



Aasaman Nepal



✓ Education  
✗ Child Labor

# 2021 ANNUAL REPORT



## Message from the Chairperson

Since 1999, Aasaman Nepal has remained dedicated to helping the marginalized and socially excluded groups. The year 2021 teaches us to be adaptable and flexible. Reaching out to those in need while under lockdown was not simple. However, through close coordination with the local government, stakeholders, and development partners, we were able to embrace the pandemic and serve the people in need.

The collaboration with funding agencies, as well as the well-established links and ties with government, local authorities, institutions, civil society, the private sector, and other concerned stakeholders, has assisted us in meeting the urgent needs of the pandemic-affected communities. It is through their support that we were able to play a pivotal role and be at the forefront of response efforts to ensure that the affected population was well-served.

ASN, as in the recent past, will support the children (specifically girls and disabled), women, and the at-risk population bearing the brunt of economic fallout from COVID-19 through context-suited and need-based targeted interventions for better prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. It is at this time when concerned stakeholders need to scale up targeted interventions to reduce inequalities and prioritize the needs of those at-risk and promote social cohesion, peace, prosperity, and justice.

Even amidst the multiple stories of loss, right after the lockdown was lifted, the regular field-level interventions were carried out by the staff to meet the project objectives and goals. So, through our coordinated approach, we were able to make a difference in the lives of many out-of-school mushar girls aged 10-14, married out-of-school girls aged 10-19, school children, unemployed adults, frontline workers, lactating mothers, pregnant women, children aged 0-5, and senior citizens. We thank our staff for their untiring efforts and would like to express that we are delighted to be leading such an incredible team.

Thanks to our staff for their efforts even during such challenging times. I would also like to thank our stakeholders and partners for believing in ASN and joining hands with us to cater to the needs of the people socio-economically affected by the pandemic. I would encourage our staff to remain committed, keep up with their hard work, and continue to build on it.

This annual report reflects the efforts, initiatives, and projects in accordance with the national priorities and needs of the communities. The report is a clear reflection of what we have achieved together, along with the future direction of the organization.

We, as an organization, are hopeful and determined to keep serving the community in the years to come with further zeal and enthusiasm.

Thank you!



**Harischandra Prasad Yadav**  
Chairperson  
ASN

## Message from the Executive Director

2021 was yet another year filled with challenges imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The country, along with the globe, was hit by the second and third waves of COVID-19. So much so that the country went into lockdown on April 28, 2021 and January 20, 2022. Every other sector (education, health, economy, livelihood) was affected by the pandemic, but the disadvantaged and marginalized were the ones impacted most disproportionately by the pandemic.

Despite the challenges we faced, the pandemic reminded us of how interconnected we all are. And how, through close coordination, collaboration, and cooperation, we as stakeholders can help safeguard, protect, and promote human rights on the ground for overall socio-economic, environmental, and gender justice.

Our development partners, staff, and local government stakeholders all played critical roles in taking collective action to meet the needs of the marginalized. Even though the lockdown was imposed by the government and the market was closed, ASN ensured that children affected by school closure, pregnant and lactating women, children aged 0–5 in need of nutritious food, senior citizens in need of health and nutrition support, returnee migrants, adults who lost their source of income, including the socially excluded, and people-in-need were reached out and supported. To cater to the needs of the context, ASN came up with contingency plan activities and the key intervention modalities followed were *food items, non-food items (WASH, health, hygiene kit), and cash-based emergency response, relief, and recovery*. Further, to curb the spread of new variants and support the government's initiative of vaccinating community people, ASN, in support of development partners, has supported the vaccination drive in the districts of the Madhesh province.

ASN believes in the notion that any child out of school is child labor. The campaign 'All children should be in full-time formal day school' has been launched. We believe the campaign will pave sustainable ways to send children to full-time formal day school and provide free and high-quality public education. The purpose of this campaign is to promote the full constitutional rights of children in terms of education and learning; and most importantly, to encourage individuals to make a substantial contribution to nation-building by investing in child education. So, our prime goal is to help create a favorable environment for children to attend full-time formal day school, so that they can exercise their rights to education for an overall better life.

This report celebrates the relentless effort of our staff and the stories of success against all odds. We thank all stakeholders and development partners for believing in us and our vision, mission, and goal. Without your unwavering support, our efforts and contributions would not have been possible.

We are pleased to provide our annual report for the fiscal year 2021 to you.

Thank you!



**Nawal Kishor Yadav**  
Executive Director  
ASN

# Acronyms

AGM	Annual General Meeting
ALP	Accelerated Learning Program
ASN	Aasaman Nepal
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
BS	Big Sister
BSFP	Blanket supplementary Feeding Program
BtB	Breaking the Bond
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDC	Community Dialogue Centre
CE	Community Educator
CEHRD	Centre for Education and Human Resource Development
CM	Community Mobiliser
COVID	Corona Virus Disease
CRFM	Complaint Response Feedback Mechanism
CSC	Community Score Card
CSIDB	Cottage and Small Industries Development Board
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAO	District Administrative Office
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRM	Disaster Risk reduction Management
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ED	Executive Director
EDD	Education Development Directorate
EOT5	Each One Teach Five
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteer
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoN	Government of Nepal
HH	Household



KNH	Kindernothilfe
LANN	Linking Agriculture and Natural resource Management towards Nutrition Security
LCRC	Local Level Child Rights Committee
LG	Local Government
LWR	Lutheran World Relief
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MHM	Menstrual Health Management
MnM	Marginalized No More
MOOS	Married Out of School
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NERP	Nutrition Education and Rehabilitation Program
NNFSC	National Nutrition and Food Sector Coordination Committee
NPR	Nepali Rupees
NGO	Non Government Organization
PAN	Permanent Account Number
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PM	Post Meridiem
PMER	Planning Evaluation Monitoring Report
PTA	Parents Teacher Association
PwD	People with Disability
RCCE	Risk Communications and Community Engagement in Vaccination Centers
RCEFM	Reducing Child Forced Marriage
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SHG	Self Help Group
SIFS	Sustainable Integrated Farming System
SIP	School Improvement Plan
SOP	Standard Operation Procedure
SMC	School Management committee
SWC	Social Welfare Council
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization
VAC	Violence Against Children
WCRC	Ward level Child Rights Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
WSB	Wheat Soya Blend

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# SECTION I

## About the Organization

ASN is a national level, not-for-profit NGO established in 1999 AD. It is registered with the District Administrative Office (DAO) – R. No: 693/055/056, affiliated with the Social Welfare Council (SWC) Affiliation No: 10365, Inland Revenue Office, Kathmandu – PAN No: 301419332. ASN has strong foundations at local level with marginalized people and their institutions including child rights forum. It has shown its impact on rights holders and authorities in the areas of child rights, child protection, quality education and maternal and child health nutrition, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), women empowerment and livelihood support. Furthermore, the organization has been working with the spirit of its values in a way that reflects the ASN mission which are – *Trust in People's Power & Participatory Approach; Respect for Local Culture & Community; No to all form of Discrimination; and Human Rights Based Approach to Development.* For last 22 years, ASN has worked for the overall well-being of the underprivileged children, girls, youth – *Dalits (Mushar), Janajatis, Muslims, women, & community people.*

### Thematic Coverage:

1. Education & Child Protection
2. Health & Nutrition
3. DRR, Emergency Response, & Humanitarian Action
4. Good Governance
5. Natural Resource Management & Livelihood
6. Women Empowerment

*\*With Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), Human Rights, & Environmental Conservation being the cross-cutting areas*

### Geographic Coverage: [7 Provinces, 25 districts]

Province Name	Districts Covered
Province 1	Sunsari, Morang, Jhapa
Madhesh	Dhanusha, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Siraha, Saptari, Bara, Parsa, Rautahat
Bagmati	Dhading
Gandaki	Lamjung, Syangja, Nawalparasi Bardaghat -Sustapurba
Lumbini	Nawalparasi Bardaghat Sustapaschim, Rupandehi
Karnali	Salyan, Surkhet, Dailekh, Kalikot
Sudurpaschim	Kanchanpur, Kailali, Bajura, Achham

ASN not only promotes gender equality and social inclusion across all levels and sectors of its programs, but also ensures better GESI status in its governing body and staff portfolio. Of nine members in ASN executive board, five of them are women. Similarly, of 337 full-time staff employed in this fiscal year 55 % were female, 28% Dalits, 13% Janjati, 9% Muslim and 2% were disabled. Also, 600+ volunteers were mobilized at the field level to conduct the community level campaigns, activities, and awareness raising sessions focusing the COVID-19 pandemic.

ASN has the relevant policies, manual, guidelines, and procedures for smooth execution of the everyday organizational activities. The following policies guide the overall operation of the organization:

*ASN Statute; Logistic and Procurement Policy; Financial and Administrative Manual; Accounting and Administrative Manual; Internal Control & Financial Operation Manual; Common Cost Policy; Gender and Social Inclusion Regulation; Child Protection Policy; Code-of-Conduct & Conflict of Interest, Harassment Policy, Zero Tolerance Policy, Safeguarding Policy; Human Resource Policy; Policy on Whistleblowing, Fraud, & Corruption; Complaint Response and Feedback Mechanism (CRFM); Victim Support Standard Operating Procedure (SOP); Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan; Aasaman Health & Safety Procedure for COVID- 19; Aasaman Internship/Trainee Policy).*

Further, ASN holds active membership to various networks like: *NGO federation, National Child Protection Alliance (NCPA), Children as Zone of Peace (CZOP), School as Zone of Peace (SZOP), Girls and Inclusive Education Network (GIEN), National Campaign of Education, Girls Education and Gender Equity Network, District Child Right Protection Forum, District Women Rights Group, District Dalit Right Group, Rastriya Mushar Utthan Samaj (RMUS), Reproductive Health Coordination Committee, Emergency cluster, Member of Emergency and Humanitarian Setting (MEHS), Child Welfare Committee (CWC), and Start Fund Nepal (SFN).*

ASN has also signed the MoU with Department of Education to strategically support to the inclusive quality education, education in emergency, mainstreaming out of school children, develop local level planning regarding education in emergency especially in Dhanusha, Mahottari, Rautahat, Saptari, Parsa and Dhading districts. Similarly, it has also agreed the strategic partnership with Save the Children especially in Mahottari and Sarlahi districts to support in the education, health, protection areas along with education in emergency.

ASN is a child helpline 1098 service provider in the districts of the Madhesh Province. The helpline provides children a medium to express themselves in times of emergency and help them reach out to avoid and escape abuse, neglect, exploitation, trafficking, bullying, oppression, coercion, and other forms of ill conduct. Also, ASN holds prior experience in community mobilization; local resource mobilization; public-private partnerships; coordination, collaboration, and networking; strong engagement in the area of vocational and entrepreneurship development skills training.

ASN conducts its field-level interventions in close coordination, consultation, and partnership with the local, provincial, and federal government along with the development partners, community-based organizations (CBOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), and like-minded organizations. ASN has contributed to the national priorities and goals including the SDGs 2030 (2,3,4,5,6,8,11) and will continue working as per its organizational goal. The goal to empower marginalized communities and key stakeholders towards creating inclusive, responsible, and accountable governance mechanism to ensure rights of all children as enshrined in the legal policy frameworks are respected, protected, promoted, and fulfilled.

## **Organizational Strengths**

Two-decade long experience of working for the overall well-being of the underprivileged children, girls, youths – Dalits (Mushar), Janajatis, Muslims, women, & local community throughout the 8 districts of province-2.

1. Good rapport and coordination with government actors, CSOs, & CBOs at local and provincial level, thereby, building coalitions for change.
2. Promotes strong involvement of local communities with confirmed active commitment, and interest.
3. Inclusive team of dedicated professional staffs holding expertise in their relevant sectors – comprising of female, Dalit, Janajati, Muslim, & Disabled individuals primarily coming from the same community.
4. Operationalization of Community Management Committees (formed locally) as monitoring units, ensuring project effectiveness at ground level and increasing ownership amongst working groups.
5. Extensive experience in prioritizing volunteers' development ensuring they are professionally developed, socially empowered, and are provided with employment opportunities within the organisation & beyond.
6. Promotes good governance through enhanced citizens' participation so that the socially marginalized and economically poor citizens have access to accountable governmental services and are enabled to support, & actively participate in inclusive local development processes.

# SECTION II

## Executive Summary

- **Beneficiaries reached out:** 3,000,00 +
- **Projects implemented:** 24
- **Full-time staff:** 337 (Female: 55%, Dalit: 28%, Janjati:13%, Muslim:9%, Disabled:2%)
- **Budget:** NPR 392,569,464.39 (USD 3,242,632.41)
- **Volunteers trained and mobilized** in response to the school closure, and to support the community level campaigns designed to cater to the needs of the COVID-19 affected population: 600+
- **Maintained its emergency activities with context-suited, and need-based modalities**
- **20<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting (AGM)** conducted on October 5-6, 2021 at Jankapurdam, Dhanusha, Nepal in presence of concerned stakeholders, Board of Directors (BOD), staff, and beneficiaries. Mr. Bandu Prasad Bastola, Chief District Officer, Dhanusha marked his presence as a chief guest and expressed his gratitude to ASN team for their hard work and tremendous effort stating how ASN being the non-state actor, has been supporting the government during this havoc time. Mr. Bastola also stated that the role and involvement of women are seen very less in many organizations but ASN has balanced the gender roles and also ensured active participation of women from board to general members and ASN staff as well. The BOD shared that ASN successfully reached: 51,000 children in access to education; 5000 households to establish the nutrition garden; distributed relief item to more 57000 households, imparted capacity building training/workshop to 115 CSOs; and more than 10,000 children including the Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) were benefitted by the blanket supplementary feeding program and the nutrition education program. The major takeaway from the meeting was that ASN as in the recent past (2020) will support the children (specifically girls and disabled), women, and the at-risk population bearing the brunt of economic fallout from COVID-19 through a context-suited and need-based targeted interventions for better prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery.
- **Formally initiated and launched the campaign ‘All children should be in a full-time formal day school’:** ASN believes that any out-of-school children is a child labor. The campaign aims to promote the full constitutional rights of children, in terms of education and learning; and most importantly, to encourage individuals to make a substantial contribution to nation-building by investing in child education. The prime goal is to help create a favorable environment for children to attain full-time formal day school, so that they can exercise their rights to education for overall better life. So, the campaign is being promoted throughout the Madhesh Province to promote the SDG goal 4 (Quality Education along with the implementation of citizens' educational rights as enshrined in the Constitution of Nepal 2072 BS Part 3 (Article 31)

# SECTION III

## Programmatic Part

### EDUCATION & CHILD PROTECTION

Education is a core thematic area of ASN. The organization has continued its mission of creating an enabling platform for marginalized, socially excluded, and vulnerable children since last 23 years. As per the strategic plan 2018 -2022 ASN has directed its field level interventions to increase access of children from marginalized communities to the inclusive quality education services with comprehensive school safety.

