



ANNUAL REPORT

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MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



For the Karnali Integrated Rural Development And Research Centre (KIRDARC) Nepal, 2021 was a year of many changes that will greatly impact the coming years. The timeline of the Organizational Strategy Plan 2019-2023 has its halfway, the tenure of the Executive Board ended, and could not conduct General Assembly physically because of COVID-19 and several management changes.

However, I am pleased to present the Annual Report 2021 with the highlights of its achievements, and its impact on the community along with the financial accountability for the year 2021. For more than 22 years, KIRDARC Nepal has been driven by a passion for strengthening the capacity of poor and marginalized people, protecting and promoting their rights for inclusive, equitable development, and dignified life in society.

The report is an outcome of a wide range of interactions, reviews, and reflections of the progress, issues, and challenges faced in the course of implementing the projects at

all levels including regular support from themes, and departments. The year 2021 has been an example of individual and collective changes that inspire KIRDARC Nepal to do more with the historical budget in the lifetime of the organization. KIRDARC Nepal implemented several development and emergency-related projects i.e. 23 projects covering all thematic areas as per the Strategy Plan.

I would like to place on record our appreciation for the consistent support we have received from Local, Provincial, and Federal Governments, Development Partners, Networks, Community Organizations, and communities. KIRDARC Nepal is immensely grateful to hard-working employees for their generosity, commitment, and continuous support. I am thankful to the visionary board and advisory committee for their tireless support, guidance, and encouragement.

I am hopeful that this Annual Report will be a useful document for all to gain a better understanding of KIRDARC Nepal and its interventions contributing to SDG 2030 agendas and for Prosperous Nepal and Happy Nepali and look forward to another year with more visible, impactful, and forward accountability. All the feedback, comments, and critiques will be our inspirations for the better responsible CSOs movement.

Gobinda Bahadur Shahi
Executive Director
KIRDARC Nepal

REACHING THE UNREACHED - 2021

IN NUMBERS

NUMBER OF INDIRECT
BENEFICIARIES



1,05,335

NUMBER OF DIRECT
BENEFICIARIES



77,574

NUMBER OF HHs
SUPPORTED



12,197

MALE



38,730

FEMALE



38,844

NO OF SCHOOL
SUPPORTED



375

NUMBER OF TEACHER
TRAINED



496

NUMBER OF SCHOOL
CHILDREN SUPPORTED



27,380

BOYS

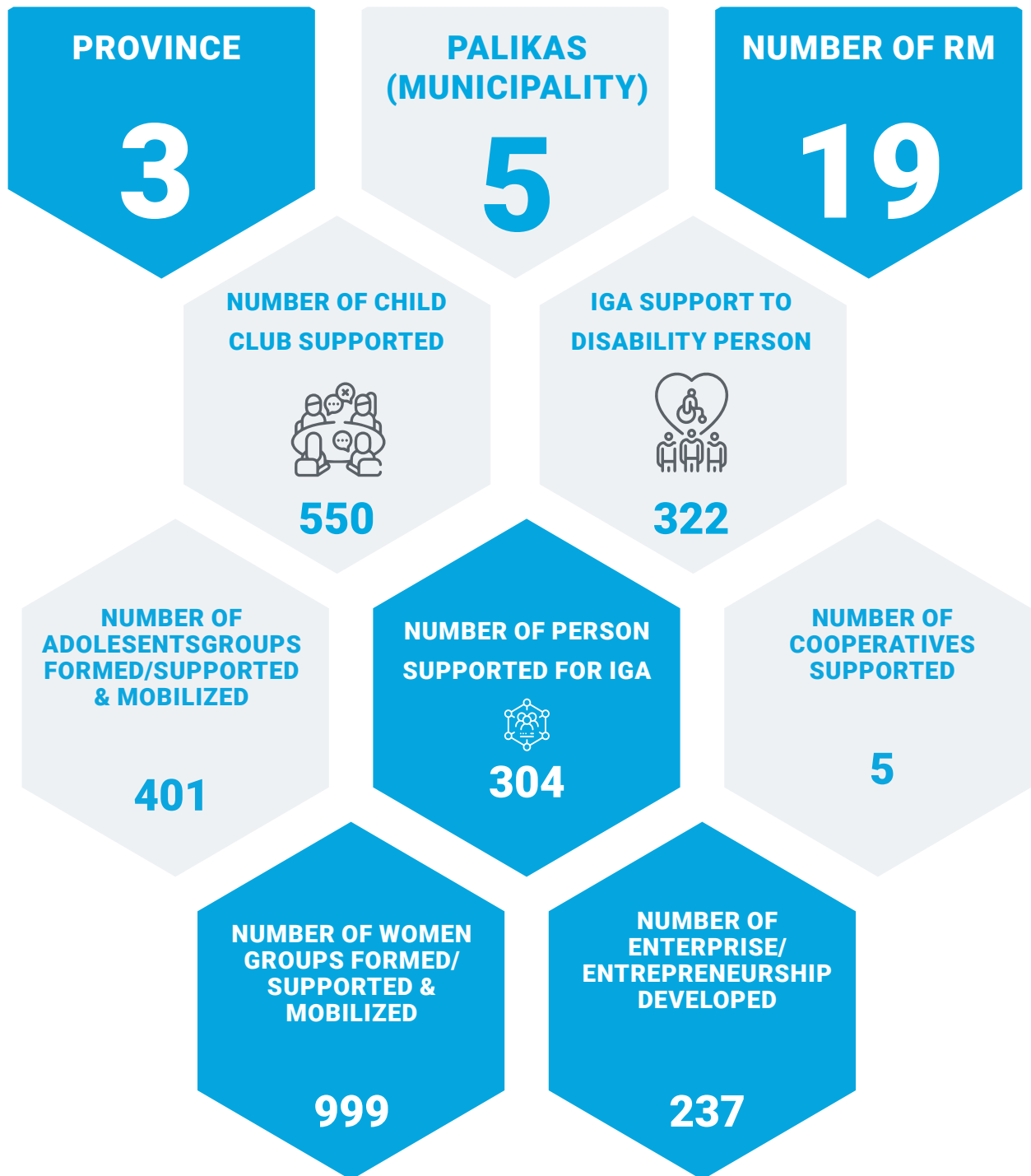


13,631

GIRLS



13,752





Strategic Intervention

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACHIEVEMENTS

CHAPTER 1: HUMAN RIGHTS, GOVERNANCE AND INCLUSIVE DEMOCRACY



This outcome aims to promote democratic practices and good governance among local government bodies, state institutions and stakeholders in order to ensure the fundamental rights of the citizens among the rights holders and duty-bearers and also aims to promote inclusive quality education and strengthen system of good governance practices.

Achievements

- 163 person with disability increased access to informal education through each one teach one program. Likewise, 611 children benefitted and improved school education through 25 community managed coaching centers.
- 4990 local people aware via 3 local radio, 8 network during COVID-19 lockdown and broadcasted awareness message in 39 communities on gender based violence, child protection, and mental health. Likewise psychological services provided and 4 psychosocial volunteers were mobilised in 39 communities where 1496 psychosocial cases were identified .
- Free and compulsory basic education guidelines developed and endorsed in 2021. Two wards declared free and compulsory basic education ward.

- 136 Children with Disabilities (CwDs) identified and 85% of CwDs received identity cards, 66% of CwDs received government social security services and 91% children are going to school continuously. 73 CwDs supported need based assistive device to make their daily life comfortable.
- Seven disable children benefitted from “school at home”, increased children’s literacy and numeracy skill and also developed social and emotional behaviors.
- Ensured child participation in local level planning process. Organised child assembly in 19 wards with active participation of 2143 children. Identified Children issues and handed over identified issues and activities to ward committee by ward level child club.
- Promoted gender friendly toilet ,880 children benefitted in 9 schools 908 children benefitted form safe drinking water in 10 schools.
- 289 adolescent girls and boy’s groups aware on the consequences of child marriage and early pregnancy as well as on physical, emotional, mental, and sexual changes that take place in adolescent age. Four wards declared child marriage free ward.
- Promoted Khas Nepali language in 92 schools and Karmarong (Vote) language in 13 school. 179 khas Nepali and 18 vote language supplementary books prepared in local language.
- Empowered girls and boys to change gender norms and influence parents behaviors to increase gender equality for children and built harmonious relation within society. 432 children and parents aware on gender transformative norms and values for sustained changes in reduction of early marriage and teenage pregnancies.
- Aware 72 Children on effective communication, self-realization, empathy, interpersonal relations, decision making, problem solving, stress management, emotion control, innovation, violence, harassment, child rights, communication and reporting channel and government protection system schemes.
- Promoted child friendly, inclusive and quality learning environment, 16 schools developed and practiced Non-violent/ GBV guidelines.
- Increased access of 24,171 including 6,535 Dalit children and 235 CWDs in safe school infrastructure and inclusive child friendly learning environment.
- Developed 23 child journalists ,two child journalists are working with Radio Naya Karnali and Chankheli FM and others are engaged in sharing news report to local radio stations.
- The Khatyad RM allocated NRs. 300000 for School building construction of Sarbodaya SS, Sukadhik, Khatyad RM.
- 83% out of school children were enrolled in school which is identified out of school children . 41 school dropped out children, re-enrolled school through adolescent education campaign.

PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT BOOSTS SELF-CONFIDENCE

Kabita (26 years, name changed) lives in Kalikot. She has two children Lokesh (7) and Subash (4). They both go to school. Her husband Manbir (28 years) lives in India for work. She takes care of the house and her children. She also works as a Para social worker (PSW) in Sahayatra- II project. Kabita loves her work, but she was not enthusiastic about it a few months back.



Before going to India, my husband was studying to be an overseer in Nepalgunj but returned home after the second wave of COVID-19. At home, he would drink and quarrel with me. Because of the violence at home, I got stressed out both mentally and physically. Kabita says, at the same time I faced discrimination in the community while working because of my caste, and I stopped the home visit activity for a month. In the meanwhile, I was approached by a psychosocial counsellor managed by the Sahayatra-II, but I could not share my problems. The next day, I decided to share everything that I was facing such as trouble getting asleep, feelings of loneliness and sadness, loss of interest in work, loss of energy, headache, and negative thoughts. After which, I was connected

to a counsellor via mobile and he supported me to overcome the problem.

Additional follow-up was done via phone, and further, they provided counselling support on protective factors and risk factors. Slowly, seeing some positive changes in my health and actions, I started doing relaxation exercises daily and I resumed daily life like taking care of my children, visiting Children in Jeopardy's house, and engaging in social activities. Counselling support boosted my self-confidence and helped me overcome the negative situation in life. From the counselling support, she built up her courage, opened up her problems to her husband, and decided to take care of their children. Her husband returned to Nepalgunj to attend the exam of sub-overseer and went to India. He is currently working in India and supports his family. Her relationship with her husband had improved.

Dil Bahadur Shahi, Psychosocial Counsellor states, *"At first, I felt the case was difficult to handle but timely support, counselling, and follow-up resulted positively. I have carried out emotional support, relaxation exercise, and problem and risk assessment prioritized them and motivated them on implementation from virtual and physical. Now, she has started doing her daily work smoothly and it's a big achievement because we work in child protection, and child rights governance and she has two children to take care of, so psychosocial counselling is very much important from this aspect. And, such a case needs timely support if not provided can lead to additional risk. Now, I feel proud when I visit her, talk with her and she is progressing and this case is in the process of getting closer"*.

Sahayatra - II project is implemented in Kalikot district of Karnali Province in 2019. The project arranged counselling services to project staff, PSW, WCRC, teachers, child club members, youth groups, children in jeopardy, etc. during the lockdown so that others like Kabita could access the counselling service in the community. PSW work solely depends on the case management of CIJ's children. Looking after the mental health matters of PSW is an important aspect of the project.

DAY MEAL INCREASING THE REGULARITY AMONG CHILDREN

Janata Secondary School (2029 BS) established in Kalikot, has got permission from the Government of Nepal to run grades 1-3 at first. Gradually it was upgraded to grades 4-5 (2035 BS), 6-8 (2065 BS), and 9-10 (2076BS) respectively. At the time of establishment, only one permanent teacher was there which clarifies that there is less connection between school, community, teachers, and parents and also there wasn't much interest and priorities given by the local government. Poor, backward, and minor children were the majority of this school. It was difficult to see a change in the education status of the school due to geographical complexity. Also, traditional thinking and behavior were prevalent because most of the community people are multi-ethnics (Dalit, Janajati, and Brahmin/Chhetri). The next challenges are a lack of skilled human resources, physical infrastructure, quality education monitoring, and feedback system,



meaningful meetings by School Management Committee (SMC), regular creative as well as extracurricular activities, fearless teaching techniques, and teacher's and student's regularity, etc., which hinders quality education. Despite various problems, it has continued teaching and learning activities.

In 2019 Sahayatra II project has been implemented in Kalikot by KIRDARC Nepal in with partnership of Save the Children on issues of children. Since then, the project has been supported to strengthen the education system at the institutional, ward, and Palika levels. In course of conducting various educational programs from the project, quarterly meetings with the community, school management committee (SMC), teachers, parents, and children were held and reached to conclude that, one of the alternative solutions to increase children's regularity at school is "DAY MEAL". From the project technical support, resource mapping was done, coordination with the local government continued and as a result, the ward office decided to support the tiffin box. A total of 100 children from grades 1-3 were provided tiffin box, as an amount of Rs. 85000 and due to which students started to bring their healthy and nutritious food from home regularly.

Grade-3 students stated that "Since I have a tiffin box, my father and mother always serve me breakfast and lunch. I also like to read because I am not hungry at school." Before I used to bring dry bread or lunch in plastic bags, which used to be spilled and sometimes stolen by others but now, it is safe and clean as well, she said happily.

Chairman of the School Management Committee (SMC) of Janata Secondary School stated, "The government of Nepal has provided money to the school for lunch, but it has been practiced in the past to prepare and feed lunch at school itself after the parents complained about the mismanagement in the feeding at school. Then, we stopped it and provided the money to the concerned children's parents. In such a situation, no one would bring breakfast, so children had to bring bread in a plastic bag and we did not pay much attention to the nutrition of the children he said, it was our weakness. After the technical guidance from the project, the meal was managed as a result the parents also agreed to bring breakfast to their children from home and ward supported in providing tiffin boxes."

Thus, daily meals were promoted by the school with the close coordination of the School Management Committee (SMC), parents, teachers, students Ward Child Right Committee (WCRC), and local government (ward office). And parents who felt that their children ran away from school because of hunger and do not want to study in school started to pay more attention to the management of nutritious food for their children and also concerned people have drawn their attention to making it compulsory in school to have tiffin boxes. During tiffin, all children developed the habit of eating and washing their hands together before eating. As a result, 4.6% of student regularity in school has increased in comparison to baseline in Subhakarika.

THE EDUCATIONAL POLICY HELPED TO STRENGTHEN SYSTEM

After being elected for the first time in 2017 from the local government election with constitutional rights,



Mayor of Kalikot District, Raskot Municipality, Kashi Chandra Baral, turned the pages and looked at the constitution. His eyes turned to the right to education under the 22 single rights of local government in Schedule 8 of the constitution. Seeing the right to basic and secondary education under the sole authority of the local government as per the constitutional provision, he was concerned about the possible way of fulfilling this responsibility. He says, "The constitution has given the right, but there are not clear structures or protocols to address these issues by municipal office. There are no laws. I started thinking about how to work".

According to him, the work of making the act related to education started in the year 2018, one year after he was elected. The municipality held discussions among the chairperson of the SMC, principal, teachers, children's club and parents to draft the Education Act. But there was a

lack of experts working on how to incorporate the suggestions from the discussions into the Act. However, the Education Act was prepared with a lot of hard work. Act alone is not enough to work in the field of education. The need for other policy documents was also realized. While working, the education policy of the municipality was prepared with the technical assistance of Karnali Education Project with the support of Plan International Nepal. This policy guided the work of the municipality in the field of education. Based on this policy, the municipality also prepared a 10-year education plan. At present, the policy has made it easier to design the budget and conduct various activities.

For this fiscal year (2021/022) the municipality has allocated Rs. 120 million in education, which is 60 percent of the total budget of the municipality. There are 31 schools in this municipality which teach from child development class to class 12. The number of students studying in all these schools is nine thousand. Although the municipality was unclear about the working mechanism in the field of education before the policy was formulated, it is experienced that it has become very easy to work in the field of education after the formulation of education policies, laws, regulations and plans.

