

Annual Report 2024



**NNSWA
Central Office
Kanchanpur
Nepal**

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1. Acronyms:

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ACF	Action Contre la Faim (Against Action for Hunger)
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
BRMS	Birth Registration Management System
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
CRC	Climate Resilience Community
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
HR	Humanitarian Response
HKI	Helen Keller International
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMG	Healthy Mother Group
IDUs	Injecting Drug Users
IHRR	Institute of Himalayan Risk Reduction
LPEP	Leprosy People Elevation Program
LDCRP	Local level Disaster Community Response Plan
MOWCSC	Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizen
NAXA	Information technology company in Kathmandu
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
TB	Tuberculosis Bronchitis
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 has been a rewarding experience for us to implement various community development interventions for the holistic development of the 3D communities (Dalit, Disabled, and Deprived) through close partnerships with funding and technical partners since 1990.

The Sudur Paschim and Karnali Provinces are categorized by poor development indicators, with marginalized communities facing significant disparities among historically excluded and discriminated groups, including Dalits, people with disabilities, women, children, and those infected and affected by HIV and leprosy. As a result, NNSWA has been implementing a wide range of project interventions at the community level, targeting the most marginalized groups. NNSWA is a widely recognized and experienced organization in community development, addressing social, educational, economic, and political needs, and is committed to fostering active citizenship for national progress. Meaningful participation from the 3D communities is crucial for national development, as it contributes to good governance and ensures that people benefit from legal and public services at all levels of government.

NNSWA has been working diligently to raise awareness and encourage community participation through various means, helping people claim their rights and voice their concerns. More than 20,000 people with disabilities have received physical rehabilitation services from the NNSWA Physical Rehabilitation Center. Additionally, NNSWA has made efforts to support the liberation and rehabilitation of ex-Kamaiya and ex-Kamlahari through advocacy, lobbying, and development programs. The Freed Kamaiya and Freed Kamlahari movement, along with the Poverty Alleviation Program for livelihood development, are key examples of this work.

As a pioneer organization, NNSWA launched its HIV and AIDS awareness project in 1993 and continues to implement various interventions, including outreach to communities, diagnosis, testing, and enrollment for treatment to save the lives of people living with HIV (PLHIV). Similarly, NNSWA is working to eliminate leprosy in the Sudur Paschim Province by administering the first dose of Rifampicin as part of a blanket approach to prevent the disease's spread.

NNSWA is also addressing climate change and disaster risk reduction (DRRM) in vulnerable areas, helping communities build resilience against these impacts. To promote sustainable agriculture, NNSWA has been implementing ecological farming systems at the community level in close collaboration with local governments, communities, and the private sector. The organization's humanitarian response to disasters in Sudur Paschim Province includes supporting in-kind and cash assistance through close collaboration with the local government. More than 1,500 families received cash assistance for various purposes, and over 1,000 families received food assistance and non-food materials in FY 2024. NNSWA is also fortunate to be part of the DDMC Kanchanpur as DLSA, assisting with the DDMC's requirements for DRRM.

Looking ahead, NNSWA will continue to implement projects focused on both rights-based and need-based development interventions at the community level, ensuring the provision of quality services and the use of new technologies. Community mobilization, in partnership with other development actors, professionals, provincial and local governments, private sectors, and communities, will remain a core strategy. NNSWA will prioritize ecological agriculture, on-farm, off-farm, and non-farm interventions, disaster risk reduction (DRR), humanitarian response (HR), health and nutrition, noncommunicable diseases, HIV, TB, leprosy, physical rehabilitation for disability services, inclusive development and governance, education (both in-

school and out-of-school), advocacy for the rights of vulnerable groups, and lobbying, all of which align with NNSWA's 3D targeting approach.

NNSWA can achieve these goals in collaboration with many other development actors, all working together to create a more equitable society in Nepal.

Therefore, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all our funding and technical partners, national, provincial, and local governments, communities, private sectors, executive board of NNSWA and all the employees of NNSWA.

With Regards,

Ashok Bikram Jairu
Executive Director &
Founder President
NNSWA Central Office
Kanchanpur
Sudur Paschim Province, Nepal

3. Acknowledgement

In 2024, NNSWA implemented various projects in partnership, collaboration, coordination, and participation with local governments, the private sector, communities, INGOs, NGOs, and several consultancies. These projects focused on community resilience development, especially following the flood disaster that affected Kanchanpur district, which impacted all municipalities. As a humanitarian response organization, NNSWA coordinated with partner agencies to assist the municipalities by providing food, non-food items, and cash assistance.

A cloudburst rain event in Dodhara Chandani Municipality caused infrastructure damage; however, thanks to a well-established early warning system, the mobilization of youth volunteers, and close coordination with local government, LEOC, police, armed police, and army forces, there were no human casualties. The anticipatory early action and timely recovery support provided during this disaster were crucial, and NNSWA is proud of its role in these interventions.

Despite the emergency, NNSWA successfully implemented all the planned activities for 2024 alongside the flood response efforts. These included programs such as SUDRIDH, Plantation, GSMA, Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance, HIV/TB for Migrants, PWIDs, DID, Stop Leprosy, Physical Rehabilitation Services, PCESP/IQE, Safer Project, INTPA, Inclusive Education, Leave No One Behind, and Humanitarian Flood Response, all of which were smoothly executed at the community level.

NNSWA recognizes that without the cooperation, coordination, and collaborative actions of our supporting partners, none of these activities could have been completed on time, and the community would not have benefited as intended. Achieving the objectives of these projects and successfully implementing them in the targeted locations was made possible by the vital contributions of individuals, groups, communities, networks, organizations, all levels of government, the private sector, civil society, and both technical and financial funding partners.

Therefore, NNSWA would like to express sincere gratitude to all the funding partners, including DAN-CHURCHAID (DCA), Save the Children/Goble Fund, Save the Children/EU, Family Health International (FHI 360), Helen Keller International (HKI), Handicap International (HI), Netherlands Leprosy Relief (NLR), ACF (Standby Partner for DRRM), World Vision International Nepal, Mercy Corps Nepal, IOM, EC, EU, and USAID, for their financial and technical support. We also extend our thanks to all municipalities in Sudur Paschim Province, the Provincial Government, PEOC Sudur Paschim, DDMC Kanchanpur, health facilities, the Karnali Provincial Government, Jajarkot and Kalikot Municipalities, journalists, suppliers, line agencies, and well-wishers for their cooperation and collaboration in project implementation.

Finally, NNSWA would like to express heartfelt thanks to the NNSWA Executive Board, SMT members, and all staff members for their hard work, dedication, quality performance, and sound decision-making in project management and implementation.

Once again thank you too all,

NNSWA Central Office
Kanchanpur
Sudur Paschim Province
Nepal

4. Executive Summary:

NNSWA is an organization that has been carrying out integrated community development projects in Sudur Paschim Province since 1990. Over the years, more than 100 projects have been continuously implemented to enhance the capacity of marginalized groups within communities. These projects cover a wide range of sectors, including health (HIV & AIDS, nutrition, WASH, disability inclusion, and leprosy prevention), climate change, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and humanitarian response, livelihood skills development, economic empowerment and inclusive development, good governance, and the organizational development of civil society organizations (CSOs). The organization focuses on supporting excluded and marginalized communities, including women, children, people living with HIV (PLHIVs), people affected by leprosy, people with disabilities, and Dalits.

In 2024, NNSWA directly implemented 12 projects in the communities of Sudur Paschim and Karnali Province. The key areas of intervention included resilient and sustainable livelihoods, DRR, climate change adaptation, ecological agriculture, nutrition, HIV and AIDS, disability-inclusive development, leprosy prevention, school education, child club strengthening, WASH, a reading campaign for children in grades 1–3, community group strengthening, networking, cooperative development, and emergency response for households affected by the Bajhang and Bajura earthquakes.

Key activities in 2024 included follow-up and support for women-led cooperatives, the establishment of a Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)/DRR learning center, and the formation and implementation of a multi-sectoral platform in Laljhadi and Belauri municipalities. Other notable initiatives included the introduction of Compressed Stabilized Interlock Earth Bricks (CSEB) technology, tunnel and ecological-based vegetable farming, community-led action research on tomato and fish farming, the introduction of a cash voucher assistance (CVA) support mechanism, and the “Bagar to Bagaicha” initiative, which promotes the use of riverside land for agriculture. Additionally, NNSWA worked on strengthening local-level community structures (CDMCs, LSR communities), supported Bheemdatt Municipality in identifying open spaces in wards 4 and 18, and contributed to the development of CVA mechanisms, fire and forecast-based early warning system guidelines, and CCA/DRR profiles. Furthermore, the organization facilitated bank account openings for high-risk households in Dodhara Chandani Municipality. Some of these initiatives were continued from previous years.

One of the most creative events of 2024 was the Fourth Kanchanpur Sammelan, held on December 08, 2024, and organized by Laljhadi Rural Municipality with technical and financial support from the SUDRIDH Project. The municipality also covered the costs of breakfast, lunch, and conference stage management. This event aimed to unite all local governments (municipalities of Kanchanpur) in collaborative efforts for CCA and DRRM readiness, response, and recovery to build resilient communities.

In 2024, Kanchanpur experienced heavy rainfall, including a cloudburst that resulted in 426 mm of rainfall in Dodhara Chandani Municipality (Sundar Nagar), causing infrastructure damage and the loss of some domestic cattle. However, due to a well-functioning early warning system, strong CDMCs, and proactive local government action, no human casualties were reported.

NNSWA provided support to affected communities in Dodhara Chandani, Bheemdatt, and Bedkot municipalities, as well as in Beldadi and Laljhadi rural municipalities in Kanchanpur District and Parshuram Municipality in Dadeldhura District. A total of NPR 25,000,000 was allocated for cash assistance, non-food items (NFI), and food assistance to flood-affected families.

Since 2012, NNSWA has served as the District Lead Support Agency (DLSA) in Kanchanpur, actively supporting the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) in organizing meetings, reviewing and updating the District Preparedness and Response Plan (DPRP), and strengthening DRR clusters in the district. In alignment with DDMC directives and identified needs, NNSWA has also provided DRR-related materials and resources to relevant stakeholders.

As a long-standing development partner of the government, NNSWA remains committed to utilizing available technologies and resources to mitigate extreme inequality, poverty, and injustice while striving to save and uplift marginalized communities today and in the future.

We believe in a brighter future where communities are resilient, climate-smart, and free from all forms of discrimination, hunger, and inhumanity. We envision a society founded on dignity, equality, and equity for all.

NNSWA
Central Office Kanchanpur
Nepal

5. Introduction:

This is the Annual Report of NNSWA for 2024, covering all projects implemented during the fiscal year 2024. The report includes a brief introduction to the organization, details of each project's plans and achievements, financial income and expenditure, a summary of quantitative data on beneficiaries, information on other regular activities, lessons learned, and a list of funding and technical support partners.

The report highlights the projects implemented in 2024, including the Sudridh, Plantation, and Flood Response projects, which were conducted in partnership with DCA in the Kanchanpur and Dadeldhura districts. The HIV/TB Project for Migrants and Their Spouses was carried out in Kanchanpur and Kailali, while the HIV and AIDS Harm Reduction for People Who Inject Drugs project was implemented in Kanchanpur, Kailali, and Surkhet in partnership with Save the Children/Global Fund.

The EpiC Nepal Project, focused on HIV and AIDS for key populations, was implemented in Kanchanpur and Kailali in partnership with FHI360/USAID. The Physical Rehabilitation Activity (PRA) Project for people with disabilities was implemented across all nine districts of Sudur Paschim Province in partnership with Handicap International/USAID.

