



# ANNUAL REPORT

2015



# 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 2015 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, health and nutrition, women's empowerment, income generation, microfinance, the abolishment of child labor and Kamlahari system, poverty reduction, water sanitation hygiene, e-library access, livelihood forests, malaria reduction campaign, helping children of armed conflict, conflict reduction, organizational development and community development.

I would like to thank the women's group, women awareness groups, youth clubs, members of BASE, Village Development Committees, representatives of Central Committee, 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 publish the annual report of the organization.

Dilli Bahadur Chaudhary  
President



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## HISTORY OF BASE

It is relevant to know about the history of Tharu before we know about the history of BASE. Tharu is the under prevalent ethnic group, who are living in the Western Terai districts of Nepal from the ancient period. Over the last fifty-five years, Tharus have an experience and encroachment of land they traditionally inhabited. After The eradication of malaria and some development initiatives, there was an influx of hill people in these areas. In the process of hill to Terai migration many Tharus lost their land. Due to which they had to pay the loan, which they hadn't borrowed before, they were forced to work for their whole life period in the house of so called high-class people without wage or in a very minimum wage to return back the loan and to make their daily expenses to run their

miserable life. This brought about socio-economic consequences to unequal inter caste and inter class relations that affected Tharus more negatively. Exploitation, poor health, unclaimed right to natural resources, weak voice in government decision, poor access to market, lack of credit for their work and many other associated factors increases poverty among Tharus and other deprived community people of western Nepal as well. So-called high-class people blamed and not accepted to uplift the economic growth of Tharus and addressed their views on the reason on Tharus for being backwardness. They blamed that Social and culture factors are the main reason, which made Tharus less clever and incapable of managing their lives in standard way. These

perception and understanding eyes of other community people too discriminated Tharu, which caused Tharu to become more weak and weak enough to raise their representative voice in the government for their entitlement.

In 1925, slavery and bonded labor was abolished but in practice remaining of the bounded labor system existed even after that in different parts of Nepal. Tharu families have been victims of Kamaiya system in west Terai region of Nepal for generations and generations of decade. In 2000 July Government declared freedom of Kamaiya from bounded labor. Altogether 32509 Kamaiya families were freed in mid and far west region of Nepal under the leadership of BASE.



## BACKWARD SOCIETY EDUCATION (BASE)

The origins of Backward Society Education (BASE) are to be found in a pioneering group of young activists who established the Charpate Club in January 1985. Char pate club was formed during the traditional festival "Maghi" (New Year of Tharu Community) of Tharu in the village Dumrigaon in the leadership of founder president Mr. Dilli Bahadur Chaudhary with thirty-four young people to fight against bonded labor (Kamaiya) system. Tharus worked as Kamaiya in the land lords' house and most of the women and girls got pregnant due to the sexual abused by those land lords. As a result that led them to have suicide. That was used to happen with the Tharu women and girls. Mr. Dilli Bahadur Chaudhary along with other youths thought why this is happening with Tharus only not others. Finally they came to conclusion it is because of illiteracy and suppression by elites which was totally inhuman behavior. After long struggle and raising 700 rupees through cultural shows and collecting some amount as membership fee individually, the Charpate Club was processed for registration with the government body and was registered in the name of BASE in 1990. Therefore BASE started its intervention with non-formal education.

When BASE was established as an NGO, there was no funding. So BASE started to mobilize local resources massively. And then later BASE began to get external funding



from donors. In the beginning there were not sufficient policies, guidelines and long term strategic direction of the organization. BASE started peaceful social movement for ensuring rights of the deprived people through educating and uniting them simultaneously, and at the same time BASE did developmental works.

## BASE EVOLVING COMPLEXITY

### Social Movement:

BASE is not just an NGO but one of the largest social movements (membership based) in South Asia. BASE has a membership of over 300,000 people, of which about 29,000 are actively engaged in voluntary community works. BASE

started raising awareness at the grass root level about the rights, social justice and issues to get united. BASE also made the people aware about the importance and strength of membership. Hence BASE started to expand its membership and became a **mass**

**membership** organization. Each member pays one rupee as a membership charge annually, and generates **internal fund** for the organization. BASE mass membership supports for peaceful movement and create the demands for development. BASE has level wise committee; village, area, district and central, and these committee members are elected democratically for a five year. Hence BASE exercises the **democratic practices** within the organization. General members are those who receive membership by the organization. Central committee distributes the active membership in the recommendation of area and district committee and central committee extends active membership and renewal of membership in every five year. BASE village committee and gets

elected by the general members.. Similarly One female and one male members nominated by each village committee have voting rights for voting for area committee. Likewise for district executive committee, active members, area committee members and one male and one female representative from each village committee have voting rights.. For central executive committee,, only active members have rights for candidacy and active members, district committee, area committee members have voting rights. Level wise committee members are accountable to the members and general assembly. **General assembly** of BASE takes place every year where review and amendment of the existing policies, endorsement of new policies, annual income and

expenditure are approved by the assembly. The assembly also guides for the strategic direction for future. At BASE level wise committee and active members are committed to work and advocate for **social justice and human rights** at grass root level against discrimination and human rights violation and bring the voices at national and international level. In addition to service delivery, BASE also develops **human resources** from marginalized communities for leadership development so that they could have access to decision making level and generate resources themselves. For development at grass root level, BASE forms village committee and CBOs in settlements and capacitate them for resource mobilization.

### Professional Development NGO:

BASE at the same time works for non violence conflict management for right based approach for building human rights and social justice in one hand, and provides service deliver through development projects in rural and marginalized communities on the other. BASE has **professional and technical staffs** for service delivery. The professional staffs involve in identification of needs in participation of community people for **developing the projects**, and support for enhancing skills of local people and members for advocacy and lobby to reach the unreached. Professional staffs support to build the linkage between community and local service providers. BASE has its own **formal policies and guidelines** for overall management and strategic direction. BASE generates **external funding** by developing projects. The professional staffs plan, implement, prepare reports and submit to the donors as per their requirements.

### Intermediate Support Organization:

BASE is a professional development organization and always welcomes to the learners and professional development practitioners in country as well as abroad. BASE also provides the opportunity to the international volunteers for the grass root development experiences, and internationalizes its best practices, knowledge sharing and learning. BASE always encourages **to graduates to start a new CBO and NGO**. BASE does not just implement the development projects itself, but also **supports new CBOs and NGOs with grants and materials** for their capacity building as well as strengthening which contributes to sustainable development. BASE **trained professional staffs** provide training to partner NGOs and supports by providing **technical assistance through capacity building**.



## EDUCATION

Since 1991, BASE has been working in education with the slogan of "First Sight in Education". In the beginning BASE has launched non formation education as a campaign in the west Nepal. The organization through that education gives power to unite people to fight against discrimination and exploitation. In the later year BASE's focus on creating better teaching learning environment in



government schools to develop learning standards of students through various interventions. This year BASE is continuously working to improve quality education with close coordination and collaboration of government institutions such as DEO, Resource Centers and Education Training Centers.

In 2015 BASE has been working in 142 schools in Dang, Banke, Bardiya and Kailali Districts. In total 32,524 numbers of students (16,912 Girls and 15,612 Boys) are directly benefiting from project interventions. The reading skill of the students has been increased with 11 to 30 percent in early grade in the project area. BASE works for capacity building of SMC, PTA, ECD facilitators and early grade teachers and material support for teaching and learning and effective class room management. BASE also provides onsite support to early grade teachers in class room activities where as they teachers face difficulties. Yearly BASE conducts students' learning assessments in early grades and shares the assessment results to teachers and parents. BASE applies community mobilization approach as cross cutting to retain students in schools, increase parents' involvement in schools and make accountable to school stakeholders and parents in school system. Mother tongue

instruction is being promoted in early grade and supported supplementary education materials in local language (In Tharu).

**A) Since 2011, BASE has been implementing Sangai Sikaun Sangai Badhaun (SSSB) - Opportunity School Project in Dang and Banke district with the partnership to WEI/BTF. 27 community schools & 32 ECD centers in three VDCs are covered through this project. The program aims 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 representatives & supports to improve learning environment in class room with providing materials, training, mentoring, opportunity to learn base school improvement plan development through participatory approach & community mobilization.**

- 645 ECD age kids have been benefited through 32 school and community based ECD center in Dang and Banke district.
- In project area 85% ECD age kids have enrolled in ECD center and 61% ECD experienced kids enrolled in grade one.
- 79 early grade teachers have been trained in early grade reading and importance of medium of instruction.
- Increased students reading skill by 11% in grade one, 26% in grade two and 18% in grade three.
- 43 teachers have received training on remedial package in Math, Science and English subject.
- Increased student's regularity by 5 days in average and decreased students drop out rate by 3% in project school.
- 100% school out of 27 have developed Opportunity to Learn (OTL) based SIP through participatory approach and implementing as well.
- Increased involvement of the parents, SMC, PTAs in school activities.

**B) Literacy Project is being implemented in Banke, Bardiya and Kailali districts with technical and financial support from Room to Read. The project aims to develop reading habit and skill of primary students through establishing library, library corner, and class room management support to grade one and enhance capacity of the grade one teachers as well as library focal persons. In this year 90 schools have been supported library and capacity enhancing activities in three districts. In 2015, BASE has handed over 203 libraries to the respective schools in Bardiya district.**

- 90 schools received library support and teachers were train on library management training under the literacy program.
- 100% schools have well managed library and the book checkout system also well recorded.
- Early grade students have got opportunity to improve reading skill through library.

**C) To retain literacy skill through advance literacy course BASE has implemented Soshan Se Shikshya Wor classes. The project also emphasizes to break the gender discrimination through empowerment and raise awareness on economic and cultural rights in rural area of Dang district with the support of UNESCO. The advance literacy course was designed locally relevant and the facilitators training were provided in close cooperation with DEO.**

- Successfully conducted 22 advance literacy classes with covering 440 adult women.
- Improved literacy skills and adult women aware on gender discrimination, environment conservation, cultural and economic rights.
- Improved leadership skill and playing vital role in community development process.





## CASE STUDY

*Nepal Rastriya Lower secondary School, Kumbhar under Binauna Resource center is situated in Baijapur VDC, Ward no. 3 in Banke district, established in 2045 BS. In this school, Early Child Development to grade 8 classes are running with 320 students and 8 teachers. Previously, teachers of this school used to teach straight without doing any assessment of students hidden knowledge and skill of the students. Textbooks usually were only the written materials. Other than textbooks, students only had their notebooks to read, which contained text copied from the blackboard. The school had no library; book corner in classrooms, absenteeism of students and teachers was not touching the minimum standard.*

*The project provided EGR training and refresher training frequently to early grade teachers. This training enhanced the teaching capacity of the teachers with innovative ideas and using of five major components (phonological awareness, letter reorganization, vocabulary development, reading fluency and comprehension). Teachers were trained about the child friendly teaching methodology and using of teaching learning materials in effective way. Furthermore teachers were oriented about the importance of medium of instruction in early grade and school was supported T/L materials developed in both local and Nepali language.*

*Now, the teachers are teaching with lesson plan, following Mother Tongue Instruction and applying the knowledge and skills which they learnt in training and for creation of child friendly class. Students spend their leisure time in library reading varieties of books. 70% of G1 students, 90% G2 students and 95% G3 students can read consonants and 52% of G1, 55% of G2, 85% of G3 students can read vowel easily. 56% students of G1, 84% of G2 and 90% students of G3 could read simple word. 15% students of G1, 35% students of G2 and 74% students of G3 can read paragraph. The school has gained school management experience, effective teaching learning approach and able to create its own standard.*



## EX-KAMAIYA EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM

The Government of Nepal declared Kamaiyas freedom from bonded labor on 17th July 2000 but their needs were not addressed even after a decade where most of the Kamaiya families still have not received Kamaiya identity card, land, housing materials and other facilities announced by the Government.

The record from Ministry of Land Reforms and Management - fiscal year 2065/2066 BS (2011) shows that there are 32,509 Kamaiya families in Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts where 20,402 have been rehabilitated and remaining number of families still are to be rehabilitated. But the most of the Kamaiya families who are rehabilitated from the government have been provided unfertile land on the side of river banks where the lives of Kamaiya families are in hazardous situation due to floods during rainy seasons.

In one hand, the government has

given less priority about quality education, health and income generation facilities for the ex-Kamaiya families, and on the other hand 200 Kamaiya families in average have been staying in a Kamaiya camp (temporary settlement) in five districts, where epidemic disaster may arise due to unsafe drinking water and lack of health and sanitation practices and services. Due to lack of various services and meager management, Kamaiya families have not got an opportunity to enjoy their freedom of life even after a decade of freedom from the bonded labor.

The situation is particularly worrisome for the ex-Kamaiyas and large numbers of ex-Kamaiyas are left from the government's rehabilitation entitlements and their children have less access to attend at school.

Many Kamaiyas face big obstacles in receiving identity card from the government and due to this they are not entitled for rehabilitation

support. Many Kamaiya children have either never enrolled in mainstream schools or have dropped out due to work pressures or poverty – families migrated for seasonal work for daily subsistence, families are unable to afford school uniforms as well as pressure to assist their parents through work both in and outside of the home. The ex-Kamaiyas those were received land is not in productive and are close to nearby river/streams. Due to employment opportunity in surrounding their settlement area it is also difficult for them to afford for other income generating activities in which also create for food insecurity. Additionally, Kamaiya children who go to school often face discrimination based on caste and gender. Realizing the fact BASE has been working for the overall development of the Kamaiya families through support for their livelihoods with the financial support of DFID (GPAF) and Anti Slavery International.





# MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

## 220

ex- Kamaiya families received livestock support with some basic knowledge and skills.

## 122

ex- Kamaiya families received retail shop support from the project with basic knowledge on business enterprises.

## 1051

out of school ex-kamaiya children were enrolled in the government school with the support of BASE in project districts.

## 443

ex- Kamaiyas adults received account and book keeping mobilization training-

## 252

ex- Kamaiya families received agro based micro enterprises support.

## 300

ex- Kamaiya adults received 4-6 months vocational training in various sectors.

## 743

(male 154 and female 589) have received IGA support and skill development. Out of 743 participants, 595 (80%) beneficiaries are continuing applying their trade wise business and earning money.

Enhanced leadership capacity of ex-kamaiya leaders through several engagements such as leadership skill development training and paralegal training. They are doing advocacy at local and national level for their entitlement. Pressurized to change policies at national level through advocacy (rehabilitation packages increased from NPR, 150,000 to NPR 355,000).



## KAMLAHARI PRACTICE ABOLITION THROUGH EDUCATION AND LIVELIHOOD

Historically Tharus in the western districts (Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur) of Nepal were enslaved as bonded laborers through the Kamaiya system. Having been established as an advocacy based organization, BASE was at the forefront of the movement to free the Kamaiya and abolish slavery in Nepal in July 2000. BASE's efforts ultimately led to the abolition of the Kamaiya system however slavery continues to exist today through the practice of Kamalahari. Particularly, in poor Tharu families

the practice prevails of sending girl children, mostly below the age of 18, to landlords or well-off people to work as domestic servants for a meager income. In some cases the daughter is sent to the landlord as a form of debt relief, while in other cases the family is compensated with land for subsistence farming or small amounts of cash. According to the Friendly Needy Children (FNC) survey 2009, altogether there are 13073 Kamalahari girls in 5 districts. The condition of Kamalahari is very poor, they are often subjected to

different forms of abuse involved in trafficking and denied basic rights.

Considering the above situation Plan International Nepal and BASE is implementing Kamalahari abolition through education and livelihood support with the goal: to contribute to the realization of rights of the children in the Kailali district through abolition of Kamalahari practice and enlarging opportunities for their overall development.

### The specific objectives are:

- To prevent and protect girls from the practice of Kamalahari 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 Kamalahari.
- To promote life skill and sustainable livelihood of rescued and vulnerable Kamalahari girls and their families.



## 3 main components under the **Kamlahari Practice Abolition Through Education & Livelihood Project**

### **Gender & Child Rights**

This component focuses on raising gender and child rights to eliminate the discriminatory behavior of parents, community people and stakeholders. The interventions mentioned below are implemented to promote the gender and child rights through capacity building on better life options session for youth girls, formation of girls group, information dissemination of gender and child rights through wall magazine, enhance capacity for the participation in national or regional advocacy and lobby, mobilization of traditional networks for wider communication and prevention of Kamlahari practices and strengthening village child protection committee. The coordination and collaboration has been also made with stakeholders such as VDCs, DDCs, VCPCs, WCDO, Human rights activist and media house for rescue and rehabilitation of Kamlahari girls.

### **Education**

Under this component the rescued Kamlahari girls are supported for their formal education through scholarship support for school education, higher education and technical/ vocational education. The initiative also supports to create learning without fear environment in schools. The interaction among the stakeholders in the district and VDC level for maximize the effectiveness of program. The joint monitoring is also conducted together with stakeholders.

### **Livelihood**

The rescued over age Kamlahari girls and their parents are supported with the vocational training, book keeping management, leadership skill, agro based training and support for income generation and food security. The initiatives also make linkages and registration with cooperatives for their sustainability



# MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

**810** Kamalari were rescued in 2015.

Among them **600** are studying in higher level education.

**40** students passed school leaving certificate (SLC).

**25** Kamlahari passed (10 + 2).

**11** Kamlahari have been studying in bachelor level.

**4** students received homeopathic training.

**2** students received JTA training for 15 months.

Child friendly code and conduct prepared in **26** schools and **14** schools were declared as child friendly schools.

**4042** women (parents of Kamlahari girls) are involved in 175 Swabalambi Mahila Samuha and they have NPR. 4,330,446.00 in saving and mobilizing the fund for productive purposes.

**9** cooperatives with **2214** members have been registered and they have **NPR. 5,79,112.00** in saving and mobilizing fund in IGA

**218** over age Kamlahari girls have received different types of vocational skill training and started their own business.



# JEEVAN

## Women Empowerment through Organic Agriculture Promotion

Women Empowerment and Economic Development is one of the major themes of BASE. BASE has been implementing series of activities; skill development training, vocational training, record keeping training, kitchen gardening training, saving and credit management training, herbal and essential oil crop production training and demonstration, marketing management training, organic vegetable farming training. In addition to this BASE also acknowledges to women groups about provision of service and schemes of local service providers like VDC, health post, agriculture service centre, livestock service centre, forest office, post office and cooperatives and empowers to women groups to make linkage and cope those opportunities and for local level decision making body to make their access for positive influence in the decision making process.



*NRM Training Baijapur- training briefing on bio liquid fertilizer*

BASE has been implementing Jeevan Project in three Village Development Committees; Baijapur, Bankatawa and Rajhena VDCs of Banke district of Nepal, funded by Department for International Development (DFID) and technically supported by Find Your Feet for the period January 2014 to December 2016 with objectives to empower and build capacities of Tharu and other marginalized women to access government services, entitlements, and natural resources and start IGAs for their sustainable livelihood through SHGs and CBOs 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 project achieves this through series of interventions ,Orientation and

capacity building of project staff (orientation & initial trainings on SHGs),Community mobilization and awareness raising events, Training of SHG members on group dynamics and leadership skills and support to SHGs, Training of CBO members on advocacy/ campaigning, Agricultural training in natural resource management and irrigation and farmer workshops, Sustainable agriculture workshops for lead farmers at district level, Training of SHGs on IGAs in farm & non farm sector/entrepreneurship development ,Exposure Visit Staff and Beneficiaries, Coordination and consultation meetings with CFUG's and communities at VDC level.



# Major Achievements

**2624** women have been involved in the project through Self Help Group (SHG) and **2903** (1691 F, 1212 M) are actively involving through CBOs for community development.

In total of **NPR. 3,915,783** have been mobilized through SHG members for productive purposes and Community Animators have been assigned to provide technical backstopping.

Altogether **375** women been benefitted from the IGA training and among them, **139** have initiated their own business (Vegetable Farming, Piggery, Poultry Farming, Retail Shop) and started making income.- Shyam Devi earned nearly **NRs 60, 000** in two different seasons.

Altogether **148** people have been benefited from the scheme of the government such as improved seeds, seedlings.

Chand SHG in close consultation and support from Rajhena VDC amounting **NRS. 50,000** organized awareness campaign related to gender based violence.

**331** people have increased their access to the services provided by the local government institution. The services include availing vital events such as birth, death and marriage registration, and citizenship card.

Altogether **504** beneficiaries have been practicing composting sustainable agriculture techniques

**288** beneficiaries have been practicing two sustainable agriculture techniques after their participation in training on natural resource management and irrigation – bio-pesticides and mulching.

**126** beneficiaries households have been benefitted from **9** tube wells irrigation support **582** SHG members are aware of their roles and responsibilities as member of the CFUG.

**67** SHGs are independently operating.

**562** women have been provided group dynamics and leadership skill training.



## CASE STUDY

### Maya Heading Towards Headway

*Maya Chaudhary lives in Bankatwa -7 Bhajyagauri with her husband and two tender aged children. Her family depends on agriculture which is their main source of subsistence.*

*She joined the Gulab Self Group on 16-April-2014. Initially, her decision to join SHG was criticized by the family members but she was able to make them understand about its significance. Now, her family has been supporting her wholeheartedly in attending the meeting Earlier Mayadevi's economic status was very weak. The agricultural productivity was not sufficient for merely nine months and as a result they were suffering from food insecurity. Despite working from dawn to dusk in agricultural field, Her husband used to work as wage laborer at the local market. Owing to lack of knowledge, they were unable to access to government services and schemes.*

*After her involvement in the project as a treasurer of Gulab SHG, she got several opportunities to attend the training on relevant themes and issues which played central role in augmenting her status both economically and socially. She attended the training on poultry organized by Jeevan Project. Mayadevi Chaudhary started a poultry farm with partial support from her relatives with regards to finance. It turned out be a success in which she earned a whopping amount of NRs 50,000. Currently, she is earning NRs 9000 per month. She thanked Jeevan Project for the trainings and workshop that widened her understanding on these issues and infused a great zeal in her to launch poultry farm. Now, they are planning to expand their business and take it to new level.*

*She expressed her gratitude to Jeevan Project for providing such an opportunity. Now can Maya Devi Chaudhary put forth her views and opinions with others. She has widened her knowledge and understanding about her roles and responsibilities as a citizen, and interfaces the government official and holds them accountable for rights violations. What is very important is that she has been sharing the practiced based knowledge and experienced gained while running the poultry farm among the other members of the Gulab SHG.*







# LEAP Project 2015

## Livelihood, Environment & Alternative Energy Promotion

Nepal is among the least developed countries in the world according to the United Nations Human Development Index (HDI), Human Poverty Index (HPI) and Gender Development (GDI) Index. Poverty is still high in the Midwestern and far western regions, and rural-urban disparities continue to exist with rural poverty at 35% compared to 10% in urban areas.

Poverty was reduced in the advantaged groups such as Brahmins, Chhetris, and Newars, whereas very less or no progress was made among several socially excluded groups including Dalits, Adibasi Janajatis and Muslims.

As of 2008, poverty among Tarai Janajatis 35% compared to 14% and 18%, respectively, for Newars and Brahmins. Energy is essential to economic and social development and to improve the quality of life of the Nepalese people. Total energy consumption in the year 2008/09 was about 9.3 million tons of oil in the country out of which 87% were derived from traditional resources, 12% from commercial sources and less than 1% from the alternative sources. Thus, a significant increase in energy consumption will be required to meet the national goal of improved living standards and

rapid economic development. Further, reducing poverty and addressing the widening socio-economic disparities remains as Nepal's key development challenge. Persistent poverty in rural areas is linked to the unequal distribution of state resources, lack of connectivity, and created high transport costs, which trouble movement of goods and services, including ideas and technologies within and outside the region. These factors have contributed to regional disparities in economic and human development outcomes as well.

## The following are the major issues of the project VDCs:

### LACK OF MARKET ACCESS

They are able to produce their farm products well with the new technical knowledge and skills. It has also increased their income and generated self employment within the house. But the level of income and self employment is not satisfactory because of the lacking of market access. The farmers cannot sell their production easily in the market and many times they have faced this problem.

### LACK OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS

The group members have been doing agriculture works but they have the gap of quality of entrepreneurship skill. They start their enterprises without any proper plan and just start seeing other's income from the same enterprises. They don't plan for the investment and think about the market from the beginning. They have some problem in fixing the prices of their products as they are unaware about calculating the cost benefit of their production. So, at the end, they face the problem.

### LINKAGE AND NETWORKING

The women need a good level of linkage with the local governments and other actors to access the resources and to ensure the sustainability of their enterprises however, they have very limited linkages. They were not informed during

the planning period of the local government where they have to go in other to ensure for the resources.

### LACK OF INFORMATION AND SERVICES

The group members have not the sufficient system of collecting information on improved farm production, its care and marketing. The agriculture service center of Government of Nepal is the only agency of this area which can provide technical support to the group members. But the one service center has to provide support for at least four VDC. So, it is very hard to get support from the service centers properly. They are not getting the require information about the market because of the poor information sharing mechanism. In addition to these above issues, the community has been facing violence against women. Environmental sustainability has not properly been institutionalized by the community and the local government.

Considering the above situation, ADRA in partnership with BASE has already implemented economic development projects in the area and LEAP phase-I was also the part of those projects in 2014. The second phase LEAP project in 2015 was focused on addressing the remaining community issues in partnership with the

Tharu women and the local institution with the overall objective; to improve livelihood of 900 disadvantaged women through the promotion of alternative energy and leadership development.

### The specific objectives are:

- To identify the change in access of the women to financial and natural resources for income generation after project interventions
- To identify the changes in present household income and its major resources
- To analyze the level of awareness on environmental sustainability especially on climate change in the community after project intervention.



The project interventions are expected to contribute on MDG 1 for income increment of the women through decent employment, on MDG 3 for gender equity and women empowerment and on MDG 7 for environmental sustainability.

The project has formed interest groups (such as agriculture, pig rearing, goat rearing, cow & buffalo, mushroom farming and bamboo crafts), formed the women and youth groups and mobilized as well, supported village library with different types of books, boxes and stationary materials, developed the capacity of the youth groups and women groups on value based social mobilization approach and business competences, established the link between interest group and wholesalers / costumers and encouraged community people for agriculture alliance meeting, encouraged youth and women groups to develop health plan through health post and sensitization for environment aspect and supported for market centre infrastructure.