Thematic focus is on: Inclusive education, increasing access of children to school, promote school enrollment and retention, increasing learning achievement, Early Childhood Development (ECD), literacy/numeracy classes with a focus on out-of-school adolescent children majorly girls from marginalized communities, teachers professional development and capacity building of school stakeholders [Lesson Plan, Classroom management, Teaching Improvement Plan, ECD management, School Improvement Plan (SIP), GESI, school WASH, school safety, child protection, Menstrual Health Management (MHM)] use of Teaching at Right Level (TaRL) method, education governance (context suited policy formulation, update, and implementation, school administration, school management, and social audit at school), prevention of violence against children (VAC), Gender Based Violence (GBV) a high priority on reducing instances of child/early marriage

ASN firmly believes that any children who is out of school is a child labor. So, in its quest to help ensure the right to education of children, the organization has launched the campaign 'All children should be in a full-time formal day school'. The campaign aims to promote the full constitutional rights of children, in terms of education and learning; and most importantly, to encourage individuals to make a substantial contribution to the nation-building by investing in child education. The campaign in particular promotes the SDGs goal 4 and the citizens educational rights as enshrined in the Constitution of Nepal 2072 BS Part 3 (Article 31).

*Contextual scenario:* Social and gender exclusion and discrimination are significant barriers to the wellbeing and holistic development of female children in Madhesh Province. Despite forward looking national law and strategy discrimination and violence against women and girls remain same. A significant number of girls drop out from school as they are subjected to early and forced marriage. Thus, *child marriage has had a negative impact in the achievement of girl's education.* So, the notion of gender equality is still an outlying goal, negatively affecting girls', & women's' educational right.

Realizing the contextual need, ASN in the year 2021 in support of development partners – *The Royal Norwegian Embassy, PIN Nepal/UKAid, Street Child of Nepal/World Bank, Save the Children, British Council, Voluntary Service Overseas, Kindernohtilfe, and World Education* implemented nine projects targeting the educational need and fundamental rights of both in school and out-of-school (OOS) children particularly focusing females and disabled children.

**ASN:** activities concentrated under three key strategies as follows:

*To enhance the capacity of school stakeholders and support quality education:*

- ➔ Conducted the World Bank-supported (TaRL) Project in the Ganeshman Charnath M of Dhanusha district. The project trained the teachers of the municipality on TaRL approach—teaching children as per their learning level. The response of the teachers, students, and schools was highly positive towards the TaRL approach. Replicating the learning, later the training was imparted to 247 teachers (Female – 1010; Dalit -17) from Laxminiya rural municipality), Sabaila municipality, and Nagrain municipality (within the Nik Siksha



Dia project). The TaRL technique enables teachers to group students into different learning groups (Levels I, II, and III) and teach them as per their learning levels, particularly Nepali, English, and Math. Upon follow-up with teachers, they shared that students are benefitted with this approach and there is an increasing demand for using the approach in other subjects too.

⇒ Conducted 5-days training for 141 ECD facilitators of 92 schools in Dhanusha on ECD management. The training has enhanced the capacity of ECD facilitators and they are now using the techniques learnt through training in ECD classroom efficiently. In 17 ECDs personal file of each ECD children are well maintained. As a result of ECD facilitator's regular meeting with mothers the cleanliness and personal hygiene of children has improved.

⇒ Conducted 3- days training for 500 teachers, head teachers and assistant head teachers in Nawalpur and Syangja districts of the Gandaki Province. The training was conducted within the project – 'Connecting Classroom Global Learning Project' in support of the British Council. The training majorly imparted knowledge to the stakeholders on *leading and managing change, creativity and imagination, planning, monitoring, evaluation, and research (PMER), and digital literacy* to support the **quality education**.

⇒ Organized 289 events [meetings with the School Management Committee (SMC)], PTA, Teachers, Girls Network) with 5214 participants to discuss in detail about bringing transparency to school administration and functioning and increase community support in schools through social audit, code of conduct formulation, attendance verification, and teachers' role in the community. Later, upon follow-up by the project team schools were found with overall improved school administration, and school management.

⇒ Established a separate rest room at schools to support the children's health services, with a special focus on health issues affecting girls (menstrual health management). Each rest room has proper resting facility, and a total of 26 items have been provided to ensure the health and safety of children at schools.

⇒ Supported to improve WASH facilities in 84 schools in Dhanusha. These schools were supported with toilet renovation, drinking water supply maintenance (provided with a set of pump-set, storage tank, tap, and water pipe). The enhanced water supply has supported in school mid-day meal preparation, and in maintaining environment and personal hygiene.

⇒ Conducted GESI training to school teachers; and formulated and implemented School level GESI guidelines in 64 schools in Dhanusha.

⇒ 3267 (including female-1739, Dalit-1299) out-of-school children were enrolled in school. The project team in coordination with the ward chairperson and ward level committee was successful in creating 14 OOS children free wards - with 100% school enrollment in Sabaila, Nagrain, and Ganeshman Charnaath municipalities in Dhanusha.



ECD Mothers Meeting



During social audit at school



GESI orientation at school

*To support the learning continuity during the second wave lockdown:*

Considering the urgency of the situation, during the lockdown period, Aasaman Nepal has been engaged in conducting different campaigns/activities to break the ‘interruptions to education’ and keep the learning continued in Madhesh Province. Special consideration was given to ensure that the all health & safety protocols/guidelines and measures are well followed by everyone involved.

When the pandemic caused lockdown and schools were closed by the Government, Aasaman Nepal through the support of development partners, and in coordination with Local Government Units conducted different modes of alternative teaching-learning activities to keep the children engaged in regular learning. All these campaigns & activities were designed in a way to reduce the risk of regression and keep the education continued at the time of crises for vulnerable children facing lack of resources (mobile, radio, TV), and with those access to limited resources.

- Mobilized 300 volunteers to conduct 300 Each One Teach Five (EOT5) classes at the community level in close coordination with the local government, local community, and the development partner Royal Norwegian Embassy during the school closure period brought by the second wave lockdown in Dhanusha district. Through this campaign each volunteers had to directly supervise five children at the community level. Also, to promote the regular teaching learning activities to those students who for various reasons were unable to join the direct class; big sisters, social mobilizers, youth club members were mobilized. These members directly guided/supported ten children via mobile phone. Overall, the class benefitted 7522 students (female- 3782, Dalit-2294, and Disabled-24).
- Distributed 17,738 copies of the textbook - *Abibhabak ko sahayog ma bal Balika lai gharmai garauna sakine kriyakalap pustika* as prescribed by the Education Cluster/Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MoEST) to the students of ECD – Grade 5 (including female-9496, Dalit-5081, Disabled-1200). The textbook supported children to continue learning at home.
- Distributed 6,464 (including female-3280, Dalit-1575, and Disabled-72) marginalized students of Grade 1- 5 with Nepali, English, and Maths exercise books. This helped the students remain engaged in everyday learning during the time of school closure resulting from the second wave.



EOT5 Campaign



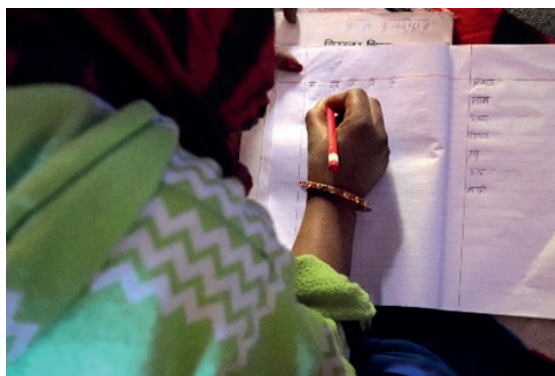
EOT5 Campaign



Distribution of textbook

*To Increase access to schooling/Education for girls, out of school girls, Mushar girls, and married out of school (MOOS) girls:*

- Facilitated meeting with 2085 members (including female – 1462, Dalit – 698) of Mother’s Group, Girls Network, GESI focal teacher, and Ward Chairperson to raise awareness and discuss on gender-based violence, socio cultural discrimination affecting girls’ education, violence against children (particularly child marriage, and child labour), and the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic.



- Conducted gender transformative workshop for social and religious leaders to enable them to work at forefront as change champions. These change champions promote girls' education, and advocate against the social malpractices/harmful like early marriage and gender responsive, positive parenting. As a result, the number of MOOS girls has increased at the 327 community learning centers operated by ASN in the 12 municipalities of Rautahat and Bara districts in support of PIN Nepal/UKAid (within Aarambha Project). A total of 6722 Married girls aged 10 -19 are benefitted from the literacy, numeracy, and livelihood classes imparted by the Aarambha project.
- Facilitated the 'Technical Education and Vocational Training (TVET)' for 1597 MOOS girls within trades like tailoring, hand embroidery, beautician, lahati/ bangle making and sessions on how to start and improve own business. 1081 MOOS girls supported with seed money NPR 15000 each to support entrepreneurship and small-scale business.
- 1449 MOOS girls are transitioned into formal school by the Aarambha project in Rautahat district. These girls were later provided with NPR 10,000 each for regular supply of teaching learning/stationery materials along with 3 months coaching classes to strengthen their school education.
- Through the street child supported project 'Breaking the Bond (BtB)' and 'Marginalised Mo More (MnM)' a total of 10,615 out of school Mushar girls aged 10-14 participated in the 'Accelerated Learning Program (ALP)' classes conducted at the community level to receive sessions on literacy, and numeracy in Dhanusha, Mahottari, Siraha, Saptari districts of the Madhesh Province and in Sunsari district of Province 1.
- 3114 Mushar girls after the ALP classes were transitioned to 312 formal schools. These girls were supported with school uniform, school bag, and umbrella. Whereas, 4438 Mushar girls aged 15-18 were supported to receive livelihood trainings to support them live an independent and dignified life.
- 312 schools in which the Mushar girls were enrolled were provided with text books in Nepali, Maithili, Magahi, and English language and *Kishori Suraksha Calendar* to establish a separate school-based reading/library corner. The reading/library corner has attracted teachers and students to establish regular reading habit. Girls were also supported with hygiene-kit along with sanitary pads during the second wave lockdown for MHM.



local leaders expressing their commitment to promote girls' education



MOOS girls - tailoring training



Mushar girls in the ALP class



Deputy Mayor - Ganeshman Charnaath distributing the hygiene-kit along with sanitary pad to Mushar girls

- 395 teachers of 271 schools in Dhanusha, Mahottari, Siraha, Saptari, and Sunsari were provided with GESI training to support the creation of **girls friendly teaching learning at school**.
- 600 out of school adolescent girls** coming from the marginalized, and socio-economically vulnerable family status in Rautahat district were provided with a 9 months life skills training also called as the ‘**Rupantaran**’ package in support of VSO. These adolescent girls learnt about gender equality, gender-based violence, nutrition, and human rights and improved their negotiation, communication, and decision-making skills. Aware of their educational and health rights, the girls have become change agents advocating for rights of adolescent girls like them in their locality at the community level.
- 20 community-based organisations in Dhanusha, including the municipal and Ward level stakeholders of Mithila Bihari M, Bideha M, and Aurahi M were capacitated to implement **initiatives to address child labor** and or forced labor and violations of acceptable conditions of work. These stakeholders were trained on case *management, social and behavior change communication, data collection tools, child rights and child protection issues, and grievance mechanism*. Ward and local level child right committees (WCRC/LCRC) were formed, and local level procedure, and guidelines on child rights and child protection is drafted. This initiative was supported by World Education within the project Sakriya.
- With a major objective to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of the elected ward, municipal representatives, provincial officials, civil servants, and community actors to advocate, design and lead initiatives to strengthen child protection system and reduce child early forced marriage, the ‘Reducing Child, Early and Forced Marriage (R-CEFM)’ project was implemented in Rautahat district in support of Save the Children/USAID and Breakthrough Action for Social and Behaviour Change of the local community, and all concerned stakeholders. As a result of which LCRC and WCRC were formed and trained to aware and educate the local community on child rights and legal provision for CEFM; and analyze root causes to support reducing the CEFM.



Girls with the handmade sanitary pad



Food-aid to families of child laborers during COVID-19 period



WCRC discussing on the community action plan to support reducing CEFM

*“To reduce CEFM, parent in our community has to be made aware of positive and gender responsive parenting, child rights, and legal provisions on child marriage” – LCRC Member, Rajapur Municipality, Rautahat.*

*“Hamar baua hamara kahaiya ki mummy biyah 20 baras ke bad me karab” – Parent sharing her views on what her child has learnt through the remedial program conducted by the RCEFM project*

## Case Story: Never Too Late to Learn

Education will provide me the wings to fly and achieve my dreams...says Manisha. Manisha is a 13 years old married girl waiting for her 'gauna' (gauna is a customary ceremony that takes place after marriage when married girls go to her in-laws' house. Before gauna, the bride stays at her parents' house for a specific period of time.



Manisha at her house with her mother



Manisha after joining CLC hopeful to fulfil her dream

Manisha dropped out from school when she was in grade 4. She comes from a financially downtrodden family and her father works a daily wage labor supporting the family of 6. It is challenging for her father to support the family with only his earnings. Under such circumstances, Manisha could not think of going back to school. However, she wishes to study at least upto grade 10 and have her own cloth shop one day.

Fortunately, one fine day Manisha learnt about the 9 months class conducted by ASN within the project 'Aarambha-Leave No Girls Behind'. The classes aimed to improve the life chances of MOOS girls aged 10-19 years through literacy, numeracy, life skill, and community mobilization for social transformation.

Manisha joined and completed the 9 months class at the community learning center (CLC). With the support of the project team, she got enrolled in grade 5. Manisha says - *"The knowledge that I require for my clothing business such as order tracking, billing, stocking, and accounting is only possible through proper education. I am hopeful now that education will provide me the wings to fly and achieve my dreams"*

## HEALTH & NUTRITION

To promote the health, and well-being of people, and to bring sustainable food and nutrition security focusing the marginalized and socially excluded groups, ASN in 2021 implemented six projects with support of development partners – Welthungerhilfe, VSO, Save the Children, World Food Program, and Lutheran World Federation. These projects focused particularly on pregnant and lactating women (PLW), children below 5, adolescents, and vulnerable population affected by COVID-19.