Additionally, the P&O Devices Production and Delivery with Fitting for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) was implemented by the Physical Rehabilitation Services Center in Sudur Paschim Province with financial support from the Government of Nepal (LCDMS, PHD Sudur Paschim, and local municipalities). The Inclusive Development Project for Good Governance was implemented in Kanchanpur and Kailali, while the Stop Leprosy Transforming Project covered all nine districts of Sudur Paschim Province in partnership with Netherlands Relief (NLR).

The PCESP/IQE and SAFER projects were implemented in Krishnapur Municipality, Kanchanpur District, in partnership with World Vision International Nepal (WVI Nepal). The Inclusive Quality Education: Leaving No One Behind Project was implemented in Jajarkot (Bheri and Chhedagad Municipalities) and Kalikot (Shubhakalika Rural Municipality and Tilagufa Municipality) in Karnali Province, as well as in Kanchanpur in Sudur Paschim Province, in partnership with Save the Children International, funded by the European Union. Similarly, the M-Red Project, focused on economic development through Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) mitigation, was implemented in Punarbas and Shuklaphanta Municipalities, Kanchanpur, in partnership with Mercy Corps Nepal.

In total, 14 projects were implemented by NNSWA in 2024, all of which are described in this annual report. NNSWA has compiled both qualitative and quantitative data, recorded separately by project teams, and consolidated them into this 2024 Annual Report at the central office in Kanchanpur. In 2024 INGOs and Provincial Health Directors Office and Local Government has supported to the NNSWA Physical Rehabilitation Center for developing and delivering of Assistive Devices for the People with Disability in Sudur Paschim Province of Nepal. The photographs included in the report were contributed by project teams, with photo credits attributed accordingly.

Previously, NNSWA developed separate annual reports for each project. However, since 2021, the organization has been compiling a comprehensive annual report covering all implemented projects. NNSWA intends to continue this practice as part of its organizational culture while still preparing separate reports for funding partners as required.

All projects planning vs achievement will be shown by project description.

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 directions to the organization. To implement the projects and operate all interventions a senior management committee (SMT) is formed involving all project coordinators, finance and representatives of the 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.

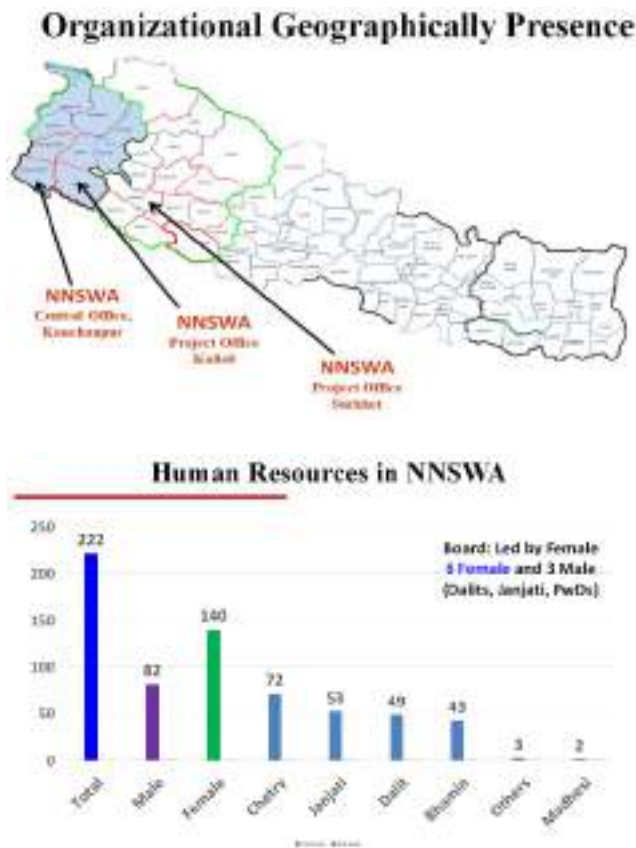
NNSWA's program activities are organized in eleven (11) Program areas as follows.

Sr.#	Thematic Areas	Core Services	Cross Cutting Issues
1	Education	1. In-Schools (Formal) 2. Out of School (Informal) 3. System Strengthening	• Quality Education for All • Leaving no one behind
2	Health	1. HIV & AIDS 2. Leprosy 3. Nutrition 4. Water & Sanitation/Hygiene (WASH) 5. TB/Malaria 6. Epidemic/Pandemic	
3	Physical Rehabilitation Services to PwDs	Physical Rehabilitation Services for the PwD is a component which provides clinic base and outreach base services. Both Physiotherapy and P&O Services are included within the Core Services	Rights of Dignity, survival, and participation as UNCRPD convention is concerned with these services
4	Livelihoods	1. Income Generation 2. Group/Cooperative Finance (Micro Finance) 3. Green Enterprises 4. Agro Base Farming (Smart Farming Technologies)	No Hunger Campaign
5	DRRM/CCA	1. Readiness/Preventive 2. Relief /Response 3. Recovery/Rehabilitation	

6	Organizational Development (OD and Capacity Building)	1. Internal Organizational Development 2. Support CSOs/CBOs 3. Support Local Government (Policy Development, Updated, Review)	• Good Governance • Organizational Capacity Assessment
7	Advocacy	1. Rights Based • Women Empowerment • Anti-Discrimination (Dalit), Disability, Senior Citizen, Displaced People/Communities, Children/Child, GBV, Good Governance 2. Right to Food, Right to Information, Right to Reproductive Health 3. Anti-Child Labor, Early Marriage 4. Resilient Community	• Networking, Alliances
8	Research & Study	1. Organizational Level • Project Evaluation (Base Line and Endline, KAP) • Fellowship (Tai up with Far western University) • Providing Internship space and Study on Different Thematic Areas 2. External • Joint Action with existing funding partner	• Evidence Based Research • Issue Based Research/Study/Assessment
9	Crosscutting Approaches	1. GEDSI (Gender Equality Disability Social Inclusion) • All Intersectionality, Women, Children, Dalit, Disability, LGITBQ, TG, PLHVs and People wafted with Leprosy are treated as all Services. • Child protection, safeguarding and safety to all will be taken as crosscutting approaches	Mainstreaming in NNSWA's services
10	Coordination & Collaboration	1. Coordination and Collaboration (C&C) • Mostly interventions will be coordinated and collaborated among the Government of Nepal (All level of Government) • Co-actions among the groups, cooperatives, networking, clubs, private sectors, youth groups and CSOs and CBOs whose aligned with NNSWA's VMGO and values. • The C&C will be based on financial, expertise, brand, technical, issue-based advocacy, and others which support value added to NNSWA.	Will be long term as project base or Issue based for the social transformation
11	Financial Management	Services under Financial Transaction. • Financial Planning • Accounting Procedures • Recording and Reporting • Handling Banking and Related • Documentation and Reporting • Internal Controlling • Internal & External Auding • Internal Coordination among the other projects and their AFOs • Cost Sharing practices	All financial transactions and financial Management With project and organizational legal accountability

6.1 NNSWA Coverages:

NNSWA has been working in Sudur Paschim 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 2 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 2024, NNSWA had 222 paid staff among them 140 were females.



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

Applying GESI standard the 63% staff are from female and male staff is 37%. Similarly, Janjati are 24%, Brahmins are 19%, Chhetri are 32%, Dalits are 22%, Madhesi are 2% and others (Dashnami) are 3% as in NNSWA as project staff. Among all the staff there is 1 staff member 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 seven other project offices are in other districts. Two in Kailali (Epic Nepal and Migrant/PWIDs project), one in Punarbas Municipality (M-RED Project), one project office is in Krishnapur Municipality and one in Kanchanpur (PWIDs project) and one in Surkhet (PWIDs).

To make coordination and collaboration intervention among the Municipalities four (4) staff are deputed in Dodhara Chandani, Beldadi Municipalities of Kanchanpur district and one in Shuvakalika Municipality of Kalikot and one Bheri Municipality and one Chhedagad Municipality of Jajarkot district, who looks after overall coordination among the Municipalities. Some paid volunteers are supporting to the NNSWA in Bajhang, Achham, Bajura and Darchula districts as event basis payment system. About 500 youth volunteers are mobilizing for the DRRM in three Municipalities (Bheemdatt, Dodhara Chandani and Parshuram Municipality). 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 a work division among the members for the project who should monitor or support the project team for implementation in the field. Similarly, the teams responsible 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.

6.2 Major Intervention under the NNSWA Organizational Development:

NNSWA started implementing the HIV and AIDS awareness project in 1993 in partnership with Save the Children US, with funding from AmFAR. During this time, Save the Children conducted a capacity assessment using NICAT (NGO Internal Capacity Assessment Tool), primarily evaluating organizational governance and program implementation capacity. Save the Children US continuously performed capacity assessments through NICAT.



In 1994, NNSWA entered into an agreement with Save the Children for the Sponsorship Management Program in Kanchanpur. As part of this partnership, capacity development approaches were introduced, assessing organizational capacity using various tools.

In 2005, the Strengthening NGO Sector in Nepal (SNSN) project was launched in collaboration with Save the Children US. As part of this initiative, Organizational Assessment (OA) was used as a tool to evaluate the organization's capacity. NNSWA also served as an ISO (Intermediary Support Organization), supporting eight NGOs in Sudurpaschim Province in strengthening their internal governance and programmatic capacity.

In 2006, NNSWA partnered with FHI360, utilizing the TOCAT tool to assess partners' technical capacity, particularly for health-related projects. From the same year, NNSWA began operating a Physical Rehabilitation Services Center in partnership with Handicap International. In 2010, the Rehabilitation Management System (RMS) tool was introduced to assess the capacity of rehabilitation service management. RMS assessments are conducted twice a year on a regular basis.

NNSWA believes that an organization consists of two essential components: organizational development and program development—both of which are two sides of the same coin. If one component is weak, significant gaps emerge, hindering the organization's ability to grow effectively and deliver projects as envisioned. Therefore, NNSWA prioritizes both organizational and program development equally.

For organizational development, NNSWA consistently conducts general assemblies, organizational audits, organizational renewals, board member elections, and regular board meetings, all in accordance with its constitution. Similarly, for program development, NNSWA provides professional training to staff and other relevant training programs to ensure quality service delivery.

Leadership and organizational management are the most crucial elements of organizational development. Leadership must clarify the organization's vision and define pathways to achieve it, while management is

responsible for executing projects and programs in accordance with service delivery standards to fulfill the organization's vision, mission, goals, and objectives.

NNSWA established an Organizational Development and Human Resource Management Department with primary objectives of strengthening the organizational internal governance, conduct Organizational Capacity Assessments (OCA), develop capacity-building plans based on OCA findings, and enhance staff capabilities through training programs.

In fiscal year 2024 as part of organizational development NNSWA conducted the following activities:

1. Organized organizational capacity assessment and developed the capacity building plan based on organizational capacity assessment findings under the support of SCI and FHI 360.
2. Organized general assembly on August 16, 2024. In general, the assembly program and financial progress of the previous year and plan for next year were shared.
3. Based on OCA findings NNSWA developed new policies and review some existing policies in 2024. Policies developed in 2024 are as follows:
 - NNSWA anti trafficking policy 2024.
 - NNSWA insurance policy 2024.
 - NNSWA knowledge management guideline 2024.
 - NNSWA performance management guideline 2024.
 - NNSWA record management policy 2024.
 - NNSWA service delivery standard guideline 2024.
4. Organized internal audit.
5. Following training and orientation provided to board members and staff in FY 2024.
 - Organized Orientation on organizational vision, mission, strategy, goal, objectives and organizational policies and procedures.
 - Organized orientation on Advocacy for executive board members and staff.
 - Organized orientation on finance and project management and Leadership and public speaking.
 - Organized training on Supervision, monitoring and evaluation to board members and staffs.
 - Organized GEDSI orientation to board members and staff including governance and social accountability.