The projects interventions have given very good results in the community specifically in capacitating the rural women in literacy, household and community sanitation, gender, saving credit mobilization and income generation through farm productions. In addition to these, the women have been aware about gender issues and environment. However, they have been facing some difficulties on marketing their production in managed way which has resulted in to the drop out of the women in continuous production.





# Major Achievements

The end line shows reduction in farming (**70.21%** in base line and **66.67%** in end line) and increment in foreign employment (**1.71%** in baseline and **5.41%** in end line) as the main source of income of the group member's households.

The numbers of persons who have got the training for the income generation has been increased by **50.02%** than the baseline (**22.95%**). The number of trained person in vegetable farming has been increased by **31.52%** from the baseline (**64.18%**).

The data shows that the level of household income of the group members has been increased. The households who used to earn more than **10000 NPR** per month were only 12.33% but it now **42.87%**. The gross average per month income of all respondents in four project VDCs was **NPR 4541.17** at the time of baseline survey but it has been increased by

**58.71%** in gross within the period of one year.

The end line data shows the improving status of the access to the local resources.

Almost **2.48%** increment identified in access of the community people to the local resources after the project intervention although it is not so noteworthy. The end line data shows increment in irrigation facilities after project intervention by **16%**.

Around **55%** of end line respondents responded that they use the irrigation for commercial vegetable farming and kitchen gardening where as it was only 29.41% at the time of base line survey.

The end line data shows the good level of awareness about the cooperatives among the community people and it has increased by **7.26%** after the project intervention. Around 2.05% respondents were not doing saving and credit at the time of baseline but the 100% group members are now doing saving and credit practices in their group.

**66.67%** of total responded that they have heard about value chain at the time of end line where as it was only 14.73 % at the time of base line

Around **90%** of total end line respondents responded that they have been the member of CFUGs.

Above **54%** of total respondents had responded that they had heard about climate change at the time of baseline but has increased by **37.44%** after the project intervention.

**14.41%** respondents responded at the end line that they have the access in local level decision making bodies where as it was only 8.56% at the time of base line.

The majority (**72.97%**) of group members are using firewood as the means of cooking fuels.

# WASH

## Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Around 80% of diseases in Nepal are attributed to water and sanitation related causes and account for around 13,000 child deaths each year from diarrhoeal diseases such as dysentery, jaundice, typhoid and cholera (Ministry of physical planning and works, 2008). Despite these frightening statistics, the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) Long-Term Health Plan (1997-2017) is unable to address the improvement of water supply, sanitation and health (WASH) as a specific target, even though the improvement of WASH in Nepal would significantly contribute to the achievement of its other health goals and targets, as well as MDGs 4 and 5. Due to limited resources available, WASH provision has therefore not been adequately incorporated into existing primary and sub health care. This problem is further exacerbated by the remoteness of poor communities who are often unwilling or unable to leave household chores in preference for health services, as illustrated by the fact that only 27% of children with diarrhoea are taken

to health providers. The rural Tarai has some of the lowest levels of safe drinking water in Nepal (CBS 2004), and open field defecation and other 'bad' WASH practices are common place. These problems are particularly acute in marginalized freed-Kamaiya and Dalit communities located in remote areas of the mid west and far west Tarai. After being freed from hereditary bonded labour in 2000, most of the 32,509 freed-Kamaiya families now live in isolated settlements with little access to government facilities. Freed-Kamaiya settlements are often located near to rivers which flood during the monsoon damaging safe drinking water supplies and causing diseases. Due to using the improper water most of Kamaiyas has been facing diarrhoea and other health problems.

Considering the above situation BASE has been implementing the project- "Enhancing health status among Freed Bonded Labour community through WASH services" in two districts Bardiya and Kailali since 2014 with the

partnership with Water Aid Nepal with the goal: to increase the provision of integrated WASH practices and to increase access to, and use of sanitation services by marginalized target communities so as to improve their use of best practices in WASH.

### The specific objectives are:

- To find out the challenges faced by marginalized target communities in relation to WASH.
- To influence strategic behaviour change at the government institutions (Department, DDC and VDC) level in the way sanitation and water supply services effectively incorporate WASH best practices and advice.
- To increase health workers' ability to access of marginalized target community clients, and increase their skills in using WASH best practices and in offering WASH advice during such interactions.

The target communities of the project are the most marginalised freed-Kamaiya, communities identified by the program. However, a core element of the program is also works with, and deliver activities to health staff and other key stakeholders associated with the target communities these include the DDCs, VDCs, District Public Health Offices (DPHOs), District Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Offices (DDWSSO), District Disaster Response Committees (DDRC), Primary Health Care Centres (PHCC), health posts, sub-health posts, Female Community Health Care Volunteers (FCHV) and Rural Health Volunteers (RHV).

In 2015, the project targeted to increase access to improved drinking water facilities in 1046 water users, and 27550 sanitation users of free bonded labour as well as other indigenous community (Madheshi, Muslim, landless and dalit) as in VDC coverage in 2 Districts. Empower communities to construct and use of improved sanitation facilities and achieve ODF status in freed bonded labour camps in 2 districts (Bardiya and Kailali). The project intervention will enhance the local capacity to change hygiene and sanitation behaviours in the working communities. It covers two municipalities and one VDC (Sanoshree Taratal, Basgadhi municipality and Kalika VDC) of Bardiya district and three VDCs (Chaumala, Narayanpur and Joshipur VDCs) and one municipality Lamki-Chuwa of Kailali district Nepal.





The project is emphasis to inclusive and equitable services approach and gender and social inclusion issues is taken into consideration during the selection of the target beneficiaries. From among the beneficiaries, 52 percent were women, 85 were from ex bonded labour community and indigenous communities, 10 percent were Brahman/ Chhetri, and 5 percent were Dalit.

**The project has two major interventions such as; advocacy and lobbying and service delivery.**

The project is strongly mobilizing community people in the target areas to do advocacy and lobby for marginalized and vulnerability communities for access to resources and services and policy change. It is also to influence strategic behaviour change at the government institutions (Department, DDC and VDC) level in the way sanitation and water supply services effectively incorporate WASH best practices. The project also advocates and lobby for replication and sustainability of best practices through WASH networks including FEDWASUN. The project will build capacity of target beneficiaries to mainstream the WASH program in local planning process for long term sustainability.

**Under the service delivery approach the project is focusing mainly two part; Hygiene and sanitation promotion.** The Hygiene promotion was remaining an integral part of our work and

BASE is strengthening hygiene promotion. Our key works on hygiene were focused on MHM in schools, hygiene promotion through routine immunization, School WASH and hygiene behavior change in identified communities where we have targeted in programmes.

**The sanitation promotion** is done through triggering the communities to raise awareness on the sanitation and hygiene practices which leads to communities leading collective actions to improve the sanitation and hygiene situation. Sanitation promotion and support mechanism were different in recovery programme area with the alignment of relevant district WASH networks from local to national based.

**The major activities conducted during this year (2015) are:** formation of water user groups, caretaker hands-on training maintenance workers/pump operators, support to raised hand pump installation, rehabilitation of hand pumps, support for water quality test, raising awareness on multiple use of water, distribution of Frame (Farma) to build cemented ring in the VDC, conduct health camps, capacity building to the community user groups, child health clubs, mother groups and local government institutions through various training and exposure visit, support for Open Defecation Free (ODF) Declaration.



# Major Achievements

The ex-bonded labours have gained knowledge regarding their WASH rights and enhanced skill and knowledge on **water purification techniques** and adopted in their Household level.

The community people in the project areas constructed the **improved toilets** in household level and used for improving the hygienic behaviour in their daily life.

Water and Sanitation User Committees are affiliated with **Federation of Water and Sanitation Users Network (FED-WASUN)** which is apex forum to pit the issues and voices on behalf of users with government and other stakeholders

The community people developed the mechanism of involvement of community people in monitoring and evaluation of activities in their VDCs which has created ownership of the activities.

## WATER

**1046** water users get pure water for drinking after installation of **22** hand pump /raise hand pumps and **47** hand pumps rehabilitation focusing house hold of ex-bonded labors in Bardiya and Kailali districts.

**274** Water Quality Testing of Hand Pump was conducted in Bardiya & Kailali Districts and **22** Water and Care taker Group were formed and capacitate them for regularity functional of Hand Pump

## SANITATION

**27550** (Male 13,147 and Female 14,403) user are using improved toilets.

In 6 VDCs of Bardiya & Kailali district Latrine Maintenance Group have been formed and more than **30** women & men from ultra poor families were trained on Latrine Construction.

## HYGIENE

**27550** users are practicing hygienic behaviour (hand washing, menstruation hygiene & environment hygiene)

In Six VDCs of Bardiya & Kailali district Child Health Clubs are formed and developed their capacity on WASH intervention and two community health camps are conducted where more than **900** community people were benefited by the health camp.

**8** Improved Hygiene trainings conducted and more than **50** participants aware about WASH activities.



## CASE STUDY

### Power Through Awareness



Mrs Lauti Tharu inhabitant of ward no. 4 of Juktinagar ex-bonded labour camp in Kalika VDC of Bardiya had migrated from Dang district 15 years ago. Currently, she is living with her family of eight members including her husband, three daughters, one son and two nephews. They don't have any land for doing farming activities neither have their other source of income. They are dependent on husband's labour wages income that he earn by working in neighbouring village and district headquarters to manage daily needs of family. Due to very minimum income they are unable to send their children into schools and her elder daughter had to drop out after class five.

Mrs. Tharu got married in her early ages so she also missed the opportunity to education. Since she came to her husband's temporary camp, she has found it very dirty. Only some of the well off people had pit toilets at their homes. Rest of the people in the community used to have open toilets sitting around bigger stones, small bushes,

and stream bank for defecation exposing /leaving toilet outside. Due to open defecation, the village, path ways, water collection stations etc all were dirty and foul smelling. Every year hundreds of people died due to infected environment, inadequate sanitation and unhealthy habits. There was about million/ year health expenditure of village people because of various diseases. Her family members used suffer from diarrhoeal and other eye infection disease 2-4 times/ year along with other water borne diseases. Due to frequent disease suffering they found hardship in managing health expenditure and so maximum income of my husband was needed to spend in health/disease treatment.

Since BASE started WASH activities, the surroundings of our community were totally changed. We community people including myself are much aware about water, sanitation, hygiene as we have got trainings, participated in meetings, workshop for triggering and raising awareness. The campaign as

sanitation movement organized by BASE has developed consensus. The coordination among stakeholders (VDC, Health Post, Local leaders) has been strengthened from this project intervention. Mrs. Lauti Tharu from the inception period of sanitation campaign has spent most of her time in the campaign for toilet construction in spite of some difficulties. She says, 'I was confident that we can do if we put our full effort from the sanitation campaign, I have been participating in all kinds of meetings, workshops, seminars and programs continuously and have learnt lot about water and sanitation'. In this process, there is not a single household where she hasn't reached to aware and empowers people for water, sanitation and hygiene. She has visited some of the households for ten times. Her regular involvement, commitment and leadership resulted to declare ward no. 1 and 2 as ODF. That was so encouraging for her.

The joint effort from IDS Nepal and DWSO Bardiya was supportive to BASE for providing 1 set of pan, 1 sack of cement and 2 meter polythene pipe as well as construction support for very poor households to construct toilets. Similarly, the support provided from women groups, Child health clubs, political parties collected funds to make toilets and finally in Baisakh 2072, they were able to declare their VDC ODF. That was the happiest moment of my life' says Mrs. Lauti Tharu and she always thanks BASE for taking initiation to make our village clean and tidy. She also is playing role as leader to aware people, suggest children. The village, roads are much clean and easy for walking without bad smell. Mrs Tharu says, 'In my understanding the awareness part is most powerful or strong part to change human habit and attitude'.

## Conflict Mitigation Through Dialogue Groups (Sambad Samuha)

For more than a decade Nepal witnessed an insurgency ('People's War') which has resulted more than 13,000 deaths and many people suffered from the conflict. Thus, by the time the Comprehensive Peace Accord was signed in 2006 between the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoists (CPN-M).

In Nepal, the historical Constitutional Assembly (CA) election in April 10, 2008 (2064 Chaitra 28) but it has failed to make new constitution in Nepal within given deadline. The second CA election was held in November 19, 2013 (2070 Manshir 4) and on September 20, 2015 (2072 Ashoj 3) Nepalese people received new constitution however some of

rapid implementation of the new constitution of Nepal. 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

Dang, Banke and Kailali districts with financial and technical support by The Asia Foundation (TAF). The main objective of the program is: to craft space, relationship and mechanism to supports inter-ethnic dialogue and use to transform inter-ethnic relationships in conflict mitigation and peace building collaboration at the local level through dialogue.



the political parties and ethnic communities are not accepting the new constitution.

After the promulgation of new constitution the implementation of federalism, and particularly boundary delineation, is a potential source of conflict even as the country's future stability depends on a well-managed and

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.

Taking into consideration, BASE has been implementing Regional Dialogue Program in

In 2015, in Dang and Banke districts, two Regional Dialogue Groups (Sambad Samuha) and Conflict Analysis Groups (CAG) are actively involved for the dialogue process and finding out major conflict issues in the region. The Dialogue Groups member belong to different political parties, human rights activist, advocates, civil society representatives, dalit



representatives, women leaders and traditional leaders. The CAG members are chief district officer (CDO), Local development officer (LDO), district police officers, and department of investigation officer, executive officer of municipality, representatives from Para legal, VDCs, civil society and journalist.