According to the Mayor, currently it has become easier to work through education section of municipality". "Between 2019 and 2020 AD the learning achievement rate of schools has increased by 10 percent and reached 52 percent. The goal is to achieve 90 percent within the next 10 years. He says, "I am confident that the policy formulated will help achieve this goal even if the leadership changes in the municipality." The municipality has also helped and inspired schools to make policy documents. According to Krishna Baral, principal of Motiram Secondary School of Raskot Municipality, the school has prepared a disaster risk reduction action plan with the help and facilitation of Plan International Nepal and the municipality. Similarly, there are five types of policies related to gender issues, and school reformation. The school has experienced that after these policies were formulated, it has become easier to set goals for the school.

Mayor Baral has experienced that the policies help to improve the school and achieve the goals. But due to lack of adequate budget, weak educational environment of the school, and lack of infrastructure, there is a challenge to achieve the expected results. However, we are working to overcome these challenges and achieve the goals set by the policy and plan. Plan International Nepal has assisted in the construction of 10 school buildings in the municipality, construction of toilets in 1 school and educational improvement works in 3 schools. According to the education department of the municipality, all these schools have formulated necessary policies which has facilitated the monitoring and evaluation process of the municipality.

The municipality has the experienced that the formulation of policy documents is an important achievement for the development of education as the policy sets the stage, creates system and methodology and shows a clear path in the work. The schools also acknowledge that the policy is a guide to establishing a systematic educational roadway in schools. Now the municipality has started an educational data center with the help of the Plan International Nepal. This makes it easier to develop a technology friendly education system, says the municipality's education department.

CHAPTER 2: LIVELIHOOD AND SUSTAINABLE INCOMES



The outcome Livelihood and Sustainable Incomes aims to increase food and nutrition security for healthy life and well-being of the right holders by ensuring sustainable investment and engagement of multi-stakeholders for improving livelihoods. For this, it promotes initiatives of innovative technologies for diversifying agriculture, finances enterprises and business development, involvement of private sectors for employment generation and increasing annual income, institutionalized strong mechanisms in order to build the capacity of local people and service provider agencies for promoting and increasing access to safely managed WASH services and governance.

Achievements

- Empowered women economically, 129 women started income generation activities along with saving and credit practice. Among them, 28% of families reported a 20 % increment in their annual income from diversified Income Generating Activities (IGA) sources.
- Strengthened and mobilized 72 Self Help Groups (SHGs) to deliver access to 1819 families to Income Generation Activities and Micro-enterprises.
- Community people participated in the savings and credit scheme, 1719 family members participated through 72 SHGs and NRs 1908600 were collected.
- Developed entrepreneurship at the local level, 708 members received a loan from SHGs for IGA initiation,

176 families started vegetable, mushroom farming, goat farming, retail shop, tea and snacks shop, fresh house, sekuwa house from program support and 254 families started a small micro-enterprise business.

- Secured jobs of 522 family members through IGA and entrepreneurship business.
- Produced skilled youths, 33 youths received CTEVT certified training in different fields such as cook, security guard, and beautician. Among them, 6 youths started businesses.
- Strengthened 3 major value chain producers group for pre-production, production, and post-production for their sustainable growth and development.
- Promoted business of local communities and strengthened Cooperative share amount increased by NPR. 11,30,110 in 2021, 3 cooperatives are starting cooperative business.
- Profit and employment generation by micro-businesses (RF Mobilization) In 2021, NPR. 27,60,000 provided Individual revolving funds to 49 cooperative members and from which micro-entrepreneurs made NPR. 4,75,320 incomes from RF-supported businesses. Similarly, Rs. 20,87,280 amounts have been reinvested to 50 people from cooperatives and from which Entrepreneurs made NPR. 12,72,720 incomes from RF-supported businesses. Their businesses improved their quality of life by having sufficient food, better health care, and better education.
- Increased access of 1140 children to safe and (CGD) - Child Gender & Disability friendly learning environments and CGD-friendly toilets after completion of 5 safe inclusive school buildings and 5 CGD-friendly toilets in respective schools.
- Engaged 129 people in income generation activities along with saving and credit practice. Out of them, 28% of families reported that their annual family income has increased by 20% from diversified IGA sources.

CONVENTIONAL TO COMMERCIAL FARMING

Soil-cement water tank will help subsistence farmers to increase income through off-season vegetable farming. Rana Bahadur Kunwar, a resident of Tatopani -7 Sarmi, Jumla, is transforming himself from a conventional farmer to a commercial farmer this year. He usually limits his selection of crops to seasonal vegetables due to a lack of irrigation facilities. This directly impacts his income generation and standard of living. He makes around NPR 4000 every month selling vegetables. But this year, he is planning to increase his income by venturing into commercial farming by diversifying and increasing his products. And this, he believes, is going to be possible through the soil-cement tank constructed with the support of the 'BHAKARI' program in the Sarmi Community.



A soil-cement tank is an innovative affordable solution for water storage. Red soil, sand, and cement are used to construct the tank reinforced with mesh wire to provide strength to the tank and increase its durability.

The tank can be constructed in varying sizes as per the need (though the minimum recommended capacity is 22,500 liters). It is suitable to collect tap water, rainwater, surface overflow water, and spring water. The soil-cement tank can be used in combination with micro-irrigation technologies such as drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation to produce seasonal and off-season vegetables which helps to save water and promote efficient use of water along with several other benefits such as an increase in production, reduction of weed growth, prevent soil fertility loss, etc.

An intake structure has been constructed in a nearby source by the community people for admitting water and conveying it to the transmission pipe. The water from the source will be collected in the intake chamber and conveyed through the high-density polythene pipe to the tank. The water will be transmitted from source to tank for almost 3km distance downhill. Water is available at the source 24 hours 365 days so the tank can always be expected to be full. Capacity building of the community people in micro-irrigation technology will be done to promote the use of a soil-cement tank in combination with sprinkler and drip irrigation system which helps for efficient water use during the dry season and offers around 50-90% greater water savings compared traditional irrigation systems such as pipe irrigation, bucket irrigation. Besides this, community people will be encouraged to plant trees that will provide shade and prevent evaporation loss.

"I am excited to start my journey as a commercial farmer this year. I am planning to cultivate off-season vegetables and other crops as we now have an irrigation facility in our community," shared Rana Bahadur happily. He plans to sell his vegetables at the local market in Jumla as well as down in the plains of Chitwan during the off-season.

"We can hardly imagine cultivating during the winter due to the lack of irrigation facilities in the village", added Kunwar.

The soil-cement water storage tank with a capacity of 20,000 liters with three offtakes is expected to irrigate 3.4 hectares of land for 34 households of the Sarmi community. Water at the tank is collected from nearby sources through water intake.

Bom Bahadur Rawal, Chairperson of Sarmi Farmers' Group, Jumla shares a similar story. *We had a lot of difficulty with water. "Our land lies uphill from the river, and we do not have any spring sources nearby. Though there is a lot of potential for vegetable farming, it is very difficult due to the lack of irrigation facilities. We could only cultivate potatoes and beans depending on rainwater," added Bom Bahadur.* He believes that the water tank will allow for improved year-round irrigation, which naturally opens production possibilities for off-season vegetables in his community.

WOMEN GROUP : A RAY OF HOPE FOR JAIPUR BAM

Jaipur Bam, aged 39, lives at Thirpu village of ward no. 9 of Palata RM with 7 family members. They are her husband (aged 44), daughters: Puja Bam (aged 14), Anjali, (aged 12), Shaili (aged 8), and Yudhista (aged 2), and a son Puskar Bam (aged 4). Her family background was financially weak due to not having reliable income sources. Hence, it was difficult for her family to manage to live all year round from their farming and daily wages from her village. Hence, her husband is compelled to go to India and other parts of Nepal for seasonal labor-based work and selling goods by visiting door to door. Her family's farming on a small portion of land was also insufficient to meet the demand of the family's daily needs.



She had a small shop of daily essential items. But she was compelled to close her shop as she was at a loss due to the impact of COVID-19 as it was difficult to open and transport goods due to restrictions imposed by the local government. At the same time, she was facing a challenge in properly managing and keeping records of her small business. She was illiterate at first but she learned reading and writing and basic numeric skills from a literacy class run by the government before her marriage while she was at her parental home. She was desperate to learn further about her business management and resume her grocery shop so that she could support her family.

