

# **Backward Society Education (BASE)**

## **Annual Report 2016**



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## FOREWORD

Dear Reader,



I am delighted to present our Annual Report 2016. It describes our progress in delivering our services to the rural marginalized communities for their sustainable development. We have been currently serving in seventeen districts of mid and far west regions.

The main focus of our organization lies in running programs related to education, health, women's empowerment, governance, income generation, alternative energy promotion, conflict mitigation, the abolishment of child labour and Kamlahari system, poverty reduction, library access, livelihood agriculture, organizational development and community mobilization.

I would like to thank the women's group, women awareness groups, youth clubs, members of BASE, Village Development Committees, representatives of Central Committee, counsellors and well-wishers and at last but not at least the hardworking and sincere staffs 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dilli Bahadur Chaudhary'.

Dilli Bahadur Chaudhary  
President

## Message from Executive Director

2016 remained a great year for BASE. Across the project implementing districts, the strong women whom we supported in marginalized communities stood up and claimed their economic and social rights. These ranged from women WORTH group, vegetable farmers, business enterprises group and essential oil groups and cooperatives group adapting to the impact of climate change.



In 2016, we supported thousands of people to access to safe drinking water and capacitate for WASH rights and 26336 school children in basic education level access to quality education. More than 1453 kw electricity produced till this year. Altogether 2106 WCF members actively involved in local planning process and claimed the development projects from local governments. It has been privileged to watch these marginalized groups including women underwent significant transformation, raising their voices to demand justice and their rights from governing bodies and decision makers. We believe that ending extreme poverty and injustice will only be possible when we secure equal rights for all people including women, girls, Dalits and Janajatis. Patriarchal cultures and traditional practice marginalize, exclude, and dis-empower women everywhere, however, women can potentially become powerful agents of change, and our support can ensure that this happen. Nevertheless, it cannot be achieved overnight.

Our commitment is enduring, and 2016 has seen many milestones achieved in this journey of social change. I would like to extend my grateful thank to development partners , stakeholders and our dedicated staffs as well as committee members for all of their achievements and look forward with excitement and optimism to 2017. We greatly appreciate for major contribution and leadership of our Founder President Dilli Chaudhary. The explanation articulated in this report is of our achievements, our challenges, and what we have learnt in 2016. We hope you are inspired by the positive changes of women, youth and community that they are making remarkable change with your support. At last but not least, thank you to all our program coordinators, district coordinators, and finance team including board members without their support this report wouldn't come up with this face.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read 'Churna Bahadur Chaudhari'. The signature is fluid and cursive, written on a plain white background.

Churna Bahadur Chaudhari  
Executive Director

## Introduction:

BASE produces its annual report every year to give detail information about its work and progress made through different activities, interventions and achievements. This report intends to give view of all the activities implemented by BASE in the 2016 (January to December). In year 2016 BASE has successfully implemented 13 development projects with technical and financial support from our development partners. Through different project interventions BASE has reached to marginalize communities in rural areas of 17 districts of mid and far west region.

BASE has supported children, youth, women, adolescent girls, indigenous and dalit communities, ex-kamaiya, schools in remote areas through education, WASH, renewable energy promotion, governance, empowerment, income generation, agriculture promotion, conflict mitigation and management interventions. The qualified and experienced human resources have been employed to facilitate and smoothly deliver the activities to target beneficiaries. Similarly, BASE committee members support by regular monitoring, feedback to project activities as well as staffs performance.

We hope that the will prove to be informative for the many social workers, development partners and donors, who have shown their interest in our works during the past year.

## About BASE

The origins of 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 labour (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 behaviour. 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.

## Vision, Mission, Goal and Objectives of Backward Society Education (BASE):

BASE's **vision** is to create a prosperous and exploitation-free society in Nepal.

BASE's **mission** is to build an equitable, peaceful and advanced society in Nepal through advocacy; socio-economic development; human resource and institutional development; cultural, environmental and human rights protection and preservation.

## Goal:

To promote the accessibility of socially disadvantaged communities to ample opportunities and raise their living standards for the creation of an equitable and progressive society

## Objectives

- Objective 1:** To assist the development of community leadership by means of rural involvement and organization.
- Objective 2:** To give special attention for creation of awareness to the local people and enhance people's participation.
- Objective 3:** To assist the communities for the effective delivery of health services. While doing so, the aspiration of the general public with regard to health service, health tests and environmental protection shall be promoted.
- Objective 4:** To provide educational aid and advice to the backward ethnic groups for their intellectual upliftment. The organization shall run literacy classes in accordance with their needs and demands and shall also conduct other relevant programs.
- Objective 5:** To deliver cultural education to different ethnic groups and contribute on preserved diverse culture of different ethnic groups.
- Objective 6:** To extend harmonious relationship with other associations, institutions and organizations for human and social upliftment through the delivery of good governance.
- Objective 7:** To work on the reduction of the effects of natural disaster and calamities.
- Objective 8:** To provide consultancy services and necessary support programs in accordance with the requirement of different ethnic groups.
- Objective 9:** To reduce the traditional customs prevalent among backward ethnic groups.
- Objective 10:** Since the income sources of the backward ethnic groups are meager, skill development activities will be launched to mobilize available labour to increase their income.
- Objective 11:** The organization will facilitate for the involvement of different ethnic groups in the implementation of programs related to natural resources management, education, community mobilization, community development, health, nutrition, behavioral change, family planning and other extra-curricular activities in the rural sector.
- Objective 12:** To involve the participation of women disadvantaged and poor people in the main stream of development and enhance production value addition and management of local resources for the economic and social welfare of the people.

## 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**.



## Executive Summary:

BASE has been implementing different developmental projects in mid and far-west region of Nepal since inception in 1990. BASE implements its program focusing Ex-Kamaiya, indigenous, marginalized and excluded groups. BASE adopts approaches of community mobilization, services delivery through staffs and capacity building for effective and smooth implementation of program and quality services to reach the grass-root people. BASE works in the area of formal and non formal education, empowerment, renewable energy, governance, conflict mitigation and management, economic development, agriculture promotion, women, youth and children.

In the year 2016, BASE has implemented **Sangai Sikau Sangai Badhau – Opportunity School** project in 27 schools of Dang and Banke benefiting 8,200 school children. The project has assisted to the children to access and improve their learning through the capacity building of teachers, facilitators, SMC, PTA representatives. The project also has supported to raise the awareness of parents and community leaders through community mobilization. Through **Early Grade Reading Program**, BASE is providing its services in 261 schools in Kanchanpur district. The project focuses on parents' role to enhance reading skills of grade 1, 2 & 3 through the formation of 522 Tole Reading Groups which includes 13947 (Female 10647 & Male 3300) members. **Literacy Program** focuses to 1 to 2 early grade children. The project has reached 18136 students in 318 schools. 450 early grade teachers have been trained on reading activities and are practicing in library and class room. 1082400 books have been supported in 318 schools for library. Enhancing Quality and Relevant of Learning for Adolescent Girls program has to 378 adolescent girls through BLOP classes. Sajhedari Bikas – Governance project has been implemented in Dang district. The project has supported to develop village profile in 6 VDCs. The participation of marginalized women has been increased by 8% in WCF Coordinator and Dalit's by 0.63% in WCF Committee. 2015 (Female-1005 and male -1010) people have received the services of vital registration through mobile service camp on spot. 5 VDCs are conducting public hearing, social and public audit in project area. 2370 marginalized women have been involved in 90 groups through **WORTH** program. 2107 women have received entrepreneurship training and 305 women have received peace promotion packages and raising voices against GBV and Domestic violence. BASE has reached 20890 (male 10028 and female 10862) users from which 17050 are from ex-kamaiya families through **Enhancing health status among Freed Bonded labour Community through WASH services**. 2250 water users with 1213 women and 1832 from ex-bonded groups have accessed safe drinking water. 3 ex-kamaiya camps have been declared ODF in Joshipur VDC and Lamkichuha Municipality in Kailali district. **National Rural and Renewable Energy** program is being implemented 7 districts of west and mid west region. 1453.90 KW electricity has been generated benefiting 13,907 households. 185 improved water mills have been installed which has increased the income by 5 fold than traditional one. 21569 improved cooking stoves have been installed which has benefited 105,286 people and supported to improve indoor environment quality. **South Asia Sub-Regional Economic Cooperation-Power Expansion** project builds the capacity and help target community to develop and implement productive energy use plan.

**Initiative for Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization (IAPAC)** project benefited to 10878 farmers through nursery management, integrated pest management and post harvest trainings, varietal, poly house and trellising demonstrations for commercialization of vegetables. 532 individual and 2 community bio gas have been supported in partial subsidy. 40% farmers have adopted micro-irrigation technology. 800 pregnant women and lactating mothers have made aware on nutrition through nutrition sessions. **Inclusive Resource Management Initiative (IRMI)** project has reached 24782 (12621 male and 12161 female) population through its interventions. The project has



strengthened the conflict resolution skills of 312 peace facilitators through different trainings and 24 natural resource based disputes have been resolved. 6715 (3206 male and 3509 female) community people been made aware on their rights and responsibilities related to natural resource use and management through education sessions. NPR 7,280,324 has been supported to CFUG members for economic initiatives and NPR. 51, 76,378 have been supported for joint environmental initiatives protecting 11.5 hectors encroached land. Through **Jeevan** Project 2625 women have been involved in 166 SHGs building capacity through different training and are growing six different types of vegetables in average for commercial purposes and household consumption. 2197 women are practicing sustainable agriculture techniques. 2010 beneficiaries who have accessed low cost loans through SHGs for productive purposes -1272 members and domestic purposes -738 members, which has increased the incomes and supported to live with life of dignity. BASE has been implementing **Regional Dialogue** program in Dang, Banke and Kailali districts. 1,257 (male 968 and female 311) people associated with different level conflict including regional dialogue members were participated in the dialogue process in different thematic issues. Out of nine identified issues five (two in Dang, one in Banke and two in Kailali districts) have been resolved through facilitation from dialogue group. Regional Dialogue contributed significantly in normalizing the confrontational situation in Tikapur Kailali through series of dialogues bringing together to conflicting parties: security forces, political parties, businessmen, farmers, traditional leaders, social leaders, teachers and victim of incident). In addition to these projects, BASE has been doing advocacy for human rights assurance as well as for rehabilitation of ex-kamaiya and Kamalaries through education and awareness support and providing services on WASH, Literacy Classes , IGA support and skill development packages.