The Conflict Analysis Groups (CAG) hold regular meeting in quarterly basis, if require then they hold meeting as per need or based on conflict situation in the region. The CAG find out the issues of conflict or potential source of conflict through regular meeting and forwarding to the dialogue group (Sambad Samuha) with the prioritized list. The CAG organize meeting in participatory way within the groups to map the source of conflict or disputes.

The Dialogue Groups (Sambad Samuha) hold the meeting bi-monthly basis, if require then they hold meeting as per need or based on conflict situation in the region. The Dialogue Groups (Sambad Samuha) organize dialogue in the basis of forwarded/prioritized issues by CAG. Some time they observe the issues and conduct feasibility study on the spot with preliminary analysis of dispute, consultation with stakeholders separately. The dialogue group also analyzes the issues/disputes in micro level carefully and identifies the cases for further dialogue process. The Dialogue Groups fix the venue, date and time for dialogue based on the seriousness of the issues considering the security concern and corresponding to the stakeholders who are related

to disputes and conflict. To make effective and efficient dialogue there is youth and women thematic groups to address the issues related to women and youth as well. The meetings are facilitated by independent interlocutors.

The regional dialogue program has also created opportunity to enhance capacity of regional dialogue group members on circle and facilitation skill and mediation and facilitation skills so that dialogue process would sustain after external support phase over. This year 17 male and 7 female members were participated in the skill development training.





# Major Achievements

**1365 (male 982 and female 383)** including regional dialogue members participated in the dialogue process in different thematic issues.

The regional dialogue (Sambad Samuha) **identified altogether nine cases** in this year and **resolved four** among nine. The cases are documented with all the process.

**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.

**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. **Especially women are raising their voices to effectively implement.**

The burning issues after the **Tikapur, Kailali incident** the dialogue has made **positive impact as the situation has been normalizing.** People from different ethnicity are sitting together and having positive interaction with each other and initiating development activities together.



# INCLUSIVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE (IRMI)

## Natural Resource Based Conflict Management & Mitigation

To promote peace and social harmony, BASE has been implementing Inclusive Resource Management Initiative (IRM) for conflict mitigation and management in Dang Bardiya and Kailali covering 15VDCs funded by USAID/Mercy Corps from June 2013 to July 2016. The project has thus so far reached 4120 households and 24782 family members (12,621 male and 12,161 female). The project aims to enhance stability through natural resource conflict resolution and inclusive natural resource management with the 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-making among community and government bodies and Enhance the sustainability of negotiated agreements by engaging communities in joint environmental and economic development initiatives. This will be achieved through a holistic; people-to-people approach that: 1) facilitates the resolution of resource-based conflicts; 2) Promotes inclusive decision-making related to natural resource use and management; and 3) Reduces natural resource competition through joint environmental and economic initiatives. IRMI works with Community Forest User Group (CFUG) and facilitates natural



*Land and Natural Resource Mapping Motipur Bardiya*

resource-based conflicts which causes due to the exclusionary governance practices, and competition for scarce natural resources. Through this program BASE has trained peace facilitators who are playing vital roles in facilitating natural resource based disputes for resolution in their respective areas. The project achieves with interventions: Mapping natural resource conflicts, Conduct joint training for key stakeholders in conflict analysis and resolution (Interest based community mediation training, Dialogue skill training), Facilitate the

development of conflict resolution agreements by key stakeholders, Strengthen internal governance of community user groups (Group Capacity Assessment, Good Governance and Advocacy training), Raise awareness of rights and responsibilities related to natural resources (Natural resource based education session, Radio program), Support community participation in government decision-making processes, Community peace building forums Joint natural resource management initiatives and Support environmentally sustainable economic initiatives.



# Major Achievements

3 days training on good governance at district level in Bardiya, Kailali and Dang **reaching 78 (M 38, F 40) participants from 15 CFUGs**, which has supported CFUG members to improve their internal governance practices and identify issues for advocacy.

**5 days TOT to project staffs** on multi-stakeholders dialogue and interest based negotiation.

**3 days training to 291 key stakeholders** on multi-stakeholder dialogue and interested based negotiation from **15 CFUGs**.

**4192 (M 1984, F 2208) community people** have been made aware on government forest related guidelines, policy provision and acts and their roles and responsibilities through **community level natural resource education session**.

Strengthened the conflict resolution skills of **312 (Female 124, Male 188) key stakeholders( peace facilitators)** through Interest based Community Mediation, NRM based Community Mediation and Dialogue Skills , Multi-stakeholders Dialogue and Interest based Negotiation and Dialogue Facilitation Training.

The trained peace facilitators have been facilitating the disputes on natural resource based conflict and have **resolved 4 cases**; three cases of boundary conflict in Bardiya and Kailali and one case of extraction of stone and sand from Khutiya rivier relating Suryodaya CFUG, support community people for participation in government local level planning process in 15 communities ,

Group self capacity assessment in **15 CFUGs where 282 (M166, F116)** CFUG members participated and developed their action plan based on the findings of assessment.

**2 days CFUG management training** in 5 CFUGs in three districts and this has helped them systematic recoding keeping in their respective CFUGs.

Conducted hold forums to disseminate information at VDC level in 15 VDCs where **754 ( M 538, F 216) stakeholders participated**.

**20 events** community/ District level cross visit have been undertaken where CFUG members got opportunities for sharing and learning experiences for forest management and use for forest products.

A total of **1239 HHs** have been directly benefited from environmentally sustainable economic activity which has created the opportunity for alternative livelihoods and it has supported to reduce the dependency on forest and tensions over the use and management of natural resources.

Around **11.5 hectors of encroached land** has been protected by barbed wire fencing and trench digging and this activity has supported to rebuild degraded resources (forest).

**District level advocacy workshop**, Bardiya , district project advisory committee meeting in Kailali and Bardiya which has supported to unlock the bottle necks regarding legal process of CFUGs forest managements and uses of resources.

Establishment of **Natural Resource Management Forum in 15 VDCs for 312 trained peace facilitators** which created a forum for peace facilitators for registration and facilitation of cases through.

A total of **29,656 seedlings have been planted in 16.8 hectors of land** in three districts.



## CASE STUDY

### Protecting Land Through Bio-engineering

In last year, flood on 15 to 17th Aug 2014 affected badly Neulapur and a total 1701 HH with 10214 populations in Neulapur VDC. Neulapur VDC ward no. 9 Godana is one of flood affected) area where A total 110 HH were affected, about 50 bigha's crops was damaged, 70 cattle were swept away and community forest has been affected by the flash flood in 2014.

There was fraction among the community because as the community suffers from floods yearly. Some community people take it as a problem of particular people those who have their land nearby river. The river yearly washes away some portion of land. Due to that people use to go to reside in the forest area which causes over pressure on forest. Executive committee used to shift them somewhere as a result it caused conflict.

Through Inclusive Resource management Initiative (IRMI), BASE has implemented series of activities; self-group capacity assessment, good governance and advocacy training, education sessions, through CFUGs. They have been supported to develop their internal capacity development plan based on the assessment findings and they are taking action accordingly.

As a part of project this community has developed small community grant proposal for bio-engineering project with aim to support sustainable forest development of CFUGs. Bio-engineering works has been implemented with the partnership of CFUG as hardware activities under this project. NPR 48,000 budget was provided as a small contribution from the project for this work. Community people also contributed by collecting local material and provided unskilled labor as community contribution to complete the initiative. 300 meters of piling works has been constructed. After completion the works a total 155 HH 893 people (Female 433 and Male 460) and about 30-40 Bigha arable land has been protected from river erosion and flood.



## STRENGTHENING, IMPLEMENTATION OF WOMEN, PEACE & SECURITY AGENDA IN NEPAL (SIWPSAN)



The peace dynamics, boarder national context has formed many programs and policy reforms, addressing the root cause of conflict in Nepal. The Nepal Peace and Development Strategy 2010–2015 and the Nepal government's Three Year Interim Plans (TYIP), the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) and Nepal Peace Trust Fund emphasized to reduce poverty, social integration and inclusive development create employment and rehabilitate infrastructure damaged during the conflict and improve services in the social sector. The Peace Support Working Group (PSWG) is also formed to coordinate activities for the UNSCR 1325/1820. The Alliance for Peace, OHCHR and Nepal Human Rights Commission are also working for Human Rights and social inclusion.

Despite the effort from all the stakeholders in conflict transformation phase, there still exists a volatile political

environment. The transition phase has aroused the issues of impunity for serious human rights violations, power struggle, and lack of local political bodies, issues of criminal outfits and small armed groups at local level.

The taboo surrounding sexual violence has unreported many cases in the society. There is an increasing trend of settling the Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) cases outside of formal justice system. The women and girls lack information about their rights, legal aid mechanism, Government of Nepal initiatives in reconciliation, reconstruction, structure and procedural dimensions of peace processes, benefits shared to conflict victims in the present post conflict scenario. Discrimination against women and girls especially those belonging to vulnerable groups such as; Tharu, Dalits and other indigenous group remains widespread and includes allegations of

witchcraft. Victims are frequently women and girls from weaker social-economic backgrounds, including single, older and/or Dalit women. The cases of rape, torture and abduction have also increased due to a lack of coping mechanisms and lack of strength of peace building civil society organization. Still the exact and real identification of the conflict victims is a big concern in the society. There is still discrimination among the women, girls and children of ex-combatants, the returnees in the society. There is an issue of justice and accountability as well as the long-term psycho-emotional effects of exposure to conflict which needs to be addressed in order to remove the cycle of conflict.

There exists gender policy, GESI policy provisions related to marital rape, domestic violence, property inheritance, citizenship transfer and sexual harassment in public and workplaces. The negative cultural and social norms and prejudice still impede the participation and fully implementation. There is lack of institutional mechanisms and the capacity for effective implementation of the policies, and less understanding of human rights in local level especially in the poor communities.

The capacity building initiatives in the community are not linked to peace and security issues, concern over the low women's



representation and participation in the peace process and decision-making levels in the society, a low level of awareness on UNSCRs 1325/1820 and procedures for access to justice, in most of the cases there is political pressure and mediation preventing access to justice, refusal by authorities to entertain complaints of those facing discrimination, barriers to education and resources for the poor and language barriers. In transition phase scenario in across the country 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 women, girls who witnessed violence and became victims and then to take sustainable action in order to break the cycle of violence. The peace building initiatives are more focused on immediate requirements; there is a need to support the long term structural reforms.

Considering the above facts that BASE has been implementing **“Strengthening Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nepal: Towards**

**Implementation of National Action Plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820”** in Kailali District in 4 VDC (Masuria, Narayanpur, Thapapur and Bauniya) and one Municipality (Lamki-Chuha of 1-8 wards) of Kailali. The project initiative has enhanced the knowledge and technical expertise about the Nepal Action Plan UNSCR 1325/1820 among the key stakeholders. The strategic interventions have been increased social cohesion in peace-building initiation together with social inclusion at local level to promote interaction between socio-cultural groups and civil society institutions.

The project intervention has promoted the five pillars of Nepal Action Plan (NAP), **Participation** ensuring the equal, proportional and meaningful participation of women in every decision-making level of conflict transformation and peace building process. **Protection and Prevention** protecting the rights of women and girls and preventing the violation of these rights during the conflict and the post conflict period. Promotion promotes the rights of women and girls and to mainstream the gender perspective in all phases and stages of the conflict transformation and peace building process. **Relief and Recovery** address the special needs of women and girls and to ensure their participation in the formulation and implementation of all programmes related to relief and recovery and **Resource Mobilization, and Monitoring and Evaluation**, has been assisted to guarantee means and resources required in the implementation of the NAP, to institutionalize the monitoring and evaluation system and to maintain collaboration and coordination with concerned stakeholders. The project activities have developed the capacity of stakeholders at the grass root level which will further promote the practical use of NAP.





## Major Achievements

The key stakeholders' capacity has been developed and united the beneficiaries to develop network, share the information and address the issues that resonate across their communities, with women and men, as well as with key stakeholders to the conflict and mediators.

There is an immense need for support and rebuild the lives of women and girls; to reintegrate a number of them back into society and help them cope with psychological problems and issues that they often have to face daily. The key stakeholders also developed the capacity to tackle the emerging problems

and enhance the productive role of women, girls and conflict victims through the effective implementation of reconstruction actors in post conflict situations.

In additions to this, the capacity development of stakeholders has enhanced the participatory and inclusive, decision making process, equitable representation in local political process policy-making mechanisms and processes and accountable, transparent, responsible authorities.

**108 Conflict Affected Women (CAW) and 41 Former Women Combatants (FWC)** identified and maintained record with close coordination with district peace

committee in kailali district in 4 VDCs and one municipality.

**Four VDCs and one municipality** in Kailali district has prepared VDC level action plan and implementing as per specific VDC plan.

**Intra Party Women Alliance (IPWA)**, Kailali district has developed annual work plan and implementing based on their plan.

District Coordination Committee (DCC) of Kailali district has developed **District level Action Plan Monitoring Mechanism and implementing** as per plan.