*Support government strategy/plan to spread awareness regarding COVID-19 vaccine uptake at community level*

- Realizing the importance of vaccine after the COVID-19 pandemic, and considering the need of the context, ASN with support of development partner Save the Children under Global Sponsorship Fund executed 'Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)' action to support government strategy/ plan, especially local government to spread awareness regarding preventing the spread of COVID 19 as well as supporting vaccination campaign.

Upon initial assessment it was found that even though the Government of Nepal (GoN) has produced and disseminated several information and protocol aimed at guiding national response to the pandemic, a large number



Women group in Dhanusha participating in an awareness raising game

of populations were at risk of getting infected. Due to the lack of right information concerning vaccination and negative bias/refusal to get the COVID vaccination, the people in the Madhesh Province particularly migrants, most marginalized and financially downtrodden are at a high risk of further infection.

The RCCE campaign specifically targeted the communities in Dhanusha, Saptari, and Mahottari where people were reluctant to take the vaccine due to trust in vaccine efficacy and safety. A total of 4032 households were reached through the door-to-door activities conducted within this campaign.

In close coordination with the local government stakeholders, the campaign was successful to address the rumors related to vaccination; connect the vulnerable people with vaccine centers and encourage most at risk population to get vaccinated.



General public made aware of the significance of vaccine uptake and mask usage



Community people getting vaccinated as a result of the mass campaigning

### Implementation of 'Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP)' and 'Nutrition Education Program (NEP)' to prevent malnutrition among Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and children aged 6-23 months

- Besides the direct health effects of COVID-19 and the economic impacts of the lockdown measures, the livelihoods of people dependent on daily subsistence was hugely affected. With increasing market price of common food items, the household food consumption and dietary diversity among children 6-23 months of age and PLW had reduced. The inadequate food/nutrient intake causes malnutrition resulting in the weak immune system and thereby putting them at higher risk of COVID-19 with incidence of stunting and wasting among children.

Poor nutritional-relate beliefs and practices, limited knowledge/information on selection of nutrients, people (specifically, the PLW, complementary feeding women, children below 5) tend to struggle to maintain adequate health condition. Also, they seem not to know which foods are the nutrient rich food that are available locally; they simply feed the children so that they are not hungry, not with the purpose of attaining a balanced diet. So, the need to educate mothers and local communities on the significance of improved dietary habits, and nutrition relevant facts and information was felt.

Considering the urgency of situation, ASN in close coordination with the WFP implemented the BSFP and NEP in the Madhesh Province.

With these projects, ASN contributed for the prevention and reduction of the secondary socio-economic impact of COVID-19 among vulnerable groups through:

- the distribution of specialized nutritious food, Wheat-Soya Blend (WSB) as recommended in the national Interim BSFP SOP, and
- enhancing knowledge of the socially marginalized and economically poor people on optimal nutrition and feeding practices.



FCHVs after the counselling session on nutrition



Beneficiaries receiving the nutritional package



PLW with the nutritional package

*Ensure the right to quality health and well-being for All Adolescents and youth (aged 10 to 24 years) especially those who are marginalized and vulnerable through Volunteering for Development (VfD)*

Realizing the fact that youth have an important contribution to promoting health at the community level; ASN in support of the development partner VSO implemented the SYAHAAR project in Bara and Rautahat districts. The intervention specifically focused on improving maternal, neonatal, child health and sexual, and reproductive health status for youth, adolescent women and girls through a continuum of care.

- The field-level intervention trained 179 local youths in Rautahat and Bara districts to demand/raise voice for their health rights; address the health issues, and make the local community aware. The intervention focused on young women and emphasis was given to active engagement of youth for increased promotion of accountability of the duty bearers through the development of cadres of youth champions. Also, the intervention served as a platform where both service seekers and providers could formulate a joint action plan.

*To bring sustainable food and nutrition security in a climate changing context through the 'Advocacy and strengthening resilience through Linking agriculture and natural resource management -LANN+*

The prevalence of food security decreased from 65.8 to 54.8 percent from 2011 to 2016 in Salyan district (Project Report – LANN+). Also, the data clearly marks the rise in the status of the food insecure population in the district. So, considering the contextual scenario and the malnutrition as the core problem in the extremely vulnerable families; ASN in support of Welthungerhilfe has been working with 7,850 households in the Salyan district. The field-level interventions, advocacy, and coordination meetings with stakeholders has helped the target households to adopt nutrition-sensitive, climate-smart integrated farming practices and also improve their natural resource management, nutrition, and hygiene practices (WASH).

12 NERP camp conducted in Salyan district and mothers have evident change in the nutritional status of their children after 15 days of camp. As a result of which, the global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children (6-59 months) in 6 target communities is reduced to at least 9%. GAM is the presence of both MAM (moderate acute malnutrition) and (SAM) severe acute malnutrition in a population. Also, 14 pieces of weighing machines and same amount of height boards along with sufficient pieces of Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tape to the health facilities for screening of under five children.

Farming households' now practice two or more natural resource protection measures and include two drought-resilient crop varieties in their farming practices. Targeted households have changed their behavior in terms of hygiene and nutrition assessed by predefined criteria (E.g., breastfeeding, weaning, child feeding, hand washing with soap, storage of food and water, use and maintenance of toilets). Target families have started practicing have a kitchen garden with year around production of crops/vegetables for providing families with nutritious food. Irrigation systems are built and/or rehabilitated and in use by 1000 farming families for their irrigation of additional 100 ha land. Further, the committees in each community have taken over operation and maintenance and the local government has provided funds for maintenance of the irrigation system.

*To ensure the wider knowledge sharing, and retention via multi-stakeholder learning sharing platform*

Formal meetings with district and provincial level national food security steering committee are held. The inclusion of multi-sectoral and participatory practices and insights at local level is promoted. A web portal for the exchange of knowledge between LANN+ practitioners (Community of Practice) has been set up, maintained, regularly updated, used for regular exchange.

The multistakeholder coordination meetings held in the Salyan district has has been a huge learning sharing platform for all concerned to put an emphasis on the need to strengthen a vibrant advocacy network of food and nutrition security. Some of the few multistakeholder coordination meetings held are: (i) a coordination meeting held with the USAID funded Suaahara team) has helped understand the implementation status of the MSNP II; (ii) A district level National Nutrition and Food Security Coordination Committee (NNFSC) formed; and the (iii) Municipality level National Food Security Coordination Committee being active in the district.



Distribution of seed to farmers group, Siddhakumakh-01, Salyan



FCHV taking MUAC measurement, Salyan

*To contribute towards improving food and nutrition security and enhance climate resilience of three targeted municipalities in the catchment area of Kamala River, Siraha district in Nepal*

To sustainably secure the food security status of the target households through the practice of diversified cropping systems, nutrition, and WASH behavior ASN in support of the development partner BMZ/WHH has implemented the field level intervention in Kalyanpur, Karjanaha, and Siraha municipalities of Siraha district.

Altogether 500 landless households with low economic status coming from the most marginalized communities (Dalit/Muslims), having a malnourished child and /or a nutrition vulnerable person; and economically poor category are being supported directly to:

- Farmers capacitated to establish agriculture model farm through vegetable production, fruit planting and linking them with wise use of land resources for nutritional food.
- Farmers are motivated to commercialize, develop a saving habit, promote business models in agribusiness and increase access to credit to the targeted farmer of farmers groups. 12 COVID-19 affected vulnerable farmers were supported to establish entrepreneurship for income generation.
- Community level local resource persons/farmers motivated for developing agriculture model farm through improved vegetable and fruit farming in their land; both own and rented and develop the profile of the local representatives and their roles in relation to the positive changes made.
- Protein rich food packets and basic hygiene materials supported to malnourished families including their follow-up to find the impact of the nutritious package on the health of the children. Demonstration of nutritious food – *Poshilo Pitho* was done and also a *Poshilo Menu* was distributed among mothers during the follow-up of NERP.
- For broader community reach and benefit, the local health facilities were equipped with relevant tools like weighing machine, spring balance, height board and MUAC tape for screening. This has greatly contributed in improving the uniformity and quality of data while identifying SAM, MAM children under five years of age. 45 pieces of weighing machine, 35 pieces of height board and sufficient pieces of MUAC tapes distributed to the project working municipalities.
- 30 display boards installed at the strategic locations for



*Socio-economically vulnerable families receiving the seasonal vegetable seeds*



*During practical session-SIFS Training*



*Screening of Children*



*Screening of Children*

mass awareness regarding nutrition complementary feeding for pregnancy, lactating and under 5 children, and for the intake of a balanced diet. The display boards have helped spread knowledge among all concerned about the nutrition value and the factors that lead to the actions that can be taken individually and collectively to reduce malnutrition.

- After the Anthropometric screening of the households with MAM children, 1000 financially downtrodden and vulnerable families were supported with seasonal vegetable seeds (Pumpkin, Sponge Gourd, Lady's finger, Bottle Gourd, Amaranthus, Fiber Grow Bag, Plastic Bag) and sapling of fruit (Cassava and sweet potato). Follow-up was done to ensure that proper plantation and gardening was done by the recipients or not.
- 3130 MAM children family members were under continuous follow-up via regular meeting by the project team to assess the overall impact of the NERP camp. Which was found quite impressive as families were found practicing the disseminate knowledge and information.



### NERP Camp:



Celebrating world breastfeeding day

*Contributing to increased access to quality health services of the most vulnerable population affected by the COVID-19 pandemic*

To reduce the vulnerability, and directly support the marginalized, economically weak population, the organization in support of the LWF conducted the DFAT COVID-19 Emergency Response Program targeting the Sahidnagar municipality of Dhanusha district during the second half of the year 2021.

- To address the lack of health equipment, resources, and materials at the local health centers and to the community suffering the effects of the pandemic following items were disseminated:
  - ✦ protective gear for frontline workers and police department, CBOs members, WHRDs, and community leaders
  - ✦ training to health personnel on how to contact trace people coming in contact of COVID-positive individuals
  - ✦ Capacity development training on mental health and psychosocial support (MPHSS) stress management and MPHSS to health personnel and Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs)
  - ✦ dignity-kits to women/girls and people with disability, pregnant, and lactating women (PLW).
  - ✦ nutrition-kit (first-aid kit and nutrition packages) for single women, PwDs, LGBTQIs and nutrition package for senior citizens
  - ✦ sanitation items, beds, foods and other logistics, and protective equipment to health centers in the concerned municipality
- Considering the importance of public awareness and counseling to avert the rapid transmission among general population, the project team
  - ✦ conducted COVID-19 awareness raising program through radio programs and bulk SMS to community leaders
  - ✦ provided minimum WASH facilities (safe water, improved sanitation, soaps, toilet as well as waste management system) in health care centers and school.
  - ✦ conducted contact tracing at community level in support of the trained health personnel
  - ✦ conducted mental health and psycho-social counseling COVID affected families through call centers



*Medical equipment handover to the Sahidnagar Municipality, Dhanusha*



*First aid kit and nutrition package support to the most vulnerables (single women, PwDs, LGBTQIs, senior citizens), Sahidnagar Municipality, Dhanusha*



*Food items and nutrition package support to PwDs*



*During the psychosocial counselling and stress management training*

## Case Story: Supporting the needy to re-establish their income source

Jahana Khatun; a 35-year-old lady from Thengi Village of Siraha district is a housewife and member of the Kamal Farmer Group; the group formed by Livelihood project in Siraha. She belongs to the lower middle-class family with 8 members. Her husband was working abroad, however, due to the pandemic he lost his job and had to return back to his hometown. After his return, the regular income was stopped and so, the family had to undergo financial crisis. They somehow managed to cope financial hardship.

With a very little savings that they had, they started selling vegetables in bicycle to local markets for living. Since bicycle was not enough to carry the large quantity of vegetables, Jahana requested for a cart from the livelihood project. After receiving the cart, she along with her husband were able to sell seasonal vegetables in the required amount to the nearby local market. Gradually, they became able to sustain with the earning they had from the vegetable business.



Upon follow-up with the project team, Jahana appreciated the timely support from the project and shared the happiness of earning good amount. Jahana said that *“life is going easy now as we aren't dependent to daily wages rather have set-up our own work”*. She has now become inspiration for the community and people have started taking learnings from her about setting-up small-scale business like that of hers (vegetable business) for financial stability.

### Beneficiaries realizing the significance of kitchen garden and tree plantation

Mr. Shiv Mahato is a resident of Manpur in Siraha Municipality who has a large family with 9 members in it. During the Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs') visit to the village to screen children to measure their nutritional status, Shiv Mahato refused to allow the measurement of his children. After hours of counselling later, he agreed to it.

After a couple of weeks, Shiv Mahato came to know that his two youngest children were malnourished, which made him confused and nervous. Then, talking to FCHVs and change agents, he was assured that his children could become healthy if the family adopted certain changes in their food intake. The change agents also welcomed his children to the NERP to rehabilitate the MAM children.

Anita Mahato, wife of Shiv Mahato, brought the children to the NERP camp for all the days (14 days) and learned about child care and nutritional knowledge.

After a few months, the project team distributed nutrition kitchen garden seeds and plants (*radish, Tomato, Brinjal, Carrot, Pea, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Chilly, Papaya, Banana, Lemon, and Mango*) to the families of the MAM children with the objective of building kitchen gardens in all the MAM children's families.

Mr. Mahato was happy and delighted with the support. He arranged the nutrition kitchen garden at his own place using the available seeds and started to consume green vegetables and fruits on a daily basis. He also stated that he was unaware of his children's nutritional status prior to receiving counseling from the project team and FCHVs.



## WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The notion of gender equality and women empowerment is kept at priority by the 2030 agenda of sustainable development through a stand-alone goal on gender equality (Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls). SDG, goal 5 reflects on recognizing the fact that *“women and girls are critical to find solutions to the challenges of poverty and inequality that will ensure sustainable economic growth and social change”*. The national goals and priorities have also highlighted on eliminating the deeply-ingrained discriminatory practices and violence against women and girls; changing the unequal power relations between men and women; and develop a gender-responsive governance system at all level of the government. Further, the COVID-19 crises have disproportionately affected women and girls, exacerbating pre-existing gender and socioeconomic inequalities.

So, in line with the goals and objectives of the current fifteenth plan, and the SDG 2030, and most importantly considering women as the key partners in the socio-economic development, ASN has been implementing projects in support of development partners Kindernothilfe, and UNWomen. The sole purpose is to capacitate women and enable them to make and take decisions related to their child and their own health, education, and livelihood and also to increase their access to available services and entitlements.

To facilitate income generation, strengthen self-reliance, increase the participation of women in the labour market, support economic recovery, and create an enabling environment to foster social justice, ASN in support of development partner UN Women implemented the project focusing the vulnerable out-of-school girls and young women.