BASE has Youth Awareness Committee (YAC) as a sister organization with its structures in five districts i.e. Dang, Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur. Over 30,000 youth belonging to different ethnicities, communities including marginalized communities across five districts. Youths are playing meaningful roles for community development and empowerment.

## Programs:

### 1. Sangai Sikaun Sangai Badhaun (SSSB)-Opportunity School Project

#### 1.1 Program introduction:

From 10th Oct.2011 to June 2017, with the financial and technical support of BTF/WEL, BASE has been implementing Sangai Sikaun Sangai Badhaun (SSSB) - Opportunity School Project with the aim to complete a quality education of ECD to grade 8 students. 27 community schools 8,200 students are targeted in three VDCs of Dang and Banke districts. Early Childhood Development (ECD), Early Grade Reading (EGR), remedial support to upper grade and Opportunity to Learn (OTL) are the key components of the project. As a crosscutting theme community



mobilization interventions are implemented. 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. The project also supports and raises the awareness of parents and community leaders through the community mobilization. To maximize the result, project is being implemented close coordination with DEO, ETC, NCED, RC, Seto Gurans, Kathmandu University and school stakeholders. The total value of the project was NPR.12, 981,887.00 (\$129881.87) in 2016.

#### 1.2 Major intervention:

- Capacity enhancement of the ECD facilitators through basic and refresher training & material development workshop.
- ECD age kids mapping, facilitator's regular meeting and parenting education session.
- EGR training to early grade teachers, learning circle conduction, reading promotion activities, develop



- teaching and learning supplementary materials in Tharu and Nepali language.
- Reading assessment.
- Research on subjective learning in upper grade, package design and training, diagnostic test, remedial class conduction and support to establish basic science lab at school.
- Support to develop and implement OTL based school improve plan (SIP) with the participatory approach.
- Regular data collection from school, need based interaction with community/mother groups and mobilizes community parents and leaders & media mobilization to support quality education.

### **1.3 Major achievements:**

- 88% ECD centres out of 32 have maintained minimum standard.
- 93% ECD age kids are enrolled in ECD centre and where as it was only 72% in the starting phase.
- The enrolment rate in ECD centres increased by double (70%) in 2016 where it was 35% in 2013.
- 61 early grade teachers out of 79 have been applying mother tongue instruction in early grade & 80% early grade teachers out of 79 have been applying effective and child cantered learning activities in class room.
- Remedial package in Math, Science and English developed and 43 upper grade teachers were train on remedial package.
- Selected 704 students (poor performer) have got opportunity to learn through remedial classes in math subject. The learning achievement has been increased as in average the same students secured 27 where it was 7 before the remedial classes.
- Increased students attendance by 18.83 percent (Students' average attendance record was 60.79% in 2013 and now in 2016 is 79.62%).
- The reading skill of students' in 2016 is 42% of grade one, 66% of grade two and 77% of grade three. (Based on the assessment record, the average reading skill was 21% of grade one, 37% of grade two and 57% of grade two in 2013).
- The average learning achievement in 2016 is 62% in grade four, 60% in grade five, 56% in grade six, 54% in grade seven and 53% in grade eight in 2016. Where it was 32% in grade four, 30% in grade five, 29% in grade six, 29% in grade seven and 31% in grade eight in 2013.



### **Importance of MOI in early grades:**

Shree Janjagriti Lower Secondary school was established in 2057 BS in Baijapur VDC - 1 under Binauna Resource Centre at Baijapur VDC in Banke district. There are 367 students in the year 2016 with 86% Tharu students studying in this school. Motisara Khatri has been teaching in this school for last four years as a grade teacher of Grade Two. In total 43 students are studying in the grade with 83% Tharu students'. In the beginning she hadn't received any training and she used to teach the students with her great effort. She was doing hard work to complete all lessons in text books. She rarely used lesson plans during teaching and she taught based on textbook and what she had already known. Textbooks

were usually only the written materials to which students were exposed. Other than textbooks, students only had their notebooks to read, which contained text copied from the blackboard. Students were learning only through Nepali language in classroom. Rote memorizing teaching method, lack of medium of instruction and lack of use of reading materials in the classroom were the factors that were effecting quality achievements. The concept of importance of medium of instruction was in the shade. It was creating the environment of lack of active conversation between teacher and the students in class.

In this regard, Motisara also got an opportunity to attend Early Grade Reading (EGR) training, training on importance of Medium of Instruction (MOI) and use of learning material in early grade organized by SSSB Project. She learnt the five major components of reading: phonological awareness, letter recognition, vocabulary development, reading fluency and comprehension. She got chances to observe and implement the model class of using step by step five components of reading in the training. The model class made her clear that when a teacher starts to teach vocabulary MOI is most necessary to make them understand. She was also trained on the importance and method of using medium of instruction in early grade for quality education. The SSSB project provided level wise teaching and learning supplementary materials which are developed in Tharu language.

After attending the trainings, she has been implementing effective teaching and learning method with instructing MOI and reading materials in the classroom. The implementation of MOI in the classroom increased the active participation of the students. The vocabulary development and reading skills of students have increased. According to fifth learning assessment 100% students' of grade Two can read consonant letters, 91% can read vowel letters, 100% students can read simple words, 78% students can read paragraph fluently but based the second assessment shows that only 36% students of grade Tow could read consonant letters, 8% could read vowel letters, 44% could read simple words & 14% could read paragraph fluently.



*"Parents and community used to ask me to teach their children English and I was also focusing on it but after training I realized that the students can learn better with comprehension when they got opportunity to learn in their own language." – Motisara K.C.*

## 2. Early Grade Reading program (EGRP )

### 2.1 Program introduction:

BASE has been implementing EGRP community mobilization component program in Kanchanpur district from 15 July 2016 to July 2018 with the objective to increase support of families and communities for the promotion of reading of early graders in the Kanchanpur district. The project is funded by USAID and technically supported by RTI/EGRP. The total value of project is NPR. 23,455,756.00 (USD 2, 34,557.56). Total 19 (13 Male 6 Female) staffs have been deployed to smoothly run the project activities for achievement outcomes. The project focuses on parent's role to enhance reading skills of grade 1, 2 & 3 children in 261



schools through formation of 522 Tole Reading Groups (TRG) for community mobilization. The project works closely with District Education Office including I /NGO in the district. The project adopts strategies; i) Government to Government, which focuses on Teacher's training, developing & delivery on teaching learning materials, Policy implementation and support school management committee (SMC) Grant, and ii) Partnership with NGO and focuses on social and community mobilization to achieve learning skill of children.



## 2.2 Major Key interventions of the project:

- Community Mobilization to parents engagement for their children reading habit and increase learning achievements
- Developing and delivery on supplementary learning materials at local levels
- Reading promotional activities at community level.
- Peer education model conduction.
- Tole Reading Group (TRG) formation /reformation and orientation.
- Hold community forum to discuss classroom based assessment result and language of instruction.



## 2.3 Major achievements:

- 17 (11 male 6 female) EGRP staff were capacitated in cascade model training and replicating in the community level.
- 7 resource centre level social maps has been developed indicating targeted school and Tole Reading Group (TRG). And 165 community level meetings held with total 4351(3324 Female 1027 Male) participants.
- Social and community mobilization guideline and TRG formation guideline has been developed in consultation with GOs and partner organization and utilizing in the field.
- 522 Tole Reading Groups have been formed in 261 School's catchment area. And in those TRGs total 7282 (5702 Female & 1580 Male) and 6665 (4945 Female, 1720 Male) members are involved respectively as executive and general members.
- 522 TRGs have been supported with 30 TRG boxes those include different types of learning materials.

## 3. Literacy program

### 3.1 Program Introduction

ASE has been implementing Literacy project from 2009 to December 2018 in Bardiya, Banke and Kailali districts with the financial and technical support from Room to Read. The project aims to develop literacy skills and reading habit to become lifelong independent readers in

early grades. The specific objectives are to increase effectiveness of teachers and librarians to teach literacy skills and develop the habit of reading, improve physical environment of school to make classroom more safe and joyful for learning, increase family, peer and community awareness and support to reading and increase collaboration with government to support policies and programs to promote primary schools educational status. It is working towards establishing new library, support to grade 1 and 2 classroom management as well as teaching methodology to the Nepali teacher of grade 1 and 2, and academic materials support. The total budget of the project is NPR 1,63,32,021 (163320.21USD). In total 23 staffs are deployed. The project has thus so far reached 316 schools, 775 primary teachers and 18,136 primary students.

