

ANNUAL REPORT

FY June 2023 - July 2024



BEE GROUP

Bheri Environmental Excellence Group (BEE Group)



Nepalgunj SMC-12, Belaspur, Banke



+977 81 550295, 551438



<https://beegroup.org.np>



beegroupnepal@nepal.com

Contents	Page no.
1. MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON	1
2. MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	3
3. ACRONYM	5
4. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	7
5. INSTITUTIONAL PROFILE	8
6. BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF BEE GROUP	12
6.1. Pathway of BEE Group	15
6.2. Core Values	15
6.3. Working Strategy	16
6.4. Strategic Framework	16
6.5. Institutional Functional Chart	
7. GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE –ON-GOING PROJECT	18
8. GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE –RECENT COMPLETED PROJECT	19
9. PROJECT-SPECIFIC KEY HIGHLIGHTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS (FY JUNE 2023- JULY 2024)	20
9.1. Telethon; Child Not Bride	20
9.2. USAID Adolescent Reproductive Health	25
9.3. Samvardhan Project	30
9.4. Preventing Child Early and Forced Marriage	33
9.5. Jajarkot Earthquake Response Project , Rukum West	37
9.6. Improve WASH System Project	40
9.7. Improving maternal newborn and child health	45
9.8. Supporting Occupational and Environmental Health Project Banke (SOEH)	48
9.9. Endline Assessment of Health Care Waste Management (HCWM) at Nine Different Hospital in Nepal.	53
9.10. Early Response to earthquake affected families in Jajarkot district, Nepal	55

9.11.	Nepal Flood Resilience Project	58
9.12.	Promotion of disaster and climate-change resilience and sustainable livelihood in agroecological zones of Raptisonari Municipality, Banke District	63
10.	SUCCESS STORY	67
10.1.	Contribution of Gender Friendly WASH Facilities towards Quality Education	68
10.2.	From a shy student to a social champion: Anuraj's journey of transformation	71
10.3.	Cultivating Change: The Inspiring Journey of Bashu Kumari Tharu from Fallow Land to Flourishing Farms”	74
10.4.	I want to work for myself and live my dream	76
10.5.	How one village woman transformed her life through vegetable farming: A case story of Krishni Tharu	79
10.6.	Ruksar's Journey to Education	81
10.7.	From Red Signal To Green Signal Light: Duduwa RM Leading the way in Adolescence Reproductive Health	82
10.8.	Voice :Improve WASH System Project - Geruwa Rural Municipality, Bardiya	83
10.9.	Case study: Impact of our support under 5 malnourished child	84
10.10.	A villagers' Bigshot Farmer	85
11.	FINANCIAL STATUS AND HIGHLIGHTS	88
12.	BEE GROUP'S DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS AND COMMITTEE Annex – 1 : Present Executive Committee Members Details	90
	Annex – 2: Human Resource Details Working with BEE Group currently	90

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

It is an honor to share with you our “Annual Report, 2024” announcing the 25th year of the journey of a humanitarian agency and development partners featuring highlights from the year. Since its establishment, BEE Group has been dedicated to the protection and promotion of human rights, environment and biodiversity conservation, and community development across the Terai, hilly, and mountain districts of what was once the Midwestern Development Region of Nepal. Nowadays, it is serving in Banke and Bardiya districts of Lumbini Province, the Kailali district of Sudurpaschim Province, and the Jajarkot and Rukum West districts of Karnali Province.



BEE Group successfully implemented its strategic plan from 2016 to 2020 and building on the lessons learned and experiences gained during this period, the organization has developed a new strategic plan for 2021 to 2025 aiming to establish an equitable, healthy, and self-reliant society by promoting human rights, strengthening the system and good governance. It focuses on environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, and the development of safer communities and is dedicated to ensuring equal access to quality education and health services for marginalized groups, including Dalits, Madhesis, Muslims, and indigenous peoples. It is vital for both men and women to collectively raise the issues of child rights, and women's rights and oppose all forms of social discrimination, and violation against marginalized communities, women, and girls and advocacy campaigning.

BEE Group has been contributing to the establishment of social justice and the attainment of peace by promoting Human Rights Based Approaches. BEE Group conducts various projects aimed at improving resilient livelihoods by building climate resilience capacity and empowering girls and young women to develop leadership and decision-making to combat and challenge harmful social norms and values like; child marriage, and social taboos for menstrual hygiene management. It is also advocating for strengthening the system to foster opportunities for all in equal access to quality education and health services for improving mother-child well-being, occupational health safety, and sexual and reproductive health rights.

At the local, provincial, and national levels, the concerns of system strengthening for quality education, health services, resilient livelihoods, and safe community development and protection and promotion of child and women rights and overall mainstreaming of the marginalized and socially excluded people and communities in the development process discussed and made the responsible to the relevant authorities.

Together, we are trying to hold like-minded stakeholders and relevant authorities accountable and attentive to the fresh concerns of the target people in the program area. BEE Group has been organized and empowered to protect and promote human rights and dignity, social justice, and meaningful involvement in development activity and has been able to provide support and inspire a significant number of women, children, and socially excluded groups of people, people with disability, children with disability. I hope this annual report for 2024 provides insights into our work and the numerous difficulties that we, along with our target people and stakeholders are confronted with. I want to express my heartiest gratitude to all partners, funding agencies, and well-wishers, and look forward to everyone's continuous assistance for collaborative effort and synergy outcomes.

.....
Tek Bahadur Pun
Chairperson

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

It is with great pleasure to present the Annual Report 2024, highlighting the remarkable achievement of the BEE Group throughout the year. Its tireless efforts of 25 years of journey and collective dedication that have significantly advanced the overall well-being of the target people and communities have been another milestone for the BEE Group.



The organization aims to protect and conserve the environment, and biodiversity, and foster community development by strengthening the systems. Since its inception, BEE Group has played a pivotal role in raising awareness and empowering marginalized groups, including women, Dalits, Indigenous peoples, Muslims, Madhesis, and other ethnic communities for mainstreaming them into the development process. This is achieved through collaboration with various national and international donor agencies and partnerships with local, national, and international organizations. BEE Group is committed to establishing lasting peace, social harmony, social justice, and prosperity within the communities by ensuring equal access to quality education, and health services, and professional education necessary for young women to become self-employed and access income-generation opportunities. It has successfully implemented a range of projects that addressed crucial areas such as climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction are integral components of its work, particularly in enhancing climate and disaster resilience among vulnerable communities.

The organization focuses on improving water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services and advocates for economic and technical support, along with formulation and implementation of required policies and plans. The primary objective of the organization is to strengthen the capacities of the target people and community and influence through impactful advocacy, campaigning, and constructive engagement of the target people and government that will help to enhance skill, knowledge, and overall resilience capacity to deal with climate and disaster risk and make safer communities.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all our esteemed partners including government agencies, national and international NOGs, civil society organizations, the private sector, individuals, and families for their unwavering support in our 25th-year journey for the successful implementation of various organizational activities. I extend my heartiest thanks to the local project advisory committee, local government bodies, the executive committee of BEE Group, ordinary members, employees, program participants, and all stakeholders for their regular monitoring and valuable advice during program implementation. It's my special thanks to the project managers and coordinators, technical coordinators, technical officers, accounting and administration officers, monitoring and evaluation officers, and all field team members who contributed to achieving the desired results and efforts and have ensured the documentation accurately reflects the organization's progress and achievements. While BEE Group strives for an error-free progress report, human errors may still occur.

The organization sincerely requests well-meaning readers to point out discrepancies to facilitate continuous improvement. BEE Group remains committed to its mission of promoting human rights, conservation of environment and biodiversity, and community development. Through strategic planning and collaboration with various stakeholders, the organization continues to empower marginalized communities to enhance their resilience capacities and strengthen the system and capacity and overall well-being. As it moves forward, BEE Group looks to build on its successes and further its impact in the country it serves.

As we embark on the forthcoming days, I eagerly anticipate continued support and guidance from all stakeholders. Together, let us create a future where the lives of marginalized and socially excluded people are characterized by dignity, equality, and empowerment.

.....

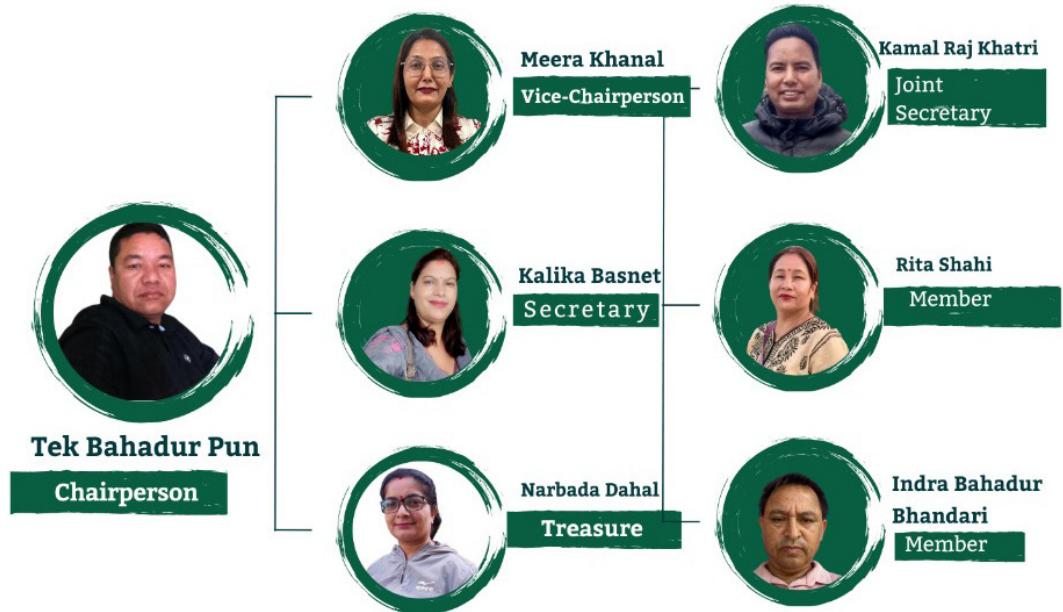
Dammar Sunar
Executive Director

ACRONYM

ANSAB	Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources
ARH	Adolescent Reproductive Health.
BEE Group	Bheri Environmental Excellence Group (BEE Group)
CCA	Climate change Adaptation
CCs	Child Clubs
CDMC	Community Disaster Management Committee
CDMCs	Community Disaster Management Committee
CDMCs	Community Disaster Management Committees
CEFM	Child early and forced marriage
CFUGs	Community forest user groups
CBEs	Community based Enterprises
CRC	Child Rights Committee
CSOs	Civil society organizations
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT)
CVA	Cash Voucher Assistance
CZOP	Children as Zones of Peace
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DHM	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
DLSA	District lead support agency
DpNet	Disaster Preparedness Network
DPNet	Disaster Preparedness Network Nepal
DPRP	Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EDUC	Education Development and Coordination Unit
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteer
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forestry Users, Nepal
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion)
GiE	Gender in Emergency
HCWM	Health Care Waste Management
HHs	Households
HPP	Humanitarian Partnership Platform

HPP	Humanitarian Partnership Platform
HVCA	Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity Assessment
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
L/DEOC	Local Disaster Emergency Operations Center.
LDCRP	Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan
LDMC	Local Disaster Management Committee.
LEOCs	Local Emergency Operation Centers -
LGs	Local Governments
LRP	Local Resources Persons
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MIS	Management Information System
MNCH	Maternal, Newborn, and child health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NPRs	Nepalese Rupees
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PTAs	Parenting parent-teacher associations
RDIF	Democracy and Inclusion Fund
SBCC	Social Behavior Change and Communication –
SCs	Sponsorship children's
SMC	School Management Committee
SOYEE	Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship
UCPVA	Underlying Causes of Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WEG	Women Empowerment Groups

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



Institutional Profile

A. Introduction and Contact Details of Organization		
Name of Organization	Bheri Environmental Excellence Group (BEE GROUP)	
Legal Status (Registration/Affiliation)	District Administration Office Nepalgunj, Banke [Registration No. # 306/Falgun 10, 2056 BS (Feb. 22, 2000 AD)] Social Welfare Council, Kathmandu, Nepal [Affiliation No. # 10423/Chaitra 1, 2056 BS (March 12, 2000 AD)]	
Contact Persons	Mr. Tek Bahadur Pun – Chairperson Cell Phone: + 977 9858020320 E-mail: tekbdrpun101@gmail.com Mr. Dammar Sunar – Executive Director Cell Phone: + 977 9858067015 E-mail: dammarsunarnpj@gmail.com, dsunar@beegroup.org.np	
Telephone No.#	+977-81-550295,	Tollfree No.# 18105000110
E-mail:	beegroupnepal@gmail.com	Website: www.beegroup.org.np
Mailing Address	Post Box: 29 Nepalgunj Sub-Metropolitan City – 12, Belashpur, Banke, Lumbini Province	
Office Location	Central Office: Nepalgunj Sub-Metropolitan City–12, Belashpur, Banke, Lumbini Province Field Office: Gulariya Municipality Ward No. 5, Bardiya, Lumbini Province Project Office: Rajapur Municipality Ward No. 4, Rajapur, Bardiyay Project Office: Kohalpur Municipality Ward No. 11, Banke Project Office: Sanibheri Rural Municipality Ward No. 1, Rukum (West) Project Office: Nalagad Municipality Ward No. 1, Jajarkot	
B. General members, executive committee, and staff		
General Member	Total Members: 50 (Women-19 and Men-31) Dalit-2, Janajati-8, Madhesi-1	

Executive Committee	Total Members: 7 (Women-4 and Men-3)
Human Resources	Total: 80 (Women-35 and Men-45)
C. Physical presence for implementing the projects	
Physical Presence	<p>Currently: Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Jajarkot, and Rukum (West) districts</p> <p>Previous: Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Salyan, Jajarkot, Dailekh, Rukum, Kalikot, Mugu, Jumla, and Humla districts</p> <p>A project was implemented related to returning internally displaced people in the Bajura and Humla districts during the insurgency period in Nepal.</p>
D. Budget Volume	
Annual Budget Utilization	<p>The Fiscal Year 2078/079 NPR. 80,478,766.00</p> <p>The Fiscal Year 2079/080 NPR. 126,759,844.00</p> <p>The Fiscal Year 2080/081 NPR. 185,570,319.00</p>
E. VMGO of Organization	
Vision	Establishment of an equitable, healthy, and self-reliant society
Mission	To empower underprivileged and vulnerable communities through awareness-raising, skill development, advocacy, and strengthening of the system for establishing an equitable, healthy, and self-reliant society.
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and Promotion of Human Rights (Social Justice, gender equality, and social inclusion), • Environment and biodiversity conservation, and • Community development

Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To protect human rights and promote good governance, 2. To protect the environment and develop safer communities, 3. To increase access to quality education and health care, 4. To improve the livelihood of the community through sustainable and diversified income generation.
Major Thematic Area of Working	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human Rights, 2. Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation 3. Health (Adolescent Reproductive Health and Family Planning, Occupational and Environmental Health, and Nutrition) 4. Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation 5. Education 6. Livelihoods <p>Cross-cutting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good Governance - Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) - Gender in Emergency (GiE)
F. Income Sources of the Organization	
Source of Income / Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership Fee • Donation • Grants
Affiliation with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO Federation of Nepal • National Human Rights Alliance • Disaster Preparedness Network (DpNet) • Universal Human Rights Network, USA • PILnet: Global Network of Public Interest Law, New York, USA • Global Waste Cleaning Network, UK • Humanitarian Partnership Platform (HPP) • Children as Zones of Peace (CZOP)

G. Institutional Functional and Control Mechanisms

Institutional Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governed by own statute • Annual general assembly • Executive Committee meetings • Guided by own policies (Administrative Service Regulation, Finance Management Regulation, Child Protection Policy, Safeguarding Policy, GESI Policy, Anti-Corruption Policy, Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan & Code of Conduct) • Strategic Plan (2021 to 2025 AD) • Social audit (Annual) • Institutional Review and Reflection (half-yearly) • MoU with local government before implementing the projects/program in the field • The Executive Committee conducted regular meetings at the interval of 2 months
Institutional Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Management Committee in place and functional • Independent Procurement Committee with a clear division of roles led by the member of the Executive Committee • Independent Recruitment Committee with a clear division of roles led by the member of the Executive Committee • Clear division of roles and responsibilities among the team • Specific Section/department

Brief Introduction of BEE Group

Bheri Environmental Excellence Group (BEE Group) is a non-partisan, non-profit-making, independent non-government organization. It was established by a group of non-political, academic, and professional people in 2000 AD with a great motivation to work in the regions in the Lumbini, Karnali, and Sudurpaschim Province of the country for human rights, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and community development through strengthening the system in the area of education, health and nutrition, WaSH, livelihoods. It works on the rights-based approach to issues, such as social justice, peace, environment, and biodiversity conservation ensuring peoples' meaningful participation and bottom-up approach and sustainable development.

BEE Group is comprised of energetic intellectuals and like-minded groups of human rights defenders, environment, public health, and agriculture professionals, sociologists, and gender and social inclusion experts. The common key activities include the promotion and protection of human rights, women empowerment, capacity building of vulnerable communities to cope with climate change and disaster risk, and system strengthening for sustainable development. Currently, BEE Group has been implementing disaster and climate resilience projects, downstream of the West Rapti River basin of Banke district in partnership with AWO International, and the Karnali River basin of Bardiya and Kailali districts in partnership with Practical Action. Under those projects, community-based early warning systems, established risk transfer mechanisms, and climate-resilient agriculture technologies are practiced by enhancing the knowledge and skills of vulnerable communities and farmers for resilient livelihoods. In the same way, a project CSO Actions for Resilient Ecosystem and Communities is being implemented in the buffer zone of Banke and Bardiya National Park in partnership with ADRA Nepal in funding support of the EU. That project is helping those people with resilient livelihoods by reducing human-wildlife conflict and income diversification.

Furthermore, BEE Group is implementing the recovery project in Jajarkot and providing support to enhance the capacity for the promotion of apiculture and climate-resilient farming for the sustainable livelihood of those earthquake-affected people and migrant returnees. In addition to this, BEE Group is implementing a project supporting occupational and environmental health in partnership with MdM France in Banke, and that project has been providing support to those farmers in the production of chemical-free vegetables by applying the participatory monitoring system in collaboration with organic certification Nepal and promotion of market to establish sustainable livelihoods for the target people and support to the local government to foster the system for occupational health safety for sanitation workers and farmers.