“

**Yamuna Ghimire, Teacher of Saraswati Higher Secondary School Thapapur, said,** "Women are always dominated by their husbands. They do have freedom and even office worker women are affected by domestic violence. Male always think that they are superior. Many husbands drink alcohol and beat their wives without any reason."

**Maya Shah, Secretary inter party women network Baliya VDC, said,** "I saw street drama. It is nice. I suggest you that our community is changing day by day. We have got some positive changes. So please include positive change messages in street drama. Now a day many girls go to school and collages. Some women are working at some commercial and office based jobs. I came to know more about 1325 and 1820 through drama."

”





## Initiative for Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization Program (IAPAC)

Initiative for Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization (IAPAC) is a 3-year (March 2013 to February 2017) project funded by the European Union and Austrian Development Cooperation. The project is being technically supported by ADRA Nepal and IDE Nepal in partnership of other consortium organizations including BASE in Banke, Dang and Rolpa districts. And BASE has been implementing in Dang (Gadhawa, Sisahaniya, Lalamaity VDCs and Lamahi Municipality) and Banke (Fattepur, Gangapur, Matahiya, Kalaphanta, Laxmapur and Katkuiya) districts. The project has three specific objectives to contribute towards its goal; increased agricultural productivity, increased commercialization of agricultural outputs and

enhanced nutrition. The project had reached 4160 households in 188 groups (vegetable -160 and essential oil crop-28) and 72% women were represented under core houses, where 1079 households in Dang in 46 groups and 1081 households in Banke in 46 groups.

The major interventions of the project includes farmers capacity building, group management/ institutional training, demonstration of mentha crops, develop crop calendar for commercial vegetable production, bottom-up planning based on cropping system, poly house vegetable production, tresling of tomato, varietal demonstration, consultative meeting and coordination with agriculture stakeholders, support for challenge seed

project fund, result oriented leadership training, training and support for management, cultivation and processing of perennial essential oil, post harvest management, plant protection/IPM orientation and vegetable nursery management training, assist in business plan, registration, incorporation in CFUG operational planning, development facilitators, nursery operator training, village resource nursery development, IPM technology demonstration, solar lift irrigation support, support for community bio-gas, individual bio-gas support, MIT promotion, support and strengthen existing MPC, challenge fund program implementation for value chain household through private sectors.



## Major Achievements

**92** (64 farmer groups and 28 essential oil groups) under the project where majority is of janajati women in the groups.

**2436** (156 M, 1776 F) **farmers' group members** received training on nursery management and post harvest.

**4 group management training** has been conducted where **126** (52 M, 74 F) **members participated**.

**33** (22 F, 11 M) have been involved in different market and collection centers.



*Variety demonstration (sukha-3)*



*Nursery raising*



*Planting of Citronella in Milan Jadibuti group*



## CASE STUDY

### **Subsistence Vegetable Farmer Kamala Chaudhari**

*My name is Kamala Chaudhari, aged 33 living in Lamahi Municipality-2, Sonpur Dang, with a family of four including husband, a son and a daughter. I have been adopting subsistence vegetable farming in approximately 1 bigha (2/3 ha.) land since 2065 BS to run my livelihood but I was not able to commercialize this farming system. Due to the lack of appropriate technology regarding modern farming, I've not been able to grow and produce offseason vegetables to meet the ever growing market demand. I was also not getting the kind of support (training and visits) I was looking for from NGOs, INGOs or any Government organizations which was demoralizing my interests in vegetable farming and I was pursuing livestock (goat) farming as an alternative.*

*That's when, in March, 2015 Initiative for Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization (IAPAC) Project was launched in 4 VDCs of Dang district including my village Sonpur, and I came across this project while they were briefing about the objectives of the project to a group of farmers. After understanding this we formed a Farmers Group and I was chosen the Leader farmer. Following this in 2072/03/17 we got training on nursery management and Integrate Pest Management (IPM) organized by IAPAC. I was motivated by the training and started the vegetable farming from new perspective based on the training. Within a very short period of 4 months time after training I was able to sell 55kgs of cauliflower and 43kgs cabbage at the rate of Rs 55/kg and Rs 60/kg respectively and production is still going on. I am very happy with the program of this project and whenever any staff or technicians visit my farm I present them with fresh vegetables grown in farm. With my growing income from the farm, I plan to send my both kids to boarding school (currently daughter goes to Govt. school). And my future plan is to expand the farm and integrate it with livestock (goat) farming. I am very grateful to the IAPAC project which played a key role in turning over my subsistence farming into a commercial one. And I wish this project will continue to conduct different agriculture programs to uplift the economy of farmers like me.*





# National Rural Renewable Energy Program (NRREP)

## Alternative Energy Promotion

BASE has been running Alternative Energy Promotion Program in Dang, Pyuthan, Rukum, Rolpa, Salyan, Dolpa and Arghakhanchi district since 2013. The main objectives of the program are to; improve the living standard of rural women and men; to increase employment of women and men as well as productivity; to reduce dependency on traditional energy and to attain sustainable development through integrating the renewable energy with the socioeconomic activities

of women and men in rural communities. During this period, power output test has been carried out in 15 MHPs where 445.5 kw electricity is produced from which people of 4,197 HHs are getting lightening facility. We have forwarded 91 Improved Water Mill Project Completion Certificate (IWM PCC) has been forwarded the testing and commissioning of 7 rural solar drinking water pumping (RSDWP) project is carried out from which 1583 people of 301 HHs are

getting clean drinking water facility. 70 Micro, small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) established. 127 people have got employment opportunity from those MSME. 320 HHs Income generation activities (IGAs) are supported. 51 times energy meter logbook from 17 MHPs collected. 10218 mud improved cooking staves (ICSs) and 181 Metallic improved cooking staves MICS are installed. 6 VDCs has been declared as Inner Air Pollution (IAP) free VDC in working district.







## CASE STUDY

### ***Basantas family known as a Mud stove maker***

*Pyuthan, the geographically poor, less productively and lack of employment area even though must of people from Pyuthan district are farmer. Some people from there also migrate for local employment in Neighbors country India and gulf country.*

*A successful man from that geographically rural area and poor in economically spend more than seven years in India and other Gulf country to manage daily needed material for his home but he can't manage properly. And decided to return back to birthplace and wished to take Stove promoter training and served in local area with help of training. After that he returned back to his home Nayagaun VDC ward no 4. Nowadays he simply manages his daily needed materials for home. With the help of Mud ICS construction in local areas, the character who accomplishes something in ICS field is Basanta Khatri. A family with five member did not manage properly by Basanta before ten years but his family became professional mud ICS technical man with the help of Stove master training held in Pyuthan district. He is earning forty to seventy thousand per month and collected 1 Ropani and 5 Aana (668m<sup>2</sup>) with the help of his wife who is also make ICS in local area.*

*A local organization, Malla Rani Community Development centre has organized stove master training to make technically perfect manpower in ICS field. Basanta and his wife also involved in that training to refresh. After that training, they feel their job is going smoothly.*

*Nowadays, Basantas family seems as Mud Stove maker family. Their family is much happier and charming family in their society due to his better skill. His family always gives advice about skill and hard work in any kinds of task and work can meet good achievement. His family always inspires that family who are tragic in any kinds of business and foreign employment. Let's hope all tragic family may success in their life by Basantas path line.*



## LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Considering the above problems BASE was implemented the Livelihood Recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction project in Bardiya district in 2015 in partnership with Lutheran World Relief and targeting flood affected families including the

ex-bonded labors (landless), families living near the bank of river. The project targeted 1000 household including the 40 % of women participants as direct beneficiaries.

### The project objectives are as follows:

- To enhance knowledge, capacity and skills of community to be prepared proper plans for floods/disaster.
- To strengthen knowledge, capacity and skills of farmers regarding

The major intervention of the program is to; support flood affected farmers to increase their knowledge and skills by conducting a meeting with agriculture and livestock service centers to request technical assistance, conduct 3-day technical trainings for 800 farmers on improved vegetable farming, conduct 3-day technical trainings for 200 farmers on improved livestock raising, procure and distribute corn, lentils and rice seeds for 1,000 farmers, procure and distribute vegetable seeds for 800 farmers, procure and distribute livestock animals, tools and equipment for 200 farmers, facilitate debris clearing of irrigation canals for 10 days conducted by 500 community members and repair and re-construct 8 irrigation canals and 4 pump sets.

Moreover, in order to develop access to the rural markets of flood affected farmers the project for facilitated clearing of debris from culverts and roads for 10 days by 50 community members, repaired and maintained 6 market centers (Kirsi Hat Bazars), conduct meetings with VDCs, suppliers, buyers and NGOs to establish linkages with the farmers.

Similarly, to increase capacity of flood affected farmers on diversify source of livelihood the project also trained 50 local disaster management committee (LDMC) and CBO members in DRR, supported local disaster response committee (LDRC) in conducting emergency simulation exercises, and support LDMCs in training to community members.





# Major Achievements

Flood affected **800 farmers** of Bardiya district trained on improved vegetable farming training.

**200 farmers** of Bardiya district trained on improved livestock **(100 Pig and 100 Goat)** raising training.

**1158 farmers** got lentil seeds (3 kilograms each). **1000 farmers** got corn seeds (5 kilograms each) and 1000 farmers got rice seeds (paddy) (7 kilograms each).

**800 farmers** got six types of vegetable seeds like (Okra 200 grams, Chili 5 grams, Pumpkin 40 grams, Cucumber 10 grams, Bitter guards 40 grams and Bottle guard 40 grams) and 35 Spears were distributed need based.

**100 farmers** got support of piglets and 100 farmers got goats (2 piglets and 2 goats), each 200 farmers got NPR 3500 support to prepare improved shed and supported to vaccination to all the pets.

The irrigation canal has re-established for irrigation facilities in **154 hectares of land and 6 irrigation canals** (500 mended) which were damaged by the floods through Cash for Works and provided the different material construction work during the works.

Facilitate and support to debris clearing of **12 Culverts and 20000 Meters Roads** which were blocked and 12 Culverts and 15618 meters Roads were repaired which were damaged by the floods through Cash For Works and provided the different material during the construction.

**2 Market center** were newly established and **1 market center** was repaired in target VDC and flood-affected farmers have access to the rural markets.

Local Disaster Response Committee (LDRC) was supported to conduct **6 emergency simulation exercise**.

To support LDMCs, **259 community members** were trained in DRR through 10 step-down DRR trainings.

Reactivated the LDMC in Baniyabhar VDC and Prepared LDRMP in the coordination of DDRC, the copy of LDRMP were provided to VDC, DDC and DDRC. VDC has endorsed the LDRMP and allotted **NPR 100000 budgets** for Disaster Management as an emergency fund to mitigate disaster risk for this fiscal year (2072/073).

**Vulnerability Mapping Exercises of 9 Communities** were conducted and board established. **151 community people**, CBOs, VDC representatives and community leaders participated in vulnerability mapping exercise.

## FOOD FOR ASSETS (FFA) - FLOOD RESPONSE

The mid and far western Nepal was the most affected by the natural calamity occurred in August 2014. The heavy rainfall resulted to human loss as well as physical infrastructures damage mostly in four districts; Dang, Banke, Bardiya and Surkhet. 6,600 people (as per DRR committee) in these districts lost their assets and became homeless, landless.

The flood swept away personal as well as public infrastructures that made the peoples live away in temporary settlements.

The flood affected populations stayed suffering lack of food, shelter and other basic necessities. In order to address the immediate needs of those people many government and

non-government organizations provided with immediate relief supports. Besides those it has been very essential to help these people to rehabilitate them back to their permanent communities by securing their livelihood as well as food security. Similarly both housing reconstruction and renovation are major recovery needs.

In this above situation, **World Food Program (WFP)** with partnership to Backward Society Education (BASE) implemented Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) second phase -Emergency Operation Program (EMOP) project in above mentioned districts in the mostly affected VDCs of Mid-western Region Nepal from February 2015 to May 2015 with the objective; to provide employment opportunities through **"Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)"** to allow displaced people to return home to protect and rebuild their livelihoods and increase their resilience to future shocks, in close collaboration and linkage with local government institutions; Chief District Officer (CDO), Local Development Office (LDO), VDCs, Municipalities, DRR committees, and NRCS. At first, project team collected / verified data of 6,600 (426 HHs from Dang, 1,878 HHs from Banke, 3,008 HHs from Bardiya and 1,288 HHs from Surkhet districts) affected household beneficiaries in all four districts from DDRC, Red Cross and VDCs.

The district field staffs of FFA visited the affected communities and conducted focus group discussion. They also oriented about the project concept and working procedure of entire FFA project. The district team along with technical staff and beneficiaries further discussed and identified relevant community projects. Furthermore User Groups (UGs) and User Committee (UCs) were formed according to criteria agreed during agreement.

Altogether 148 sub groups for particular activities smooth implementation and monitoring in each project site were formed in four districts, among which 13 groups in Dang, 35 groups in Banke, 65 groups in Bardiya and 35 groups in Surkhet district. Altogether 116 UC were formed in FFA project working districts. 820 UC members were involved. Among them 470 member were female and 350 member were male. 277 female members held leadership position.

The projects were implemented as per the selection and decision made by User Committees. There were interactions carried out with User Committees and stakeholders before finalizing the Community Projects in all four districts. Then UC and stakeholders prioritized road rehabilitation schemes in their communities.