### 3.2 Major Key intervention

- Teacher professional development support for library management and its use.
- Teacher professional support for teaching and learning activities in grade one and two.
- Monitoring and support to the teacher/school on library management & instructional class through Literacy Coach and Library Management Facilitator.
- Regular reading assessment and support to the early grade children.
- Periodic assessment (semi - annual basis) of Learning Outcomes (Students Tracking Assessment) of Grade 1 and 2 children based on EGRA tools.
- Support to the schools for creating learning environment.
- Community Engagement Activities (parents meeting, day celebration, Meeting with SMC)



### 3.3 Major achievement

- 18136 primary students from 318 schools are directly benefited through library support in project district.
- 450 primary teachers have been trained in reading activities and practicing in library and classroom and book checkout ratio of target students is 1:13 yearly.
- 80 teachers have been trained for instructional training and applying in classroom as a result students can read 26.21 letters per minute in average.
- 180 primary teachers were trained for library management and effectively managing library with proper records.
- Parents' participation in meeting has been increased by 20.05%.



- NRS.563970 Library fund has been raised from different stakeholders for library sustainability.
- 10, 82,400 books have been supported to 318 libraries.
- The project supported furniture and materials (book rack, display rack, low height table, cushion, white board, carpet, teacher table, teacher chair, notice board) cost of NRS. 2, 33, 20,000 in libraries and class rooms.

### **Library Develops Reading Habit of Kripa**

Kripa Chaudhary lives in Hasanpur Kailali with her mother, father and a small sister. 10 years old Kripa of grade 3 of Shree Panchodaya Higher Secondary School, Hasanpur-5 Dhangadhi is a daughter of an office cleaner and tractor driver. She doesn't have a separate room for reading and doing the homework. She often used to sit in the yard of her small temporary house to read and do her homework.

Since many years Kripa used to play in road, play with mud and dust. So that her mother felt danger and worried while she was in her work. Just finishing the homework was her task.



When her school established and started separate library and corner library with the support of Room to read Nepal and Backward Society Education (BASE) Kailali and managed a period for library activities and book checkout for primary grade and provide books to read for home, Kripa has started herself to read and write.

She sometimes tells stories and poems to her mother and elder sister too. *"I used to quarrel and beat her since last year but while she started to bring colourful books from library, she reads herself and sometimes tells us the stories. She told me the story of "Musa ko ghar" "Chari Nachyo, "Shantosh ra Surya" "Nachayo Jureli"- her mother said.*



Now a days she started to live in a home and read. She left to go to road and play with mud and dust. Now her mother assures that Kripa sits in house by reading which makes out of danger. In addition, her friends who are reading in private schools also started to come in her house to read stories and poems instead of playing.

For Kripa, Friday is a special day because she got the chance to go library and get new book for home. She likes to go library and loves to read stories and poems. She can read the books of blue colour code. She keeps books safely and returns back to schools after a week.

"I have brought a book from library" - Kripa seems very happy with the book named "Nachyo Jureli". "I like to read more books from library. If my teacher gives me books daily, I can read 5-6 books in a day"- Kripa said.



## 4. Enhancing Quality and Relevant of Learning for Adolescent Girls Program

### 4.1 Program Introduction

From July to December 2016 Enhancing Quality and Relevant of Learning for Adolescent Girls Program has been implemented in Tikapur Municipality and Thapapur, Joshipur, Munuwa, Narayanpur, Durgauli and Dhansingpur VDC of Kailali district aiming to empower adolescent girls; specially freed Kamlahari through education to break Kamlahari practices in the society and to enhance knowledge, life skills, regularity at school and, capacity for the better life in future. There were 8 facilitators to facilitate sessions and 1 Monitoring and Evaluation Officer who closely monitored this program. Total value of program is NRs. 700,600.00 for six months.

### 4.2 Major key interventions:

- Workshop for design material on empowering and educational package
- TOT for facilitators
- Girls/Kamlahari network & group formation/reformation at village and VDC level
- Basic Life Option Program (BLOP) session conduction
- Meeting with facilitators

### 4.3 Major Achievement

- 8 female facilitators got TOT on BLOP and conducted the sessions in the community.
- 378 Participants attended 6 months BLOP sessions and learnt about Social Value and importance, Gender, Sexual and reproductive health and problem during adolescent period, child right, health and life style, sentimental relationship during adolescent period, communication skill/income generation, married life and responsibility to parents community environment, adolescent of specific situation and better life selection
- The contents of the BLOP sessions were revised based on local context.

### Regularity at School through capacity enhancement

Bipana Chaudhary is a 17 years old girl is a daughter of ex-kamaiya living in Tikapur Municipality ward no. 8 Bijaynagar, Kailali. Her father possesses only 2 Kattha of land. Since her father is a poor man, she used to go work as a labourer with her mother in Tikapur market on Saturday and during vacation period. That's why she is not able to improve her study. However she passes examination every year. When she passed class 5, she left school for two years. But her father forced her to join school and she started going to school.

Bipana Chaudhary studies at grade 7 in Karnali Secondary School, Tikapur. She joined BLOP class on September 2016. "When I started to take class, I didn't used to go to School," said Bipana Chaudhary. She had left school after taking first quarterly exam conducted in last week of June and first week of July 2016. She had left going to school since her colleagues used to deviate her not to go to school while working together as labourers mainly on Saturday and in some vacations. When Bipana asked her second elder brother (who works in hotel but doesn't provide any money to his family), he replied, "You need not go to school. Go to work as a labourer". This is also a reason to postpone her education at grade seven. After taking BLOP class on each Saturday, "I began to think to join my school" she said. BLOP session facilitator Sujita Chaudhary facilitated skill fully this session. Among many chapters, she has preferred "Dream of Future and Future Plan". This chapter's ideas and BASE staffs inspired her and her family members to continue her study.

After motivating Bipana Chaudhary and her family, BASE staffs visited principal of Karnali Secondary School where she studies on 26 and 28 November 2016 respectively. During discussion time principal Mr. Dharma Raj Shah agreed to continue Bipana's education providing 50% discount out of total monthly fee. And again BASE staffs visited Bipana Chaudhary and suggested her to visit Principal of her school. Next day, Bipana Chaudhary with her friends visited principal Dharma Raj Shah and requested to provide subsidy and as per her request, principal agreed to provide only 50 % concession since it was midsession. In this way Bipana Chaudhary began to go to school regularly. Bipana Chaudhary is aware for her future. Moreover, she has courage to talk with school principal and other teachers. She has convinced her parents to continue her study in future to be a successful person in her life.

## **5. Sajhedari Bikaas (Governance) Project:**

### **5.1 Program introduction:**

From Oct. 2015 to Aug. 2017, BASE has been implementing Sajhedari Bikas -Governance Project (Phase II) in 6 VDCs (Lalmatiya, Sisahaniya, Satbariya, Bela, Saudiyar and Hasipur) and 2 Municipalities (Tripur and Lamahi) of Dang District. This project is funded by PACT/USAID. The goal of the project is: Targeted communities are empowered to better direct their own local development. The objectives of the projects are: 1) Enabling environment for community development established, 2) Communities access resources for development, 3) Communities implement inclusive development policies effectively, and 4) Local government units function effectively. The project focuses on Ward Citizen Forum (WCF), Integrated Planning and Formulation Committee (IPFC), and Village/Municipality Supervision and Monitoring Committee (V/MSMC). Direct beneficiaries of the project are total 2354 (WCF-2106, IPFC-168 and V/MSMC-80) people. Indirect beneficiaries are 32112 HH, this covered 159682 (Female-84509 and Male-75173) population of the 6 VDCs and 2 Municipalities. Total value of the project is NPR. 16794700.00 (USD. 267947.00). And the total budget for the year 2016 is NPR. 15347887.00 (USD. 153478.90). Total staffs of this projects are 24 (Female- 12 and Male-12).

### **5.2 Key Intervention of the Projects:**

- Support to prepare local body's strategic documents as Village profile, Internal Revenue Assessment and Projection.
- Orientation on Local Level Planning Process (14 steps of local plan) and support to select inclusive plan and implementing transparently.
- Strengthening the Ward Citizen Forum (WCF), Integrated Planning and Formulation Committee (IPFC) and Village/Municipality Supervision and Monitoring Committee (V/MSMC).
- Promoting the Social Accountability Tools as Public hearing, Public Audit and Citizen Charter.

### **5.3 Major achievements of the project**

- 6 VDCs village profiles have been developed in facilitation of the project. VDCs are applying the profile to utilize data and information to prepare need base and effective annual plan.

- 3396 (Female-1359 and Male-2037) WCFs members have been trained on 14 steps of local planning process as a result, 1274 projects were recommended by WCF level to IPFC for endorsement in council. Out of 1274, 364 projects have been approved by council allocating NRs. 24,931,000.00. Out of 364, 254 projects are related to marginalized communities (Women, Child, poor groups and farmers) with the amount of NRs 12,657,379.00. (*Village council 2073/2074*).
- 1512 population (270 HHs) got benefits from a Small Scale Infrastructure Irrigation Project amounting NPR 500,000.00 where 17 hector land is irrigated, which increased the income of the farmers.
- 5655 population (1131 HHs) got benefits from 6 Small Scale Infrastructure (Safe Drinking water) Projects amounting NPR. 2,603,406.00, which accessed safe drinking water and decreased water borne disease as well as save time of women for productive work.
- Increased participation of marginalized women by 8 percent in WCF coordinator position and Dalit's by 0.63 percent in WCF committee. Before the project intervention the participation of the women and Dalits was nominal.
- 2015 (Female-1005 and Male-1010) people received the services of vital registration through mobile service camp on the spot in facilitation of the project. The mobile service camp increased the awareness of the Dalits and marginalized community for vital registration in time.
- 5 VDCs are conducting public hearing, social audit, and public audit of the projects and updating Citizen Charter of the VDCs which increased social accountability and transparency.