BEE Group implemented some projects in strategic partnership with Heifer International Nepal and the project helped to strengthen the livestock value chain including production and marketing. In total of 14 social women entrepreneurship cooperatives have been formed, and they are running the business of goat, milk, and vegetable production and marketing in the Banke district. More than 13,000 women

are directly associated with those 14 cooperatives. Some cooperatives are running the business to produce goats and marketing, and some cooperatives are running milk collection centers and providing support technical input, and financial access to members for developing their entrepreneurship for resilient livelihoods. In the same way, BEE Group is being implemented a project related to child protection in the Bardiya district. Under this project, 250 young women received vocational training with the certified curriculum of the Council of Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT). Among them, some trainees are running their business as self-employed. Some trainees are employed in different offices and institutions. Those interventions directly supported young women in their economic empowerment and resilient livelihoods with income diversification and access to finance.

BEE Group is supporting the local government in the establishment of a functional flood early warning system linking with L/DEOC and DHM weather forecasts for effective disaster response and promotion of nature-based solutions for disaster mitigation and extension of climate-smart technology for sustainable livelihoods. In the same way, it is supporting the district disaster management committee in capacity building of clusters, regular updates of disaster preparedness and response plans, and pre-monsoon plans as a district lead support agency (DLSA). It enhances the capacity of vulnerable communities to cope with disaster and climate risk by applying flood resilience measurement tools, helping those communities that are at risk, and building the resilience capacity of vulnerable communities by introducing technologies and developing the local disaster risk reduction and response mechanisms. Since its establishment, it has been advocating for mainstreaming the DRR and CCA into the development following the Hugo Framework and Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction firmly establishing gender equality and social inclusion with legitimate actors in the design and implementation of DRR policies and practices.

BEE Group has been advocating to incorporate shock-responsive social protection in existing social protection mechanisms of government for strengthening anticipatory action. BEE Group has been collaborating with the Disaster Preparedness Network (DPNet) Nepal and the Humanitarian Partnership Platform (HPP) for joint advocacy as a member organization.

BEE Group has proven experience implementing different projects related to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, and resilient livelihoods, health, and nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene since its establishment, by implementing the Disaster Risk Reduction and Urban Disaster Risk Management project, COVID-19 Response, and Flood Resilience Measurement Communities project, Strengthening Smallholders Farmers Organization for Livestock Value Chain (SLVC-I & II) project, Enriching Agriculture in Nepal through Bag digester project in Banke and Bardiya districts. BEE Group implemented the emergency response project in Banke, Bardiya, Jajarkot, and Rukum West districts providing immediate relief support to those affected people with non-food relief, food, water, sanitation, and hygiene. During the COVID-19 response project in Banke district, BEE Group initiated facilitation for developing

the required policy and plan at the Palika level regarding shock-responsive social protection, emergency preparedness, and response. BEE Group has proven experience with cash transfer to disaster-affected people through the cash voucher assistant approach. At the time of the COVID-19 situation, BEE Group reached more than five thousand vulnerable households in the Banke district through the CVA and provided food assistance. BEE Group provided technical support to the local government in the formulation of the local disaster and climate resilience plan conducting science and citizen science-based assessment and analysis.

Furthermore, BEE Group has also provided support to the local government in the development of municipal disaster risk reduction and management strategic plans and establishment of local emergency operation centers, end-to-end early warning systems, and functional in West Rapti River basin, Karnali River basin, and Aurahi Khola River basin.

BEE Group has good networking with local, provincial, national, and international organizations that help to enhance the resilience capacity of those target populations and communities for coping with disaster and climate shocks and climate variabilities and resilient livelihoods. The organization maintains a formal working relationship with various local, national and international organizations, including relevant bodies of the United Nations and other organizations of repute such as the ADRA Nepal, AWO International, Action Aid International, CARE Nepal, Caritas Nepal, CCO/CIDA, International Rescue Committee, Italian Foundation, Heifer International, Helen Keller International, NEWAH, JHUCCP, LGCDP, NCCSP, Lutheran World Relief, Oxfam, Plan International, Practical Action, Rights, Democracy and Inclusion Fund (RDIF), Save the Children, Win Rock International, etc.

Pathway of BEE Group:

Human Rights and Democracy: BEE Group believes in universal human rights, which, in its broadest definition, include plurality of ideas, ideologies, and perspectives and seeks to develop synergies among them.

Poverty and Social Justice: BEE Group understands poverty as the outcome of structural injustice and, therefore, promotes the principle of justice in decision-making, opportunities, and resource distribution.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion: BEE Group promotes gender equality in its structures and functioning. It also defends women's rights and seeks to redefine gender roles in public and private spheres.

Environmental Conservation: BEE Group believes that the environment should be preserved for human beings' long lives. So, it encourages environmental preservation, which helps to make communities and spheres safer through disaster management.

Community Development: BEE Group feels that visible development, including community empowerment, is also needed for sustainable development. Community development, based on community demand and utilizing local skills and resources, positively affects the whole development process.

Core Values

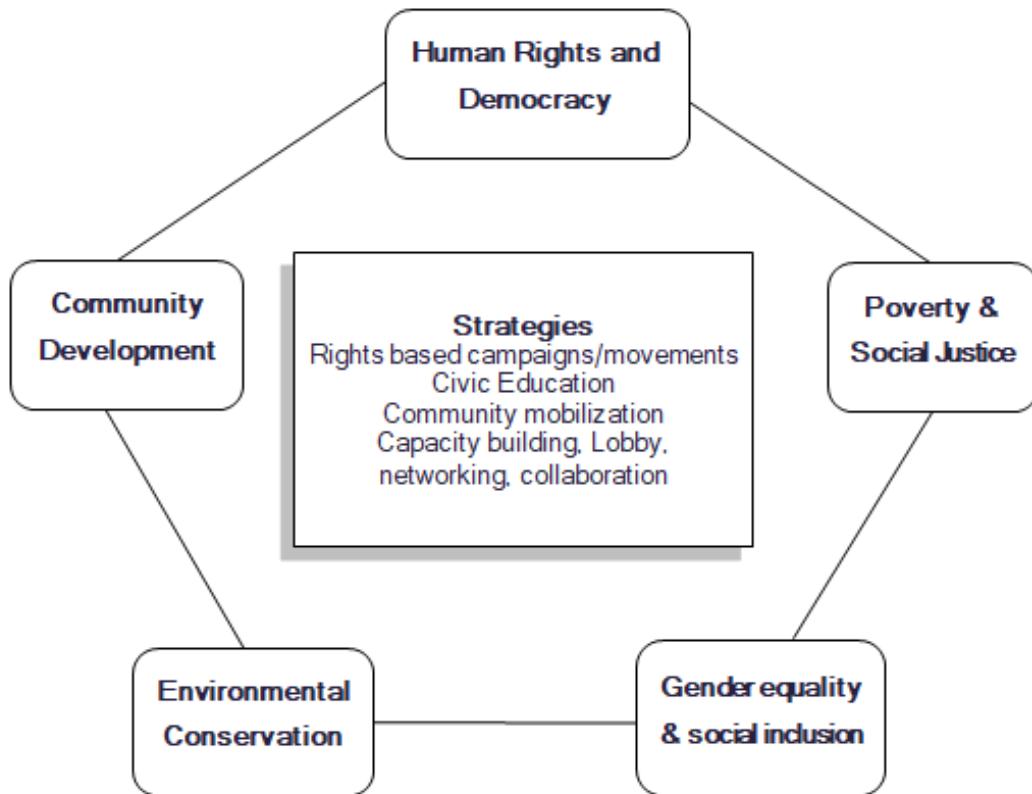
- Transparency and Integrity
- Accountability
- Participatory Process
- Gender Equality, Social Inclusion, and Social Justice
- Professional and Innovation

Working Strategy:

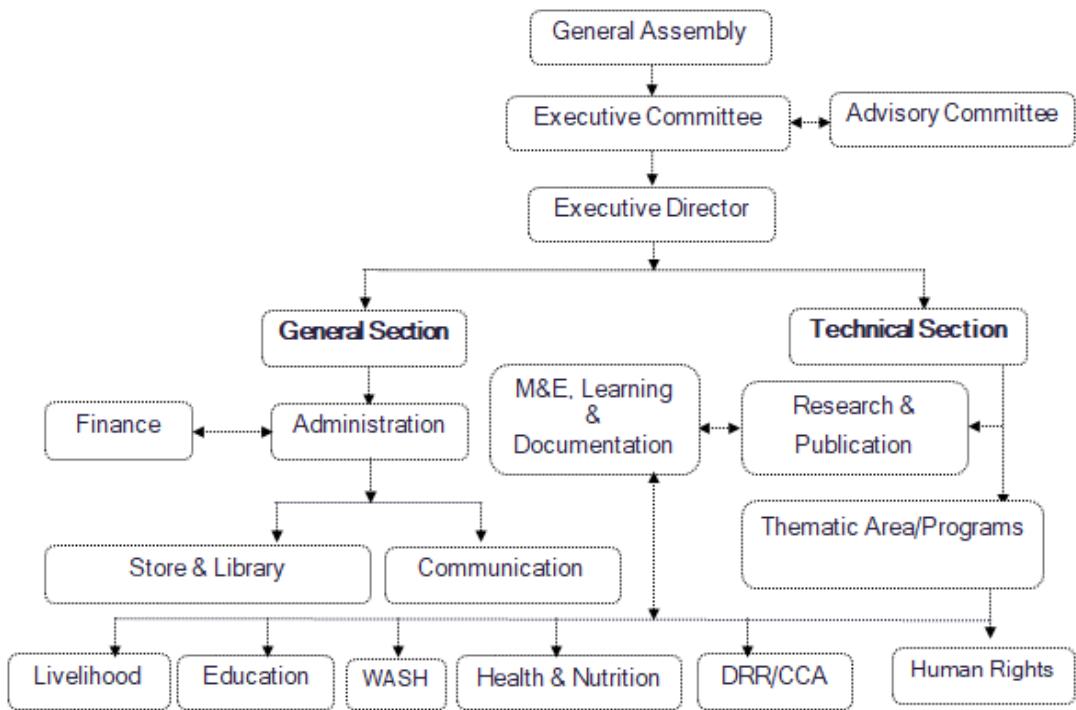
- Coordinating and collaborating with the local government, community groups, CBOs, and CSOs to mobilize local resources and enhance sustainable livelihoods and dignified living standards.
- Develop partnerships with GOs, I/NGOs, bilateral donors, and multilateral agencies.
- Conduct the program

Strategic Framework:

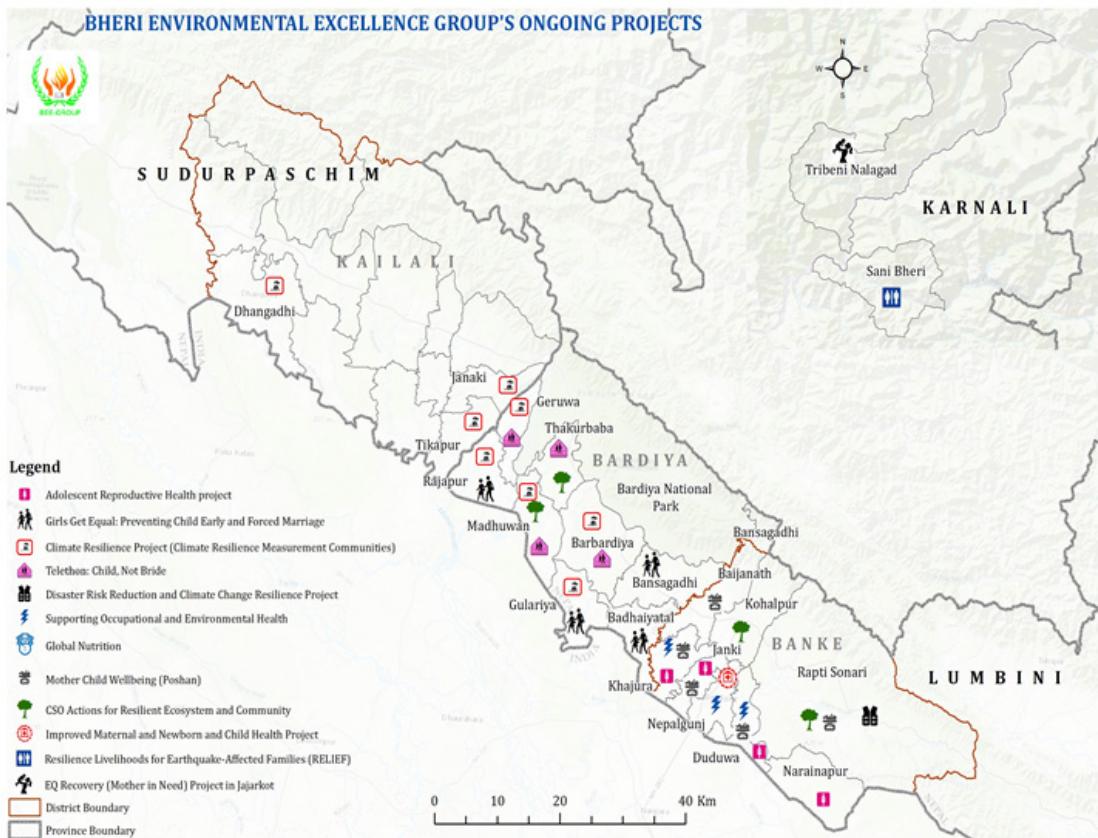
BEE Group supports the sustainable development of the nation through community empowerment including infrastructure development and conservation of the environment.



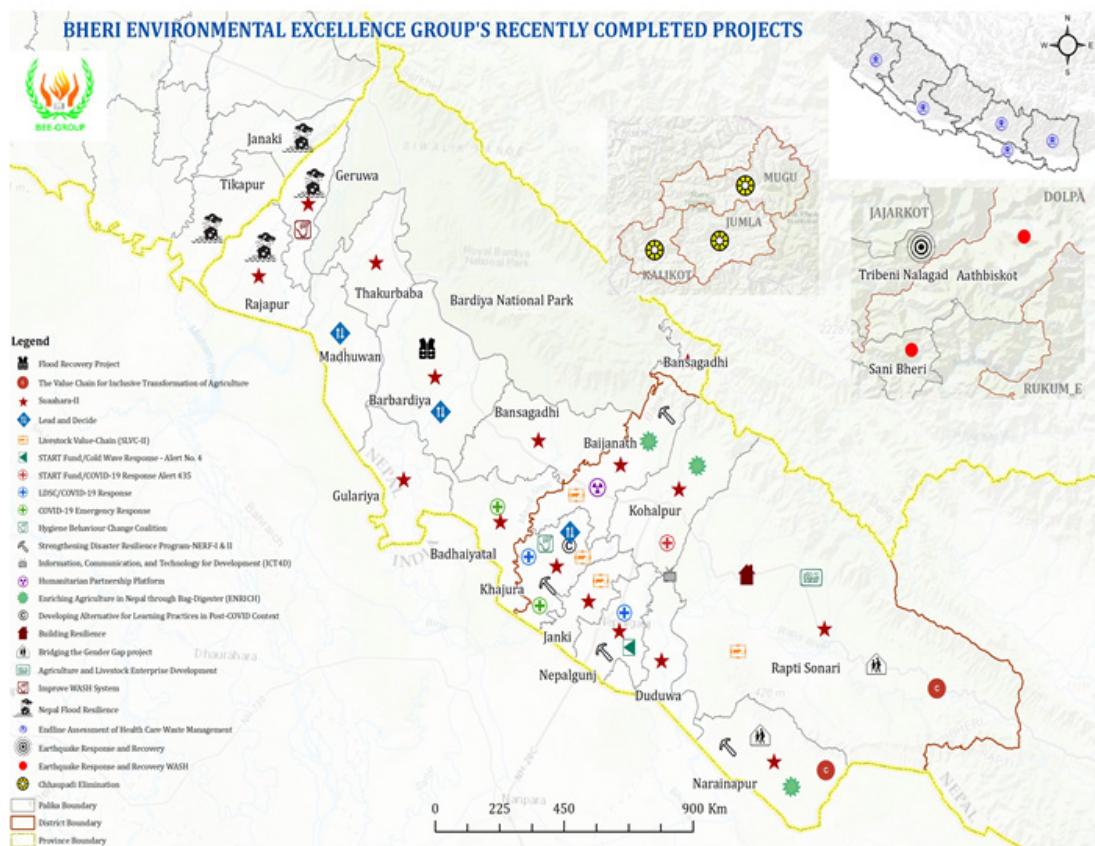
Institutional Functional Chart



GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE – ON-GOING PROJECT



GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE –RECENTLY COMPLETED PROJECT



Project Name: Telethon; Child Not Bride

Funding Partner: Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK) Telethon

Partner Organization: Plan International Nepal

Project Duration: January 2022 – December 2025

Project Area: Municipalities of Bardiya District (Madhuban, Thakurbaba, Barbardiya, and Geruwa)

Goal of the Project: To reduce the incidence of child, early, and forced marriage in 4 municipalities in Bardiya district of Nepal.

Project Brief:

Child Not Bride funded by NRK Telethon is a multisectoral project addressing complex challenges in the areas of education, WASH, sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), economic empowerment, and challenging harmful social norms to end child early and forced marriage (CEFM). This four-year-long project will support girls to attend school, educate young people, adults, and girls about rights and gender equality, and ensure laws that protect girls from child marriage. The outcome areas of the project are keeping girls in school, enhancing adolescents' knowledge of SRHR, empowering girls and young women economically, challenging harmful social norms, and improving child protection. The project will be implemented in the Bardiya district of Lumbini-Province.

This project will directly benefit at least 26477 including Students, HT, Teachers, School Management Committee (SMC), Parenting parent-teacher associations (PTAs), Child Club (CC), Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), Gender Focal Teachers, Young Women, Marginalized Communities, Local Governments (LGs,) Civil society organizations (CSOs), Cooperative, Education Development and Coordination Unit (EDUC)and District Coordination Committee (DCC). This is one of the flagship projects of Plan International Nepal that concentrates on a targeted approach to solving the underlying causes of CEFM.The project primarily targets children,

Component of the Project:

Education	SRHR	SOYEE	SBCC	Protection
 Keep girls in schools	 Knowledge of sexual and reproductive health and rights among adolescents.	 Strengthened economic opportunities for girls and families at high risk of CEFM	 Communities embrace social norms that value the girl child and support them to delay marriage	 Increased responsiveness of duty bearers at national, district, and sub-district levels to prevent and respond to child rights violations, particularly CEFM.