- Vocational skills training enabled 1760 vulnerable, out-of-school girls and young women enter labor market, and enhance their livelihood opportunities. The vocational trainings included both Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT) and Cottage and Small Industries Development Board (CSIDB) approved trainings for the 463 graduates. The beneficiaries also received the three-day business planning and financial literacy training. The business planning and the financial training helped women understand the concept of investment, expenditure and saving and the chain of business in local language using examples that they can comprehend better. Participants were also oriented to reflect on the areas where the over -expenditure is happening to improve their savings. These soft skills are expected to help enhance management of their small enterprises.
- Beneficiaries receive training on trades like - goat farming, poultry, crystal ornament making, doll and cushion making, beautician, embroidery, tailoring and bindi making, tailoring, poultry and hand knitting.
- Relief support to cope with the impacts of COVID-19 and to recover and continue their business with provision of follow-up support;
- Seed fund support to those participants who could never kick-start an enterprise after the training; along with the recovery of business of those who had started a business in different trades but the socio-economic impact of the pandemic has hampered their business.

The project also contributed to address the emerging issues of GBV and underlying root cause of gender discrimination that caused girls to drop out of school. A district level advocacy program was conducted in

presence of all concerned stakeholders to address pre-existing harmful practices including child marriage, chhaupadi, and dowry. The advocacy has contributed towards raising consciousness around the significance of education in the life of young women and the negative effects of harmful socio-cultural practices.



The Shasakta project at two municipalities (Ganeshman Charnath & Bideha) of Dhanusha district with the support of Kindenothilfe with an objective "to the uplift living standard of women, young mother, married girls and children improved through socio-economic & political empowerment.

The project aims to provide improved & increased access of children to education, nutrition & ensured health services including protection from different forms of child abuses. Likewise, Women's income source improvement through the best use of – (i) Self Help Group (SHG) fund, (ii) available government resources, and services & (iii) alternative small scale business practices along with enhanced epidemics coping capacity. Also, social institutions capacitate to extend further networking, lobby & advocacy for implementation of child and women friendly policies and reduction of discriminatory practices prevalent at societal level along with proper monitoring & documentation done by the project

Through the project initiation, 50 SHG members who could not read & write a simple sentence are now able to do their signature by themselves. 67 SHG women have enrolled their children at school after their involvement in the SHG. 30 SHG women have submitted plans to the local authorities demanding vocational trainings (*beauty parlor, tailoring, joy stick, soap, bangle*) in respective wards; to request/demand road construction, drinking water supply, solar, well, small building to store boarding machine, minimize the fee of drinking water in the area where it is supplied, & boarding facility. 23 SHG women have started doing business like goat rearing, petty shop and making some money. Also 23 women have done monthly saving in SHG so that they take loan from within the group.



SHG group oriented on the significance of disaster resilient community and one's responsibility, GaneshmanChaarnaath Municipality, Dhanusha



Women in the SHG meeting

## Case Story: Empowering Women through Self-Help Approach

A 25-year-old member of Rampalbaba SHG, Punam Mandal is a resident of Bideh Municipality, ward no 9 of the Bideh tole. She is a mother of 2 children Shiwani Mandal (9 years) and Rahul Mandal (8 Months). She was married to Rabindra Mandal 10 years ago, but she was not able to make a citizenship as her husband has citizenship by birth not on the basis of descent. Due to complicated law of citizenship making process she was unable to make citizenship. Her husband was a tractor driver before going for foreign employment and she herself worked as a daily wages labor.

She liked the concept of SHA and joined the SHG after 3 months of formation. She was influenced by the activity done in the SHG and set goals after joining SHG. The goals were: to get citizenship, to make birth certificate of children. With the enhanced learning sharing meeting held with the women groups and understanding the significance of citizenship card, Ms. Punam was determined to have her citizenship made.

*“I am very thankful to SHA and pleased engaging myself in this group as I got more knowledge on the issues of protection, GBV, and other community issues, which taught me the importance of citizenship and birth certificate” – Ms. Punam*

With the citizenship card and realizing the importance of saving, she started her regular savings with the little money she earned from her daily wages. She took loan of NRs. 10,000 from the SHG and also sent her husband for foreign employment. Now she made a goal to build a house. She said that it has been easy for her to take loan from the SHG as she had to pay high interest if she had borrowed money from an individual of her community. She feels happy and added “SHG” is the best platform for the women like them for their overall development. She shares the learnings in SHG and encourages neighbors to join the SHG as well.



Mrs. Punam Mandal after receiving the identity card

## Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Humanitarian Action

### [Disaster Risk Reduction Management \(DRRM\)](#)

DRR, Emergency Response and Humanitarian Action is one of the key thematic areas, ASN has allocated a separate department called as the ‘DRR Emergency response and Humanitarian Action’ with well experienced staff and a thematic lead responsible to oversee the DRRM interventions. Aligning with the national priorities and goals in the sector of DRRM, like SDG 2030, and Sendai Framework, ASN has coordinated, organized and implemented a range of projects in support of the various development partners. Also, ASN has organized and coordinated workshops, orientations, and trainings aimed at educating the local government representatives, supporting them in policy formation as well as the communities on DRR, DRRM to protect the vulnerable groups and build resilient communities. The purpose, goal and long-term strategy of the organization is to serve the people-in-need through enhanced disaster preparedness, and multistakeholder collaboration, and networking to provide disaster-aid and build resilient communities.

ASN has adopted a comprehensive approach to emergency response. To implement the DRR based projects, ASN first works with local communities to increase preparedness for and mitigation of the impact of potential disasters; then in partnership/support/coordination with government entities, development agencies, Red Cross Society (RCS), CBOs, CSOs, and local groups conduct mass awareness campaign, meetings, workshops, and capacity development activities; and provide emergency response in areas such as food & nutrition security, health, livelihood, WASH, and shelter prioritizing women, children, and the vulnerable groups. Also, the organization

has experience of working with affected groups, & survivors for recovery once crisis has passed. ASN has facilitated training, orientation, and workshop for the municipal and ward level stakeholders, school management committees, teachers, students, PTA, and local communities to support the Government's commitment of nationwide school safety and strengthen the resilience of the education sector.

The organization has organized, coordinated, and implemented DRR focused intervention (with DRRM as an important component), along with the humanitarian assistance and emergency response programs in partnership with development partners like *Lutheran World Relief, Welthungerhilfe, the Royal Norwegian Embassy, Street Child, World Education, European Union, UNESCO, and WFP*. Through the projects, ASN has mobilized volunteers, built relevant networks, and partnership and platforms for DRRM in the districts of the Madhesh Province. Also, the organization has long been investing to train its staff to build coalition for change; to aware, orient, support and inform local communities of possible hazards, importance of preparedness, and mitigation for DRRM.

The partnership with these donors along with the well-established links and ties with government, local authorities, institutions, civil society, private sector and other concerned stakeholders has helped the organization to meet the urgent needs of the local communities in need by:

- facilitating activities to help improve the DRR governance (to integrate the components of DRR in municipal level annual planning and budgeting – concerning the comprehensive school safety program).
- facilitating orientation, training, and workshop for volunteers to equip them with required skills, knowledge, and tools; to mobilize them at the community level. The trained volunteers have conducted relief distribution during emergency and also made the local communities aware of local level hazards, and disaster for better emergency preparedness and response.
- conducting capacity development events on DRR/DRRM for the local government stakeholders, and
- delivering immediate emergency response in coordination with the Provincial and Local Government in the Madhesh Province after the disaster specifically focusing – the most vulnerable (low income, daily wage worker, socially excluded groups, children, pregnant & lactating women/mothers, person with disabilities, elderly, & conflict-affected adolescent girls' & women).
- conducting awareness raising campaigns and advocacy with the concerned stakeholders and the local community to disseminate required knowledge and information on significance of WASH.
- 2505 households have received vegetable seeds, fertilizers, and organic compost (vermicompost) for improved food security through restoration and promotion of farm-based livelihoods.
- 81 youths (Female disabled: Male disabled) were financially supported (NPR 15,000) to help establish off-farm business/enterprises (grocery shops, tailoring business, mechanics, and tea/snacks shop)
- 50 households have been installed in the HHs with proper drainage facilities benefitting # community people for their increased access to safe and clean water.
- 50 vulnerable households supported with construction of latrines for proper solid and liquid waste management and in maintenance of proper personal hygiene.
- 24 vulnerable women (single women, women with disability) received the tailoring training along with the tailoring machine.
- 105 individuals with no source of income/returnee migrants received training on how to establish/re-establish the business. 36 small scale entrepreneurs received loan from local cooperatives and financial institutions for business development.
- 113 farmers started using the 'Geo Krishi App' on regular basis. The app has helped them obtain immediate response to their queries.
- Municipal and Ward level disabled people groups formed, oriented on their rights, and responsibilities.

## Case Story: Supported in the Toilet Construction for Improved Sanitation

Mrs. Samundari Devi Paswan is a resident of Shahidnagar municipality in Dhanusha district. Her community falls under one of the poorly developed communities in terms of health and sanitation. With disgrace she said, even after knowing the consequence of defecating in an open space, we don't have a toilet at our home. The family always wanted to construct one but due to their weak socio-economic status, and later due to pandemic they were unable to build a toilet.

With the implementation of the project "Recovery of living condition for the most vulnerable people affected by Covid-19" program in the support of LWF to mitigate the existing situation by creating awareness through behavioral change communication (BCC) and strengthening capacity of the WASH governance for prevention and precaution of Covid-19 and rehabilitation of vulnerable people living condition, a toilet was built in Mrs. Samundari Devi Paswan's home. The project also raised awareness on the regular use and cleanliness of toilet; consequences of open defecation and improper hand washing on healthy lives in her community.

In support of the project, the family was able to construct toilet and their wish to have a toilet became reality. The family was very thankful to the team and has inspired.



## Case Story: Small effort making a big difference



*Dignity-Kit*



*Sudama receiving the dignity-kit*

Ms. Sudama Das is a resident of Shahidnagar municipality – 4, Mahuliya tole of Dhanusha district and a disabled woman who became a victim of polio during her childhood. She relies on her family members for her everyday activities. The family consists of six members, four females and two males, and the family's livelihood is dependent on the income from daily wage work. The palika has recognized her with a disability card and keeps her on the priority list for services.

During the disability survey by ASN and interaction with the ward chairperson, the organization decided to support at least 50 families with dignity kits, which included personal hygiene management supplies. Sudama shared her experience of never using sanitary pads and hesitated to use them later too. She added that using cotton clothes every month was also not an easy way, but she had no other idea.

Later, to follow up on the vision on hygiene, Mamata Kumari Yadav, who is a social mobilizer at ASN, took over the time and orientated groups of women and adolescent girls from the community on the use of pads, highlighting the hygiene and health benefits. A spark of positivity, an expression of thanks, and a commitment to healthy behaviors were noted from Sudama's words. After a while, she changed her hesitation into resolution and adopted healthy behavior for her survival.

## LIVELIHOOD AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### Livelihood

The lives and livelihoods of people in the Madhesh province has been severely impacted by the unprecedented disruptions brought to the national economy by the COVID-19 pandemic. Nearly half of the population in the Madhesh province [47.9%] is categorised multidimensionally poor [MPI 2018]. Further, the province has four of the lowest ranking districts in Nepal in HDI terms: *Dhanusha (0.4310)*, *Mahottari (0.388)*, *Siraha (0.408)* and *Saptari (0.437)* [NPC 2017].

The pandemic has further threatened lives and disrupted the livelihoods of people, particularly affecting those who were marginalized, socially-excluded, and vulnerable. The lack of timely health facilities, poor socio-economic condition, weak social protection system has increased the rate of unemployment thereby increasing poverty. Failure to address the issues in a timely manner, might destabilize social cohesion and further exacerbate the inequalities.

Realizing the need of targeted interventions to support the vulnerable, and socio-economically weak population, the organization in support of development partners – *Swiss Contact, Australian Lutheran World Service and the Lutheran World Federation, UNWOMEN* conducted a range of economy recovery projects focusing the Madhesh Province (unemployed adults, returnee migrants, and marginalized people who lost their source of income).

➤ To uphold the rights and dignity of the most vulnerable people affected by COVID-19, enhance social cohesion and as a part of recovery of living conditions for the most vulnerable, and poor communities following need-based targeted interventions were conducted:

↳ The project beneficiaries as per their need received food assistance (rice, masur daal, salt, cooking oil, sugar, soya chunks, wheat flour) and WASH items (tooth paste, tooth brush, laundry and bathing soap, comb, nail-cutter, sanitizer, mask) support to families depended on daily wage labors, children, single women, senior citizen including PwDs, and people with specific needs. The community people were happy to receive the materials, and expected similar support in the days to come. However, the project team with continuous follow-up, and interaction conveyed the message to not rely completely on donors support instead find a way to sustain life using locally available resources and promoting small scale farming.

↳ Also, the beneficiaries were supported with the capacity building of the local government representatives, frontline workers and service providers – particularly focusing on mental health, and psychosocial supports including the capacity strengthening on contact tracing.



Relief distribution to the project beneficiaries



Capacity building training for the LG stakeholders

➔ To increase economic opportunities for smallholders working in the dairy and vegetable commodities; the smallholders were supported by: demonstrating the commercial viability of small and medium-sized (SME) agribusinesses with significant smallholder supply chains and attracting more investment into these businesses; Deepening the smallholder impact of existing investments made by Development Finance Institutions (DFIs, notably CDC), and impact investors; Enabling poor smallholder farmers to engage with and trade in commercial markets;



*Interactive Discussion\_CASA*

Researching and communicating the case for successful engagement with smallholder-linked agribusiness. The Commercial Agriculture for Smallholders and Agribusiness (CASA) project facilitates and brings all dairy value chain actors to work together in the implementation of GMP activities in order to improve milk quality at all the critical points in the raw milk supply chain. The farmers, dairy chain actors, and local resource person were imparted with technical skills and knowledge on ensuring business to business linkages. Also 30 farmers who lost his/her livelihood means due to death of his/her milking animal (cattle or buffalo) were provided with NPR 20,000 each.