### **Kabita Chaudhary, known as an entrepreneur**

Ms. Kabita Chaudhary of Chailahi-8, Lamahi Dang is 22 years old. There are 5 members in her family including her, younger brother, sister in law and father, mother. She got three months (from 15 May 2015 to August 19 2015) tailoring training from BASE through Sajhedari Bikaas project. After successful completion of the training she also got supported with equipments i.e. sewing machine, scissor, measuring tape, scale and chair worth NPR 12,500/- to start her small enterprise.



**Miss Kabita along with her business partner engaged on sewing clothes at her shop**

Then she started her tailoring shop with partnership to two other friends investing NPR 30,000/- at Tallo Bazaar Road, Ghorahi Municipality since September 2015. She has been utilizing the machines provided by BASE those are in proper orders. According to Kabita,

they have been making good income with net profit NPR 20,000/- every month. And during the festival seasons they earn more NPR 30,000/- per month.

Before this training she was studying in 12<sup>th</sup> standard and she was completely dependent upon her parents. But now since she has earning by herself she does not need to ask money from her parents. She is independently bearing for her studies in Bachelors level, paying her room rent and taking care of daily needs expenses.



*Certificate issued by Sajhedari Bikas of Miss Kabita Chaudhary at right side and Her friend Certificate from CTEVT in Left side.*

Apart from tailoring they have been providing training packages to others. They collect NPR 1,000/- per month from each trainee. Currently they have nine trainees whom they teach basic course.

Ms. Kabita thanks BASE and Sajhedari Bikas for showing her right path and supporting to make her independent where I am known as a good entrepreneur among my circle.

## 6. WORTH

### 6.1 Program introduction:

Backward Society Education (BASE) has been implementing Women Empowerment Program in technical and financial support of Sajhedari Bikas Project from 1st October 2015 to Feb, 2018 with the objective for enabling the environment for community development established. The project is being implemented in 16 VDCs (Sreegaun, Hekuali, Tarigaun, Phoolbari, Bijauri, Dharna, Laxmipur, Chailahi, Gangapraspur, Gobardhia, Saudiyar, Hansipur, Lalmatiya, Sisahnaya, Satbariya and Bela) and 2 municipalities (Tripur and Lamahi) of Dang district. The total budget of the project is 2, 90, 69,782.00 in total and 15 staffs (Female-14 and Male-1) are employed.

### 6.2 Major Key intervention of the program:

- Group Management Training
- Peace Promotion Training
- Literacy Volunteer Training
- Weekly Literacy Classes/ Village Banking
- Business Orientation/ Business Skill Training
- Linkage, Networking and Sustainability Training to WORTH Groups
- Day Celebration (*Violence Against Women (VAW) 16 days Campion (25 Nov.-10 Dec), International Women Day (8 March)*)

### 6.3 Major Achievements:

- Women of WORTH groups have increased their income by doing different types of business (poultry farming, mushroom farming, vegetable farming, tailoring, Goat



keeping, pig keeping and snack making) and supporting to their families for better lifestyle.

- 2107 Women got skill building training and they have established themselves as entrepreneur.
- Women of group have been established as the trainer of snack making training (potato chips & Dalmot making) after getting training from project and earning money.
- Seven WORTH group member have earned NRs. 52,000.00(monthly) from collective mushroom farming.
- 305 women have received peace promotion packages and as the result they have been raising voice against GBV, DV and playing vital role in different types of National campaign.
- 2370 marginalized Women are directly involved in 90 WORTH Groups.(where 635 Hill Brahmin Chhetri, 459 Hill Dalits, 245 Hill Mountain Janajatis, 13 Newars, 931 Terai Janajati Adavashis, 9 Terai Madheshi Dalits, 69 Terai Madheshi Other Castes, 5 Religious Minorities and 1 Terai Madheshi Brahmin Rajput are representing).
- Thus as WORTH members of Saudiyar VDC played an important role for GBV controlled VDC declaration and alcohol free village declaration.
- The representation of marginalized WORTH members has been increased in vital position, as the result they have been able to raise voice for local resources mobilization.
- 90 WORTH groups are able to run their village banking system independently.
- 3 WORTH groups have been able to receive budget NRs. 122,667.00 from village council after getting local level planning process training.
- Out of 90 WEG 51 WEG have registered in District Livestock Office and 2 in District Agriculture Development Office.

### **"WORTH as supportive hands"**

Sariya, a small Village, located at Saudiyar VDC Ward no-2 of Dang which is one of the back warded. Sajhedari Bikas Project formed a group on May 6, 2016 baptizing as Sariya Mahila Samuha. According to the WORTH modality, the group starts their activity and makes a friendly environment within a group. Women of this village are limited in house hold activities. They had not the access on information, awareness program, life skills, health, sanitation and incoming activities. "Due to the lack of knowledge of education, awareness, health, sanitation and leading power, we are still facing difficulties, Chandra Kumari Gharti; secretary of this group, said." Presently, Saraiya WEG members are actively participating in the group as well as progressing towards the community activities. After receiving different types of life skills training, capacity building training and



leadership training from the program implementing organization i.e. is BASE Nepal, we got some ideas and involving our group towards community development activities and community peace building. Radha Bhandari, Member of this group said, "Practically, group is starting to solve the minor disputes that are seen among the group and also she share an incident that; one of the women who is working as a controller of this group was directly bearing the domestic violence, who had left her home before 6 months and was living in her father's home. With the effort of this group, now she is at her own home and in this days not bearing the violence from her family members."

Moreover, this group is discussing on the social issues of the community still leading campaigning such as alcohol free village, to reduce gambling in the community .Beside this, members of this of group are involving in Mushroom farming and starting the business at their locality. At this time they earned RS. 21,000.00 rupees from this business. According to the member of Saraya Mahila Samuha, Shashi Chaudhary told that "After being a member of this group I felt that a small thing can change the circumstance in the life of a person. I do not used to think that such types of change will occur in our locality. Before involving in the group we were not able to contribute our introduction because we feel hesitation while speaking in front of people."



## 7. Enhancing health status among Freed Bonded Labour community through WASH services project

### 7.1 Program introduction:

BASE has been implementing Enhancing health status among Freed Bonded Labour community through WASH services project in Bansgadhi municipality and Kalika VDC of Bardiya district and Narayanpur and Joshipur VDCs and Lamki-Chuha Municipality of Kailali district from 2014 to 2019. The project is funded by Water Aid Nepal/UK Aid. The project aims to increase accessibility of safe drinking water, improved sanitation and good hygiene facility for ex bonded labour and marginalized community. The project has reached 2250 water users, and 20890 sanitation users of free bonded labour as well as other indigenous community (Madheshi, Muslim, landless and dalit) in project area. The total budget of the project is NPR 75,00000 (71428 USD). In total 12 staffs are deployed. The major three *programme strategies* are ;1) service delivery 2) advocacy and lobbying 3) sector capacity build up.



## 7.2 Major key intervention of the program

- Raised Hand, slope hand pump installation and rehabilitation as well as Water Quality Test
- Water and Sanitation User Group Formation and capacity building of Child health club, FCHW, WSUG, D/M/V-WASH-CC for safe drinking water and improvement of hygiene
- Caretaker hands-on training  
Maintenance Workers/Pump Operators
- Awareness on multiple use of water
- Inter School WASH Competition
- Conduct Health Camp
- Open Defecation Free (ODF) Declaration
- Support to construct sanitary pad disposal pit for MHM at school
- Awareness Campaigning through Child health Club /FCHW and mothers groups
- Support to develop M/V-WASH-Plan including School WASH plan
- District and VDC level coordination Meeting and joint monitoring



## 7.3 Major achievements:

- 2250 water user with 1213 women and 1832 from ex bonded groups have accessed safe drinking water
- 20890 (Male 10028 female 10862) users of which 17,050 from ex bonded labour community demonstrating improved sanitation practises and hygiene behaviour.
- 3 ex-bonded labour camp were ODF declaration in Joshipur and Lamki Chuha of Kailali 542 HH(3035 population) benefitted
- The Project has supported to publish data based bulletin in Kailali district in collaboration of D-WASH-CC
- 4 Community Health Camp were conducted and more than 900 community people were benefited by the health camp
- 6 sanitary pad disposal pit constructed in school for menstruation hygiene management and 720 adolescent girls and teachers were directly benefitted





- 20 Water and sanitation User Groups were formed and trained to pump operators and maintenance for regularity of water scheme and total 375 participants include 187 women member to functional of Hand Pump.
- 4 Advocacy meeting were conducted on WASH rights to ex-bonded labours community Bardiya and Kailali through FEDWASUN and total 152 participants including 78 women benefitted

### **WASH facilitation to Youth Club for Sanitation Campaign**

WASH staffs and stakeholders have been organizing sanitation campaign gathering mother groups, Female Community Health Workers (FCHW), school students as well youth clubs. To carry out such activities BASE board committee member Mr. Sunil Karki and BASE WASH staffs and members of Himalaya Clubs of Lamki Market discussed to clean Lamki market corresponding with BASE activity during Dashain and Dipawali festival. And finally both party agreed to carry out this campaign together. On 15th Ashoj 2073 (2073/6/15) all members of Himalaya youth club gathered to clean Lamki market led by WASH representatives. To dispose garbage, one of the members, Mr. Bishna Dhakal, of Himalaya Youth Club supported to throw garbage by his Tractor to damp side. In the same time, they installed disposal pit which was provided by BASE in Motipur bazaar which is a part of Lamki market and all of them agreed to prepare rules to collect garbage in the disposal pit and not to make any dirt in the market. Now garbage is being collected in certain place called disposal pit. This is the first initiation of Himalaya Youth Club to perform social act facilitated by WASH representatives. Hence WASH sanitation activity has been supported by a local youth club. All the members of this club and local business men are excited to participate in such social work.

