

Annual Report 2023



NNSWA

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1. Acronyms:

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ACF	Action Contre la Faim (Against Action for Hunger)
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CDMC	Community Disaster Management Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSEB	Compressed Stabilized Earth Bricks
CVA	Cash and Voucher Assistant
CCA	Climate Change and Adaptation
CNF	Community Nutrition Facilitator
CBRF	Community Based Rehabilitation Facilitator
CLT	Community Led Testing
DID	Disability Inclusive Development
DERF	Disaster and Emergency Response Fund
DCA	Dan Church Aid
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
DLSA	District Lead Support Agencies
DPO	Disability People's Organization
DPAC	District Project Advisory Committee
DCNK	Dalit Chhuwachhut Nigrani Kendra
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FHI360	Family Health International 360
FCHVs	Female Health Volunteers
GCP	Ground Crossing Point
HR	Humanitarian Response
HKI	Helen Keller International
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMG	Healthy Mother Group
HO	Health Office
IDUs	Injecting Drug Users
LPEP	Leprosy People Elevation Program
LDCRP	Local level Disaster Community Response Plan
MOWCSC	Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizen
MNF	Municipality Nutrition Facilitator
NNSWA	Nepal National Social Welfare Association
Nexus	Name of Project
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PWDs	People Living with Disability
PWIDs	People with Injecting Drug users
SMT	Senior Management Team
SAPHAL	Sustainable Agriculture Promotion for Humanitarian Assist & livelihood
TB	Tuberculosis Bronchitis
UTHAN	A Project
UDRRM	Urban Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
USAID	United State American International Department
VCA	Vulnerability Capacity Assessment
3D	Dalit, Disable and Deprived

2. Foreword:

It is giving us a pleasant experience to implement various community development interventions to the 3D communities (Dalit, Disable and Deprived) for their holistic development with the close partnership with the funding and technical partners from 1990 to till date.

The Sudur Paschim and Karnali Provinces are categorized in poor development indicators and marginalized communities are facing vast disparities among the historically excluded and discriminated communities (Dalits), people with disability, women, and children, infected and affected with HIV and Leprosy in the community. Therefore, NNSWA has been implementing almost all project interventions at the community level targeting the most marginalized communities. NNSWA is a most widely awakened and experienced organization for community development socially, educationally, economically, politically and is accountable for all the aspects of active citizen building for the nation. The meaningful participation from the 3D community is important for the national development where all governing systems are in a way to good governance and through which people will enjoy all the legal and public services from all the levels of Government.

NNSWA claims an endeavor that most of areas had been contributing to make community aware by participating and claiming their rights and expressing of their voices through the various mediums. More than 20,000 people with disabilities have been receiving physical rehabilitation services from the NNSWA Physical Rehabilitation Center. Similarly, an effort has been made for liberating ex-Kamaiya, ex-Kamlahari and rehabilitating them through different advocacy, lobbying and supporting projects for their development and historical transformation. Freed Kamaiya and Freed Kamlahari movement and Poverty Alleviation Program for livelihood development are a few examples. NNSWA, a pioneer organization, started the HIV and AIDS awareness project in 1993 and now implementing various interventions such as personally reaching the community, diagnosing, testing, and enrolling them for treatment to save the lives of the PLHIVs. Likewise, NNSWA has been initiating a program to stop transferring leprosy in Sudur Paschim Province with the first dose of Rifampicin medicine to control its spread through a blanket approach to cover all.

NNSWA has been implementing the Climate Change and DRRM intervention in various risk observed locations to mitigate and prepare communities to resilient for the climate change and DRR impacts. To make sustainable agriculture with smart farming technologies, NNSWA has been implementing the ecological farming system at community level with close coordination and collaboration with local government, community, and private sectors.

NNSWA will be continually implementing the projects in future, focusing on both rights and need-based development interventions in the community level with quality services and new technological with community mobilizing approaches by collaborating with the other development workers, professionals, provincial and local government, private sectors and communities with full potentialities. NNSWA will emphasize more for ecological agriculture farming, on-farm, off-farm and none-farm intervention, disaster risk reduction (DRR), humanitarian response (HR), health and nutrition, noncommunicable diseases, HIV, TB, Leprosy, physical rehabilitation for disability services, inclusive

development and governance, school and out of school-based education, advocacy for the right holders and lobby will be continued as NNSWA's 3D targeting working principle.

NNSWA is capable for all these efforts together with many other development support actors joining hand with the organization for making an equitable society in Nepal.

Therefore, I would like to express my big thanks to all the funding and technical partners, national, provincial, and local government, communities, privet sectors, all employees of the organization from the core of my heart.

With Regards,

Ashok Bikram Jairu
Executive Director &
Founder President
NNSWA

3. Acknowledgement

NNSWA had been implementing various projects in partnership, collaboration, coordination and participation with the local governments, private sectors, community, INGOs, NGOs and many consultancies in the year 2023. As we come for the regular project implementing after long suffering from the COVID 19, we again faced some earthquake disasters in Sudur Paschim and Karnali Province of Nepal. So, we again join hands together with our regular partners and local government for supporting some essential relief items to the Bajhang and Bajura districts.

Despite psychological pressure in mind, NNSWA was able to implement all the planned activities in year 2022 with additional earthquake response. SUDRIDH, Be-Ready, HIV/TB Migrant, PWIDs, DID, Stop Leprosy, Physical Rehabilitation Activity Service, PCESP/IQE, and MRED projects were implemented smoothly in community level with some of the revision in activities that focused to response to the Bajhang earthquake and wildlife (elephant) suffered community in Dodhara Chandani Municipality. NNSWA believes without cooperation, coordination, and collaborative actions, all the planned activities might not be completed by NNSWA within time and the community people did not benefit. To achieve all these objectives of the projects and implementing in the targeted locations there were vital role of many individuals, groups, communities, networking, organizations, local government, private sectors, civil societies, and technical and financial funding partners are the major actors for successfully performed of these projects.

Therefore, with due respect, NNSWA acknowledges and would like to express our thanks to all the funding partners; MOWCSC, Local Government, DAN-CHURCH AID, Save the Children/Goble Fund, Family Health International (FHI 360), Hellene Keller International (HKI), Handicap International (HI), Netherlands Leprosy Relief (NLR), ACF (Stand by Partner for DRRM), World Vision International Nepal, Mercy Crops Nepal, IOM, EC, EU and USAID for their financial and technical supports.

We extend our thanks to all Municipalities in Sudur Paschim Province, Provincial Government, DDMC Kanchanpur, Health Facilities, journalist, suppliers, other line agencies and well-wishers for their cooperation and collaboration for the project implementation. We express our thanks to the all-targeted community groups, networking, cooperatives, and Community Disaster Management Communities (CDMCs), Resilient Youth Networking for their participation in the project's implementation.

Finally, NNSWA would like to thank the NNSWA Executive Board, SMT members, and all the employees of the organization for their hard work and quality performance and wise decision towards the project management and implementation.

Once again thank you too all,
NNSWA

4. Executive Summary:

NNSWA is an organization which has been carrying out integrated community development projects in Sudur Paschim Province since 1990. Despite enhancing the capacity of marginalized group of the communities more than 100 projects were implemented continuously like health (HIV & AIDS, Nutrition, Wash, Disability and stop leprosy transfer), climate change, DRR and humanitarian response, livelihood skills, economic empowerment and inclusive development, good governance, CSOs organizational development and rights of the excluded and marginalized communities included women, children, PLHIVs, People affected with Leprosy, People with Disability and Dalits are focused areas of the intervention.

In the year 2023, NNSWA implemented 11 projects directly in the community of Sudur Paschim and Karnali Province. The year was focused for Resilient and sustainable Livelihoods, DRR, Climate Change/Ecological Agriculture farming, nutrition, HIV and AIDS, Disability Inclusive Development, Stop Leprosy, school education, child club strengthening, WASH, reading campaign for grade 1-3 grade children, strengthening the community groups, networking, cooperatives, and response to the Bajhang and Bajura earthquake affected HHs were the major intervention of the organization.

Follow up and backup support to the Women Led Cooperatives, establishing CCA/DRR learning Center and formation and execution of Multi Sectoral Platform in Laljhadi and Belauri Municipality, Compressed Stabilized Interlock Earth Bricks (CSEB), Tunnel and ecological based Vegetable farming, action research on tomato and fish by community, introducing cash voucher assistant (CVA) support mechanism, using riverside land for “Bagar to Bagaicha” approaches and strengthening local level community structures (CDMCs, LSR communities), established LED information board at Belauri and Laljhadi Municipality, support to Belauri Municipality for development guideline on Chhuwachhut Nigrani Kendra and execution, support the Bheemdatt Municipality for identifying open space in ward no. 4 and 18, CVA, fire, forecast based warning system guideline, CCA/DRR profile, opening bank account for the high risk HHs in Dodhara Chandani Municipality are the most remarkable activities done in year 2023. Promoting the Green Fund establishing and commitment from the local government (Laljhadi and Belauri Municipality) is one of the good initiations to reducing the environmental pollution in the communities. CSEB, organic farming, reducing the use of firewood burning bricks are some of the examples.

Third Kanchanpur Sammelan was one of the most creative events in the year 2023 which was organized by Dodhara Chandani Municipality on December 15th 2023 with the technical and financial support of the SUDRIDH Project (Dodhara Chandni Municipality has taken responsibility for Breakfast, Lunch Arrangement from their Cost). An effort for uniting the all-local government (all Municipalities of Kanchanpur) to join their hand together for working on CCA and DRRM issues for Readiness, Response and Recovery for making resilient community on CCA/DRR where required.

NNSWA as DLSA (District Lead Support Agency) working from the 2012 AD in Kanchanpur has been supporting to the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) for managing meetings, reviewing/Updating, and developing DPRP and other support mechanism has been doing to activate the DRR cluster in Kanchanpur district are the responsibilities and performed actively. According to the DDMC direction and necessary requirements, NNSWA has been supporting DRR related materials to the related sections as per requirements. NNSWA has implemented 11 projects in the year 2023 and approximately

Rs. 150,000,000.00 were expenses for all planned activities respectively in Sudur Paschim and Karnali Province.

NNSWA as development partner of the government at all stages always stands with possible technologies and resources to mitigate the extreme inequality, poverty, inhumanity, and response to save the life of marginalized community today and will be tomorrow.

We believe that the future will be brighter with peace, smart climate adaptation and resilient community for the CCA/DDR, all forms of discrimination and hunger free society, free from inhumanity, inequality with full of dignity and an equitable society will be existed.

NNSWA
Nepal

5. Introduction:

This is NNSWA annual report 2023 which covers all the projects that NNSWA had implemented in 2023. The report includes brief introduction of the organization, all projects' plan and achievement, financial income and expenditure, summary of quantitative beneficiaries' data information, other NNSWA's regular activities, lesson learned and list of supporting partners.

The report describes the implemented projects in year 2023 such as Sudridh, Be-Ready, UTHAN were conducted in partnership with the DCA Nepal implemented in Kanchanpur and Dadeldhura districts. HIV/TB Project for Migrant and their Spouses project conducted in partnership with Save the Children/Global Fund implemented in Kanchanpur and Kailali districts. HIV and AIDS harm Reduction for People with Injecting Drug Users project conducted in partnering with Save the Children/Global Fund implemented in Kanchanpur, Kailali and Surkhet districts. EpiC Nepal Project was focused for HIV and AIDS to Key Population in partnership with FHI360/USAID implemented in Kanchanpur and Kailali districts. PRA (Physical Rehabilitation Activity) project was for People with Disability conducted in partnership with Handicap International/USAID was implemented in all the 9 districts of the Sudur Paschim Province of Nepal. Inclusive Development Project for good governance work together with Municipalities in Kanchanpur and Kailali district and Stop Leprosy Transforming project is in partnership with Netherlands Relief (NLR) implemented in all the 9 districts of Sudur Paschim Province of Nepal.

PCESP/IQE project has been implementing in Krishnapur Municipality of Kanchanpur district with the partnership of Vision International Nepal (WVI Nepal) in Kanchanpur district. To construction of two room building in Krishnapur Municipality a SAFER project is also started in 2023 with the partnership of Vision International Nepal. Similarly, M-Red project is implementing in Punarbas and Suklaphanta Municipalities focusing to the economic development through DRR mitigation partnership with Mercy Corps Nepal in Kanchanpur district.

Altogether 11 projects were implemented by the NNSWA in 2023 and are described in this annual report. NNSWA compiled all the qualitative and data information as recorded separately by the project team (Project Coordinators and M&Es) and provide for the compilation as annual report of 2023 in central office of Kanchanpur. The photographs used in the report were shared by the project team and photo credits go to each project team of the NNSWA.

NNSWA used to develop a separate annual report of every project implemented in previous years. From the year 2021, the organization has initiated a compiled report of all implemented projects. The organization believes that the compiled annual report will continue to be published every year as culture of the organization. However, a separate report will be continued and submitted to the funding partner as partners required.

6. Background of the Organization:

Nepal National Social Welfare Association (NNSWA) was established in 1990. In 1994, NNSWA registered it with the District Administration Office Kanchanpur and affiliated to Social Welfare Council Kathmandu. NNSWA has grown over the years, implementing various integrated community-based development programs and being one of the leading community development organizations in Sudur Paschim Province of Nepal.

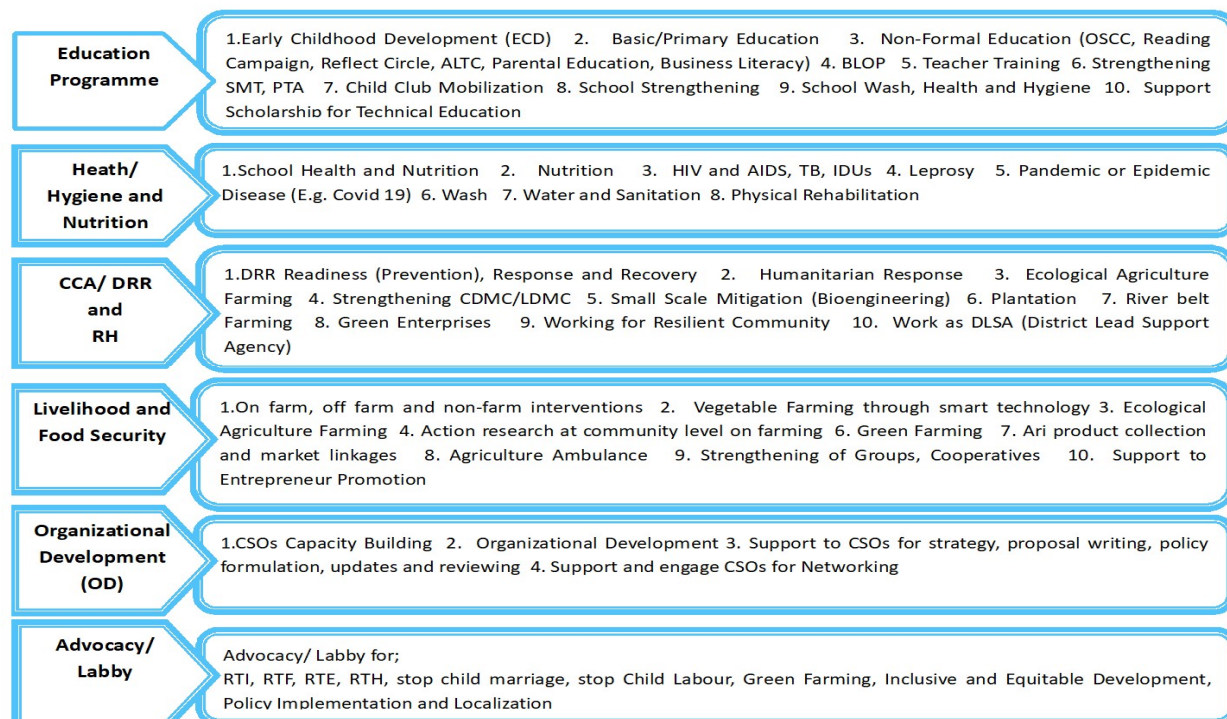
NNSWA is led by historically excluded community people with democratic values and practices. The Executive Committee is a legally constituted body responsible for providing strategic and policy direction to the organization. To implement the projects and operating all interventions a senior management committee (SMT) is formed involving all project coordinators, finance and representatives of Executive Board coordinating by the Executive Director is responsible for all management in the NNSWA. NNSWA has its own office building having sufficient rooms and training hall at Bheemdatt Municipality-18 in Kanchanpur district.

Vision of NNSWA: NNSWA strives towards an equitable society.

Mission of NNSWA: NNSWA which is committed to empower and ensure the social rights of the 3D people (Deprived, Dalit, and Disable).

Sudur Paschim Province of Nepal constitutes for NNSWA's core program areas because characterized by poor developmental indicators, high levels of male migration to India, poor infrastructure, vast caste and gender disparities and extensive deforestation, facing disaster problems caused disasters are providing NNSWA as rationale for work in the province.

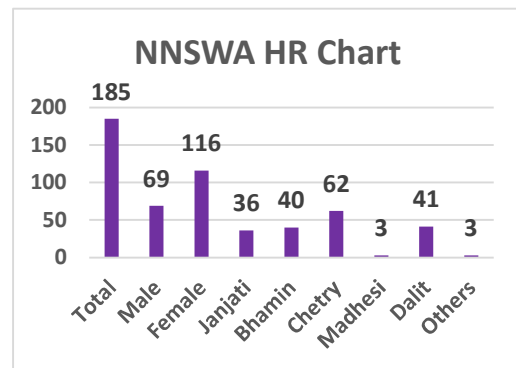
NNSWA's program activities are organized in six (6) Program areas as follows.



NNSWA has been working in Sudur Paschim Lumbini and Karnali Province of Nepal. Currently, NNSWA is providing its various services such as Education, Health (HIV and AIDS, Physical Disability, Nutrition, Stop Leprosy), community economic development interventions, physical rehabilitation services for people with disability, Livelihood Development activities, Climate Change Adaptation, Humanitarian Response/DRRM, Active Citizenship, Empowering the Women and Youths for Economic Development, Human Rights and Civil Society Capacity Building in the 3 provinces of Nepal directly and indirectly. These projects and programs are mostly implemented through its skilled and trained human resources and other helping committees formed by NNSWA or through collaborative partnerships in the district locally. The staff in NNSWA is diversified combination with all caste and ethnic community and giving high value for the female inclusion respecting with GESI. In 2023; NNSWA had 185 paid staff among them 116 were females.

NNSWA has been applying diversified staff recruitment policy and providing equal opportunity in all recruitment for the projects.

Applying GESI standard the female portion of the staff is 63% and male staff is 37%. Similarly, Janjati are 19%, Brahmins are 22%, Chhetri are 34%, Dalits are 22%, Madhesi are 2% and others (Dashnami) are 2% as in NNSWA as project staff. Among all the staff there is 1 staff is from PwDs and 5 from the PLHIVs.



To implement the project’s activities NNSWA has one central office in Bheemdatt Municipality-18 of Kanchanpur district and five other project offices are located two in Kailali (Epic Nepal and Migrant/PWIDs project), one in Punarbas Municipality (M-RED Project), one in Kanchanpur (PWIDs project) and one in Surkhet (PWIDs).

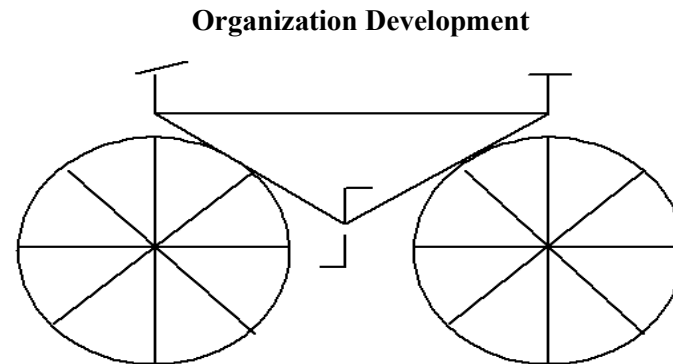
To make coordination and collaboration intervention among the Municipalities one staff is deputed in Dadeldhura district who looks after overall coordination among the Municipalities of Sudur Paschim Province. Some paid volunteers are supporting to the NNSWA in Bajhang, Achham, Bajura and Darchula districts as event basis payment system. The Physical Rehabilitation Staff move to the other province and districts on a call basis for the Disability Services basically in Sudur Paschim and Karnali Province.

The Civil Society in the Municipality level, Local Government (Municipalities) and Provincial Level Governments are the most reliable sources to provide Physical Rehabilitation Services to the PwDs with the cost recovery approaches of NNSWA.

The Executive Board and SMT of NNSWA have been monitoring the project’s activities in the field level basically on a quarterly basis. There is work division among the members for the project who should monitor or support the project team for implementation in the field. Similarly, the responsible teams of the Executive Board share their findings at the monthly board meeting and during the SMT and all staff meeting where projects are required to be improved or more efforts to be required.

6.1 Major Intervention under the NNSWA Organizational Development:

Organization development is one of the major parts for smooth mobilization of organization in changing context of universe. There are two parts to organization development, one is organization development, and another is program development.



For program Development NNSWA is providing professional training to staff and other related training for quality program service delivery.

For the organization development NNSWA continuously conducts the general assembly, organizational audit, organization renewal, regular board meeting based on organizational constitution. For organizational development leadership and organizational management are the most crucial elements. Leadership should clarify their vision and create the way to achieve its vision, on the other hand management should implement the project or program with standard service delivery system to achieve the vision and objectives of the organization.

In fiscal year 2023 on part of organizational development NNSWA has conducted following activities:

- Organized organizational capacity assessment and developed the capacity building plan based on organizational capacity assessment findings.
- Organized general assembly on August 18, 2023. In general assembly program and financial progress of previous year and plan of next year were shared.
- Based on OCA findings NNSWA developed new policies and review some existing policies.
- In this fiscal year joint monitoring, DPAC, Province level project progress sharing conducted and organized social audit.
- A staff satisfaction survey was conducted. In which out of 185 staff 77 staffs were participated.
- In this year Orientation was carried out on organizational vision, mission, strategy, goal, objectives and project activities to executive board members and new staffs.
- Advocacy orientation was provided to executive board members and staff.
- Supervision, monitoring, and evaluation training was provided to board members and staff based on OCA capacity building plan.

7. Projects Implemented in 2023

In 2023, NNSWA implemented 11 Projects under the partnership with INGOs and government entities (Central Ministry, Province, and Local Government) in Sudur Paschim and Karnali Province. This section will describe the project intervention and achievements during this fiscal year 2023. Following were the implemented projects and achievements in 2023.

7.1 Sudridh Project (Creating an Enabling Environment, Preparing Communities for Effective Response, Strengthening Livelihood Resilience, Policy Advocacy and Knowledge Management):

Sudridh project was implemented in Bheemdatt, Dodhara Chandani Municipality in Kanchanpur and Parshuram Municipality in Dadeldhura for Creating an Enabling Environment, Preparing Communities for Effective Response, Strengthening Livelihood Resilience, Policy Advocacy and Knowledge Management. The project was started in January 2022 and is planned to end in December 2026.

Context overview:

SUDRIDH project was implemented in three municipalities of Mahakali River basin, namely Bheemdatt and Dodhara Chandani in Kanchanpur district and Parshuram Municipality in Dadeldhura. The project was funded by DCA Nepal and NNSWA is the implementing partner of the project. The project aims to work on three thematic areas: Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilient Livelihood. The project works to integrate its interventions to build a climate-resilient community with enhanced livelihood options and forecast-based anticipatory actions.