**Beneficiaries starting small-scale business in support of the project interventions at the field level:**



*Women group attending the GBV workshop at the community level*



Seed money support to start the small-scale business



Business development trainings to small business holders



Beneficiary in her bangle shop



Beneficiary selling fish



Beneficiary selling vegetable in local market



Beneficiary in his grocery shop



Beneficiaries with the spray machine



Disabled women running her small-scale business in support of the project



Toilet constructed in the household of the beneficiary



Beneficiaries supported with vegetable seed, seedlings, and plants to promote kitchen gardening

## GOVERNANCE

Since the adoption of the Constitution (September 2015), Nepal has been undergoing a process of decentralization and restructuring. The 2015 constitution established a three-tier federal framework, with municipal, provincial, and federal level units operating independently. The country held its first local-level elections in May-June 2017, followed by provincial elections in November and December 2017. Following the completion of its first five years of local governance, the country held its second local level elections on May 13, 2022. The operationalization, roles and responsibilities within the new structures remained unclear. The context demanded that the newly elected government representative's capacity and resources be increased.

The new Constitution of Nepal has also scheduled 22 exclusive powers and some concurrent powers under Schedule 8 and Schedule 9 respectively to the local level that asks for the active participation of both the local level elected representatives and citizens in development process. One cannot imagine fulfilling these constitutional rights and responsibilities at Local Governments (LGs) without capacity development of locally elected representatives to perform the designated functions and powers.

In the study carried out by ASN on capacity assessment of municipalities and rural municipalities of the Madhesh Province, it was found that: the locally elected representatives have less awareness, knowledge and skills on functional and procedural mechanisms in relation to planning process, budget preparation, plan implementation, judicial decision and monitoring aspects in the new environment and changing legal systems. This indicates that there is a need of targeted intervention to ensure the meaningful participation and active role of locally elected representatives including women in the development and political processes.

Realizing, the contextual need, and the significance of capacitated local government representatives in place, ASN in support of the development partner European Union (EU), and WHH facilitated for the:

- ↳ participatory and transparent planning and budgeting processes,
- ↳ the involvement of civil society in local development planning and the provision, and the
- ↳ use of improved social services to improve the living conditions of disadvantaged population groups in the target area.

Through its field level implementation, ASN is able to:

- ↳ educate a large number of citizens,
- ↳ mobilize community-based groups and civil society networks and support the local government to ensure GESI mainstreaming;
- ↳ increase the participation of marginalized groups in decision-making processes at local level;
- ↳ promote participatory development processes at local level that takes into account the needs of marginalized citizens.

To create an enabling environment for targeted communities to continue accessing the government services, and strengthen the capacity of the local government representatives to cater to the needs of the general public particularly focusing on the marginalized, Dalits (Mushar, Dom) and Muslims; ASN has particularly facilitated to/for/in the:

- ➔ involvement and empowerment of CBOs and networks to mainstream rights- based approach in local governance so that socially marginalized and economically poor citizens have access to accountable government services.
- ➔ institutionalize the social accountability mechanisms (public audit and public hearing) at the concerned local government level. Baudhimai municipality of Rautahat district, Ward offices of Kalyanpur municipality-3, siraha and Isnath municipality-5, Rautahat passed the public audit, social audit, and public hearing procedure 2077. The municipality also organized social accountability events like public hearing, community score card exercise to discuss on quality delivery of public services and entitlements and improvements to be made in the health services. the institutionalized practice of accountability tools has contributed to enhanced access of marginalized communities to their rights, entitlements, and services in addition to the enhanced quality of services across sectors.

- adoption of the bottom-up planning process at the local government which has addressed voices of the marginalized communities. 281 community plans that was submitted to the Ward from the settlement level in the initiation and active engagement of CSOs, CDCs, women youth groups were approved by the Palika assembly in Saptari, Siraha, and Rautahat along with budget allocation. This has given an impression that the local governments proved their accountability towards the citizens as mandated by the Local Government Operation Act (LGoA) 2017.
- improve the percentage of selected state services at the LG level. 86 children (32 girls, 54 boys) of the CDC members received birth registration certificates in Rajgadh RM, Saptari; 176 family members (women: 11, men: 64) of the CDC members received their national identity cards in Saptari.
- strengthening the capacity of the civil society organisations (CSOs) to participate in the local development planning and decision-making process: 19 CSOs were invited by the local government in Siraha to participate in the settlement level planning process. The CSOs and youth network also played a watchdog role in Kalyanpur municipality, Siraha to increase the accountability at the LG level.
- empower the youth led CSOs and benefit from socio-economic development. 115 women youth-led CSO members have received the skill-enhancement vocational training in different trades like – vegetable farming, bamboo handicraft, lac bangle making, pig farming, and incense stick making. 86 children (32 girls, 54 boys) of the CDC members received birth registration certificates in Rajgadh RM of Saptari. Likewise, 176 family members (women: 112, men: 64) of the CDC members received their national identity cards from the DAO Saptari.



*Participants of lac bangles making training*



*Participants in the incense stick making training*

- ensure that the LG addresses the priorities of youths. 43 (12 of Saptari, 22 of Siraha, and 9 of Rautahat) plans submitted by the youth-led CSOs were approved. Karjanha municipality has provided land lease for ten years and released NPR 369,000 for the fencing, pump set, and boring to Premnagar Women Agriculture Group of Karjanha municipality-7. Likewise, the municipality also provided land lease for three years and water boring to Badaharmal Women Agriculture Group of Karjanha municipality-5. Also, the Kalyanpur and Karjanha municipalities of Siraha district have allocated NPR 7,685,000 in the sector of agriculture and non-agriculture priorities of youth groups.
- promulgation of GESI policies and compliance to the policies in the everyday work at the municipal level. Baudhimai municipality, Rautahat passed the GESI policy (that was provided by the project) contextualizing the need of the municipality. It is now seen that municipalities have started targeting GESI focused plans and activities that directly support senior citizens, the disabled, Dalits, women, and children. Kalyanpur and Karjanha municipalities in Siraha have established a gender-based violence prevention fund and drafted its directive.



Refresher training on Participatory Planning Process



Members of DOM community after receiving their citizenship certificate



Participants in the public hearing event



Bank in the community

## Case Story: Community score card (CSC) exercise improved quality of health services in the health post

A case Rubeda Khatun from Kalyanpur municipality- 6, Siraha demonstrates how a community score card exercise help improve the quality of government services. While feeling dignified with the recognitions from the health post staff and her community, she also shares the earlier experience of utter negligence from the same institution.

Rubeda, a 35-year-old woman used to visit the health post in her community. However, either the health workers were unavailable, or they suggested she visit private hospitals for the health post had no medicines available. It costs Rubeda NPR 3,000-5,000 every time she needed a health check-up for the family members. “I spent NPR 10,000 last year in Janakpur for my treatment” she recalls.

But since last year, she is receiving the check-up service and medicines from the same health post free of cost. In addition, the health workers also counseled her well and



advised the ways for proper care. This changed behavior from the health workers has two reasons. On the one hand, it is because Rubeda is an active member of the CDC who invited the health post officials in the dialogue platform to inform CDC members about the services provided by the health post. Whereas on the other, the project had a community score card exercise in the health post last year which made the service providers realize the gaps prevalent in the system. A joint action plan was developed by the health post and service receivers to improve the existing situation. This included the availability of health professionals until 4 PM (earlier the office closed at 2 PM), improvement in their attitude and behavior as well as managing the space and sitting arrangement for the patients. The improvement in the services provided by the health post has not only benefitted Rubeda but more than 300 Households (HHs) of Kalyanpur municipality- 6. Rubeda and the CDC members are thankful for the project working to promote the use of accountability tools, which not only saves their time and costs rather enabled them to access quality health services locally.

## Case Story: Vocational training helped Sunita achieve economic independence

Sunita Kumari Ram, 35 years old woman, is married for 20 years. Her husband works in Punjab, India and she lives with two sons and one daughter. Earlier, they lived in a joint family having 10 members while Sunita's father-in-law was a single breadwinner in the family. When Sunita and Kundan had two children the income of her father-in-law was barely enough to meet the basic needs of extended family. The situation compelled them to live separately. Since Sunita and her husband have not completed their basic level education, they had no choice other than to work



as laborers for a minimum wage. After the birth of their third child, her husband went to Punjab, India in search of employment. Even so, his income was poor and Sunita also started to work as wage labor.

DSM, a *Nagarik Sakriyata* project partner in Saptari formed “Baba Bajrangbali women group” in Rajgadh rural municipality. Sunita is one of the 15 members in the group including seven Musahar and eight Chamar women. Upon their choice, DSM provided 25 days of training on lac bangles making Sunita along with the other 14 members. Apart from this, DSM trained them on business literacy and supported them with the required materials and tools to start their business.

Sunita is now running a grocery shop where she also sells lac bangles. She earns NPR 13, 000 (including NPR 7,000 from lac bangles) per month. Apart from managing her household expenses, Sunita is saving NPR 7,500 per month. Sunita spends her income to purchase essential items for her family, pay tuition fees and stationaries costs for her children. She claims that “family support is very vital to initiate any income generation activity. I am so lucky that I got encouragement from my husband. Further, vocational skill and enterprise development opportunities for women in our regions provide a platform for women to be economically independent”.

## Case Story: Vegetable farming empowered marginalized women economically and socially



Muskan women youth group from Isnath municipality, Rautahat exemplifies how vegetable farming transformed the lives of skill-based training graduate women from marginalized communities. The group includes 15 Dalit and Muslim young women, some of whom have only received basic education whereas others have never been to school. They were even not allowed to go out of their house and were confined with household chores.

Environment and Child Development Council (ECDC), a local project partner in Rautahat played an important role to change the living standard of those women, by forming a youth group in 2020 through the 'Nagarik Sakriyata' project. For the start-up, ECDC conducted 390 hours-long vocational training on vegetable farming for 14 group members. The group members visited the municipality to inquire about the registration procedures. They submitted the required documents and got registered. Momina Khatun, a 24-year-old woman from the Muslim community leads the group as a chairperson.

Momina having six members in the family had livelihood challenge due to the low income of her family. She desired to step out of the house, learn some skills and support her family financially. As she explored some opportunities, she was informed about the group formation by her friend and she was interested to join the group. She has become an exemplary among the people of Auraiya in Isnath municipality. She has encouraged all the group members to start vegetable farming immediately after the training has been completed. Momina and her group members are cultivating in the land where the project paid the lease. Except this, she also works in a separate land nearby her house. Momina now earns around NPR 7,500 per month and is able to send both her children to boarding school. Muskan women youth group is the first women group in Isnath municipality to start vegetable farming.

Increased income and savings have excelled the group member's confidence and their participation in social spheres. Momina says "Earlier I was scared to talk to new people but now I am able to raise my voice in a public. My confidence has been increased along with my family's support. Not only Momina, but most of the group members are now confident. Her thankfulness towards the awareness program and vocational training explains the role the training played in transforming m

# SECTION IV

## Future Ahead: Ambition and Strategies

### Promote the campaign All Children should be in Full-Time Formal Day School

Believing in the notion that any children out of school is a child labor, ASN has launched the campaign – ‘*All children should be in full-time formal day school*’. The campaign aims to promote meaningful involvement of all children in educational institutions throughout Nepal, including 7 Provinces, 77 Districts, and 753 Local Levels. Every child, regardless of color, gender, or disability, should have access to a high-quality education that is free of prejudice and respectful of their dignity. Unless and until every child in the country is properly educated, a nation cannot grow and move towards social changes that lead to development. The efforts both by commercial and governmental sectors have been found to be insufficient for satisfying a global requirement for excellent education, in the context of a developing nation like Nepal.

In order to make a positive impact, the campaign will advocate for the slogan “*no to child labor; yes to education*”. Also, the campaign in close coordination, and collaboration with Palikas and local communities will help the communities/Palikas to become a child labor free zone. Realizing the transformative power of education, the campaign will help aware all concerned that investing in children education brings vital development in different field, thereby contributing the mission of nation building. We believe the campaign will pave sustainable ways to send children to full-time formal day school and provide free and high-quality public education. The campaign also aims to inform, and aware children that school is a best place to learn. For this, school stakeholders will be made aware to make school a best place with friendly environment, where they can enjoy by learning.

The purpose of this campaign is to promote the full constitutional rights of children, in terms of education and learning; and most importantly, to encourage individuals to make a substantial contribution to the nation-building by investing in child education. So, our prime goal is to help create a favorable environment for children to attain full-time formal day school, so that they can exercise their rights to education for an overall better life.

The objective of the campaign is to strike a balance between ‘children's and educational institutions' involvement. In particular, the SDGs goal 4 (Quality Education) will be promoted, and the significant implementation of citizens' educational rights as enshrined in the Constitution of Nepal 2072 Part 3 (Article 31) will be promoted.

ASN has already initiated the discussion with the local and provincial level stakeholders in the Madhesh province, and aims to promote this campaign at a national level. We believe that ‘youngsters of today are not just the nation builders of tomorrow, but also our companion who holds the responsibility to change the world for better’. For this, they should exercise their right to education. Our responsibility is to create favorable environment that enables children to attain and complete their schooling.

### Aims and Objectives:

The major objective of the campaign is - ‘*All children should be in full-time formal day school*’, which is to enroll every child at school, and to have regular follow up of their activities inside and outside the school. So, we aim to make easy access to quality education for every child & parents.

Further, the campaign also aims to:

- Encourage people to use locally available educational institutions; help facilitate to make these institutions sustainable.
- Raise awareness on the importance of quality education and full-time formal day school among all concerned throughout the country.



A society in which all children enjoy their fundamental right to education, and become self-empowered that satisfy the requirement for worldwide education.