To accomplish such social activities with WASH representative's leadership, Himalaya Youth Club performed Deushi-Vailo program during Dipawali festival from its side and collected some budget and decided to invest some budget to construct toilet for Old People-Shelter (Bridha Ashraam) located in Balchaur 6 kilometre east from Lamki market just east side of Lamki market since they had no any toilet to use. To continue the initiation for toilet construction some business suppliers provided equipments. And finally, Panchapuri Steel provided Pan Sheet and Plastic Pipe, Chaulagai Traders provided 2 pieces of Aluminium Tin (Jasta Pata), Tula Thapa provided 5 cement rings. In this way, NRs. 300,000.00 and labour contribution has been done by Himalaya Youth Club. Feedback of construction of toilet was from BASE/WASH representatives and they also supported as unskilled labour. On 25th Kartik 2073 construction of Toilet accomplished. Hence Himalaya Youth club is supporting WASH program as a helping hand to declare ODF in Lamki-Chuha Municipality. BASE representatives inspire and involve them in WASH program so that they can realize it as their own work.

## **8. National Rural and Renewable Energy Program (NRREP)**

### **8.1 Program introduction:**

National Rural and Renewable Energy Program (NRREP) is Nepal government program implemented from mid July 2012 to mid May 2017. Nepal government ministry of the population and environment Alternative Energy Promoting Centre (AEPC) and development partners (Danida, DFID, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, KfW, SNV and UNDP) jointly agreed to support formulation of a National Rural and Renewable Energy Programme (NRREP), that it is a single programme modality in which there is no other programmes or projects funded outside the NRREP and where the GoN has committed itself to reform the

subsidy system and finance a higher portion of the subsidies for Renewable Energy Technologies (RET).

In order to effective implementation of NRREP in regional level, AEPC has established 9 regional service centre (RSC) all over the Nepal. BASE is one out of 9 RSC, which has been working in 7 districts (Dang, Salyan, Rukum, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Arghakhanchi and Dolpa) since August 2013. The total project value till this year is NRP 50,399,240 (\$50,400) and 29 are the full time staffs to carry out the project activities.



The development objective of the NRREP is to improve the living standard of rural women and men, increase employment of women and men as well as productivity, reduce dependency on traditional energy and attain sustainable development through integrating the alternative energy with the socioeconomic activities of women and men in rural communities.

NRREP has a clear emphasis on effectively reaching out to the more remote and poorest part of the country. Beneficiaries are not predetermined in this project because it is demand based project. Community people must submit demand request formally for project. On the basis of demand of community people, RSC do feasibility study. If the project is found feasible, it is forwarded further process. Implementation strategy of this project is public private partnership (PPP) model. Private sectors install the project on the basis of tri-party agreement with community and government. Community people are the main owner of the respective project. Nepal government provides subsidy fund on the basis of subsidy policy and subsidy delivery mechanism.



## 8.2 Major key intervention of the program:

- Community Electrification: Pico (less than 10 kw), Micro-hydro (10 to 100 kw) project and improved water mill instillation support.
- Solar Energy: Rural Solar drinking water pumping project (RSDWP) instillation support
- Biomass energy: improved cooking mud and metallic stoves support

- Support to establish renewable energy based micro, small and medium enterprises.
- Renewable energy based income generation support.

### 8.3 Major achievements:

- 1,453.90 kW electricity has been generated from instillation of 57 Pico and micro hydro project from which 13,907 households are benefited from lightening facility.
- 185 Improved water mill (IWM) installed and they are getting 5 fold more income than the tradition water mill.
- 10 rural solar drinking water pumping project (RSDWP) are installed, from which 1,917 people of 449 households are accessed to safe drinking water.
- 21,569 Improved cooking stoves (ICS) installed from which 105,286 people are benefited and improved indoor environment quality, which contributed to declare IAP (Inner Air Pollution) free VDC of 17 VDCs of working district.
- 107 (49 kutani/pisani/pelani mill, 11 computer institute, 11 photocopy/photography, 8 furniture, 6 electronic, 5 fresh house, 3 grill udyoug, 2 in each dairy udyoug, engineering, poultry forming & talarig and 1 in each herbal tea, layer resoling, Chaumin, masala, Krishi Aujar and copy Udyoug) micro/small/medium enterprises (MSME) (15 community based and 92 sole based) have been established and 202 people are getting employment opportunity from those MSME, which has helped to increase household income.





- 420 disadvantage women got income generation activities (IGA) support and out of them 97% (408: 119 vegetable farming, 103 ginger farming, 71 Aloo farming, 52 poultry farming, 34 tailoring, 21 Aran, 3 mobile furniture, 2 Madal making and 1 in each hear cutting, Chaumin and hosiery) women are applying IGA continuation which has helped to combat rural poverty.

### **Subsidy brought happiness to Dal Bahadur's life**

Mr. Dal Bahadur Sharki is 35 years old living in Musikot VDC-6, Solabang Rukum. He lost his mother at the age of 12 years. Due to poor economic condition of family he could not continue his studies after class four. So he migrated to India at 14 years age with his friends. He worked as labour to clean utensils in a hotel. He spends very hard times there. He wanted to return to Nepal but due to armed conflict he afraid to do.

In 2063 BS, after the peace agreement, he returned back to Nepal and started working in Sa:Mill (Furniture Industry) as daily wages labour. But that was not enough to manage daily life and family needs.

At that time Sankh Khola micro hydro project got installed in Solabang Rukum. As he was looking alternative income opportunity and then he came to know about subsidy process of renewable energy sector for income generation activities through BASE field staff. He decided to start a chowmein factory and he fulfilled all necessary process for subsidy. He started his own chowmein factory. Now he produces 45-50 kgs/day dry chowmein and sells in the local market of Solabang, Bairagi, Thati and Simrutu. His daily transaction is NPR 5000 to 7000.

This has made his life comfortable to survive happily with family. And he is thankful to BASE.

## **9. South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation – Power Expansion Project (SASEC)**

### **9.1 Program Introduction:**

The SASEC project is being implemented with technical and financial support from Alternative Energy Promotion Center (AEPC), Ministry of Environment Science and Technology (MOEST) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) from July 15, 2015 to December 2021 in seven districts; Dang, Rukum, Rolpa, Arghakhanchi, Pyuthan, Dolpa and Salyan. The total value of the project for 2015/16 year is



NPR 6, 29,390.00 (USD 6203.90) and total three human resources (Full time -2; Social Mobilizers and part time – 1; Social Mobilization Coordinator) are deployed in the project. The project aims to contribute to Nepal's energy development objectives by scaling up off-grid RE supply, cross-border power exchange, increasing access to RE in rural areas, and building capacity for off-grid power sector development. The off-grid

component of SASEC-Power System Expansion Project is being implementing by AEPC that is intended to provide access to electricity and facilitate productive energy use (PEU) activities to enhance income and welfare of rural communities by utilization of RE in agriculture, rural enterprise, health and education sectors. The impact and outcome of SASEC off-grid project are to increase electricity access and enhance renewable energy development in off-grid areas of Nepal.

## 9.2 Major key interventions of the project:

The project is fully consistent with the ADB Country Partnership Strategy<sup>6</sup> which focuses on: (i) improving inclusive electricity access; (ii) RE development; (iii) regional cooperation; and (iv) strengthening sector governance. And BASE as a Regional Service Center (RSC) is assisting for the following activities;

- Identify subsequent subprojects in compliance with the criteria for selecting subprojects,
- Prepare pre-feasibility studies for subsequent subprojects,
- Supervise and monitor the construction and installation work of subprojects,
- Coordinate and motivate target beneficiaries to contribute on subprojects implementation,
- Help target communities to develop and implement productive energy use plan and,
- Conduct capacity building program

## 9.3 Major achievements:

- Three potential mini-hydro sub-projects namely Simrutu (200 kw), Saniveri (300 kw) and Khadigad (500 kw) have been indentified in Rukum district.
- An orientation program for SMCs and SMs got organized in 23-24 June, 2016 gave clearer idea about the project, social mobilization as well as baseline, pre-construction and post construction survey.
- Baseline survey of Simrutu MHP completed and submitted to AEPC and approval granted for the formal construction.

# 10. Initiative for Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization (IAPAC)

## 10.1 Program Introduction

Initiative for Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization (IAPAC) is a 3-year (March 2014 to 2017 Feb) project funded by the European Union and Austrian Development Cooperation. The total value of project is NPR. 18,935,998 (USD 180,343) ADRA Austria is the principal recipient of the grant and the project is implemented by ADRA Nepal with consortium partners iDE Nepal, SAPPROS, AEC, DECOS, BASE & Renewable world with the objectives i) to increase agricultural productivity, ii) increase commercialization of agricultural outputs and iii)



enhance nutrition in Banke ( 7 VDCs) , Dang ( 5 VDCs) and Rolpa ( 12 VDCs) districts. The total beneficiaries are 16000 HHs (Banke-5500, Dang-5500 and Rolpa-5000 HHs).The major component of this project are vegetables production, essential oil production, micro irrigation technology, Community Business Facilitator (CBF), Market development /promotion, Bio-Gas, MUS/ solar lift irrigation and nutrition activities. 18 staffs were deployed for the project implementation.