Jaipur's plan of resuming the grocery business became successful after becoming one of the members of Manakamana Women Group, of ward no. 9, formed under the BMZ-002 project in October 2021. She capitulated herself from several training and meetings organized after becoming part of this group. She received group management and leadership, income generation activity training (IGA) on grocery shopping, Business Plan training, climate-smart agricultural practices training, and other regular meetings in the group. Training in grocery (IGA) and business plans contributed to her knowledge and skills in saving and credit practices, grocery shop management, and keeping financial records.

Now, she is the treasurer of the women's group keeping all the financial records of the group. Not only that, from leadership and management training, she learned about the importance of group, leadership and saving and credit practices, etc. After learning these, with her confidence in herself and determination to do better in the coming days, she re-opened her retail shop. Similarly, she has opened a hotel to serve the guests that are located in front of her home. She has saved small amounts regularly that helped to invest in her businesses. After resuming her businesses, on average, she earns about NRs. 9000 from retail shops and NRs 8000 from hotels monthly. Meanwhile, she produces vegetables from the kitchen garden which she cooks at her hotel. From her shop, she sells fruits, vegetables, and daily essential grocery goods.

Overall saving her helped to fulfill her family's needs. And, she shares, "this business has brought happiness to my family and financial support to fulfill the necessities of my family."

Building her confidence, learning (knowledge and skill) on group management leadership, IGA (on grocery shop), climate-smart agricultural practices, business plan, etc. She wants to grow her business and ability to lead the group in the coming days.

UP SCALING SELF FROM WAGE LABOR TO BUSINESS WOMAN

"I do not have a big dream, I pray every day for enough food and good health for my family". This is the voice of Gita Tharu. She had difficulty earning and supporting her family by engaging as a labor worker in construction work, however, within a short period, she is now recognized as a successful woman in the local goat business in her community. With the help of commercial goat farming, she is earning well for her family. She acknowledges the SAMVAD program run by KIRDARC and Stromme Foundation supported her success. With the help of SAMVAD's support and the effort of her family, she has earned 10000 rupees within 6 months.



The tribute for the success of her goat farming business goes to his son's participation in SAMVAD centers run by adolescents nearby her house. Realizing the potentialities of goat rearing of Gita Tharu, the SEEDS program supported her through his adolescent son Saran Tharu, 16 years old (disabled participant of Ekata SAMVAD Center-Umari-1, Shivaraj, and Kapilvastu. She did not believe that her family had to feel a feeling of happiness in a short period as her family was experiencing the bitter reality of poverty a long year ago as a big challenge in her family.

Geeta Tharu now is 41 years old and lives at Umari village, Shivaraj-1, Kapilbastu. She is a member of the Santi Self-help Group of Umari village-1, Shivaraj municipality. She has a small

bamboo house with a straw roof and fence surrounding it. She has hardly brought up her 4 children. They are now grown up but unfortunately, her elder son is physically disabled. Her family could not get her son treatment due to adverse economic conditions, now he is an adult, and does not attend school due to his physical conditions.

But, unlike today, her past days were full of difficulties. She stopped for a while and shared that her economic condition was extremely poor. Her husband and she used to work in construction. Earning from the work was only enough to manage morning and evening food. They both had spent some evening without eating food. She had not had sufficient everyday consumer goods such as rice and vegetables.

She was motivated toward goat farming when her son was selected by their SAMVAD friends for IGA support. She received orientation from the SEEDS program and prepared a business development plan then she started goat farming in her family decisions.

In the beginning, she was having a hard time managing her business. She did not know about goat rearing. She had lost two goat kids due to some unknown diseases. Her self-help group became her helping hand to increase investment in farming. She took a loan from the group and invested.

Besides goat farming, she has also engaged in necklace and bangle production in partnership with her four self-help group members from the 2500 support of SEEDS program to establish entrepreneur of nickels and bangles. They also have invested 1000 thousand and opened entrepreneurs. They have sealed their production in the local market.

The Family Development Plan which was prepared by her son and daughter gave her family the idea to identify the weakness of her family and start work to improve weaknesses. The sanitation situation has been improved. A self-help group has supported her to make a latrine. There is a good latrine, her son cleans the latrine every day he always says that he has learned that keeping the latrine clean and safer will save him from different types of diseases and the family will not have to lose money for treatment which will be saved for future use for business.

Her son and daughter have made a dish drying rack to meet the indicators of the mode family. They had brought timber from the jungle and made racks to dry dishes after having food. All family members give importance to individual sanitation and family-level sanitation. Her daughter had hung the sack and requested all to keep the waste product in the sack. She says that there is not enough space but also her family is trying to keep her house clean. Goats are enough to sell, therefore she has planned to sell 3 goats in the local market and invest earnings in a chicken farm. She has discussed this with her children and husband. Her husband also left construction work and planned to engage in his farm, now her daughter is studying in class nine she wants to be a nurse. Her everything has improved after SAMVAD. She always shares about her team in the family and also reads. She has increased her reading time in the past.

CHAPTER 3: RESILIENT MOUNTAIN AND COMMUNITIES ADVANCING UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM



This outcome aims to reduce disaster risk and impacts of climate change by mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into development interventions and establishing coordination and collaboration mechanism among the state and non-state actors. It also aims to build resilient communities linking upstream and downstream communities and increase adoption of climate resilient development practices reducing threats to ecological resilience as well as mountain bio-diversity and natural resources as well as advocating and mainstreaming on disaster and climate changes issues of mountain & hill region, capacity development, technology transfer, strengthen groups and local CBOs will be done

Achievements

- Environment issues such as deforestation, drought, water pollution, poor waste management identified and included in Shivraj municipality 5 years strategic plan prepared from program support.
- Sensitized 567 families on environment promotion, household level waste management system.
- 345 families managed household level waste management system, 8401 trees sampling planted for water resource conservation and environment protection.
- Planted 341 trees by 342 families through adolescent led home one tree campaign.
- Provided climate resilient training to 145 women and 18 households started tunnel farming.

- 499 HHs met the basic needs of their households, according to their priorities assisted through multi-purpose CASH activities (Cash for Work, Value Voucher, Unconditional Cash)
- Increased access of sustainable water for productive purposes after the construction of water related schemes. 1754 HHs had access of sustainable water.
- 453 public awareness campaigns and 134 Capacity building of Disaster management Committee, Community Disaster Management Committee, Local government, Local Disaster Management Committee at Municipal and Community level on Disaster risk reduction and GESI.
- Increased knowledge of 57 Farmers skills and knowledge enhancement on Kitchen garden, Livestock management and Integrated Waste Management.

PREVENTING LOCALIZED SHOCKS

Sarkibada of Jumla is a quaint little village perched on the steep hills of Tila Rural Municipality with not more than 100 households. The village is a 15 minutes hike off the main highway after a half an hour's drive from the district headquarters of Jumla. As soon as you enter the village, you will notice the large female population with hardly any men. This is because most of the men of the village have migrated to India for better income opportunities while the women are left to take care of the house, their field and the children. The community meetings are all headed by women.

The village is right on the face of a steep barren hill with hardly any trees. The ICAAP (Integrated Community



Assessment and Action Planning) study conducted in the start-up phase of the program indicated that many of the mountainous communities are susceptible to landslides. The study conducted in the 272 communities of the BHAKARI programs have verified landslides, soil erosion, flood, and drought as major localized shocks. And Sarkibada is one of the vulnerable communities to landslides and soil erosion.

A water canal runs to the top of the village directly over 10 -15 houses of the community. The canal, though bringing in water from a nearby source to Sarkibada and two more communities, is seeping into the houses underneath. "Only the sides of the canal are fortified with concrete

while there is no fortification on the bottom. This causes the water to seep into the houses below it," says Jagdish Upadhyay, an engineer working on the feasibility study to assess the damage it is causing to the houses right under the canal. Most of the houses are built in a traditional method with timber, stones and mud.

"The structure of the houses here is made with timber directly lodged into the hill face. The seepage from above is compromising the integrity of the whole structure and multiplying risks of collapse or the whole structure giving way," explained Upadhyay about the dangers faced by certain households in the community.

"Around five houses in Nangma collapsed because of the same problem where most of the members of the

houses died in the incident. We are facing the same problem and we don't want to risk our lives," worries Lalkura Sarki, the head of the village Women's Committee whose house is directly under the canal and affected by the seepage.