Table 1: Detail of beneficiaries of the Project

Types of Beneficiaries	Direct Beneficiaries covered by the Project		Ethnic Representation of Direct Beneficiaries							*CWD Vs. **PWD	
	Male	Female	Dalit	Janajati	Brahmin/Chhetri	Madhesi	Muslim	Others	CWD	PWD	
	Number	9437	17040	2339	17252	5758	47	17	1064	64	85

*CWD – Children with disability, ** PWD – Person with disability

adolescents, young women, teachers, and sponsorship children (SC) families, including Dalit and Janajati communities. From July 2023 to June 2024, the Telethon: Child Not Bride Project by BEE Group supported four municipalities, benefiting a total of 17,040 females and 9,437 males. Among the direct beneficiaries, 17,252 are Janajati, 5,758 Brahmin, 47 Madhesi, and 17 Muslim, with 64 children with disabilities and 85 individuals with disabilities. Additionally, 64 sponsored children and 85 families participated in various activities, showcasing diverse representation and engagement within the project.

Key Achievements

Education:

Keep girls in schools - Keeping girls in schools is vital for promoting gender equality, reducing child marriage, and enhancing economic opportunities. Education empowers girls with knowledge and skills, enabling them to contribute positively to their families and communities.

- Capacity building for SMCs and PTAs - Members of School Management Committees (SMCs) and Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) from 42 schools in Barbardiya, Thakurbaba, Madhuwan Municipality, and Geruwa Rural Municipalities have been trained in gender transformative approaches, WASH, MHM and CEFM. They actively support the improvement of the facilities and promote a child-friendly environment.
- Collaboration for safer learning: Teachers work with SMCs, PTAs, and Child Club members to create a safer and more inclusive educational environment and implement action plans in their communities.
- Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) - Three project schools have set up well-equipped MHM rooms, benefiting 190 girls. A dedicated teacher manages these rooms, advises them, and ensures the quality of services,



- resulting in increased utilization without interrupting classes.
- Improvement of WASH facilities: construction of toilets in Barbardiya and hand washing facilities at Saraswati Basic School continues.
- A total of 129 school teachers were trained in the use of the Washington Group questionnaire, while 151 teachers received training in gender transformation and classroom management, all of which they actively use in their respective schools.
- Of the 8,700 students screened, 458 were selected for further screening; of these, 108 received ear treatment and 76 received a free eye exam, with 23 students receiving corrective eyewear.

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR):

Access to quality, stigma-free sexual and reproductive health services is vital for enhancing health and development outcomes for adolescents and women. Comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education empowers young people to understand their rights and make informed decisions, crucial for preventing child marriage and early pregnancies. Training teachers, health service providers, and traditional leaders enhance support for comprehensive sexuality education, improving adolescent health services and effectively combating child marriage.

- 20 school teachers have completed Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) training and are now actively delivering CSE sessions, equipping students with essential knowledge.
- 31 health service providers have received training in Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH), enabling them to offer critical SRHR-related information to adolescents in their communities.
- A total of 155 traditional leaders have been trained on Child, Early, and Forced Marriage (CEFM) and SRHR, establishing a Palika-level network to enhance community engagement and support.
- 778 champions of change have graduated and are currently participating in a CoC network, focusing their efforts on CEFM campaigns at the Palika level.
- 112 adolescents have undergone peer-to-peer training, empowering them to share their knowledge with a total of 1,120 peers, thereby fostering awareness and education within their communities.



Strengthening of Youth Economic Empowerment (SOYEE):

Strengthening economic opportunities for girls and families at high risk of child, early, and forced marriage (CEFM) focuses on empowering young women to secure sustained income for their households. The Skills and Opportunities for Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship (SOYEE) initiative provided business start-up support to enhance young women's employability and entrepreneurial skills. Throughout this period, the project conducted various capacity-building trainings and workshops under SOYEE, including Life Skills training, Business Promotion, Business Plan Development, and vocational training aligned with the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT) curriculum, fostering growth and self-sufficiency among participants.

- A total of 45 participants from the Skills and Opportunities for Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship (SOYEE) program have successfully sustained their income through business ventures and job placements. Among the 130 young women trained in 2022 and 2023, 35% maintain stable monthly incomes of Rs 6,700 to Rs 20,000 or more.
- Of the 82 trained young women who received business start-up support, 63% are actively operating their businesses, with 6 connected to job opportunities. Participants keep daily logs of their income and expenditures, demonstrating knowledge of business strategy, planning, and investment.
- The families of 82 young women entrepreneurs have fostered a gender-responsive environment, with the business ownership primarily in the hands of the participants. Family members assist in various ways, including registering businesses and purchasing goods from wholesalers.
- Support from family extends to household responsibilities, allowing these young women to focus on their entrepreneurial efforts while ensuring a balanced home life. This collaboration enhances the overall success of their business initiatives.



Protection, Social Behavior Change, and Communication:

Increased responsiveness of duty bearers at national, district, and sub-district levels to prevent and respond to child rights violations, particularly CEFM and Communities embrace social norms that value the girl child and support them to delay marriage and protection, Social Behavior Change, and Communication for especially child, early, and forced marriage (CEFM). These efforts focus on raising awareness and promoting social norms that value the girl child, encouraging communities to support her right to delay marriage. By fostering dialogue and collaboration among stakeholders, including local leaders and families, these initiatives create an environment



where girls are empowered to pursue education and personal development. This shift in perception not only protects the rights of young girls but also contributes to healthier, more equitable communities that prioritize the well-being of all children.

- Four Local Governments (LGs) have successfully formulated and approved Child Protection Policies and strategies to end child marriage, demonstrating a commitment to safeguarding child rights.
- A total of 106 duty bearers and Child Rights Committee (CRC) members have received training and are dedicated to providing youth and adolescent-friendly services, emphasizing the importance of child protection in reducing child, early, and forced marriage (CEFM).
- Child Rights Committees (CRCs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are actively campaigning to end CEFM, engaging communities and raising awareness about the issue.
- These committees have developed an action plan focused on awareness-raising against CEFM, conducting regular meetings, and managing 39 CRCs (35 at the ward level and 4 at the municipal level) to handle cases and advocate for local government funding.
- 4 local governments have endorsed child fund operation guidelines, with child funds established and implementation of policies ongoing across all four municipalities.

Name of Projects: USAID Adolescent Reproductive Health

Funding Agency: USAID

Partner Organization: CARE International Nepal

Project Duration: June 2022 – May 2027

Project Area: Khajura, Janaki, Duduwa, and Narainapur Rural Municipality of Banke district

Project Brief:

USAID's Adolescent Reproductive Health is a five-year project with an estimated funding of \$35 million. This project will work in coordination with the Government of Nepal's Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST), Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizens (MoWCSC) and relevant province level ministries along with Province Health Directorate, Province Health Training Centers, ARH Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), private sector organizations, and professional associations. In addition to federal and province level presence, this project will work in 60 municipalities across Madhesh (41), Lumbini (12) and Karnali (7) Provinces as focus areas.

The primary goal of ARH is to support adolescents to reach their full potential and strengthen public systems and private entities to create an enabling environment for healthy ARH behaviors. The USAID ARH project will contribute to a healthy, resilient, well-nourished population in Nepal.

BEE-Group is implementing USAID ARH Project at 4 local levels of Banke district (Khajura RM, Janaki RM, Duduwa RM and Narainapur RM) in the partnership with CARE Nepal. Series of adolescent reproductive health related interventions are executing in four operating rural municipalities in close coordination with local levels and concerned stakeholders.

Major Interventions:

- Social and Behavior Change evidence-based interventions including group-based approaches, school-based approaches, platforms for out-of-school youth, youth-led activism, digital platforms, social media.
- Social franchising and referrals to ARH service providers linked to Social and Behavior Change interventions.

- Critical dialogue and reflection to address social norms building on formative research and participatory methods.
- Integration of ARH quality standards and ARH quality improvement process.
- Female Community Health Volunteer (FCHV) outreach and group engagement for married and/or pregnant adolescents.
- Localized strategies for ARH at municipal levels including budgeting and planning.
- Private sector engagement and partnerships for ARH services and products.

Stakeholder Engagement:

Stakeholder engagement plays a crucial role in ensuring the successful implementation of adolescent health initiatives. Stakeholder engagement in the USAID Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) project is critical to achieving sustainable improvements in adolescent sexual and reproductive health outcomes. The project actively involves a diverse range of stakeholders, including government bodies, private health service providers, health facilities, schools, civil society organizations, youth groups, different community groups and community leaders, to ensure that interventions are responsive to local needs and priorities.

Through regular consultations, capacity-building initiatives, and collaborative planning, the project fosters a sense of shared responsibility and ownership among stakeholders. This inclusive approach not only enhances program visibility and outreach but also strengthens local health systems, governance, and service delivery. By building strong partnerships, the ARH project promotes long-term impact and ensures that adolescents have better access to sexual and reproductive health information and services. By aligning the goals of these stakeholders with program objectives, the ARH project enhances capacity building, ensures accountability, and promotes sustainability of services, creating stronger networks for improved health outcomes among adolescents and youths.

Sustainability:

The sustainability of the USAID Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) project anchored in its approach to building local capacity, fostering stakeholder ownership, and strengthening health systems. By engaging government agencies, private health

service providers, schools, and community groups, the project ensures that key stakeholders are equipped with the knowledge and resources to continue providing adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) services beyond the project's lifespan. Capacity-building efforts, including training health workers, improving QA/QI of both public and private sectors, and enhancing governance mechanisms, contribute to more resilient health systems. Additionally, the project's focus on policy advocacy, promoting youth leadership, and integrating ASRH into local development plans helps institutionalize its gains, ensuring that the benefits of the project are sustained and scaled at local levels.

Target and beneficiary

profile:

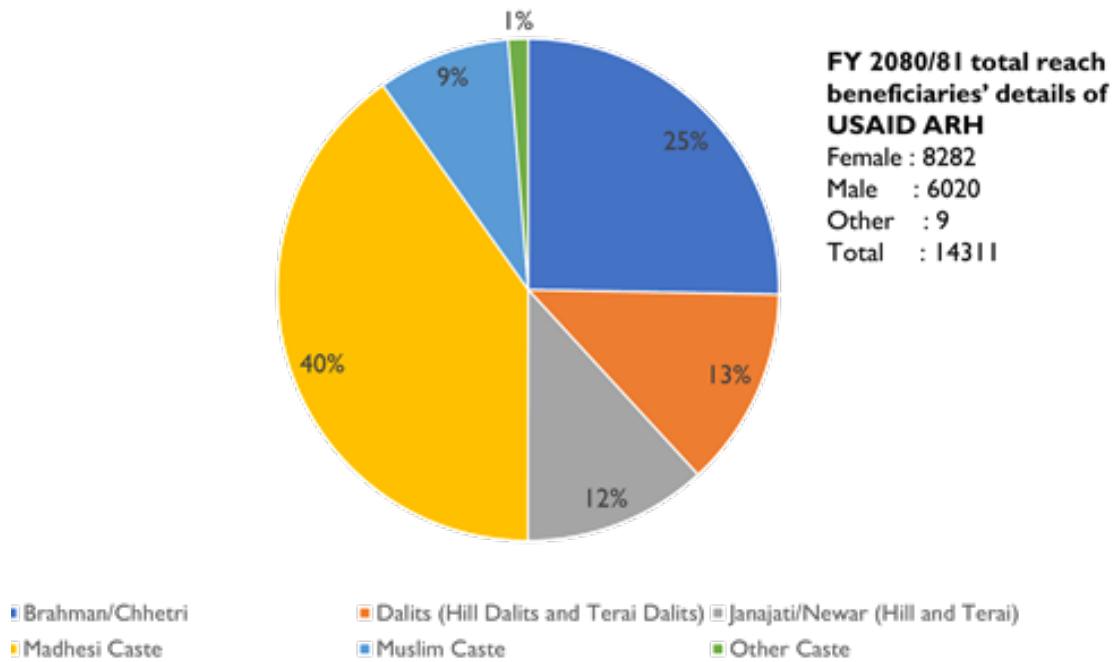
Those who are directly or indirectly receive the benefits or services from a project, program, or initiative. In the context of ARH project, beneficiaries can include people who gain access to improved healthcare, education, or other resources as a result of the intervention.



As a result of UCPVA (Underlying Causes of Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment) approach, USAID ARH under BEE-group selected the 4 local levels out of 8, where the indicators were poor. After selection of the local levels, the wards were also prioritized based on the UCPVA approach. Furthermore, the communities and group members also selected as per the local level guidance and poor indicators.

FY 2080/81 total reach beneficiaries' details of USAID ARH

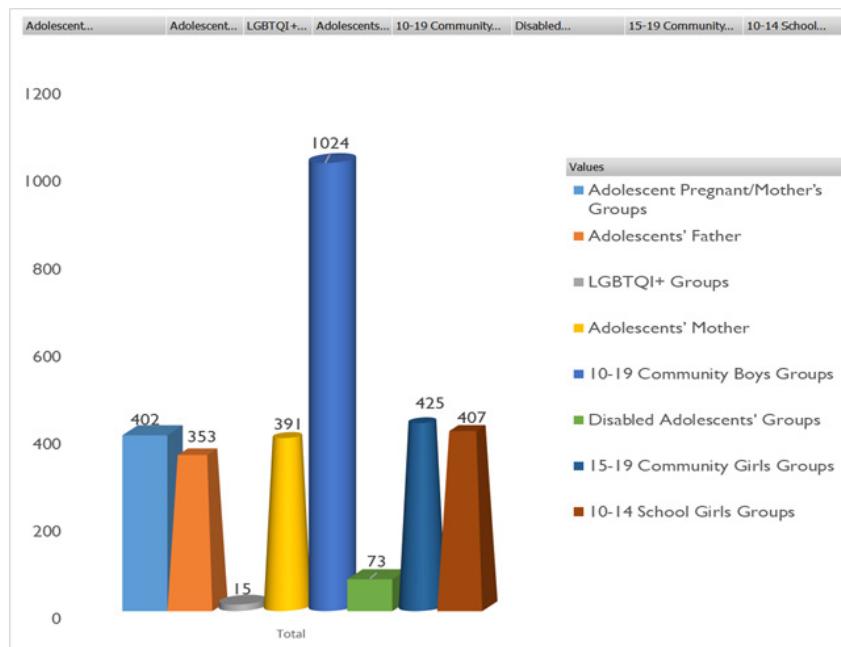
Ethnicity-wise beneficiaries' reach details of USAID ARH Project



■ Brahman/Chhetri
 ■ Madhesi Caste

■ Dalits (Hill Dalits and Terai Dalits) ■ Janajati/Newar (Hill and Terai)
 ■ Muslim Caste ■ Other Caste

FY 2080/81 group-based beneficiaries' details of USAID ARH



Key achievements:

- Reached 14311 population directly out of which 3090 were the beneficiaries of group events.
- BEE-Group under USAID ARH directly worked with disability groups and LGBTQI groups considering the GEDSI program implementation approach to capacitate.
- The executive team member including the program team capacitated on safeguarding and safer program implementation modality under USAID ARH.
- The 2 community girls again resumed their formal education after enrollment in SAA sessions.
- The AFHS intervention is progressively running at the local level and 4 HFs declared AFHS facility.
- The local government is taking initiatives on ARH by allocating the budget to certain indicators of improvement on ARH.
- Initiation of the health service recording and reporting from private health facilities is observed.
- The local government replicated the SATH and implemented it in their budget in the technical support of USAID ARH staff.



Project Name: Samvardhan Project

Funding Partner: European Union and Austrian Development Cooperation

Partner Organization: ADRA Nepal

Project Duration: September 2023 – August 2027

Project Area: Madhuban, Thakurbaba Municipality of Bardia district, Kohalpur Municipality, and Raptisonari Rural Municipality of Banke district

Project Brief:

Samvardhan (CSO's Actions for Resilience Ecosystem and Community) Project is funded by the European Union, Austrian Development Corporation through ADRA Austria. The project, led by ADRA Nepal in partnership with BEE-Group, FECOFUN & ANSAB, aims to promote biodiversity conservation, improve sustainable livelihoods, and implement sustainable forest management in the buffer zone area of Banke and Bardia National Park of Nepal.

The project is implemented in Kohalpur Municipality, Rapti-Sonari Rural Municipality of Banke District Thakurbaba Municipality, and Madhuban Municipality of Bardia District respectively. The overall aim is to Improve practices amongst forest user groups, farmer groups, civil societies, and public and private stakeholders in the conservation, sustainable utilization, and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems in the Banke and Bardia districts of Lumbini Province. Enhanced capacities of Farmer Groups (FGs) in climate-smart farming and wildlife-resilient farming practices with the promotion of alternative crops like Turmeric, Mentha, Chilly, Onion, Garlic, Sesame, Coriander, Mushroom, Dhaicha, etc.

Increased capacities of Community based Enterprises (CBEs) in utilizing natural resources and ecosystem services. The project also aims to address key challenges related to forest and farm resource utilization by working closely with forest user groups, farmers, civil society, and stakeholders to reduce Human-Wildlife conflict, especially in buffer zone areas of the National Park. Samvardhan Project endeavors to foster resilient livelihoods while contributing to biodiversity conservation efforts in the region.

Expected outcomes:

Improved practices amongst forest user groups, farmers, civil society, and public and private stakeholders in conservation, sustainable utilization, and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems in Banke and Bardia districts of Lumbini Province. The project's collaborative approach, stakeholder engagement, and focus on sustainable practices underscore its commitment to achieving lasting impact in the target communities.

Beneficiaries Selection Criteria:

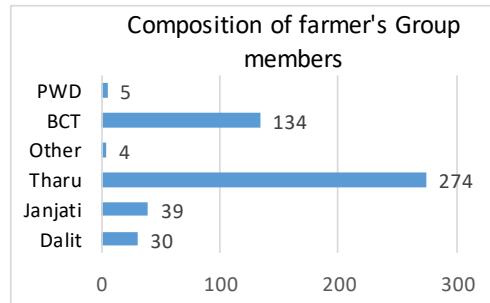
Market linkages/potential for enterprises	Geographical accessibility, Soil fertility, and irrigation facility	Potentiality of Alternate Crops (MAPs, Spices, Vegetables) and Dependence on Agriculture	Need-based interest and capacity	Inclusion of Marginalized/Poor/Indigenous/Vulnerable/Wildlife-prone Groups
Registered or newly identified potential FGs	Knowledge, skills on climate adaptive measures and practices	Knowledge of wild-life resilient farming practices	Possible area Buffer zone	Potentiality of off-farm livelihood opportunities (Skill based and eco-tourism)

Target and Beneficiary Profile:

- Total Targeted Farmer Groups: 20
- Kohalpur Municipality, Banke- 3 FGs
- Raptisonari Rural Municipality, Banke- 7 FGs
- Thakurbaba Municipality, Bardiya- 4 FGs
- Madhuban Municipality, Bardiya- 6 FGs

Key achievements:

- The Demonstration Plot on Mentha cultivation of Banke district (Himal Mahila FG & Janashakti FG) has been successfully harvested. Cultivated on 7 Kattha the total weight after harvesting for the essential oil production is 18.5 liter; In total except for the demo plot the members of 2 FGs had cultivated on 2 Ha and have successfully produced 100 liters of Mentha's essential oil.
- Among 10 Farmer groups, the project conducted technical training on JHOL MOL (Liquid biopesticide/liquid fertilizer). This liquid pesticide or fertilizer is made up of the following ingredients JHOL MOL is a liquid Biopesticide used of ingredients like Neem, Bakaino, Garlic, Chilly, Dung (2 Kg per drum) Urine (4-5 liters), Bitter leaves, lemon leaves, E.M, Zaggray.