## 10.2 Major key interventions

- Formation/reformation of farmers and essential oil groups.
- Build capacity of existing input supplier networks (Existing Agro-vets) and develop and train new local agro-vets
- Build capacity of existing input supplier networks (Existing Agro-vets) and develop and train new local agro-vets
- Provide training to local service providers on relevant cost saving production methods and management practices for smallholder farmers
- Extension of proven IPM packages using bio pesticides and bio fertilizers (building supply chain and training farmers on how to use)
- Technical support from Renewable World – biogas, solar MUS, Hydram, working through improved water mills and integrated into LAPA procedures.
- Introduction of adaptive technologies for micro-irrigation
- Health and nutrition training for young mothers targeted towards vulnerable and marginalized populations
- Capacity building of marketing and planning committees and rural cooperatives that manage rural collection centres
- Establish market linkages with the private sector through facilitated forums and trainings
- Leadership and management training, coaching visits, for value chain actors in the agricultural sector (ROLDP for VDC cluster level)
- Establishing and strengthening the business planning of collection centres and distillation units



## 9.3 Major achievements

- The project has directly benefited to 10878 (Dang male 360 and female 4486 and Banke male 861and female 5171) farmers through nursery management, integrated pest management and post harvest training and farmers have initiated for commercialization of products.
- 23 poly house demonstrations have been demonstrated for vegetable production to enhance skills and knowledge and vegetable growers have

adopted these techniques during off season.

- 27 (male 10 and 17 female) farmers have been trained on trellising technology through 27 demonstration trainings and 30% tomato growers have adopted trellising techniques.
- 100 farmers got the opportunity of exposure visit and acquainted with the techniques of plastic tunnel for tomato and gumbos in winter season for germination of crops.
- 38 varietal demonstrations were demonstrated to promote commercialization of agriculture with new varieties.
- During ROLDP training participated were asked to develop challenge projects, and 12 challenge project seed fund was supported to the farmers for implementation of challenge projects. This also contributed to local level planning process and improved resource leveraging ability.
- Increased knowledge and skill of 53 farmers on essential oil crop production which resulted increment in the area of essential oil crops in private land and community forest land.
- Accessed the improved inputs and services in interior pockets through 10 community business facilitators, 6 village nursery operators and 5 existing agro-vets operators by developing their capacity.
- Nursery operators are earning in the range of NPR. 15000 to 30000 from the sale of seedling.
- 22 solar lift irrigation pumps, 3 tube wells and 1 MUS have been supported to promote irrigation facility and commercialize the vegetable production which has irrigated 20 hector of land.
- 40% farmers have adopted micro-irrigation technology.
- 2 community bio gas for 18 hhs and 532 individual bio gas with partial subsidy have been supported which improved hygiene/health and environmental benefits of bio gas.
- 800 pregnant women and lactating mothers participating in nutrition education classes are aware on nutrition best practices, methods of making nutritious food from locally available materials and family planning and other health related issues.
- 8 home garden demonstrations have been supported to promote the nutritious vegetable production for pregnant and under two year's children's mothers.
- 5 market collection centre and haatbazaar are operating weekly and serving more than 1000 farmers and reduced trasa have promoted the commercialization of vegetable production in the project sites.

### **From house wife to commercial farmer**

Ms. Rishaniya Tharu lives in Phattepur VDC- 8 Kamaiya dada village, Banke district, Nepal with her husband and two sons. She is literate women and she did not get opportunity to study in formal school in her life. Her family depends on agriculture which is their main source of subsistence. They have altogether 5 Katha of their own land and they cultivate vegetable in 7 Katha including in two Katha rented land. Mrs. Rishaniya Tharu joined with the Samjhana Vegetable Production Groups under the Initiative of Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization (IAPAC) project on 04-September-2014 (2071/05/12 BS).



Mrs. Rishaniya Tharu state that "the agricultural productivity was not sufficient for her family and hardly managed food for a year as a result they were suffering from food insecurity. Despite working from early morning to late evening in agricultural field and also her husband used to work as wage labourer at the local market. *Before the implementation of the IAPAC project, we had been paddy and vegetables cultivation with small area of our own land from old/traditional practices so the production was very less. We weren't informed about new agricultural technology and improved packages of practice to grow high value commercial crops. Due to lack of information and knowledge many farmers from our village were migrated to India as well as other country and work as a labourer. Some of them went to Nepalgunj to earn money for their livelihood*".

Mrs. Rishaniya remembered her past days – "we used to buy stale vegetables from Indian market because of low vegetables production in our agriculture field. We had tough life in past and difficult to fulfil our family needs and led problems in child education and also for treatment once we get sick".

Mrs. Rishaniya further explained that " I got suggestion by agricultural technician from IAPAC project to participate in a training to improved vegetable production technology as well as production of off-seasonal vegetable, market stipulated vegetable production and access to credit etc. As per suggestion, I had participated in training and demonstration activities like i.e. nursery management training, plant protection/IPM training and post harvesting training. The tools, materials and improved agriculture inputs are demonstrated like; nylon net demonstration over vegetable nursery beds, soil solarisation technique, bio pesticides, coco pit, plastic tray, Jhoholmal (liquid fertilizer) making process demonstration and various field level activities and started to cultivate vegetable with improved technology, adopting and practicing improved technology like; cultivation, trellising, composting, preparing and using residential pesticides etc.



*Before participating in above training we had old practice to grow vegetables and directly spreading the seeds for nursery but now we had been spreading seeds line by line and use modern technology so the production is high. I didn't know about the solar lift pump before but now I use solar pump and Dhiki Pump for irrigation and it helps to grow healthy and beautiful vegetables which attract all of us to keep farming. Now it became easy for us to survive us and at least managed food for whole year, she said*".

The entire family members are engaged in this occupation saving some money and eating fresh vegetables which helps to improve our health due to nutritional food consumption and it will be the regular source of income. Perhaps, this all are from our hardworking and efforts but IAPAC program gives us this opportunity in our own landlord. " I sold vegetable and vegetable seeds and make income NRS 40,000 a year. Before the implementation of the IAPAC project, I had taken loan. Now no need to taken loan from micro finances institution and cooperatives, I can easily fulfil our needs from our own vegetable production."

## 11. Inclusive Resource Management Initiative (IRMI)

### 11.1 Program Introduction

To promote peace and social harmony, BASE has implemented Inclusive Resource Management Initiative (IRMI) for conflict mitigation and management in Dang Bardiya and Kailali covering 15VDCs funded by USAID/Mercy Corps from June 2013 to August 2016. The total budget of the project was NPR. 33,649,425 (USD 320,470.71). In total 16 staffs (13 full time -4 female & 9 male, and 3 part time-1 female & 2 male ) staffs were deployed. 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 sustainability of negotiated agreements by engaging communities in joint environmental and economic development initiatives. The project achieves this 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 resource-based conflicts which causes due to the exclusionary governance practices, and competition for scarce natural resources.

### 10.2 Major key interventions

The program facilitates natural resource-based conflict resolution, promotes inclusive management and strengthens governance practices of Community Forest User Groups (CFUG), and reduces dependency on natural resources through joint environmental and economic initiatives through the following activities:

- Map natural resource conflicts
- Conduct joint training for key stakeholders in conflict analysis
- Facilitate the development of conflict resolution agreements
- Strengthen community user groups' internal governance
- Raise awareness on natural resources rights and responsibilities
- Support community participation in local government
- Facilitate community peace building forums



- Hold advocacy workshops with the relevant government bodies
- Joint natural resource management initiatives, and
- Support environmentally sustainable economic initiatives.

### 10.3 Major Achievements

- 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. And resolved 24 natural resource based disputes (transparency, boundary conflict, encroachment, internal governance and user membership claim) in 15 CFUGs of Kailali, Bardiya and Dang districts. .
- 6715 (M 3206, F 3509) community people have been made aware on their rights and responsibilities related natural resource use and management through education sessions and performing their responsibilities in their respective CFUGs.
- 401 (M 212, F 189) members from 15 CFUGs have been provided 3 days good governance and advocacy training and now CFUGs are exhibiting more inclusive internal governance practices.
- Self group capacity assessment of all 15 CFUGs has been conducted to assess the groups' capacity and developed action plan based on the result of assessment findings and implementing in their respective CFUGs
- A total of 29,656 seedlings have been planted in 16.8 hectares of land in three districts.
- Cooperative relationships between conflicting communities and within communities have been built and harmonize social harmony.
- 285 (M 156, F 129) CFUG members got opportunity to share and learn good practices on forest management and forest based economic and natural resource management initiatives from each other through cross visit.
- Improved account management and documentation systems of CFUGs after management training.
- NPR 7,280,324 (USD) has been supported for economic initiatives to CFUG members, where 1585 HH with 8692 (4318 Male, 4374 Female) population directly benefited. (Economic Initiative: Goat rearing, pig rearing, cow rearing, retail shop promotion, Vegetable farming, Poultry farming and bicycle repairing shop promotion), and making income through income generation activities.
- NPR 5,176,378 (USD) has been supported for Joint Environmental Initiative to 15 CFUGs where 4120 HH with 24782 (12621 Male, 12161 Female) community people benefited. (***NRM initiative: Barbed wire fencing, Bio-engineering, Trench digging, Nursery production, Plantation, Fire line construction and Demarcation***) where around 11.5 hectares of encroached land has been protected by barbed wire fencing and trench digging and this has supported to rebuild degraded forest.
- A hand book "Dialogue Facilitation Skill" has been developed based on learning and experience of natural resource based conflict resolution

#### Sita Ram CFUG

Sita Ram Community Forest is located in Attariya Municipality Ward no-9 Bala (Previously Beladevipur VDC). There are 168 households. It consists 1236 total population where total number of female is 572 and male is 664. This CFUG includes 10 households of Dalit and 100 household of Indigenous (Rana and Chaudhary) Sita Ram Community Forest's total area is 193.08 hectore. There are Saal, Asna, Haldu as major species. This CFUG's registration number to DFO is 172 and handed over date in 2062/063.