6.2.1 New staff recruitment and Separation:

NNSWA has good staff retention practices and in FY 2024, till 2024 NNSWA 222 staff work on different projects. Six (6) new staff were recruited for different projects and 2 staff were separated due to project end.

6.2.2 Engaging with New Opportunity and Project Ending:

New Engagement: NNSWA engages with Save the Children/EU funded project called Inclusive Quality Education: Leaving No One Behind, implementing in Kanchanpur, Kalikot and Jajrkot for 2024 to 2027. Plantation project through gift fund by DCA was implemented in Bheemdatt Municipality of Kanchanpur for managing and planting of Bheemdatt Eco-Park at Bheemdatt ward no. 18. Similarly, engaging with NAXA Pvt. and IHHR for GSMA project in Kanchanpur and Dadeldhura District.

Project Ending: The PRA Project partnering with Handicap International/USAID and Managing Risk through Economic Development (MRED) Project was ended on December 31st 2024.

Effective Practices: In FY 2024, joint monitoring, DPAC meeting, Province level project sharing meeting and social audit were conducted as its regular intervention which established as organizational best practices. The joint monitoring, DPAC, Social Audit and Provincial Sharing meetings is cover under regular events of the organization.

7. Projects Implemented in 2024

In 2024, NNSWA implemented 12 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 2024. Following were the implemented projects and achievements in 2024.

7.1 HIV Prevention program for Migrants and Their Spouse Project:

HIV Prevention Program for Migrants and Their spouse is being implemented by NNSWA in partnership with Save The Children/Global Fund is being implementing in all municipalities of both Kanchanpur and Kailali districts since 16th March 2021. The of the project is reported from 16th March 2021 to 31st January 2025.

Project mainly focuses on Behavior Change Communication (BCC Reach) and HIV Testing at community level. Identified reactive cases for HIV are referred to nearby ART/HTC sites for confirmation. After confirmation further enrollment process is conducted to start 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 stakeholders' field activities are implemented. In total 167401 people benefited from the HIV Prevention program for Migrants and Their Spouse Project in FY 2024.

a) Key Achievement of Project during reporting period (Jan-Dec 2024)

- Successfully identified 12 new HIV Positive clients and enrolled them on ART.
- With supportive counseling and support, 2 PLHIVs who were already diagnosed as HIV positive previously years ago, were re-enrolled in treatment successfully.
- conducted four District level stakeholders (2 meetings in each district), where a total of 66 stakeholders participated.
- A joint monitoring event was also conducted 4 times in each district and in one event an average of 3 participants participated.
- A joint meeting with TB program was also organized and during 2024 a total of 4 meetings were conducted and in total 74 participants of both programs participated.
- As a part of the project, Mobile camp was also a key for effective result. During this reporting period, a total of 225 mobile camps were conducted in districts where 7924 people were tested for HIV. Regarding district wise achievement, in Kanchanpur 3244 people participated in HIV Testing in 92 mobile camps whereas a total of 133 mobile camps were organized in Kailali and 4680 people tested for HIV.

Sr.#	Support Major Activities	Sex			
		Male	Female	LGBTQI	Total
1	KP-1c: Percentage of other vulnerable populations reached with HIV prevention programs - defined package of services	21484	11348	NA	32832
2	KP-7c: Percentage of other vulnerable populations that have received an HIV test during the reporting period and know their results	21423	11275	NA	32698
3	Number of Confirmed Positive cases enrolled on ART	6	6	NA	12
4	Number of vulnerable populations screened for TB	21484	11348	NA	32832
5	Number of male condoms distributed	4659	28170	NA	69029

b) Success Story of Project: "A result of joint effort and advocacy to save life "

During the COVID-19 pandemic, an initiative by IRW of Shuklaphanta Municipality, led by Chandra Sunar, conducted HIV screening tests in quarantine facilities in coordination with the local government. This effort helped identify an HIV-positive case involving a woman in severe health condition, diagnosed with both HIV and TB, along with her husband.

Yes, this is the story of Laxmi Okheda and her husband, Dipak. Both were immediately started on TB treatment following their diagnosis, and after one week, they also began ART. As they had no permanent home or property in Shuklaphanta, they were living in a relative's house, facing extreme financial hardship. Understanding their economic and health situation, IRW took the initiative to collect funds and advocate for support. As a result, food and clothing assistance was provided to the family, offering them some relief.

After the pandemic situation normalized, Laxmi and Dipak relocated to Bajura, where they were transferred to the Bajura ART center. Their health stabilized, and they continued taking their medication regularly. IRW maintained virtual communication with them, providing regular updates and support.

Once conditions returned to normal, Laxmi and Dipak moved to India for work. However, Dipak started consuming alcohol and smoking, leading to irregular ART medication intake, which severely affected his health. His negligence ultimately led to his passing in October 2023, leaving Laxmi a widow.

After receiving the news, IRW provided Laxmi with counseling, continuous communication, and guidance, which motivated her and gave her the strength to move forward. Now, she is living and working in India. She shared that she has been saving her salary, purchasing jewelry for herself, and taking care of her health and diet. She also visits Nepal for her regular viral load and CD4 count tests as required. The trust built between the client and IRW, along with continuous support and guidance, has had a positive impact on Laxmi's life, helping her regain stability and hope for the future.

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

Focus on 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. Under the goal of Fast track approach towards the ending of the AIDS epidemic as public health threat by 2030 achieving 95-95-95- targets. The objective of project 1. Accelerate and scale up comprehensive HIV prevention programs among PWID, MSM, MSW and TG People and 2. 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, NNSWA implemented the Harm Reduction on HIV & AIDS of people with injecting Drug Users (PWIDs) project in Kanchanpur, Kailali and Surkhet District.



Under the project, the following are the major achievements.

- 1489 Number of PWID were benefited from the HIV prevention programs. As Harm Reduction.
- 71150 Pcs of needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs per year by needle and syringe programs
- 42413 Pcs condoms were distributed
- 1024 PWIDs have received an HIV test through Community Led Testing (CLT) during the reporting period and know their results



7.3 Meeting Targets and Maintaining Epidemic Control (EpiC Nepal) Project:

EpiC Nepal (Meeting Targets and Maintaining Epidemic Control) project is a program implemented by NNSWA in Kailali and Kanchanpur districts since October 2020, with financial and technical support from FHI 360, USAID and PEPFAR to support the Government of Nepal's HIV prevention strategy. EpiC has four objectives, which focus on filling existing gaps HIV prevention, case finding, treatment and long-term sustainability.

In FY 2024, following are the achievement of EpiC Nepal Project:

In the KP_PREV (Key Population Reached in Prevention Program) category, 1,369 individuals participated, including 635 males, 733 females, and 1 LGBTQI individual. Among them, 264 were Dalit, 413 Janjati, 620 Brahmin/Chetry, and 63 from other ethnic groups. The target groups included seven children and 8 PLHAs (People Living with HIV/AIDS).



For HTS_TST (HIV Testing Services for Partner HIV Counseling and Testing), 1,123 individuals were tested, with 391 males and 732 females. Ethnically, 256 were Dalit, 418 Janjati, 467 Brahmin/Chetry, and 22 from other groups. Among the target groups, 25 were children. In the HIV reactive and linked to ART category, 34 individuals tested positive and were linked to treatment (24 males and 10 females). Ethnically, 16 were Dalit, 3 Janjati, 12 Brahmin/Chetry, and 3 from other groups.

Under TX_NEW (ART Enrollment Support), 46 individuals were enrolled in ART (33 males and 13 females). Ethnic distribution included 20 Dalit, 6 Janjati, 15 Brahmin/Chetry, and five from other ethnicities. Among target groups, all 46 individuals were PLHAs, with no PwDs, children, or leprosy-affected individuals.



In the Home-based care in community services program, 1,038 individuals received support. Among them, 530 were female, 466 were male, and 42 identified as LGBTQI. Regarding ethnicity, 450 were Dalit, 69 were Janjati, 618 were Brahmin/Chetry, and 65 belonged to other ethnic groups. The program also served 1 person with disabilities (PwD), 104 children, and 1,112 People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHAs), while no leprosy-affected people were recorded.

For PrEP_NEW enrollments, 282 individuals participated, consisting of 265 females and 17 males from simplified and regular PrEP. Ethnicity-wise, 41 were Dalit, 158 were Janjati, 81 were Brahmin/Chetry, and 10 were from other ethnic groups.

- a) **Support Group Meeting** is a structured gathering designed to provide emotional, psychological, and informational support to individuals affected by HIV. These meetings create a safe and confidential space where participants can share their experiences and challenges. The sessions often include discussions on adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART), mental health, stigma reduction, and lifestyle

management to improve overall well-being. Under this title, 20 meetings were conducting this year, with the participation of 129 women and 77 men.

- b) **Stigma and Discrimination (S&D) Reduction Training** is a structured program aimed at addressing and mitigating the negative attitudes, biases, and behaviors faced by People Living with HIV (PLHIV): This event focuses on raising awareness about the impact of stigma and discrimination, promoting responsiveness, and fostering inclusive attitudes within communities, healthcare settings, and workplaces. By reducing stigma and discrimination, this training helps improve access to healthcare, treatment adherence, and overall quality of life for affected individuals. During the year eight events (4 in Kailali and 4 in Kanchanpur) were conducted, and 65 male and 99 female were participated among them 24 PLHIVs were participated.

Another key service provided by EpiC Nepal includes Index testing, online outreach, self-testing, and the application of the Enhanced Peer Outreach Approach (EPOA) to reach key populations effectively. The program also facilitates condom and lubricant distribution, as well as MeroSathi booking for HIV testing, ARV distribution, PrEP services.

Additionally, EpiC Nepal offers STI screening, diagnosis, and treatment to ensure comprehensive sexual health services. Alongside these initiatives, the organization actively advocates for resources for People Living with HIV (PLHIV) by engaging with local governments and other stakeholders to secure support for treatment, transportation, and livelihood assistance.

In FY 24, few challenges were faced by the project:

- Persistent societal stigma associated with HIV/AIDS has been a barrier to individuals seeking testing and treatment.
- Resource Limitations: availability of medical supplies, such as viral load testing reagents, has been challenging.
- Due to seasonal migration, problems in testing and VL sample collection make epidemic control somewhat difficult.

7.4 Inclusive Quality Education: Leaving no one behind Project:

Improving equitable education outcomes for marginalized children has long been a priority of the Government of Nepal (GoN), with targeted policies such as the 2014 Consolidated Equity Strategy for the School Education Sector in Nepal (Equity Strategy), prioritization in the School Education Sector Plan 2022-2032 (SESP), and establishment of multiple National Commissions charged with researching and monitoring inclusion of specific marginalized groups. Despite this, disparities remain across different identities and locations, and the root causes of education inequity remain largely unaddressed. Poverty and prevailing harmful social norms pose significant barriers to education for children in Nepal and ultimately barriers associated with context, gender, caste, sexual orientation, language and disability status dictate a child's education experience. To address this challenge, the 42-month INTPA_ Quality



Education Leaving No One Behind Project support to Strengthening Civil Society in Nepal to Drive Inclusive Access to Education for all Children.

The Project aims to improve the participation of civil society in the education sector to increase effective and inclusive implementation of the national education policy by strengthening civil society's role in promoting inclusive access to quality education for all. This Project is Implementing by the Nepal National Social Welfare Association (NNSWA) In 2 Districts of Karnali Province and One District of Sudurpaschim Province. Leaving no one behind approaches following districts and Municipalities are Coverages.