To address the situation, the program district technical team has conducted a feasibility study to stop the seepage by fortifying the canal. "We are proposing to reinforce the canal with L shaped reinforced iron bars and concrete. This will stop the seepage of water into the community homes below the canal as well as ensure the longevity of the canal, minimize leakage and support agriculture of the three communities of Sarkibada, Dandibada and Jogibada," Jagdish explained.

The BHAKARI program through its initial ICAAP findings is focusing on localized shocks and stresses and adapting its activities accordingly. Sarkibada and the adjoining communities of Jogibada and Dandibada are very close in proximity and share the same risks. The community's low capacity to cope with disasters. Lack of trained human resource, DRR institution in community, DRR committee, search and rescue materials/equipment, infrastructures etc. are the major problems that hinders disaster risk reduction in the communities.

The program is revising and modifying its action plans according to ICAAP findings and adapting its modalities and DRR approach that will better suit the communities in the upper hills and mountainous regions of the program working areas.

"Lalkura Sarki of Sarkibada is a vehement advocate of fortifying the canal and securing the houses beneath it. She is also heading the village Women's Committee and strongly voices her opinion on any issues that concerns the communities. (Mid Left) The tree line above the houses mark the canal pathway while we can see the closely knit mud and stone houses. The community gathering (Bottom Left) was held on the roof of a house that was connected to 8 more houses. The geographical terrain, traditional housing & unplanned structures increases the risk in case of any forms of calamities."

CHAPTER 4: CHILDREN, WOMEN AND YOUTH AGENCY



This outcome promotes gender equality by ensuring gender-sensitive policies and practices to fulfill the rights of women, children for their meaningful participation and leadership in political institutions, development policies and processes and preventing and ending gender-based violence, social problems or ill-practices and changing discriminatory social norms, attitudes and behavior in the society for social transformation.

Achievements

- 82.34% of girls out of 360 reported that they have increased their access to education resources at home and school, and 93.9% reported that Chhupadi, early marriage and gender-based violence cases have been decreasing.
- 98 Child clubs/ 21 child networks; total 3682 children (Girls: 1835, Boys: 1847, Dalit: 1151, Janajati:97, B/C:2433, Other:1, CwD: 105) are engaged and are active as they have been doing different activities in their own initiation.
- Ward level 8 Women Watch Group were formed to monitor, response and report against any kind of violence against women. 10 Tole Bikas Sanstha strengthened and mobilized for model village initiation.
- Ward level 5 Disability Network were formed to monitor, watch, response, and report, coordinate with

local government to break the barriers against person with disability and ensure their fundamental right and increase their access to economic development.

- Capacitated and mobilized 8 youth network (AASA Sanjal) to advocate the issues of youths and fight against youth barriers.
- 8 youth network lead evidence based advocacy on child marriage, drug abuse, youth participation in local level decision development decisions.
- 72 adolescents (Graduate Forum) capacitated and mobilized to advocate the adolescents issues and fight against social issues, and child protection.
- 365 adolescent representatives of 72 clubs oriented on goal and vision setting of their clubs
- 1535 adolescents re-sensitized on their career development plans.
- 1401 children built their knowledge and skill through Balbagaicha dialogue. 72 Balbagaicha (child forum) capacitated and mobilized to focused on health development of children.
- 8 youth network (AASA Sanjal) established ward level office and started service.
- 4180 individual distributed mask and sensitized on COVID-19 preventives measure through youth and adolescent led Mask Bank Campaign.
- 50 children from hard core families supported educational material to continue their school educations, 421 children increased their reading hour by 90 minutes.
- 150 vulnerable families supported food through network and clubs, SHG initiation during COVID-19 lockdown.
- Formed 10 women groups, 10 SAMBAD centers and 20 homework centers. 360 adolescent girls were empowered through 18 SAMBAD groups for adolescent girls and 18 Community managed homework centers.
- 82.34% of girls out of 360 reported that they have increased their access to education resources at home and school, and 93.9% reported that chhaupadi, early marriage and gender-based violence cases have been decreasing.
- 360 adolescent girls were empowered through 18 SAMBAD groups for adolescent girls and 18 Community managed homework centers.

MENSTRUATION: EARLIER A CURSE, NOW A OF GOOD HEALTH

Kabita, a Grade X student of Motiram Secondary School in Raskot Municipality of Kalikot District, was in her school when she experienced menstruation. It happened when she was inside her class and the teacher was taking lesson, and she felt embarrassed to tell the teacher about it. Not only with the teacher, she felt ashamed to share it with her classmates as well. Until then, she had heard from her family and neighbors



that menstruation is something that you should not talk to others. By the time the teacher finished the lesson, she was already bleeding which soaked her clothes and also the bench she was sitting on. There was no shop where she could go to buy menstrual pads near the school. Still it takes around three hours to walk from her village to reach the shops where pads are available. She then left school and returned home, without completing the lessons of the day. That was one of the most traumatic events of Kabita's life. As a result of this incident, it seemed to her that being born as a daughter is actually like living through someone's curse. This experience and feeling is not only of Kabita's. Almost all of her female classmates have gone through this. The female students did not come to school for 5 days in a month during menstruation. The reason was lack of pads, hassle of changing pads in school and lack of full knowledge of teachers, school and the student themselves

about menstruation. Sharing that she had suffered a lot due to lack of understanding about menstruation, she says, *"Menstruation is a normal natural process, which I have just started to understand"*, 25 Chayanpura Thiruva, a student of the same school, has faced such problems many times. Recalling the past, she said, *"boys and girls had to use the same toilet. We to wait in the queue for a long time even to change the pad. It was not possible to return home just for it. Due to this stress, I could not concentrate on my studies in the classroom. So we didn't go to school when we were menstruating. Menstruation was also a major factor in the poor performance of female students"*, But the students of Motiram Secondary School no longer have to endure such a situation. The school has gender-friendly toilet with a menstruation corner. After receiving training in making sanitary pads, the students now make and use the pads themselves at school. As pads available in the market are expensive, not everyone could buy and use them. Currently, locally made pads are cheaper than those available in the market. As it can be cleaned and reused, the practice of using pads and menstrual hygiene practices have increased. A total of 52 activities were conducted in the schools for the holistic improvement of education under the Karnali Education Project and one of them was pad production training to the female students in Motiram Secondary School. Similarly, gender-friendly toilets were constructed along with menstruation management corners. These actions helped to uncover and improve the hidden problem of menstruation management. As a result, female students now consider menstruation to be a of their dignity and good health. 26 According to teacher Nabinda Kumari Baral, even the students who did not come to school during menstruation have started coming to school regularly due to this change. *"Menstruation is an important issue related to women's health. And in absence of regular hygiene, one could suffer problems related to the genitals and the uterus. And we have been informing the students through discussions and interaction that we should take special care of the pads, clothes we wear and maintain personal hygiene"*, she said. During menstruation, the pad should be changed as soon as it gets soaked in blood. Using a pad for more than 7 hours is generally not considered beneficial for health. Pads available in the market can't be reused. But the pads made by Chayanpura, Kabita and her friends can be washed and re-used for several times. *"I have been making pads for my sisters as well as for other teenagers in my neighborhood. I have also taught them how to make pads"*, Chayanpura said. Like in our school, if students in other schools are also trained in making menstrual pads then the stigma around menstruation could be mitigated

BREAKING THE BARRIERS OF CHHAUPADI FROM LITERACY CLASSES

Sridevi Shahi, aged 37, lives at Sarkegad RM ward no. 5, Gothi. She was born in Bajura, a neighboring district. She was married to Prakash Shahi at the age of 18. Now, she is the mother of four daughters and a son. She had to practice chhaupadi (banishment of adolescent girls and women from their homes or rooms during menstruation considering them impure) since her first menstruation. This is one of the major mal-practices still existing in deeply rooted traditional communities. She was also compelled to follow this superstition. During her menstruation, she was treated as an untouchable as she used to be barred from entering the home, not allowed to have nutritious foods, and restricted to enter the temple and celebrate festivals. This discriminatory practice used to make her low in confidence in the past. She did not want to stay at the cowshed during her menstruation.