- Farmer Groups have been supported with the agriculture input seeds and tools like a Drum set, rake, water sprayer, Insecticide sprayer, etc. For the demonstration plot from 20 farmer groups 20 lead farmers have been selected to establish climate resilience and wildlife resistance farming practices as a demonstration to their land with technical and agriculture input supports.
- The farmer's group has received stationary support and bookkeeping material for saving and credit management in farmer group through the project Samvardhan and has started record-keeping and regularly saving at least 100 Rs per person per month in the supported register of savings and credit. Women empowering in the community Supported stationary materials and bookkeeping material in all working 20 FGs. The farmer group has been supported with book-keeping material for their group management. "Improved record-keeping practices within farmer groups."
- Newly formed farmer groups have successfully registered their groups at the municipality level with official certificates through technical guidance and financial support from the project. The group leaders participated in leadership, group management, and saving credit account-keeping training conducted by BEE-Group under the project Samvardhan from which the group also received the stationary material and bookkeeping material for the smooth operational management of their group respectively which ultimately motivated them to register their group at municipality level and functionalization well.

Project Name: Preventing Child Early and Forced Marriage Project

Funding Partner: NORAD

Partner Organization: Plan International Nepal

Project Duration: July 2020-November 2024

Project Area: Rajapur, Gulariya and Bansgadhi Municipality, and Badhaiyatal Rural Municipality of Bardiya District

Project Brief:

BEE-Group has been implementing "Girls Get Equal-Preventing Child, Early and Forced Marriage" in partnership with Plan International Nepal. The project has been implemented in Rajapur, Gulariya, Bansgadhi Municipalities, and Badhya Tal Rural municipalities of Bardiya district. The project aims to empower young girls and minimize the malpractices of the local community in Kalikot district since July 2020. This project's goal is to stop child marriage. There are 5 outcomes, 10 intermediate outcomes, 20 indicators, and 40 major activities under this Project. In this project, under outcome 1: the thematic domain is education, keeping girls in school and the strategic approach is addressing factors in the school environment that lead to girls dropping out code of conduct, child protection and inclusive classroom management, pedagogy, menstrual hygiene issues, inclusive WASH facilities. Increase SRHR knowledge to adolescents in and out of school. Outcome 2: thematic domain is Education to Increase knowledge on sexual reproductive health and rights among adolescents, strategic approach is to reduce incidents of child and teenage pregnancy that cause girls to drop out of education, knowledge on Sexual Reproductive Health, and Rights are given to adolescents in or out-of-school, according to the context. For countries where traditional actors are active in giving knowledge related to sexual practices and behaviors, the program will increase the knowledge and improve the practices of these actors. Similarly, under outcome 3: the thematic domain is education to increase girls' economic empowerment, and the strategic approach is focused on increasing the economic empowerment of girls, which has double effects, both in reducing poverty



and increasing girls' control over decisions in their lives. Education is geared towards employment and income opportunity with emphasis on good market analysis and collaboration with the private sector. Outcome 4: The thematic domain is norms and attitude Change, and the strategic approach is a two-pronged approach to change the discriminatory norm. One is to work with gatekeepers and society's norms in general; the other is to empower children, adolescents, and youth (CAYs) to be change agents toward gender equality and child rights. Lastly, outcome 5: thematic domain is policy framework and civil society strengthening and the strategic approach is Working with duty bearers for better policies and more importantly better implementation. We see civil society as an important factor in advocating for better policy and implementation therefore strengthening civil society's ability will be geared towards the capacity to do advocacy and alliance building. Civil societies' governance is important to strengthen credibility and legitimacy to be able to advocate with strength. Youth movement building is part of civil society strengthening.

Target and Beneficiary Profile:

The PCEFMP project in Bardiya district has been implemented across Rajapur, Gulariya, Basghadai Municipalities, and Badhya Tal Rural Municipality. It targets various beneficiaries, including Champions of Change (ages 10-24), 40 secondary schools, students (grades 6-10), teachers, health service providers, police, religious leaders, faith healers, social leaders, media, child clubs, youth clubs, and child rights committees. This comprehensive approach aims to empower youth and enhance community engagement in promoting positive change.



Key achievements:

1. Output 2.1.1: Adolescents received information on SRHR

- CoC participants and Social Leaders (Badghar) jointly have done a door-to-door campaign for school enrollment through CoC Initiatives activities.
- In total, reached 329 households (Gulariay-41, Basghadi-120, Badhyatal-93, and Rajapur- 75 this campaign supported enrollment of students in the school.
- CoC Participants have taken Classes on SRHR (Mensuration Hygiene, Sexual Violence) in the Schools.
- CoC participants and Nepal Police jointly conducted the orientation to students on the legal provisions of child marriage, drug abuse, and sexual harassment.
- CoC Peer educators are conducting peer education on menstruation hygiene management for their peers in the schools. 52 students participated in the event from Lali Guransh Secondary School and 34 from Purnahira Secondary School.
- CoC Participants organizing Chatpate, Panipuri, Tea, and Juice Campaign for regularity of girls' education from Rajpur-3, Badhyatal-6, Bansghadi Municipality.
- Provided support to students through Tea Campion NPR 995. (Rajapur-3 students, 32 copy, 8 dot pen)
- CoCs conduct door-to-door visits to school enrollment programs and a total reached 329 households (Gulariay-41, Basghadi-120, Badhyatal-93, and Rajapur-75)

2. Output 3.1.5: Youth trained in vocational skills, entrepreneurship skills, and work-related life skills as part of the Youth Economic Empowerment package

- 105 Young participated in the entrepreneurship and business plan training received from July 2020 to June 2024.
- 77 young women who received different types of skill-based training and 56 young women continuing their trades.
- Made accidental insurance for young entrepreneurs and businesses Sangina - Parlor and Cosmetic Shop-Rajapur-6 Rajapur-6 Tapara, S.K. Tailoring – Badhaiyatal-7, Sammarpur, Samrat Kirana Tatha Nasta Pasal – Guliriya-12, Kalinagar, Sneha Khaja and Nasta Pasal – Badhaiyatal-3, Puspanagar
- 105 Young people participated in the entrepreneurship and business plan training received from July 2020 to June 2024.
- 71 young women received skill-based training in different trades from 2020 to June 2024.
- Among the 58 youth entrepreneurs earning money from different trades, 33 below average NPR 5,000 monthly, and 15 average between NPR 5,001 to 13,000 and, 10 youth entrepreneurs earning money above 13,000 per month.

3. Output 4: Communities embrace norms that value Girls and support Girls and Boys to delay Marriage

- CoC Members raising awareness on anti-child marriage through door-to-visit and awareness rallies. Demonstrated street drama in the community. Conducted interaction with Community people on GBV.
- CoC Participants organizing Chatpate, Panipuri, Tea and Juice Campaign for regularity of girls Education. (Rajapur-3, Badhaiyatal-6, Bansghadhi)
- CoC Members raising awareness on anti-child marriage through the door to visit and awareness rallies.
- Provide support to students through Tea Campion NRs 995. (Rajapur-3 students (32 copy, 8 dot pen)
- CoCs conduct door-to-door visits to schools for students' enrollment programs and the Total Reached 329 HHs (Gulariay-41, Basghadi-120, Badhyatal-93, and Rajapur- 75).



Project Name: Jajarkot Earthquake Response Project

Partner Organization: Oxfam

Project Period: 7 November 2023 — 30 March 2024

Project working Area: Athaviscot Municipality Ward No. 13 and 14 and Saniveri rural municipality ward no. 1 and 4 Rukum (West)

Objectives: Improving the sanitation and hygiene conditions of poor families affected by the earthquake by rebuilding the broken toilets.

Project Brief:

On the night of November 3, 2023, at 11:47 PM, a powerful earthquake measuring 6.4 on the Richter scale struck the Ramidanda area of Jajarkot district, severely impacting the communities in Jajarkot and the neighboring Rukum (West) district. The earthquake resulted in a tragic death toll of 53 individuals—27 females and 26 males—with 42 casualties reported in Aathbiskot Municipality and 6 in Sanibheri Rural Municipality. The latest assessments indicate that 730 houses were completely destroyed in Aathbiskot Municipality, while Sanibheri Rural Municipality suffered damage to 2,515 homes.

The quake also devastated sanitation facilities, as many latrines constructed from stone and mud mortar were rendered unusable. The disaster has significantly disrupted the livelihoods of local residents, as markets have been rendered inoperable. The destruction of infrastructure and residential areas has severely compromised water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities, highlighting an urgent need for reconstruction efforts.

Many community members are currently living in temporary tarpaulin shelters, and numerous families have individuals unable to participate in labor-intensive recovery efforts due to vulnerabilities such as being lactating mothers, elderly, or persons with disabilities. The destruction of physical infrastructure, along with the disruption of agricultural activities vital for the local economy has created an immediate need for targeted interventions. The debris from collapsed buildings poses physical hazards and obstructs the return to normalcy and economic activities.

Additionally, the loss of stored grains threatens food security and the overall economic stability of the community. Considering the dire circumstances, BEE Group plans to initiate a project focused on early recovery and rehabilitation in Aathbiskot Municipality and Sanibheri Rural Municipality of Rukum (West) district, ensuring that affected communities receive the assistance they need to recover and rebuild effectively.

Target and Beneficiary Profile

The most affected areas include Pipaldanda, Hampa, Bhalma, Sotatole in Ward 13, and Purnagaon, Chhepare, Halde, Bankedada, and Kotdada in Ward 14. Within these wards, there are 390 senior citizens, 81 individuals with disabilities, 321 pregnant women, and 108 children under two years old who lack adequate toilet facilities.

Similarly, Sanibheri Rural Municipality experienced significant earthquake damage, particularly in Ward Nos. 1 and 4. Areas such as Chainabagar, Bukichaur, Bhandarwan, Pakraiya, and Rajela in Ward 1, as well as Golchaur, Pakhapani, Baliwang, Khalchaur, and Chakhlimela in Ward 4, suffered extensive destruction. The settlements are diverse, including Dalit, ethnic communities, Brahmin, and Chhetri groups. In these wards, there are 269 senior citizens, 20 individuals with disabilities, 177 mothers of children under two, and 55 pregnant women. A total of 381 toilets were completely destroyed.



Key achievements

- A total of 273 families in Aathbiskot Municipality and Sanibheri Rural Municipality have benefited from toilet reconstruction assistance, improving healthy sanitation access for 1,358 members.
- Iron folding cots and blankets were provided to 100 vulnerable individuals, including senior citizens, pregnant women, and disabled persons, to help them cope with cold weather.
- Support for clean hygiene materials helped 260 mothers during their golden thousand days, reducing potential health risks.

- Health and hygiene orientation sessions were conducted for 116 mothers and 233 school children, fostering a common understanding of hygiene practices.
- Coordination with the rural municipality ensured that the reconstruction work was carried out smoothly, efficiently, and uniformly.
- The rebuilding of 273 completely damaged toilets specifically benefited marginalized groups, including Dalits, disabled individuals, senior citizens, and expectant mothers.
- A cash-for-work program provided employment opportunities for 443 local laborers and 136 masons, with earnings ranging from Rs 8,000 to Rs 18,000.



Project Name - Improve WASH System Project

Partner Organization: Care Nepal / Agenda for Change

Project Area: Geruwa Rural Municipality is located in the Bardiya district of Lumbini Province of Nepal.

Project Duration: Dec 2023-May2024

Objectives: To update inclusive municipal WASH plans through a bottom-up approach, strengthening local governments with NWASH tools. It focuses on enhancing capacities to utilize the national WASH Management Information System (MIS) and empower participants for effective planning and implementation.

Project Brief :

CARE Nepal spearheads a collaborative initiative involving four key partners: Helvetas Nepal, Water Aid Nepal, and Welt Hunger Hilfe. Together, they are dedicated to strengthening the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) system across Nepal. The Bheri Environmental Excellence Group (BEE Group) in Banke serves as the implementing partner for CARE Nepal. Under the Improve WASH System project, BEE Group has organized orientations aimed at enhancing local governments' capabilities in three essential areas: planning, institutional arrangements, and coordination, as well as learning and adaptation.

Geruwa Rural Municipality, located in Bardiya district of Lumbini Province, is characterized by its elevation, ranging from 145 to 180 meters above sea level. Covering an area of 78.41 square kilometers, the municipality is bordered by Bardia National Park to the east, Rajapur Municipality to the west, and Kailali district to the north and south. This geographical context presents unique challenges and opportunities for effective WASH interventions.

The primary objective of the project is to support local governments in updating inclusive municipal WASH plans through a periodic planning process that adheres to a bottom-up approach. To achieve this, the project has organized a series of orientations, workshops, and training sessions designed to empower local government officials in developing comprehensive municipal WASH plans. These plans are created using NWASH tools and are implemented through a grassroots strategy that begins at the community level, progresses to the ward level, and ultimately reaches the municipal level.

Addressing deficiencies in local government capacity is crucial for enhancing the effectiveness of WASH planning frameworks. The project emphasizes the importance of regularly updating the national WASH Management Information System (MIS).

Through continuous follow-ups, orientations, workshops, and training, participants are equipped with the skills necessary to proficiently update municipal WASH plans using NWASH MIS tools.

The Government of Nepal and various stakeholders in the WASH sector have previously established a robust Management Information System (MIS) to ensure that all decisions regarding WASH are well-informed. This system is designed to align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to improve reporting through annual reports from local governments. The primary goal is to assist local governments in their decision-making processes, specifically in achieving SDG 6.1 and 6.2, which focus on ensuring universal access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation and hygiene.

The project involves creating meticulous WASH plans that incorporate essential elements such as necessary investments, human resources, capacity development needs, and monitoring requirements. These components are vital for delivering sustainable WASH services that can significantly improve the quality of life in targeted communities. By fostering collaboration among local governments and enhancing their capabilities, the project aims to create a lasting impact on the WASH landscape in Nepal.



गेरुवा गाउँपालिका
पश्चिमाञ्चल, नेपाल
लुम्बिनी प्रदेश

गेरुवा गाउँपालिकाको खानेपानी, सरसफाइ
तथा स्वच्छता (वास) अनुगमन प्रोटोकोल,
२०८१

Target and Beneficiary Profile

Geruwa RM, chairperson and Vice-chairperson, Planning officer, IT officer and WASH Focal Persons of Nepal.

Key Activities of the Project

- Planning and inception meeting Geruwa Rural Municipality with Local Government and Relevant Stakeholders
- Equipped LG for formulation of WASH Plan implementation plan and roll out with necessary policies, guideline, and procedures aligned with N-WASH MIS system.
- Sharing and Validation of N-WASH data and updated digital WASH MIS system Orientation
- Technical Support and Advocacy to LGs on Planning Process to priorities the WASH Budget
- Follow up meeting with Palika on different priorities under institutional arrangement envision of existing act and policies.

- Exposure and cross learning visit among LGs to adopt and share the best practices learned
- Development of monitoring protocol with specific indicators, establishment of functional data management and updating mechanism through capacitate the existing human resources of LGs.

Key Achievements:

- Municipal officials of Geruwa Municipality have better understanding about WASH System Research Identify the strength and capacity gaps in Both Municipality and its planned activities. The municipal officials in the inception/planning meeting include the chairperson, vice-chairperson, ward Chair persons, chief administrative officer, section officer of the health section, section officer, Education section officer IT section and WASH unit of the municipality.



- The training has strengthened collaboration and coordination among stakeholders involved in WASH initiatives, leading to more effective and efficient implementation of programs. Improved capacity to monitor and evaluate WASH interventions, leading to better data collection, analysis, and evidence-based decision-making. The training has strengthened collaboration and coordination among stakeholders involved in WASH initiatives, leading to more effective and efficient implementation of programs.
- Sharing data fosters collaboration among different stakeholders involved in WASH initiatives, including government agencies, NGOs, and community groups. This collaboration can lead to more coordinated efforts and efficient use of resources.
- Sharing and validating N-WASH data, stakeholders ensure that the information used for decision-making is accurate and reliable. This helps in better targeting resources and interventions.

- Access to updated and validated data enables policymakers and program managers to make informed decisions about resource allocation, program planning, and implementation strategies.
- Transparent sharing and validation of data promote accountability among stakeholders. It allows for better monitoring and evaluation of WASH programs, ensuring that they are achieving their intended objectives.
- Orientation on the updated digital WASH MIS system helps build the capacity of stakeholders to effectively use the system for data management, analysis, and reporting. This empowers them to take ownership of the data and use it to drive positive change in WASH initiatives.
- By investing in data sharing, validation, and digital MIS systems, organizations and governments lay the foundation for long-term sustainability of WASH interventions. They create mechanisms for continuous monitoring, learning, and adaptation, essential for maintaining progress in WASH outcomes over time.
- The successful advocacy for integrating WASH budgets into municipal fiscal plans has secured necessary funding, enabling the implementation of crucial WASH projects. Additionally, the establishment of robust monitoring mechanisms and improved data management systems has enhanced accountability and continuous improvement in WASH services.
- Enhanced technical and managerial capacities among local government officials through the sharing of best practices, successful models, and innovative solutions.
- Improved formulation and implementation of WASH policies and strategies based on lessons learned from other regions.
- Encouragement of innovation and adaptation of new technologies and approaches in WASH projects.
- Strengthened inter-governmental relationships and networks, fostering collaboration and collective problem-solving.
- The WASH unit was formed on Geruwa Municipality and responsibilities were given to member.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Under the “Improve WASH System” project, the capacity of relevant stakeholders in Geruwa Rural Municipality of Bardiya District regarding WASH System Strengthening to support the project organized the orientation, workshop and trainings to Strengthening Local government to develop municipal WASH plan. The following recommendations are drawn up after the completion of some activity if improve WaSH system project for future relevant programming.