Jajarkot: Bheri Municipality and Chhedagad Municipality

Kalikot: Tilagupha Municipality and Shubhakalika Rural Municipality

Kanchanpur: Beldandi Rural Municipality and Laljhadi Rural Municipality

Major Progress in FY 2024:

The project aims to contribute, particularly through various activities, to the promotion of inclusive and quality education by focusing on policy reforms at the local level, community engagement of civil society organizations, awareness of parents and the community, as well as institutional and structural improvements. For this, the project has been implementing programs in coordination and collaboration with the R/Municipalities by signing a tripartite agreement with the R/Municipalities concerned. The project is working together with the concerned local governments and schools to connect school-aged children, who are currently out of school, with formal education and to create an environment where all children can easily access education equally.

After the commencement of the project, by the end of 2024, the following activities have been completed under the project, and the following achievements have been accomplished

- The Tri-Party Agreement with Working Local Governments and it helps to create Mutual trust, and common understanding was made for the smooth operation of the Project.



- Total 126 Participants were participated in Orientation on GESI and disability and developed the common understanding on the concept of GESI and Disability.
- 129 Head/Teachers and Palika representatives were Participated in Orientation on IEMIS and Now they are starting to use Washington tools for Identifying the functional limitations of school-going children and updating the information in IEMIS is started
- Children are supported under the School at Home program and now Changes in the Concepts of Parents of children with disabilities that their children can also learn and are not a burden to Family or society after enrolling them in School-at-Home program
- Total 56 Parents peer support groups were formulation, where total 1399 members in Groups (*Male 830 Female 569 and People with disability 166*)
- After the formulation of Group *CHHALPHAL CHAUTARI* sessions are delivered on the different Social Issue like, *Concept of Gender Equalities, Social Inclusion & Disability, Rights of People with Disabilities and GAPs*
- 30 Community volunteers Selected and orient on Social Inclusion and Disability and now Increasing their involvement in awareness raising activities such as *CHHALPHAL CHAUTARI*.
- 6 CSOs have been selected and partnership for the FSTP (*3 Women lead ,2 Youth lead and One OPD, CSOs*) and developing their Plans related to community behavior change activities, under the FSTP for current year 2025, in collaboration with the LGs
- Organized Disability Screening Camps in 5 LGs.
- (*Total 973 individuals directly benefited, and 88 Children's are Identified for support of Assistive device*)
- 21 Children's were trained on Advocacy, Leadership and IEC material Development. During the training members from Child club and youth networks had interactive discussion & brainstorming/envisioning on what kind of discrimination should not happen in their community and school.
- Joint coordination meeting with Palika and CSO/CM it has developed the mutual understanding and trust among with the CSO/CM/Facilitators and LGs. As a result, Laljhadi Rural Municipality has also committed to allocated budget for CSOs
- Out of this Project, but Most Important Humanitarian Support to Flood affected HHs in Laljhadi and Beldandi (*Total 739 HHs in Beldandi and 100 in Laljhadi*)
- 14 Teacher Kits, 14 School Kits, and 14 ECD Kits Support to Flood affected Community Schools.
- Carpeting and ECD Material support to ECD classes of 20 Schools in Beldandi and Laljhadi.



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

1. Project Description:

NNSWA's project office Krishnapur has completed its second fiscal year 024 with conducting various activities under the Protection, Community Engagement Sponsorship (PCESP), Inclusive Quality Education (IQE), and SAFER projects in partnership with World Vision International Nepal. NNSWA committed to work for child wellbeing with the goal of children learning, developing, and enjoying in an inclusive, protective and non-discriminatory society. Throughout the year 024, the project office in Krishnapur carried out its various activities in close coordination and collaboration with the local government and stakeholders to address issues of child wellbeing. As a result, some significant progress has been made towards achieving the project's goals, expected outcomes, and impacts. The area programs covered 5 wards mainly of the Krishnapur municipality located in Kanchanpur district of Nepal.

Through the activities of the project with registered children (RC)2534 (B: 1,356, G:1178), PCESP project covered 2,223 (Male:854, Female:1369) and IQE project reached 4,817 (Male: 1756, Female: 3061) beneficiaries. The total reach of the area program is 7040 (Boys: 2173, Girls: 2436, Male: 437, Female: 1994) – (MEAL Dashboard) beneficiaries this year. The project collaborated with 75.70% of the most vulnerable children among 2534 RCs. Out of a total beneficiary population of 7,040, the program directly benefited 4,609 children, 336 people with disabilities, and 16 out-of-school children this year. Similarly, this year, the inclusive distribution of the population benefited from the project's activities, including 24.42% Dalits, 42.2% Bahun Chhetri, and 33.34% Janjati. In the progress made in 2024, three key projects were implemented: the child sponsorship-related PCESP project, the inclusive and quality education-focused IQE project, and the safe school environment-oriented SAFER project. The key achievements of these three projects are as follows:

2. 1.1 PCESP (Protection, Community Engaged Sponsorship Plan) Interventions:

In 2024, regular communication and correspondence between RCs and their sponsors continued smoothly, with an SOI average of 88.36%. All 100% of RCs benefited from activities like the Hand Wash Campaign, CEW event, soft skills sessions, and reading camps. The SIP report shows steady progress in the children's development, with many now able to correspond independently or with parental support. This year, a disability assessment was conducted in Krishnapur Municipality through a micro project in collaboration with the local government.

The initiative was recognized as crucial by local authorities. Following the assessment, camps were organized to explore resources for necessary assistive devices, fostering an inclusive society in the coming days. The survey identified 1,484 individuals with disabilities, with 603 receiving supports from physical disability and eye care camps.

Similarly, significant progress was made in the child protection sector in the Kanchanpur area program, Krishnapur. A total of 590 registered children (284 girls, 306 boys) participated in three-month Age-Appropriate Soft Skills sessions, which focused on personal safety, discipline, and climate adaptation. Through the Child Congress, children identified key issues affecting them and presented their demands to local authorities. In response, the local government has taken steps to address concerns such as child marriage, drug abuse awareness, budget support for street plays, and drafting policies to end child marriage. Additionally, 1,256 Most Vulnerable Children (MVCs) were identified by the Child Rights Committees (CRCs), who have begun recording and registering incidents to support these children. And one of the major initiatives of 2024 was the launch of the CFLG (Child Friendly Local Governance) ward declaration campaign. As part of this, Ward No. 1 was nominated to become the first CFLG ward in Kanchanpur through the executive board of Krishnapur Municipality.

The project supported Ward No. 1 in advancing this initiative, enabling the development of a child profile, a child investment plan, and the implementation of CFLG campaigns. If we analyze the progress of the PCESP project in terms of planned versus achieved quantities, the total activities planned in the DIP for FY 2024 was 263, while we concluded 263 against the total plan of action.

1.2 Key progress of PCESP project:

- One of the key criteria in the sponsorship funding project is to ensure smooth and high-quality communication between registered children and their sponsors. To measure this, the project developed a sponsorship operation indicator. The NNSWA achieved an impressive 88.6% average score throughout the year, indicating success and placing us in the "green zone" for maintaining effective and quality sponsorship operations.
- The PCESP project also directly supported the registered children (93% of whom are in highly vulnerable conditions) and their families. The project provided tracksuits to 2,390 registered children and distributed 100 blankets to their families. Additionally, the project extended critical assistance to 16 of the most vulnerable children, offering support for their medical treatment, education, and essential food relief.
- In 2024, with the facilitation and support of the project, a comprehensive disability assessment was conducted across Krishnapur Municipality, identifying 14,886 individuals living with disabilities. The project also organized screening camps to assess the need for assistive devices, medical treatment, and Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) support, with 622 individuals participating in the camps. In response, the project began lobbying, advocating, and exploring resources to provide the necessary assistance and other support for those identified. The local government praised this effort, recognizing it as one of the most crucial initiatives of both the municipality and the project.
- Under the facilitation and coordination of the project, Krishnapur Municipality has developed a strategy to eliminate child marriage, recognizing it as the top issue affecting children in the municipality. In this regard, Ward No. 7 allocated a budget of NPR 100,000 to the organization, where NNSWA conducted a street drama to raise public awareness about child marriage. This initiative built a strong collaboration between NNSWA and the local government.
- A total of 600 children in the project area participated in soft skills sessions, facilitated by peer educators, over three months regularly. Specifically, the registered children acquired valuable knowledge and skills related to safety, communication, personal hygiene, discipline, and disaster management through these weekly sessions. This initiative strengthened the safety and security of the project areas' children.
- A municipal-level children's fund was established in Krishnapur Municipality with a seed money of Rs. 50,000 from the project to support emergency rescue and assistance for children at the municipal level. In addition, the local government contributed Rs. 100,000, bringing the total fund to Rs. 150,000. This is also a joint initiative between the project and local government.



- As in the previous year, in 2024, the project facilitated and organized children's congress at the municipal level, including in the wards within the project area. The Children's Congress identified the top issues of children to promote child wellbeing and rights, developed an action plan based on these issues, and submitted a budget proposal along with their demands. As a result, local governments and their respective units allocated budgets specifically for children's needs. In total, the municipality allocated and executed a budget of NRP 700000 (Seven lakh) for children's programs this year 2024.
- With the facilitation and lobbying of the PCESP project, Ward No. 1 of Krishnapur was nominated by the executive board of Krishnapur Municipality to become the first Child-Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) ward. A CFLG committee has been formed at both the municipal and ward levels, with capacity-building efforts in progress. A child profile, investment plan, and status report for Ward No. 1 have been prepared. Financial and technical coordination between the ward office and the organization proceeded with the successful implementation of the CFLG Declaration Campaign.

1.3 Key progress of IQE project

The IQE project in Krishnapur Municipality aims to enhance equitable access to inclusive, quality education for vulnerable children up to Grade 8. In FY 2024, all activities focused on promoting inclusive and quality education at the basic level.

- Like previous years, teachers received training in inclusive education and participated in regular reviews aimed at enhancing their teaching skills, particularly in improving basic reading skills for schoolchildren, and developing their professional capabilities of teachers. A total of 40 teachers directly benefited from this training. As a result, teachers have shown increased efforts in creating more inclusive classroom environments and making additional educational materials.
- This year, 4,489 children in the project area were screened to assess their health, identify functional limitations, and initiate treatment, educational plans, and assistive devices. With the support of local teachers and volunteers, 10 individuals received assistive devices such as eyeglasses and wheelchairs, while 45 individual educational plans were developed for students with functional limitations. Additionally, students developed skills in creating and implementing their education plan.
- Through the Inclusive and Quality Education Project, stationery supplies were provided to 2,393 registered children, including 9 notebooks, 5 pencils, 5 pens, 5 erasers, and 5 sharpeners per student. According to Dharam Singh Air, Chairman of Ward No. 4, this support has increased students' study consistency and eased the financial burden on destitute parents.
- Like in previous years, children in grades 1 to 3 have continued to improve their reading skills through regular reading camps organized by the project. A total of 1,039 students participated in 90-minute sessions every Saturday, where they developed reading skills and engaged in



extracurricular activities like singing, dancing and painting. Chandra Khadka, a parent from Krishnapur Ward No. 1, Sripur village, shared, "Since attending the study camp, my daughter has not only improved academically but also learned drawing and how to interact with others."

- Another key activity of the project was implementing simulation (mock drill) practices in schools within the project area to ensure a safe environment for children, benefiting 400 students.
- The project continued to support and mobilize Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) groups throughout the year, building on last year's initiatives and work plans.

This led to several positive changes:

- Gauri Shankar Basic School and Panchandin Secondary School gained access to drinking water and a purification system through support from the government and NGOs.
- Samiajee Secondary School completed an unfinished boundary wall, updated its School Improvement Plan (SIP), and developed an annual action plan.
- Saraswoti Basic School received support for building construction, improved sanitation, teaching materials, and reference materials.
- Rastriya Secondary School set up a book corner, organized extracurricular activities, and provided scholarships.
- Janasakti Basic School formed a child club, established a book corner, and organized extracurricular activities.