Output1: Targeted municipalities have increased their capacities to manage climate-induced disaster risks in line with national policies and frameworks.

1.1 Provide technical assistance to update/develop DRR and CCA related policies; plan and guidelines (continue each year)

Implementation Area: Bheemdatt, Dodhara Chandani and Parshuram Municipalities

Objective:

To assist municipalities for updating existing policies and formulate new policies on DRR/CCA for effective DRRM.

Delivery Approach: The project team coordinates and collaborates with municipal authorities and stakeholders to develop the draft by organizing a series of formal and informal meetings and workshops. Subsequently, draft sharing workshops are conducted in each municipality to gather feedback and suggestions on these drafts. Once all inputs are considered and integrated, a final report is compiled and endorsed by the Local Disaster Management Committee. The project further aids the municipalities in publishing the finalized procedures, guidelines, and plans.



Participants: A total of 81 participants are involved in this activity including Mayors, Deputy Mayors, Ward Chairperson, Municipal Executive Committee members, CAOs, Section heads and other stakeholders.

Outcome:

1. The Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans and Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans undergo updates across all three municipalities, followed by the publication of the final report. These plans encompass important information details such as vulnerability assessments, identified risks, major hazards, areas prone to hazards, safe evacuation shelters, available resources, stockpiling strategies, skilled manpower, and their contact information. Additionally, it allocates responsibilities among various clusters and stakeholders involved in disaster risk reduction and management.
2. The project provides technical support for the amendment of Disaster Risk reduction and Management Act and Disaster Management Fund Operational Guideline of Dodhara Chandani Municipality. The amended version incorporates a new provision of utilization of funds for the implementation of forecast based anticipatory actions and makes the provision of humanitarian relief distribution easier and practical.
3. Inspired by the Dodhara Chandani Municipality; With the technical assistance from the project, Bheemdatt Municipality also formulated and endorsed Resilient Youth Network Formation and Mobilization Guideline. This guideline plays a vital role in enabling the municipality to effectively engage youth volunteers in different stages of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.
4. Parashuram Municipality formulated and endorsed Community Disaster Management Committee Guideline for the effective mobilization of CDMCs in the vulnerable and at-risk communities in the municipality.

1.2 Training on mainstreaming CCA and DRR for municipal authorities on resilience planning

Implementation Area: Three Municipalities

Objective: To support municipalities on mainstreaming CCA and DRR in planning process

Participants:

Members of Municipal Executive, CAO, Section Heads, and other stakeholders. A total of 125 among them 31 Female and 94 Male of municipal authorities take part in the training.

Delivery Approach:

Two-day training was organized in all three municipalities in coordination with the respective municipalities. Project team and external resource persons facilitated the training sessions, and the sessions include local level planning process, mainstreaming DRR/CCA into different stages of planning process and prioritization of different plans.

Outcome:

Following the training's successful conclusion, municipal authorities have effectively integrated DRR/CCA considerations into their planning processes, seamlessly incorporating these issues into various development activities. Additionally, individual wards have allocated budgets specifically aimed at disaster risk reduction and management.

1.3 Provide technical support to strengthen Local Emergency Operation Centre (LEOC)

LEOC is established in Dodhara Chandani and Parashuraam Municipality and is in process of establishment in Bheemdatt Municipality. The project conducted the assessment of the LEOC and support for information management and operation of the LEOC. The municipality has formed a technical committee that analyse the forecast and early warning issued by DHM and other relevant sources and prepare location specific warning and LEOC has established the communication channel and provide the information to the community level.



To strengthen the multi hazard early warning system, project established a digital smart siren Audio Emergency Warning and Notification System (AEWNS) in the Omkar Basic School Dodhara Chandani 10. Timely and effective information provision is crucial for individuals exposed to hazards, enabling them to take necessary action, minimize risks to life and property, and prepare for potential emergencies. This system can be used for various hazards such as floods, heavy precipitation, fires, extreme weather conditions, and wildlife threats by broadcasting pre-recorded messages in real-time. Moreover, it can relay messages in local languages, ensuring broader and effective reach among the public.

The system's digital connectivity enables monitoring and control via GPRS, Wi-Fi, and remote-control access, ensuring functionality even during adverse weather conditions. This flexibility ensures its operational continuity, bolstering its reliability during emergencies.

1.4 Establish contingency fund for early action:

The project has done the conditional agreements with the CDMCs in Bheemdatt and Dodhara Chandani Municipality for providing the cash support for the performing early actions once the trigger activated. But, in 2023 no such trigger activated, and we do not have to provide cash support to the CDMCs. The project has also agreement with the IME and established money transfer system which is used to transfer cash for the humanitarian support.



Meanwhile, due to heavy rainfall 4 houses in the Bheemdatt municipality are damaged completely and project provided cash support worth NRs. 3500/- for one week food package. Project also provides cash support worth NRs. 2500/- to 84 households of Dodhara Chandni -03, Shivnagar Baduwaltol who's all the crops are damaged by wild elephants. This cash support was given to them for food security and purchasing seeds. These people utilized this amount for purchasing seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation purpose. Ms. Chamba Sarki whose house is completely damaged by wild elephants in the same area receives cash support worth NRs. 17,778/- for rebuilding her house as local people also support her for rebuilding her house.

On 3rd October 2023, an earthquake with magnitude 6.3 on the Richter scale struck near the Chainpur of Bajhang District, at 15:06 local time. This earthquake causes huge damage in Bajhang and Bajura districts to houses and buildings, along with injury to 27 people and one casualty.

NNSWA provide following immediate support with NFI kits in Bajhang and Bajura District.

Sr.#	District / Palika	Support Items	Quantity	Remarks
1.	Bajura/Triveni	NFI Kits	107	NFI form NNSWA stockpile and transportation support from SUDIRDH
2.	Bajura/Budhiganga	NFI Kits	60	
3.	Bajura/ Badimalika	NFI Kits	82	
4.	Bajura/ Chhededah	NFI Kits	200	
5.	Bajhang	NFI Kits	101	NFI form NNSWA stockpile supported through Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law
6.	Bajhang / Masta	NFI Kits	115	
	Total		665	

Output2: Enhanced the capacities of communities for emergency preparedness and managing disaster risks led by women and youth.

2.1 Resilience Talk in Community

Extensive community consultation was conducted to identify the major gaps and challenges of the community and based on the consultation subject matter for the resilience talk was selected and community members are informed about the venue, date, time, and subject matter of the talk. Then the talk was organized and through extensive discussion and participatory approach action plan was prepared to fulfil the gap and overcome challenge. Project also support for the implementation of the action plan. During several series of 61 resilience talk events in different communities 1474 people among them 1083 female and 391 Male are involved in the process.



The Resilient Talk Sessions were organized in the following subject:

1. Local level planning process
2. Forecast based Anticipatory Actions
3. DRR related policies of municipality and role of CDMCs
4. Business plan
5. Roles and Responsibilities of CDMC and WDMC
6. Financial Literacy

21 CDMCs/Groups submitted their proposals to wards and municipalities for the inclusion in municipal planning process and proposals of 14 CDMCs/Groups are approved by the included in the municipal budget. Some of the proposals are fully accepted and some are partially. Beside this project also support these groups to prepare proposals based on the action plan prepared during resilient talk and they submit to different provincial and federal offices and some of them receives partial funding as well. CDMCs are aware about FBA and DRR related plan and policies that enhances their capacities for better disaster preparedness and response. Project also support for formulation of emergency fund operational guidelines of the CDMCs and facilitate for managing their transactions through banking system.

2.2 Develop a guideline / information note for household level disaster preparedness planning and piloting to targeted HH based on HH level risk assessment:

Household level vulnerability assessment is conducted in Baijnath Tole CDMC of Bheemdatt-13 and Kutiyakabhar CDMC of Dodhara Chandani-10 through participatory approach. Project prepared the household level preparedness guideline and based on the guideline, the community members identified the vulnerability categories as High, Medium, and Normal through participatory process. During the process 124 people are engaged in household level preparedness plan formation. Based on the above information project prepared the household level preparedness plan for the highly vulnerable community.

Project installed different symbolic flags (different symbols for children, senior citizen, people with disability, pregnant and lactating women) in 131 high risk HHs based on risk categories. Project installed household vulnerability map of the two CDMCs in respective CDMCs and distributed household information note to each house consisting of information about the household and reason for vulnerability, emergency contact numbers and information about sources of early warning. Beside this, project also distributed torch light and other light search and rescue materials in these communities.

2.3 Conduct Basic humanitarian standards training on women/youth from CDMCs/LDMCs

Objective: To enhance the capacity of women/youth on DRR early action and emergency humanitarian response

Participants: Women and Youth from CDMCs, LDMCs, CSOs and CBOs participate in the training organized by the project in three municipalities. During the training, participants get the knowledge about basic concept of DRRM, Basic humanitarian standards and response mechanism during the disaster. 95 among the 72 female, 23 Male Youth from CDMCs, LDMCs, CSOs and CBOs receives training, and they are now familiar with humanitarian response and can act as DRR champion during the time of emergency.



Outcome: 95 women/youth are capacitated on basic humanitarian standards for the disaster preparedness and response. During the training, participants get the knowledge about basic concept of DRRM, Basic humanitarian standards and response mechanism during the disaster. Participants of the training are proved to be effective for broadcasting the information related to weather forecast, early warning and disaster preparedness and response through social media and other sources.

2.4 Conduct simulation/Mock exercise on monsoon preparedness at the community level

Implementation Area: Bheemdatt and Dodhara Chandni Municipality

Objective: To enhance the capacity of communities on disaster preparedness and emergency response through mock exercise

Participants: LDMC, CDMC, Nepal Police, APF, Community people, Journalist, Resilient Youth Network, and other stakeholders. A total of 200 people among them 157 Female, 43 Male from different communities participated in the 4 mock exercise events conducted in two municipalities. Well trained

experts from Nepal Army, APF and RedCross along with the project team facilitated the exercises in different communities.

Outcome:

The mock drill exercises serve as a catalyst in strengthening the disaster preparedness and response capabilities of communities and various stakeholders. These drills not only ensure the readiness of municipalities and communities but also act as essential tools for testing emergency response plans. These events yield substantial benefits for local communities and stakeholders, equipping them to respond promptly and effectively during emergencies. Additionally, they play a pivotal role in evaluating the efficacy of emergency response plans. Based on the lesson learned from the exercise, the local level preparedness and response plans are further improved.



Moreover, these events also provide an opportunity to understand the roles and responsibilities of each actor, their capacities, and gaps. This insight aids in further improvement and fine tuning of response plans, contributing to a more cohesive and efficient disaster response mechanism.

2.5 Capacity building on protection in emergency for local actors including CSOs and local leaders:

The training was organized in Bheemdatt and Dodhara Chandani Municipality to enhance the capacity of CDMCs, CSOs, local leaders and other stakeholders on protection in emergency. Experts working in the field of protection and GEDSI facilitated the training sessions. 60 people among them 46 Female, 14 male from Bheemdatt and Dodhara Chandani participated in the training. After the training members of protection cluster in the municipality enhances the understanding of seriousness of protection issues during the time of emergencies and incorporate these issues in the municipal disaster preparedness and response plan.



2.6 Formation/reformation and mobilisation of CDMCs/Ward DMCSs (Meeting/orientation):

Implementation area: Dodhara Chandani, Bheemdatt and Parshuram Municipality:

Objective: To strengthen ward and community level disaster preparedness and response mechanism

Participants: There are already existing CDMCs in all three municipalities so the project reform them in coordination with the municipality and respective ward offices. One new CDMC Named Baijnath CDMC is formed in Bheemdatt Municipality-13. Project also collaborate with the Bheemdatt and Dodhara Chandani Municipality for the formation of ward level disaster management and successfully formed WDMCs in all 29 wards of the two municipalities.

Outcome:

The local governance structure is enhanced with the formation of ward level disaster management committees. Project also provide orientation on roles and responsibilities of WDMC to all the newly formed WDMCs. A total 29 ward level disaster management committee formed incorporating 452 members in all these WDMCs comprising ward representative, representatives from political parties, CSOs/CBOS, Security forces, and other stakeholders. Among the 452 members, 125 ar Female member, 327 male members are in these committees.

To ensure the community responsibility, public participation and ownership for the disaster preparedness and response mechanism project formed/reformed 31 CDMCs in the target localities and supports to link them with the respective municipalities for the effective disaster preparedness and response mechanism. These CDMCs cover 4085 households with a population of 16758 (8453 female and 8305 male). The executive committees of CDMCs are dominated by female members with 313 members whereas there are 113 male members.

The project also supports these CDMCs to establish emergency fund with seed money and manage the fund through banking system. CDMCs have Rs. 889927 in regular saving and Rs. 10,25,700 in emergency fund. They use regular saving money to give loan to group members for different purposes and currently they have provided loan of Rs. 1321330/- to group members at soft interest rates. They utilize emergency fund to support group members during the time of emergencies.

Project also enhance capacity of the CDMCs for advocacy and support them for access to resources from other governmental and nongovernmental sources. 21 CDMCs/Groups submitted proposals to municipalities and out of them 14 proposals are included in the municipal budget.

In Parashuram municipality project provide the technical and financial support to prepare and endorse CDMC formation and mobilization guideline. Project team also regularly participate in CDMCs monthly meetings and provide them necessary support regarding disaster preparedness, response, and resilient livelihood. All the 31 CDMCs have their disaster preparedness and risk reduction plan that supports for better disaster preparedness and resilience communities.

Project also links them with the early warning system and support mobile recharge to CDMC members for the effective communication within the CDMC and with municipality and other stakeholders as well.

2.6 Support small-scale nature-based mitigations options led by community:

Implementation Area: Bheemdatt Municipality ward no. 10 and Dodhara Chandani Municipality ward no. 10

Objective: To implement the nature-based solution for the mitigation of climate induced disasters

Delivery Approach: As the project is promoting nature-based solutions in its interventions, a MOU is done with Shanti Community Forest Users Group Bheemdatt -10 to implement nature-based solutions. Project support for the nursery management training and a Multipurpose nursery is established and multipurpose pond was constructed in the Chure region of the forest which helps for ground water



recharge along with providing drinking water for wild animals during dry season that prevent wild animals from entering to the residential area. The project also supports CFUG for the establishment of Vetiver Nursery so that it can be used for slope stabilization in community forest and other areas in the region.

Multipurpose nursery produces vegetable saplings and 216 members (95 Males and 121 Female) of the CFUG receive the saplings and are directly benefited from nursery. They also grow fruit plants such as lemon, guava, mango, litchi etc. In the nursery. They are planning to plant fruit plants in the forest for additional income source and barren land protection. Beside this, it will also help to reduce human wildlife conflict as wild animals get food in the forest.

Project also constructed bio-embankment using locally available resources and technology such as bamboo, cement bags, soil etc. in Mahakali River at Kutiyakabhar community where the river start to erode riverbank and nearby agricultural land. In coordination with the municipality, the project supports the CDMC through group cash transfer mechanism for the construction of embankment. This embankment seems to be very effective in preventing further erosion of the land.

2.7. Plantation support to Bheemdatt Municipality Park:

NNSWA has collaboration to Bheemdatt Municipality and plantation support plant and other equipment support park decoration like plant take, design, irrigation facility and waste management etc. to collaboration with the Municipality and ward office of Bheemdatt Municipality.

Output 3: Improved resilience livelihoods of vulnerable women, youth and smallholder farmers through adapting sustainable livelihood strategies and integrating market system approach:

3.1 Support green and clean inputs to farmers for enhancing production and productivity:

Project area lies in lower Mahakali Basin and is highly vulnerable to frequent climate induced disasters such as Flood, Drought etc. Communities residing in these municipalities are small holder farmers and mostly depend on agriculture for their livelihood and their economic status is not very good. Most of the farmers are involved in subsistence farming practices. Frequent catastrophic climatic events cause damage to the agricultural crops causing more economic loss and damage to the community.



Based on the assessment conducted during the first year of implementation, the project collects proposals from different CDMCs and farmers' groups. Based on their proposal, the business plan and implementation modality project select the proposals and provide support to farmers group through group cash transfer mechanism. Project provides the necessary technical support for the procurement process and implementation of the proposal. Project also support for the market linkage of their agricultural products. 283 people from different CDMCs, farmers group and cooperatives receive agricultural inputs from project

through group cash transfer mechanism. Total 283 farmer among them 213 female, 74 male are direct engaging on green vegetable production and supply to the Local market. In 11 Groups the Project have Group Cash transfer worth NRs. 13,68,750/-. Following groups are supported with agricultural inputs:

Sr.#	Name of Group	Intervention	Support Amount	Rightsholders		
				Male	Female	Total
1	Kutiyakabhar CDMC	Off seasonal vegetable and ground nut	89800	8	3	11
2	18 no. CDMC	Sugarcane Farming	109750	1	5	6
3	Ekata Farmers Group	Lemon Farming and Nursery Management	160000	1	20	21
4	Himalaya Farmers Group	Off seasonal vegetable and mushroom	79500	0	26	26
5	Shanti Women Farmers Group	Off seasonal vegetable and mushroom	75500	0	26	26
6	Mahakali Farmers Group	Off seasonal vegetable	94750	0	28	28
7	Sundar Farmers Group	Pointed Gourd	40950	5	2	7
8	Bheemkund CDMC	Fruit plantation, banana farming, fish and honeybee	128500	9	6	15
9	Mahakali Youth Farmers Group	Vegetable farming and irrigation support	55000	2	3	5
10	Rana Tharu Women Farmers Group	Off seasonal Vegetable	100000	0	44	44
11	Sonapur Tole CDMC	Off seasonal Vegetable	100000	0	5	5
12	Bijay Farmers Group	Vegetable Farming	200000	2	8	10
13	Siddha Bhagwati Farmers Group	Lemon Farming	66750	14	12	26
14	Srijanshil Farmers Group	Lemon Farming	68250	15	10	25
Total			1368750	57	198	255

Besides group cash transfer, the project also provides seeds and other agricultural inputs to different groups. The details are given below:

Sr.#	Name of Group	Agricultural Inputs	Rightsholders		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Sundar Farmers Group	Mulching Plastic	1	0	1
2	BJ Bhagwati Farmer Group	Seeds, Vermicompost, Vitamin, Pheromone trap	8	17	25
3	Baijnath CDMC	Seeds, Vermicompost, Vitamin, Pheromone trap	3	19	22
4	Shanti CFUG	Seeds, Vermicompost, Vitamin, Pheromone trap	30	8	38
5	Shanti Didi Bahini Farmer Group	Seeds, Vermicompost, Vitamin, Pheromone trap	3	16	19

6	Basant Food and Vegetable Group	Seeds, Vermicompost, Vitamin, Pheromone trap	1	29	30
7	Mahakali CDMC	Seeds, Vermicompost, Vitamin, Pheromone trap	2	22	24
8	Mahakali Farmers Group	Seeds, Vermicompost, Vitamin, Pheromone trap	0	29	29
9	Shivaji Fresh Vegetable Farmers Group	Seeds, Vermicompost, Vitamin, Pheromone trap	0	24	24
	Total		48	164	212

Bicycle Support:

NNSWA developed the selection criteria for the bicycle receivers and based on the criteria we select 44 people (30 Female and 14 Male) with the recommendation from respective ward offices. Bicycles are given to people so that they can sell their fruits and vegetables on bicycle in nearby markets. It helps the farmers to reduce the time they must spend selling their products and can use that time in carrying for their farms and other household works.



Mr. Dhaule Oad, one of the bicycle recipients from Bheemdatt Municipality, has installed a knife sharpening system in the bicycle and now getting good income through knife sharpening. He used to sharpen knives at his house using traditional technology but there he had limited customers. After getting the bicycle he can go to different areas and make a good income.



The project distributes 20 bicycles in Bheemdatt, 19 in Dodhara Chandani and 5 in Parshuram municipality.

3.4 Training on value chain and business plan development:

Training on value chain and business plan development was organized for the selected entrepreneurs and group members to upgrade their business plan. During the training all the beneficiaries gain knowledge about value chain and the marketing of their product. 12 enterprises/groups developed individual business plans and are capable of its implementation. 31 people among them 16 Female, 15 male involved in enterprises and agricultural production get the training and develop their business plan. The project supports developing business plans for 19 enterprises and groups along with providing onsite orientation about the business plan to the groups.

3.5 Exposure to entrepreneurs in business expo/ exhibition

Entrepreneurs get the support from the project to advertise their products in the provincial expo (Sudurpaschim Mahotsav 2079) organized by the Kanchanpur Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Mahendranagar. During the event entrepreneurs showcase their products in the exhibition which supports

them for the marketing and advertising 1. Duna Tapari 2. Interlock brick 2. Vermin compost. 4 Disaster awareness materials etc. Moreover 500 people have observed the green product, among them 51 have given written suggestions for the Production and supplies.

3.6 Multi stakeholders' dialogues on sustainable consumption and production:

The event was conducted in Bheemdatt Municipality and 27 people among them 10 female and 17 Male including municipal authorities, people involve in conservation of natural resources, consumer right activists, journalist and other stakeholders participated in the event. During the event Ms. Samjhana Bist, Country Director of DCA, shares the findings of her study on sustainable consumption and production in Bheemdatt municipality.

3.7 Provide start-up support to selected enterprise:

Project carried out the assessment of enterprises supported during the first year of implementation and collect proposals for further development of the enterprises. Then the selected enterprises submitted their business plan and made the agreement. Project support through group cash transfer and provide necessary technical support for the procurement and documentation process. Project also provide technical support for the implementation of their plan and improvement of business plan and link them with the market facility. Following 10 enterprises are supported in the first half of 2023. Total 125 people among them 69 female, 56 male are direct engaging on green enterprise production and supply to the Local market. The project has supported NRs. 15,88,550/- through group cash mechanism to the selected enterprises.

Following groups and enterprises received support during the year:

Enterprises in Bheemdatt and Dodhara Chandani Municipality:

1. Home stay and Agro ecology Promotion

Rana Tharu Agrotourism Cooperative Ltd. receives support from the project for the promotion of homestay and Agro ecological farming in ward no. 14 &16 of Bheemdatt Municipality. A total of 51 people (31 male and 20 female) is involved in different types of income generation activities with the support from project. There are two groups Rana Tharu Community Homestay and Rana Women Farmers Group affiliated with the cooperative. Currently 8 members of the cooperative are involved in the home stay. The cooperative utilizes the cash support for the establishment of cultural museums and vegetable farming.

2. Duna Tapari

Bheemkund CDMC starts Duna Tapari enterprise with the support from SUDRIDH project in Bheemdatt Municipality ward no. 9 Musetti. Five members (2 male and 3 female) of the CDMC from the most remote area of Bheemdatt municipality are involved in the business. The major aim of supporting this enterprise is to provide alternative sources of income for the vulnerable poor community along with replacing large amount of single use disposable plates to reduce environmental pollution. This community is surrounded by forests of Saal and Malu Creeper and leaves of these two trees are used to make Duna and Tapari.



There are huge market opportunities for these products as plastic disposable plates cause environmental pollution and now municipality plans to ban these plastic plates and Duna Tapari are the best alternatives. Wedding ceremonies, street food vendors are the major customer of these products and now they are getting orders from different customers.