- The Municipal officials has understood about the System research identify the strength and the WaSH System Strengthening roll out training serves as a good platform for municipal staff and stakeholders to enhance their understanding of WASH systems, principles, and best practices.
- The training had supported participants to equip with the necessary knowledge and skills to address planning, budgeting and monitoring of water, sanitation, and hygiene related challenges effectively and enhances the capacity of municipal staff to follow integrated approach during planning process.
- The Sharing and Validation of N-WASH data and updated digital WASH MIS system Orientation successfully equipped participants with the necessary skills to operate NWASH tools and MIS systems effectively.
- The interactive sessions, practical demonstrations, and collaborative discussions fostered a comprehensive understanding of WASH planning, governance, and data management. The commitment of participants to apply the knowledge gained indicates a positive impact on the implementation of WASH plans at the local level. The closing action plans, and continuous follow-up and support mechanisms ensure the sustainability of the orientation outcomes.
- Data Quality Assurance Measures: Establish stringent data quality assurance measures within the NWASH MIS. This includes regular audits, validation checks, and feedback loops to identify and rectify any inaccuracies in the reported data.
- Continuous Water Quality Monitoring: Emphasize the importance of ongoing water quality monitoring. Encourage participants to regularly update water quality data in the NWASH MIS, enabling real-time tracking and prompt responses to water quality issues.
- Promote Innovation in WASH Plans: Encourage participants to explore innovative ideas and approaches in their WASH plans. This could involve the integration of technology, community driven initiatives, or partnerships with local businesses for sustainable WASH solutions.
- Finalization of wash plan: The draft wash plan needs to finalize first and update the data.
- The duration of the project is short and But all activities have to be completed on time, it is necessary to extend the duration of the project if it runs according to the time of the local government.
- Observed a high level of interest from our neighbors Municipality. Extending the activities will provide them with more opportunities to engage, learn, and contribute to the program's goals.

Project Name: Improving maternal newborn and child health

Partner Organization: Lutheran World Relief

Project Duration: October 2023 – November 2024

Project Area: Nepalgunj Sub-metropolitan City of Banke district

Project Brief:

Safe Motherhood and Newborn Health program aims to address the three evidence-based delays delay in seeking care, delay in reaching care, and delay in receiving care that contribute to maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality in Nepal. Gender inequality and harmful cultural practices are additional contributing factors to maternal and child mortalities in Nepal. Poor access to healthcare, early and child marriage, gender-based violence, son preference.



The **Baal Swastha Project** is designed to reduce maternal and child mortality through improved use of evidence-based practices, enhanced capacity of health institutions, and increased community awareness, it has emphasized two key components:

1. Increase the community awareness on access and availability of high-quality maternal and newborn health services at the local level and,
2. Strengthen the health service system to reduce barriers to delivering quality maternal and newborn health services at birthing centers at the local government level (ward level).
3. The project will be implemented in 5 birthing centers of Nepalgunj Sub-Metropolitan City of Banke district of Nepal. The aim is to reach 1,800 participants directly covering 5,000 indirect participants. The project is expected to start from October 2023 - November 2024.

Target and Beneficiary Profile:

Direct Beneficiaries		Indirect Beneficiaries	
Female	Male	Male	Female
2150	250	3000	5000

Key achievements:

- Conducted 24 Community Awareness Campaigns on Maternal, Newborn, and child health (MNCH), it is a pivotal initiative aimed at disseminating crucial information, empowering communities, and fostering positive behavioral changes related to maternal and child healthcare. The Community Awareness Campaign on MNCH has proven to be a transformative initiative, positively impacting communities by increasing awareness, fostering behavioral changes, and promoting active participation.
- Supported 5 birthing centers with essential medical equipment, which marked a significant achievement in our efforts to enhance maternal and child healthcare services. These essential services helped to ensure better preparation for safe delivery and taking good care.



- Completed Psychosocial orientation to the health workers regarding maternal, newborn, and child health programs. This event helped to equip health workers with essential knowledge and skills to effectively address psychosocial aspects.
- We successfully conducted E-MOTIVE and anti-shock garment orientations, empowering nursing staff to utilize these tools effectively in emergencies for prompt patient care. Additionally, a one-day orientation on gender-responsive approaches in maternal and child health sensitized healthcare providers to gender-specific needs and equipped them with effective strategies for service delivery.
- The health post in charge of Puraini 22 generously provided three tarpaulins to support regular GANC meetings.
- The inspiring local government chairperson of Ward No. 11 plans to introduce a PNC package for the community.
- A referral directory has been established to facilitate easier access to healthcare services for all ANC mothers.
- Gynecologist visits have been initiated at two health posts, enhancing access to essential women's health services.
- Client support services have been launched at Bheri Hospital's five birthing centers, receiving positive feedback from staff and patients, improving overall patient care.



Project Name: Supporting Occupational and Environmental Health Project Banke (SOEH)

Partner Organization: Medecins du Monde France (MdM France)

Project Area: Nepalgunj sub-metropolitan city, Duduwa Rural Municipality & Khajura Rural Municipality of Banke District.

Project Brief:

To contribute to improving the health, wellbeing, and livelihood of waste workers and farmers in Banke, mitigating their occupational risks and environmental exposure, improving access to prevention and occupational health services, and supporting innovative initiatives related to waste management and organic farming.

Key objectives:

1: Waste workers and farmers strengthen their individual and collective capacities to prevent harm related to waste management and pesticide use, and mitigate environmental exposure contributing to improved wellbeing, and health.



2: Waste workers and farmers have access to quality health care and occupational health services, through existing health facilities.

3: Coordination between local actors and stakeholders is improved and contributes to safe and decent practices in waste management and farming as well as recognition of environmental, social and health consequences due to waste handling and pesticide use.

4: Sustainable alternatives and initiatives are supported in waste management and organic farming, contributing to safeguarding the health of targeted workers, the community, and the environment.

Component of the Project:

Outcome 1: Waste workers and farmers strengthen their individual and collective capacities to prevent harm related to waste management and pesticide use, and mitigate environmental exposure contributing to improved wellbeing, and health.

Outcome 2: Waste workers and farmers have access to quality health care and occupational health services, through existing health facilities.

Outcome 3: Coordination between local actors and stakeholders is improved and contributes to safe and, decent practices in waste management and farming as well as recognition of environmental, social and health consequences due to waste handling and pesticide use.

Outcome 4: Sustainable alternatives and initiatives are supported in waste management and organic farming, contributing to safeguarding the health of targeted workers, the community, and the environment.

Major interventions: Theme- Health, WASH and Environment

- Promote Social Behavior change of waste workers and farmers towards occupational health and safety.
- Strengthening and Capacity building of CSOs and Cooperatives.
- Support to CSOs and Cooperatives for establishment and operation.
- Strengthen Basic health facilities through medical equipment support of Nepalgunj SMC, Duduwa RM and Khajura RM.
- Development and strengthening of a local Public Private People Partnership (4P) platform for waste management.
- Capitalization, guideline development and dissemination on 4P platform framework and strategy, along with Nepalgunj Environmental and Sanitation Division.
- Promotion of safe and decent recycling opportunities, involving formal and informal waste management actors and 4P platform members.
- Establishment of Non-profit business initiatives related waste management and sanitation.
- Quantitative study and capitalization on main issues OHS related to waste workers.
- Semestral awareness campaign on 3R strategy promotion, involving public and private waste workers, Balmiki community and civil society representatives, local medias and local NGOs / groups involved in environmental issues (2022 and 2023).
- Capacity building of health workers on occupational health and safety.
- Enrolled beneficiaries into Health Insurance to minimize the financial burden caused due to health issues on waste workers and farmers.
- Preventive health interventions such as providing TD vaccinations and OHS consultation and free basic medical and lab facilities.



- Access to appropriate personal protective equipment's and hygiene kits.
- Development of IEC material on OHS for both waste workers and farmers.
- Support pesticide spraying equipment for farmers.
- First Aid trainings and kits distributions.
- Local and national authorities increase their knowledge on health issues related with pesticide use and misuse, and their commitment for a more controlled and safer use of pesticides among users and providers.
- Market survey and identification of alternative models for pesticide use reduction.
- Initiation of IPM or alternative model farming collective initiatives implemented by groups of farmers.
- Organic certification / label for “towards organic” production to all farmers of the project.
- Development of a OHS consultation format in coordination with health authorities.
- Advocacy for OHS integration into medical consultation formats and HMIS/medical record.
- Monitoring of continuous registration and NHI satisfaction survey.
- Capitalization, guideline development and dissemination on OHS framework and tools towards waste workers, along with Nepalgunj SMC Health Division



Stakeholder engagement:

Relevant Waste management, Environment and Health activist.

Nepalgunj SMC, Duduwa RM, Khajura RM

Relevant departments of Municipals, chief of provincial and district level offices, Public representatives, CSOs, Cooperatives, Health facilities, Private actors such as hospitals, agro vets, farmers, waste workers, private cleaning companies.

Sustainability:

1- Capacity building and ownership. 2- Public-Private-People Partnership 3- Institutionalized OHS practices. 4- Economic incentives and nonprofit businesses. 5-developed advocacy and OHS guidelines. 6-Adaptation of sustainable and organic farming practices. 7- Alignment to Local Government's objective

Target and Beneficiary

The SOEH project's direct beneficiaries are 450 Formal and informal waste workers. Likewise, it's another direct beneficiary are 151 vegetable producing farmers.

Banke District has quite low HDI in comparison to nation's HDI; 0.47 versus average Nepal HDI 0.49. Beneficiary communities are backwarded, socio-economically weak and are at highly exposed to occupational and environmental risk. Population are exposed to occupational health and safety risk and have limited access to basic health services and social securities. After Kavrepalanchok, Rautahat and Jhapa districts, Banke is highest chemical pesticide user (1.25 i.e. kg/ha)

Key achievements:

1. Promotion of social behavioral change and capacity building:

Waste workers and farmers strengthened their individual and collective capacities to prevent harm related to waste management and pesticide use, and mitigate environmental exposure contributing to improved wellbeing, and health.



2. Improved Access to Health Care services, Proper TD vaccination and avail Health Insurance Enrolment.

Health Facilities in project areas are supported with medical and non-medical equipment such as ECG, USG, X-Ray machine, inline refrigerators, autoclaves, electronic items and office setup for smooth flow of occupational health care services. IN addition, the project provided OHS training to health workers and developed OHS consultation formats. Consequently, the waste worker and farmers have access to health care and occupational health services through supported health facilities. Extending the support in reducing the financial burden of waste worker and farmers, they were enrolled in Health Insurance Scheme of Government of Nepal. In year 2023, 551 families following 478 families from year 2022 were enrolled in health insurance while their financial burden is reduced due to enrolment into National Health Insurance scheme. To ensure safety from occupational and environmental hazards, beneficiaries were immunized with TD vaccine and provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

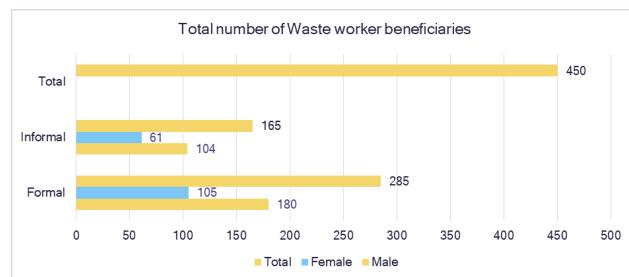


3. Enhanced coordination and advocacy platform:

Coordination between local actors and stakeholders is improved and contributes to safe and decent practices in waste management and farming as well as recognition of environmental, social and health consequences due to waste handling and pesticide use through 4P platform. Several guidelines developed to support the gaps in the government's frame such as 4P platform guideline and OHS guideline.



Category	Total	Female	Male
Informal	450	61	165
Formal	285	105	180



4. Development of guidelines and Research:

- Market surveys on Alternative to chemical pesticides.
- Integrated assessment of self-reported pesticide toxicity, knowledge and practices and occupational health safety, A dual perspective study in vegetable farming communities.
- Qualitative and Quantitative Action Research on Waste Management.
- 4P (Public, Private, People Partnership) Platform Guidelines.
- Occupational Safety and Health Guideline.

5. Established a Non-profit initiative to Waste workers and sustainable alternatives to farmers:

Sustainable alternatives and initiatives are supported in waste management and organic farming, contributing to safeguarding the health of targeted workers, the community, and the environment such as cleaning and sanitation services by Balmiki Samaj Nepal and establishment of Balmiki Samaj Nepal's office. Likewise, the farmers are provided with advanced plastic tunnels for farming and nursery raising along with the establishment of "Integrated Organic vegetable collection and selling centre at Nepalganj-20.



Name of Programme: Edline Assessment of Health Care Waste Management (HCWM) at Nine Different Hospital in Nepal (GIZ)



Programme Brief:

This project involved the endline assessment of HCWM systems at nine hospitals in Nepal. The assessment aimed to evaluate and improve HCWM practices, aligning them with the National HCWM SOP 2020. Edline assessment of healthcare waste management (HCWM) systems across nine hospitals in Nepal. This initiative aimed to evaluate current HCWM practices and enhance them in alignment with the National HCWM Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) established in 2020.

Effective HCWM is crucial for minimizing health risks and environmental impacts associated with medical waste. The hospitals included Bharatpur hospital, Bheri hospital, Gajendra Narayan Singh hospital, Lumbini Provincial hospital, Madhesh Institute of Health Sciences, Mahakali Provincial hospital, Provincial Hospital Bhadrapur, Rapti Academy of Health Sciences, and Seti Provincial hospital. The project spanned from October 2023 to May 2024 and was part of the German Development Cooperation's support under the S2HSS project.

The project focused on nine hospitals across various provinces of Nepal, ensuring proper waste management practices in line with the national healthcare waste management standards and operating procedures 2020 for infection control,

public health, and environmental protection. The assessment sought to identify gaps in existing practices and recommend improvements. By aligning with national standards, the hospitals aim to enhance safety for healthcare workers, patients, and the community while promoting sustainable waste management practices. The findings of this assessment are expected to guide future training and resource allocation, ultimately leading to a more effective HCWM system in Nepal's healthcare sector.

Major steps of Assessment:

- Evaluated waste segregation practices across nine hospitals for compliance with national HCWM SOP 2020.
- Collected and analyzed waste data on generation, classification, and segregation.
- Conducted on-site observations of HCWM practices, including autoclave usage and waste disposal.
- Held interviews and focus group discussions to assess their experiences, problems and practices.

Area of Assessment and Target

Direct beneficiaries include healthcare workers, patients, and hospital staff at nine hospitals of five different provinces. Indirect beneficiaries include the wider population benefiting from improved infection control and, reduced environmental risks associated with healthcare waste. The project focused on nine hospitals across various provinces of Nepal, ensuring proper waste management practices in line with the national healthcare waste management standards and operating procedures 2020 for infection control, public health, and environmental protection.

Key achievements of component:

- Comprehensive evaluation of HCWM practices in nine hospitals, providing detailed data on waste segregation, generation, and treatment.
- Identification of gaps and areas for improvement in HCWM systems, including infrastructure, staff training, and compliance with HCWM SOP 2020.
- Documentation of current HCWM status through quantitative and qualitative methods, offering a baseline for future improvements.
- Engagement of healthcare staff through interviews and focus group discussions, fostering awareness of HCWM practices.
- Detailed comparative analysis between baseline and endline data, highlighting changes in waste management practices



Project Name - Early Response to earthquake-affected families in Jajarkot district, Nepal

Partner Organization: AWO International

Project Duration: 5 Nov 2023 to 30 June 2024

Project Area: Nalagad Municipality Ward No. 1, Jajarkot.

Goal of the Project: Safeguard and make available sub-temporary shelter, food, and livelihood support to ensure the safety and recovery of earthquake-affected families in Jajarkot district, Nepal.

On November 3, 2023, a devastating 6.4 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal, with its epicenter in Ramidanda, Jajarkot. The quake had severe repercussions, resulting in 154 fatalities (84 females and 70 males) and injuring 364 people across 12 districts. The destruction was widespread; 26,557 houses were completely destroyed, and 35,470 suffered partial damage. Additionally, local livestock valued at approximately NPR 37,293,172 were lost, and 14 government offices incurred damage. In Jajarkot district alone, 1,170 homes were destroyed, with 7,166 more partially damaged.



In response to this crisis, BEE Group, in partnership with AWO International Regional Office South Asia, provided immediate humanitarian assistance to the affected families in Nalagad Municipality Ward No. 1, Jajarkot. This support included essential food and non-food items for 300 families, comprising tarpaulins, tents, mattresses, and cooking supplies. Additionally, 500 families received a standard food relief package, which included rice, lentils, cooking oil, salt, and sugar. The initiative also distributed 29 family tents to those who lost relatives or homes, as well as to local health facilities and police posts aiding the community.

As part of ongoing support, BEE Group launched an early recovery project in collaboration with AWO International, continuing until March 2024. This project aimed to reinvigorate the local economy and promote sustainable livelihoods. It provided livelihoods support and, the project revitalized local water supply schemes by constructing tap stands in several communities, including Pali and Pyaripakha. An irrigation channel renovation improved irrigation in the Pali community. To create livelihood opportunities, 40 young men received mason training, improving their skills for community rebuilding.

The project also focused on disaster risk reduction through community awareness initiatives, including radio programs that educated residents about earthquake preparedness and water sanitation practices.

Continuing this recovery effort, BEE Group initiated a new project aimed at supporting mothers affected by the earthquake. This initiative is designed to renovate water facilities and enhance livelihoods through both on-farm and off-farm strategies. Targeting Nalagad Municipality Ward No. 1, Kalpat, Pali, and Chiuri communities, the project aims to improve the nutritional status of mothers and children by promoting homestead gardening.

Component of the Project

Relief operation - The relief operation in Jajarkot involved assessing needs, coordinating with disaster management committees, and identifying vulnerable groups requiring assistance. Relief items were procured and delivered, ensuring cultural appropriateness. Beneficiaries were registered transparently based on vulnerability criteria, ensuring inclusive participation and clear communication of entitlements and obligations.

Early Recovery Program Operation- Early Recovery Program in Jajarkot involved assessing livelihoods affected by hazards and validating findings with local authorities. Consent was obtained for project implementation. A needs assessment with 244 respondents guided the project, and inception meetings ensured stakeholder coordination for effective recovery activities aligned with project objectives.

Recovery program operation - The recovery program in Jajarkot secured consent from Nalagad Municipality and DDMC for implementation. Inception meetings were held to coordinate with municipal and thematic offices. Ongoing collaboration with DDMC and LDMC ensured project monitoring, while a detailed implementation plan guided the execution of recovery activities effectively.