1.4 Key progress of SAFER project:

One of the major projects at the NNSWA project office in Krishnapur, the SAFER project, was implemented in 2024 under a 1-year PNS Grant to promote access to safe, inclusive, and quality education for the most vulnerable children. Through this project, a two-story, earthquake-resistant, child-friendly school building was constructed for children in grades 1 to 3 in Ward No. 1 of Krishnapur Municipality. The building, with a total cost of 360,000 NRs, also included modern furnishings, child-friendly seating arrangement, and renovated toilet facilities.



The direct beneficiary of the project is 113 (12 adult male # 4 adult female, # 38 boys, # 59 girls, # of RCs 44) while all students at the school more 700 also indirectly benefited by this project initiative as well.

Financial progress:

Being talking on the overview of the financial management on last year, NNS WA conducted 3 projects in partnership with WVI Nepal. And looking at the YTD budget burn rate of all three project PCESP, IQE and SAFER, it maintained 100 % burn rate in FY 024. A total of 29,432,002 budget with MoU was signed in FY 024 while the expenditure has burnt with 29,483,859. Despite the slight increase in expenditure against the budget, overall, the budget has maintained 100 %.

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

Since 2016, NNSWA has been implementing the Inclusive Development (ID) and Stop Transmission Program (STP). In 2024, NNSWA carried out the following two projects:



SDR-PEP at Janaki RM, Kailali with screening and administration of One dose Rifampicin

1. Leprosy Prevention and Control

Project: Under this project, NLR Nepal wishes to work together with NNSWA on activities that focus on comprehensive leprosy service, with a higher priority on stopping transmission. To achieve this, all leprosy cases notifying rural/urban municipalities of Sudurpashchim Province are to be covered with SDR-PEP (single-dose rifampicin for Post-Exposure Prophylaxis) in 2024.

2. **The Leprosy and Social Inclusion Project:** The Leprosy and Social Inclusion Project addresses leprosy as a public health concern, focusing on reducing stigma and promoting early diagnosis. Targeting affected individuals, high-burden communities, health workers, and government agencies, the project aims to combat discrimination, enhance community education, and empower those affected. Tackling stigma encourages early treatment-seeking behavior, leading to improved health outcomes. Both projects focused on stopping leprosy transmission, providing technical support, and reducing stigma in Sudurpashchim Province.

Key Activities & Achievements:

i. SDR-PEP Administration & Contact Screening:

- In coordination with the Health Offices of Kailali and Kanchanpur, NLR Nepal and NNSWA implemented the SDR-PEP intervention.
- 316 Index Cases (M-184, F-132) completed SDR-PEP; 21 suspected cases (M-13, F-8) and 4 diagnosed cases were identified.

ii. Leprosy & PEP Orientation:

- Conducted in Belauri and Joshipur for health workers, local representatives, and 134 Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs).



iii. Case-Based Surveillance (CBS) Training & Data Collection:

- Master Training of Trainers (MTOT) was held in Dhangadhi for 32 key personnel.
- District-level training for 194 (M-158, F-36) health workers across seven districts.
- 874 leprosy cases (M-515, F-359) updated in Kobo Collect tool.

iv. **World Leprosy Day Celebration:**

- Awareness messages are broadcast via radio featuring voices of affected individuals and health officials.

v. **Rehabilitation & Therapeutic Support:**

- Transportation support was provided to 5 leprosy-affected individuals for treatment at Anandaban and Nepalgunj hospitals.

vi. **Awareness & Documentation:**

- 10 case studies documented.
- Leprosy awareness messages printed on provincial health calendars.

Key Achievements:

- SDR-PEP intervention successfully initiated in Joshipur RM and Belauri Municipality.
- 316 index cases completed SDR-PEP, and 874 cases were recorded through CBS.
- 194 health workers trained in leprosy case surveillance.
- Health Offices in Kailali and Kanchanpur recognized NNSWA for its contribution to leprosy prevention.

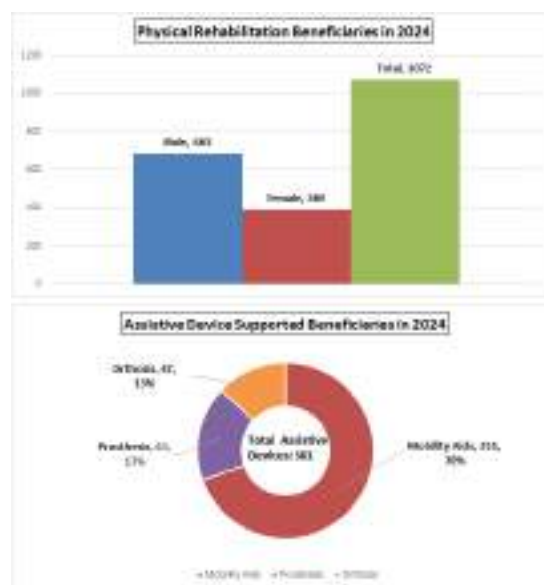
S.N.	Name of the Local Levels	SDR-PEP Completed Index Case			Total Number of Contact Listed			Number of contacts with SDR			Number of Leprosy Diagnosed		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	Belauri Mun.	44	78	122	2451	2218	4669	1878	1441	3319	0	0	0
2	Beldandi RM	0	1	1	24	19	43	21	13	34	0	0	0
3	Janaki RM	5	9	14	399	251	650	308	187	495	0	0	0
4	Joshipur RM	74	89	163	3667	2932	6599	3110	2145	5255	2	2	4
5	Lamki Chuha Mun.	4	1	5	112	93	205	79	55	134	0	0	0
6	Punarbans Mun.	5	6	11	280	192	472	267	169	436	0	0	0
Total Index Case		132	184	316	6933	5705	12638	5663	4010	9673	2	2	4

7.7 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:

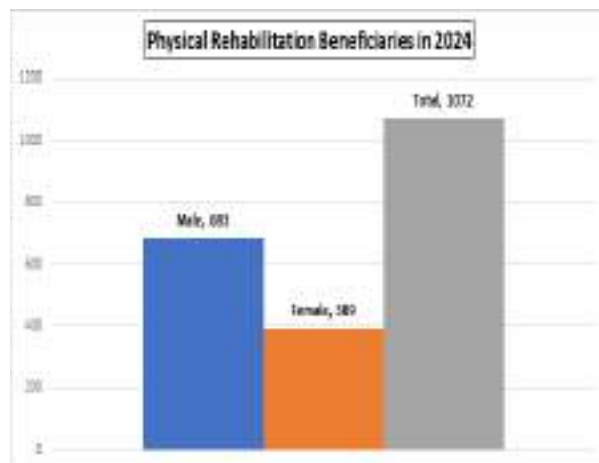
Physical Rehabilitation Activity (PRA) aims to improve the mobility and functional independence of conflict-affected civilians and women, men, girls, and boys in need of rehabilitation services in Nepal through the



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	1072
2.	No. of Assistive devices delivered	260	361
3.	Rehabilitation Sessions	900	1072
4.	Tele-Rehabilitation Beneficiaries	-	120
5.	Outreach mobile camp conducted	3	14



The total assistive device supported recipients were 361. Total PT Service PT and Devices: 1072

Key Result/Success

In 2024 NNSWA conducted an outreach camp in collaboration with local government, provincial Health Director office and other agencies like Save the children International and World vision International. Services delivery has been expanded to Karnali Province (Jajarkot & Kalikot district) because of collaboration working with these agencies.



7.8 Sudridh Project (Saving lives and building resilient livelihoods of the urban vulnerable population in Mahakali River Basin:

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.

Majir Activity and Achievement:

Output: 1

Activity 1.1: Training in mainstreaming CCA and DRR for municipal authorities on resilience planning:

A two-day training on mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into resilience planning was conducted across three municipalities, targeting municipal authorities, including the Municipal Executive, CAO, Section Heads, and stakeholders. With 63 participants (23 female, 40 male), the training aimed to support municipalities in incorporating CCA and DRR into their planning processes. Delivered by the project team and external resource persons in coordination with local governments, the sessions covered local-level planning, prioritization, and integration of DRR/CCA at different stages. As a result, municipal authorities have effectively integrated DRR/CCA into development plans, and individual wards have allocated specific budgets for disaster risk management, promoting resilience and sustainable development.



Activity 1.2: Provide technical assistance to update/develop DRR and CCA related policies, plan and guidelines:

Project organizes a series of formal and informal interactions/workshops with LDMC members and cluster members in Bheemdatt and Dodhara Chandani municipality for the formulation/ update of DRR and CCA related plan and policies. During the process 76 (65 male and 11 female) people participated during the formal programs. The project team facilitated the workshops and meetings, provide technical support in drafting the plan and policies. DPRP of Dodhara Chandani and EPRP of Bheemdatt municipality were updated, printed and provided to the municipalities.



Activity 1.3: LEOC strengthening for equipment support

Project team conducted the need and capacity assessment of LEOC in the project municipalities. Based on the assessment and municipality request project supported Desktop Computer to Parashuram municipality for strengthening disaster information management system and LED Display to Dodhara Chandani Municipality for displaying weather information, water level at Mahakali River and other important notices.

Activity 1.4: Develop/Update SOP on forecast based early action for effective preparedness

FBA SOP update workshops are conducted at municipal and community level in Bheemdatt and Dodhara Chandani Municipality. Municipal authorities, members of CDMC and youth network participated in the event with a total of 237 (72 male and 165 female) participants. The project team facilitated the events and discussed about FBA SOP, sources of weather forecasts and early warnings, community led anticipatory actions and their implementation process. This activity is proved to be very helpful during the Kanchanpur flood of 2024.

Activity 1.5: Simulation exercise on anticipatory action at Municipal level

A tabletop simulation (TTX) exercise on anticipatory actions was organized in Dodhara Chandani Municipality to test the effectiveness of FBA SOP. A total of 48 (34 male and 14 female) participants including members of the LDMC and Clusters, CDMC and Youth Representatives, journalists participated in the event. Participants are divided into different groups based on their roles and responsibilities in DRRM. Project team facilitated the mock exercise with 6 different injects and based on the injects all the groups performed necessary tasks as identified in the FBA SOP. This task supported different stakeholders to understand their roles and responsibilities for the anticipatory actions and perform necessary task during the real scenario.

Activity 1.6: Establish a 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. Project provided group cash transfer to 2 CDMCs in Dodhara Chandani municipality for anticipatory action during the July flood.

The communities used the money for early evacuation to safe shelters, food and drinking water management at safe shelters. Project also provided food support to people who are relocated to safe shelters in Bheemdatt municipality. Overall, a total of 286 people (145 male and 141 female) receive the food packages through this activity.

Activity 1.7: Develop local volunteers (youth and women from marginalized background) linking with national volunteers' management system (VMS)

The project organized 1 day orientation on national volunteer management system in Parashuram, Bheemdatt and Dodhara Chandani Municipality.

The orientation facilitated by project team focused on the provision of NDRRMA on volunteer management, benefits of VMS and process of enrolment in the system. A total of 309 youth (90 male and 219 females Dodha Chandani: 100, Bheemdatt: 94 and Parshuram: 45) participated in the orientation sessions. The municipalities updated the youth roster and project also facilitated for the enrolment of youths on national volunteer management system.



Output: 2

Activity 2.1: Formation/Reformation and Mobilization of CDMCs/Ward DMCSs

(Meeting/Orientation):

The project collaborated with the Bheemdatt and Dodhara Chandani Municipalities to reform existing Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs). A total 342 member among 257 female 85 Male are regular meeting and orientation to this groups on DRR/ CCA and Early warning and early action in coordination with 23 Ward Disaster Management Committees (WDMCs) across two municipalities. Additionally, the project facilitated the formation of WDMCs at the ward level and conducted orientations on their roles and responsibilities. As a result, all 23 wards successfully established WDMCs. A total of 355 individuals, including 251 women and 104 men, have now been oriented and understand their roles in disaster management within their respective wards.