3. Vermi Compost- Bheemdatt 12

Mahakali Youth Club Bheemdatt Municipality-12 started vermin compost with the support from Sudridh Project. He has started vermicompost in the past but flood of 2021 damages the vermin bed. Then the SUDRIDH project supported him in constructing vermin beds and purchasing earthworms. He has done the quality test of compost manure form Soil Test Laboratory Sundarpur a government of Nepal owned Laboratory and now selling the vermin compost manure @ NRs. 25 per Kg. There is huge demand for vermin compost in the local and regional market and now he is planning to expand the vermin compost in other households of the area as well. This year's project support for expanding the vermin beds in five more households and marketing of the vermin compost.

4. Cotton Bag- Bheemdatt 06

Srijanshil Mahila Utthan Samuha of Bheemdatt -06, receives support for production and marketing of Cotton Bags as an alternative to plastic bags. Project provided cash support for machines, starting materials and advocacy campaigns. The group launched the cotton bag on World Environment Day 2023 and is getting a good response.

5. CSEB – Bheemdatt 13

Mahakali Youth Entrepreneur and Farmers Group started interlock block enterprise in Bheemdatt-13 with the support from the project. This group lies in the flood plain of Mahakali River and is affected by flood every year. The group consists of people from poor Dalit community and most of them are small land holders. They do not have other options for income generation, so they started interlock block and now making good income and their livelihood is becoming resilient. Five people (4 male and 1 female) of the group are directly involved in the business.



There is huge demand for these bricks as these are larger in size and reduce construction costs. Beside this, these bricks are climate friendly as they do not produce any emissions during production as conventional bricks produce large amounts of emission. This year they received support for purchasing molds for manufacturing floor tiles and boundary pillars.

6. CSEB- Dodhara Chandani 09

Pragati CDMC started interlock block enterprise in DodharaChndani-09, Dhakanaghat with the support from the project. This group lies in the flood plain of Mahakali River and is affected by flood every year and is from poor community with small land. They do not have other options for income generation, so they started interlock block and now making good income and their livelihood is becoming resilient. Five female members of the CDMC are directly involved in the enterprise. There is huge demand for these bricks as these are larger in size and reduce construction costs. Beside this, these bricks are climate friendly as they do not produce any emissions during production as conventional bricks produce large amounts of emission.

7. Shoe Mending- Dodhara Chandani 2:

Resham Lal Badi of Dodhara Chandani Municipality ward-no.3, Baduwaltol receives the necessary equipment and materials for shoe mending and starts a shoe repairing centre at Dodhara Chandani -4, Chandani Bazaar. In past he and his family used to beg food items from different areas but now he is saving NRs. 1000 to 2500 per day and saves half of his daily income in two cooperatives. This business enhances his livelihood, and he is planning to take shoe making training and expand his business. This year project provides training for manufacturing new shoes and construction of his own shop.



8. Dairy- Dodhara Chandani 06

Unnat Buffalo Farming Block Coordination Committee of Dodhara Chandni Municipality started the dairy with the support from the project. There are 51 buffalo farmers (27 females and 24 Male) associated with the group and they are now getting better price for milk. The dairy has provided direct employment opportunity for 3 people while others are also getting benefit from it. The dairy has started milk collection and preparing milk products such as Paneer, Yoghurt, Sweets, Ghee etc. There are no such dairies or sweet houses that prepare milk items so they good market opportunity in the coming days.

9. Pickle- Bheemdatt 18

A women led enterprise Tripura Pickle Industry is supported by the project to expand their business, marketing, and branding. The industry has been preparing pickles for the last couple of years, but their market is limited. After the project intervention their production capacity increased and they also improved packaging and branding, which provides a broader market. Now they are selling their products in Kathmandu, Dhangadhi, Hilly Districts of Sudurpaschim along with local market in Mahendranagar.

10. Bambo Furniture- Bheemdatt 10

Kathepul Amar Jyoti Dalit Farmers group is currently producing bamboo furniture with the support from the project. The project supported the group with the training, startup materials and tools for the manufacturing of bamboo furniture through group cash transfer mechanism. A total of 11 women are involved in the process and are regularly producing bamboo crafts and making good income regularly.

11. Vermi Compost- Parashuram 12

Vermi compost manure production is supported by the project in ward no 12 of Parashuram municipality, Khajurani. They receive support for the construction of beds and purchase of earthworms. Sixteen kg of earthworms are kept in 5 beds of size 1X5 square meter for compost production. Ten members (3 male and 7 female) of the committee are involved in the vermi compost production. As most of the people in the area are involved in vegetable production, there is high demand for vermi compost.

3.6 Increase market facilities in collaboration with municipality

The project continues its support to promote market facilities for agricultural products in Bheemdatt Municipality. Project support through Mahakali Yuwa Farmers Group for the promotion of Hat bazaar in Bheemdatt -13, Sonapur Tole by providing electric weighing machines, dustbins, plastic crates.

Project also support an Agriculture Ambulance (A Three-wheeler vehicle) to Dodhara Chandni Ward-06, for the marketing of vegetable and other agricultural products. The ward will operate the vehicle through formation of committee or farmers group. Project has done a MOU with the ward office for the promotion of agriculture sector and marketing. Both the parties agreed to jointly implement agriculture related interventions in the ward along with starting agriculture hat bazaar at Health post Chowk of Dodhara Chandani Municipality.

Output 4: Municipalities are empowered and established a mechanism for knowledge sharing and learning:

4.1 Organise annual Kanchanpur Resilience Forum and sharing meeting.

Venue: Dodhara Chandani Municipality, Kanchanpur

Date: 15 December 2022

Objective: To make a common understanding and coordination among all the municipalities of Kanchanpur on DRR/CCA and Resilient livelihood

Participants: Minister for Physical Infrastructure Development of Sudurpaschim Mr. Prakash Deuba, Province Assembly member Mr. Bel Bahadur Rana Magar, DCC chairperson Mr. Durga Datt Bohara, Mayor/Deputy Mayor/CAO/DRR Focal Person of all the municipalities/rural municipalities of Kanchanpur District, CDO, chiefs of security forces, government officials, teachers, journalists etc. A total of 406 people participate in the event.



Resource Persons/Keynote Speakers: Mr. Anil Pokhrel - Chief Executive of National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority, Mr. Jay Narayan Acharya – Joint Secretary from NDRRMA, Dr. Sanjaya Devkota - Expert Geo-hazards, Landslides and Flood Hazard, Dr. Dinesh Neupane – Human wildlife conflict management Expert from ZSL Nepal and Mr. Dinesh Gurung -Manager Save Lives from DCA.

Outcome: All the municipalities are agreed on coordination and collaboration among themselves for the disaster risk reduction and resilient development. A 11 points Kanchanpur Declaration is signed that brings together vulnerable community, local government, provincial government, federal government, development partners and other stakeholders on the issue of DRR and sustainable development.

4.3 Produce learning/good practice documentation and output harvesting

Objective: To document the best practices, learning's, and success stories of the project interventions

Outcome:

- A) Project Documentary:** A video documentary is prepared including the project activities on disaster preparedness and response, resilient livelihood and capacity enhancement of community and municipalities.
- B) Kanchanpur Sammelan proceedings:** A proceeding document of the Kanchanpur Sammelan "Mayors Forum" is prepared and published to disseminate the information about the event and outcome of the event.

4.4 Provincial level policy dialogue/ engagement on DRR and Climate Change:

NNSWA has Participate on the COP of the Province level dialogue organized by different agencies focus on DRR/CCA in the Province level practice. We a Province level Media camping on IDRR day celebration talk show with all CDO of Sudurpaschim Province and Project area Meyers /Vice mayors and other stakeholder. The youth has camping on humanitarian day celebration to make the four Hose repairing poor and signal women's.

4.5 District coordination as DLSA for disaster preparedness and response

Objective: To assist DDMC for updating district level disaster policies, plans and facilitate the meetings of DDMC

Participants: DDMC Members

Outcome: Project support DDMC to update Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan, Monsoon Preparedness Plan, Cold Wave Preparedness Plan. Besides this project facilitates the regular meetings of DDMC and other DRR related events at district level. Project also supports DDMC for organizing mock drills and simulations in coordination with security forces.

4.6 Research Fellowship grant for resilience in collaboration with far-western university:

Research is complete on Nature based solution and Climate change Issue in Local context collaboration with FU.

4.7 Project Follow-up and Monitoring:

NNSWA Senior management team, board members regular the monitor the implementation and progress of the project activities. DCA, also frequently follow up and monitor the project with close coordination with the project team and provides feedback.

Learning challenge:

1. **Matching fund with government sector:** Matching fund approach with municipalities seems to be more affective and can deliver results with even smaller inputs. This also enhances the sustainability of the project intervention.
2. **Group Cash Transfer:** Communities are more responsible and have enhanced ownership of the support items purchased by them in comparison to goods provided by the project. This also enhances community capacity for procurement process and documentation as well. Group cash transfer mechanism also promotes accountability and transparency among the project staff and group members. But it requires more involvement of project staff with the community. Beside this, lack of guideline or operational procedures at the organizational level is also required to match financial protocol of the donor agency and government of Nepal.
3. **Community led anticipatory actions:** Project supported for the formulation of community level anticipatory action plan at different CDMCs. These plans are formulated through participatory approach and community readily adopt the plan.
4. **Value Chain and Business Plan Development:** Input support and enterprise start-up support is not enough for the sustainability of the business. Training on value chain and business plan seems to be very effective for the marketing of the products and sustainability of the enterprise.

5. **Provide technical support to Municipalities:** In addition to the regular project interventions, providing technical support to municipalities enhances better synergy and coordination. These also add to the credibility of project interventions at the municipal level.
6. **Organizational capacity development of rightsholders:** The project must work on organizational capacity development of the enterprises, farmer groups, CDMCs and cooperatives for their sustainability and self-reliability.

7.2 "B-Ready" Demonstration of scalable model of local led anticipatory humanitarian action in Mahakali River Basin, Western Nepal:

Program District: Kanchanpur, Dodhara Chadani Municipality

Project Description:

NNSWA is implementing a pilot project entitled ‘‘B-Ready: Demonstration of scalable model of local led anticipatory humanitarian action in Mahakali River Basin, Western Nepal’’ with the financial support of DCA innovation fund. The main purpose is to increase flood resilience of the targeted community and reduce the needs for humanitarian assistance by enabling anticipatory action at Dodhara Chandani Municipality in Kanchanpur District. Considering this, B-Ready aims to assess high resolution images and digital elevation model to design and develop flood modelling scenarios in the downstream of Mahakali. With the availability of forecast information, quality assessments, the relevant early warning early action protocol, humanitarian, assistance, and necessary interventions can be provided prior to the onset of any predictable shocks.

The concept of Anticipatory Action (AA) provides an option to act prior to the onset of any disaster. It saves lives and livelihoods, protects development and resilience gains, helps to preserve people’s dignity, and provides value for money. Forecast based anticipatory action is an innovative approach that enables the implementation and financing of actions before an extreme weather event has occurred. The forecast-based AA reduces humanitarian and extreme impacts of weather, climate variability and the compounding and cascading interaction of natural hazards. Since AA is still a new concept in Nepal, the project will share the process and lessons learned via different dialogue platforms and network. The methodology and approach of the forecast-based early actions can be scaled up by the local, provincial, and federal agencies to improve disaster preparedness and response with appropriate policy and institutional mechanisms where this project will contribute. The project will use evidence generated to advocate for the integration of AA in DRM policy framework.

Activity wise Progress and Implementing Approaches:

1. Provide technical support to develop the early action protocol (SoP)

An external consultant was hired for the preparation of the forecast based anticipatory action protocol (SOP). A workshop was organized to develop the SOP and municipal authorities and other stakeholders participated in the event. A SOP with detailed actions is prepared in the workshop.

The municipal executive formed a SOP draft committee, and that committee finalized the draft prepared during the



workshop. The municipality is now planning to prepare for the approval of the SOP. This SOP highlights the major activities performed by the municipality based on the weather forecast issued by the DHM and communication channel. This SOP is beneficial for municipality, project and other stakeholders working on anticipatory humanitarian actions.

2. Identification of mass evacuation centers and setting up basic infrastructure facilities-WASH facilities.

Based on the community demand LDMC made the decision to construct a safe shelter house in Kutiyakabhar of Dodhara Chandani municipality. The safe shelter is under construction with the co-financing of NNSWA/DCA, NEEDS/Mercy Corps and Municipality. Kutiyakabhar CDMC is constructing the safe shelter house, and all the three stakeholders support the CDMC through Group Cash Transfer Mechanism.



The Mahakali CDMC in Dodhara Chadani municipality-10 demanded for the construction of a raised handpump because that area is inundated every year and local people face the problem for safe drinking water. So, in coordination with the ward office, the project provided cash support to the CDMC for the construction of handpump. Since the hand pump is constructed near the road, apart from local people, other people walking on the road can also benefit through this hand pump.



3. Develop and update contingency plan/DPRP:

The project provided technical and financial support to the municipality for the preparation and update of Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (DPRP). For this purpose, drafting committees were formed, led by Municipal DRR focal person including project representatives. A draft DPRP was prepared through a participatory process and shared to the Local Disaster Management Committee (LDMC) for further feedback and suggestion. The final DPRP was endorsed by LDMC of Dodhara Chandani Municipality and published. It was the first time that the anticipatory action approach had been introduced in the Municipal level DPRP.

4. Develop youth volunteers on early action:

Collaborating with local government authorities, the project has facilitated to develop youth volunteers for disaster preparedness for effective response and building resilient communities. In times of emergency, the strengths of young volunteers can especially be applied on preparation, response, and recovery efforts. The project recognized the leadership role (youth) volunteers in disaster management such as engaging at-risk communities, disseminating accurate information to the communities, supporting early actions and, early response activities.

As a result, Dodhara Chandani Youth Resilient Network was formed and capacitated in. Altogether, 88 (37 male and 51 female) youths applied for the volunteer youth roster. The institutionalized youth network, youth resilient network formation and mobilization guideline is endorsed by the Municipal Government. Project also support for the formation of volunteer youth network at ward levels in all 10 wards of the municipality. The project organized the orientation for the youth network on practices of weather forecast,

early warning and forecast based early warning, core humanitarian standards etc. This network supports the sharing of weather forecast and early warning information to the community and humanitarian response during an emergency.

5. Capacity development of CDMCs for early warning and early action

The project facilitated series of meetings, discussions and orientation session on understanding risk, and community-based preparedness including early warning early action at community-based disaster management committees (CDMC) of Dodhara-Chadani Municipality. During the program, the project team provided information on existing sources of weather forecasts and early warning systems and how to access that information. Based on the forecast and early warning systems practices that were available, a comprehensive plan of each of the CDMC was prepared during the event. The action enhanced the understanding of forecast science and its linkage to early warning and early action practices. The project also supported the municipality for the developing CDMC formation and mobilization guideline that supports CDMC for better management and linkage with the municipality and other stakeholders. Similarly, the project also organized simulation exercises on forecast based early action, preparedness, and response/rescue for the community in coordination with the municipality and other stakeholders.

The project is also preparing the community level anticipatory action plan for 5 CDMCs and planning for providing logistic support to the CDMCs based on the plan. Project also provide orientation to the CDMCs on the anticipatory action plan.

6. Set up multi stakeholders' coordination platform at municipal level for preparedness and response:

Different meetings are organized with different stakeholders. MDO and Mayor of Dodhara Chandani municipality participate in second national dialogue on anticipatory actions organized by NDRRMA. During the program, MDO shared the community led anticipatory actions supported by the project. Mayor of Dodhara Chandani also shared the municipal initiatives for forecast based anticipatory actions and overall disaster related initiatives of the municipality.

7. Simulation of Forecast Based Anticipatory Actions

The Tabletop Exercise (TTX) serves as a valuable platform for identifying gaps, strengths, and weaknesses in the current Disaster Preparedness Response Plan (DPRP) and Anticipatory Action Protocol, as well as evaluating the Early Warning Communication channel and Local Emergency Operation Center (LEOC). Through this simulation, participants gain a deeper understanding of the effectiveness of TTX-SIMEX as a crucial tool for practicing disaster preparedness.



Furthermore, the exercise acts as a validation process for the DPRP and LEOC procedures, ensuring their practicality and responsiveness in real-life scenarios. Importantly, this TTX has the potential to foster improved collaboration among different response agencies, promoting a more seamless and effective disaster response. By identifying and addressing these aspects, the simulation contributes to building a more resilient and coordinated approach to handling potential disasters.

8. RLS System Install in the Mahakali River

Since, there is lack of sufficient information for early warning at Mahakali River as the two barrages controlled by India do not provide any information to downstream communities in Nepal, the project installed River Level Sensor (RLS) at newly constructed bridge over Mahakali River in coordination with DHM. This RLS provides real timer data to the DHM server so that appropriate early warnings and early actions can be taken.



9. Conduct comprehensive risk and HH vulnerability assessment in flood prone areas (Understanding Risk)

During the reporting period the project trained and disseminated enumerators for the purpose of collecting household data in the targeted area of intervention.

A total of four forms (1) General Household Information Form, (2) Livelihood Information Form, (3) Building Assessment Form, (4) HVCA Form was developed, digitized, and deployed in the mobile application for the collection of disaggregated household data. Eleven local enumerators were trained for household data collection. Each household was provided with unique ID in the three wards (Ward no 8,9 and 10) of Dodhara-Chandani Municipality. A total of 2352 HHs were surveyed and was followed by cleaning and data management process.

For the next phase of the project the physical, social, economic, and environmental dimensions of the collected data are being arranged in a framework to assess the Household Level Vulnerability Index (HLVI). Furthermore, the Flood Hazard Map under different return periods and scenarios will also be used for the overlay analysis. The Exposure Assessment of Elements-at-risks will be computed followed by the Risk Assessment.

Project Quality Assurance:

- Project has implemented its activities in close coordination with right holders and is fully accountable to right holders and other stakeholders. Organization also has complaint feedback mechanism and a dedicated focal person to handle it.
- Project mainstreams right based approach and GESI issues in its activities. Project also ensures to incorporate right based approach and GESI related issues in the policies and plans formulated with the support from the project.
- Project supports LDMC for the preparation of disaster preparedness and response plan for the municipality in coordination with the municipality and other stakeholders such as Redcross, Security forces etc. Project ensures the Sphere and CHS standards in all the disaster preparedness and response related activities. Project also supports municipalities and other stakeholders to disseminate weather forecast, early warning and implement early actions.
- Project focuses on capacity development of youth for the early actions, disaster preparedness and response and develops them as local champions on DRR.

The project is successful in achieving its objective and targets in the first year of implementation. Regular coordination and collaboration with the municipality and other stakeholders contributed to successful implementation of the project activities. Municipality endorse and implement project activities and policies

and plans prepared with the support from the project. However, local level elections and Federal and Provincial elections delayed the progress of some activities but completed somehow within stipulated time. We also must coordinate with the municipality for incorporation of forecast based early actions, cash support system in municipal policies. Overall, the project achievements are as expected.

Sustainability:

Describe to what extent the target group can continue the initiated activities independently (financially, technically, and socially). Project supports for the capacity development of CDMCs and youth network on forecast based early actions and link them with the municipality. They are given information on sources of weather forecast and early warnings and link them with the upstream community. Now, they can receive the forecast and early warnings on their own and plan early actions accordingly. As relevant, describe how the project has contributed to the reduction of risks from natural hazards and/or threats from violent conflicts.

Project established a mechanism to share weather forecast and early warning information to vulnerable community, municipal authorities, and other stakeholders. Project also enhances the capacity of community and youth on the forecast based early actions and linked them with the municipality. This helps to reduce the loss and damage due to climate induced hazards. For humanitarian projects, describe how the project has addressed sustainability and linked it to longer term development interventions, including improved disaster risk management. Project conducted household level vulnerability assessment in Dodhara Chandani Municipality that supports municipality and other stakeholders for the household level disaster preparedness in the coming days. Localization of BIPAD portal in the municipality also supports better disaster information management and decision making in the municipality. Project also supports for the establishment of digital cash support system that helps municipality and other stakeholders for cash support during the time of emergencies. Any agencies supporting the vulnerable community can use this database in the future in coordination with the municipality. Capacity development of CDMC and Youth on early actions enhances effective and improved disaster risk management.

Lessons Learnt

Describe specific lessons that should be considered when designing future projects. Comment on whether these are lessons that are applicable beyond the implementation context of this project. Anticipatory humanitarian actions/ forecast based early actions is a relatively new concept in the project area and most of the community people and municipal authorities are still not convinced with this concept. We must focus more on community awareness and capacity building of stakeholders on anticipatory actions.

7.3 Bajhang Earthquake Response Project:

On 3rd October 2023, an earthquake with magnitude 6.3 on the Richter scale struck near the Chainpur of Bajhang District, at 15:06 local time and NNSWA has provided multipurpose cash support worth NRs. 15,000/- per households focussing under loss and damage theme to the 481 households whose houses are damaged by earthquake in Masta Rural Municipality under DCA HQ Flexible Fund. According to the Bajhang DDMC and Masta Rural Municipality requesting with name list of the HHs for the support NNSWA/DCA has plan to support as government cash supporting norms. NNSWA IME cash transfer system using mobile numbers from the supporting list and transfer the Cash NRs. 15000.00 to the 481 HHs where Person with Disability, Single women, pregnant/lactating mother, and elderly person were in priority.

7.4 MRED Project:

Project Introduction:

Managing Risks through Economic Development (M-RED) is designed with a purview of 3 years' (December 2022 to December 2024) timeframe and specific targets under three defined outcomes. Under each of these, there are total of ten objectives that serve to achieve the greater goal that 11 vulnerable communities in Punarbas and Suklaphata are increasing self-sustaining disaster readiness capacities (skills, information, and resources) to prepare for, withstand and mitigate the impacts of natural hazards and climate-related shocks and stresses.

Project summary

NNSWA has been implementing Managing Risk through Economic Development project to build a disaster ready community by strengthening the capacity of vulnerable communities to minimize the impact on life and livelihood caused by natural hazards or climate-related shocks and stresses by building a sustainable model of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) through multi-stakeholder partnerships with the government, the private sector, and civil society.

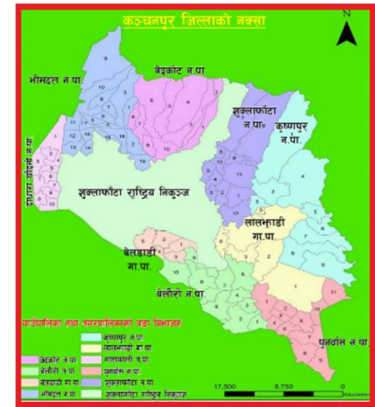
NNSWA has been working to empower smallholder farmers to build their own resilience through economic and ecological systems that support communities to manage shocks and stresses. Rooted in traditional DRR programming, Program strengthens social capital and physical systems by working with community disaster management committees (CDMC) linked to local and national DRR institutions to enhance early warning systems (EWS), disaster response, mitigation, and preparedness. The project's nexus approach promotes the adoption of agricultural commodities that have economic growth and income-earning potential while supporting climate adaptation and disaster preparedness.

Project works in 11 Communities (where 9 communities of Punarbas Municipality and 2 communities of Suklaphata Municipality) of Kanchanpur district with an implementing partner and coordinating different stakeholders as private sector, civil society, and public sector. Project has a robust partnership with the government of Nepal (GoN), private sector and communities which resulted in increased investments to sustain program advances and replicate the Project model in additional communities through non-program resources.

Goal:

Accelerate the replication and scale up the M-RED disaster-readiness approach in target geographies through a multi-pronged strategy: increasing self-sustaining disaster readiness capacities in Phase III target communities, accelerating M-RED expansion in new communities, and influencing the enabling conditions needed to promote sustainability, replication, and scale while promoting innovation through early action and localization.

