outputs:

- 1,204 participants got the opportunity to be literate and are able to read, write and solve simple arithmetic problems.
- Women have self initiated social activities such as drinking water source cleaning; road maintenance; street drama demonstration; toilet construction campaign, plantation etc.
- Confidence build up as well as feeling of unity has been developed among women.

- 176 Women have involved in different decision making committees; School Management Committee, Parent Teacher Association, Cooperative, Community Forest User Groups, Poverty Alleviation Committee etc.
- After vocational training, women have produced materials as per their skill bamboo stools, dhakki, mushroom, pig rising, dalmot, vegetable and generated income by selling those products. They also transferred their skills to other members of community.
- Linkage between woman group members and local service providers (VDC, Health Institutions, Agriculture Service Centre, Livestock Service Centre, Local Cooperative etc.) has been developed. Women groups are receiving services and entitlement from those service providers.
- After becoming aware about the women and child rights through the different day celebrations 39 women got citizenship, 17 of them got marriage registration and 19 women registered their child birth registration.
- Woman groups have been doing regular group saving and saved total amount NPR 10,98,649 (NZ\$ 17383). Out of total amount 89% is mobilized as loan in their own group for IG activities.
- Out of 40 women groups, 23 women groups registered in DADO and four women groups affiliated with cooperative. Remaining groups are in process for registration in DADO.
- 63 households had installed Improved Cooking Stove (ICS).

Coordination and networking: During implementing of the project activities coordination and collaboration was held with different VDC and district level stakeholders. District Project Advisory Committee (DPAC) was formed to collect feedback and suggestion for effective outcome of the project and in order to avoid duplication with other institution and maximize to use of resources.

Gender and Social Inclusion: For the effective implementation of the project, gender and social inclusion issues were taken into consideration during the selection of the target beneficiaries and recruiting of project staff. From among the beneficiaries, 99.8 percent were women. Similarly, 58 percent of target beneficiaries were from indigenous communities, 31 percent were Brahman/ Chhetri, and 11 percent were Dalit. All cited target beneficiaries were taken from Dalit, indigenous, marginalized and vulnerable communities.

Case study:

A kind of hope (Ego) emerged under me.

"By the loan provide by women group gave me the profit a lot. When BASE and ADRA Nepal implemented the literacy class, I used to say that what we can do by reading in this old age. It is good to teach and help to the children. Slowly when all the women started to go to literacy class a kind of curiosity, ego immersed under me for going to literacy class by seeing the other women and started to go, where I learned read, write and solved small



mathematics. Then I realized that the important of literacy class and the advantage of groups saving."

This long statement was told by Mira Rawat a participant of Mirmire women group of Lekhpokhara-9, Sirwali. Before joining in literacy class she did not know read and write and even the importance of group saving. She used to say nothing will be worth by doing the group saving and going the literacy class. But by seeing all other women of village going in literacy class she started to go and attended in literacy class. There are four members in her family. When she attended in literacy class and group saving of women group conducted by BASE, she got different trainings like behavior change and communication, Kitchen garden, bamboo crafting and also participated in different day celebration like Environment, Education, Child Rights, DRR, AIDS, Women day which developed and built up her confidence. She said "By participating in different program, I learned the importance of self care, AIDS as a sexually transmitted disease, providing equal rights to son and daughter, women rights, human rights, protection of forest and plantation and importance of education." She added "Most important thing I learned is that the importance of group saving. We also started to do group saving in our community. I have saved NPR 1,300 (NZ\$ 21) by group saving."

Mirmire women group members are regularly saving from September, 2011. There are 30 members in their group. In total they have saved NPR 46,204 (NZ\$ 731) and mobilizing the saving amount as loan in different income generating areas like goat rising, poultry farming, vegetable farming, ginger farming, potato farming etc. Mira has also taken kitchen garden training and established kitchen garden. She has planted colseed (rayo), cabbage, cauliflower and peas in her kitchen garden. She said "By participating in KG training, I learned about different agricultural farming, vegetable farming, preparing the compost fertilizer and the preparing home pesticide. I also learned the way of selecting appropriate land for crops. She had drawn loan NPR 9,000 (NZ\$ 142) from the women group for ginger farming and earned NPR 25,000 (NZ\$ 396). She made NPR 15,000 (NZ\$ 237) of profit from the ginger farming. If I did corn farming in that land, I would produce only at least NPR 2,500 (NZ\$ 40). I was very glad for selecting good crops as my land. I have got it is being easier for me to pay the school fee of my children and household work. It is because of KG training and I want to continue this farming even further."

She was only the representative of the Mirmire women groups other members like Chandra Budhathoki, Neema Budhathoki also incoming money from the vegetable farming.