Detail of beneficiaries of the Project

The people of Ward Number 1 are highly vulnerable to socio-economic aspects as well as potential multi-hazard disasters. The food and nutrition conditions of the affected people especially pregnant, single women headed families and the golden 1,000 days Children with mothers were in worse condition. People from each household are seasonal migrants to India to solve their hand-to-mouth problems. In addition, District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) and Nalagad Municipality strongly recommended to work in ward No. 1 of Nalagad Municipality for relief, early recovery and recovery programs. Therefore, ward no. 1 of Nalagad Municipality was selected as the project location.

Reached direct beneficiaries (persons) in total: 3,025 persons (female-1,492 and male-1,533)

Reached indirect beneficiaries (persons) in total: direct 6025 and indirect 13000 (female-3,947 and male-6,053)

Key Achievements of the Project

- A total of 1,437 beneficiaries, including 767 males, 670 females, and 9 individuals with disabilities, received non-food items (NFIs).
- Food items benefited 2,934 individuals, comprising 1,544 males, 1,390 females, and 15 persons with disabilities.
- Food packages were provided to 500 families, covering one month's needs for approximately 2,934 individuals, based on a six-member family standard (WFP).
- On November 8, 2023, 300 sets of immediate shelter items were distributed to families in Pali and Kalpat villages, Ward No. 1, Nalagad Municipality.
- 29 family tents were distributed to families who lost members in the earthquake and to local institutions aiding affected families, including health posts and police offices.
- Livelihood recovery was achieved for 942 beneficiaries (556 males, 386 females, 8 persons with disabilities) through vegetable farming, goat farming, and beekeeping.
- Training in vegetable farming was provided to 100 farmers (37 males, 63 females), with each receiving 11 varieties of seeds and a sprinkler.
- Goat farming training was given to 120 farmers (75 males, 45 females), while 80 farmers (57 males, 23 females) received training in beekeeping.
- Five water schemes benefited 1,178 people (259 households), while one irrigation scheme aided 177 individuals (41 households).
- 40 masons completed training, receiving certificates along with equipment and tools.
- A 30-episode radio program, each lasting 15 minutes, was aired on local FM radio.
- Seasonal seeds were distributed to 100 farmers following a needs assessment, complemented by a one-day orientation on sustainable agriculture, facilitated by an agriculture officer from Nalagad Municipality.
- The project provided 240 female goats to 120 households and 160 beehives to 80 households. Beneficiaries received goat farming training from technical officers of the Livestock Office before distribution.
- 6 water supply schemes (five for drinking and one for irrigation) were renovated, with 22 new water taps installed. A total of 1,278 beneficiaries (680 males, 698 females) gained access to clean water and irrigation.
- Two event 5 days mason training sessions were conducted to improve earthquake-resistant construction skills among 40 masons in Ward No. 1, including hands-on learning and practical exercises.
- The “Surakshit Ganatbaya” radio program aired 30 episodes through Radio Naya Nepal FM, raising awareness on earthquake preparedness, gender-based violence, and sanitation in Jajarkot, reaching approximately 10,000 listeners.
- 3 days training on food and nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, and social mobilization was held for project staff and partners at Hotel Sapana, Nalagad, enhancing their understanding of food security and nutrition standards.

Project Name: Nepal Flood Resilience Project

Funding Agency: Zurich Foundation

Partnership with: Practical Action Nepal

Project duration: August 2023 - June 2024

Project Area: Madhuwan and Rajapur Municipality and Geruwa Rural Municipality of Bardia district Tikapur Municipality and Janaki Rural Municipality of Kailali district

Project Brief:

BEE-Group in support of Practical Action has started the implementation of the NFR project in Rajapur Municipality, Madhuban Municipality Geruwa Rural Municipality of Bardia and Tikapur Municipality, and Janaki Rural Municipality of Kailali from August 2023 to June 2024. During the reporting period, a total of 25 Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs) were reached, directly benefiting a total of 815 people, of which 633 were women and 182 were men. The activities like coordination with local government entities on existing policies on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, advocating increased disaster risk financing through local level planning and budgeting process, sharing the community level planning obtained from the Flood Resilience Measurement Committee (FRMC), providing appreciation for all 25 CDMCs was carried out under Objective 1 of the project to increase the funding for flood resilience.

Under Objective 2, activities to improve the policy at global, national, and sub-national levels, the meeting with CDMCs cross-learning visits, and meetings between CDMCs and local government have also been organized. Facilitated the municipalities, especially in the initiation and endorsement of the Disaster Risk Reduction Strategic Plan, In Addition to this, orientation and facilitation on the 5 schools on disaster theme of School Improvement Plan (SIP) was carried out of the project working Palikas.

As a part of objective 3, to improve flood resilience practice various innovative school-level activities regarding disaster and its mitigation approaches have been carried out. It includes hazard map painting, incorporating disaster in extracurricular activities, celebrating World Environment Day through plantation, and conducting flood mock exercises as mega pre-monsoon events. Likewise, various emergency equipment has been distributed mostly based on their vulnerability. In addition to this other small support focusing on repair and Maintenance has been carried out to chase the objective.

Total program participants: Direct reach 18,680 and indirect reach 2,81,375

Key Achievements:

1. Improved local level DRR and CCA Plan/ Process -increment of investment in sub-national government plans.

Support has been provided to formulate and implement flood-resilient laws, policies, and guidelines in local Palikas. To strengthen Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies and enhance local government investment, a DRR Strategic Plan (2023-2030) for Tikapur Municipality has been formulated and endorsed. Additionally, a preliminary workshop on the DRR Strategic Plan for Geruwa Rural Municipality was conducted, focusing on the necessary content for the plan. This workshop included discussions with the Local Disaster Management Committee, department heads, CDMC members, representatives from Nepal Police and Armed Police Force, as well as other NGOs. A total of 33 individuals participated, comprising 10 females and 23 males. Participants discussed the roles and responsibilities of core members related to the DRR strategic plan, fostering a collaborative approach to disaster risk management in the community.



2. Improved collaboration and resource sharing to invest in flood resilience at the local level

Among the 60 communities involved in the project, 46 from all five municipalities actively participated in the Flood Mock Exercise. The efforts of each Community Disaster Management Committee (CDMC) were commendable, as they effectively coordinated with local police, Armed Police Force, and ambulance services. Collaborating with Local Emergency Operation Centres, they managed to convey all warning levels Alerts, and evacuation with sufficient lack of time. Each CDMC task force performed its responsibilities diligently, demonstrating the importance of integrating the five capitals and four resilience capacities. This community-oriented initiative also allowed other local government units to observe and learn new strategies for empowering vulnerable communities. Furthermore, the local government recognizes such activities as essential for disaster preparedness.

Additionally, 28 saplings from 14 species were planted in three schools in Rajapur, Madhuban, and Geruwa RM, with students actively participating in the plantation. On World Environment Day, schools organized a speech competition on "The Role of Students in Environmental Protection," with a total of 115 students taking part in various activities to raise environmental awareness.

3. Generate knowledge about the importance of the resilience approach and its sharing to influence investment and policy

A comprehensive survey involving 13 enumerators was conducted, encompassing four types of data collection:

Household Surveys, Focus Group Discussions, Key Informant Interviews, and secondary data gathering. Approximately 800 households from 25 communities were surveyed. The data collected was analyzed, resulting in final grading that was presented to both the municipality and the communities.

The graded results were shared in a forum

attended by 949 participants, who not only engaged actively but also contributed to drafting disaster-friendly plans tailored to their communities. These plans were discussed with local stakeholders to ensure broad input and ownership.



In addition, school-level hazard mapping and various extracurricular activities were organized at five schools, involving 471 students. Local government representatives, School Management Committee members, and teachers participated in these events, which included speech contests, essay competitions, and folk song performances. These activities aimed to intertwine local culture with disaster risk reduction strategies, enhancing students' understanding of preparedness and early warning systems. Students received orientation on disaster risks relevant to their areas, fostering a participatory analysis of their roles in combating and adapting to floods and other disasters. Throughout the year, 11 sensitization events reached 471 schoolchildren, including 204 males and 267 females. At the community level, digitized hazard and resource maps were created, illustrating risk-prone areas, evacuation routes, and disaster prevention facilities.

These maps, printed on laminated vinyl stickers, were installed across all 25 communities. Additionally, a risk polygon assessment of the Aurahi River system and preliminary evaluations of the Pathraiya River system were conducted to analyze flood conditions and gauge site data, facilitating improved early action strategies.

4. Promote coordinated actions for better planning and investment in flood issues.

A local project advisory Committee was organized where project progress and achievement, upcoming events, and community status observed through the FRMC survey were also shared among 72participants. Likewise, community-level planning was also discussed among the local-level stakeholders.

Successful completion of project activities and FRMC result sharing sessions 4 Palikas, fostering community engagement and awareness. Significant participation from both female and male members, highlighting inclusivity and gender balance. Local-level stakeholders joined the discussions, indicating growing interest and involvement in community resilience efforts.



5. Increase Community Awareness on Flood Resilience -

To enhance community capacity regarding early warning systems and understand the Local Emergency Operation Centers (LEOCs) strategies, a cross-learning visit was organized. Fifty-three participants from 15 communities across three municipalities in Bardiya district (34 females, 19 males) and 31 participants from 10 communities in two municipalities of Kailali district (24 females, 7 males), along with a DRR focal person, attended. The visit included interactions at the Godana River and Chisapani River gauze stations, where participants engaged with Sarita Shahi and Parbati Gurung to learn about successful flood resilience strategies. Additionally, Tikapur LEOC and Janaki LEOC shared their operational modalities, improving participants' understanding of LEOCs' roles and responsibilities. This experience helped community members grasp the complete mechanisms of flood forecasting, level measurement, and early warning systems.

Bi-monthly meetings were held to revitalize and strengthen all 25 Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs) on various themes, including roles, responsibilities, emergency funds, and operational guidelines. Training on Community Action for Disaster Response was conducted for First Aid and Search & Rescue task force members, benefiting 45 participants. Flood mock exercise orientations were also carried out for all active CDMCs, engaging 157 members (50 males and 107 females) from 82 communities, including 25 project areas.

6. Advocacy: Key advocacy messages & influence using Media, platforms

As a part of the awareness campaign jingles related to the Cold Wave were broadcast in three different languages. Likewise, to discuss about disaster preparedness plan with local-level stakeholders and to understand the different types of risks locals were facing and discuss what could be done and take action to manage those risks radio interaction program with the local government called “Bidad Chuatari” was conducted and broadcasted. Disseminated preparedness and preventive measures to 284,779 community members of the project working 5 Palikas.



Project Name: Promotion of disaster and climate-change resilience and sustainable livelihood in agroecological zones of Raptisonari Municipality, Banke district, Nepal

Funding Partner: ADH

Partner Organization: AWO International Nepal

Project Duration: August 2023 – December 2025

Project Area: Raptisonari Rural Municipality Ward No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 of Banke district

Project Brief:

The proposed project “Promotion of disaster and climate-resilience for sustainable livelihood in Agro-ecological zones of Raptisonari Municipality, Banke district aims to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities to climatic and multi-hazards risks in close coordination with local government Raptisonari Rural Municipality in partnership with AWO International and BEE Group with financial support of ADH. The projects have been implemented at wards 2, 3, 4, and 5, of the Rural Municipality with interventions focused on;

1. Raising awareness and building capacities of communities and stakeholders,
2. Improving the income of vulnerable communities through diversified income generation options, and
3. Establishment/construction of low-cost and innovative mitigation measures.

The project is intended to strengthen the linkages of communities and stakeholders to address disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and alternative livelihood opportunities to foster adaptive capacity and overall resilience. The project plans to emphasize group-based livelihood interventions including on-farm and off-farm initiatives.

To achieve its goals, the project plans to adopt different approaches such as a rights-based approach, nexus approach, and approaches for capacity-building to promote interventions that contribute to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and livelihood enhancement. Therefore, this project integrates the follow-up activities (no cost) based on the findings of the rapid assessment, intents of secondary publications like DPRP and LDCRP, and recommendations of Local Governments.

Project Goal:

Flood-prone communities of Raptisonari Rural municipality are resilient against the effects of climate change and other disasters

Objective of the project:

- a. The primary objective of the project is to reinforce the capacity of susceptible communities to withstand the hazards of climate change and other natural disasters.

- b. Enhancing knowledge and expertise among communities and stakeholders,
- c. Augmenting the income of vulnerable communities through a variety of income-generating opportunities, and
- d. Creating cost-effective and inventive mitigation strategies.
- e. Disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and alternative livelihood opportunities by building adaptive capacity and overall resilience.

Target and Beneficiary Profile:

The project will directly work with the people, communities, and stakeholders of Raptisonari RM wards numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5, and continue the follow-up activities in Wards No 6 and 7. The residents of these wards are vulnerable to climatic hazards and ranked lower in terms of socio-economic well-being. The project will further emphasize the disadvantaged groups such as Dalit, ethnic minorities, Madhesi, Muslim, and social security groups (people with disability people, single women/ widows, and senior citizens) so that they can strengthen their capacity to cope with the climatic hazards and their impact. The direct, indirect, and potential beneficiaries of the project are as follows;

Broader factors of the selection of the target group are:

Exposure: People, houses, and property already in flood plains, hazard zones,

Ward No	Total population			Direct beneficiary						Indirect Beneficiary
	Female	Male	Total	Dalit	Ethnic minorities	Madhesi/ Muslim	Brahmin/ Chhetri	Total	Coverage (%)	
2	4915	4895	9810	583	2023	85	195	2886	29.42	6,924
3	2971	2948	5919	134	21	11	189	355	6.00	5,564
4	3885	3893	7778	232	3076	17	175	3500	45.00	4,278
5	4063	4076	8139	152	2800	39	179	3170	38.95	4,969
6	4660	4667	9327	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,327
7	5293	5301	10594	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,594
Total	25,787	25,780	51,567	1,101	7,920	152	738	9911	19.22	41,656

Susceptibility: The area has a flood history, or is sensitive to future floods, developing to flood risk, and

Resilience: coping capacity.

Further economic and social indicators are also considered. For example- the selection criteria consider, HHs with poverty, multidimensional poverty, unemployment, remoteness, inclusion/gender (women-led HHs), etc.

Key achievements:

Outcome 1: Climate Change Adaptation and Livelihood Activities

- 300 women completed farmers field school 16-week sessions and engaged in organic vegetable farming and built economic resilience to cope with the multi-effects of climate change through producing agriculture products seed banking/ cold storage of products/ increasing resilience as well as enhanced knowledge and skill on organic manure and pesticides through IPM technologies. The products of the Women Empowerment Groups are chemical-free for good health and contribute to reducing greenhouse gas omission in the community as well.



- 5 male members engaged in off-farm entrepreneurship like electric motor repairing -3 persons, house wiring -1 person and furniture making-1 person and have been self-employed.
- 26 numbers of irrigation systems were installed in the farms which irrigated approximately 44 hectares of land for cultivation using clean energy means (electric-based water motors) This also contributed to replacing diesel engines.

- 250 women members have been oriented on improved livestock management with day sessions. 244 women members have engaged in goat farming and 6 members in pig farming enterprises and provided them 488 doe, 10 breeding bucks, and 18 improved varieties of pigs with 20 model goat shed supports and women farmers have insured their livestock and their accidental coverage. They have been engaging in animal husbandry towards income generation.
- 22 Women Empowerment Groups (WEG) have been capacitated in organic vegetable farming and actively functioned and 9 WEGs earned incomes of approximately Rs 20, 00000 from vegetable products sold during this summer season alone.

Outcome 2: Disaster risk reduction management

- 20 CDMCs have been oriented on Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity Assessment (HVCA), and prepared settlement level DMPs and hazard maps for better preparedness and have installed community hazard maps for information about flood risk and demographically high-risk populations. The hoarding boards with hazard maps have been installed in the middle of 20 villages of Raptisonari Ward No. 2, 3, 4, and 5 which aware the people about flood risk and their situation.
- 20 DMCs have been oriented about disaster preparedness, formed a task force to support during emergencies, and are ready to respond to the emergency.
- 3 Numbers of small-scale mitigation/adaptation measures like bioengineering, construction of spurs/retaining walls/evacuation routes/culverts, were implemented and operation- and maintenance plans are in practice for each construction which intercepted water logging land cutting and 20 hectares of land and supported 1000 people for mobility a across a safe route.
- 2 Community Forest user groups (CFUGs) have constructed bio embankment works with bio embankment with 3000 plants of Broom grass-giant bamboo and Nigalo in the Rapti rivers bank sites and potential flash flood zones through nature-based solutions. 4 Community Forest user groups (CFUGs) have used 13.5 hectares of land for high-value fruit plantation planting around 4500 saplings of Litchi, Lemon, Moringa, and Bel. 12 hectares of degraded land covered by the high-value plant plantation supported environment upgrade
- 13 masons (LRP) have been trained for construction work for the post-disaster period.

SUCCESS



STORY

Contribution of Gender Friendly WASH facilities towards Quality Education

A school name Nepal Rastriya Basic School, Madhuwan-8, Bardiya in Lumbini Province, Nepal, has seen remarkable changes in its infrastructure and teaching methods due to the eye-opening collaboration of Plan International Nepal and BEE group, two non-governmental organizations that work for children's rights and education, under Telethon: Child Not Bride Project in Bardiya.

The school, which caters to children from diverse ethnic backgrounds and different wards and have diversity of children study from early childhood development to grade 8 and there are a total of 210 students (Boys-96 & Girls -114), had a poor sanitation system that affected the health and attendance of the students, especially the girls. The toilet was small, leaky, filthy, and lacked soap and water. The girls had no place to dispose or change their menstrual pads, and often skipped school or went home in pain.

Toilet Before: Nepal Rastriya Basic School, Madhuwan - 7, Bardiya





The teachers were also indifferent to the issue of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), and did not teach the children openly or sensitively about it.

However, things changed when BEE group started providing various types of training and orientation to the teachers and students, such as better unity education, code of conduct, and SRHR. The teachers became more positive and confident, and the students became more curious and participatory.

The school also received a major upgrade in its facilities, with the construction of gender and disability friendly toilets and a menstrual hygiene management (MHM) corner, with the support of Plan International. The toilets and the MHM room are equipped with hot water, dustbins, and sanitary pads, and have informative posters on MHM. The girls can now use the toilets and the MHM room comfortably and safely, and do not miss classes during their periods.