Outcome 1: Vulnerable communities will have improved disaster readiness, engaging inclusive community disaster risk management groups and promoting adoption of risk mitigating livelihood



practices to strengthen assets, capacities, and behaviors to anticipate, prepare and respond to hazards.

Outcome 2: Formal Partnerships with national and provincial government agencies, local governments, and private sector actors will be established and strengthened to build enabling environments that can enhance the disaster-ready capacities of communities.

Outcome 3: Learning sharing events will be conducted for adaptive management within the program and dissemination of best practices to influence stakeholders to promote and scale disaster readiness approach beyond target geographies.

Major Interventions:

1. and climate risk-sensitive livelihoods.

The project's nexus approach promotes the adoption of agricultural commodities that have economic growth and income-earning potential while supporting climate adaptation and disaster preparedness. Most of the communities had faced floods every year and it damaged their livelihood. So, Project had promoted in Nexus approach which could help to mitigate risk and support income generate. Therefore, the Project had focused on income generation opportunities through sugarcane farming at the bank of river-bed site.



Sugarcane Farming

For promoting the sugarcane plantation by using improved variety and technology with the collaboration of Mahakali Sugar Mill, Bhageshwar Sugar mill and Agriculture development office.

To mitigate the risk of economic stagnation and bolster income in the impacted communities, we have provided support to 431 households for the advancement of sugarcane cultivation across an expanse of 90.05 bigha. The estimated income boost from this initiative is projected to reach 28,575,000/-



Small equipment supports to RBF farmer.

Similarly, MRED aimed to improve the livelihoods of target communities through the promotion of riverbed farming (RBF). So, the project had conducted coordination meeting with the Agriculture Development Office Punarbas and Target Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs) involved in RBF. The meeting had decided to jointly support farmers for river-bed farming, and it covered 725 Katta and 119 farmers who were benefiting under RBF.

According to MOU ADO had supported 50% seed and others 50% seed and small Agro-equipment had supported by Project to community. River-bed Farming interventions were introduced through group approaches. Seasonal and off-seasonal river-bed vegetable farming, promoting cash crops farming by group farmers approaches basically and enhancing modern technology.

2. Project Inception and CDMC and task force formation/reformation at the community level.

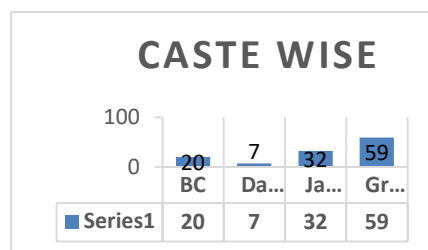
NNSWA Kanchanpur has been implementing Managing Risk through Economic Development (M-RED Project) project since December 2022 for December 2024 in 11 communities of Suklaphata and Punarbas Municipality Kanchanpur district. In the context of project, Community Disaster Management Committee (CDMC) has been formed 11 target communities named Bikasbasti and Dasratbasti of Punarbas Municipality and Laxmipur and Kaluwapur of Suklaphata Municipality and Bhakunad, Ganeshbasti, Simari, Udari, Rato Tal, Parasan and Sitabasti of Punarbas Municipality with the coordination of Ward office.



CDMC formation at community

NNSWA Kanchanpur had coordinated with CDMCs and formed the three Task forces (First Aid, Search and Rescue and Early Warning System) in five communities, whereas CDRMP had prepared communities in Laxmipur, Kaluwapur, Bikasbasti, Rato Tal and Simari. CDMC had formed task forces in one new community and reformed in Laxmipur, Kaluwapur, Rato Tal and Simari.

Composition of Task force in five communities.



3. Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA) Process Training and CDRMP formation.

After CDMC formation and reformation of community, NNSWA Kanchanpur had organized Two (2) Days Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment Process Refresher Training to CDMC members of Kaluwapur and Laxmipur follow up Communities of Suklaphata Municipalities and Three (3) Days PDRA process training to CDMC. All CDMC members participated in refresher training. The training is focused on DRR terminology and the relation of hazard, vulnerability, risk and disaster management cycle, climate change, market system development and VCA tools for form CDRMP. This training has empowered committees to formulate comprehensive disaster management plans in all 11 communities, enhancing their capability to identify risks, strategize, and coordinate effectively with relevant agencies for plan implementation.



During PDRA Process.

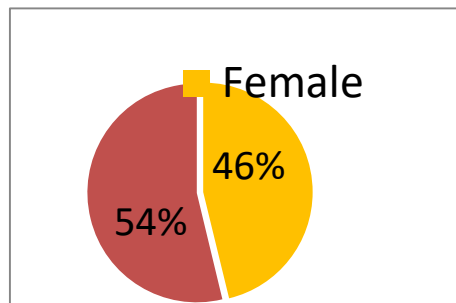
4. Train Task force to prepare and respond to the disaster including refreshers.

To minimize the risk of flooding in the working communities, the project has formed the 33-task force in working 11 communities. The formed three task force were early warning system, Light search and rescue and First Aid in each community. To provide technical knowledge and skills to community people this year we have conducted the capacity building training to the task force member in 3 phases. Those trainings were conducted to different task force to sensitize them and minimize the risk of flood during monsoon. In this training the participants actively participated and completed the training by active participation.

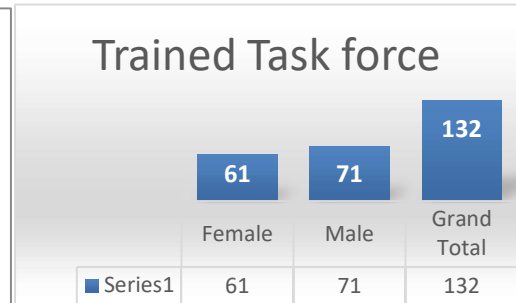


During Task force training.

After this training the taskforce members were well trained, and they have actively



proved their training knowledge at their community during the flood mock drill in community.



5. Community based Simulation work.

NNSWA had supported CDMC for conducting community level simulation work. On the first day CDMC divided the role and responsibilities of them and CDMC also called a meeting with task forces and key persons to prepare a detailed plan about simulation. On the Second day according to plan CDMC conducted community level simulation at Dodha river at all 11 communities with the coordination of Punarbas municipality and security agencies like Area police office, APF team for the common understanding and play their own responsibility during the disaster period.



The main objective of this simulation is to enhanced taskforce team ability by filling them with clear information about how to stay safe during a disaster, how to disseminate information, how to do first aid, how to prepare essential materials, how to take the injured and sick to a safe place, etc. increases. Also, it helps to fill in any gaps in the community disaster response plan.



The roles and responsibilities of community members and task forces in the event of various disasters may also vary according to the plan formulated by the community.

6. Implement disaster risk mitigation activities including nonstructural mitigation, bioengineering, conservation practices:

CDMC actively participated on various Climate change and Adaptation action and Disaster Preparedness activities such as river belt conservation, plantation that supported for small scale mitigation action, participating and encourage to community for Riverside Bio engineering, creating and establishing Emergency Fund for emergency response during crisis, participating for capacity building trainings, mock drill exercise, participating for conducting vulnerable capacity assessment (VCA), advocacy to local government for allocating fund to DRRM interventions.



Bioengineering

As per the CDRMP of community, NNSWA had coordinated with Palika and jointly visited the prone area of land cutting. NNSWA had prepared an estimate of bio-engineering work and had completed 1025-meter bio-engineering work with the collaboration of Palika, led by CDMC. Where project is technically supported, and others cost managed by Palika at Dubah community in construct of 200-meter bio-engineering work.



Plantation work at Sitabasti

Under community leadership, the completion of a 1025-meter bio-engineering work stands as a testament to the effective mobilization of local resources. This initiative not only provided employment opportunities for 492 days at the grassroots level but also emerged as a robust preventive measure against persistent river erosion. The collaborative effort highlights the community's resilience and commitment to sustainable solutions, ensuring both economic benefits and enhanced protection against environmental challenges.

After the completion of the bio-engineering work, NNSWA M-RED conducted the orientation program to CDMC on plantation and their conservation at the bank of river. The main objectives of this program were common understanding of all target communities about the plantation techniques, what are the things we need to do at the time of plantation for increasing their survival rate and role of plantation and their conservation on DRR through Nexus approach. In the river-bed areas of Punarbas Municipality, the project successfully planted 24,567 trees across communities, including Bikasbasti, Sitabasti, Dasharathbasti, Simri, Rato Tal, Bhakunda, Laxmipur, Kaluwapur, and Khajuwapatti with collaboration of Kunda sub-division forest office.

7. Capacity building of CDMC on Local level planning process:

NNSWA conducted Capacity building and local level planning process training program for CDMC members on 21 and 22nd April 2023 at the Hotel Dhaulagiri Hall of Punarbas Municipality, Kanchanpur.



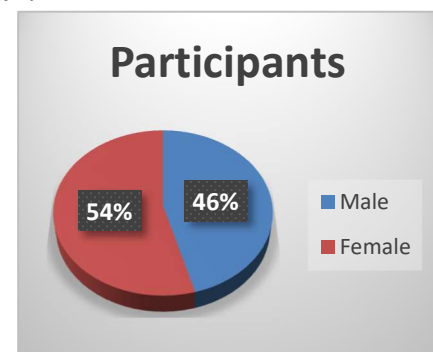
Orientation on local level planning process

The Training facilitated by Mr. Shankar Bogati the Planning officer of Punarbas Municipality and Mr. Govind Narayan Upadhyay the MEAL officer of NNSWA started Opening session firstly opening and introduction, in each other expectation collection, thumb rule), Federalization, State Structure and Functions and Powers of Local Level, Local Level Participatory Planning Process, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, Participatory Implementation of Plan sat local level, Ensuring Accountability of Ward Committees, Monitoring and service regulations The main Objective of this program was to inform CDMC Member about the 7 step of planning process.

Need of Public participation in planning process and meaning full participation of Community people The participants were basically informed about the significance of the participation of community people namely: CDMC Member are concerned community people in the planning process.

8. GESI integrated community response plan and EWS plan.

The collaborative efforts of NNSWA, CDMCS, task force, and vulnerable households in developing Community Response Plans and Early Warning System (EWS) plans at 11 communities. Through discussions involving project staff, CDMC members, ward officials, task force teams, and representatives from various community segments, a GESI integrated community response plan and EWS plan were successfully completed.



The initiatives aimed to identify community-specific risks, capacities, and resources, involving an inclusive approach to address the needs of vulnerable individuals. The plans include detailed information on disaster entry points, LSAR equipment, safe areas, communication channels, and key responsibilities during disasters. The objectives focused on enhancing community readiness for disaster risk reduction, involving the active participation of Community Disaster Management Committees, Early Warning System Task Forces, Search and Rescue Task Forces, and First Aid Task Forces.

The goal is to ensure systematic and informed multi-stakeholder engagement, organized disaster response, and efficient management of disaster-related activities, both pre- and post-disaster. Total participants were 405 members, where 185 male and 220 female from diverse castes and ethnicities, participated in the meetings.

9. Inclusive DRM and Accountability Training to CDMC:

The eleven events had conducted on inclusive DRM and accountability training to all CDMC. The main objectives of the training to enhance conceptual clarity regarding the importance of inclusion of community disaster management committee in disaster risk management, Facilitating on good governance and accountability in Community Disaster Management Committees.

The training is focused on the distinctions between sex and gender, as well as concepts of equity, equality, gender equality, and social inclusion. The program emphasized conceptual clarity on good governance and accountability, elucidating the role of Inclusive DRR and Accountability in disaster management.

Topics also included Community Accountability Reporting Mechanism (CARM), the formation process, and the role of the four-member Community Accountability Committee (CAC). A game related to the

access of inclusion was played, enhancing understanding, and reinforcing the importance of inclusive practices in disaster risk reduction.

10. Hand over DRR Support Materials (FA/LSAR/EWS) to Municipality and CDMC.

NNSWA had Hand over DRR Support Materials (FA/LSAR/EWS) to Punarbas and Suklaphata Municipality and Panchavaktra CDMC and Kalika CDMC to carry out rescue operations in case of flood and other disasters. The search and rescue materials were handed over to the community so that rescue operations would be easier for the LSRA team of the community during the time of flood disaster.



LSAR-protective gear hand to CDMC

Executive director of NNSWA Mr. Ashok Bikram Jairu handed over search and rescue materials to Mayor, deputy Mayor and chief administrative officer jointly. Similarly, the Executive director of NNSWA handed over Printer and Hand mice to Mayor of Punarbas municipality. It will be easier for the municipality to carry out rescue operations in case of a disaster. It will be easier for the members of their own community to carry out rescue work. CDMC members and community members have been easy to conduct model rescue drills for task force team of community disaster risk.

11. Facilitate and promote insurance of nexus corps.

Recognizing the impact of natural disasters on livelihoods, especially in sugarcane farming, the program identified the need for risk reduction measures such as crop insurance. To address the lack of awareness and access to insurance, the NNSWA M-RED team conducted three events of orientation programs in coordination with the Punarbas Agriculture Development Office on November 23 and 24, and December 6, 2023, respectively at Ward no.5, ward no. 7 and ward no.1.



Orientation on insurance to CDMC

The orientation focused on disseminating awareness about insurance, about the importance of insurance and assessing the status of crop insurance in Kanchanpur. The participants were increased awareness about the process, challenges, and strategies of insurance for risk transfer.

NNSWA in Kanchanpur efficiently coordinated with the Nepal Insurance Authority, Insurance Companies, wards, municipalities, Agriculture Development Office, Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMC), and lead farmers within the community, showcasing a collaborative effort to address the gaps in insurance awareness and access.

12. Linking farmers/entrepreneurs to weather information services to promote risk sensitive agriculture practice.

NNSWA has successfully initiated the implementation of MRED in the Doda watershed of Kanchanpur. This program is dedicated to assisting farmers in cultivating nexus plants, proving advantageous in mitigating disaster risks, and fostering economic growth. Recognizing the importance of weather Agro advisory services in optimizing agricultural practices, NNSWA conducted a comprehensive survey to assess the need, accessibility, and compatibility of such services. This information will guide the effective integration of Agro advisory support while also informing the development of a tailored mobile application. The selection of a consultancy through a competitive quotation process to ensure a thorough and well-informed approach to addressing the specific needs of the local farmers.



Palika level Inception meeting on GEO-Krishi

NNSWA aimed to enhance the knowledge and capacity of farmers using technology-based mobile apps, specifically the Geo Krishi mobile app. To initiate this effort, an inception meeting with Punarbas Municipality was held on December 12, 2023, at the Punarbas Municipality Hall. The objective of this meeting is that Disseminate information on different features of Geo Krishi mobile apps, encourage the municipality to connect farmers with technology and create awareness about the working models and criteria of Geo Krishi mobile apps.



Community level TOT training

NNSWA had conducted Community Level Geo Krishi TOT in respective communities. CDMCs members and community members with Android mobile phones for installing Geo Krishi mobile apps actively participated. The objectives of the TOT were clarified by the Technical Officer, and the TOT sessions were conducted by Geo Krishi Mobile Apps Program Assistant, Mr. Roshan Saud. He provided step-by-step guidance on installing the mobile app, registering crops and names, linking GPS systems with crop fields, explaining Geo Krishi's working criteria, features, content related to individual crops and livestock, the advantages of the app, joining E-Chautari, criteria for selecting volunteers, and their roles. The session also included addressing participant queries and discussing various aspects of Geo Krishi.

13. Flood Response to affected household at Simari and Rato Tal:

Between August 7th and 8th, continuous rainfall in the Chure area led to flooding in Punarbas Municipality, particularly affecting Simri and Rato Tal communities in Ward No. 5. Recognizing the imminent danger, the Community Disaster Management Committee (CDMC) promptly alerted the community at 10 o'clock in the night, with the municipality reinforcing the warning through an automatic siren and the EWS task force utilizing a manual siren. The situation was jointly assessed by the municipality, security forces, Red Cross, and the NNSWA team.



Humatrian goods hand over to affected Household.

Responding to the flood, an immediate agreement was reached to provide essential assistance to affected households in Simri. The municipality supported supplying food, while NNSWA took responsibility for managing, drinking water, torch lights and tarpaulins. The Bheemsen Community Management Committee assumed the task of cooking and feeding flood-affected residents. In response to the assessed needs of the community, Punarbas Municipality held a Local Disaster Management Committee (LDMC) meeting, sharing an IRA report. The municipality sought immediate support from development partners for humanitarian aid, identifying necessities such as tarpaulins, mosquito nets, rubber boots, gloves, water guards, torches, buckets, hygiene kits, floor mats, mugs, and ropes for the affected 36 households.

Coordination efforts between NNSWA and Mercy Corps Nepal ensued, resulting in the procurement of humanitarian aid for the flood-affected households. On August 12, 2023, NNSWA handed over the supplies to the Municipality in Simari. The humanitarian goods, including the identified items, were delivered to the CDMC through Deputy Mayor Mrs. Bhuliya Kumari Rana for distribution to the affected households.

14. Disaster Readiness Measurement Tool Kit Survey and result sharing to CDMCs:

NNSWA recently carried out a Disaster Readiness Measurement Toolkit Survey across 11 communities with the support of volunteers and MEAL officers within Suklaphata and Punarbas Municipality. The survey, facilitated by volunteers and MEAL officers, aimed to assess the genuine disaster readiness capacity of the community members, and formulate future activities accordingly. During the survey, volunteers led the Disaster Readiness Measurement toolkit questionnaire discussions with the Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs), ensuring active participation and feedback. The collected data was then analyzed, and indicators were mapped during focus group discussions based on the volunteers' insights. Following the



DRM roll out survey at community.



DRM toolkit result sharing at

survey, NNSWA organized result-sharing sessions in three communities per day. The primary objective was to apprise the communities of their disaster readiness status, fostering self-realization and facilitating a comparative analysis with other communities. The event played a crucial role in boosting community self-confidence, providing them with an opportunity for self-evaluation and acknowledging their progress in disaster preparedness. Participants also gained insights into the highest and lowest community needs indicators, backed by justified weightage considerations.

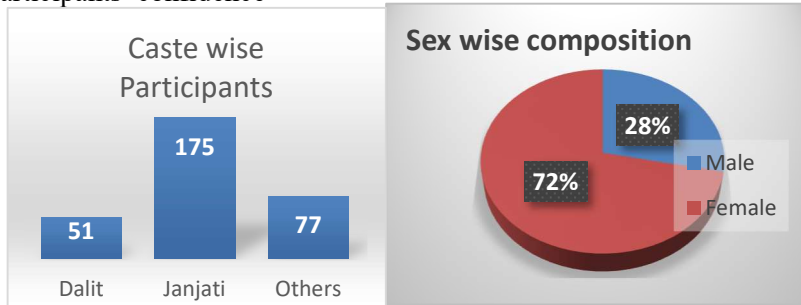
15. Three Days Combo Training (Family Dialogue , Financial Literacy and Entrepreneurship Development):

The M-RED approach to gender integration has undergone a transformative shift, aiming to address power dynamics within households and communities that impede women's meaningful participation in program activities. Following the completion of the Combo Training of Trainers (TOT) for staff and community volunteers, a community-level, three-day training on Family Dialogue, Financial Literacy, and Business Development was initiated in 11 newly targeted communities within the project area. The M-RED team conducted the COMBO training in each community with sessions generally running from 10 AM to 4 PM. Participants included the deputy mayor, respective ward presidents, head of the women and children department of Punarbas municipality, M-RED team members, volunteers, and community members. Respective ward presidents played a key role in the opening and closing ceremonies for each community. The training, incorporating real practices, case sharing, scenario-based exercises, group activities, and gender-friendly materials, focused on enhancing gender equality, social inclusion, financial management, entrepreneurship development, and participants' confidence for leadership development.



Combo training at community level.

Observations and exercises during the training period were conducted to enhance participants' practical skills. Daily evaluations were carried out by designated evaluators, while management groups handled various responsibilities such as logistics, daily reviews, and entertainment. The main objectives of the training included clarifying gender equality concepts, fostering joint decision-making in households, enhancing family relationships, improving financial literacy, preparing reliable business plans, and promoting entrepreneurship at the local level. Participants are currently implementing household-level action plans developed during the training, fostering better communication, shared responsibilities, and decision-making within households.



16. Municipal Project Advisor Committee (MPAC) field visit at meeting.

NNSWA conducted Municipal Project Advisory Committee (MPAC) visits and meetings of both Punarbas and Suklaphata Municipalities. The MPAC team from the municipality, a team of journalists, representatives from Mercy Corps, and the NNSWA team conducted observations and monitoring visits of completed project activities in the target community. Key attendees included Mayor Mr. Toya Prasad Sharma and Ran Bahadur Mahara, Deputy Mayor Mrs. Bhuliya Kumari Rana, Chief Administrative Officer Mr. Ganesh Singh Airy, ward president, various reporters, and representatives from Mercy Corps, NNSWA, and the local government. The visitors had Monitored completed project activities, impact of mitigation efforts, plantation, soil erosion activities, and land reclamation through sugarcane plantation. MPAC Visit team specifically observed Bioengineering work and Plantation along the river belt. The team visited the lowland sugarcane farming area along the riverside. Observers listened to suggestions from Community Disaster Management Committee (CDMC) board members and community members.



MPAC visit at Punarbas

All completed activities were observed by the MPAC team and other observers. They concluded that the activities were well-executed and expressed satisfaction with the project work. The MPAC team engaged with the community, gathered information, and received suggestions. It was recommended to NNSWA and M-RED to continue activities in coordination with the Municipality in the coming year. The collaborative efforts and positive feedback highlighted the success of the project's implementation.

7.5 Protection and Community Engagement Sponsorship Technical Programme (PCESP) and Inclusive & Quality Education Technical Programme (IQE) Project:

Nepal National Social Welfare Association (NNSWA) conducted 2 technical projects in Krishnapur municipality of Kanchanpur district in partnership with World Vision International Nepal from October 2022 to September 2023 under the fiscal year 2023, namely Protection, community engagement sponsorship program (PCESP) and Inclusive Quality Education (IQE). The main objective of the PCESP is an increase in children who have positive and peaceful relationships in their families and communities, similarly girls and boys protected from violence.

The sponsorship programme registers the most vulnerable children from the working community, known shortly as RCs and executes sponsorship business to maintain the quality correspondence, child development and their participation. Similarly making the child protection system of the government functional, assisting in making policies and plans for child protection, and promoting child-friendly governance are also set aside as the main outcomes of the project. Apart from that, another inclusive education related IQE project is being conducted with the aim of increasing the number of primary school children who can read. And the project is also parallelly running with outcomes of enhanced children's learning with strengthened teaching, learning and, parental engagement, safe, inclusive, and accessible learning environment developed and accessed by children at schools and improved Inclusive & quality education services at schools.

Especially through these both projects of NNSWA implemented in Krishnapur municipality last year. A total of 10473 people directly benefited in FY 023. Among the total beneficiaries were 7000 children in the first 1 year. And among the total beneficiaries, 7166 were children in the first year progressed.

With these main goals and achievements, while moving forward with its activities, the main achievements, challenges, and learnings of FY 023 are achieved as detailed.