She recounts her horrendous experience, *"I had to sleep in the cow shed during my menstruation. Staying in a cowshed used to be frightful because I had to be worried about possible snakebites and other wild animals. Maintaining hygiene and sanitation of self and sleeping place used to be impossible. I used to be physically sick including suffering from uterus problems and mentally stressed frequently. I used to be the most vulnerable during my menstruation"*. Furthermore, her family could not provide nutritious foods and necessary dignity kits during her menstruation due to traditional beliefs and her family's poor economic condition. She also could not go to school during her childhood; instead, she had to be engaged in all sorts of household activities.

In June 2019, Srandevi Shahi became a member of a women's group which was formed in her community under the SAAMARTHYA project. Thereafter, she regularly attended literacy classes and learned about basic reading, writing, and numeric calculation. Her confidence has improved now as she does not hesitate to share her views and experiences in groups and masses. Not only this, she takes active participation in social activities like awareness rallies, campaigns for cleaning the surrounding, etc. She has learned about both the physical and psychological effects of chhaupadi because she has gone through this experience in the past. These days, she does not practice chhaupadi anymore. After learning from the group sessions, she and her group began sharing the learning with their families and community to convince people about why menstruation is not something to be ashamed of and the negative impacts of chhaupadi. A home visit on the elimination of chhaupadi conducted by the social mobilizers and Animators of the project team added more support to her effort. As a result of the awareness within herself and her family, chhaupadi practice is stopped and she stays at her home during menstruation.

Similarly, she took an Rs.5000 loan from the group a few months earlier and started rearing chicken. Now, she has started a monthly savings of Rs.500 per month in the group.

She shares, *"I want to make women like me and adolescent girls on chhaupadi and its effects. I want to see changes in other women as I have made in my life. During menstruation, women and adolescent girls should not be isolated but need to get more care, nutrition, and ensure hygiene. It is not a reason to be ashamed anymore because it is a natural process"*.

YOUTH LEADER-RAMITA

Ramita, child champion and chairperson of municipal level child club network from Kalikot. Presently I am studying in grade 12 at Shree Mahadev Secondary School. I have a huge family of 11 including father Motilal (58) and mother Amrita (48) with six siblings, a sister-in-law, and a baby nephew. My days usually start from 5 AM with personal hygiene, cleanliness, and helping my mother do household chores. My mother is a member of the executive committee in Subhakalika RM and my father is a farmer. We are a middle-class family. We own 23 paths (2.3 acres) of land which is sufficient to feed my big family. I am very grateful that my parents are very supportive of me and encourage me to focus on my studies and also respect my decision to work as a child champion side by side.



As a child, I was very shy and introverted. I did not have many friends because I did not express myself freely with anyone. I was only comfortable with my family. Everything changed in 2019 when I joined the adolescent girl's group and child club of our ward (number 4) which was formed by KIRDARC and Save the Children under the Sahayatra II project. I did receive so many training and capacity-building programs along with my other friends in the club. The training was mainly on child rights, protection issues, issues of violence against children, Chaupadi (mal-practice of staying in the shed during a menstrual period), and anti-child marriage campaigns. The Palika also provided us with training on making sanitary pads with local materials available. We rolled out that training at the community level as well. Our child club started different initiations by ourselves like conducting different events in our school on various occasions. We organized a quiz contest related to child rights on National Children's Day. During Dashain and Tihar (the biggest festival of Hindus in Nepal), we conducted street dramas and Deuda (the most popular traditional folk singing/dance program in western Nepal) conveying messages on anti-child marriage campaigns. We have successfully organized rallies on the reduction of child marriage, violence, child labor, and other issues. I took the lead of our adolescent girls group in conducting various activities such as intergenerational dialogue in our community where issues on menstrual taboos, nutrition, personal hygiene, and domestic violence were discussed.

Soon after a year, I got promoted as chairperson of the Palika level child club network and eventually became a child champion. Later in 2020 I received important training in Child Journalism and Media and got the opportunity to work as a child journalist. Applying the learnings of the training, I took interviews and wrote news on good initiation of the children on tree plantation for Community Information Network (CIN). As a child champion, I was provided with a tablet by the project to showcase videography on the impacts of Child marriage and a voice recorder to collect original audio voices of the community. I am advocating for the proper reporting mechanism for child marriage cases, violence-related issues, sharing the news with different stakeholders, and Community Information Network (CIN) via an online platform. I also participated in 5-days virtual training on life skills through this tablet. With the support and coordination with WCRC, police, KIRDARC, and the child club network, I was successful in stopping four child marriage cases formally. Our child club network also has conducted 16 days of activism regarding women's violence. The bi-monthly meeting is conducted every month in Palika where work achievements, challenges/solutions, and action plans are developed accordingly. During the rise of the COVID 19 pandemic, our child club network conducted a door-to-door cleanliness and sanitation program to make people aware of safety measures and precautions against coronavirus. As a child champion and anti-marriage child campaigner, I have been advocating for the rights of the children, protection issues, the child marriage impact, and the Chaupadi system.

In the recent historical event in December 2021, three wards of Suvakalika Rural Municipality of Kalikot, wards number 6, 7, and 8 were declared Child Marriage Free Zone. I got a golden opportunity to express my gratitude and share the achievements of our work as I received a special invitation from Palika at these declaration events. In the event, I urged and encouraged my peers to increase their participation/leadership in the local level planning process like myself. I provided my recommendations that the strategies developed during the declaration should not be limited to paper only but also implemented well as it is our common responsibility to adhere to this declaration. I was the first young girl ever from Palika to receive such an invitation. I was obliged as it was a matter of great honor to me. I along with my other fellow child champions and members of the Palika level child club network was actively taking part in joint monitoring to make these declaration events successful. We had played a vital role in the collection of door-to-door commitments during the campaign to support the declaration process. Suvakalika Rural Municipality appreciated our dedication and forwardness. This is not the only time we have worked closely with Palika. We regularly take part in the local level planning process at tole, ward, and Palika levels as well. We provide our recommendations and ensure that the budget is well allocated in the sector of Children and Women. In the current year, Subhakalika RM has allocated the budget for NRs. Ten lakhs and sixty thousand (US\$ 8875.39) by ward in the children sector and established a child emergency fund from the same.

Never had I thought that I would be the person that I am today. I feel very proud of how far I have come and what I have achieved so far that I cannot express in words. I have become so outspoken and my interpersonal communication skills have enhanced. If I were the same Ramita from three years ago facing you, I would have freaked out right now and probably ran away covering my face with my shawl. Even though I have been actively working in multi-positions right now, I want to keep continuing my studies parallelly. The community I grew up in lags far behind in development even today. Girls younger than my age get married early and regret it later in their lives. Boys younger than me go to India leaving their schools behind to earn money. Therefore, I want to pursue a career in Law and study Bachelor's in Law (LLB) after completing my +2 as I dream of advocating for the rights of children, adolescents, women, people with disability, and other social issues. I want to be the voice of the unheard, poor and marginalized community about child rights and the impacts of child labor and early child marriage on their future, their dreams, and individual health.

Ramita's mother states, *"My daughter has had a drastic change in her life. She can talk freely now, expresses her thoughts, and is working hard on social issues. She has been involved in community-level campaigns, stopped several child marriages, and proudly shares her achievements with us in the house. Like I am involved in many campaigns and awareness programs, Ramita is also following my steps. I am happy with her work. Her dream is to become a lawyer and we will fully support her."*

Presently there are 38 child champions in the working areas of the Sahayatra II project like Ramita. All of them have participated in Child Journalism training and also 10 child champions are provided mobile tablets along with preloaded multimedia content for awareness-raising and pre-installed virtual meeting platforms/apps. A Code of conduct is signed by each of them to use it wisely. The online safeguarding tool (Safe Kids of Kaspersky) is linked. They have been participating in different capacity-building training as Ramita. Child champions, adolescent groups, and child club members are the heroes of the project. The project has equipped them with child journalism training, awareness-raising training as well as regular meetings. etc.

CHAPTER 5 : HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE



DISTRICT	LOCAL UNIT	SETTELMENT
Parasi	Bardaghat Municipality	Musar Basti and Badipidit
	Sarawal Rural Municipality	Batauliya
	Palhinandan Rural Municipality	Badari Tole
	Pratappur Rural Municipality	Nandapur
Nawalpur	Hupsekot Rural Municipality	Dharapani, Gajetar, Motekholsi, Layan Khola

Food and Nutrition:

Provided flood and landslides affected 500 HHs (400 in Parasi district and 100 in Nawalpur district) with food baskets for survival aligning to food items defined by Sphere Standards and government guidelines. The food basket has been enough for 30 days for each family of 5. The food packs supported the families to focus on salvaging their remaining and improving shelter. Provided nutritional support to 150 pregnant and lactating women in the targeted community to maintain their health.