Activities 2.1.2. Materials Support for CDMC Groups for Regular Operation: The project conducted A gap analysis during the Resilience Talk to identify the specific needs of the Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs). Based on the findings, disaster preparedness materials were procured to address the identified gaps. Materials were distributed to 16 CDMCs in Dodhara Chandani Municipality, along with support for safe house lockers to securely store individual documentation during disaster scenarios. Additionally, the provision of disaster risk management resources, including Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) special weather bulletins, ensures that communities feel safer and better prepared during floods and other disasters.

Activity 2.2: Development of Guidelines/Information Notes for Household-Level Disaster Preparedness Planning and Piloting in Targeted Households:

A total of 11,369 households (comprising 28,906 males and 28,295 females, with a total population of 57,201) were involved in risk profiling using the DASTA Application. This process included orientation on household-level preparedness plans, which significantly enhanced understanding of risks and improved overall preparedness and resilience at the community level.

Activity 2.3: Conduct Basic Humanitarian Standards Training for Women and Youth from CDMCs/LDMCs: The project organized one-day training sessions in Bheemdatt, Dodhara Chandani, and Parshuram Municipalities (The training is organized 26 February at BheemDatt , 29 February at Dodhara Chandani and 23rd April 2024 in Parshuram Municipality) The women and youth from Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs), Local Disaster Management Committees (LDMCs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and Community-Based Organizations CBOs. A total of 67 participants attended the sessions, including 26 females and 40 males.

The session covered key topics, including the basic concepts of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM), humanitarian standards, and response mechanisms during disasters at local level and their response.

Activity 2.4: Conduct Simulation/Mock Exercise on Monsoon Preparedness at the Community Level:

The project organized community simulation exercises in three communities across two municipalities to enhance monsoon preparedness. A total of 291 individuals, including 239 females and 52 males from diverse communities, participated in two mock exercise events. These simulations were facilitated by trained experts from the Nepal Army, Armed Police Force (APF), and the Red Cross, in collaboration with the project team. Participants included members of Local Disaster Management Committees (LDMCs), Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs), task forces, the Resilient Youth Network, and other stakeholders. Media representatives, as well as municipal mayors and vice mayors, also observed the simulations, reinforcing the importance of collaboration and preparedness at all levels.

Activity 2.5: Public Awareness Campaigns on Seasonal Hazards to Improve Household-Level Preparedness Using Digital Technology:

The project developed three types of awareness messages focused on seasonal hazards, including monsoon preparedness, heat waves, cold waves, and fire safety. These messages were disseminated through online platforms, print media, and a local FM radio station. The broadcasts aligned with seasonal bulletins and forecasts provided by local media outlets to ensure timely and relevant information. An agreement was established with media partners to support this campaign. As a result, the awareness messages were regularly published and broadcast over a six-month period, effectively reaching the target audience and raising awareness at the household level.

Activity 2.5.1: Planned Activity: Dissemination of IVR Messages and Wall Painting for High-Risk Communities:

The project plans to disseminate IVR (Interactive Voice Response) messages to high-risk communities. This initiative will be implemented in collaboration with NAXA and VIMO in the same communities to 10371 IVR message to the Vulnerable Community. In addition to covering the # 1155 is Awareness for the weather for caste through the wall paintings will be created in public places within vulnerable communities to raise awareness. The paintings will include key disaster preparedness messages and guidelines, emphasizing the importance of safe houses and community safety during emergencies.

Activity 2.6: Support for Small-Scale Nature-Based Mitigation Options Led by the Community: The project has constructed a bio-embankment along the Mahakali River at Kutiyakabhar and in the community of Ward 10, where riverbank erosion had been threatening agricultural land.

The embankment was built using locally available resources such as bamboo, cement bags, and soil, applying appropriate technologies. In coordination with the municipality, the project was supported by the Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs) through a group cash transfer mechanism for the construction of the embankment. This intervention has proven to be highly effective in preventing further erosion of the riverbank and protecting nearby land.

2.6.1: Plantation and Awareness Initiative

The Resilience Youth Network of Bheemdatt launched a plantation campaign aimed at enhancing green spaces within the community. The proposal was approved and implemented in collaboration with the local government, two schools, and a children's park. Planting activities took place in open urban spaces, where a total of 262 ornamental plants and flowers were planted.

This initiative was accompanied by environmental awareness activities, contributing significantly to the beautification of the area and promoting environmental sustainability. In addition to the heatwave season, the youth mobilized to provide drinking water at five public locations in the urban area of Bheemdatt Municipality. Moreover 1,500 people benefited from access to cold drinking water through this campaign.

2.6.2: Plantation Support for Bheemdatt Municipality Eco-Park and Roadsides Gardening:

In coordination with Bheemdatt Municipality and Ward No. 18, the project successfully completed a plantation initiative at the Eco Park.

The activity included planting over 3,700 ornamental plants, deep irrigation for water supply, boundary wall development, and repairs, irrigation support, including the installation of irrigation pipes. Additionally, Agri Tools, equipment, and dustbins were provided to municipal authorities to ensure environmental sustainability of the eco park and surroundings.

Output: 3

Activity 3.1. Provide Training for CBOs and Farmers in Promoting Agroecological Practices:

The project, which has been active since 2021, focused on promoting Agro Ecological practices in two communities within the project area. The selected locations are:

1. Ward #14, Rana Tharu Agriculture Group
2. Ward #9, Khalla Musetti Bheemkund CDMC

Selected the above communities and supported a group cash transfer mechanism for their income generation projects. Conducted one-day orientation for participants, where 11 farmers participated and project supported for the construction of tunnels and the production of compost manure. The manure production process, which involves utilizing animal dung and urine to produce organic fertilizer. The agroecological practices adopted in these communities have led to semi-organic products, contributing to improved sustainable agricultural practices and food security.



Activities 3.2. Support green and clean inputs to farmers for enhancing production and productivity:

NNSWA called a proposal from the CDMC, Farmer Groups for financially and technically supports for their semi-income generation projects GAP. By the assessment of proposal and their business plan, implementation modality project had supported to the group cash transfer mechanism. Project provides the necessary technical support for the procurement process and implementation according to their proposal. Project has support to the groups for the market linkage of their products. 135 people of 9 Groups from different CDMCs, farmers group and cooperatives receive agricultural inputs from project through group cash transfer mechanism NRs. 407,560.00. (*Kutiyakabhar CDMC for Parmar Production Rs. 70,600.00, Himalaya Farmers Group for seasonal vegetable and mushroom Rs. 6,800.00, Mahakali Farmers Group for Off seasonal vegetable Rs. 4,310.00, Sundar Farmers Group for Parmal Kheti Rs. 77,950.00, Bheemkund CDMC for Fruit plantation Rs. 50,000.00, Rana Tharu Women Farmers Group for Agro ecology Village Rs. 40,000.00, Bijay Farmers Group for Vegetable Farming Rs. 67,500.00, BJ Bhagawati Farmers Group for Vegetable and Vermi Rs. 56,300.00, Ram Janaki Agriculture for Tunnel and vegetable farming Rs. 34,100.00*)

Activates 3.4. Provide entrepreneurship and business skill training:

Training in entrepreneurship development 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 the value chain and marketing of their product. 11 enterprises and 10 groups developed individual business plans and are capable of its implementation. 44 people among them 22 Female, 22 male involved in enterprises and agricultural production get the training and develop their business plan.

Activates 3.5. Exposure to Entrepreneurs in Business Expo/Exhibition:

NNSWA developed entrepreneurs received exposure support from the project to showcase their products at the Provincial Expo (Sudurpaschim Mahotsav 2080), organized by the Kanchanpur Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Mahendranagar. During the event, entrepreneurs exhibited their products, which helped in marketing and advertising. The showcased products included (Duna Tapari, traditional leaf plates, Interlock Bricks, Vermicompost Local Pickles, Disaster Awareness Materials). More than 450 visitors explored the green products, with 65 individuals providing written suggestions regarding production and

supply improvements. Additionally, 62 farmers (14 male and 43 female) and entrepreneurs from the region visited and observed the (*Sudurpaschim Province SHRMDHAN Self Employed Mela*) in Kailali, gaining insights into sustainable business practices.

3.6 Bicycle Support as Gift:

NNSWA developed selection criteria for identifying recipients of bicycles. Based on these criteria, 55 individuals were selected from three municipalities: Bheemdatt Municipality (23 recipients), Dodhara Chandani Municipality (24 recipients), and Parshuram Municipality (8 recipients). Among the selected individuals, 36 are female and 19 are male, with recommendations provided by the respective ward offices and NNSWA working CBOs. The bicycles were provided to help individuals transport and sell their fruits and vegetables at nearby markets. This support enables farmers to reduce the time spent on selling their products, allowing them to dedicate more time to farm management and other household responsibilities.

3.6. Provide continued support to selected enterprise:

Project carried out the implementation from 2022 and Following 11 enterprises are supported in the project period 2024. Total 100 people among them 62 female, 38 male are direct engaging on green enterprise production and supply to the Local market. The project has supported **NRs. 9,56,634.00** through group cash mechanism to the selected enterprises. The following groups and enterprises received support during the year 2024.

- a) **Homestay and Agro-Ecology Promotion:** Rana Tharu Agro-Tourism Cooperative Ltd. received project support to promote homestay services and Agro-Ecological farming in Bheemdatt Municipality, Wards 14 and 16. A total of 51 individuals (31 males, 20 females) are involved in income-generating activities. The cooperative consists of two groups: Rana Tharu Community and Homestay Rana Women Farmers Group. Eight members are actively engaged in homestay services. To enhance promotion, a short video has been created, showcasing the homestay experience and the Agro-Ecological village concept. These efforts have increased visibility and supported sustainable tourism and farming practices. *Amount: 70,000.00*
- b) **Vermicompost – Bheemdatt Ward 12:** The project supported the construction of a vermicompost bed and the purchase of earthworms for sustainable organic farming. The beneficiary conducted a quality test of the compost at a government Soil Test Laboratory, and after successful testing, the vermicompost is now being sold. This year, production has expanded to 25 beds, and the initiative is registered. The products are sold within and outside the district based on demand. *Amount: 100,000.00*
- c) **CSEB – Bheemdatt-13 Mahakali Youth Entrepreneur and Farmers Group: Interlock Block Enterprise:** The group established an interlock block enterprise in 2022 with project support. Located in the floodplain of the Mahakali River, the group faces annual flooding and limited income opportunities. With a small grant, they expanded operations and now produce floor tiles and boundary pillars. They have also constructed a model house using Compressed Stabilized Earth Blocks (CSEB) to demonstrate sustainable, disaster-resilient construction techniques. *Amount: 35,000.00*
- d) **Tripura Pickle Industry A Women-Led Enterprise in Bheemdatt-18:** Tripura Pickle Industry, a women-led enterprise, has expanded its production, branding, and packaging with project support. This has allowed them to reach broader markets, including Kathmandu, Dhangadhi, and Sudurpaschim hilly districts. The addition of a solar dryer has enabled continuous production of seasonal and off-seasonal pickles. This initiative empowers women entrepreneurs and promotes local businesses. *Amount: 25,000.00*
- e) **Bamboo Furniture – Empowering Women Entrepreneurs in Bheemdatt-10:** Kathapul Amar Jyoti Dalit Farmers Group in Bheemdatt-10 successfully produces bamboo furniture with project support. Eleven women are actively engaged in crafting bamboo furniture and handicrafts. With additional training and equipment provided by the project, they have expanded their product range, improving both quality and efficiency, and enhancing their financial independence.