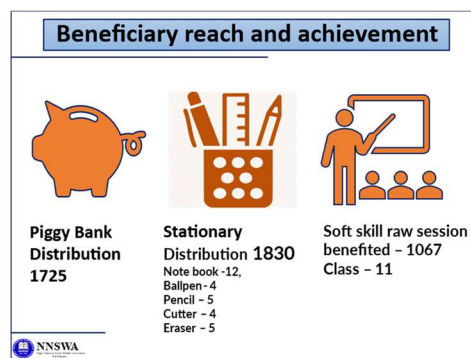
1. Achievement of PCESP Project:

Through the execution of the activities related to the management of the sponsorship business and the minimum requirements of child protection. Mainly the detailed achievements and results were achieved under the **Protection, Community Engagement Sponsorship Programme (PCESP)** in FY 2023.

The SOI (sponsorship operation indicators) is used to maintain a green, and in this context, Kanchanpur AP, it maintained 99% green condition, which means that the businesses linked to sponsorship is completed very successfully in FY 023. There are 2509 RC children in the community under sponsorship, and 857 among them were recruited from March to April 2023, where local CRCs under the guardianship of ward office of the local government took all the responsibility of recruiting them. Thus, for the first time in terms of registering MVC children as RC children, local governments and communities taking responsibility for children's selection was an important step in itself. In FY 2023, a total of 6430 people were directly benefited through the PCESP, including 3984 children. Similarly, 9 disabled children and 31 out-of-school children also benefited.



In the FY 023, some important supports were also provided to the targeted RC children by the side of the project, for example, through the project, 1830 children received stationery support, 1725 received piggy banks for savings, 1067 children were received continuous life skills raw sessions for 4 months, 46 RC received GNs, .11 RCs received support in critical condition. Apart from that, through regular correspondence and monitoring activities, regular meetings with children and their families were also completed significantly. Likewise, 58 RC families received help in raising chickens under the Livestock Campaign, while 15 schools received educational materials from Community GN, apart from that, 8 schools received filters, 15 schools received sports materials, and 6 anti-drug public awareness boards were made. Apart from that, there were carried out health screenings campaign in working areas schools to find out the status of school children and based on the initial health check-up of 2800 children, 8 children were also received with assistive devices after their medical verification by their family.



And the various efforts under sponsorship also brought some significant changes.

For example, children built their confidence and speaking habits through fun and enjoyable activities before doing Child updated photos (CUP), Child updated Video (CUV). In addition, children also actively participated in extracurricular activities. During the FGD of sponsorship in programming, 60% parents shared that their children felt happy when doing CUV, children are not scared like previous days, likewise the field staff had to assist on writing letters of the children in the past but these days, cent-percent of letter writing is done by the family. The biggest thing is that it increased the family's concern, interest and care in children's health, personal hygiene, and education.

Regarding this subject the ward chairperson of ward no 9, Mr. Kailash Balayar says, I have found that the relationship of parents towards children is positive and peaceful. Compared to the past, there is a significant improvement in the care of their children. Similarly, it's found that the regular meetings of the field workers in the RC families under the sponsorship made the children more empowered and capable. It has shown a good improvement in RC's habits, reading, writing, and speaking as well. Due to life skill enhancing sessions, there has been a very good improvement in the skills of children to protect themselves, self-caring, and speaking behavior.

There were carried out many coordination and collaborations in the field of protection under PCESP. In the first year itself, some important actions were done to support the achievement of increasing the number of children saved from violence and building a resilient community in terms of raising child rights issues and strengthening the referral system for case management, for example, the community vision of Krishnapur municipality developed by the facilitation of PCESP project, similarly there was prepared a 4-year strategic action plan related to child protection, the important local level structures regarding protection and promotion of children's rights issues called child right committees were formed and reformed and came on functional. Furthermore, the sessions on life skills found useful for making children strong, competent and resilient where 1150 children benefited from 176 such soft skills sessions last year.

2. Achievement of IQE (Inclusive Quality Education) Project:

Another important technical project conducted in Krishnapur municipality is the **Inclusive quality Education Project (IQE)** under sponsorship funding. The population directly benefited under the IQE project is 4038, out of which 3177 are children, 8 disabled children and 7 out of school children benefited from the project, similarly 1230 registered children also benefited through this project. Many important activities were completed under this project, such as conducting training for teachers on learning root methodology, integrated curriculum, inclusive education, teaching learning materials, conducting reading camps for children studying in primary classes, managing classrooms to child-friendly and accessible ECED centers, distribution of child development materials, publication and distribution of supplemental reading materials completed, due to which children's reading skills are increased, attention in studies and regularity in school also increased. Similarly, the classrooms became print reached and the tendency of teachers to teach by using educational materials and seating arrangement also increased.

In this context, principal of Saraswati Basic School, Krishnapur 9, Kanchanpur, Mr. Dhan Bahadur Nepali says, in fact, with the support and collaboration for quality education through the IQE project, the school environment became child-friendly, students' interest in learning increased, and the learning rate of students also increased significantly. School regularity really increased, especially after the introduction of CVA program in school, there is showed a massive improvement in schools. We have made more progress with the school reform plan. The role played by the IQE project in making school education inclusive and quality is admirable.

Teacher training details		
SN	Training names	Benefited Teachers
1	Train and Equip ECD teachers on Learning roots methodology and socio-emotional developmental technique in the classrooms	24
2	Train PNGO staffs and head teachers on techniques to carry out screening assessment (using Washington, SLD, DTLD, LDDI)	14
3	Integrated Curriculum Training	45
4	TLM training	15
5	Initial Health Screening related Training	24
		122



Among the key activities under the IQE project, one of the most important activities running in the working community is the reading camps. Last year, 50 reading camps were in operation in 50 communities of Krishnapur municipality. Such camps were conducted by the pure intend of promote and development of reading skill and culture on children which showed very effective and useful as per the opinion of children's guardian and stakeholders. Every Saturday during the holiday, 90 minutes of teaching learning through games, poems, ballads, and pictures are used to practice in reading camps and are being conducted this year as well. 1243 children benefited from the program which was conducted throughout the year.

Many activities were also carried out to increase access to quality education for children with disabilities and children facing various barriers, for i.e., training for teachers in inclusive education, screening of students through the Washington Tool to find out disability and barriers, and develop individual educational plans etc. Similarly, to promote a safe and inclusive environment, drinking water and handwash corners are established in 4 schools under WASH facility establishment. Apart from that, simulations and drills were held in 20 schools last year to give information about disasters and provide practical skills to teach children how to save oneself. Certainly, these types of activities made the school environment safe and more inclusive.

Beneficiary reach and achievement



Accessible Learning material – 15
HPT Geographical set – 5
Furniture – 15



Inclusive WASH – 4 school



Story books distribution – 4284 to 15 school in more than 100 titles

NNSWA

Another important action in the Inclusive Education Project is to implement the Civic Voice and Action (CVA) program in all TP schools. As an effort to promote quality education in schools, after the implementation of this program, all 15 schools were made school improvement plans. In this way, to bring good governance to schools, to bring quality in school education, the work of preparing and mobilizing the CVA group to make citizens responsible for establishing a school with minimum service facilities in the community also completed.

Also, as an effort to support local government for producing inclusive education policies and activities, IQE project facilitated and provided financial assistance to Krishnapur municipality in terms of develop local curriculum and textbook printing, which is made a great contribution in formulation of government's policy

and documents. At the end of the year, IQE project also produced 15 title's child stories books in ethnic Rana Tharu language to promote the local language and culture.

As a result, the local Rana Tharu community became very happy and excited as well as supporting rana Tharu's children as a supplementary reading material. In this regard, Mr. Ghumman Rana, the Ward President of Ward No. 7, said that the Rana Tharu language books published and distributed through the Inclusive Education Project made it easier for our children to study. It has great contribution to promote and protect our Rana Tharu language and culture and it's a historical work in the society and it contributed to peace building in the community, so the WVI / NNSWA deserve many thanks from Rana Tharu community.

3. Key Learning of the projects

- After organizing the children's congress, the children presented their plans at the local levels, because of this, budget allocation and program planning started in their favor from local governments. For example, Ward No. 1 allocated 150,000 and Ward 7 allocated 8,000, in this sense, organizing a children's fair showed a fruitful lesson.
- There was a great learning that should be done with consideration to the educational calendar of the municipality while making the implementation plan for the school-centered program.
- Since two projects need to be run simultaneously and meet all compliances 100 percent, the main learning point showed at ground that the all-necessary preparation should be started before 2-3 months ago than program implementation period.

4. Some challenges

- Many plans that must be finalized in coordination and collaboration with the local government often execute according to the time of local level's representatives and their priority, so it is very challenging to complete the work together according to the project's action plan and its compliances.
- The part of the implementation according to the policy and plan is weak at the local levels or there is a lack of commitment in it, so it is very challenging to implement the prepared and made policies. For example, the local level gov did not lag back behind in passing the child protection strategy, but now all showed inactivity in its execution.

7.6 SAFER Project:

A SAFER project is recently initiated in ward no. 1 of Krishnapur Municipality in Kanchanpur district with under partnership of WVI Nepal. This project is a supplementary project to improve the school infrastructure as part of SCEPS/IQE project. This project will support to build a two-room building in Kalika School of ward No. 1 in Krishnapur Municipality. SAFER Project plan to complete by December 2024.

The Krishnapur Municipality selected the school for the project as their own ranking procedure and triparty agreement was done between School, Construction Private Authority and NNSWA for the complete all this construction wok and handed over to the school within the planned timeframe. The Municipality is the prime for the supervision and other monitoring parts for quality assurance.

7.7 Disability Inclusive Development & Stop Transmission Program (DID/STP) Project:

Introduction of Project: -

NNSWA is working in partnership with until No Leprosy Remains (NLR Nepal) for Inclusive Development (ID) & Stop Transmission program (STP) since September 2016 based on the Outcome Mapping (OM) model. Disability Inclusive Development (DID) Program is designed to contribute to the long-term improved well-being and inclusion of all people with disabilities in the community. The ID program has been completely handover to the local levels for the further continuation of seven project components i) Inspire 2 Care - I2C, ii) Disability Management, iii) Disability Inclusive Development, iv) Leprosy Prevention Program, v) Leprosy Control Program, vi) Comprehensive WASH & vii) Organizational Strengthening. In the year 2023 NNSWA only focuses with Stop Transmission (STP) activities in partnership with NLR Nepal related. Under Stop Transmission the three Zeros Strategy has been applied for the leprosy control, prevention, treatment, and management in close coordination with government stakeholders & partners (MOSD, PHD, HO, Sudurpaschim University Local Levels, HFs, Idea Nepal) of Sudurpaschim Province. Most emphasis has been given to Single Dose Rifampicin/Post Exposure Prophylaxis (SDR/PEP) regular intervention and SDR/PEP blanket coverage focusing on endemic districts. of Sudurpaschim Province.

Project Duration: January 2023 to December 2023

Objectives: The overall objective is "To promote community-based inclusive development of local levels and establish "Model" Palikas, whereas government and other stakeholders impressed to replicate in other places." To achieve the "Model" Palikas ID and STP program's overall objectives are "Zero Discrimination", "Zero Disability" & "Zero Transmission".

1. Three Zeros Strategy

NNSWA in collaboration with NLR Nepal work aims at accelerating the road towards Zero Leprosy. To accomplish this, we have developed three strategic programs to tackle the different aspects of the disease and its consequences: Zero Transmission, Zero Disability, and

2. Zero Transmission (NP001)

Our Zero Transmission program aims to break the chain of transmission of leprosy bacteria, focusing on early case detection and treatment and preventive medication for contact with persons affected by leprosy.

3. Zero Disability (NP016)

Our Zero Disability program aims to prevent persons affected by leprosy from developing new disabilities during or after treatment and to contribute to their mental well-being.

4. Zero Exclusion (NP017)

Our Zero Exclusion program aims to promote inclusive societies and improve lives for persons affected by leprosy by strengthening organizations that voice their rights and needs and by removing barriers to services and community activities.

NP001: Zero Transmission: Under Zero Transmission in the year 2023 following activities with key achievements have been conducted.

1. Collection of new cases detection information from District and Municipalities: Under this activity among the total 114 leprosy cases (as per the annual report 2079/80 of Sudurpaschim province) verification of 114 leprosy cases was done by visiting respective health facilities/municipalities. EDCD, Province, District, Local levels, HF's staffs, NLR Nepal and NNSWA team has been mobilization in respective health facilities, local levels for the case verification. Also reached at the household levels of some leprosy positive cases for the case verification and confirmation.



2. Organize periodic review/monitoring meeting at different levels: The review meeting of Kailali district has been conducted in the presence of health coordinator. Leprosy focal persons of all 13 local levels and 95 health facilities where there exist the leprosy positive cases. In the review meeting the leprosy inventory of five years has been updated, the database has been maintained through the google sheet. The facilitation of the review program was done by PHD TB/Leprosy Focal Person Mr. Manoj Ojha, HO Kailali TB/Leprosy Focal Person Mr. Dev Datta Joshi, NLR Nepal and NNSWA team.

3. Orientation Program on Blanket Approach of SDR/PEP for Health Workers: This is the new approach initiated in Sudurpaschim Province in close coordination with MOSD, PHD & leprosy endemic district (Kailali, Kanchanpur & Achham district). In the year 2023, an orientation program on Blanket approach of SDR/PEP was conducted in 16 local levels of Sudurpaschim Province (4 local levels of Kailali, 2 of Kanchanpur and in all 10 local levels of Achham district). There was the participation of local representatives, health workers, FCHVs and stakeholders in the orientation program.



The program was facilitated by PHD, Health Office, HC/FPs, NLR Nepal & NNSWA team. The sensitization, advocacy, and collaboration for the blanket coverage of SDR/PEP was done in the program focusing on leprosy prevention, control and treatment. Palika representatives and stakeholders appreciated the SDR/PEP blanket coverage approach, committed for the budget allocation and support from the local levels.

4. GPS Coordinates collection of Index Cases: Those Health Workers who were oriented during the SDR/PEP blanket coverage orientation program were mobilized for the collection of GPS coordinates of leprosy index cases. In the year 2023, the GPS coordinates of 1207 index cases from Kailali, Kanchanpur and Achham district have been collected and updated. Regular monitoring support at the ground level has been done by PHD, Health Office, local level, NLR Nepal and NNSWA team. In terai region (Kailali & Kanchanpur



District) minimum 3 cases within 300 meters has been identified as one cluster for the blanket coverage of SDR/PEP whereas in hilly region (Achham District) minimum 2 cases within 300 meter has been identified as one cluster for the SDR/PEP blanket coverage.

5. Number of Index cases covered in SDR/PEP Intervention: - In the regular SDR/PEP intervention

of Sudurpaschim Province in the year 2023, in total 247 leprosy index cases (Male-152 & Female-95) has been covered in Kailali & Kanchanpur district. In this period contact screening done of 13328 persons, among them 10276 had been administered with one doze of Rifampicin and others (3052) falls in exclusion criteria, among 10276, 8 new leprosy positive cases (Male-3, Female-5) has been diagnosed and has brought under the treatment.



6. Blanket Contact Approach SDR/PEP: In the year 2023, SDR/PEP Blanket Contact Approach has been completed in 93 clusters of Kailali (4 local levels), Kanchanpur (2 local levels) and Achham (10 local levels), where SDR/PEP of 441 index cases (M-257 & F-148) has been covered. In this period contact screening was done for 29554 persons, among them 25100 has been administered with one doze of rifampicin. In this blanket contact approach 37 new leprosy cases (M-22, F-17) have been diagnosed and brought under the treatment.



7. Basic Leprosy Training (BLT): The three days Basic Leprosy Training (BLT) was provided to all 10 local levels (Health Coordinators and Leprosy Focal Persons), Health Office chiefs and Leprosy focal person of Achham district. The facilitation of this BLT training was done by PHD team (PHD Director Dr. Jagadish Joshi & TB/Leprosy focal person Mr. Manoj Ojha), Health Office team (TB/Leprosy Focal Person of Kanchanpur Mr. Uddhav Thagunna & Kailali Mr. Dev Datta Joshi) NLR Nepal Deputy (Technical) Director Mr. Nandlal Joshi, NLR Nepal and NNSWA team. In this training major focus was done for the leprosy inventory of all leprosy cases of Achham District and execution of SDR/PEP blanket contact approach.



NP016 Zero Disability: Under Zero Disability the following activity was conducted.

- 1. Referral Services to tertiary centers for Complication Management:** Under this activity regular support has been provided for the complication management of the leprosy affected persons especially referral (transportation support cost) of the complicated cases in the tertiary referral centers (Anandaban Hospital and other centers). In the year 2023, transportation support has been provided to 9 leprosy affected personnel for the further treatment and management at tertiary centers (Anandaban Hospital).



NP017 Zero Exclusion: Under Zero Exclusion following activities has been conducted in the year 2023.

- 1. Sensitization on Human Rights to Community Groups:**

- Under this activity, orientation was done to stakeholders at Kailari RM, Kailali chairmanship of Mr. Santa Ram Chaudhary (chairman of Social Development Section) on June 27, 2023. The total participants in the orientation were 32 including Chief Administration Officer (CAO), members from the youth club, Cooperatives group, health insurance facilitators from all 9 wards, CBRFs, the Health section team & other key personnel from the local level. The facilitation of this orientation was jointly done by



Orientation to Community Groups & stakeholders at Kailari RM, Kailali

NLR, NNSWA & Health Coordinator of Kailari RM, Kailali. The orientation was focused on the National Leprosy Strategy (2021-2025), advocacy for the human rights & engagement of leprosy-affected persons in different groups, and their enrolment in health insurance.

- 2. Sensitization on rights and services to persons affected:**

- Under this activity, orientation was done at the Provincial level to 46 leprosy-affected persons including their family members. Sensitization was done about the rights and services provided by the government of Nepal to the leprosy-affected persons. This program was held at Health Training Center, Dhangadhi on June 23, 2023, under the chairmanship of Provincial Health Directorate Dr. Jagadish Joshi, chief guest of the program MOSD Health section chief Mr. Narendra Singh Karki. MOSD Health section chief and PHD Director motivated and committed to supporting leprosy-affected persons from MOSD, PHD, motivated for their access to policy provision and rehabilitation services.



Leprosy affected child after receiving education support from PHD Director

- 8. Educational support to leprosy affected school enrolled children:** At Sudurpaschim Province Educational support (Stationaries, School Bag, G.K.



RTLO Mr. Manoj Ojha sensitizing about the rights of persons affected with leprosy

book, etc.) was done to 20 leprosy-affected persons (M-11, F-9) studying in different classes of Kailali (12), Kanchanpur (4) Dadeldhura (2) Bajhang (1) & Doti (1). The distribution of materials was done by PHD Director & MOSD Health Section chief of Sudurpaschim Province. The main objective of this program was the empowerment & support of leprosy-affected school-going children as well as to decrease their dropout and bring in the public forums to reduce their hesitancy. Leprosy Affected Children and their family members suggest the continuation of these types of support in the upcoming days.

- 9. Strengthen network with universities and research centres to encourage more research on leprosy control and new technologies:** A coordination meeting was conducted with Sudurpaschim University team along with head of department, lecturers, Master of Development Studies students and NLR Nepal (Deputy Technical Director Mr. Nandalal Banstola & team), NNSWA (ED Mr. Ashok Bikram Jairu and team). Briefing about the collaboration with NLR Nepal, NNSWA and Sudurpaschim University team especially encouraging the Universities students for motivating in the leprosy and disability related research. University was very much positive, and students are also interested to do the research in the leprosy/disability sector. The discussions will be held regularly, and further research activities will be carried out in the collaboration.
- 10. PAC (DPAC/MPAC) meetings and social auditing at field level:** The provincial level sharing of Zero transmission project activities with video documentary was done along with NNSWA other project activities in presence of Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law Minister, four province level parliamentarians, stakeholders from different ministries, sections, EDPs and journalists. Similarly, District level sharing meeting was done at Kanchanpur in presence of District Coordination Committee (DCC) Chairman and team, CDO, stakeholders from health, education, agriculture and other sectors, EDPs & Journalist. The joint field monitoring visit along with the social audit has been carried in collaboration with other project activities of NNSWA.
- 11. Case studies and publications:** To increase the community engagement of leprosy-affected persons, the case studies collection and publication have been ongoing at the field level. The local representatives including Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Ward Chairmans, CAO, schoolteachers, CBOs & other key personnel, and stakeholders have been regularly involved in leprosy-related activities, prevention, control & LPEP. With the regular lobby, and advocacy of NLR Nepal/NNSWA about leprosy in different forums, the Palika & stakeholders are prioritizing the blanket SDR/PEP coverage, LPEP & overall activities and are committed to their support.
- 12. Media Coverage and other publications:** - To highlight the project activities and sensitize public awareness about leprosy, the publications have been ongoing in different mass, online, and social media. Herewith, we have recorded and listed the coverage and publications. At present Seven case studies have been collected and published in online media.

Program Photos



Key Achievements:

- Leprosy inventory along with GPS coordinates of Kailali and Achham district has been updated.
- SDR/PEP blanket coverage has been initiated in Sudurpaschim Province.
- All 10 local levels of Achham District have initiated SDR/PEP blanket coverage in support of Health Office, local levels, NLR Nepal and NNSWA team.
- 45 New leprosy cases have been diagnosed from SDR/PEP intervention and blanket coverage.
- Partnership and tie-up with Sudurpaschim University for initiating research on leprosy and disability sectors.
- Regular support in the complication management of the leprosy cases for the further treatment and management in the tertiary centers.
- Government ownership for the SDR/PEP blanket approach (Health Office, Kanchanpur has requested for the technical support from NNSWA to support in the SDR/PEP blanket approach in one Palika of Kanchanpur from their budget).

Challenges:

- High Expectation from the government side for the regular HR, technical and financial support to execute the SDR/PEP intervention.
- Need to revisit the same place twice, thrice for the GPS coordinates of the leprosy index cases as sometimes error seen in the software about the actual venue.
- Lack of capacity enhancement training and orientation on leprosy to the HWs and stakeholders.
- Less prioritization by local levels and lack of budget allocation for the leprosy program.

Way Forward:

- Data base software to be developed and used by all local levels to update the leprosy inventory.
- Guidelines of SDR/PEP blanket coverage to be developed and shared.
- Capacity building of Health workers, FCHVs, local representatives and SDR/PEP blanket coverage need to be scaled up in low endemic districts also.
- Regular review and sharing meetings on leprosy to be held at local level, district & province level.
- HR needed to be added in Sudurpaschim Province with regular capacity building training.

7.8 Physical Rehabilitation Activity Project:

To increase Access of Physical Rehabilitation Services for People with Disability in Sudurpaschim Province of Nepal with sustainable approaches services, NNSWA Physical Rehabilitation Service Center has been working in close coordination among the federal, provincial, and local governments. To provide & enhance the quality physical rehabilitation services to the PwDs of Sudurpaschim Province an equipped Physical Rehabilitation Center is running in Bheemdatt Municipality ward no. 18 of Kanchanpur district established in 2006.