Facilitate the creation of favorable environment that enable all children to attain full-time formal day school



The goal of the campaign is to ensure that:



- Children are in full-time formal day school as suggested by the *Nepal-2072 constitution* (that states all children should attain equitable and high-quality primary/secondary education).
- Children have access to educational institution that is equipped will for future responsibilities at a minimum elementary and secondary education.
- Children are not subjected to any forms of violence - *child labor, child abuse, child/early marriage, neglect, discrimination, exploitation, or harassment.*

## Campaign Photo



Wider sharing of the campaign objectives among all concerned (local government, community, mothers' group, youth group, school stakeholders)

*"All children should be in full-time formal day school" Campaign*  
**“सबै बालबालिका पूर्ण-समय औपचारिक दिवा स्कूलमा हुनु पर्दछ”  
एक अभियान**



शिक्षा प्राप्त गर्ने प्रत्येक व्यक्तिको आधारभूत मानव अधिकार एवं संविधान प्रदत्त मौलिक हक हो। नेपालको संविधान २०७२ ले प्रत्येक नागरिकलाई राज्यबाट आधारभूत शिक्षा अनिवार्य, माध्यमिक तहसम्मको शिक्षा निःशुल्क पाउने हक (धारा ३१) र अनाथ, असहाय, आपांगता भएका, दृष्टपीडित, विस्थापित, एवं जोस्मिमा रहेका बालबालिकालाई राज्यबाट विशेष संरक्षण र सुविधाको हक (धारा ३९) मार्फत सुनिश्चित गरेको छ। प्रत्येक नागरिकलाई गुणस्तरीय शिक्षामा समतामूलक पहुँचको अधिकार छ भने शिक्षा प्राप्त गर्न कसैलाई कुनै पनि आधारमा भेदभाव गरिने छैन भनि नेपालको संविधानले सुनिश्चित गरेको छ। यसर्थ, नेपालमा आधारभूत शिक्षा निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य छ।

सामाजिक रुपान्तरणको माध्यमबाट देश विकासका लागि शिक्षा अपरिहार्य शर्त हो। हरेक बालबालिका शिक्षित नहुँदासम्म समाजमा सकारात्मक परिवर्तन सम्भव छैन। हालसम्म शिक्षा विकासको लागि सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी क्षेत्रबाट भए गरेका प्रयत्न र लगानी अपर्याप्त छन्, जसले गर्दा हालसम्म पनि देशका सबै बालबालिकाको गुणस्तरीय शिक्षामा समतामूलक पहुँच हुन नसकेको यथार्थ हाम्रो सामू छर्लङ्ग छ। तसर्थ बालबालिकाहरूको गुणस्तरीय शिक्षामा समतामूलक पहुँच र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिताको लागि “सबै बालबालिका पूर्ण समय औपचारिक दिवा विद्यालयमा हुनुपर्दछ” अभियान आजको आवश्यकता हो।

दिगो विकास लक्ष्य २०३० (लक्ष्य ४) ले हरेक बालबालिकाले बिना भेदभाव गुणस्तरीय शिक्षा पाउनु पर्दछ भन्ने परिकल्पना गरेको छ। जाती, लिंग, धर्म, संस्कृति वा शारीरिक अवस्थाको आधारमा कुनै प्रकारको भेदभाव नहुने, उच्च सम्मानका साथ सबैलाई गुणस्तरीय शिक्षा उपलब्ध गराउने, सान्दर्भिक सिकाइ उपलब्धी प्राप्त गर्न / गराउन सहजीकरण गर्नेछ। संविधान प्रदत्त अधिकार प्राप्तीका लागि यस अभियानले बहस र पैरवी गर्नेछ। यसका साथै यस अभियानले बालबालिका माथि हुने सबै प्रकारका विभेद, हिंसा, शोषण र तिरस्कारको अन्त्य गरि बालअधिकारको संरक्षण, प्रवर्द्धन गर्दै बालबालिका तथा शिक्षा क्षेत्रमा लगानी बढाउनको लागि जनमत तयार गर्नेछ।

बालबालिकाहरू भविष्यका कर्णधार मात्र नभई वर्तमानका साभेदार एवं परिवर्तनका बाहक हुन। बालबालिकामा गरिने वर्तमानको लगानीले भविष्यको पुस्ता उज्ज्वल बनाउँछ। विद्यालय, समुदाय र बालबालिकाको विकासको लागि औपचारिक विद्यालयको सोचलाई सार्थक बनाउन र निर्वाधरूपमा बालबालिकाले आफूले चाहेका कुरा सिक्न पाउने सिकाइको उत्तम थलोको रूपमा विद्यालयलाई विकास गर्न सबै पक्षबाट सहयोग गरिनु पर्दछ। बालबालिकाको गुणस्तरीय शिक्षाको अधिकार प्राप्तीका लागि पूर्ण समय शिक्षण सिकाइ गरिने औपचारिक विद्यालयबाट मात्र सम्भव छ। अतः यसले विद्यालयप्रति समुदायको अपनत्व, सरकारको लगानीमा बृद्धि, गुणस्तरीय शिक्षाको लागि बालबालिका र शैक्षिक संस्थाको सन्तुलित सहभागिता, प्रभावकारी शिक्षा प्रणाली तथा संयन्त्रको स्थापना गर्न सहयोग गर्ने छ।



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Formal Day School

## हाम्रो अभियान के का लागि ?

- ◆ गुणस्तरीय शिक्षामा सबै बालबालिकाहरूको समतामूलक पहुँच गराउन ।
- ◆ बालबालिका माथि हुने सबै प्रकारको विभेद (भेदभाव, हिंसा, शोषण, बहिस्कार) को अन्त्य गर्न ।
- ◆ बालश्रम मुक्त एवं बालमैत्री मूल्य मान्यता/विचारको स्थापना गर्न ।
- ◆ स्थानीय सरकार, सरोकारवाला, नागरिक समाज, युवा तथा समुदायलाई बालबालिकाप्रति संवेदनशील र जिम्मेवार बनाउन ।
- ◆ बालअधिकार तथा बालसंरक्षणको सुनिश्चित गर्न ।
- ◆ बालबालिकामा निहित ज्ञान, सीप, र सूचनाको आदान प्रदान गरि उनीहरूको आत्मविश्वास बढाउन ।
- ◆ विभिन्न अवसरहरू उपलब्ध गराउदै सांस्कृतिकरूपमा स्वीकार्य जीवन उपयोगी सीप सिकाउन ।
- ◆ परिस्थितिलाई आत्मसात् गरी स्वयंले निर्णय लिन सक्ने असल र जिम्मेवार नागरिक बनाउन ।
- ◆ घरपरिवार, समाज र देशप्रति समर्पित नैतिकवान र दक्ष जनशक्ति उत्पादन कार्यमा सहयोग गर्न ।

## अभियानको दूरदृष्टि

त्यस्तो समाज जहाँ सबै बालबालिकाले गुणस्तरीय शिक्षा प्राप्त गर्ने अधिकारको पूर्णरूपमा उपभोग गरेको सुनिश्चित हुन्छ ।

## ध्येय

सबै बालबालिकाको लागि गुणस्तरीय शिक्षा सुनिश्चित गरि बालश्रम मुक्त तथा बालमैत्री समाजको निर्माण ।

## लक्ष्य

सबै बालबालिका पूर्ण समय औपचारिक दिवा विद्यालयमा रही गुणस्तरीय शिक्षा प्राप्त गर्ने छन् ।

## उद्देश्यहरू

- ◆ विद्यालय तहको शिक्षामा सबै बालबालिकाको सहज पहुँच सुनिश्चित भएको हुनेछ ।
- ◆ सबै बालबालिकाहरू समुदायमा व्याप्त बालश्रम, बालविवाह, शोषण तथा हिंसाबाट मुक्त रहने छन् ।
- ◆ विद्यालय बालबालिकाको लागि उत्तम सिकाइ स्थलको रूपमा विकास भएको हुनेछ ।
- ◆ बालबालिकाको शिक्षा प्राप्त गर्ने अधिकार हरेक अभिभावकबाट सुनिश्चित भएको हुनेछ ।
- ◆ गुणस्तरीय शिक्षा प्राप्तिको लागि प्रतिस्पर्धी शिक्षा प्रणालीको स्थापना भएको हुनेछ ।

## केहि पारिभाषिक शब्दहरू

**बालबालिका** : १८ बर्षभन्दा मुनिको जनसंख्या ।

**पूर्ण समय**: विद्यालयद्वारा शिक्षण सिकाईको लागि निर्धारण गरिएका सबै दिन र सबै समय ।

**औपचारिक दिवा विद्यालय**: शैक्षिक कार्यको लागी दिन निश्चित भएको, सिकाइ उपलब्धिको प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान गर्न सक्ने, र संस्थागत सिकाई प्रणाली भएको सामुदायिक तथा निजी शैक्षिक संस्था ।

## साम्केदार अभियन्ताहरू

- ◆ तीन वटै तहका (स्थानीय, प्रदेश तथा संघीय) सरकारहरू
- ◆ सामुदायिक तथा निजी विद्यालयहरू
- ◆ बालबालिकाको क्षेत्रमा क्रियाशिल गैर सरकारी संघ/संस्थाहरू
- ◆ संचार गृह र संचारकर्मीहरू
- ◆ मुस्लिम, दलित, मधेशी लगायत विभिन्न संबैधानिक आयोगहरू
- ◆ सबै तहका शिक्षा हेर्ने निकायहरू
- ◆ सामुदायिक तथा निजी विद्यालयसँग सम्बन्धी संघ/संगठनहरू
- ◆ राजनैतिक दलसँग सम्बन्धित विद्यार्थी संघ/संगठनहरू
- ◆ युवा, महिला, बालबालिका लक्षित क्लब तथा संजालहरू
- ◆ उद्योगी, व्यापारी तथा श्रमिकका संगठनहरू ।

## अभियानको संरचना

- ◆ अभियान संयोजक
- ◆ अभियान कर्ता
- ◆ अभियानका शुभचिन्तक, सहयोगी, क्रियाशिल व्यक्ति, संघसंस्थाका पदाधिकारी तथा सदस्यहरू ।

यो अभियानमा सहभागी बन्न ईच्युकहरूले तलको ठेगानामा सम्पर्क गर्न सक्नुहुनेछ । यहाँको सहयोगको सधैं उच्च प्रसंसा गर्नेछौं ।

**सम्पर्क** : आसमान नेपाल, केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, जनकपुरधाम, फोन: ०४१-५२२४७३, महालक्ष्मीस्थान, ललितपुर, फोन: ०१-५१७१६४९

**प्रादेशिक अभियान संयोजक**: ९८४९४८०४६ (रक्की प्रसाद साह) सचिवालय/टोल फ्रि नं. ०४१-५२२४७३

**f** @fulltimeformaldayschool **@** formaldayschool@gmail.com **▶** Formal Day School

## Promotion of the Provincial Level Learning Sharing:

ASN in the upcoming years will organize provincial level learning sharing events in presence of the provincial and local level stakeholders (government, and non-government) for a wider learning sharing and replication. With its two decades long service, and presence at the local level, ASN has generated a pool of knowledge and valuable learnings. The in-depth sharing of these learnings, expertise, and experiences will be a resource for the civil society actors, and organizations. Also, through the events, the organization will have an extended opportunity of learning from like-minded organizations, and further utilize it as per the need and demand of the contextual scenario. These events will also enable the concerned stakeholders to realize the contextual need, and have a shared vision for collective action. The sharing is expected to create a momentum contributing to the national agenda, plans, policies amongst all and to the community.

The provincial level learning sharing is guided by the notion that - the true drivers of social change are the local level organizations, civil society actors, local, institutions, and stakeholders. However, too often, they are the one's who are under-resourced in terms of skills, knowledge, expertise/experiences. The sharing will help equip the stakeholders and make them better informed, and well aware of the local level need and deliver its plan of actions accordingly.

## Immediate Plan of Action:

In its endeavor to better impact and serve grassroot level marginalized, vulnerable, and socially-excluded individuals; ASN will continuously focus on improving its organization level operations, plans, procedures, and guidelines and move towards a greater transparency and accountability. Further, the organization will finalize its next strategic plan, and focus on to establish itself as a resource organization thereby strengthening the community-based organizations and civil society organizations.

### *i. Finalize the organizational Strategic Plan 2023 - 2027*

Realizing the significance of the organizational level strategic plan as a core document guiding, shaping the future interventions; ASN will consult with all relevant stakeholders for the formulation of the 'Strategic Plan 2023-2027'. This strategic plan will guide the upcoming 5 years action to achieve the stated vision - *a society where all children are grown up in an enabling environment enjoying all of their rights so as to achieve their full potential.*

### *ii. Organizational Operational System Strengthening*

In order to fulfill its next strategic plan of action in a systematic, and organized way; ASN will invest in strengthening its operational system. For a paradigm shift, ASN commits to invest in the following: Supply Chain Management; Inventory management Software; HR Software; Accounting Software. Also, it will focus on strengthening finance and administration through capacity building training and workshops, and the review and revision of reporting mechanism from accounting software (Truebook).

# SECTION V

## Financials

**SUJAN SUBEDI & ASSOCIATES**

*Chartered Accountants*

**Address: Baneshwor-31, Kathmandu**

**Phone no. -98516073738**

**Email address: casujan.11@gmail.com**

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF M/s AASAMAN NEPAL

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **M/s Aasaman Nepal** which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at Ashad 31, 2078, (July 15, 2021) and the related Statement of Income & Expenditure, Statement of Cash Flows, Fund Accountability Statement and Notes to Financial Statement for the year then ended

#### **Management's Responsibility for the financial Statement**

2. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial Statements in accordance with Nepal Accounting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

#### **Auditor's responsibility**

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depended on our professional judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we considered the internal control relevant to organisation's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that were appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the organisation's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.


We believe that our audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

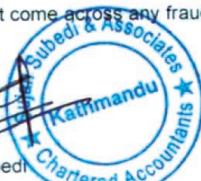
#### **Opinion**

4. In our opinion, the accompanying financial statement present fairly, in all material respects of the financial position of **the Organization**, as at Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021), and of the results of its financial performance, its statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to Financial Statement for the period from Shrawan 1, 2077 to Ashad 31, 2078 (July 16, 2020 to July 15, 2021), in accordance with Nepal Accounting Standards.

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

5. On the basis of our examination, we would like to report that:
  - i. We have obtained all the information and explanations, which were considered necessary for the purpose for our audit.
  - ii. The organisation has kept proper books of accounts as required by law, in so far as it appears from our examination of those books of account.
  - iii. The Statement of Financial Position as at Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021) and the related Statement of Income & Statement, Fund Accountability Statement, Statement of Cash Flows, Notes to Financial Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the organisation.
  - iv. During our examination of the books of account of the organisation, we have not come across the cases where the Board of Directors or any member thereof or any representative or any office holder or any employee of the organisation has acted contrary to the provisions of law or caused loss or damage to the org., and
  - v. We have not come across any fraudulence in the accounts.