After a rigorous exercise the handover and takeover of documents of Sitaram Community Forest was undertaken on 22nd Nov. 2014 (2071/08/06) from earlier executive committee to the new executive committee. The financial of this CFUG was not undertaken for 3 years. The old committee was not taking any responses for audit. After the handover of all documents of CFUG to the new executive committee, the new executive committee has successfully carried out the audit of last three years at a time. According to audit report of 2068/069 shows financial transaction Rs. 3, 33,638 and bank cash (with CFUG) balance Rs. 1, 69,391. The report of 2069/070 recorded financial transaction Rs. 2, 38,504 and bank balance Rs. 18,504. 2070/071 audit report has pointed out Rs. 3, 86,631 and bank balance Rs. 30,192. In the same manner, the proposed planning of 2071/072 has income and expenditure of Rs. 5, 81,910.



Before this time, old executive committee was unable to do the Audit of the organization since the committee was unable to do satisfactory performance and this had created the obstructions to do Annual General Assembly on time. So the community people decided to discard the old committee and formed new one on May 27, 2014 (2071/02/13). The last Annual General Assembly held on May 19, 2012 (2069/02/06). After that, there was uncertain of annual general assembly of this CFUG. And again the old committee was not responsive towards assembly. And this was hampering all the targeted activities of CFUG. Joint Secretary Dirgha Bahadur said, "We sent letters around 6 times to the previous president Mr. Motidash Rana to involve and discuss about handover the financial transaction but he rejected our request. Lastly after long and rigorous exercise, we became able to do however and takeover formally. The credit goes to BASE since it has energized us by providing a layer of trainings. Moreover, the staffs of BASE have facilitated us to overcome this circumstance."

After the accomplishment of handover and Audit Report, Sitaram Community Forest User Group initiate renewal process of their operational by consulting with the concerned stakeholders. Finally CFUG succeed renew of operational plan as well as get approval letter from district forest office to implement sustainable economic and NRM initiative. Now the hand over and take over dispute has been resolved and CFUG implementing activities as per their operational plan. The members of board committee and all users of Sitaram CFUG are endeavouring to manage, preserve this community forest in a transparent manner regularly. Moreover CFUG has completed economic initiative (Pig farming, poultry farming) and NRM initiative (Barbed wire fencing) under IRMI project. A total seven users directly benefited under economic initiative. Tow users get poultry farming and five users get pig farming support from CFUG.

## 12. JEEVAN

### 12.1 Introduction

Jeevan project has been implementing in three Village Development Committees (VDCs); Baijapur, Bankatwa and Rajhena of Banke district of Nepal for period January 2014 to December 2016. The project is funded by Department of International Development (DFID) and implemented by Backward Society Education (BASE) in technical support of Find Your Feet India. The project aims to support 2,500 of the poorest and most marginalized women

(mainly tribal) in rural Nepal, mostly from the Tharu tribal group, to improve their food security and incomes and influence local decision making processes. The objectives of the project are to : i) empower and build capacities of Tharu and other marginalized women to access natural resources and start IGAs for their sustainable livelihoods through Self Help Groups (SHG) and Community Based Organization (CBO), ii) improve food security, incomes and self-reliance through the adoption of environmentally sustainable agriculture and provide access to low-cost credit to establish micro-enterprises, iii) empower to access govt. services and entitlements, and iv) strengthen and support women to influence local decision-making processes for their wellbeing through community groups established by the project. The project works towards improving food security, incomes and self-reliance through the adoption of environmentally sustainable agriculture and provides access to low-cost credit to establish micro-enterprises. The women and their fellow community members are also being empowered to influence local decision-making processes through community groups established by the project. The direct beneficiaries are 2500 {2,140 Tharu marginalized women (including 390 Ex-Kamaiya). The remaining 360 are mostly Dalits}. And indirect beneficiaries are 12500 (2500x5) family members of the direct beneficiaries. The total budget of the project is 35,076,268 (*USD 334,060*) and 19 staffs were deployed for the project.

## **12.2 Major interventions**

- Capacity building of SHG and CBO members through different trainings; group dynamics and leadership as well as advocacy and support to SHG and CBO.
- 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
- Sustainable agriculture workshops for lead farmers at district level
- Training of SHGs on IGAs in farm & non farm sector/entrepreneurship development
- Coordination and consultation meetings with CFUG's and communities at VDC level
- IEC materials development
- Studies on sustainable agriculture, IGA viability and Tharu livelihoods
- Installation of tube wells in the communities

## **12.3 Major achievements**

- The project has benefited to 2625 women through 166 SHGs and they are growing six different types of vegetables in average for commercial purposes and household consumption.
- 2197 out of 2625 beneficiaries are practicing sustainable agriculture techniques in vegetable growing which supported to increase the fertility of land and contributed to reduce use of chemical fertilizers because it costs low.
- 2010 beneficiaries who have accessed low cost loans through SHGs for productive purposes -1272 members and domestic purposes -738 members, which has increased the incomes and supported to live with life of dignity.
- 718 beneficiaries have created now micro-enterprises among them vegetable farm-423, Goat rearing-72, Pig rearing-50, Poultry form-35, Retail shop-52, fish farm-3,

Dalmod/Namkin-2 and Mushroom cultivation-81 which supported to secure food security of the beneficiaries.

- 109 out of 166 SHGs are operating independently, 109 SHGs have registered in DADO and 101 SHGs have linked with financial institution; cooperatives. After the resister in DADO SHGs have received budget with amount of NPR100,000.00 for hand pumps and electric motors and 60 SHGs are receiving rounding technical inputs. Similarly 50 SHGs have received budgets from cooperatives with amount of NPR.500, 000.00 both for productive and domestic purposes.
- 99 CBOs members are actively doing meeting with local service providers to raise local priority issues, and received the budgets budget NPR 630,000 for road graveling, immunization centre, early child development centre and fish pond.(road gravelling 350,000, immunization center-150,000, early child development center-75000, fish pond 55,000).
- 935 out of 2625 beneficiary households have received government schemes like improved seeds received 304, scholarship 265, 117 members received plant seedlings or plantation at the rate of 20 to 25 per person, and cash 144 members PNR.1,476,402.00 for income generation activities.
- 990 out of 2625 SHG are members of CFUG and among 990, 375 SHG members are aware of their role and responsibilities, which have increased participation in meetings, forest management activities. And 43 members are in vital positions and executive members.
- 2318 SHG members have received information on the right to access basic services and receive services like vital registration, health, agriculture service centre and Ilaka Police for security.
- 25 tube wells have been installed benefiting 381 HHs with 905 populations for irrigation facility and irrigated 70.79 hectors of land.
- Food security increased in average by 3.62 months in a year.

### **Self-confident and independent Mohani Tharu**

45 years Ms. Mohani Tharu lives with 8 members in Bankatawa-8 Singhabhabani village Banke district. She has 3 sons, 1 daughter in law and 2 grand daughters. She is from ex kamaiya family.

Before her involvement in the project, Mohani Tharu didn't have any opportunity and was not aware about government service and schemes. She was fully involving in household works. She wasn't involved in any group. She did not have any plan. She hesitated and used to be nervous to talk to others. She has 3-kattha fertile registered land and 10 kattha non registered lands. The whole family was depended agriculture and daily wage. They used to do farming traditionally. The income by agriculture and daily wages was sufficient for only 7-8 months to her family, and for rest of the months they had to borrow from land lords and other money lenders. Her family was undergoing difficult life. She had no idea and never was in touch with local service providers. Even her family was not aware idea about basic education/healthcare/sanitation. There was no shine and hope in her face for future

She is member of Pargati Self Help Group (SHG), which was formed on 16 April 2014 under Jeevan Project. She regularly participates in monthly meeting and other project activities. Natural resources management and group dynamic training enhanced her confidence and she can speak before others without any hesitation now. She is engaged in vegetables farming in her own land.



Ms. Mohani Tharu is sharing about her benefits with CA, Gudiya

After her involvement in the project through SHG, they got group dynamic, natural resource management and IGG demonstration for seasonal and off seasonal vegetable farming training which broadened her skills and knowledge. In addition to this she has got the facilities of receiving loan from group and built good relationship with other service providers too. She received NPR 50,000.00 for growing vegetable from District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) Banke in the facilitation and technical support of project team. Now she earns NPR. 5000.00 Monthly in average from selling vegetables. This earning has supported her family to buy one more kattha of land for her village. Now her family manages food for 12 months themselves from their own products. She sends her grandson to private boarding school. The day to day life style of her family is changed. Her confidence is enhanced and she can speak to others without any hesitation. In addition to her household works, she participates in community development works too. She has a plan to expand area of land for growing vegetables. She said, " I am motivated and built my self-confidence by participation on different trainings provided by Jeevan project. I am really very happy to be the part of the project."