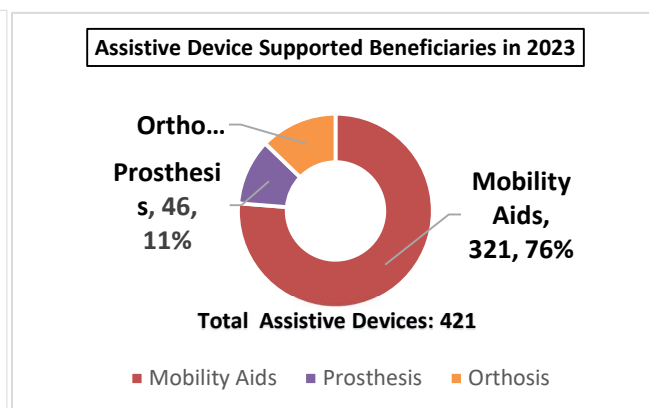
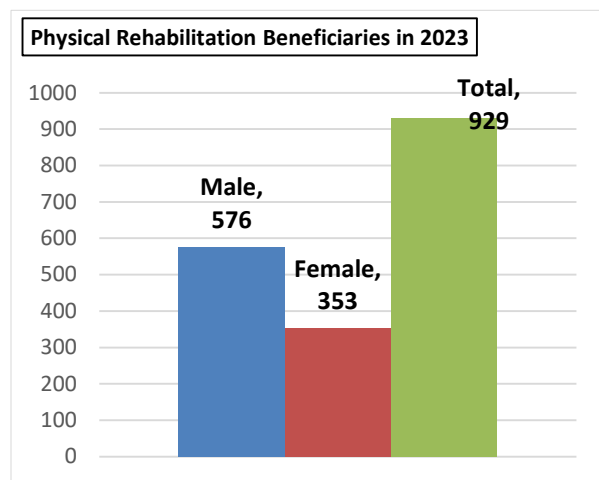
Project Specific Objectives:

Physical Rehabilitation Activity (PRA) aims to improve the mobility and functional independence of conflict-affected civilians and women, men, girls, and boys in need of rehabilitation services in Nepal through the establishment of a sustainable integrated, public-private rehabilitation system. PRA program supported integrating the PRCs into a strong and extensive public rehabilitation system which would help to sustain a quality rehabilitation system affordable for all PwDs.

Project Achievement:

S. N	Activities	Target	Achievement
1.	No. of beneficiaries receiving PR services	600	929
2.	No. of Assistive devices delivered	260	421
3.	Rehabilitation Sessions	900	1200
4.	Tele-Rehabilitation Beneficiaries	-	120
5.	Outreach mobile camp conducted	3	11

Achievement through Graphs:



The total assistive device supported recipients were 421 and among them 57 beneficiaries under MOWCSC, 14 beneficiaries under Health Office Kailali, 12 beneficiaries under Health Directory Doti, and 338 beneficiaries were supported under Municipalities in year.

Key Result/Success

In 2023 NNSWA conducted an outreach camp in Dhangadi Municipality more than 200 people were screened who need rehab services and Dhangadi Municipality ensured to provide services to person requiring rehab services and on a positive note Palika committed to allocate significant funds for conducting outreach camp. They are also willing to provide extra financial support to address any shortfalls specifically related to Prosthetics and Orthotics (P&O) services. This demonstrates their dedication to prioritizing rehabilitation and ensuring sufficient funding for those in need of rehab services.



Outreach Camp conducted in Dhangadi Sub Metropolitan.



Outreach Camp conducted in Dhangadi Sub Metropolitan.

Case Story:

“Navraj’s Brave Journey: Overcoming Challenges with a Prosthetic Leg”

Navraj Puri, a brave 13-year-old from Doti district, Nepal, whose life took a sudden turn two years ago. Living happily with his parents, Navraj experienced a sharp pain in his left leg that changed everything.

Rushed to a Dhangadhi hospital, Navraj underwent surgery to remove part of his leg bones. Recognizing the severity, doctors referred him to Kathmandu teaching hospital, where his left leg was amputated below the knee to save his life.

In 2022, Navraj connected with Nepal National Social Welfare Association (NNSWA). NNSWA rehabilitation team provided him with a below-knee prosthetic leg, marking a turning point. Now he is in the 7th grade at an inclusive school in Attariya, Kailali, Navraj's story is one of resilience and overcoming challenges and finding strength with a prosthetic leg.

"Navraj's Victory: Overcoming Challenges with a Prosthetic Leg" is a tale of courage, highlighting the impact of organizations like NNSWA in empowering individuals like Navraj to embrace life with newfound strength and determination.



Photos:



Tele-rehab Session



Tele-rehab session



Prosthesis Leg Gait Training by P&O



P&O taking casting for prosthesis device.

To provide & enhance quality physical rehabilitation services to the PwDs of Sudurpaschim Province an equipped Physical Rehabilitation Center is running in Bheemdatt Municipality ward no. 18 of Kanchanpur district. Under the prime objective for Increase Access to Physical Rehabilitation Services for People with Disability in Sudurpaschim Province of Nepal and to strengthen the sustainability of PRC through work in close coordination with federal, provincial, and municipal level governments.

7.9 HIV and AIDS EpiC Nepal:

NNSWA, as an EpiC Nepal implementing partner (IP), is implementing HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services among female sex workers (FSWs), clients of FSWs, other high-risk people, and PLHIVs to continue essential HIV prevention, testing and case finding, initiation of treatment, adherence and retention, and VL testing services following precautionary, preventive and protective measures in coordination with other EpiC Nepal IP, Sudur Paschim Samaj (SPS) in Kailali district and Sahayatra Nepal (SN) in Kanchanpur district with close coordination of Health office and ART centers.

NNSWA had been done following activities in EpiC Nepal Project from October 2023 to December 2023.

- 156 FSWs and 79 PPs were reached in Kailali similarly In Kanchanpur 79 FSWs and 32 PPs were reached in FY 2024 In Q1 period. As per achievement of this period, 212 (44%) KPs and 133 (31%) PPs were reached as per annual target.

- 89 FSWs and 27 PP were tested in Kailali Similarly, 53 FSW and 17 PP were tested at Kanchanpur. As per achievement of this period, 671 KP (178%), 196 PP (103%), were tested and received their result as per annual target.
- 1 KP and 4 PP HIV case diagnosed at Kailali similarly 1 KP and 4 PP has been diagnosed positive in Kanchanpur.
As per achievement of this period, KP 2(17%), PP 8(12%), were diagnosed positive as per annual target.
- ART enrollment: 1 KP and 4 PP newly enrolled in Kailali and 1 KP and 4 PP were enrolled at Kanchanpur.
As per achievement of this period, 9KP (75%), 59PP (88%), were enrolled as per annual target.
- Viral Load Testing: 224 (10 KP and 214 PP) VL result were documented at Kailali likewise, at Kanchanpur 68 (7 KP and 61 PP) result were documented.
- 45 KP and 1 PP in Kailali and 18 KP and 2 PP were enrolled in PrEP service in this quarter.
- Community care and support: 267 (15 KP and 252 PP) PLHIVs in Kailali and 174(11 KP and 163 PP) PLHIVs in Kanchanpur.
- 12 indexes partner were in testing services.
1 (1 Kailali and 0 Kanchanpur) individuals who were identified and tested using index testing services received their result and enrolled in ART service in this quarter.

Objective:

Objective 1 &2: Attain and maintain HIV epidemic control among at-risk adult men, women, and PPs; and attain and maintain HIV epidemic control among KPs.

1. Creative events:

NNSWA conducted 4 in-person creative events and 34 participants (all were female) participated in the event. The objective of these events was to initiate PrEP. During these events, discussions were conducted regarding HIV prevention messages, MeroSathi and online bookings and PrEP initiation and continuation. After the event, all KPs were tested for HIV and 22 were enrolled, 3 were restarted and 3 were refilled in PrEP services.

2. Support group meetings:

EpiC Nepal IPs NNSWA conducted support group meetings in all its project districts. The main topics of discussion were adherence to treatment, awareness, and safety precautions against COVID-19, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention messages, viral load (VL) testing eligibility, and suppression, undetectable=transmittable (U=U), and 180 days package-related messages.

During this quarter 6 events were planned and conducted; Total participants were 60 PLHIVs (Female-38 & Male-22).

3. Stigma and Discrimination Reduction Training:

EpiC Nepal IPs NNSWA conducted trainings on S&D Reduction in both project (Kailali and Kanchanpur) districts. In total, **60** participants (Female: 18, male: **42**, other: **0**) were participated in the 3 trainings. The main objective of these training courses was to sensitize people in the community on HIV services to reduce S&D associated with HIV and AIDS. Participants were made aware of the basic concept and scenario of HIV and AIDS, mode of transmission, preventive measures, the importance of testing, ART, VL test, and U=U. Similarly, discussions were held on the different forms of S&D faced by PLHIV from the community and health facilities, ways to minimize those, and the role of stakeholders and community people to link PLHIV to treatment. After the training, participants expressed their commitment to reduce HIV related S&D from their side.

Objective 3: Improve program management including health information systems (HIS) and human resource for health (HRH) and financial systems to ensure attainment and maintenance of epidemic control.

4. Special day's celebration:

EpiC Nepal IPs NNSWA support and participate on celebrate the especial days like; Condom Day celebration (month of October) and international AIDS day celebration (month of December) at Kailali and Kanchanpur under the health office and ART centers. During the celebration of the national Condom Day and World AIDS Day various governmental and non-governmental organizations jointly organized programs.

5. Monthly meeting with antiretroviral therapy center:

EpiC Nepal IPs NNSWA conducted meetings with respective ART centers in Kailali and Kanchanpur districts this month. These meetings discussed interruption to treatment (IIT), VL sample collection and reports dispatch process, health insurance, COVID-19 vaccination among PLHIV, updating DHIS 2 tracker, IIT register, and effective referral mechanism for service delivery to PLHIV. IPs also reviewed the status of feedback on LINK feedback tool and discussed ways to ensure quality services.

6. Monthly staff meeting:

NNSWA conducted the monthly staff meeting at Kailali and Kanchanpur in the presence of project coordinator, board members and executive director. The objective of these meetings was to the meeting discussed on target vs. achievement, action points from review of progress vs target i.e., Index offer and testing, hotspot wise analysis, online and MeroSathi booking and testing. Those meetings were conducted physically.

Other discussion topics were.

- Identify new hotspot area, risk classification and new case findings.
- Mobilized CBS plus and PN for PrEP new, refill, restart, and continuation.
- Analyses eligible list of VL and made VL surge plan.
- Follow up IIT cases, known positive and not on ART cases and made plan for reenrollment.
- Mental health screening.
- Online reach and testing, feedback link issues

7. Monthly review meeting:

EpiC Nepal conducted MRMs with EpiC Nepal IPs and sub-IPs in all the project districts. The meetings followed up on action points to improve linkages to treatment, VL testing coverage, and to strengthen the implementation of the project's innovative approaches. EpiC Nepal IPs and sub-IPs shared their impressions and improvement plans based on their performance and data.

- Analysis of Target Vs Achievements of CBS online, CBS Plus and PN and developed plan as per performance.
- Link feedback tool and use of MeroSathi, QR code and discussion on the raised issue at feedback system.
- Online and MeroSathi booking and testing and finding of new virtual hotspot.
- Index offer (LIVES) referral, U=U, and testing and 5 C.
- Known positive and IIT enrollment support and field movement increase to DOTS, clinic lab and other stakeholders.
- HTS testing and Positive analysis as per Hotspot, index partner testing and their movement tracking.
- Analysis of High-risk client and reach and test.
- Safety and security of documents and other things.
- Mobilized CBS plus for continuation and PrEP new.
- Analyses eligible list of VL and made VL surge plan as per stable and unstable client analysis.
- Follow up IIT cases, known positive and not on ART cases and made plan for reenrollment and search and enrollment.
- Discuss equipment damage and theft, safeguarding, safety & security, and OCIA.

8. Quarterly data verification (QDV)

EpiC Nepal conducted QDVs of the month of December to September. During the QDV the following recorded forms and format were verified.

- Program Enrollment form
- First contact form
- Follow up contact form
- HIV self-testing form
- HIV counseling and testing form
- Case management form
- Index based partner testing form
- Pre-Exposure prophylaxis service-first visit form
- Kessler 6 record form
- Monthly collation log sheet
- Prevention daily log sheet
- Kessler 6

NNSWA identified issues like; not entry in Mero data, under & over reported in clinical log sheet as per Mero data, missing the information on hard copies and correct issue on time like male and female were missed in program enrollment as per Mero data. HTS_TST and STI Screening 1 case were under reported and 1 case was over reported online in December.

Cascade:

A. Cross-sectional HIV continuum of prevention, care, and treatment cascade for female sex workers (FSWs)

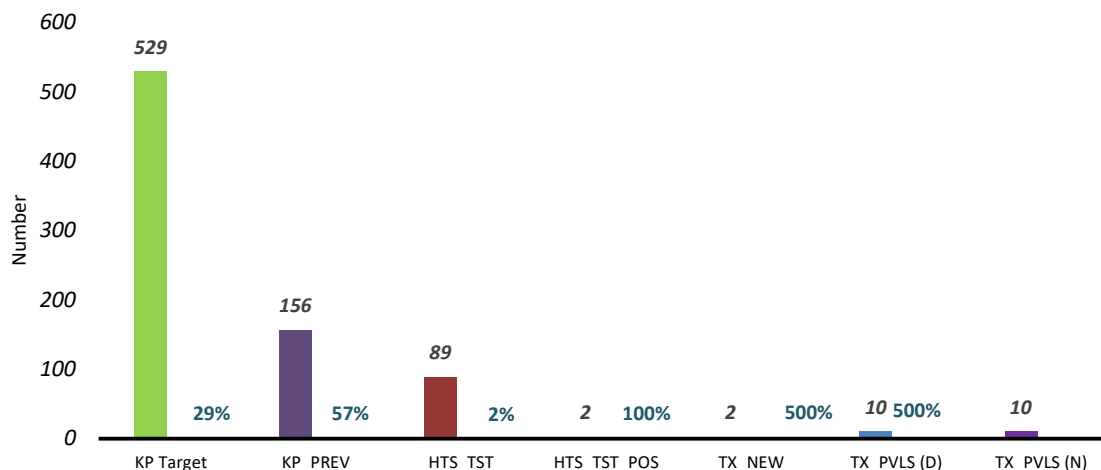


Figure 1: Cross-sectional HIV continuum of prevention, care, and treatment cascade for FSWs, Kailali (2023 September to December 2023)

Cascade Summary

- **Reached FSWs:** NNSWA Kailali achieved 29 % reach against the given target of FY 24 from September 2023 to December 2023.
- **Tested FSWs:** NNSWA Kailali tested 89 FSWs; from September 2023 to December 2023 that amounts to 57% tested against the reached. The priority for testing was for high-risk FSWs from the risk network.
- **HIV Positive KPs:** NNSWA Kailali diagnosed 1 FSWs as HIV positive during this period (September 2023 to December 2023); which is 12 % against an annual target.
- **Newly enrolled in treatment:** NNSWA Kailali newly enrolled 1 FSWs in treatment which is 12% against the annual target.
- **Viral load tested:** A total of 10 KPs were received results of viral load among them 10 were reported to have suppressed viral load. The yearly target for TX_PVLS (D) is 40 and TX_PVLS (N) is 38.

Action points:

- CBS Plus and PN need to conduct CLT and be more focused on Index partner offer, elicitation, and testing of FSW's.
- Focused on coordination with lab, clinic, and other private hospitals for chances referral of known positives.
- Individual-wise hotspot analysis will be done and mobilize CBS Plus in high case finding area and zero reached and tested area.
- HIV positive KPs will be mobilized for partner referral.
- Focused on Self-test kit distribution and secondary distribution.
- EPOA seed will be mobilized at unreached hotspots.

B. Cross-sectional HIV continuum of prevention, care, and treatment cascade for female sex workers (FSWs-Kanchanpur)

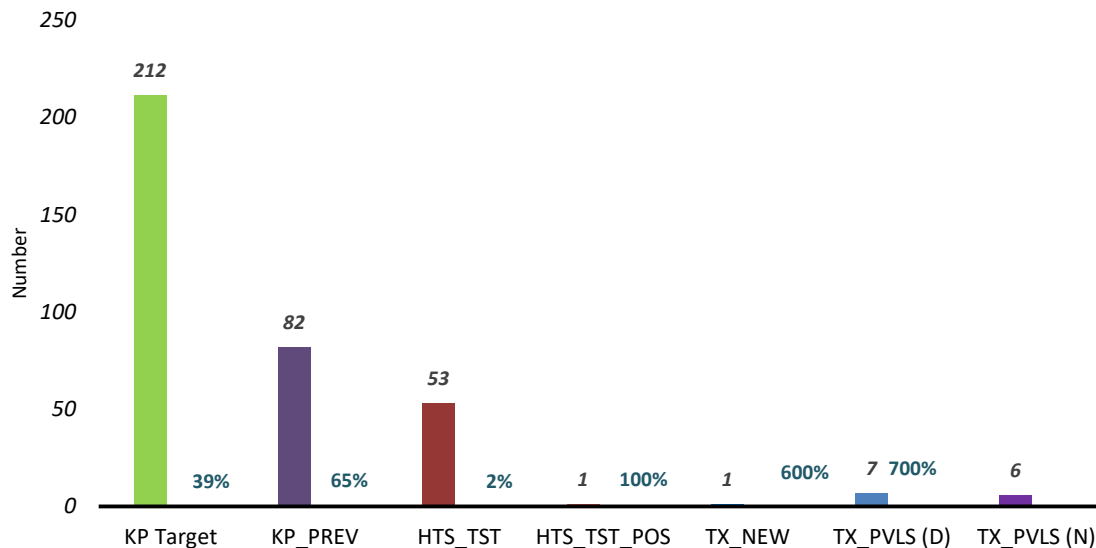


Figure 2: Cross-sectional HIV continuum of prevention, care, and treatment cascade for FSWs, Kanchanpur (September 2023 to December 2023)

Cascade Summary

- **Reached FSWs:** NNSWA Kanchanpur achieved 39 % reach against the given target September 2023 to December 2023 of FY24.
- **Tested FSWs:** NNSWA Kanchanpur tested 53 FSWs during FY 24 (2023 September to December 2023) that amounts to 65 % tested against the reached. The priority for testing was for high-risk FSWs from the risk network.
- **HIV Positive KPs:** NNSWA Kanchanpur diagnosed 1 FSWs as HIV positive during FY 24 from 2022 to September 20 which was 100 % against an annual target.
- **Newly enrolled in treatment:** NNSWA Kanchanpur newly enrolled 1 FSWs in treatment which is 20% against the annual target.
- **Viral load tested:** A total of 7 PLHIV received results of viral load and 6 PLHIV were reported to have suppressed viral load. The yearly target for TX_PVLS (D) is 27 and TX_PVLS (N) is 26.

Action points:

- CBS Plus and PN need to conduct CLT and Index partner offer and testing of FSW's.
- Identify new high-risk hotspot areas.
- Mobilize EPOA PM Seed at community for CLT test on City clinic.
- Increase close monitoring by PC, FS and M&E officer and follow up.
- Individual-wise hotspot analysis will be done and mobilize CBS Plus in high case finding area and zero reached and tested area.
- HIV positive KPs will be mobilized for partner referral.
- Focused on Known positive client for ART enrollment.
- Focused on Self-test kit distribution and secondary distribution.
- Coordination with private hospital, lab and other stakeholders for ART initiation for known positive.

C. Cross-sectional HIV continuum of prevention, care, and treatment cascade for priority population

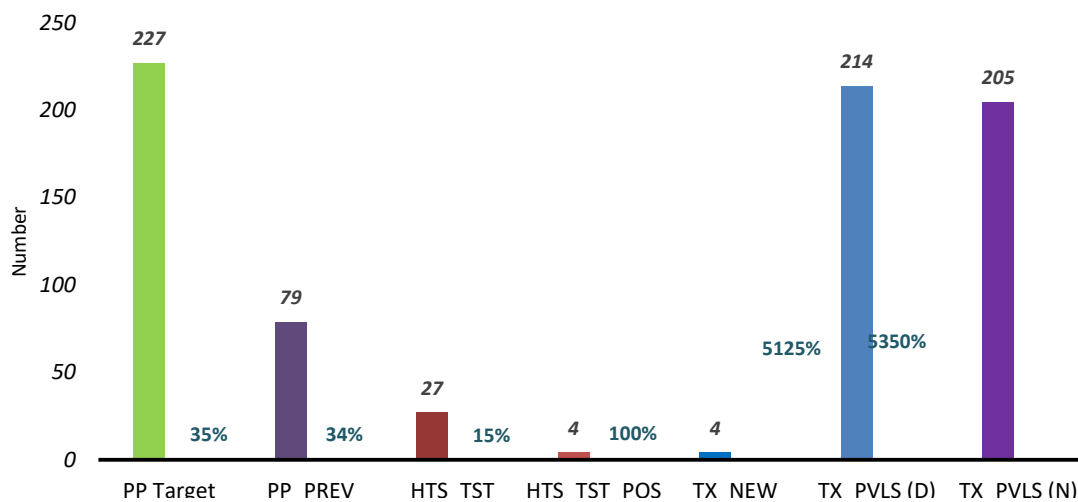


Figure 3: Cross-sectional HIV continuum of prevention, care, and treatment cascade for PP Kailali (September 2023 to December 2023)

Cascade Summary

- **Reached PPs:** NNSWA Kailali achieved 35 % PPs reach against the given target of FY 24 (September 2023 to December 2023).
- **Tested PPs:** NNSWA Kailali tested 79 PPs during (September 2023 to December 2023) FY24 that amounts to 34% tested against the reached. The priority for testing was for high-risk PPs from the risk network.
- **HIV Positive PPs:** NNSWA Kailali diagnosed 4 PPs as HIV positive during September 2023 to December 2023, which was 12.5 % against annual target.
- **Newly enrolled in treatment:** NNSWA Kailali newly enrolled 8 PPs in treatment which is 17% against the annual target.
- **Viral load tested:** A total of 214 PLHIV received results of viral load among them 205 were reported to have suppressed viral load. The yearly target for TX_PVLS (D) is 879 and TX_PVLS (N) is 837.

Action points:

- CBS Plus and PN need to conduct CLT and Index partner offer and testing of CFSW's.
- Identify new high-risk hotspot areas.
- Increase close monitoring by PC, FS and M&E officer and follow up.
- HIV positive KPs will be mobilized for partner referral.
- Focused on Known positive client for ART enrollment.
- Focused to Self-test kit distribution and secondary distribution.
- Follow up eligible VL clients for VL sample collection by CBS Plus and PN.

D. Cross-sectional HIV continuum of prevention, care, and treatment cascade for priority population

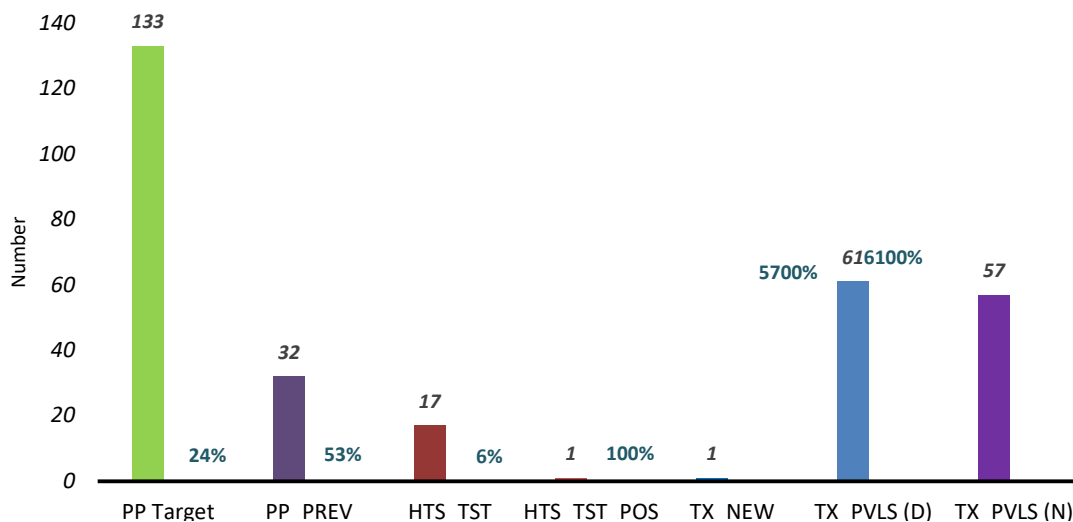


Figure 4: Cross-sectional HIV continuum of prevention, care, and treatment cascade for PP Kanchanpur (September 2023 to December 2023)

Cascade Summary

- **Reached PPs:** NNSWA Kanchanpur achieved 24 % reach against the given target of FY 24; September 2023 to December 2023.
- **Tested PPs:** NNSWA Kanchanpur tested 32 PPs during FY 24 (September 2023 to December 2023) that amounts to 53% tested against the reached. The priority for testing was for high-risk PPs from the risk network.
- **HIV Positive PPs:** NNSWA Kanchanpur diagnosed 4 PPs as HIV positive during FY 23; September- December 2023 which was 20 % against annual target.
- **Newly enrolled in treatment:** NNSWA Kanchanpur newly enrolled 5 PPs in treatment which is 22 % against the annual target.
- **Viral load tested:** A total of 61 PLHIV received results of viral load among them 57 were reported to have suppressed viral load. The yearly target for TX_PVLS (D) is 137 and TX_PVLS (N) is 130.