  
CA Sujan Subedi  
Proprietor  
For Sujan Subedi & Associates  
Chartered Accountants



**Aasaman Nepal**  
Janakpurdham, Janakpur, Nepal

**Statement of Financial Position**  
As on 31st Ashad, 2078 (July 15th, 2021)

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Sch.	Current Year	Previous year
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non Current Assets</b>			
Fixed assets	4	20,839,341.79	19,030,991.79
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>20,839,341.79</b>	<b>19,030,991.79</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	97,721,079.28	82,913,592.20
Advance, Deposit and Prepaid	6	9,246,314.66	12,320,252.58
Debtors and Account Receivables			
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>106,967,393.94</b>	<b>95,233,844.78</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>127,806,735.73</b>	<b>114,264,836.57</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Liabilities</b>			
Capital Reserve ( Project Assets)	4	17,841,251.79	15,661,491.79
Corups Fund	4	3,566,000.00	3,369,500.00
Restricted Fund Balance	1	68,709,057.35	66,549,205.88
<b>Total Funds</b>		<b>90,116,309.14</b>	<b>85,580,197.67</b>
<b>Non Current Liabilities:</b>			
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		-	-
<b>Current Liabilities:</b>			
Creditors and Payables	7	37,690,426.59	28,684,638.89
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>37,690,426.59</b>	<b>28,684,638.89</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>37,690,426.59</b>	<b>28,684,638.89</b>
<b>Total Funds and Liabilities</b>		<b>127,806,735.73</b>	<b>114,264,836.57</b>


Notes to Financial Statement  
Schedule 1-8 form integral part of this Financial Statements

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As per our report of even date

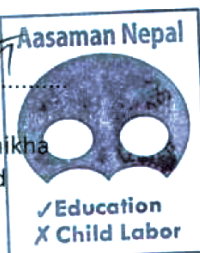
  
.....  
Harish Chandra Yadav  
Chairman

  
.....  
Nawal Kishor Yadav  
Executive Director

  
.....  
CA Sujan Subedi  
For, Sujan Subedi & Associates  
Chartered Accountants

  
.....  
Laxmi Kumari Bishwokarma  
Treasurer

  
.....  
Rakesh Songamkha  
Operation Head



Date: 29 September, 2021  
Place: Kathmandu

**Aasaman Nepal**  
Janakpurdham, Janakpur, Nepal

**Statement of Income and Expenditure**  
For the period from 1st Shrawan 2077 to 31st Ashad 2078

Amount in NPR

Income	Sch	Current Year	Previous Year
Restricted Grant Income		392,569,464.39	308,427,044.11
<b>Total Income (A)</b>		<b>392,569,464.39</b>	<b>308,427,044.11</b>

Expenditure	Sch	Current Year	Previous Year
Project Expenditure	3	392,569,464.39	308,427,044.11
<b>Total Expenditure (B)</b>		<b>392,569,464.39</b>	<b>308,427,044.11</b>
<b>Excess of Income over Expenditure (A-B)</b>		-	-
Surplus/deficit balance transferred to Balance Sheet		-	-

Notes to Financial Statement

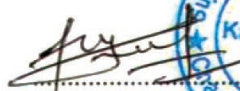
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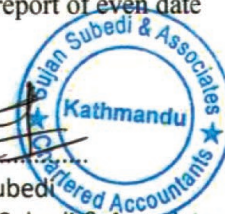
Schedule 1-8 form integral part of this Financial Statements


As per our report of even date


  
.....  
Harish Chandra Yadav  
Chairman

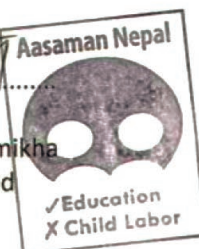
  
.....  
Nawal Kishor Yadav  
Executive Director

  
.....  
CA Sujan Subedi  
For, Sujan Subedi & Associates  
Chartered Accountants



  
.....  
Laxmi Kumari Bishwokarma  
Treasurer

  
.....  
Rakesh Songamikha  
Operation Head



Date: 29 September, 2021  
Place: Kathmandu

**Aasaman Nepal**  
Janakpurdham, Janakpur, Nepal  
Fund Accountability Statement

Particulars	Sch	Aasaman Nepal Fund	Aide et Action (AEA)	Poverty Alleviation Fund	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)	Population Service International (PSI)	Swiss Contact	Welthungerhilfe - NPL 1070	Welthungerhilfe - NPL 1057	Welthungerhilfe - NPL 1058	Welthungerhilfe - NPL 1059	Welthungerhilfe - NPL 1054	Welthungerhilfe - CGI Support	Volunteer Service Overseas - GEC T	Volunteer Service Overseas - ICS	Volunteer Service Overseas - VAD	British Council - EDGE
Surplus Carried Forward.		11,225,766.72	(90,440.77)	(525,136.88)	9,233,035.67	1,420,304.00	(295,904.50)	-	-	2,344,623.48	1,909,517.67	926,849.22	485,000.00	(2,146,292.68)	387,824.72	-	14,490.62
Fund Received	2	6,223,314.90	-	-	48,098,965.36	6,983,385.01	-	836,978.31	-	9,623,561.28	16,813,911.55	29,404,311.23	-	25,538,993.00	1,865,367.94	-	3,603,636.40
Assets	4	21,407,251.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous Year Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Available Fund</b>		<b>38,856,333.41</b>	<b>(90,440.77)</b>	<b>(525,136.88)</b>	<b>57,332,001.03</b>	<b>8,403,689.01</b>	<b>(295,904.50)</b>	<b>836,978.31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,968,184.76</b>	<b>18,723,429.22</b>	<b>30,331,160.45</b>	<b>485,000.00</b>	<b>23,392,700.32</b>	<b>2,353,192.66</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,618,127.02</b>
Expenditure	3	4,429,650.92	-	-	42,406,897.51	8,403,689.01	-	1,024,957.00	-	11,968,184.76	17,886,465.91	26,427,444.25	485,000.00	25,587,387.86	2,253,192.66	-	2,026,277.47
<b>Balance of Fund</b>		<b>34,426,682.49</b>	<b>(90,440.77)</b>	<b>(525,136.88)</b>	<b>14,925,103.52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(295,904.50)</b>	<b>(187,978.69)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>836,963.31</b>	<b>3,903,716.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,194,887.54)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,591,849.55</b>
<b>Represented by</b>																	
Fixed Assets (Net)	4	20,839,341.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash & Bank Balances	5	16,446,837.79	11,112.23	40,371.00	15,456,097.72	-	1,000.00	207,480.31	5,210.68	34,124.00	2,042,645.31	5,553,000.92	385,975.00	2,550,840.40	13,841.00	526,598.45	2,020,412.55
Advances/Receivables	6	2,366,875.03	-	157,687.56	150,783.80	-	144,741.50	-	100,742.00	34,000.00	1,111.00	290,422.28	-	212,986.00	-	50.00	34,000.00
Payable	7	(5,226,372.12)	(101,553.00)	(723,195.44)	(681,778.00)	-	(441,646.00)	(395,459.00)	(105,952.68)	(68,124.00)	(1,206,793.00)	(1,939,707.00)	(385,975.00)	(4,958,713.94)	(13,841.00)	(526,648.45)	(463,563.00)
<b>Balance</b>		<b>34,426,682.49</b>	<b>(90,440.77)</b>	<b>(525,136.88)</b>	<b>14,925,103.52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(295,904.50)</b>	<b>(187,978.69)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>836,963.31</b>	<b>3,903,716.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,194,887.54)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,591,849.55</b>

Notes to the Account  
Schedules 1-8 form integral parts of this Financial Statements

*Laxmi*  
Laxmi Kumari Bishwakarma  
Treasurer

Date: 29 September, 2021  
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

*Nawal*  
Nawal Kishor Yadav  
Executive Director



*Rakesh*  
Rakesh Songmikha  
Operation Head

*Subedi*  
CA Subin Subedi  
For, Subin Subedi & Associates  
Chartered Accountants

**Aasaman Nepal**  
**Janakpurdham, Janakpur, Nepal**  
Fund Accountability Statement

Particulars	Sch	UNESCO	UN Women	Neel - CSR	LWR/WHR-TBR	Lutheran World Relief (LWR/R)-Blood Relief	UNICEF-CSS	Australian Embassy_DAP	Swiss Contact_YEP II	European Union (EU)-	Kindernothilfe (KNH)	People in Need (PIN)	Street Child-BiB	Street Child-MnM	Christina Aid	World Education-Sakriya	World Education-Safe to Learn
Surplus Carried Forward		2,098,963.92	(1,520,327.52)	123,059.76	213,157.59	(372.30)	-	(354.56)	(163,263.44)	24,620,058.28	3,534,560.62	6,823,902.20	2,975,226.16	2,781,633.80	269,775.61	99,872.50	(196,324.00)
Fund Received	2	5,185,490.00	3,305,578.40	-	-	-	-	-	643,894.00	36,957,248.62	3,204,375.85	43,780,413.50	14,248,838.00	25,245,638.00	(7,671.90)	3,703,649.91	26,384,874.32
Assets	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous Year Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available Fund		7,284,453.92	1,785,250.88	123,059.76	213,157.59	(372.30)	-	(354.56)	482,630.56	61,577,306.90	6,738,936.47	50,604,315.70	17,224,064.16	28,027,271.80	262,103.71	3,803,522.41	26,188,550.32
Expenditure	3	5,277,108.00	1,785,250.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance of Fund		2,007,345.92	-	123,059.76	213,157.59	(372.30)	-	(354.56)	569,213.00	23,843,819.71	6,326,280.69	51,808,805.77	18,805,263.72	27,911,110.55	262,103.71	1,838,557.41	26,188,550.32
Represented by:																	
Fixed Assets (Net)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash & Bank Balances	5	498,393.12	-	33,389.76	211,578.41	79,866.45	-	27,400.35	10,164.87	38,037,232.21	993,133.17	502,965.51	741,160.07	2,649,047.80	-	1,964,965.00	-
Advances/Receivables	6	1,900,416.80	-	149,670.00	142,154.53	-	-	21,745.09	-	311,740.91	2,625,900	73,043.00	2,018,911.17	823,526.00	-	-	-
Payable	7	(391,464.00)	-	(62,000.00)	(140,575.35)	(80,238.75)	-	(49,500.00)	(96,747.31)	(615,485.93)	(583,103.29)	(1,780,498.58)	(4,341,270.80)	(3,356,412.55)	-	-	-
Balance		2,007,345.92	-	123,059.76	213,157.59	(372.30)	-	(354.56)	(86,582.44)	37,733,487.19	412,655.78	(1,204,490.07)	(1,581,199.56)	116,161.25	-	1,964,965.00	-

Notes to the Account  
Schedules 1- 8 form integral parts

*Leena*  
Leena Kumari Bishwakarma  
Treasurer

Date: 29 September, 2021  
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

*Naval*  
Naval Kishor Yadav  
Executive Director



*Rakesh*  
Rakesh Songamitha  
Operation Head

*Sujan Subedi*  
Sujan Subedi & Associates  
Chartered Accountants

**Aasaman Nepal**  
**Janakpurdham, Janakpur, Nepal**  
Fund Accountability Statement

Particulars	Sch	LWP-LICED	LWF-RECOVERY	Welthungerhilfe - NPL 1068	Street Child-RRF	Volunteer Service Overseas - EQUIP	Volunteer Service Overseas - STL	World Food Program - BSFP , Education & Nutrition	Bal Helpline	UN Women- Vocational Training to Select Out-of-School Adolescent	PIN-COVID-19 Response	SWISS Contact_CASA	Current Year Total	Previous Year Total
Supplus Carried Forward.														
Fund Received	2	757,026.18	4,150,000.00	4,530,900.60	10,295,849.00	1,923,076.35	34,975,913.00	3,779,526.76	167,540.00	4,444,600.00			66,549,205.89	73,477,140.87
Assets	4													
Previous Year Adjustment														
<b>Total Available Fund</b>		<b>757,026.18</b>	<b>4,150,000.00</b>	<b>4,530,900.60</b>	<b>10,295,849.00</b>	<b>1,923,076.35</b>	<b>34,975,913.00</b>	<b>3,779,526.76</b>	<b>167,540.00</b>	<b>4,444,600.00</b>		<b>18,058,130.28</b>	<b>482,685,773.53</b>	<b>394,007,241.79</b>
Expenditure	3	757,026.18	4,033,362.60	4,936,610.84	10,339,918.00	1,923,076.35	35,379,852.23	5,771,548.05	25,500.00	4,785,119.75	52,437.00	17,049,602.28	392,569,464.39	308,427,044.11
<b>Balance of Fund</b>			<b>116,637.40</b>	<b>(405,710.24)</b>	<b>(44,069.00)</b>		<b>(403,939.23)</b>	<b>(1,992,021.29)</b>	<b>142,040.00</b>	<b>(340,519.75)</b>	<b>(52,437.00)</b>	<b>1,008,528.00</b>	<b>90,116,309.14</b>	<b>85,580,197.68</b>
Represented by														
Fixed Assets (Net)	4													
Cash & Bank Balances	5		496,247.49	608,394.76	197,803.00		649,326.36	1,409,067.76	200,116.58	29,968.25		3,083,311.00	20,839,341.79	19,030,991.79
Advances/Receivables	6		4,500.00	145,500.00	91,795.00				788.09	66,501.00			9,246,314.66	12,320,252.58
Payable	7		(384,110.09)	(1,159,605.00)	(333,665.00)		(1,053,265.59)	(3,401,089.05)	(58,864.67)	(436,989.00)	(52,437.00)	(2,074,783.00)	(37,690,426.59)	(28,684,638.89)
<b>Balance</b>			<b>116,637.40</b>	<b>(405,710.24)</b>	<b>(44,069.00)</b>		<b>(403,939.23)</b>	<b>(1,992,021.29)</b>	<b>142,040.00</b>	<b>(340,519.75)</b>	<b>(52,437.00)</b>	<b>1,008,528.00</b>	<b>90,116,309.14</b>	<b>85,580,197.68</b>

Notes to the Account  
Schedules 1-8 form integral parts

*Laaxi*  
Laaxi Kumari Bishwakarma  
Treasurer

Date: 29 September, 2021  
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

*Harihar*  
Harihar Chandra Yadav  
Chairman

*Rakesh*  
Rakesh Songamkha  
Operation Head



## Projects in the Fiscal year 2021 [Jan 2021 – Mar 2022]

### RM: Rural Municipality, M: Municipality

Thematic Areas	Name of the Project	Geographical coverage in terms of District, M/RM	Project Goal/Objective	No. of Beneficiaries contributed by the Project	Donor/Funding Organization	Duration (in Year)
Education/Child Protection	Promoting Quality Education for Girls and Marginalized Children of Dhanusha, Terai, Nepal	<b>Dhanusha</b> GaneshmanCharmath M, Sabaila M, Laxminiya RM, Nagrain M	Empowering marginalized children and girls including those with disabilities.	33,831 schoolchildren, SMC, PTA, Head Teacher & Teachers, Mother's group, Girls Network, Child Club	The Royal Norwegian Embassy	Oct 2019- Sept 2022
	Aarambha – Leave No Girls Behind	<b>Bara</b> Subarna RM, Devial RM, AdarshaKotwal RM <b>Rautahat</b> Yamunamai RM, DurgaBhagwati RM & Katarhiya M	Improving life choices and opportunities of married out-of-school adolescent girls in Province 2 through increased literacy and numeracy and enhanced life skills	<b>8,500</b> married Out-of-school adolescent girls	UK Aid, People in Need (PIN)	Nov 2018- Jan 2024
	Marginalized No More	<b>Sunsari</b> Bara M, Inarwa M, Duhabi M, Koshi RM, Bhokaraha RM, Gadhi RM, Barju RM <b>Saptari</b> Shambhunatha M, Bode Barsain M, Dakneshwori M, Rupani RM, Surunga M, Agnisair Krishan Savaran RM, Balan Bihul RM, Khadak M, Mahadewa RM, Rajgard RM, Chinamasta RM, Belahi RM <b>Mahottari</b> Bhangaha M, Loharpatti M, Aurahai M, Rangopalpur M, Balwa M, Pipara RM, Mahottari RM <b>Dhanusha</b> JanakpurSubMetropolitanCity, GaneshnmanCharmath M, Dhanushadham M <b>Siraha</b> Lahan M, Dhangadi M, Golbazar M, Mirchiya M, Karjehana M, Kalyanpur M, Arnama RM	Empower Mushar girls through education & livelihood support so that they can access employment, and ultimately break free from bonded labor	7554 Mushar girls	Street Child of Nepal	Sep 2019-Dec 2021