- f) Duna Tapari Enterprise: A Sustainable Alternative:** Bheemkund CDMC launched a Duna Tapari enterprise in Bheemdatt-9, Musetti, with project support. Five members (2 male, 3 female) are involved in producing eco-friendly alternatives to plastic plates, which are soon to be banned by the municipality. The enterprise is gaining popularity, particularly among wedding caterers and street food vendors, with increasing orders and support for business expansion.
- g) Increase Market Facilities in Collaboration with Municipality:** The project enhanced market facilities for agricultural products in Bheemdatt Municipality by providing equipment like electric weighing machines, dustbins, and plastic crates in collaboration with the Mahakali Yuwa Farmers Group. The local Hat Bazaar in Bheemdatt-13, Sonapur Tole, operates every Saturday, promoting local produce.
- h) CSEB Interlock Block Enterprise – Dodhara Chandani-09:** Pragati CDMC established an interlock block enterprise in Dodhara Chandani-09, Dhakanaghat, with project support. The group, which faces annual flooding, produces interlock blocks to generate a stable income. Five female members are directly involved, supplying products based on local demand.
- i) Shoe Mending Enterprise – Dodhara Chandani-4:** A small grant was provided to support a shoe mending business in Dodhara Chandani-4, Chandani Bazaar. The entrepreneur now earns NRs. 1,000 to 2,500 daily and saves part of his income in cooperatives. With project training, he has expanded his business to include the production of school and party shoes, significantly improving his livelihood and entrepreneurial skills.
- j) Dairy Enterprise, Dodhara Chandani-06:** The Unnat Buffalo Farming Block Coordination Committee, with project support, launched a dairy enterprise in Dodhara Chandani-06. The group includes 51 buffalo farmers (27 females, 24 males). The dairy produces milk products such as paneer, yoghurt, sweets, and ghee, creating direct employment for 3 people. With no local competition in dairy or sweet production, they expect strong market opportunities.
- k) Fish Farming Enterprise Gift Project:**
The Fish Farming Enterprise Gift Fund supports three groups. The project provides group cash transfers for fishpond repairs, fishing nets, fisher links, fish feed, vitamins, and surrounding plantations. A total of 11,500 fingerlings were distributed across all ponds.
- I. Shanti Forest Group (Bheem Dutta Municipality) – 4 fish farms
 - II. Shanti Agriculture Group (Dodhara Chandani-5) – 1 fish farm
 - III. Mahakali Agriculture Group (Dodhara Chandani-10) – 3 fish farms

l) Details of Enterprise support and employed creation by this Support:

SUDRIDH Project Support					
SN	Name of Enterprise	Support Amount	Directly Involved in Enterprise		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Homestay and Agro-Ecology Promotion and Agroecology practice	60,000.00	12	28	40
2	Vermicompost – Bheemdatt Ward 12	100,000.00	3	3	6
3	CSEB – Bheemdatt-13	35,000.00	3	1	4
4	Tripura Pickle Industry A Women-Led Enterprise in Bheemdatt-18	25,000.00	1	5	6
5	Bamboo Furniture – Empowering Women Entrepreneurs in Bheemdatt-10	60,000.00	1	11	12
6	Duna Tapari Enterprise Agro Eco Product	19,210.00	2	1	3
7	Market Facilities in Collaboration with Municipality:	46,000.00	5	5	10
8	CSEB Interlock Block Enterprise – Dodhara Chandani-	20,000.00	2	1	3
9	Dairy Enterprise – Dodhara Chandani-06	50,000.00	2	1	3
10	Shanti Forest Group (Bheem Dutta Municipality) – 4 fish farms	400,374.00	4	2	6
11.	Shanti Agriculture Group (Dodhara Chandani-5) – 1 fish farm	52,500.00	0	1	1
12.	Mahakali Agriculture Group (Dodhara Chandani-10) – 3 fish farms	88,550.00	1	2	3
	Total	956,634.00	38	62	100

Output: 4

Activity 4.1: Organise annual Kanchanpur Resilience Mayors Forum and sharing meeting:

The fourth edition of Mayor's Forum was organized by Laljhadi Rural Municipality and program was chaired by Mr. Nirmal Rana, Chairperson of the rural municipality with the objective of providing platform for the local levels of the district to review the activities carried out by them for DRRM, their knowledge and experiences sharing, possibilities for collaboration among the different stakeholders. Rt. Hon. Kamal Bahadur Shah Chief Minister of Sudurpaschim Province was the chief guest and special guests in the event include Hon. Tara Lama Tamang, Member of Parliament, Hon. Bir Bahadur Thapa Minister for Land Management, Agriculture, and Cooperatives and Hon. Hira Sarki Minister for Internal Affairs and Law Sudurpaschim Province Government along with delegates from different governmental agencies at federal and provincial level and representatives from different humanitarian agencies working in the district, representatives of CDMCs, CSOs, CBOs. A total of 329 people (84 female and 245 male) participated in the event.



Mayor's Roundtable discussion was organized in the event and is facilitated by Mr. Birendra Jairu a journalist of News24 Television. During the event all the mayors/ chairpersons and Deputy Mayors/ Vice Chairpersons of the local levels in Kanchanpur share their experiences, best practices, opportunities and challenges in DRR related issues. Then a panel discussion on disaster risk governance and early warning system was conducted where the panellists include Mr. Arjun Kumar Bam form NDRRMA, Mr. Sushil Baidya Secretary of Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law, Er. Sanjay Kumar Shah from DHM and Mr. Manoj Kumar Shah, Chief Conservation Officer of Shuklaphata National Park. Different humanitarian agencies working in the district presented about their existing activities and future priorities and plans. Mr. Potilal Chaudhari, Mayor of Belaury Municipality announced that the municipality will organize the next 5th edition of the Forum. The event concluded with the signing of 12-point Laljhadi Declaration.



4.2 Produce learning/good practice documentation and output harvesting:

a) Project Documentary: Two video documentaries have been produced, showcasing project activities on disaster preparedness and response, resilient livelihoods, and capacity enhancement for communities and municipalities. Additionally, a Small Anticipatory Preparedness video and a Response Documentary have been developed. A media campaign was conducted on various occasions, sharing content via social media, YouTube, and NNSWA's official Face book page.

b) Project progress book late and other document Publication: A proceeding document of the Kanchanpur Sammelan "Mayors' Forum" has been prepared and published to share event details and outcomes. Additionally, a Project Progress Booklet and a Diary have been designed and published, highlighting organizational progress.

4.3 Provincial Policy Dialogue on DRR and Climate Change:

NNSWA, as a member of the Community of Practice led by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law, participates in rotational meetings organized by various humanitarian agencies to share experiences on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM). Provincial Sharing Meeting was held on December 24, 2024, at Hotel Rubash, Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan, Kailali.

A total 60 among them 53 Male and 7 female participants from ministries, the Health Office, the Provincial Hospital, government agencies, private organizations, partner INGOs, and journalists attended. Thematic program heads presented project progress and key achievements and feedback collection for further Improve of the Project Implementation.

4.4 District Coordination as DLSA for Disaster Preparedness and Response: The project supports the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) in updating key plans, including the Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (DPRP), Monsoon Preparedness Plan, and Cold Wave Preparedness Plan. It also facilitates regular DDMC meetings and other DRR-related events at the district level. Additionally, the project assists in organizing mock drills and simulations in coordination with the DDMC team. Support includes logistics, tea, and snacks for meetings, as well as the DPRP review and printing of the DPRP for Kanchanpur District.

4.5 Research Fellowship Grant for Resilience in Collaboration with Far-Western University: As part of our commitment to disaster resilience and sustainable solutions, the project awarded a research fellowship grant in collaboration with Far-Western University. The fellowship focuses on nature-based solutions (NBS) and disaster risk management (DRM), aiming to explore innovative approaches to mitigate disaster risks in Bheemdatt Municipality. The selected researcher is conducting an in-depth study on the application of NBS in disaster risk management, identifying sustainable and ecosystem-based strategies to enhance resilience in the region.

The findings from this research will serve as a valuable resource for future NBS initiatives and policy planning in Bheemdatt Municipality, supporting evidence-based decision-making and improved disaster preparedness efforts.

4.6. Joint Monitoring visit by related line agencies and journalist: The NNSWA senior management team and board members regularly monitor the implementation and progress of project activities. Additionally, DCA conducts frequent follow-ups and monitoring in close coordination with the project team, providing valuable feedback for continuous improvement. Annually, a joint monitoring visit is conducted in the project areas, involving relevant line agencies and journalists to assess the project's impact and progress.

The findings and observations from these visits are presented during the District Project Advisory Committee (DPAC) and Provincial Project Advisory Committee (P-PAC) meetings. Furthermore, a social audit is carried out to ensure transparency, accountability, and effectiveness in project implementation.

3. Plantation Support Project:

A. Project Description:

Urbanization results in an increasing proportion of the population living in cities. Urban living limits access nature and can increase exposure to different environmental hazards, such as air and noise pollution. Many urban areas face increasing pressure from expanding populations, limited resources and growing impacts of climate change. Urbanization has led to the proliferation of concrete jungles, exacerbating the urban heat island (UHI) effect. This phenomenon, characterized by higher temperatures in urban areas compared to surrounding rural areas, poses significant challenges to public health, energy consumption, and overall quality of life. Urban green space (UGS) was widely regarded as an effective nature-based solution to mitigate the urban heat island (UHI) effect and create more resilient cities. Urban green spaces are considered an appropriate way to reduce urban heat island effects and provide comfort to the nearby occupants. In addition to cooling the actual space, urban green spaces are also able to influence the surrounding urban area.



Urban green spaces could mitigate the effects of climate change, increase biodiversity, and improve environmental quality while also supporting economic and social activities. Green spaces and other nature-based solutions offer innovative approaches to increase the quality of urban settings, enhance local resilience and promote sustainable lifestyles, improving both the health and the well-being of urban residents. Through improved air and water quality, buffering of noise pollution and mitigation of impacts from extreme events, urban green spaces can reduce environmental health risks associated with urban living. Besides a solution to urban heat island, this space can also be used as a humanitarian open space in case of mega disasters.



Objectives:

- Increase the quantity and quality of urban green space
- Promote urban green space as an effective NBS to urban heat island
- Reduce ambient temperature and mitigate the urban heat island effect
- Raise awareness and encourage community participation in promoting urban greenery

B. Target population(s):

The proposed area for plantation is the Eco Park in the Bheemdatt Municipality ward no.18 with an estimated area of 15 hectares land size. The site is barren land with some sparse trees distributed randomly in the area. The intervention is targeted at the people living in the major urban area of the municipality. The local people can use it as a humanitarian open space in case of any mega disasters. Elderly people can have social gatherings, walks and children can play in the proposed area.

C. Promotion of urban green space:

The project in coordination with the ward office and municipality promoted the urban green space. The proposed eco park area is identified as one of the major humanitarions open space in the municipality, but due to lack of proper management it is encroached by people. So, the project supports the protection and management of the area by providing fencing around the boundary. There are sparse random trees in the area, so the project planted more than 3700 trees in the area. The details of the planted tree species are given in the table below:

Sr.#	Local Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	# of Plants Planted
1	Amba	Guava	Psidium guajava	300
2	Jaamun	Java Plum	Syzygium cumini	300
3	Anaar	Pomegranate	Punica granatum	400
4	Chiuri	Nepali butter tree	Diploknema butyracea	300
5	Amala	Gooseberry	Phyllanthus emblica	300
6	Neem	Neem	Azadirachta indica	300
7	Kaagati	Lemon	Citrus limon	300
8	Paarijaat	Night blooming jasmine	Nyctanthes arbor-tristis	400
9	Gulmohar	Royal poinciana	Delonix regia	300
10	Sami	Black Ficus	Ficus benamina	100
11	Champa	Plumeria	Plumeria	30
12	Jacaranda	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	30
13	Asare	Crepe Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	200
14	Chandani	Pin wheel flower	Tabernaemontana divaricata	20
15	Tikoma	Tikoma	Tecoma stans	20
16	Dhupi	Pencil Pine	Cupressus sempervirens	100
17	Dhupi	London Pine		100
18	Cyjium	Lilly Pilly	Syzygium myrtifolium	100
19	Karbir	Oleander	Cascabela thevetia	50
20	Traveller Palm	Traveller Palm	Ravenala madagascariensis	20
21	Musunda	Musunda	Mussaenda sp.	20
22	Lalupate	Poinsettia	Euphorbia pulcherrima	20
	Total			3710

The project organized several plantation campaigns in the area to raise awareness on the importance of urban green space. Apart from plantation, projects also support for the irrigation facility in the park and beautification of the park.