## 13. Regional Dialogue Program

### 13.1 Program introduction

BASE has been implementing Regional Dialogue Program in Dang, Banke and Kailali districts with financial and technical support from The Asia Foundation (TAF) from March 14, 2012 to March 31 March 2017. 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 total value of the project for the year 2016 is Rs. 3,083,050.00 (USD 29362.38). In total 8 staffs (3 full time -2 female 1 male) staffs are deployed.

### 12.2 Major Key interventions

- Regional Dialogue Secretariat Group (Sambad Samuha) meeting.
- Conflict Analysis Group (CAG) meeting.
- Youth Group Meeting
- Women Group Meeting
- Interaction Meeting in different issues



- Capacity bundling training and intra district exposure visit to different thematic group member and staffs

### 12.3 Major achievements

- 1,257 (male 968 and female 311) people associated with different level conflict including regional dialogue members were participated in the dialogue process in different thematic issues. Out of nine identified issues five (two in Dang, one in Banke and two in Kailali districts) have been resolved through facilitation from dialogue group.
- Regional Dialogue contributed significantly in normalizing the confrontational situation in Tikapur Kailali through series of dialogues bringing together to conflicting parties: security forces, political parties, businessmen, farmers, traditional leaders, social leaders, teachers and victim of incident).
- The Regional Dialogue Group organized series of meetings with the involvement of national and regional political parties, sister organizations and stakeholders to minimized the possible conflict such as boundary demarcation, state restructuring, use of natural resources based conflict and issues of environment in the region.



## 14. Advocacy and empowerment to Ex-kamaiyas and Ex-kamlahari girls:

Since the beginning of BASE organization, it has been focusing on advocacy for human rights that resulted to successful freedom of kamaiyas (bonded labours) in 2057. Similarly after the freedom of kamaiyas their daughters were taken away from home to work as domestic servants by well-off people and landlords. This debt bondage system also has been considered against rule of law. Though the slavery systems for kamaiya and Kamlahari have been abolished but their necessities are yet to be fulfilled by the government. They are still away from meaningful rehabilitation with proper land, life skills as well as basic needs.

Therefore BASE has been directly and indirectly doing advocacy for the rehabilitation of ex-kamaiyas and ex-Kamlaharis through education and awareness support. BASE has been prioritizing ex-kamaiya settlements for its service delivery interventions such as; WASH, literacy classes, IGA support, skill development packages.

## 15. Youth mobilization

Youth Awareness Committee (YAC) is a sister organization of BASE with its structures in five districts i.e. Dang, Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur. Over 30,000 youth belonging to different ethnicities, communities including marginalized communities across five districts through (1 central committee, 5 district committees, 21 area committee and 820 village youth committees) have been mobilized for advocacy,

awareness campaign as well as service delivery activities of different projects carried out by BASE.

BASE has been involving youth for development at local and district level. Youth are getting capacity building trainings and mobilized for local level planning process, community development activities such as; cleaning roads, water resources, putting baskets to collect garbage in market areas. Similarly, they are doing campaigns on gender discrimination, water sanitation and hygiene at village and ward level. They have strong coordination with government that they are given responsibility for management of VDC council. They are playing meaningful roles for community development and empowerment.

### **Overall Achievement of the Organization:**

- Historical Kamaiya movement initiated by BASE resulted to freedom of 32 thousand 5 hundred 9 kamaiya bonded labours out of those 27 thousand 5 hundred 70 have received the land including other entitlement from the Nepal government.
- The organization started with literacy campaign and made literate to 66 thousand men and women in mid and far western region of Nepal through different literacy programs.
- 39 thousand 30 Women from indigenous, marginalized communities have been empowered for leadership, skill development and income generation.
- 120 thousand 2 hundred 27 children have been benefitted from Early Childhood Development, formal educational support as well as rights based interventions.
- 135 technicians have been produced as ANM, CMA, JTA, and sub-overseers through scholarship program.
- 31 thousand 4 hundred 18 youth have been mobilized for promotion of peace and reconciliation, cultural preservation as well as community development through small scale community service projects.
- 60 cooperatives formally registered and operating independently.
- The advocacy and awareness activities supported to rescue and rehabilitate 12 hundred 8 Ex-Kamlahari girls and 124 child labors those have been provided educational as well as vocational support.
- 14 hundred 54 KW electricity has been produced benefitting 13 thousand 9 hundred 7 HHs to access to electricity services and income generation activities.
- 8 rural community solar and drinking water projects have been constructed where 1528 population has accessed for safe drinking water and for other daily domestic proposes.
- 13 thousand 4 hundred 36 small and medium farmers have been benefitted for improved agricultural initiatives and raising income.
- Disaster relief and flood recovery support activities have benefitted to 30 thousand 6 hundred 52 affected people.
- 7 thousand families have received the safe drinking water facility and practicing sanitation and hygiene behavior.

- 3 hundred 80 peace facilitators have been developed to facilitate for social disputes resolution through dialogue process. 42 natural based conflict and 7 social issues have been resolved.
- In technical support from the project 8 VDCs periodic plan prepared and 16 VDCs Internal Revenue Assessment developed in participation of WCF, CAC and political parties' representatives.

**16. Program income and expenditure (as in annual audit report)**

**Backward Society Education ( BASE )**

**Central Project Office, Tulsipur Dang**

**Consolidated Fund Accountability Statement**

**For the year ended and as on 31 Ashadh, 2072 (16 July 2015)**

<b>Sr #</b>	<b>Name of Project</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Receipt</b>	<b>Payment</b>	<b>Fund Balance</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Grant Fund</b>				
1	Micro Finance	Shivia Foundation	7,635,658	474,607	7,161,051
2	Sustainable Education Development Program (SEDP)	Volker	561,716	327,677	234,039
3	SSSRP,CCRDD & YSP Program	Save the Children	3,103,295	3,103,295	-
4	Flood Recovery Project (Education, Livelihood & Child Protection)	Save the Children	14,062,660	13,796,073	266,587
5	Kamlahari Abolition Project (KAP-II)	Plan Nepal	8,584,666	8,582,666	2,000
6	Reading Room Program (RRP)	Room to Read	4,216,379	4,376,853	(160,474)
7	Literacy Program	Room to Read	6,520,581	6,788,668	(268,087)
8	Literacy Program	Room to Read	8,007,426	5,337,174	2,670,252
9	SSSB/Opportunity School Program	World Education	13,009,756	12,414,213	595,543
10	Protecting Nepalese Children from Bounded Labour through Education (NEP)	Anti Slavery International	8,570,602	8,207,485	363,117
11	Livelihood Environment and Alternative Energy Promotion Project (LEAP-II)	ADRA Nepal	1,896,907	1,258,467	638,440
12	Initiative for Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization (IAPAC) Project	ADRA Nepal	7,094,426	4,480,975	2,613,451
13	Food Response to Bardiya & Dang Flood affected Community Project	ADRA Nepal	939,280	954,200	(14,920)
14	Initiation of Medical Assistance to Flood Affected Project	ADRA Nepal	601,743	601,743	-
15	SED Project, DRR Preparedness	ADRA Nepal	148,392	165,965	(17,573)
16	JEEVAN Project	Find Your Feet	12,045,621	11,646,156	399,465
17	Regional Dialogue Program	TAF	2,771,329	2,581,247	190,082
18	Nepal Ex-Kamaiya Education & Poverty Alleviation (NEKEPA)	DFID	16,649,155	15,827,145	822,010



	Project				
19	VMLR	Sunder Nepal Sanstha (BNA)	462,328	462,328	-
20	Inclusive Resource Management Initiative (IRMI)	Mercy Corps	8,978,306	9,610,979	(632,673)
21	Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	WaterAid Nepal	8,322,716	7,819,655	503,061
22	Emergency Response for WASH Services	WaterAid Nepal	3,242,605	3,242,605	-
23	Promotion of Nepal Action Plan and Livelihood Enhancement of Poor and Vulnerable Women and Girls	giZ	3,012,578	3,012,578	-
24	Strengthening Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nepal	UN WOMEN	3,916,996	3,836,024	80,972
25	National Rural and Renewable Energy Programme (NRREP)	AEPC	23,139,262	22,459,273	679,989
26	Sajhedari Bikas project	PACT	11,561,010	10,501,781	1,059,229
27	Food Assistant for Assests (FFA) Project	WFP	18,675,720	18,673,220	2,500
28	Planning Effective Delivery of Education in a Future Federal State	UN-UNESCO	519,400	519,400	-
29	Livelihood Recovery & Disaster Risk Reduction (LR/DRR)	Lutheran World Relief	11,993,313	11,570,555	422,758
	<b>a. Total of Grant Fund</b>		<b>210,243,826</b>	<b>192,633,007</b>	<b>17,610,819</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Own Fund</b>				
30	Institutional Development Fund (IDF)	BASE	1,887,893	1,717,524	170,369
	<b>b. Total of Own Fund</b>		<b>1,887,893</b>	<b>1,717,524</b>	<b>170,369</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>212,131,719</b>	<b>194,350,531</b>	<b>17,781,188</b>

**17.We work with:**

- Mercy Corps Nepal
- Helen Keller International
- The Asia Foundation
- USAID/PACT World
- Alternative Energy Promotion Center
- World Education/Banyan Tree Foundation
- RTI International
- ADRA Nepal
- Find Your Feet
- Room to Read
- Water Aid Nepal
- UNESCO