Action and way forward to address the gaps:

Action points:

- CBS Plus and PN need to conduct CLT and Index partner offer and testing of CFSW's.
- Identify new high-risk hotspot areas.
- Mobilize EPOA PM Seed for CLT test at City clinic.
- Increase close monitoring by PC, FS and M&E officer and follow up.
- Follow up VL eligible client and sample collection at community as directed by ART site.
- Individual-wise hotspot analysis will be done and mobilize CBS Plus in high case finding area and zero reached and tested area.
- HIV positive KPs will be mobilized for partner referral.
- Focused on Known positive client for ART enrollment.
- Focused on Self-test kit distribution and secondary distribution.

9. Cross-cutting issues

Monitoring Visits

SN	Summary Of Visit	Date	Name / Position	Observations and feedback
1	Supportive supervision	September- - December	Sanjit Pandit,	
2	Monitoring Visit done by Provincial/ district level Stakeholders	December	Tank Bahadur Bist and Yogesh Awasthi (Dhangadhi Metro city), Manoj Ojha (PHD) and Nabaraj Awasthi, Ram Prasad ojha (PPHL), Lokraj ojha (ART) , Iswori Joshi and Dev Joshi (Health office)	Target Vs achievement analysis Clinical Performance, support on STI medicine (stock book review and HMIS register review)

Participation in training organized by FHI 360

SN	Training Name	Date	Post Of Participants
1	PN Training	October	PN
2	Standard service delivery Training	December	Board members, ED and PC
3	Recording and reporting Training	December	M&E officer, Associate and FS
4	Knowledge Management and External Linkages	Octo	

10. Others:

Updates of NUPAS

Followings are the actions taken in this Quarter-

Domains	Action	Status	Remarks
Operating policies, procedures, and systems	Develop Operating procedure and guidelines for fixed assets, major events/ functions, and facilitate for NNSWA	completed	
Knowledge Management and External Linkages	Collect best practices, document, and disseminate with relevant stakeholders/ audience	Continued	
Service Delivery Standards	Develop a document stating the service delivery standard of NNSWA (included in operating principles and guidelines of assets, facilities, functions, and events)	Training conducted and guideline share by consultant	
information technology	Install IT system with server, domain, networking, and strong IT policy	IT policy has developed. To develop IT system required support from FHI technical, financial wise.	

10.1 Safeguarding orientation.

This orientation was done for awareness for knowledge of safeguarding issues and the policies FHI 360 has in place to prevent and respond to harm towards program participants. All the staff were completion of safeguarding orientation and certification. During the orientation following topics were discussed on understanding different types of abuse, understanding power dynamics and risk factors, Protecting Program Participants from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Policy, child safeguarding policy, CITP policy.

10.2 Orientation on data safety and security

The confidentiality of service users is of paramount importance, both ethically and for the implementation of effective programs. Data safety is vital for the protection of individual service users and project staff and for the integrity of the project. An orientation on data safety and security on following key indicator; paper records, electronic data systems, data sharing and destruction process, staff training and management. Orientation on data safety and security will be discussed at weekly meetings regularly and follow all related guidelines.

Programmatic Photographs:



एचआईवी संकमितहरूलाई पालिकाबाट सहयोगको लागि अन्तरक्रिया कार्यक्रम गर्दै



समुदाय कार्यकर्ताद्वारा समुदायमा गई समुदाय हेरचाह सेवा तथा शिक्षा दिदै



सहयोगी समूह बैठकमा एचआईवी संकमितहरूका सकरात्मक पक्षहरू तथा समस्या बारे छलफल गर्दै



एचआईवी सम्बन्धि लान्डना तथा भेदभावका घटनाहरू न्यूनीकरणका लागि समुदायमा अभीमुखीकरण कार्यक्रम गर्दै



२६औं विश्व एड्स दिवसको अवसरमा जिल्लामा एचआईवीको क्षेत्रमा गरेको कार्यको सम्मान गर्दै स्वास्थ्य कार्यालय, कञ्चनपुरबाट प्रशंसा पत्र ग्रहण गर्दै



समुदाय कार्यकर्ताद्वारा समुदायमा गई समुदाय हेरचाह सेवा तथा शिक्षा दिदै

7.10 HIV/TB Project for Migrant and Their Spouses:

Project Background:

The HIV and TB project for Migrants and Their spouse is being implemented by NNSWA in partnership with Save The Children/Global Fund and is being implemented in all municipalities of both Kanchanpur and Kailali districts since 16th March 2021.

Project mainly focuses on Behavior Change Communication (BCC Reach) and HIV Testing at community level. Identified reactive cases for HIV are referred to our Lab Staff for confirmation. After the confirmation of HIV Positive case, accompany referral is done for ART Treatment. All the IRRTR approach is adopted to receive the 95-95-95 fast target as of National HIV Strategic Plan 2021-2026. As the project is completely community based, continuous coordination and collaboration with key local stakeholder's field activities are implemented.

Key Program Activities and Beneficiaries benefited by those activities.

S.N.	Activities	Beneficiaries			Remarks
		Male	Female	Total	
1	BCC Reach	48885	40882	89767	
2	HIV Testing (CLT)	41303	30703	72006	
3	Confirmation of HIV + ve	13	7	20	
4	ART Enrollment	13	7	20	
5	TB Screening	48884	40882	89766	
6	Condom Distribution	231140	59426	290566	

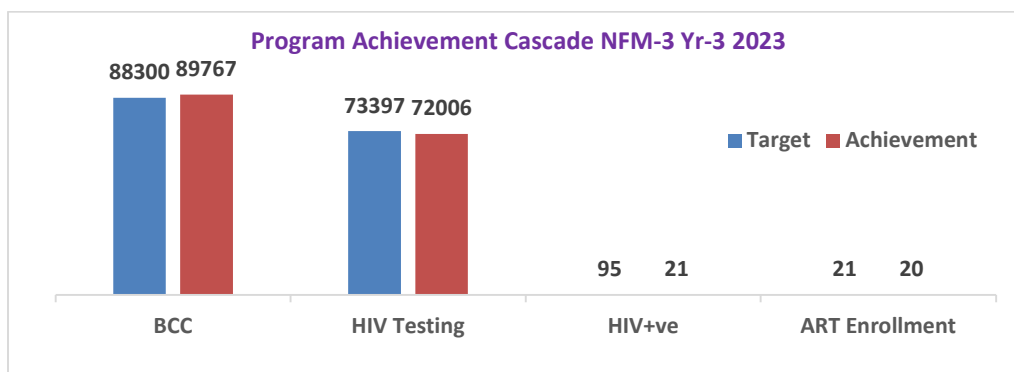


Fig: Progress of Cluster-9(Kanchanpur & Kailali) from Jan 2023 to Dec 2023

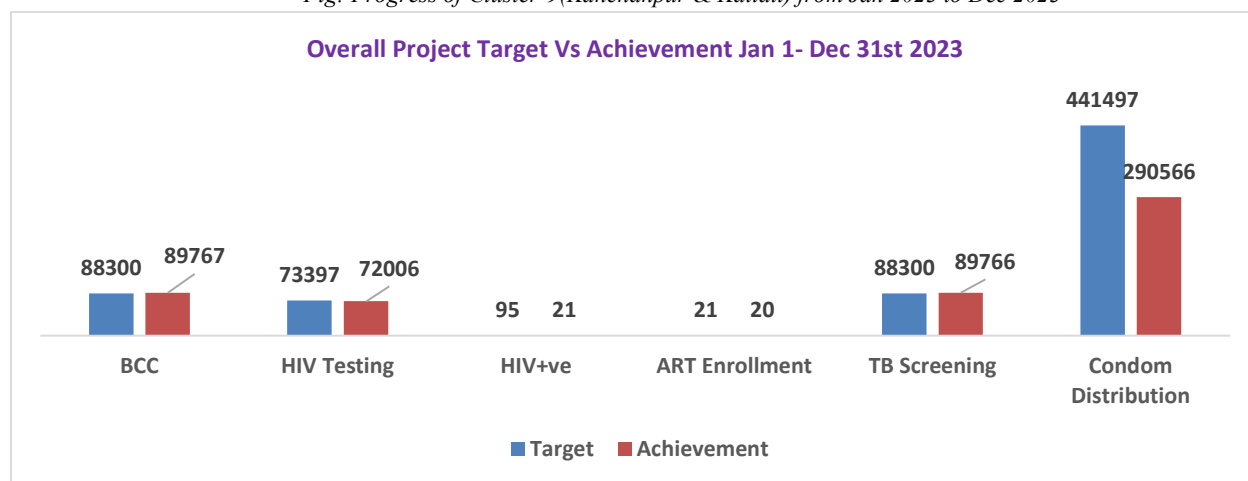


Fig: Progress of Kanchanpur District from Jan 2023 to Dec 2023

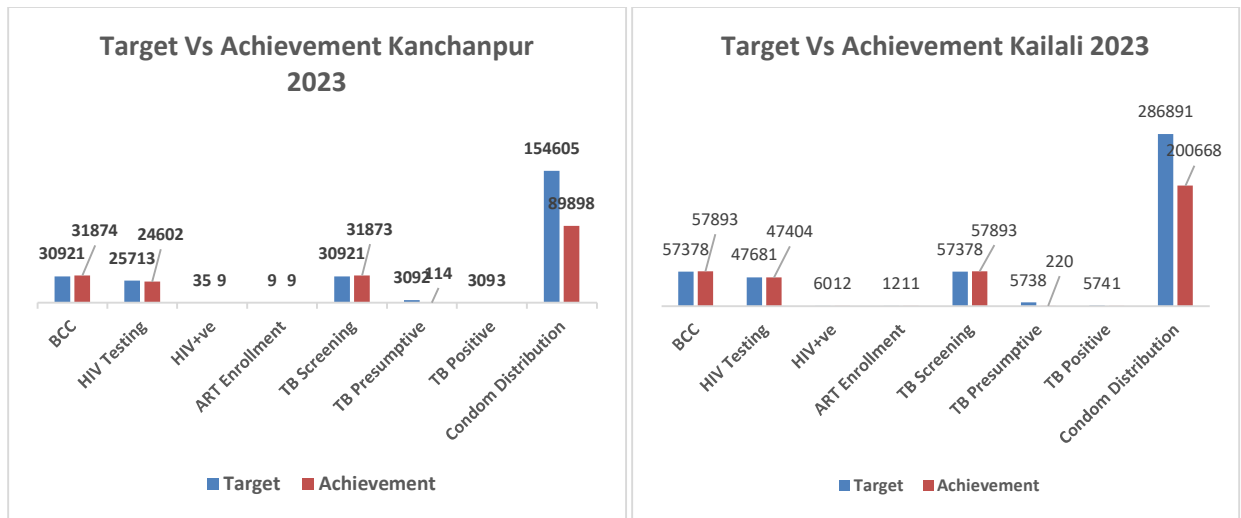


Fig: Progress of Kailali and Kanchanpur District from Jan 2023 to Dec 2023

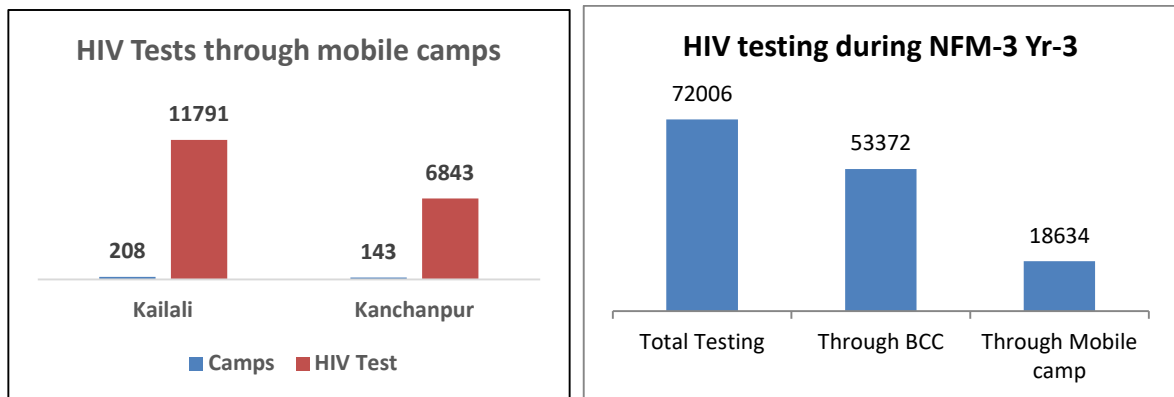
Other Major Activities:

1. Stakeholder's Meeting

This event was conducted to share the program details and achievement with key stakeholders. It has supported creating a synergy among the key stakeholders of HIV/AIDS and TB sectors. Stakeholders from health offices and private organizations working on HIV were invited in the event. During this project period a total of 4 events were conducted, 2 in Kanchanpur and 2 Kailali and a total of 51 participants participated in all the events.

2. Mobile camps

HIV Testing is one of the major activities of the project. As project is adopting two methods for HIV testing, one during BCC reach and another during mobile camp mobile camps were conducted with the support of Health workers of respective health facilities and FCHVs. As per the plan 30% of total CLT was planned to be conducted through mobile camp. In third year of NFM3, total 356 mobile camps were conducted in high-risk areas for Migrant. Usually, 1 Health worker from nearby Health Facility and 2 local FCHVs were mobilized during mobile camp. Mobile camps were conducted in Hot Spot areas.



3. Joint Monitoring visits

In every program monitoring is very important. There were 2 joint monitoring visits conducted in this project period in each district. Stakeholders from the government, Health Office, Municipality and NNSWA Board participated in the monitoring visit. During the visit mainly Mobile camp organized by project was monitored in field at both districts in first visit and secondly door to door BCC & CLT at community level. There was a total of 5 participants in each district.

The monitoring team members were provided with a monitoring checklist and a brief program sharing was done with the monitoring team and what element monitoring would be focused. After the observation monitoring team returned to office and a brief sharing meeting was organized where monitoring team provided us the filled checklist with recommendations and appreciated our field work and recommended to continue of work with more concerning on beneficiaries' safety and confidentiality. They further suggest focusing on community awareness and effective information sharing at community level for field level activities.

4. HIV & TB Joint Meeting

This event was conducted late this year due to some changes in the implementation guidelines. The concept was changed to incorporate key stakeholders of TB and HIV to conduct a discussion on key areas for collaboration and synergy. The main objective of this event was to share the program details and achievement of both programs and more importantly to discuss how these both programs can collaborate and implemented parallel for better result. One event was conducted in each district with key stakeholders. A total of 34 participants participated in both districts.

5. Monthly staff Meeting

Monthly staff meetings were usually conducted on the last day of the month. The main motive of the meeting was to share the overall achievement and field experience of the month and plan and prepare plan of action for upcoming month. The program has conducted its regular monthly meeting physically. Mostly, during meeting field updates as well as learning and challenges faced were shared by field staff. Along with these monthly reports were cross verified, checked and entered all data in OPMIS. Other program related topics were also discussed during the meeting. Monthly meetings were organized separately in each district and once in a quarter a joint monthly meeting was organized.

Major Outcome and Achievement:

- During this project period of 2023, a total of 21 HIV positive cases were identified among which 20 were enrolled in ART. As a result, we were able to save the lives of 20 people.
- The program not only focuses on HIV Testing and identification, but also on TB Screening on a parallel basis. As a result, a total of 4 people were identified as TB positive among 334 presumptive referrals from the project. All patients completed their treatment successfully.

Pictures of major program activities:



BCC & HIV Testing at community



HIV Testing in Mobile Camp Mapping



Joint monitoring visit during BCC Reach



Stakeholders meeting in Kan. district.

7.11 Harm Reduction on HIV and AIDS of people with Injecting Drug Users (PWIDs) Project:

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY:

The response to HIV AIDS in Nepal is guided by national HIV AIDS strategic plan 2016 to 2021 (NSP). The NSP was developed through wide-ranging multispectral consultative processes with strong civil society participation and are the best on the most recent epidemiological and strategic information available as well as existing and projected funding for programs and services from key stakeholder including the government United Nations (UN) agencies, international and national non-government organization, GLOBAL FUND, and other multilateral donors. People who inject drug (PWID), Female sex worker (FSWs), clients of FSWs, Men who having sex with men (MSM), and male migrants to high HIV prevalence in India are a highest risk. including spouses of migrant workers, female partner of PWIDs and MSM. Increasing numbers of children are infected or affected by AIDS.

Registered networks of key population (KPs) and People living with HIV (PLHIV) are highly active throughout the country and are playing a crucial role in demand generation, service delivery and advocacy. The presence of community care centers, run by civil society groups and affected communities in support of ART delivery sites, has been recognized as beneficial by patients and health workers alike. However, to scale up service delivery and make it more cost effective and sustainable, there is a need for greater integration of nongovernmental and community-led services and government services.

Recognition of HIV and AIDS as development priority is essential to securing support for and strengthening the response. A national workplace policy and a national drug control and harm reduction strategy are among several documents issued in support of the response to HIV and AIDS, and the HIV Bill has been formulated and is awaiting approval by parliament waver, ongoing criminalization of some risk behaviors associated with HIV transmission (sex work, illicit drugs use) is impeding the implementation of other HIV-supportive policies.

Despite the contribution of country partners, gaps remain in the structures and system that are crucial for the delivery of an effective and sustainable response in the country. These gaps include the uneven capacity and lack of an interface between government and nongovernmental organization (NGO)/community-based Organization (CBO) structures and mechanism, which limits the participation of community organization in the response, and the slow progress towards decentralization. Strong, high-level leadership mechanisms are essential to national HIV and AIDS response. For collaboration and multisectoral coordination with non-health sector players, the HSCB (chaired by the Minister of Health) was established as a secretarial of National AIDS Council to support a multisectoral response.

To track epidemic trends and evaluate program implementation and effectiveness, the country needs a comprehensive national framework for M&E. A full Strategic Information (SI) unit (surveillance, M&E and research) is in place and operationalizing a National SI Plan to support the evaluation planning and implementation of the response. Gaps, including data on STI and migrants and sentinel surveillance, are being addressed. Focus to the people with injecting drug users (PWIDs) for reducing their risk of HIV transmission NNSWA implementing the PWIDs project in all Municipalities of the Kanchanpur, Kailali and Surkhet Districts under the Partnership with Global Fund/Save the Children with the goal of Fast track approach towards the ending the AIDS epidemic as public health threat by 2030 achieving 95-95-95-targets.

Goal:

- Fast track approach towards the ending the AIDS epidemic as public health threat by 2030 achieving 95-95-95- targets.

Project Duration: 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2023 (Reporting Period January 1st to December 31st 2023)

Objectives:

- Accelerate and scale up comprehensive HIV prevention programs among PWID, MSM, MSW and TG People.
- Expand access to and coverage of quality, equitable & gender-sensitive HIV diagnosis, treatment and care and retention through enhanced case management with strengthened health and community System.

Planned Major Activities:

1-Jan -2023 to 31-Dec- 2023

	Activities	Kanchanpur	Kailali	Surkhet
1	Needle and Syringe programs			
1.1	KP-I.d: Number of PWID reached with HIV prevention programs - defined package of services [HR]	564	579	511
1.2	KP-4: Number of needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs per year by needle and syringe programs	72996	75702	66726
2	HIV Testing and Counseling (HTC)			
2.1	HTS-3d: Percentage of PWID that have received an HIV test during the reporting period and know their results	540	558	492
2.2	Number of determine reactive cases through Community Led Testing (CLT)	5	4	5
3	PWIDs referred for (ART)			
3.1	PWIDs referred for STI	3	3	2
3.2	Referral Support for female drug users: legal support, SRH, medical treatment for children	1	1	1
3.3	Referral (Confirmatory test, ART) with accompanied	2	2	2
4	Program Enablers and Synergy-DIC at PWID			
4.1	Stakeholders meeting in District	1	1	1
4.2	Orientation to Police Personnel and Key Community Stakeholders	1	1	1
4.3	Focus Group Discussion with active drug users	1	1	1
4.4	School/College Orientation	1	1	1
4.5	Monthly progress review meeting and interaction within reach Workers Case Finders (Refreshment)	12	12	12
5	Medical care and services for IDUs Abscess Management & other Major Medical Treatment	12	12	12
6	Program Monitoring			
6.1	Joint Monitoring visit by Board, Local Govt Authority, other stakeholders	2	2	2
6.2	DPAC Meeting	1	0	0
7	Condom promotion			
7.1	Condom distribution	33180	34410	30330

Achievement:

1-Jan-2023 to 31-Dec-2023

	Activities	Kanchanpur	Kailali		Surkhet		Total		
I	Needle and Syringe programs	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.1	KP-1d: Number of PWID reached with HIV prevention programs - defined package of services [HR]	564	480	579	465	511	389	1654	1334
1.2	KP-4: Number of needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs per year by needle and syringe programs	72996	56594	75702	54606	66726	36214	215424	147414
2	HIV Testing and Counseling (HTC)								
2.1	HTS-3d: Percentage of PWID that have received an HIV test during the reporting period and know their results	540	476	558	420	492	566	1590.24	1462
2.2	Number of determine reactive cases through Community Led Testing (CLT)	5	2	4	0	5	0	14	2
3	PWIDs referred for (ART)								
3.1	PWIDs referred for STI	3	1	3	0	2	0	8	1
3.2	Referral Support for female drug users: legal support, SRH, medical treatment for children	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
3.3	Referral (Confirmatory test, ART) with accompanied	2	2	2	0	2	0	6	2
4	Program Enablers and Synergy-DIC at PWID								
4.1	Stakeholders meeting in District	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	2
4.2	Orientation to Police Personnel and Key Community Stakeholders	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
4.3	Focus Group Discussion with active drug users	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
4.4	School/College Orientation	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
4.5	Monthly progress review meeting and interaction with In reach Workers Case Finders (Refreshment)	12	12	12	12	12	12	36	36
5	Medical care and services for IDUs Abscess Management & other Major Medical Treatment	12	160	12	18	12	0	36	178
6	Program Monitoring								
6.1	Joint Monitoring visit by Board, Local Govt Authority, other stakeholders	2	2	2	2	2	0	6	4
6.2	DPAC Meeting	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
7	Condom promotion								
7.1	Condom distribution	33180	29459	34410	28323	30330	25678	97920	83460

Photos:



CLT



Police Orientation



Stakeholders meeting



School Orientation



Day Celebration



Condom Day Celebration

7.12 DRRM through Stand by Partnership:

To ready to response during the Disaster in Sudur Paschim Province, NNSWA has been partnering with ACF (Action Against Hunger) as stand by Partnership approaches. As partnering with ACF, if any DRR related incident occurred in Sudur Paschim Province the support will be provided as humanitarian response aspects after receiving actual information about the DRR incident. NNSWA required to be prepared all verified information and support required for the victims of DRR incident and supporting mechanism and submit to the ACF for channelizing the support under the standby partnership mechanism.