The community service projects were identified as FFA schemes in four districts. The schemes were selected with the participation and involvement of community members, beneficiaries, user committees and VDC representatives in all four districts. A total of 35 days of FFA; Cash for work was included under the

schemes where non skilled labors got involved in construction activities as planned schemes and also got paid daily wages. Total 317 community projects were identified and selected in four districts. All selected community projects were successfully completed after the approval from DDRC. BASE has done

written agreement with each UC after the selection of community project. This agreement helped in smooth implementation of the project and reduced the hassles which could arise during project implementation.

During implementing phase of the project, there were some

*“In Surkhet district, many organizations worked on reconstruction works. But WFP and BASE supported us for house wiring skill. This skill has helped us to earn and manage our livelihood and has made our life easier”*

**Mr. Ammar Bahadur Rokaya, Beneficiary  
Thurmuse, Lekhparajul**

beneficiaries including pregnant lactating women (PLW), single women, and elderly people incapable to work under the criteria of FFA project. So for such persons some vocational training was selected with the help of UC and BASE field staffs. The main objective of vocational trainings was to provide food security by participating in the training and creating employment opportunities to the beneficiaries. Also to enhance the skills of the affected HHs members as well as support those for livelihood vocational trainings are to be conducted. Most of the trainings have been prioritized and conducted in the communities by utilizing and mobilizing locally available resources as well as raw materials. Trainings conducted in four districts includes mudha making, candle making,

mushroom farming, sweet and snacks, bamboo stool making house wiring, plumbing. After the completion of the project, beneficiaries can continue the same activities as income generating activities that help to increase their income and manage livelihoods in the future. Altogether 304 beneficiaries participated on 11 different types of vocational training schemes in 4 districts.

The project has encouraged to the beneficiaries to open the Bank Accounts in close coordination of BASE staff and banking partner Nepal Investment Bank Limited (NIBL) staffs. All together 6,600 bank accounts were operated by all the verified beneficiaries in entire districts. Meanwhile, the concept of saving, interest and other various facilities of bank was also described to beneficiaries.

Cash was distributed in two installments in all 4 districts by NABIL bank in close coordination with BASE. All together 6,600 households received NPR 81,513,357.00 for 35 days work through their personal bank account. Customer Identity card was also distributed mentioning installment amount during cash distribution. For the smooth implementation of community projects various tools were distributed in each scheme. Female member from affected household were given more priority to open bank account in their name to encourage the excess of women in cash and 63% women are benefited through this system.

## Major Achievements

In Betahani VDC of Banke district, the road that was damaged by the flood was rebuilt in collaboration with VDC office. FFA project **provided support for filling up the mud on 2800 meter road**. Then VDC provided support equivalent to **NPR 800,000.00 for gravelling the same road**. This collaboration has been successful and fruitful. Similarly in Phattepur, VDC office supported for **gravelling 3500 meter road** that was maintained by BASE under FFA project. In the same VDC there was collaboration for the scheme of river protection (check dam). **VDC provided with Gabion box (Taar Jali) equivalent to total amount of 1750,000.00.**

In Bardiya district, DDC was collaborated for road gravelling. BASE contributed for **road maintenance** whereas DDC provided support for **gravelling the same road of amount NPR 500,000.00**. Municipality office, **contributed for road gravel in ward no 4, 5 and 11 of Gulariya Municipality** where FFA project had supported for road maintenance.

In Dhongrahi village of Baniyabhar VDC in Bardiya district, **Irrigation Division Office of Gulariya has provided 2,500 pieces of plastic bags for the purpose of river protection training**. In Bagnaha VDC (ward number 7, 3, 2) **6500 meter road was maintained and gravel in collaboration between BASE and VDC office**. The **total amount that VDC contributed for the road gravel in that VDC was 1,050,000.00**. Similarly in Baniyabhar VDC (ward number 4 and 8) **55,000 meter road maintenance was done by BASE and VDC contributed for road gravel equivalent to NPR 110,000.00.**

**Improved food security, especially among women and children in the flood affected communities and ensured access to nutritional food.** The project also promoted **long-term community preparedness for and responses to future disasters.**



## CASE STUDY

### Bio-Check Dam Constructed

Bio-Check Dam has been maintained in Baniyabhar-4, Dhungrahi, Bardiya which lies in between Kushamdanda to north-west and Kumragaon to east and Babai river to south. Total numbers of beneficiaries in this village are 222, 50% Dalit, Brahmin, Chhetri are staying and 50% indigenous people (Tharu Janjati). Total numbers of fully affected family in this village are 116. The main occupation of the people staying in this village is Agriculture and people become engaged in cultivating different types of seasonal crops. This has helped them to sustain their life. Travelling to neighboring country India for earning and engaging them in the collection of sand and aggregate from the Babai River for at least 4 months is the other source of income in this community. Literacy rate of the people living in this community is about 90 percent.

Among the flood affected area, Baniyabhar V.D.C is also one. Dhungrahi village ward no.4 lies in Baniyabhar V.D.C and size of the village is around 230 Bigha. Geographical feature of the Dhungrahi is almost plain. The observable impact was sideways cutting of the stream and eroding the land. Seeing this view, villagers almost lost their hope to survive and threatened. This flood badly affected almost 116 households in this village, people faced several problems due to the lack of sufficient amount of food, drinking water, as well as they were unable to stay in their own shelter because their houses were swept away by flood. In many cases, entire village was swept away by erosion of land and floods creating damage of houses. So, beneficiaries began to settle in the camp since they do not have any other options. Therefore, both housing reconstruction and renovation were the major recovery needs in the worst affected communities for resettlement.

After the implementation of Food Assistance for Assets by BASE on the financial and economic support of WFP on 1st February 2015, it brought positive impact to the villagers of Dhungrahi. During orientation in Baniyabhar VDC, when social mobilizers introduced the target of FFA program and told all flood affected beneficiaries to participate in the implementation of cash for work program, villagers became extremely happy. Then, BASE team made an agreement to construct bio-check dam in Murkatta stream. Empty bags, bamboos, stones, gabin box, iron rods were provided to the community and 98 fully affected beneficiaries become involved in maintenance of this check dam in Dhungrahi. On 23rd April 2015 when High level Mission Team of WFP visited constructing bio-check dam in Dhungrahi and interact with beneficiaries, they requested for additional days in the check dam maintenance scheme for the completion of the work. Their request was agreed by WFP and additional 11 days were added in this project. After the successful completion of project, beneficiaries are extremely happy and satisfied their threat towards future flood has been reduced. They are proud towards BASE and its supporting partner WFP.





## STRENGTHENING STHANIYA SUSHASAN (SAJHEDARI BIKASH PROGRAM)

Across Nepal and throughout Dang District, the current post-conflict dynamic is experiencing higher levels of demand from citizens and User Groups, (UGs) increasing awareness of their rights and resources. Major gaps still exist in accountability, transparency, tangible service delivery and inclusive community participation. The low capacity and awareness of roles and responsibilities within the Citizen Awareness Centers (CAC) and Ward Citizen Forum (WCFs), combined with the lack of accountability measures further distorts an inclusive and representative process. Despite the formal dissolution of All Party Mechanisms (APMs) in January 2012, its influence is still felt in resource allocations throughout the district.

Common practices include the manipulation and leeching of funds by local elites through poor transparency and low levels of awareness amongst marginalized people. Within the local social

groups/networks, awareness of available or issued grants is non-existent among those purported to be represented, the most in need, especially the marginalized poor, Janjati, Dalit, Women, and disadvantaged people. CAC and WCF have not yet proved sophisticated enough to expose or even understand all the unlawful practices. The various accountability tools such as Public Expenditure Tracking, Citizen Charters and Complain Boxes, Public Hearing, Social Audit and joint field monitoring are poorly maintained. This has enabled target group budget misuse by powerful local elites and influential personalities to continue in the VDCs. The majority of VDC offices are continuing with business-as-usual with no input from public audits.

Considering the facts, BASE has been implementing Sajhedari Bikaas project with the goal: Targeted communities are empowered to better direct their own local development.

And the objectives:

1. Enabling environment for community development established,
2. Communities access resources for development
3. Communities implement inclusive development policies effectively
4. Local government units function effectively.

The project focuses & benefits marginalized Women, Ward Citizen Forum (WCF), Integrated Planning Formulation Committee (IPFC), Citizen Awareness Centre (CAC) and Village Supervision and Monitoring Committee. Direct beneficiaries of the project are total 4832 (WCF, CAC, IPFC and VSMC group members). Indirect beneficiaries are the whole population 57413 (census 2011) of the 10 VDCs (Shreegaun, Hekuli, Tarigaun, Bijauri, Phulbari, Dharna, Laxmipur, Chailahi, Gangaparaspur and Gobardiha) of Dang which is benefitted by the SB project.

For meaningful participation of marginalized and Dalit communities, to make accountable to service providers towards public, and effective mobilization of local resources and to increase the access decision making process of marginalized and disadvantage communities, BASE has been conducting its interventions for support Local bodies' strategic Documents preparation ( VDC Profile, VDPP, VDC Revenue Assessment , Local Disaster Risk Management Plan and Community Resource Management Plan) , support and building capacity to Ward Citizen Forum (WCF), CAC, IPFC and local level political party representatives for local level planning process (14steps of planning process). The intervention also strengthens Village Supervision and Monitoring Committee (VSMC) for effective use of resources and inclusive development.

Furthermore the intervention emphasis to enhance capacity and support to develop social Accountability Tools such as VDC Citizen Charter, Public hearing , public and social audit. It also supports for small scale Infrastructure project (micro Grant project).





# Major Achievements

All project implementing VDCs are conducting **public hearing, public and social audit to maintain transparency and accountability.**

In 2015 in facilitation of project **9 VDCs Profiles have been prepared and taken ownership.** This profile is being used during the planning for the VDC and using the source of VDC information. VDC's performance increased in the Minimum Condition of Performance Measurement.

In technical support of project **8 VDCs Village Development Periodic Plan (VDPP)** has been prepared. VDCs have started to make annual plan on the basis of VDPP plan.

**16 VDCs Internal Revenue Assessment Plans** have been developed in participation of Ward Citizen Forum, Citizen Awareness Committee and representatives of political parties. And as result, **revenue of working VDCs increased with 73.41% in average within 3 fiscal years.**

In **3 VDCs (Dharna, Gangaparaspur & Gobardiha) Local Disaster and Risk Management Plans** have been developed and allocating budget for disaster reduction based on the plan.

**Community's engagement** increased significantly in local level planning process and the VDC council endorsed the projects prioritized by **Ward Citizen Forum.**

Through **10 micro grant initiatives;** canal, road gravelling, gabion spur and birthing center and community building, **6,744 households** have been directly benefited.

These initiatives created opportunity for the **marginalized women, Dalits and indigenous communities.** They are exercising for effective resource mobilization and taking ownership.

## CASE STUDY

### Women Role Model



31 years old Gita Regmi is one active woman from Hekuli VDC Dang. She is Vice President now in the Ward Citizen Forum committee of Ward No- 7 in Hekuli VDC -7. In addition to this she in the Project Management Committee of the SB project Micro Grant Project as an active treasurer. Being an active women member of WCF, She got chance to be the member of Integrated Planning Formulation Committee (IPFC) of the VDC.

Before Sajhedari Bikaas Project, she was not aware about the community work, VDC planning and budgeting. She said, "In the past our VDC local male leaders are very cunning, they selected women only to show 33% participation .But they never give women the responsibility of leading and decision making position. I used to think that women can also handle the key position of the committee but never got the chance to lead the committee. I can remember once I gave my candidacy for a treasurer in a Beneficiaries committee of the VDC annual budget project in the community but male participants ignored me blaming that women cannot fulfill the responsibility I became only a member of the

committee. When Sajhedari Bikaas project started to work in our VDC from April 2014.

The project involved women massively in every activity such as Local Level Planning Process, WCF/CAC meeting, Orientation. This encouraged me to have the leading position in the committee. I came to know about the target group budget, role and responsibility of WCF/CAC in the planning process and role of the community participation for sustainable development. Then I realized by my heart that I've to do something for community and became active member of the committee. Now I'm working as a treasurer of the PMC. I am able to fulfill my responsibilities a Vice President. I heartily would like to extend my thanks to VDC and SB project for making all the community people aware on the VDC's budget and role of the citizens." Hence Gita Regmi has proved that women also can hold vital position and fulfill their responsibilities.



## MICRO FINANCE

BASE has been implementing Micro Finance Program in the financial support of SHIVA UK from May 2009 to 2015 in Tarigaun, Hekuli, Duruwa, Urahari VDCs and Tulsipur Municipality of Dang District with the objective to set economic management and village banks for exposing loan facility through organization and empowerment. The project focuses marginalized, indigenous, Dalits and vulnerable. The project is empowering women in economic, education health and political arena and develop village bank to bring economic and social change. BASE has conducted social impact assessment, women are collecting saving and credit and investing loan regularly.

### Major achievements

- **38 women** are rearing buffalo, cow, goats and pigs by taking loan from groups.
- **15 women** have established retail shops.
- **5 members** have built toilets and **3 members** have built houses.
- **10 members** have opened bank account with the income they made by taking loan from groups.
- **148 members** have been able to return back their loans.