Thematic Areas	Name of the Project	Geographical coverage in terms of District, M/RM	Project Goal/Objective	No. of Beneficiaries contributed by the Project	Donor/Funding Organization	Duration (in Year)
	Reducing Child, Early and Forced Marriage (R-CEFM) Project	<b>Rautahat</b> Rajpur M., Durgabagwati M., Yamunamai M., Rajdevi M., Kathariya M., Gaur M	Strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of the local government to design, implement, monitor, evaluate, and coordinate social and behavior change activities and to strengthen the child protection systems to reduce CEFM through the community-based, multisectoral, data-driven lens.	3500+ students Local government stakeholders, teachers, school, religious, social leaders, child club, youth club, mothers' group, women group, FCHVs, and local community	Save the Children	Apr 2021 - Feb 2022
	Connecting Classroom Global Learning Project	Nawalpur Kawasoti M Syangja Waling M	Empower teachers to Support the quality education; lead and manage change, creativity and imagination, planning, monitoring, evaluation, and research (PMER), and digital literacy	500 teachers, headteachers and assistant head teachers	British Council	Aug 2021 - Jan 2021
	Listening to Experts	Dhanusha ( Bideha M, Mithilabihari M) Kathmandu (Budhamilkantha M)	Ensure that the voices, concerns and issues of children are heard and their concerns are discussed with the government and relevant stakeholders	350 working children, 56 NGO staff, 10 government officials	Kindemophilife (KNH)	Oct 2021 - Mar 2024
	Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage (Rupantaran)	Rautahat Rajpur M, Gujara M, Yamunamai RM, Chapur M, Gaur M	Empower out-of-school adolescent girls and aware them of their educational and health rights	600 Adolescent Girls	Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)	Oct 2021 - Dec 2021
	Teaching at Right level (TaRL)	<b>Salyan</b> <i>Siddhakumakh RM</i> <b>Dhanusha</b> <i>Ganeshman Chaarnath M</i>	Enable children (focusing on early grade students) to enhance their overall learning achievement as per their learning need	64 schools, 2400 students (grade 4 & 5)	Street Child of Nepal/World Bank	Dec 2021 - Feb 2022

Thematic Areas	Name of the Project	Geographical coverage in terms of District, M/RM	Project Goal/Objective	No. of Beneficiaries contributed by the Project	Donor/Funding Organization	Duration (in Year)
	Empowering a New generation of Adolescent Girls with Education (ENGAGE) Project in Nepal	<b>Parsa</b> Pakaha Mainpur RM Kalikamai RM Birgunj Metropolitan City Bindawasini RM Dhobini RM Parsagadhi M Bahodarmai M <b>Dhading</b> GangaJamuna RM Tripurasundari RM Siddhalekh RM Benighat Rorang RM Nilkantha M <b>Surkhet</b> Bheri-Ganga M Lekbesi M Gurba-kot M Birendranagar M Barahataal RM <b>Lamjung</b> Besisar M Madhyapur M Sundarbazar M Marsyangdi RM Dordi RM Kwbholasothar RM	Empowerment of marginalized, out of school girls through greater advocacy and formation, operationalization of the 'Girls Inclusive Education Network' so that they have an overall improved learning opportunities and outcomes	24 municipalities and 49 schools	Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)	Aug 2021 – Dec 2022
	Sakriya - Civil Society Action to End Exploitative Child Labour	<b>Dhanusha</b> Mithila Bihari M, Bideha M	Improved capacity of CSO to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and document accurate, independent and objective information on the nature and scope of child labor;</li> <li>Raise awareness for the protection of workers from child labor and or forced labor abuses and violations of acceptable conditions of work</li> </ul> Implement initiatives to address child labor and or forced labor and violations of the acceptable condition of work.	4,750 HH's & 175 children	World Education	Oct 2019- Sep 2020

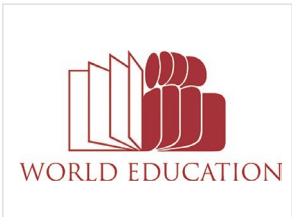
Thematic Areas	Name of the Project	Geographical coverage in terms of District, M/RM	Project Goal/Objective	No. of Beneficiaries contributed by the Project	Donor/Funding Organization	Duration (in Year)
Health/Nutrition	Nutrition Education Programme (NEP)	<p><b>Dhanusha</b> Sahidnagar M, Kamala M</p> <p><b>Mahottari</b> Balawa Municipality</p> <p><b>Bara</b> Bishrampur Rural M, Bargadi RM, Suwarna RM</p> <p><b>Parsa</b> Chhiparmai RM, Kalikamai RM, Pakha Mainpur M</p> <p><b>Rautahat</b> Madhav Narayan, GaurM, Durga Bhagwati, Baudhimai M</p> <p><b>Sarlahi</b> Malangwa, Chandranagar RM</p> <p><b>Siraha</b> Basbariya RM</p> <p><b>Siraha</b> Kalyanpur M, Bariyarpatti M, Karjanha M, Siraha M</p> <p><b>Saptari</b> Kanchanrup M, Bodebarsain M, Balan Bihul RM</p>	Prevent malnutrition among children 6-23 months of age and PLW	40, 000 + beneficiaries coming from the socially excluded, marginalized, and financially downtrodden families	World Food Programme (WFP)	Aug 2021 – Dec 2021
	SHYAHAR: Strengthening Access to Adolescent Holistic Health Right	<p><b>Rautahat</b> Gaur M, Gadhimai M, Rajpur M, Madhavnarayan M)</p> <p><b>Bara</b> Kalaiya Sub Metropolitan City, Jeetpur Simara Sub-Metropolitan City, Baragadhi RM, Karaiyaamai M</p>	Health system strengthening to benefit youth and adolescent between 10 to 24 years through blended voluntary approach	179 youth health champions	Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)	Aug 2021 – Mar 2022
	Advocacy and Strengthening resilience through LANN+: Linking agriculture and natural resource management toward nutrition security	<p><b>Salyan</b> Kumakh RM, Darma RM, SiddhaKumakh RM</p>	To bring sustainable food and nutrition security in a climate-changing context	7,850 households – socially weak and economically marginalized	Weithungerhilfe (WHH)	Nov 2020 – Dec 2023

Thematic Areas	Name of the Project	Geographical coverage in terms of District, M/RM	Project Goal/Objective	No. of Beneficiaries contributed by the Project	Donor/Funding Organization	Duration (in Year)
	Building Livelihood Resilience and Nutrition Security in the Kamala River Basin in Siraha district	<b>Siraha</b> Siraha M, Karjanha M, Kalyanpur M	The food security status of the target households is sustainably secured through the practice of diversified cropping systems and nutrition and WASH behaviour of the national policy MNSPII (2018-22) and ADS (2015-35).	<b>34,896 HHs</b>	Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Mar 2021 – Apr 2024
	Contributing to increased access to quality health services of the most vulnerable population affected by the COVID 19 pandemic in Nepal (Health Security Project)	<b>Dhanusha</b> Sahidnagar M	Contributing to increased access to quality of health services of the most vulnerable people affected by covid -19 pandemic.	779 HHs with marginalized/ economically deprived, Dalit, single women, differently abled person, migrant workers/dependent on daily wage	Lutheran World Federation	Jul 2021 - Jun 2022
	Risk Communications and Community Engagement (RCCE) in Vaccination Centers	<b>Dhanusha</b> Janakpur Sub Metropolitan, Yadukaha M, Bateshwar RM, Chhireswarmath M <b>Mahottari</b> Bhangaha M <b>Saptari</b> Tilathi Koiladi RM, Bishnupur RM, Rajbiraj M, Hanumannagar Kankalini M, Kanchanrup M, Agnisair Krishnasvaran RM	support government strategy/ plan, especially local government to spread awareness regarding preventing the spread of COVID 19 as well as supporting vaccination campaign.	2026 HHs	Save the Children	Nov 2021 – Dec 2021
<b>Women Empowerment</b>	SASHAKTA (Empowered)	<b>Dhanusha</b> (Bideha M, Ganeshman Charnath M)	Ensure a dignified living standard of women, young mother and early married girls and their children in the households of Ganeshman Chharnath and Bideh municipalities of Dhanusha District	1744 women, young mother, newlywed girls, men, and child club members	Kindemthilfe (KNH)	Oct 2020 - Sep 2025

Thematic Areas	Name of the Project	Geographical coverage in terms of District, M/RM	Project Goal/Objective	No. of Beneficiaries contributed by the Project	Donor/Funding Organization	Duration (in Year)
	Provision of Vocational Training to Select Out-of-School Adolescent Girls and Young Women and Follow-up Support for Income Generation to the Trained Participants of the Education Joint Project to Help Vulnerable Women Cope with COVID-19 Impacts	<p><b>Achham</b> (Sanfebagar M, Mangalsen M, Kamalbajar M, Panchdevolbinayak M, Bnaigadhijaiagad M, Chaurpati RM)</p> <p><b>Bajura</b> (Tribeni M, Budiganga M, Badimalika M, Khaptad Chhediyadaha RM)</p> <p><b>Sunsari</b> (Ramdhuni M, Inaruwa M, Barachhetra M, Duhabi M, Devangunj RM, Koshi RM, Bhokranansing M, Barju RM, Gadhi RM, Harinagar RM)</p> <p><b>Rautahat</b> (Madhawanarayan M, Devahigonahi M, Chandrapur M, Gadhimai M, Jatahara Isnath M, Laxminiya Isnath M, Rajpur M, Paroha M, Maulapur M, Gaur M, Yamunamai RM)</p> <p><b>Sarlahi</b> (Kapilbasi M, Haripurwa M, Haripur M, Lalbandi M, Bagmati M, Malangwa M, Balara M, &amp; Ishworpur M, Kaudena RM)</p>	To ensure that the vulnerable women are empowered to cope with COVID-19 impacts	1,666 vulnerable out-of-school girls and young women	UN Women	Mar 2021 – Sep 2021
<b>NRM &amp; Livelihood</b>	Commercial Agriculture for Smallholders and Agribusiness Programme (CASA)	<b>Bara</b> (Nigadh M, Kolbi M, Jeepur Simara); Nawalparasi (Sunahaul M, Bardaghat M)	SME agribusiness, smallholder groups & business groups to increase productivity & access to market	13,500 SME agribusiness, smallholder groups & business groups	Swiss Contact	May 2020- Apr 2022

Thematic Areas	Name of the Project	Geographical coverage in terms of District, M/RM	Project Goal/Objective	No. of Beneficiaries contributed by the Project	Donor/Funding Organization	Duration (in Year)
	Strengthening to Employment Ecosystem Project (Step Up)	<b>Sunsari</b> (Duhabi M, Itahari M) <b>Morang</b> (Biratnagar Metropolitan City)	Strengthen the labour market by using modern research-based information technology; and create suitable opportunities to support the preparation of knowledge and skill-based labour force targeting the unemployed youth, returnee migrants and women	Returnee migrants, COVID-19 affected population, unemployed youths/adults	Swiss Contact	Oct 2021 – Dec 2021
	Enhancing Community Resilience through Economic Development of the most vulnerable people affected by COVID-19 pandemic (Economic Recovery Project)	<b>Dhanusha</b> Sahidnagar M	Enhancing community resilience through economic development of the most vulnerable people affected by covid -19 pandemic	938 HHs with marginalized/economically deprived, Dalit, single women, differently abled person, migrant workers/dependent on daily wage	Lutheran World Federation	Jul 2021 - Jun 2023
	Economic Recovery and Psychosocial Support to Poor and Vulnerable Communities Affected by COVID 19 Pandemic	<b>Dhanusha</b> Sahidnagar M	Contributing to increased access to quality of economic recovery & psychological support to poor & vulnerable communities affected by covid -19 pandemic.	2972 people with marginalized/economically deprived, Dalit, single women, differently abled person, migrant workers/dependent on daily wage	Lutheran World Federation	Nov 2021- Mar 2022
	Recovery of living conditions for the most vulnerable people affected by COVID-19 in Nepal, 2020- 2021	<b>Dhanusha</b> (Sahidnagar M)	Strengthen the capacity of the most vulnerable people in terms of water, sanitation and health, psychological wellbeing; and improve food security through increased production, income-generation and recovery capacity to recover from COVID-19 crisis	<b>2300 HHs</b> with marginalized/economically deprived, Dalit, single women, differently abled person, migrant workers/dependent on daily wage	Lutheran World Federation	Oct 2020- Dec2021
<b>Governance</b>	Promoting Citizen Empowerment and Inclusive Democracy in Province 2	<b>Rautahat</b> (Ishnath M, Baudhimai M) <b>Siraha</b> (Kalyanpur M, Karjanha M) <b>Saptari</b> (Raigadh RM, Bishnupur RM)	Socially marginalized and economically poor citizens to have access to accountable government services and actively participate in inclusive local development processes.	<b>Total: 43, 245</b> Individuals from Marginalized Communities 10,685 Dalits (10,225 Musahar, 460 Dom) 32,560 Muslim citizen	European Union (EU)	Jan 2019 - Dec 2022
	Promoting citizens empowerment and inclusive democracy in 2 Municipalities of Rautahat and Saptari	<b>Rautahat</b> Rajpur M <b>Saptari</b> Dakneshwori M	The living condition of disadvantaged population groups in the areas of hygiene, nutrition, and social protection in the communities of Rajpur, Rautahat District, and Dakneshwori, Saptari district have improved through increased citizen participation.	<b>Total: 13,000</b> HH's	Welthunge rhlife (WHH)	Aug 2018 - Jan 2022

# Partner Organizations



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