8. Regular Yearly Events of Organization:

NNSWA has been organizing Joint Monitoring, DPAC, Social Audit and Provincial Sharing Meeting every year to share about the NNSWA implemented projects, plan Vs achievements, budget received and expenses with financial statements publicly to maintain transparency. Following are the events that NNSWA has been doing as its organizational culture.

a. Joint Monitoring: The joint monitoring visit was conducted on 20th December 2023. The monitoring team included Kanchanpur DCC Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, DCC members, Agriculture Knowledge Center, Health Office, respective municipality representative, DRR Focal person and Journalists. The monitoring team was divided into two teams to monitor in two separate areas covering Kanchanpur and Kailali districts project areas. One team was proposed to visit Major sites of Bheemdatt and Dodhara-Chandani Municipalities whereas the other team was mobilized to monitor Suklaphanta, Punarbas and Krishnapur Municipality of Kanchanpur and Dhangadhi Sub-metropolitan city of Kailali district. A specified Schedule was prepared for both the team. After a short briefing and Breakfast, both teams were moved to their targeted sites for monitoring visits.

The monitoring team adopted monitoring methods like mainly observation, group discussion, individual question answers, etc. During the visit, the local bodies from respective municipalities were also present and supported the visit. The monitoring team highly appreciated the work of NNSWA as they observed the visible impact on the community and in the life of beneficiaries.

During the visit, the monitoring team visited the riverbank to observe the bio-embankment at Punarbas municipality and interacted with the committee members. The City Clinic team also highlighted the key



observation in services delivery of HIV program from city clinic of Epic Project and visited the reading camp at Krishnapur municipality.

Furthermore, the observation and interaction among the beneficiaries was conducted successfully. All the beneficiaries highly appreciated the support provided by NNSWA and explained the processes and methods that



NNSWA provided step by step guidance and support for their entrepreneurship. Both the monitoring team and community people appreciated the task and leading community for their development.

Along with the monitoring the task of social audit was also provided to Mr. Khem Bhandari. So, both the monitoring and social audit perspective was focused during the visit.

b. DPAC (District Project Advisory Committee) Meeting:

The DPAC Meeting along with social audit sharing was conducted in Kanchanpur district on 22nd December, 2023 at the hall of District Coordination Committee (DCC) under the chair of Chairperson of Kanchanpur DCC Mr. Durga Datta Bohara and Chief Guest Mr. Gopal Kumar Adhikari CDO, Kanchanpur. Different representatives from District & local government line agencies, directly and indirectly linked key stakeholders from civil society organization, journalists, other stakeholders from private organizations including partner INGOs and community representatives as beneficiaries. A total of 121 participants were present at the meeting.



The meeting was formally started by pouring water in the flowerpot by both the chairperson and Chief Guest and then a welcome speech was given by NNSWA Board member Mr. Roshan Lal Chaudhary.

c. Social Audit: Mr. Khem Bhandari shared his major observations, findings, and recommendation from social audit perspective. He facilitated open discussion for comments, queries, and feedback collection. Some participants shared their appreciation to NNSWA support, as they said that NNSWA has supported a little but their technical guidance, regular follow up, as well as motivation for entrepreneurship was the key for their positive achievement and they also compared with government support as they rarely get support from local government.

One of the community members, Purna Bdr. Sunar, from Dodhara-Chandani-10, raised his voice saying, "The pattern of housing is reducing as comparison in 2023BS there were 200 Households whereas in 2080 there are only 42, the flood has cutdown most of the lands and flew the houses, but the local government still has no focus. In this scenario, NNSWA has supported for providing confidence and empowering local people for themselves.

So, Thank you to NNSWA and the whole team". Others community representatives also spoke on the welfare that NNSWA has provided to general people. They highlighted the tasks that local governments couldn't conduct but NNSWA has provided.

Adding on the voice from participants, Mr. Bhandari summarized his observation from field and presentations of individual projects and shared key observations and recommendations from social audit perspective as.

- Satisfaction and empowerment of community people was visible but still the level of Satisfaction, Dedication as well as the sustainability of cooperatives established and empowered by NNSWA should be done by cooperative themselves with the support of local government. For this NNSWA should motivate and guide them.
- Although most of the projects have shown their achievements in data and that was impressive but regarding agriculture and livelihood projects/activities needs to quantify that could reflect the exact achievement in number that brings clear view.
- In the sector of DRR, NNSWA was seen as the leading organization and thus the activities and attempts for all the preparedness and response was highly appreciated by monitoring team members as well as community visited.
- In terms of engagement in the health sector, the focus on HIV/AIDS from both at community level as well as Service Center was very effective. The change of community perception from last decades can be observed from the result achieved by the different three projects under HIV/AIDS prevention. From HIV testing & counseling to treatment and regular follow up clients was effective and remarkable to save the life of people.
- Along with this, the service provided for identification of leprosy and prevention through screening and administering 1 dose of Rifampicin through Leprosy relief project was also appreciative.
- In the education sector, NNSWA has brought changes through reading campaign to all those who were lacking proper education. Recommended to extend reading campaigns up to 5 grades at least.

Then after, the event was moved to the closing section where Mayor of Punarbas and Dodhara-Chandani municipality shared their views on overall achievement of organization appreciating their work at community level and committed for local government support for effective result and sustainability of project.

The closing remarks from the chairperson, Mr. Durga Datta Bohara, emphasize more community engagement and its continuation. He said, 'name of NNSWA is enough to highlight its work for community development as it has completed its 3 decades for community empowerment and development.

The work done by NNSWA is always accountable and appreciative'. With the great enthusiasm of all the participants and positive comments and commitments from the participants, the DPAC meeting was successfully completed.

d. Province Level Sharing Meeting:

A provincial sharing meeting was conducted in Dhangadhi Sub Metropolitan Municipality, Kailali on 24th December 2023 under the Chair of Mr. Binod Bikram Jairu Acting Executive Director of NNSWA and Chief Guest Honorable Minister Mr. Shiva Raj Bhatt, Sudur Paschim Province, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law. A total of 67 participants from different ministries, Health Office, Health Insurance, Provincial hospital and representatives from different concerned government offices and privative organizations including partner INGOs and journalists were present in the meeting.



The meeting started by watering the flowerpot flowing welcome speech and objective sharing. Then the individual program coordinators shared about their project's key activities and achievements and after sharing the progress an open discussion session was facilitated by Mr. Khem Bhandari, Social Auditor. The concerned and queries raised from the participants were answered by respective project heads.

Furthermore, Mr. Bhandari, said that the selection of Beneficiaries, selection of activities was very nice, accountability was maintained at all levels of works, providing access of education to those who don't have access, work on DRR establishing early warning system, safe house, support on cooperatives for entrepreneurship, etc. All works were very appreciative and effective.

From the sharing of social audit findings, other participants also shared their views. Mr. Manoj Ojha from Health Directorate, Doti requested to increase the district coverage of Leprosy prevention. Also, he added that the HIV Prevention program needs to verify data and focus on minimizing duplication on HIV data and needs to emphasis on the distribution of assistive devices for disability. Other speakers also stated that the actions for DRR support, empowering community people for entrepreneurship, development of cooperatives, support on agriculture sector, early warning system, establishment of safe house, and many more activities were appreciative.

Summarizing the meeting with the closing remarks from the chief guest, Mr. Bhatt explained the need to continue the educational awareness of drug abuse and improve the counseling and the need to establish the rehabilitation center. Not other than last, the chairperson of the meeting, Mr. Binod Bikram Jairu, highly appreciated the comments, queries, commitments from the participants and closed the meeting by Thanking all the participants.

Suggestions: NNSWA need to quantify all the achievements of projects and summarize the overall achievements. Also, they need to work on the sustainability part of all projects implemented at community level by linking with Municipalities. DPAC, Joint monitoring and provincial sharing meeting should be continued.

9. Quantitative Summary of the Beneficiaries in Year 2023:

Sr.#	Support Activities	Sex				Ethnicity				Target Group (3D)					Funding Sources
		Male	Female	Other/ LGBT QI	Total	Dalit	Janjati	Brahmins / Chhetri	Others	PwDs	Childre n	Single women	PLHIV	LAP	
1	Direct Beneficiaries with Supports	1888	2664		4552	1490	459	2592	11	13	14	10	0	0	SUDRIDH Project/ DCA
2	Direct Beneficiaries with Supports	104	151		255	74	66	115	0	1	0	0	0	0	B-READY project/ DCA
1	Agreement for bioengineering at Khajuwa Patti, Pipaladi and Sita Basti	43	50	0	93	0	47	23	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	MRED Project/ Mercy Corps
4	Basic First Aid Training	6	23	0	29	3	20	6	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
5	Capacity Building & local level Planning process Training	18	11	0	29	2	17	10	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
6	CDMC Engagement Persons	274	297	0	571	54	405	112	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
7	CDRMP and Task Force formation	209	358	0	567	54	424	89	0	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	
8	Community Combo Training	86	217	0	303	51	175	77	0	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	
9	Conduct community PDRA process	364	448	0	812	91	610	111	0	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	
10	DEPAC and Social Audit District Level	78	28	0	106	18	17	71	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
11	DRM Tool Kit Survey Community level	82	76	0	158	20	84	54	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	
12	DRM tool kit survey sharing workshop	40	41	0	81	6	54	21	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	
13	Early Warning system Training	13	20	0	33	2	24	7	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
14	Facilitate and promote insurance of nexus corps (Orientation)	93	52	0	145	5	108	32	0	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	
15	Geokrishi Interaction Program	113	114	0	227	13	146	68	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	
16	GESI integrated community response plan and EWS plan	185	220	0	405	53	273	79	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	
17	LSRA Training	43	21	0	64	3	42	19	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	
18	Mock drill/Simulation	383	381	0	764	108	468	188	0	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	

19	Orientation on Inclusive DRR Management and accountability	129	137	0	266	29	165	72	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA		
20	Orientation to Guage Reader	27	7	0	34		15	19	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA		
21	Riverbed Farming (RBF)	104	15	0	119	0	119	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA		
22	Finicial support to Sugarcane farming	411	20	0	431	20	383	28	0	4	NA	NA	NA	NA		
1	Protection & Child Sponsorship related activities of PCESP project	2174	4261		6435	1535	2248	2652	NA	9	3989	NA	NA	NA	Child sponsorship program / WVI Nepal	
2	Inclusive education and school support related activities of IQE project	2025	2013		4038	985	1463	1590	NA	8	3177	NA	NA	NA		
1	Collection of new cases detection information from district & Municipalities	59	55	0	114	23	61	28	2	0	0	0	0	114	DID/Stop Leprosy /NLR	
2	Organize periodic review/monitoring meetings at different level	90	14	0	104	11	27	66	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	Identification & verification/validation of reported new leprosy case	59	55	0	114	23	61	28	2	0	0	0	0	114		
4	Orientation Program on Blanket Approach of SDR-PEP for Health Workers at Municipality level	654	536	0	1190	99	387	704	0	0	0	0	0	8		
5	GPS Coordinates collection of index cases	694	513	0	1207	293	532	343	39	0	0	0	0	1207		
6	No. of Index Cases covered in SDR PEP intervention	152	95	0	247	35	171	35	6	0	0	0	0	247		
7	Contacts screened in SDR PEP intervention	5995	7333	0	13328	1542	9156	2258	372	0	0	0	0	0		
8	Numbers of contacts with SDR administration	4307	5969	0	10276	1091	7202	1683	300	0	0	0	0	0		
9	Numbers of Leprosy Detected In SDR-PEP	3	5	0	8	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	8		
10	Blanket Contact Approach SDR-PEP (Number of Clusters 93)	257	184	0	441	75	298	64	4	0	0	0	0	441		

11	Contacts screened in BCA	13200	16354	0	29554	4717	18076	5980	26	0	0	0	0	0
12	Numbers of contacts with SDR administration	10189	14812	0	25001	3648	15694	5003	24	0	0	0	0	0
13	Numbers of Leprosy Detected In BCA	22	15	0	37	7	25	5	0	0	0	0	0	37
14	Basic leprosy training (BLT) for Health Workers aiming campaign with BCA	24	2	0	26	3	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total NP001: Zero Transmission		35705	45942	0	81647	11567	51697	16221	775	0	0	0	0	2176
NP016 Zero Disability														
15	Referral services to tertiary centers for complication management	8	1	0	9	0	4	5	0	9	0	0	0	9
Total NP016 Zero Disability		8	1	0	9	0	4	5	0	9	0	0	0	9
NP017 Zero Exclusion					0									
16	Sensitization on human rights & international / national policy practices to community groups (Youth, OPD, Mothers', CBOs, teachers)	65	44	0	109	3	81	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Sensitization on rights and services to persons affected	29	17	0	46	5	18	23	0	0	0	0	0	16
18	Educational support to leprosy affected school enrolled children	11	9	0	20	5	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	20
19	Strengthen network with universities and research centers to encourage more research on leprosy control and new technologies	16	4	0	20	2	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	1
20	Case based surveillances for stigma & discriminations	2	2	0	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
21	PAC (DPAC/MPAC) meetings and social auditing at field level	140	48	0	188	29	24	135	0	7	0	11	0	2

1	Beneficiaries supported with Physiotherapy services.	576	353	0	929	190	284	395	60	846	172	NA	NA	0	PRA/USAID/ HI	
2	Beneficiaries supported with assistive devices.	266	155	0	421	88	125	200	8	383	41	NA	NA	0		
3	Clients benefited from Tele-Rehabilitation services.	37	83	0	120	25	38	57	0	120	36	NA	NA	0		
1	# of newly reached people for HIV prevention services	397	573	0	970	175	338	448	9	0	19	112	NA	NA	USAID-PEPFAR/ FHI360	
2	# of people who were tested HIV	103	467	0	570	88	233	244	5	0	20	89	NA	NA		
3	# of people diagnosed HIV positive	22	15	0	37	13	3	20	1	0	11	5	37	NA		
4	# of people enrolled in ARV treatment	42	24	0	66	18	9	37	2	0	1	7	66	NA		
5	# of PLHIV who were provided community care services	450	598	4	1048	416	65	555	12	4	75	101	1048	NA		
6	# of PLHIV who are virally suppressed	218	312	0	530	237	26	262	5	0	0	51	450	NA		
7	# of people who started PrEP service	10	235	0	245	30	114	100	1	0	0	41	NA	NA		
8	# of people participated in Stigma & Discrimination Reduction Training	110	96	0	206	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	NA		
9	# of PLHIV participated in Support Group Meeting	81	171	0	252	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	252	NA		
1	KP-1e: Percentage of other vulnerable populations reached with HIV prevention programs - defined package of services	48885	40882	NA	89767	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	NA	HIV/TB Migrants Project/SCI -GF	
2	KP-3e: Percentage of other vulnerable populations that have received an HIV test during the reporting period and know their results	41303	30703	NA	72006	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	NA		

3	Number of Confirmed Positive cases enrolled on ART	13	7	NA	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	NA	
4	Number of vulnerable populations screened for TB	48884	40882	NA	89767	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	NA	
5	Number of male condoms distributed	231140	59426	NA	290566	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	NA	
6	KP-1d: Number of PWID reached with HIV prevention programs - defined package of services [HR]	1334	NA	NA	1334	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	PWID Project/ SIR-GF
7	KP-4: Number of needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs per year by needle and syringe programs	1334	NA	NA	1334	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
8	Condom distribution	1334	NA	NA	1334	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
9	HTS-3d: Percentage of PWID that have received an HIV test during the reporting period and know their results	1462	NA	NA	1462	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
10	Number of determine reactive cases through Community Led Testing (CLT)	2	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	
	Total Beneficiaries	458584	278617	4	737202	29074	112608	43008	1664	1450	7555	427	1979	4413	

Acronyms: PWDs: People with Disability, PLHIV: People Living with HIV & ADIS, LAP: Leprosy Affected Person

In the year 2021, NNSWA supported, orientated, trained, or benefited 737202 (Male: 458584, Female: 278617 and LGBTQI: 4) through all the implemented projects directly and indirectly. Among the total beneficiaries 427 were single women, 29074 were from Dalit communities, 112608 were from the Janjati communities, 1450 were PwDs, 4413 were Leprosy Affected People, 43008 were from other (Brahmin, chhetri etc.) and 7555 were children. As NNSWA vision for an equitable society the benefited groups were mostly from the 3D communities.

Note: The beneficiaries somewhere double counted as multiple services received.

10. Major Challenges and Mitigation

NNSWA, a Civil Society Organization categorized as No Government Organization faced many challenges while implementing the projects in community level. In 2022 the COVID 19 pandemic challenges were gradually reducing but, other economic crisis increasing in the community level due to long lockdown and business declined. to implement originally planned intervention in community level.

Similarly, youths are again moved to the India for job exploration. Again, the workload among the female is high as bordun in the community level. Local Government have also declined the development budget because they already investing their budget for the COVID 19 protection activities.

So, our budget for development at the community level is faced with some challenges the because the matching from the Local Government is reduced.

11. Monitoring and Supervision by Executive Board (EB) and SMT:

The projects were monitored by the EB and SMT on a regular basis. NNSWA Executive Board divided the roles for carrying out supportive monitoring of projects at the community level from among its members who had been monitoring for their responsible projects. Similarly, the SMT also had monitoring role of guiding to the field-based staff as project's objectives and anticipated results. The all-project staff meetings were conducted monthly jointly in the Central Office to share information about their progress, new practices, innovations, and any other challenges to the participants.

NNSWA has been trying to bring synergy among projects implemented by the NNSWA management through these meetings. The Executive Board monitoring report was also discussed during the monthly meeting of staff as feedback or compliment better implementation of the project.

12. Annual Financial Transaction:

Sr. #	Source of Fund	Name of Projects	Program/Project Duration	Approved Amount (Budget 2023)	Expenses Jan to December 2023	Balance carries over foe next FY
1	Save the Children/Goble Fund	People with injecting Drug (PWID)	1st January 2023 to 31st Dec 2023	9,676,134.80	9,676,134.80	-
2	Save the Children/Goble Fund	Migrant Project	1st January 2023 to 31st Dec 2023	14,636,208.00	14,636,208.00	-
3	Family Health International (FHI 360)	EpiC Nepal Project	1st January 2023 to 31st Dec 2023	18,829,410.00	18,731,450.00	97,960.00
4	NLR	ID-STP	1st January 2023 to 31st Dec 2023	10,448,586.00	10,448,586.00	-
5	DAN-CHURCH AID	Sudridh Project	1st Jan 2023to 31st Dec 2023	18,379,655.58	18,379,655.58	-
6	DAN-CHURCH AID	Be-Ready	1st Jan 2023to 31st Dec 2023	2,723,463.83	2,723,463.83	-

7	Handicap International	PRA Project	1st Jan 2023to 31st Dec 2023	3,242,510.00	3,263,236.00	(20,726.00)
8	Handicap International	Covid-19 Response project	1st Jan 2023to March 2023	2,067,565.00	2,067,565.00	-
9	M-Red	Mercy Corps	1st Jan 2023to 31st Dec 2023	11,523,393.12	11,523,393.12	-
10	World-Vision	PCESP/IQE Project	1st January 2023 to 31st Dec 2023	31,946,886.19	31,839,054.25	107,831.94
11	DAN-CHURCH AID	Earthquake project	1st Oct to 31st Dec 2023	7,798,098.59	7,798,098.12	0.47
	TOTAL			131,271,911.11	131,086,844.70	185,066.41

13. Funding and Technical Partners:

NNSWA has been implementing the multi sectoral integrated community development projects with the close partnership of the following funding and technical partners.

Sr.#	Name of Funding and Technical Partners	Implementing Projects	Project Districts
1	Save the Children/Goble Fund	HIV/TB Migrant, PWIDs	Kanchanpur, Kailali and Surkhet
2	MOWCSC	Artificial Limbs, Assistive Devices Development and Distribution to PwDs	All districts of Sudur Paschim Province
3	Provincial and Local Government	Physical Rehabilitation Services to PwDs	All districts of Sudur Paschim Province
4	Family Health International (FHI 360)	EpiC Nepal Project	Kanchanpur and Kailali
5	DAN-CHURCH AID	Sudridh with Gift Fund, Be-Ready, Bajhang Earthquake Response	Kanchanpur, Dadeldhura and Bajhang
6	Handicap International	Physical Rehabilitation Activities, Services for the PwDs	All districts of Sudur Paschim Province
7	Netherlands Leprosy Relief (NLR)	DID, Stop Leprosy	All districts of Sudur Paschim Province
8	World Vision International Nepal	PCESP/IQE, SAFER	Krishnapur Municipality, Kanchanpur
9	Mercy Crops	M-RED	Suklaphata and Punarbas Municipality, Kanchanpur
10	ACF (Stand by Partner for DRRM)	DRR M	All districts of Sudur Paschim Province
11	Technical Partner (DRR/CCA)	NAXA Pvt. IHRR	Kanchanpur and Dadeldhura

14. Conclusion:

NNSWA accomplished all the planned activities within different projects in 2023. Although, there were many challenges in 2023 such as Earthquake in Bajhang and Jajarkot, Animal Destroying the agriculture land in project area. NNSWA as an organization working in coordination with local government, and participation of targeted communities for implementing the activities were made easy for the NNSWA team.

During this year many technologies for the ecological agriculture farming, strengthening community groups, networking, and cooperatives mobilization to build resilient community for livelihood, Climate Change and DRR were implemented in coordination with local government. Support to the local government for formulation, review and update of the policies, guideline on agriculture, Climate Change and DRRM were the good initiations of the projects.

NNSWA installation a sensor gage reader (*RLS System*) at 4-line Mahakali River bridge which will help the downstream community for preventing flood disaster. The system was jointly installed with IHRR and NNSWA/DCA which is under the system strengthening of the Dodhara Chandani Municipality. The system will be linked with LEOC Dodhara Chandani, and the water flow message will be through the local warning system. Similarly, to link with the RLS System a sound system was also installed at Dodhara Chandani ward No. 10 which is linked with LEOC of Municipality and that will handle during the any voice message required to be published. The voice covers about 3–4-kilometer areas and risk HHs may evacuated them for the secure shelter or location.

This year NNSWA promoted the 100+ youth volunteers for DRRM propose however they are more actively engaging for the any of humanitarian response and other social causes. Similarly, many green enterprises are functioning in the community level engaging youth and women groups, farmer groups. NNSWA also promotes nature base solutions and preparing the growing the nurseries like vetiver plant, bamboo plant to promoting them for the bioengineering propose.

Finally NNSWA's efforts will go for implementing the community development programs and projects to build the community resilient and ensure their rights, response to humanitarian requirement, climate change and DRR based on integrated community-based development.

Thanks
NNSWA Nepal
January 15th 2023