WASH, Dignity and COVID Kits:

Provided dignity kits to 500 HHs containing toothbrush, toothpaste, comb, towel, cloth washing soap, nail cutter, bathing soap, and sanitary pad. 500 households received WASH kits, containing Buckets, Water mug, storage tanks, purifiers, aqua-tabs, Phenyl jars, Dettol soaps, Chlorine liquid, etc).

Aware more than 45,000 disaster affected people on sanitation and hygiene behavior during emergencies through radio and mass media.

Promoted hand washing behavior, discouraging open defecation, menstrual hygiene during emergencies and COVID-19 precautionary measure. Furthermore, 500 families supported with Covid-19 kits prevention kits (masks and sanitizer).

Health Camp:

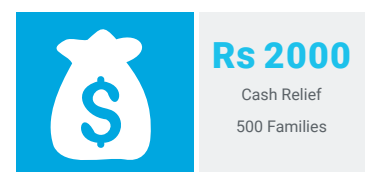
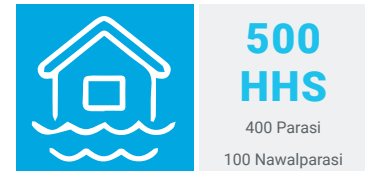
Conducted five health camp targeting 1500 individuals and provided basic health facilities and basic medicines. In total five health camps, 1347 targeted individual received health services.

Shelter Support-NFIs:

Distributed Shelter kit/NFI Kit following Sphere standards, which include CGI sheet for temporary shelter for 18 families, Tripal with rope, Foam mattress (5 meters and 12 MM), two pieces of blanket to 500 HHs (400 in Parasi district and 118 in Nawalpur district). These immediate support supported the flood and landslides affected households to have temporary arrangement for shelter while they repair their own houses.

Cash Distribution:

Provided Cash worth of 2000 to targeted 500 families providing them an opportunity to procure the priority items that were not covered or adequately provided by the project. The target families spent cash received from the project on medicine, shelter repairing, education materials and fee for education of the children. As per the target, the project had distributed 2000 cash to targeted 400 families.



Protection:

Established 10 safe space for women and girls in the targeted communities. This space has been utilized as common place to orient women on GBV issues, peer sharing and psychosocial counseling, linking to referral services if required.

Oriented Staff and volunteers on SHEA and safeguarding, do no harm principles to comply with institutional policies as well as promote such practices in the community.

Facilitated safe space and 10 sessions delivered in each safe space and by experienced local facilitator on the issues of adolescents and women during and post disasters and psychosocial counseling.

Radio Program:

Broadcasted jingle in five times in day on message on how to prepare before disaster, how safe live during and post disaster in two community radios.

Sensitize local government and women and youth group on core humanitarian standards and gender sensitive humanitarian response. More than 75 people sensitized on core humanitarian standards and gender sensitive humanitarian response.

CHAPTER 6: ADVOCACY AND ALLIANCE BUILDING



Advocacy and Alliance building aims to contribute KIRDARC in achieving its strategic objectives. KIRDARC advocacy and campaign launched at all levels aims to influence policy, streamline the voices and establish rights of the marginalized and vulnerable communities. KIRDARC worked and build strategic alliances with different networks and coalitions.



161

No of Alliance Building and networking (Number of CSOs/ CBOs formed /mobilised (RM/district/province)



39

No of Advocacy and Campaign Activities in Local Level

LOCAL LEVEL

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Women's Rights and child rights | 7. Disability Rights campaign |
| 2. Breast Feeding Week Celebration | 8. COVID-19 prevention Awareness |
| 3. Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction | 9. Child marriage free campaign |
| 4. 16 th days campaign against gender based violence. | 10. Violence free ward campaign |
| 5. Disability special day celebration | 11. Free and compulsory education campaign |
| 6. Green school concept campaign | 12. Re-enrollment of girls to school campaign |

People Reach due to our Advocacy Campaign & Initiatives



6

No of Advocacy and Campaign Activities in National Level

NATIONAL LEVEL

1. Inequality climate change and mountain agenda
2. COVID 19 and migration
3. Inclusive and just Development

People Reach due to our Advocacy Campaign & Initiatives



3

No of Advocacy and Campaign Activities in International Level

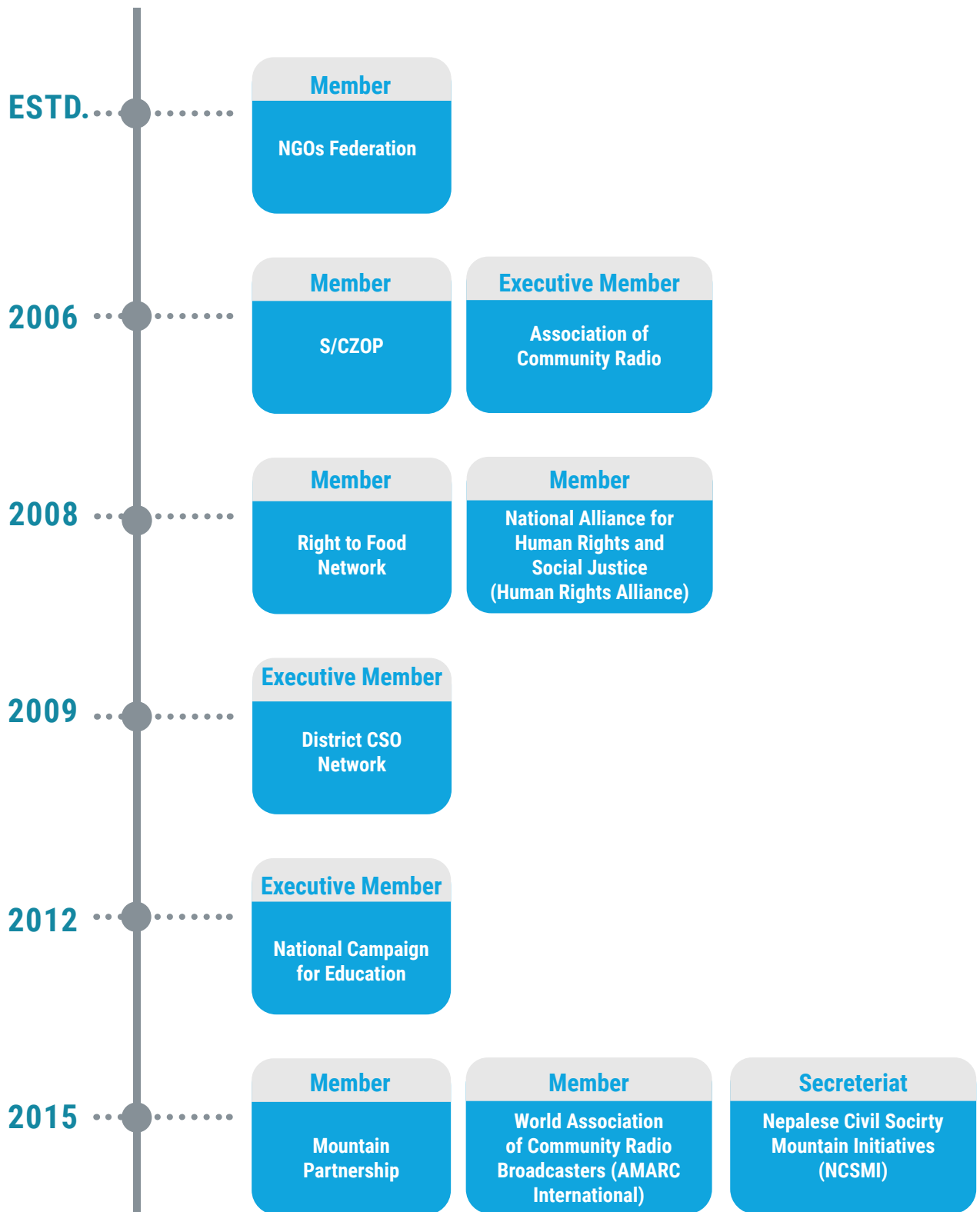
INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