“I used to feel like staying at home only during menstruation, there was no dustbin to throw the pads when I went to the toilet, but now the arrangement of the MHM corner has made it easy, there are various types of MHM related pictures there, there is hot water facility, there is water in the toilet, and the teachers give us pads when we ask for them and we don’t feel like leaving the class,” said Dipika, a student of the school.

The school also improved its academic performance, by providing stationary support

to 10 girls who were poor and had low educational achievement, and by giving remedial classes to 35 students from grades 6, 7 and 8 who had low educational achievement in English, Math, Science and Social subjects for 3 months. The results showed a significant improvement compared to before.

In addition to this, the school also engaged the children in various activities every Friday, such as sports, arts, and cultural programs, and also started a tradition of planting trees on the occasion of the birthdays of teachers and students.

According to Pawan Yadav, the acting principal of the school, the collaboration of Plan International Nepal and BEE Group has made a huge difference in the school's environment and quality.

"If you agree with the mass, BEE group has provided various types of training, orientation, construction and various types of necessary materials in this school, which has made the children attend regularly compared to before," he said. The school is an example of how NGOs can play a vital role in transforming the lives of children and communities, by providing them with better facilities and education.



School Girls using Wash facilites at Nepal Rastriya Basic School, madhuwan -7, Bardiya

From a shy student to a social champion: Anuraj's journey of transformation

Anuraj Rajbanshi is not your average student. He is a leader, a social activist, and a champion of change. He lives in Gobindapur, Ward No. 5, Thakurbaba Municipality, where he has been actively involved in various initiatives to raise awareness and support his community.

Anuraj is one of the 28 members of the Champion of Change (COC) group, which was formed as part of the Telethon: Child, Not Bride Project, implemented by BEE – Group in partnership with Plan International Nepal and BEE Group. The COC group meets every Saturday to learn about new topics such as self-awareness, friendship, leadership, rights, and responsibilities. "The COC class has helped me to grow as a person and as a leader. It has given me an opportunity to learn practical and knowledge-based things that I did not get in school. Before joining the COC class, I did not know how to interact with other people, what is child marriage, why it is wrong, and how it affects people negatively.

Mr. Anuraj holding a Play-card against Child Marriage aalong with the girl-member of COC Network - Thakurbaba



In the COC class, I learned about these topics and many more. This has led to gradual positive changes in my behavior. The COC class also taught me about sexual harassment and how to prevent it. I am trying to bring positive changes in my community, especially for women, men, and third genders. This class has helped me to develop leadership skills that I can use to lead any initiative in my community," Anuraj says.

Anuraj, who is currently preparing to join the first year of BBS at Shree Chure College in Bagnaha after passing his class 12 exams, lives with his family of four members (father, mother, sister, and himself). His father and mother work as laborers to support the family's expenses. Anuraj says that he wants to pursue his higher education and also continue his social work. He has been working on various projects for the benefit of society and the community.

A few months ago, he organized a program in his community to raise awareness about the negative effects of superstitions and illogical beliefs. He also conducted a difficult campaign to raise funds for COC members who had reduced financial status. For children's education, he ran a campaign called "**1-rupee campaign**" (1 to 100) champion, which raised Rs. 2,500 from the 1 to 100 champions. He took leadership of supporting four COC members who were financially weak with one dozen copies, ten pens, ten pencils, one bag, ten erasers, and twenty caterers.

He now, on the other hand, posts photos on Facebook every day about various topics and tells everyone to be aware of various issues. A few months ago, he was



Mr. Anuraj leading COC Network meeting

hesitant to talk about his identity, but now, he is known as a champion who does not hesitate to speak out against injustice. On December 3, 2023, he was the program coordinator for the COC Graduation program, where he shared his experiences and achievements with other COC members and guests.

He is an inspiration for many young people in his community and beyond. He says that he wants to keep learning and growing, and make a positive difference in the world. After being graduated from COC, he has been leading the COC Network (PALIKA Level) as the Chair Person.

Anuraj Rajbanshi : *“The COC class has helped me to develop a positive mindset and that I am always ready to fight against social malpractices. I want to be a role model for others and show them that they can also be champions of change.”*



Mr. Anuraj leading COC Graduation Ceremony

Cultivating Change: The Inspiring Journey of Bashu Kumari Tharu from Fallow Land to Flourishing Farms

In the fertile plains of Bardiya District, Nepal, Bashu Kumari Tharu, a 41-year-old woman farmer and the chairperson of Phulbari Mahila Krishak Samuha, embarked on a transformative journey of empowerment. Supported by the Samvardhan Project, Bashu's story demonstrates the resilience and leadership of women in rural communities.

Eight years ago, Bashu began her agricultural journey with goat rearing. However, disease outbreaks led to the loss of her goats, forcing her to abandon her land, which lay fallow for years due to the attack and destruction brought by wild animals like monkey and wild boar. The land rejuvenated after nine years with the introduction of wildlife resistance or alternative crops like turmeric, chili, and bitter gourd cultivation, supported by the Samvardhan Project. Recognizing her leadership potential, the project appointed Bashu as the lead farmer. She eagerly participated in leadership and group management training, along with saving and credit training for group strengthening. These sessions equipped her with essential skills in mobilizing her group, fostering teamwork, and implementing best agricultural practices. With her leadership and continuous support from the Samvardhan Project, Bashu revitalized her group, renewing the farmer group's registration, obtaining a PAN, and opening a bank account for the group. She also implemented a monthly savings plan, where each member contributes 100 Nrs which also lead her in group management.



A significant milestone in Bashu's journey was her success with bitter gourd cultivation. In just two months, she earned 70,000 Nrs by selling 7 quintals of bitter gourd, cultivated on 1 Kattha of land. She sold the bitter gourd in nearby markets, proving the viability of small-scale, sustainable farming.

The Samvardhan Project provided Bashu with essential inputs, including one quintal of turmeric rhizomes, seeds of chilly, bittergourd and continuous technical support and encouragement. Her 8-year fallow land transformed into a flourishing turmeric farm, with a demonstration plot established on her farm. This plot will serve as a practical classroom for other women in upcoming days showcasing different agricultural techniques, such as organic mulching, traditional planting methods Vs climate resilience technologies, biological method of insect and pest control methods and raised bed methods.



Understanding the importance of reliable irrigation, the project also supported Bashu with a water can ensuring her nursery of seedlings received consistent and adequate water supply. Additionally, she was provided with a sprinkler tank for applying bio-pesticides and drum sets for making "JHOL MOL," an organic fertilizer and liquid organic pesticides. These initiatives highlighted the project's commitment to promoting sustainable and eco-friendly farming. Within just seven months of implementing the project activities, Bashu's efforts bore fruit. Her turmeric farm thrived, setting a benchmark for others in the community. Her success story resonated widely, earning her recognition and respect as a leader. She not only improved her livelihood but also inspired and empowered other women in her community to adopt sustainable farming practices.

Bashu Kumari Tharu's journey demonstrates the transformative power of empowerment, training, and sustainable agricultural practices. With the support of the Samvardhan Project and her unwavering dedication, Bashu turned fallow land into a vibrant, productive farm. Her story serves as an inspiration to women farmers everywhere, demonstrating that with the right support and determination, sustainable agriculture can thrive, leading to improved livelihoods and stronger communities.

“I want to work for myself and live my dream”

Bali was just six years old and in her first year at school when her parents sent her to live in strange household where she had to work as a domestic servant. Back then, her Tharu community in Western Nepal used to practice the traditional system of Kamlari, a form of bonded labour whereby girls from desperately poor families are sold into domestic slavery. The government of Nepal officially abolished the Kamlari system in 2013.

“I had no idea what was happening, but in exchange the landlord provided a piece of land to my parents where they started farming,” shares Bali. “I had to wake up early in the morning to go to the forest to collect grass for the animals. I used to prepare lunch for everyone at my landlord’s home. But I was happy as they allowed me to go to school.”

Bali says she felt sad when she saw other girls her age who had their freedom and could eat whatever they liked. She rarely got the chance to see her parents.

“I did not get any time to do my homework or study in the evening. I had to work 24/7”, explains Bali. “I was not allowed to meet my parents, I only used to see them during festivals.”



After six years, Bali's parents decided to bring their daughter home. Delighted to be returning, Bali's happiness was short lived when she realised that she was expected to do all the household chores while her parents were working. "I did not get peace in my home," she says.

Feeling alone and uncared for, Bali looked for someone who could understand her. After meeting a man who was five years older, she decided to get married and gave birth to her daughter a year later when she was 15.

Although she managed to stay in school after marrying, her pregnancy meant she eventually had to drop out early. "When I was pregnant, I was preparing for my grade eight exam. I was eight months pregnant when I took the exam. I did not want to leave my studies but I was forced to quit school."

Exhausted from the endless chores she was tasked with, Bali's health suffered. "My pregnancy was not good. My baby was underweight. After giving birth, I did not get any proper rest, hygiene, or nutritious food. Later, I was diagnosed with a swollen uterus." Wanting to build a better life for herself and her family, when Bali heard about an economic empowerment project being run by Plan International in her community, she was keen to learn more. Alongside our implementing partner BEE Group, we provided vocational and entrepreneurship training to young women as well as technical and financial support so they can set up their own businesses. Bali was one of 170 applicants who showed an interest in learning how to drive a vehicle. Three young women, including Bali, were selected to take part in the training course to obtain their driving licenses.

"Driving has always fascinated me. I learnt to ride a motorbike when I was 19 years old. I have never seen women driving vehicles in my community. I have only seen women drivers in newspapers or on TV," she says. "A few years ago, I heard about a woman driving a local bus in Kathmandu. She inspired me. Although I owned a snack shop in a busy market, I wanted to drive a truck like men and work for a company delivering goods."

It was only after she met with someone from Plan International, that Bali felt more confident with her decision. "I met one of the Plan staff during my driving lesson. She told me about the female drivers who work for her office. She showed me a picture where female drivers are driving office vehicles and going to their working locations."



In the first few days of the course, Bali says she felt worried when she realised there were lots of rules to follow when driving a vehicle. she explains. "I didn't know I was supposed to learn all the theory by heart, read the driving book and listen to the instructor. It took us 2 or 3 days before we even touched a car and start learning practically driving skills."

Although a keen student, Bali says that it took a while to get the hang of driving. "There are different mirrors that I need to focus on while driving and I also need to be aware of the traffic signs. While learning, 2 or 3 times I drove the vehicle in the wrong direction and we crashed into a field. I began to think that perhaps this was not my thing after all."

However, it was Bali's husband who gave her the encouragement she needed to continue learning. "I pushed myself every morning to go to the driving lesson."

The course took a total of 45 days and over time Bali's skills started to progress. Her instructor says she was a quick learner and could easily grasp the information she was being taught. She didn't miss a single class and attended all her practical sessions.

She passed the driving license test. Bali's dream is not stopped here, she has started networking with people around her village who own trucks or heavy vehicles. "I am confident enough to drive a truck or heavy vehicle. Sometimes she helps men who load stones from the river and deliver them to another place on their land.

Now 31, Bali is confident in her skills and most importantly, herself. She has started working as a driver in private company. "I am equal to any man. I can do the work what men do every day. I believe in myself. I do not believe in the division of labour among men and women; that housework is the responsibility of women and only men can go to work outside the house."

Optimistic about her future, Bali says her dream job would be to work for an NGO. "I am keeping my eye open for vacancies for female drivers in NGOs. I love what Plan International is doing for women's empowerment. It would be great if I could also contribute by driving their vehicles."

With a bright smile on her face, Bali is looking forward to the road ahead. "I have been working since my childhood, but for others. Now, I am working for myself and living my dream."

How one village woman transformed her life through vegetable farming: A case story of Krishni Tharu

Krishni tharu lives in Raptisonari-3 Shaipur with 7 family members she has a girl child who is learning in early child care center. The major occupation of the family is agriculture. The labor wages is the alternative income source. Before engaging in the women empowerment group, the family earning of Krishni was totally depended in wage labor. There were no incomes in agriculture activities of the family despite



they were engaged in agriculture production. They had to buy food grain and vegetable to meet daily food need. The production was inadequate to meet their daily need. The family used to cultivate the agriculture product based on traditional methods and without applying agriculture technologies. The family also used to apply chemical pesticides haphazardly in the farm which increases their cost due to unaware about ill effect of chemicals to environment.

The family had no idea of saving and run the family unmanaged way. The family members did not use to discuss about family problem rather created disputed among family members and sometimes they skirmished among members due to inadequacy or scarce of essential goods. The home was in some ways was unhappy and unmanaged as they did not have plan to put forth the home in a good way. The husband of Krishni used to frequently use to scold and beat her sometimes. He used to spend the money getting from labour wages for intoxication.

After engaging in the Janachetana women empowerment group WEG, the Krishni played a good role in the family and shared the idea of family plan for improving the livelihood. The family member together with Krishni started improved farming

adjusting traditional ways of agriculture farming to new one, a organic methods. The family now has learned the seed and soil treatment before seed germination and started to apply improved variety of seeds, hybrid to multiply their production. They have understood the ill effect of chemical pesticides and fertilizer and have avoided the use of chemical stuff in the farm.



Now, family member live with amicable environment. They started to discuss in the family matters and family plan to financial related work to improve the living standard. With the help of Krishni and WEG, there is positive thoughts have been developed. They produced the food grain at home and now it does not need to buy food stuff to meet the need of food for daily use.

The family has earned money from own farming. Krishni produced potato, okra, cucumber and bitter gourd 380, 185, 160, 481 KGs respectively. She stored potato 300 kg in cold store and sold okra 150 kg, cucumber 155 kg and bitter gourd 444 kg earned Rs 64,260. The cost of production was in cash Rs 4460 of all crops. The net income is Rs 59,800. Krishni has spent her income for treatment of her husband Rs. 10,000 and treatment of dental care of her daughter Rs 10,000. She spent Rs. 15000 for school dress, shoes and stationery for her daughter and in law sisters. Now, she has saved net income of Rs. 24,480.

The labor wages is the optional source of their income now. Now, Krishni has life insured of her baby child Smarika. The family has no debt now and collected monthly saving in the group. Now, entire community settlements are also happy from the activity of CCA/DRR project implemented by BEE Group Banke with the financial support of AWO International and ADH.

Krishni has also planned for scaling up the economic activities. she planned for off seasonal vegetable farming in around 5-10 kattha of land and as well as plan to rear improved variety of goat 4-10 nos, pig 2 and buffalo 2 nos to instead of labor wages. She has aim to support child education including in law sisters, Asmita and Usha and her daughter Smarika until their further studies.

Ruksar's Journey to Education

In the town of Bahopurwa, Narainapur RM, Banke district there lived a young woman named Ruksar Khan. Despite facing expectations and obstacles she became a source of inspiration for girls in her community. Growing up in a household with her mother and five siblings, Ruksar encountered hardship when her father passed away. This left behind dreams that seemed unattainable in a world that often suppressed the ambitions of girls.

According to tradition, education was considered a privilege reserved for boys while adolescent girls were expected to prioritize duties and prepare solely for marriage. However, Ruksar had a thirst for knowledge that couldn't be extinguished. Although she had to leave school after completing grade 8 due to pressures, her passion for learning remained undiminished.

Meanwhile, USAID Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) emerged as a catalyst for change. Through SAA group sessions that encouraged dialogue and reflection, USAID ARH created spaces where young girls, like Ruksar could express their dreams and challenge societal norms. These exclusive sessions provided Ruksar with an opportunity to openly share her aspirations and fears.



Ruksars life took a turn when her mother, Saijaha Khan attended one of these sessions. As Saijaha listened to the facilitator from USAID ARH, who was also a female living her dreams, she was deeply moved by the power of education. The facilitator's story struck a chord with Saijaha as it spoke of independence and empowerment achieved through education. Filled with conviction, Saijaha encouraged

her daughter Ruksar to continue her education, firmly believing that every child deserves the opportunity to learn and become self-reliant.

From Red Signal to Green Light: Duduwa RM Leading the Way in Adolescent Reproductive Health

In the heart of Banke district, amidst the serene landscape, a transformative journey unfolded with the commencement of the USAID Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) program in January 2023. Yet, in this tale of progress and partnership, one municipality initially hesitated, casting a red signal on the path to implementation. Duduwa RM stood as a formidable barrier, challenging the aspirations of the ARH program. The road to securing Duduwa RM's endorsement was paved with hurdles and obstacles. However, through unwavering dedication and persistent efforts, a breakthrough was achieved. A series of dialogues and advocacy endeavors led to a pivotal moment where reluctance transformed into cooperation, turning the tide in favor of adolescent health.



Presently, Duduwa RM stands as a shining example of active collaboration and engagement. Municipal authorities, once hesitant, now actively participate in ARH program events, fostering an environment of support and dialogue. Their commitment extends beyond mere participation; they have utilized conditional budget allocations to enhance Adolescent-Friendly Health Services (AFHS), demonstrating a tangible investment in the well-being of their youth.

The momentum of success continues to build as Duduwa RM sets its sights on leading in AFHS certification. With a newfound enthusiasm, they seek technical support from the USAID ARH program to certify their health facilities as adolescent-friendly, positioning themselves at the forefront of ARH initiatives not only in Banke district but also in Lumbini province.

The certification of two health facilities as adolescent-friendly marks a significant milestone, achieved through synergistic efforts and a shared commitment to adolescent health. As Duduwa RM looks to the future, they pledge to allocate budgetary resources for adolescent health, solidifying their dedication to the cause.

In recognition of their remarkable transformation and unwavering dedication, a heartfelt appreciation letter is extended to the USAID ARH program. What began as a red signal has blossomed into the green light of success, with the ARH program running smoothly and effectively, guided by the invaluable support and guidance of Duduwa RM.

In Duduwa RM's journey from reluctance to leadership, lies a testament to the power of persistence, collaboration, and shared vision. Together, they are paving the way towards a healthier, brighter future for the youth of Banke district and beyond.

Voice of the Chairperson, Mr. Jaman Singh KC of Geruwa Rural Municipality, Bardiya

Firstly, thank you for sharing about WASH System Research Identify the strength and capacity gaps in Geruwa Rural Municipality and its activities. We are realized a gaps of WASH activities. I encourage each participant to actively engage, share experiences, and contribute insights that can propel our community towards a brighter and healthier future. The success of this workshop lies in our collective commitment and collaborative efforts. As we move forward with this System strengthening activities, we will continue to focus on WASH unit for planning and raising awareness.



We believe that by providing the tools and techniques and knowledge on WASH System Strengthening of Geruwa Rural Municipality, they will move ahead in a responsible way and can make a significant contribution on the well-being of the community.

I would like to thank BEE-Group for supporting us in such an important initiative. Together, we can create a safer and healthier community for all.