**Sabitra Devi Basnet**, a memorable person of Duruwa VDC ward No 1 Saraiya was living with her family; her husband and two sons. Her life was passing so hardly due to the low cost income. Before involved in Micro finance project of BASE, her family was doing traditional cultivation and farming and put one or two cattle like buffalo, goats. She had to spend all days long to look after these cattle. There was not enough water for farming and had to depend on rain fall water for the crops. Even she couldn't prepare the seedling and seeds of different crops in time, sometime her land had to become bared and deserted.

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 areas and discussed in their groups irrigation on the crops and started to find the resource for the fund for water pump. They wrote the application to BASE asking for water pump. BASE Project team, district and board members monitor and see the possibility for water pump and provided the 8 HP of water pump. After receiving the water pump women group members started to do non seasonal vegetable farming and becoming busy in their farm all days.

Among group members, Sabitra Devi Basnet is one of remarkable women of that group who is doing very hard work for income generation. She has started to do vegetable farming, onion farming, maize, paddy and mustered farming. She got enough water for seeding in times. The crops become nice and had good production. Her income is now growing up and being easy to solve her household. She said, "I used to look after my cattle all day before involving in microfinance project when our groups got water pump all of us started to do different seasonal and none seasonal farming like vegetable, onion, potato and maize paddy in time. Now you can see me busy in my farm, and doing income about 5000 thousand from the farming, the pump has changed our lifestyle." She is the example of that group all the members are busy in their farm and growing their income. Now days about 40 household are directly being benefited from the water pump and about 16 hectares of land is irrigating with the water pump provided by BASE. The community people are very happy and thanks to BASE and SHIVA.



## YOUTH EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM

Over three billion people – nearly half of the world's population – are under the age of 25 years. Almost 90% of all young people live in developing countries. Youth are valuable asset to their countries and using their capacity would make effective social and economic benefits. Today's decision is important to get youth involved in development process for tomorrow. In Nepal, according to the Ministry of youth, about 38 percent of the population is currently unemployed and 400,000 young people enter the labor market every year. The majority of young people who work (92.2 per cent) are engaged in informal employment with no entitlements like basic wage, paid annual and sick leave.

Considering the above fact, BASE has been continuously implementing youth empowerment program in mid and far western Nepal i.e. Dang, Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts. Over 30,000 youth belonging to different communities including marginalized communities across five districts through (1 central committee, 5 district committees, 21 area committee and 820 village youth committees) were mobilized under this project with the objective to enable them to promote peace and reconciliation through various non-violent activities such as holding camps, organizing street dramas, organizing parent-youth interactions, sports competitions and peace promotion competitions. Youth have been empowered through various capacity building trainings, created a forum for uniting in groups and getting an opportunity to share ideas and knowledge among them.



### District wise youth clubs/networks:

S.N.	District	# of AYC	# of VYC	Member		
				Male	Female	Total
1	Dang	7	169	4081	2577	6658
2	Banke	2	103	2089	1243	3332
3	Bardiya	4	207	4414	3310	7724
4	Kailali	5	175	5209	3120	8329
5	Kanchanpur	3	166	3104	2271	5375
Total		21	820	18897	12521	31418

## MOBILIZATION OF YOUTH FOR CHILD LABOR RESCUE AND REHABILITATION

With the mobilization of youth clubs, 124 child labors have been liberated from child labor and rehabilitated with facilities. Liberated child labors have been provided training for self employment as well as education support. These children are now at their houses and are continuing their school education.

### Details of liberated child labors

S.N.	Districts	# of liberated child labor		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	Dang	3	14	17
2	Banke	10	16	26
3	Kanchanpur	3	35	38
4	Kailali	9	24	33
5	Bardiya	-	10	10
Total		25	99	124

## CAPACITY BUILDING OF YOUTH CLUB

Different capacity building trainings on leadership and management skills development to youth clubs and child club members have been provided to make them conscious about their responsibilities and rights as well as sustainability of clubs.

### Details of youth members receiving leadership and management training

S.N.	Districts	# of freed child labor received training		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	Dang	134	96	230
2	Banke	34	26	60
3	Kanchanpur	20	22	42
4	Kailali	12	10	22
5	Bardiya	15	19	34
Total		215	173	388





# Major Achievements

**31,418 (18,897 M, 12,521 F) youths** have been involved in youth clubs.

**388 youth members** received leadership and management training and have access in leadership position in **VDCs body, SMC, PTA, Youth networks and CFUGs.**

**124 child labors** have been rescued through the **mobilization of youths.**

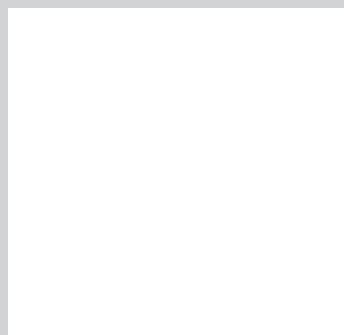
Actively participated in local level planning process in order to mainstream the issues of youth for **inclusive development and mobilizing local resources effectively.**

## BASE GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2015

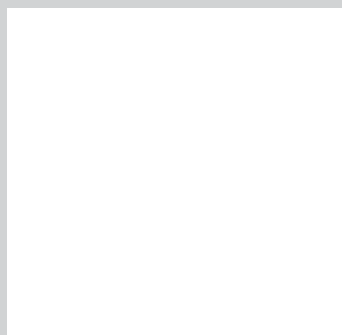
The 15th General Assembly of BASE was convened on Magh, 2072 in Chakhaura, Dang, Nepal amidst a massive gathering. Around 10,000 people had taken part in the inaugural session of this assembly. The various cultural glimpses were performed before commencement of the inaugural session.

Various personalities including representatives of national level politicians including former Prime Minister, Sher Bahadur Deuba, attended and delivered the speech. BASE central Chairman Dilli Bahadur Chaudhary has also urged the Nepal government to provide full packages of rehabilitation of ex- Kamaiyas those are left from the support.

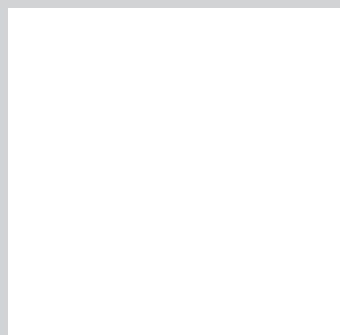
The 15th General Assembly concluded with its renewed commitment to intensify social movement for eradication of child labor, land rights, education and proper rehabilitation of freed Kamaiyas. The Assembly also made various decisions related to organization's internal management and its future strategy.



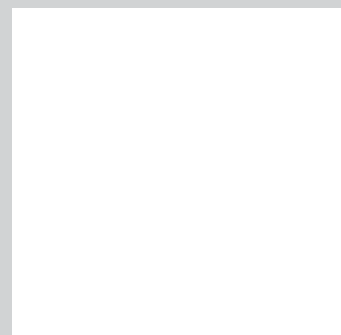
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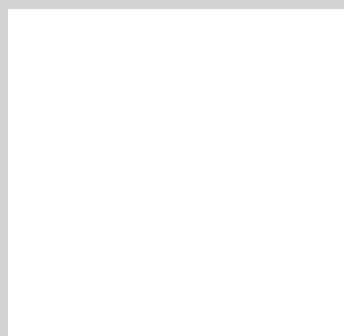
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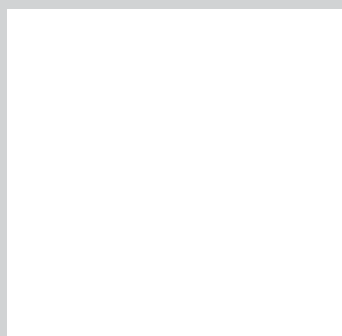
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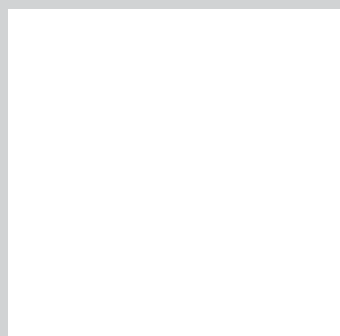
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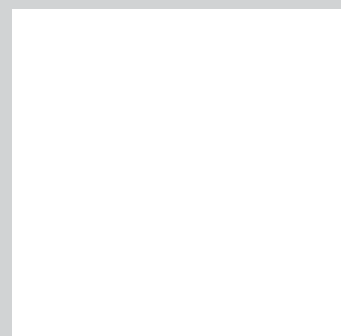
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### **Important People's visit in BASE in 2015**

- Former Prime Minister, Sher Bahadur Deuba
- Mr. Manoj Kumar Basnet, UNDP, UN Head Quarter, New York
- Mrs. Beth..... Mission Director, USAID, Kathmandu, Nepal
- Ms. Maria Barron, DGO Director, USAID, Kathmandu, Nepal
- Nobel Peace laureate Kailash Satyarthi from New Delhi, India
- Monitoring Team from Social Welfare Council, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Local Development and Ministry of Women and Child development.
- 2 students from UK London and Germany came and learn about grass root development



## EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE

**On April 25, 2015 a strong (7.8) earthquake** hit Nepal in the area near Barpak, a mountain village between capital Kathmandu and tourist town Pokhara. The earthquake was followed by many powerful aftershocks and a very powerful one **(6.7) hit Nepal on Sunday April 26.** The earthquakes caused extensive damage to buildings and thousands of deaths and injuries and were even felt in Pakistan, India and Bangladesh.

Many (historic) buildings collapsed, temples have been ruined, roads destroyed. Nearly **8000 deaths** in Nepal and tens of deaths in India & Tibet. The quake was followed by more than 300 aftershocks and another huge **earthquake (6.8) on May 12** Dang was also affected by Earthquake. BASE as dedicated to helping those most in need, has obligation to support the recovery efforts in the Earthquake

affected area. BASE collected one day salary from staffs and deposited **NRS, 91,600.00** in total for severely affected people. In addition to that, BASE distributed 42 pieces Tripal in Tulsipur-16, Ghorneti and 20 pieces Tripal in Gothuwa, Karanga, Murusuwa and Malwar in Duruwa VDC to those who were badly affected by earth quake.



# CONSOLIDATED FUND ACCOUNTABILITY STATEMENT

For the year ended and as on 31 Ashadh, 2073 (15 July 2016)

Particulars	Doner	Receipt	Payment	Fund Balance
<b>Grant Fund</b>				
Kamlahari Abolition Project (KAP-II) Kailali	Plan Nepal	2,980,811	2,978,811	2,000
Literacy Program	Room to Read	7,622,134	7,340,700	281,433
SWIPSAN Project	UN WOMEN	1,646,591	1,664,601	(18,010)
Sustainable Education Development Program (SEDP)	Volker & Wally	608,714	224,136	384,578
Reading Room /Litracy Program(Bardiya)	Room to Read	1,935,416	1,959,816	(24,400)
Livelihood Environment and Alternative Energy Promotion Project (LEAP-II)	ADRA Nepal	1,845,785	1,845,130	655
Hygiene Promotion Package (HPP) Training	WaterAid Nepal	2,773,826	2,773,826	-
Livelihood Recovery & Disaster Risk Reduction (LR/DRR)	Lutheran World Relief	1,825,349	1,825,349	(0)
Litracy Program	Room to Read	10,098,961	9,548,963	549,999
JEEVAN Project	Find Your Feet	12,754,958	12,701,391	53,567
#REF!	PACT	10,554,725	9,194,220	1,360,505
Sajhedari Bikas Project-WEG	PACT	14,175,677	11,531,287	2,644,390
Soshan Se Shiksha Wor	UN-UNESCO	750,000	750,000	(0)
Micro Finance -Dang	Shivia Foundation	7,188,689	629,502	6,559,187
Sangai Sikau Sangai Badhau (SSSB) Opportunity School Program	World Education	17,958,287	14,291,168	3,667,119
Protecting Nepalese Student from Bounded Labour Through Education (NEP) Project	ASI	2,177,853	2,047,080	130,772
Initiative for Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization (IAPAC) Project	ADRA Nepal	12,125,007	9,144,058	2,980,949
Regional Dialogue(RD-1)	TAF	2,113,222	2,113,222	-
Nepal Ex-Kamaiya Education and Poverty Alleviation (NEKEPA) Project	DFID	8,076,818	6,993,212	1,083,605
Inclusive Resource Management Initiative (IRMI)	Mercy Crops	15,533,922	11,987,296	3,546,626
Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Project	Water Aid Nepal	6,451,061	6,092,813	358,248
National Rural and Renewable Energy Program (NRREP)	AEPC	14,977,602	14,977,602	-
South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC)	AEPC	557,037	557,037	-
Food Assistant for Assests (FFA) Project	WFP	2,500	2,500	-
Food Response to Bardiya & Dang Flood affected Community Project	ADRA Nepal	(0)	-	(0)
Flood Recovery Project (Education, Livelihood & child protection)	Save The Children	47,368	47,368	-
SED Project,DRR Preparedness	ADRA Nepal	-	-	-
SSSRP, CCRDD, YSP Program -Kailali	Save the Children	0	-	0
VMLR Project- Salyan	Sundar Nepal Sanshtha	-	-	-
Regional Dialogue(RD-2)	TAF	1,239,434	655,875	583,560
<b>Sub-Total (A)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>158,021,746</b>	<b>133,876,962</b>	<b>24,144,784</b>
<b>Own Fund</b>				
Institutional Development Fund	Add: BASE Own Fund	1,403,574	1,390,231	13,343
<b>Sub-Total (B)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,403,574</b>	<b>1,390,231</b>	<b>13,343</b>
<b>Grant Total FY 2072/073</b>		<b>159,425,320</b>	<b>135,267,193</b>	<b>24,158,127</b>