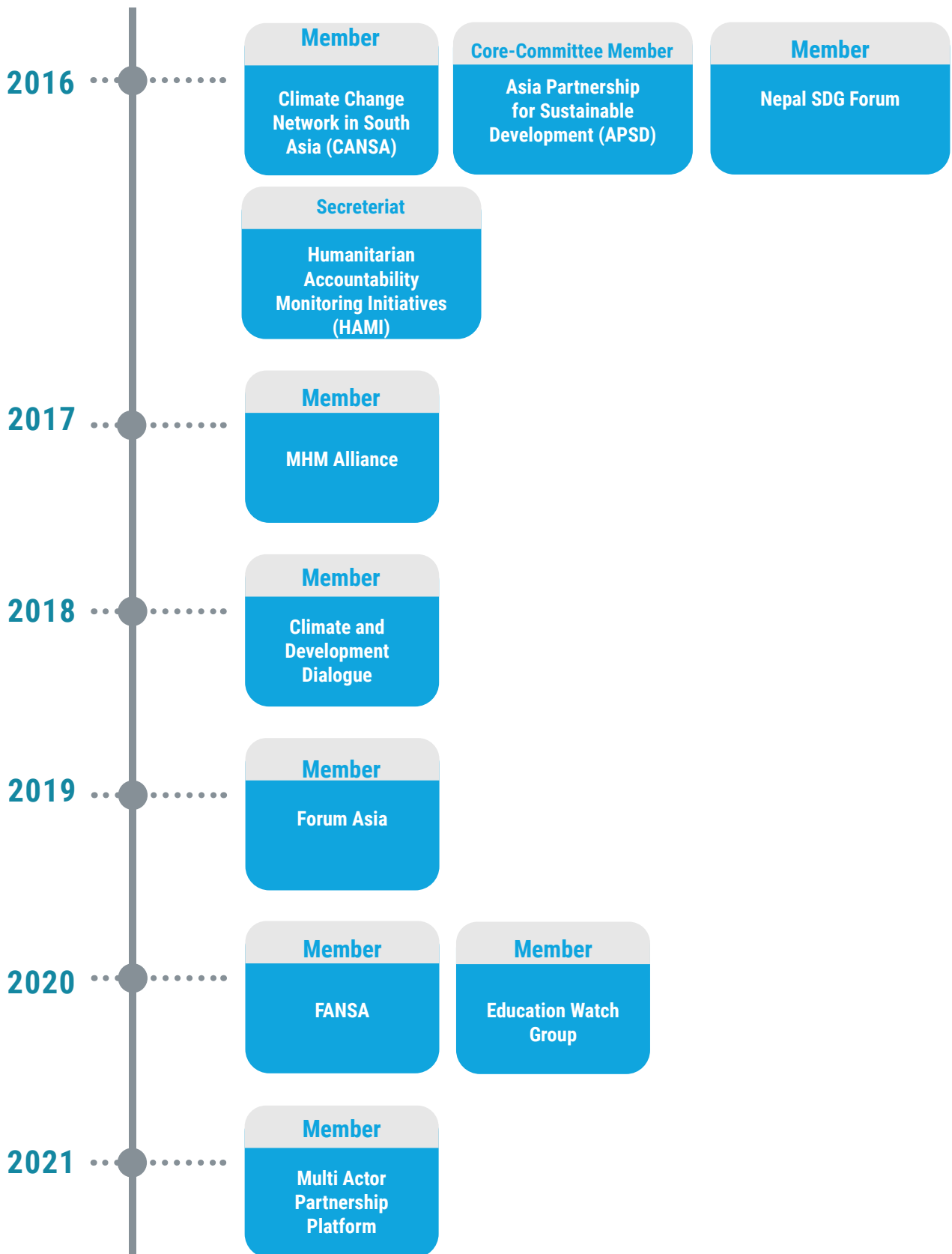
1. Mountain Agenda
2. Climate Justice
3. Inequality
4. Peoples Vaccine

1000

People Reach due to our Advocacy Campaign & Initiatives

OUR NETWORK





OUR PARTNERS



FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Center (KIRDARC Nepal)
Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet)
As at 31 Ashad 2078 (15 July 2021)

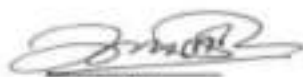
Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 Ashad 2078	As at 31 Ashad 2077
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4.1	21,079,829.94	22,262,846.34
Intangible Assets	4.2	37,536.00	46,921.00
Investment Property	4.3	-	-
Long Term Investments			
Non- Current Account Receivable	4.6	3,381,151.41	3,381,151.41
Other Non-Current Assets	4.4	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		24,498,517.35	25,690,918.75
Current Assets			
Inventories	4.5	-	-
Account Receivable	4.6	11,539,265.96	8,679,049.75
Cash and Cash Equivalent	4.7	39,922,334.95	26,197,031.14
Total Current Assets		51,461,600.91	34,876,080.89
Total Assets		75,960,118.26	60,566,999.64
Liabilities and Reserves			
Accumulated Reserves			
Accumulated Surplus	4.8	14,476,652.55	15,135,684.81
Designated Fund	4.9	-	-
Restricted Fund	4.10	40,658,731.78	27,089,446.19
Endowment Fund	4.11	-	-
Capital Reserves	4.12	8,727,882.46	9,897,642.86
Total Accumulated Reserves		63,863,266.79	52,122,773.86
Loans and Borrowings	4.13	-	-
Employee Benefit Liabilities	4.14	-	-
Deferred Revenue	4.15	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	4.16	-	8,235.00
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	8,235.00
Loans and Borrowings	4.13	120,000.00	240,000.00
Employee Benefit Liabilities	4.14	-	-
Provisions	4.17	-	-
Other Current Liabilities	4.16	11,976,851.47	8,195,990.78
Total Current Liabilities		12,096,851.47	8,435,990.78
Total Liabilities		12,096,851.47	8,444,225.78
Total Liabilities and Reserves		75,960,118.26	60,566,999.64

Statement of Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements (Notes 1 to 3.20)

Notes 1 to 4.22 form integral part of the financial statements

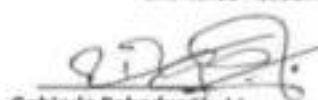
As per our report of even date


Ruplal Aidi
Treasurer

Rana Lal Kaul
Chairperson

CA. Prabin D. Joshi
Prabin Joshi & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Ramesh Pokharel
Finance and Operations Manager


Gobinda Bahadur Shahi
Executive Director

Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Center (KIRDARC Nepal)
Statement of Operations (Statement of Grant Receipt and Expenditure)
For the year ended on 31 Ashad 2078

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Notes	Current Year	Previous Year
Grant Receipt			
Grant Receipt Resources	4.18	412,105,258.92	273,957,070.25
Bank Interest		86,596.89	50,441.14
Total Receipt		412,191,855.81	274,007,511.39
Expenditure			
Staff Cost relating Program and Projects	4.19	77,714,476.95	74,485,554.01
Program Cost and Project Administrations Expenses	4.20	333,893,081.97	197,111,292.48
General Administrative Expenses	4.21	1,146,188.15	786,784.55
Depreciation and Amortization	4.1/4.2/4.3	97,141.00	103,366.00
Total Expenditure		412,850,888.07	272,486,997.04
Net Surplus/(Deficit) Before Tax		(659,032.26)	1,520,514.35
Tax Expenses	4.22	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year		(659,032.26)	1,520,514.35
Appropriation of Surplus			
Allocation to Accumulated Surplus		(659,032.26)	1,520,514.35
Allocation to Endowment Fund		-	-

Statement of Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements (Notes 1 to 3.20)

Notes 1 to 4.22 form integral part of the financial statements

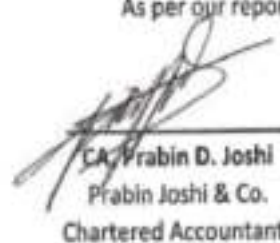
As per our report of even date



Ruplal Aidi
Treasurer



Rana Lal Kunal
Chairperson



CA Prabin D. Joshi
Prabin Joshi & Co.
Chartered Accountants




Ramesh Pokharel
Finance and Operations Manager



Gobinda Bahadur Shahi
Executive Director



**Karnali Integrated Rural Development
and Research Centre (KIRDARC) Nepal**

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