Voice of the chief administrative office of Geruwa Rural Municipality, Bardiya - Mr. Nar Bahadur Chanda

Thank you all for your participation in this crucial WASH roll-out training. As we come to the end of our session, I want to express my sincere appreciation to everyone involved the trainers, participants, and organizers for their dedication and commitment to improving water, sanitation, and hygiene activities in our Municipality.



As we move forward, let us remember that the knowledge and skills gained here are not just for our own benefit but for the betterment of our entire elected persons and staffs. Let us apply what we have learned diligently, ensuring that will planning and budget allocation in municipality then solve and access to clean water, proper sanitation facilities, and adopts hygienic practices.

Together, we can make a significant difference in the health and well-being of our community members. Let us work hand in hand to achieve our shared goal of a healthier, happier, and more prosperous Geruwa Rural Municipality.

Case study: Impact of our support under 5 malnourished child: Helping Sumaira overcoming Malnutrition

Case

Sumaira Behena 14 months old a child from Manikapur-20, was severely malnourished when we first visited her home, during household visit. This case study highlights how our support" under 5 malnourished child "activity made a significant difference in her recovery.



Initial challenge

During a household visit, we conducted a Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) assessment and discovered that Sumaira's MUAC was in the red zone, indicating severe malnutrition. Given her critical condition, we recommended immediate admission to the Nutrition Rehabilitation Home (NRH) at Bheri Hospital. Initially, Sumaira's family, particularly her mother, was hesitant due to fears of the strange environment and the emotional impact of separation. They requested only nutritional support instead of admission.

Through counseling, we provided detailed information about the NRH and the comprehensive support available. We also explained the severe risks associated with untreated malnutrition, emphasizing the importance of immediate treatment. We reassured her mother that our project would continue to provide nutritional food once Sumaira's condition stabilized. Our supportive approach helped the family understand the necessity of prompt medical intervention and the benefits of the NRH, ultimately leading her mother to agree to the admission.

Result:

After Sumaira's Admission to NRH she received comprehensive medical treatment and proper nutritional diet along with her mother. With regular evaluations and care, she recovered well. After 12th day of admission as her condition was improved and got discharged from NRH, she gained 1.3kg (On 1st day- 5Kg during discharge 6.3kg). As promised, once her condition gradually improving, we provided her with the nutritional support also. Her mother initially hesitant became an advocate for early nutritional intervention and expressed appreciated for this kind of support provided to child.



Conclusion:

The impact of our nutrition support activity was vital in Sumaira's recovery. By addressing her mother's concerns, providing clear information, and committing for nutritional support after admission, ensured Sumaira received the care she needed and made a significant difference in her health.

A villagers' Bigshot Farmer

Duduwa Rural Municipality a prominent Rural municipality for seasonal vegetable production by using chemical pesticide in Banke district. This rural municipality is connected to the India with open borders. Despite various legal bans on chemical pesticides, farmers manage to buy and import chemical pesticides without any hurdle. Farmers are inclined towards using chemical pesticides rapidly for a large production. Likewise, a dedicated farmer named Ramram Kumhar toiled under the scorching sun, cultivating vegetables to support his family. He has five family members that includes two kids that are schooling, a wife and an old mother to take care of. Ramram has several responsibilities towards family maintenance.

Ramram is the member of the targeted cooperative called "Janaekta Community Multipurpose Cooperative Limited" and also a peer educator of the project. Ramram, like many farmers in the region, relied heavily on chemical pesticides in his pursuit for a bountiful harvest. Unawareness to him, the hazardous chemicals not only posed a threat to the environment but also exposed risk to his health.



Everything changed for Ramram when the “Supporting Occupational and Environmental Health Project in Banke” intervened. This transformative project aimed to revolutionize farmer’s occupational health and farming practices by introducing safer, sustainable and eco-friendly alternatives. Ramram, initially skeptical, soon embraced the new methods advocated by the project.

The first and foremost approach of the project was the abandonment of chemical pesticides. Ramram had been applying these toxic chemical substances without any personal protective equipment (PPE), unknowingly putting his health and field at risk. To mitigate occupation health risk, the project has provided several awareness sessions on OHS. Similarly, farmers have a risk of injuries to which they are provided with TD vaccine and OHS consultation in their respective health facilities. Like other concerned Farmers, Ramram is also enrolled in National Health Insurance.

The project introduced him to the bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides and bio-micronutrients, promoting a healthier and safer approach to crop cultivation. The project also introduced Integrated Pest Management (IPM) tools and techniques as another valuable addition to Ramram’s farming. These tools helped him tackle pest issues without resorting to harmful chemicals. The project also provided Ramram with a plastic tunnel for nursery and off-seasonal vegetable production. This innovative solution proved to be a game-changer, particularly in tomato cultivation, where the plastic tunnel significantly boosted production. Similarly, using IPM tools he managed to safely cultivate vegetables such as Potato, green vegetables, Radish, green chilies, cabbage, cauliflower along with rice, maize.

The total land used for vegetable production is 10 Kattha and 50 Kattha for cereal crops. Whereas, a total Income from cereal crop was NPR. 190,000.00 and NPR. 110,000.00 from vegetable production before the project intervention. However, after 20 Months of project intervention, applying the tools, teaching and techniques recommended by the project, Ramram has hiked his production and sale making an annual income of NPR. 300,000.00 from cereal crop and NPR. 200,000.00 from vegetable production making a total increment by NPR. 200,000.00.

In addition to these advancements, the project also has taken care of offered support for organic certification through comprehensive vegetable and soil testing. This certification not only added value to Ramram’s produce but also assured consumers of the safety and quality of his vegetables through organic vegetable campaigns. As Ramram adopted these sustainable practices, he began to witness the positive impact on both his farm and his health. The shift from chemical to bio-based solutions not only increased his crop yield but also ensured the safety of his vegetables along with keeping him safe from skin diseases. The plastic tunnel, with its controlled environment, played a crucial role in production of healthy seedlings and enhancing

tomato production and extending the vegetable cultivation season.

With newfound knowledge and support from the project, Ramram transformed his farm into a model of sustainable and safe vegetable production and as an IPM learning Center. The organic in conversion certification with 1-year validation became a badge to claim the safer food with an honor. Ramram's journey is a testament to the power of awareness, acceptance of positive changes and intervention in transforming traditional farming practices. The "Supporting Occupational and Environmental Health Project in Banke" not only rescued Ramram from the harmful clutches of chemical pesticides but also empowered him to contribute to a healthier and more sustainable agricultural future. As Ramram States, *"I am very thankful to BEE-Group and Mdm France for choosing my area, cooperative and me as a concerned Farmer and also providing me tools along with technical support through Agriculture technicians throughout the 20 months. I became aware of harmful effects of chemical pesticides in field and on human health through Monthly orientations sessions. An alarm rang to me that I must stick to the project and learn as much as I can. I wanted to save my field and transform into organic producer. Though shifting to safe vegetable production using IPM techniques require more time and effort in the field, I am happy that I have sold my cereal crops and vegetable this year upto NPR. 500,000.00. It has eased me a little in managing my family and taking care of my mother. I am most grateful to the project for providing us with National Health Insurance, that has reduced my financial burden because my most of income used to spent on my Mother's treatment. Also, I am happy that people in village are talking good about me saying that many big personalities are visiting Ramram, Ramram has become a bigshot"*



FINANCIAL STATUS AND HIGHLIGHTS

Statement of Financial Position

Bheri Environmental Excellence Group (BEE-Group)

Belaspur, Nepalganj

Statement of Financial Position

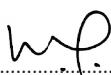
As at Ashadh 31, 2081 (15 July 2024)

Particulars	Schedule	Amount in NPR	
		FY 2080/81	FY 2079/80
Assets			
Non Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	1	3,911,258	3,933,339
Other Non Current Assets			
Total Non-Current Assets		3,911,258	3,933,339
Current Assets			
Accounts Receivable	2	1,581,324	3,479,251
Cash & Cash Equivalent	3	10,791,608	8,799,302
Total Current Assets		12,372,933	12,278,554
Total Assets		16,284,191	16,211,893
Liabilities & Reserves			
Restricted Fund Balance	4	9,942,442	2,844,821
Retained Earning-Internal	5	562,244	691,226
Total Accumulated Reserves		10,504,686	3,536,047
Non- Current Liabilities			
Fixed Assets Fund	1	3,911,258	3,933,339
Total Non - Current liabilities		3,911,258	3,933,339
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	6	1,868,246	8,742,507
Total Current Liabilities		1,868,246	8,742,507
Total Liabilities		5,779,505	12,675,847
Total Liabilities and Reserves		16,284,191	16,211,893

As per our report of even date

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts

11



Man Bahadur Rana
Finance Manager




Tek Bahadur Pun Magar
Chairperson

Statement of Income & Expenditure

Bheri Environmental Excellence Group (BEE-Group)
Belaspur, Nepalgunj

Statement of Income & Expenditure

For the Period from Shrawan 1, 2080 to Ashadh 31, 2081 (17 July 2023 - 15 July 2024)

Particulars	Schedule	Amount in NPR	
		FY 2079/80	FY 2079/80
Income			
Grant Income	7	198,082,511	117,581,846
Grant Refund			(926,086)
Indirect Income	8	62,988	239,910
Total Income		198,145,499	116,895,670
Expenditure			
Program Cost	9	198,082,511	92,612,812
General Administrative Expenses	10	191,970	34,147,032
Total Expenditure		198,274,481	126,759,844
Net Surplus/(Deficit) Before Taxation		(128,982)	(9,864,175)

As per our report of even date

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts

11



Man Bahadur Rana
Finance Manager



Tek Bahadur Pun Magar
Chairperson



Annex – I : Present Executive Committee Members Details

S.N.	Name of Members	Sex	Designation	Contact No.	Email
1.	Mr. Tek Bahadur Pun	Male	Chairperson	9858020320	tekbdrpun101@gmail.com
2.	Mrs. Meera Khanal	Female	Vice-Chairperson	9848029956	meerakhanal038@gmail.com
3.	Mrs. Kalika Basnet	Female	Secretary	9848064855	kalika.basnet2020@gmail.com
4.	Mrs. Narbada Dahal	Female	Treasurer	9841048466	narbadadahal44@gmail.com
5.	Mr. Kamal Raj Khatri	Male	Deputy Secretary	9858320498	kamalraj.khatri803@gmail.com
6.	Mrs. Rita Kumari Shahi	Female	Member	9864814705	shahirita657@gmail.com
7.	Dr. Indra Bahadur Bhandari	Male	Member	9858024488	indrani40bhandari@gmail.com

Annex – 2: Human Resource Details Working with BEE Group currently

S.N.	Name of Members	Sex	Ethnicity	Designation	Name of Project
1.	Dammar Sunar	M	Dalit	Executive Director	
2.	Birkha Raj Upadhyaya	M	B/C	Project Manager	Telethon: Child, Not Bride
3.	Keshav Narsing Rana	M	B/C	Adolescent Reproductive Project Health Manager	Adolescent Reproductive Health
4.	Man Bahadur Rana	M	B/C	Admin & Finance Manager	Maternal and Newborn Child Health Project

S.N.	Name of Members	Sex	Ethnicity	Designation	Name of Project
5.	Dinesh Kumar Chaudhary	M	Janajati	Project Coordinator	Preventing Child Early and Forced Marriage Project
6.	Bhuwan Karki	M	Dalit	Project Coordinator	DRR & CCA Project
7.	Binita Khatri	F	B/C	Project Coordinator	Maternal and Newborn Child Health Project
8.	Dikshya Joshi	F	B/C	Agriculture and Enterprise Development Coordinator	SAMVARDHAN
9.	Samad Siddiqui	M	Muslim	Project Coordinator	Supporting Occupational and Environmental Health Project
10.	Prakash Kumar Sharma	M	B/C	Technical Coordinator -Child Protection	Telethon; Child Not Bride
11.	Laxmi Prasad Sharma	M	B/C	Technical Coordinator (Education)	Telethon: Child, Not Bride
12.	Ramrup Kausal	M	Tarai B/C	Technical Coordinator (L&D-SRHR)	Telethon: Child, Not Bride
13.	Khem Raj Bhandari	M	B/C	Technical Coordinator (SOYEE)	Telethon: Child, Not Bride
14.	Ram Raj Kathayat	M	B/C	Project Coordinator	Jajarkot Earthquake Response and Recovery Project

S.N.	Name of Members	Sex	Ethnicity	Designation	Name of Project
15.	Krishna Bahadur Budha	M	Janajati	Project Coordinator	Recovery Project (Mother In Need)
16.	Janak Ram Chaudhary	M	Janajati	Project Officer	Nepal Flood Resilience Project
17.	Som Raj G.C.	M	B/C	GESI Officer	Adolescent Reproductive Health
18.	Reha Thapa	F	Janajati	GESI Officer	Adolescent Reproductive Health
19.	Bhupendra Bahadur Khatri	M	B/C	Admin & Finance Officer	Disaster & Climate Resilience
20.	Tara Kumari Oli Khadka	F	B/C	Admin & Finance Officer	SAMVARDHAN
21.	Radhika khadka	F	B/C	Admin and Finance Officer	Preventing Child Early and Forced Marriage Project
22.	Rabi Nepali	M	Dalit	Admin & Finance Officer	Telethon: Child, Not Bride
23.	Puja Gahatraj	F	Dalit	Admin & Finance Officer	Adolescent Reproductive Health
24.	Ran Bahadur Chaudhary	M	Janajati	Admin & Finance Officer	Climate Resilience Measurement Communities
25.	Khadak Bahadur Chaudhary	M	Janajati	MERL Officer	Preventing Child Early and Forced Marriage Project

S.N.	Name of Members	Sex	Ethnicity	Designation	Name of Project
26.	Elisha Dahit	F	Janajati	M&E, Doc, and Com. Officer	Telethon: Child, Not Bride
27.	Chandra Maya Khanal	F	B/C	Field Officer	Preventing Child Early and Forced Marriage Project
28.	Kamala Rasalee	F	Dalit	Field Officer	Preventing Child Early and Forced Marriage Project
29.	Ashok Chaudhary	M	Janajati	Field Officer	Preventing Child Early and Forced Marriage Project
30.	Shanta B.K.	F	Dalit	Field Officer	Preventing Child Early and Forced Marriage Project
31.	Dhana Rawal	F	B/C	Community Mobilizer (Ag)	Supporting Occupational and Environmental Health Project
32.	Laxmi Prasad Acharya	M	B/C	Community Mobilizer (Ag)	Supporting Occupational and Environmental Health Project
33.	Dil Bahadur Tharu	M	Janajati	Admin and Finance Assistant	Supporting Occupational and Environmental Health Project
34.	Kokila Khatri	F	B/C	ARH-Facilitator	Adolescent Reproductive Health
35.	Pradeep Yadav	M	Madhesi	ARH-Facilitator	Adolescent Reproductive Health
36.	Ashraf Ali Ansari	M	Muslim	ARH-Facilitator	Adolescent Reproductive Health

S.N.	Name of Members	Sex	Ethnicity	Designation	Name of Project
37.	Muna Rana	F	Janajati	ARH-Facilitator	Adolescent Reproductive Health
38.	Binita Pariyar	F	Dalit	Field Supervisor	Telethon: Child, Not Bride
39.	Bharat Kishor Chaudhary	M	Janajati	Field Supervisor	Telethon: Child, Not Bride
40.	Dipendra Chaudhary	M	Janajati	Field Supervisor	Telethon: Child, Not Bride
41.	Ganga Gurung	F	Janajati	Field Supervisor	Telethon: Child, Not Bride
42.	Sunita Chaudhary	F	Janajati	Field Supervisor	Telethon: Child, Not Bride
43.	Dirga Bahadur Thapa	M	B/C	Field Supervisor	Telethon: Child, Not Bride
44..	Bimala Rawat	F	B/C	Field Supervisor	Telethon: Child, Not Bride
45.	Maya Khadka	F	B/C	Field Supervisor	Telethon: Child, Not Bride
46.	Mina Sharma	F	B/C	Field Supervisor	Telethon: Child, Not Bride
47.	Gyan Bahadur Chaudhary	M	Janajati	Field Supervisor	Telethon: Child, Not Bride
48.	Santosh Chaudhary	M	Janajati	Field Supervisor	Telethon: Child, Not Bride
49.	Devendra B.C.	M	B/C	Community Mobilizer	Supporting Occupational and Environmental Health Project

S.N.	Name of Members	Sex	Ethnicity	Designation	Name of Project
50.	Sarita K.C. Adhikari	F	B/C	Community Mobilizer	Supporting Occupational and Environmental Health Project
51.	Anju Kumari Chaudhary	F	Janajati	Social Mobilizer	Nepal Flood Resilience Project
52.	Basanti Chaudhary	F	Janajati	Social Mobilizer	Nepal Flood Resilience Project
53.	Shiwani Chaudhary	F	Janajati	Social Mobilizer	Nepal Flood Resilience Project
54.	Nokhi Ram Oli	M	B/C	Field Officer	DRR & CCA Project
55.	Harimaya Gharti Chhetri	F	B/C	Community Mobilizer	DRR & CCA Project
56.	Chanchala Kumari Chaudhary	F	Janajati	Community Mobilizer	DRR & CCA Project
57.	Kesh Kumari Khatri	F	B/C	Community Mobilizer	DRR & CCA Project
58.	Yubraj Chaudhary	M	Janajati	Community Mobilizer	DRR & CCA Project
59.	Pratikshya Oli	F	B/C	Field Facilitator	Maternal and Newborn Child Health Project
60.	Sita Malla Bam	F	B/C	Field Facilitator	Maternal and Newborn Child Health Project
61.	Karna Bahadur Rokaya	M	B/C	Field Facilitator	CSO Actions for Resilient Ecosystem and Community

S.N.	Name of Members	Sex	Ethnicity	Designation	Name of Project
62.	Durga Bahadur Sarki	M	Dalit	Field Facilitator	CSO Actions for Resilient Ecosystem and Community
63.	Shusanna B.C.	F	B/C	Client Support Facilitator	Maternal & Newborn Child Health
64.	Nabina Gharti Magar	F	Janajati	Admin Associate	Adolescent Reproductive Health
65.	Gita Khanal Timilsena	F	B/C	Admin and Logistic Assistant	Telethon: Child, Not Bride
66.	Krishna Bahadur Chaudhary	M	Janajati	Office Assistant	Nepal Flood Resilience Program
67.	Tankeshwari Baral	F	B/C	Office Assistant	
68.	Pramila K.C.	F	B/C	Office Assistant	
69.	Sonam Sharma	F	B/C	Office Assistant	CSO Action for Resilient Ecosystem and Community

Partnership With