## PREVIOUS AND CURRENT PROJECTS OF BASE

Duration		Name of the projects	Geographical coverage	Name of development partners	Target beneficiaries
From	To				
1991	2002	Tharu education for transformation	Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Salyan and Kanchanpur	Danida	Kamaiyas, women and children
1993	1995	HIV and AIDS awareness program	Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Salyan and Kanchanpur	American Foundation for AIDS Research	Adult (NFE participants), Truck/ Bus drivers, commercial sex workers
1993	2004	Integrated community-based family health program	Dang district (13 VDCs) and Bardiya district (12 VDCs)	The Asia Foundation	Reproductive age couple, under age 5 children and poor family
1994	1996	Legal literacy project	Dang	The Asia Foundation	Tharu women
1996	1998	Women and empowerment project	Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Salyan and Kanchanpur	Save the Children/US	Women (including Kamlahari)
1997	2003	Strengthening and mobilization of civic organization	Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur	MS/ Nepal	BASE village, area and district committees
1997	2003	Sustainable community development program (SCDP)	Kailali	NPC/SCDP/ UNDP	Poor/ disadvantaged poverty stricken group including women
1998	1999	Income generation and child care support project	Salyan and Banke	Plan International	Kamaiya and rural poor family
2000	2001	Kamaiya freedom movement project	Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur	Danida, SC, Action Aid, MS/Nepal and CARE	Kamaiya families
2001	2002	Radio Khyala (gathering) project	Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur	British Embassy	Kamaiya, Kamlahari, children and other general people
2001	2002	Food Security Project for freed Kamaiyas	Banke and Dang	DDC, GTZ and WFP	Kamaiya families

2001	2002	Basic Primary Education Project	Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur	Nepal Government (Department of Education)	Kamaiya family including children
2001	2006	Kamaiya relief and rehabilitation and advocacy project	Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur	SC, Action aid, MS/Nepal and CARE	Kamaiya families
2002	2004	Crop Diversity Program (CDP)	Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Surkhet	Nepal Government (Department of Agriculture/ DADO)	Poor farmers
2005	2008	Nepal Women's Poverty Alleviation Project	Dang and Banke	ADRA/Nepal	Adult women
2005	2009	Education and awareness to child labor	Kailali	Global fund for children	Child labor and at risk children
2006	2008	Youth initiative peace and reconciliation program	Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur	Mercy corps	Youths
2006	2008	Sustainable Women Empowerment and Development (SWED)	Dang and Banke	ADRA/Nepal	Adult women
2008	2009	Poverty reduction of women in Nepal (PREWIN)	Dang and Banke	ADRA/Nepal	Adult women
March 2008	Aug. 2008	Youth Employment through Social Enterprises	Dang (Hekuli and Tarigaon VDC and Tulsipur municipality)	SC	Youths
Dec. 2008	June 2009	Education Emergency Relief Support	Kailali	Unicef and SC	School children
July 2008	Dec. 2009	Water and sanitation program	Kailali	SC	School children



Jan. 2009	April 2009	School Based Behavior Change and Communication (SBBCC)	Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur	Population Service International (PSI)	School Children and rural poor family
March 2009	June 2009	Protection risk reduction of operation (PRRO)	Kailali	ADRA/Nepal	Flood affected family
1995	2011	Integrated community development through sponsorship management	Kailali	Save the Children	Women, children
2003	2011	Freedom for Child Labor Project (FCLP)	Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur	Banyan Tree Foundation	Child Labor, At risk Children,
2003	2010	Education for Freedom Project (EFP)	Bardiya	MS/Nepal	Kamaiya and landless family, children, poor and marginalized people
Jan. 2005	Dec. 2010	Disaster Preparedness and Response	Dang and Kailali	SC	Disaster affected families and at risk family and stakeholders
2005	2010	Brighter future program	Kanchanpur and Salyan	World Education International	Youths and adults
2007	2010	Livelihood Forestry Program	Rukum	LFP/DFID	Dalit, Janjati, women and marginalized community
Jan. 2008	2014	School physical improvement program	Kailali	DEO, Kailali and SC	School children
2008	2010	Child Labor Rehabilitation through Child Friendly Village (CLRCFV)	Dang and Banke	Royal Dutch Embassy	Child Labor, At risk Children,
2008	2010	Partners for Protecting Children in Arm Conflict (PPCC)	Dang and Salyan	PPCC alliance	School children, teacher

2008	2011	Children Associated with Arm Force and Arm Groups (CAAFAG)	Salyan	World Education International	Ex- combatants and their family, school children
2009	2010	Youth and Action Fund (YAF)	Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur	Open Society Institution	Youths
2009	2010	Nepal Flood Recovery Project (NFRP)	Banke, Bardiya, Kailali (first phase) and Kailali and Kanchanpur (second phase)	Fintrac/USAID	Flood affected family and area
2009	2010	Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal (SPCBN)	Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur (first phase) and Dang, Banke, Bardiya (second phase)	UNDP	Tharu (first phase) and Tharu, Women, Dali, Madhesi, Janjati and marginalized community
2009	2012	Sustainable Economic and Environment Development (SEED)	Banke, Bardiya and Kailali	ADRA/Nepal	Adult women
2009	2010	Reading Room Program	Bardiya	Room to Read	School children, parents, guardian, SMC and PTA member
Jan 2010	April 2011	Sustainable Education Development Program (SEDP)	Bardiya	Volker and Wally	School children, SMC and school teacher
Feb 2010	April 2010	Seminar on Nepal March for quality education	Nepal	ILO	School Children, Child Labor, SMC, PTA and student and teacher union
Jan 2010	April 2010	School Based Behavior Change and Communication (SBBCC)	Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur	Population Service International (PSI)	School Children and rural poor family
June 2010	July 2010	Women's Empowerment in Decision Making in Irrigation Operation and Maintenance of Malaware and Baruwagaon Kulo	Dang	District Irrigation Office, Dang	Malaware and Baruwagaon Kulo Users Groups



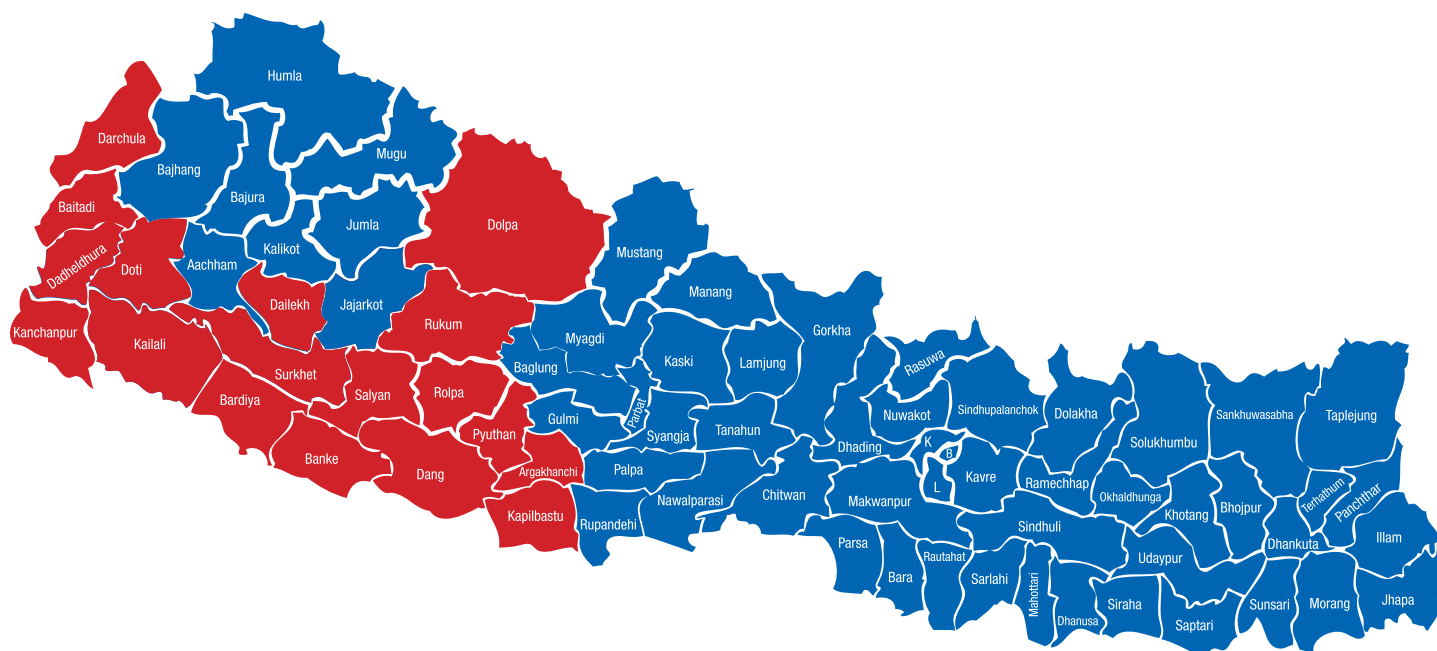
## CURRENT/ONGOING PROJECTS OF BASE

Duration		Name of the projects	Geographical coverage	Name of development partners	Target beneficiaries
From	To				
June 2013	Aug 2016	Inclusive Resource Managements Initiative ( IRMI)	Dang, Bardiya and Kailali	Mercy Corps	Community Forest User Groups
July 2012	June 2017	National Rural & Renewable Energy Program (NRREP)	Dang, Pyuthan, Rukum, Rolpa, Salyan Arghakhanchi and Dolpa district	Nepal government (Alternative Energy Promotion Centre)	People of all community with special focus to women, janjaties , Dalits and differently able people
Oct 2011	Nov 2016	Sangai Sikaun Sangai Badhaun (SSSB) Opportunity School Project	3 VDCs of Dang and Banke District	World Education/ BTF	School teachers, students and parents
2009	2016	Literacy Program	Banke, Bardiya & Kailali	Room to Read	School children and Teachers
jan 2014	Dec 2016	Jeevan	Banke	Find Your Feet UK	Marginalized women and men
Mar 2014	Feb 2017	Initiative for Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization ( IAPAC)	Dang and Banke	ADRA Nepal	Formers Groups & CFUG members
15 Mar 2012	Nov 2016	Regional Dialogue	Dang, Banke and Kailali	The Asia Foundation( TAF )	Political parties, civil society, human right activists, conflicting groups, media , advoactes

Feb 2014	Sep 2017	Sajhedari Bikaas – Governance	Dang	USAID/PACT World	WCF, IPFC & VSMC/MSMC members
Oct 2015	Sep 2017	Sijhedari Bikaas – Women Empowerment	Dang	USAID/PACT World	Marginalized women groups
Oct 2013	Mar 2017	Enhancing health status among Freed Bonded Labor community through WASH services	Bardiya and Kailali	Water Aid Nepal	Ex-Kamaiya Families, marginalized and vulnerable communities
1 Feb 2015	May 2015	Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) Cash for Work Project	Dang, Banke, Bardiya and Surkhet	WFP	Flood affected communities
Oct 2010	Sep 2015	Protecting Nepali children from bounded labor through education	Dang, Banke, Bardia, kaiali & Kanchanpur	Ani Slavery International	Ex-Kamaiya Families and their children
Feb 2013	Jun 2017	Raising Incomes Small & Medium Former Project (RISMFP)	Darchula, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Doti Kailali, Dailekh, Surkhet, Bardia, Banke & Dang	Agriculture Department/ ADB	Farmer Groups
Jan 2013	Dec 2015	Nepal Ex-Kamaiya Education & Poverty Alleviation Project (NEKEPA)	Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali & Kanchanpur	DFID/GPAF	Ex-Kamaiya Families and their children
2009	2015	Micro Finance Project	Dang	SHIVIA/UK	Socially – economically rural poor women



## BASE Working Districts



## Awards and Honours

# 2005

Suprawal Gorkha  
Dakshin Bahu  
Teshro, Narayanhity  
Royal Palace,  
Kathmandu, Nepal

2003

Ram Krishna  
Jiadayal  
Harmony Award,  
India

2002

Anti-Slavery  
International  
Award, UK

1994

Honours from the  
Southern Asian  
Institute at Columbia  
University, New York,  
USA

# 1994

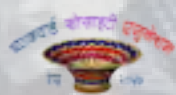
Reebok Human Rights Award, USA

# 1994

Honours from  
Prem-LA, INC and  
Boston University  
with the Reebok  
Human Rights Award

# 1991

Ashoka Fellowship  
Award from the  
International  
Ashoka Fellowship,  
Virginia  
USA



**Backward Society Education (BASE)**  
BASE dreams of creating a society free from exploitation

Tulsipur Municipality, Ward No. 6, Dang, Nepal  
Phone: +977-82-520055, 520312, 522821  
Fax: +977-82-522212  
[info@nepalbase.org](mailto:info@nepalbase.org)  
[www.nepalbase.org](http://www.nepalbase.org)