Government Ownership: Since the project is implemented in close coordination with the municipality and ward office, they have praised the efforts and take the ownership of the project activities. Prior to project intervention, the area is neglected by the LG and land is encroached by the slum areas but now they have taken the responsibility for the management of the park. LG supported in organizing plantation campaigns in coordination with different government agencies, security forces, private sector, CBOs/CSOs, Youth groups. Now after the completion of the project activities LG is organizing regular cleaning campaigns and allocated budget for upgrading the park.

D. Innovation:

Overall, the project is successful in achieving its objectives due coordinated efforts of the project implementing agency, local government, community people and other stakeholders. The learnings from the earlier plantation activities also supported to implement project smoothly. The project is implemented following the master plan of the park prepared by the municipality. The plant nursery established in Shanti CFUG with the support from SUDRIDH project also provided plants free of cost so that we can plant large number of trees. In additionally, the Bheemdatt Eco-Park is one of the open spaces for the urban people for getting healthy environment as well as use of open space during the earthquake incidence. NNSWA also started a road side garden with collaboration of Bheemdatt Municipality of Kanchanpur District.

E. Impact:

The project has done the agreement between NNSWA the project implementing agency, 18 No. Ward Office of Bheemdatt Municipality for the effective implementation of the project and long-term sustainability of the activities initiated by the project. The ward office will also coordinate with other stakeholders, agencies and private sector for the further improvement and continuation of the project interventions. The municipality is planning to prepare a guideline for the formation and operation of park management committee which will give legal rights to the management committee for the effective management of the eco park. Seeing the success and effectiveness of the project interventions different other agencies are also interested in working in the eco park and municipality and ward offices are planning to make coordinate with such agencies for effective management of the park.

F. Lessons Learnt:

Plantation of native species is important in maintaining ecological balance of the area apart from ornamental plants: Since there is a large area, the project planted ornamental plants only in certain parts of the park. In the remaining area, project planted native species and fruit plants which provides suitable habitat for wild animals such as monkey, squirrel etc.

Community participation is essential in the plantation campaigns to ensure the proper growth and care of the plants.

4. ACT FIRST- GSMA Project:

A. Project Description:

The GSMA ACT FIRST project is being implemented in Dodhara Chandani and Bheemdatt Municipality, while the ADPC iCARE project is active in Dodhara Chandani and Parashuram Municipality. Both initiatives are managed by NNSWA in collaboration with DCA and NAXA Pvt. Ltd. These projects focus on mapping household-level disaster risk and vulnerability.

They conduct digital household surveys in the project areas, categorizing and mapping households into three risk levels: High Risk, Medium Risk, and Low Risk. A digital information platform is created for the municipalities, which can also be used as their digital municipal profile. Additionally, the project distributes household-specific preparedness plans based on survey data, supporting effective implementation of anticipatory actions to minimize loss and damage from climate-induced disasters.



Objectives of the project:

The key objective of this MoU is to support the implementation of the ACT FIRST project by:

- Distributing Household Level Disaster Risk Management Plans (HDRMPs) prepared by NAXA.
- Providing orientation on the communities on the HDRMP, DASTAA mobile app and public dashboards
- Facilitating access to banking services to leverage humanitarian cash assistance at risk HHs
- Conducting surveys and supporting impact data collection on impact-based forecasting when required.
- Assisting in various field activities to enhance disaster preparedness and resilience in flood-prone areas of the Mahakali River Basin



B. Training to CBAAF:

The local Mobilizers Training for Disaster Preparedness Facilitators called CBAAF aims to empower community and individuals to lead disaster preparedness efforts in the community. The NNSWA has appointed 15 Community Based Early Action Facilitators and trained them to mobilize the community level. These CBAAF were mobilized in Dodhara Chandani and Bheemdatt Municipality for the propose of orientation of DASTAA apps and inform the risks.

C. Technical resource person (Technical Mobiliser):

The technical sessions and community mobilization efforts were facilitated by NAXA, DCA, and NNSWA. This orientation established monthly targets for CBAAF (Community Based Early Action Facilitators), focusing on household visits, community meetings, HDRMP distribution, and orientation sessions. Additionally, the orientation included technical training on the DASTA apps for risk communities. The mobilization efforts have proceeded smoothly and according to the planned schedule.

D. Field Mobilization and Progress Reporting

Community-Based Facilitators (CBFs) have conducted visits to 3,055 households to enhance disaster preparedness and risk communication. During these visits, they informed residents about their vulnerabilities and provided essential guidance on risk mitigation. Out of these households, the facilitators directly communicated this crucial information to 2,232 females and 823 males.

The GSMA project has successfully implemented a diverse array of awareness programs aimed at improving community understanding and engagement. The project has effectively reached a total of 15,964 individuals to date. This outreach comprises 8,052 females and 7,912 males, demonstrating the project's extensive impact on both GESI within the community.

The GSMA CBAAF has conducted orientations for various community groups, including local committees, CDMC, women's groups, and youth groups. These sessions, which involved community awareness, meetings, and orientations, have engaged 33 groups and directly reached a population of 508 (356 females and 152 males). Additionally, the program has indirectly reached 2,255 individuals (1,580 females and 675 males).

The GSMA project staff has provided orientation on information technology related to disaster preparedness and readiness through DASTA App to 860 individuals. This orientation has increased familiarity with information Technology in the community. However, the implementation of this technology is challenging due to network issues and limited IT familiarity among community members. One of the major priorities for GSMA is the distribution of the HDRMP (Household Disaster Risk Management Plan) to at-risk households. This distribution has been delayed because NAXA has not yet finalized the HDRMP. It is crucial for NAXA to expedite this finalization, as it is a key task for the project. Additionally, starting July 1, 2024, the CBAAF team undertook mobilization efforts in response to heavy rainfall and flooding. From July 4 to 8, they focused on emergency response within the municipality, managing data collection and verification processes in close collaboration with local government authorities. The CBAAF team also played a crucial role in supporting the Emergency Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance program.

E. Communication and stationaries

The GSMA Project has developed a WhatsApp group to enhance communication and streamline reporting among all project staff. In addition to establishing this platform for more effective interactions, the project will provide a monthly stipend of NPR 500 to support communication efforts. To further support staff visibility and identity, each team member will also receive a branded bag, cap, and ID card. These measures are designed to improve both operational efficiency and staff recognition within the project.

F. Monthly meeting with mobilises and Travel cost (NNSWA)

The GSMA team has conducted three meetings at the NNSWA central office to review progress on community-level activities and address issues related to mobile apps. During these meetings, the team shared updates and discussed challenges with the DASTA app. CBAAF has been coordinating with ward chairpersons to implement the DASTA app, which has been generally well received, though some technical problems have been identified. Project team regularly follows up with these groups to gather feedback and provide suggestions, while the NAXA team conducts digital monitoring to track progress and address any issues.

G. Operational Risk/challenges

The project currently faces minimal risks, except for challenges related to community aspects. Specifically, the municipality and other agencies have not fully addressed the needs of households affected by the flood. Additionally, the DASTA app is not widely adopted, primarily due to difficulties the community faces in accessing mobile network services.

5. Early Action and Response Project:

A. Group cash transfer for anticipatory actions:

NNSWA has made a pre-concept agreement with the Community Disaster Management Committees (CMCs) for the forecast based anticipatory actions in high-risk areas. Based on the agreement, the Department of Hydrometeorology (DHM) issued an early warning CDMCs requested for financial support to implement anticipatory actions. The Organization has provided early cash to CDMCs to implement anticipatory actions. The GCT was provided to 11 CDMCs more than the planned groups because the July flood has affected more areas than expected and that helps the community during the September flood.



The details of the group cash transfer are given on the table below:

S. No.	CDMC	ADDRESS	AMOUNT	MAJOR ACTIVITIES
1	Laligurans CDMC	Dodhara Chandani 10	90000	Early evacuation to safe shelters, Food in safe shelters, Food items support to people whose food is completely damaged by flood, Contingency fund
2	Mahakali CDMC	Dodhara Chandani 10	90000	Early evacuation to safe shelters, Food in safe shelters, Search and Rescue materials
3	Sundar Prakriti CDMC	Dodhara Chandani 08	50000	Embankment repair and maintenance
4	Twal Twale CDMC	Dodhara Chandani 08	90000	Food items support people whose food is completely damaged by floods, Contingency fund
5	Pragati CDMC	Dodhara Chandani 09	90000	Ready to eat food support in safe shelters, Contingency fund
6	Baijnath CDMC	Bheemdatt 13	90000	repair and maintenance, damaged house repair and maintenance
7	Bishnu tole CDMC	Bheemdatt 12	69000	Early evacuation and Food in safe shelters
8	Shree Narayan CDMC	Bheemdatt 12	50000	Early evacuation and Food in safe shelters
9	Narayan tole CDMC	Bheemdatt 12	50000	Early evacuation and Food in safe shelters
10	18 no. CDMC	Dodhara Chandani 10	38500	Embankment repair and maintenance
11	Kutiyakabhar CDMC	Dodhara Chandani 10	100000	Early evacuation to safe shelters, Food in safe shelters, Food items support to people whose food is completely damaged by flood
Total			807500	

Cash assistance for anticipatory actions to the CDMCs is found to be very effective for them to take anticipatory actions with dignity. They don't have to worry about the funding support for early evacuation and safe shelter management. They have also managed to provide timely support with essential relief materials for the families whose houses are destroyed prior to any support from other agencies. Some of the CDMCs used cash assistance for the repair and maintenance of the damaged embankment along the Jog Budha River using local knowledge and technology like bamboo boxes, earthen sack filled dam etc.

The group cash transfer program has significantly reduced the need for communities to wait for external assistance in making critical decisions. With financial independence, community members are empowered to take initiative, address local issues, and provide support to affected people of the community. This empowerment has fostered a sense of agency and increased trust among community members, as they feel more capable of advocating for their needs and the needs of others.

B. Multipurpose cash assistance:

We have provided cash assistance to more households than the targeted households. Different municipalities make decisions on different amounts of cash assistance, so the project can assist larger numbers of people.

First Stage: cash assistance to people whose houses are completely damaged.

To preserve the dignity of affected individuals, a total of 266 households received cash assistance for the rehabilitation of their destroyed shelters. These 266 households were identified based on the criteria set up by the Local Disaster Management Committee. The project provided multipurpose cash assistance to flood affected people in coordination with the municipalities. The municipalities identified the beneficiaries and recommended cash assistance. In Dodhara Chandani, the LDMC decided to provide cash support worth NRs. 15,000/- to the families whose houses were destroyed by the flood and NNSWA/DCA will provide 7,500/- to each family and the remaining 7,500/- will be supported by other agencies working in the municipality.

In Parashuram, the municipality has identified 14 households and recommended providing cash support worth NRs. 15,000/- to each of them. In Bheemdatt municipality, the LDMC allocated different wards to different agencies for providing cash assistance worth NRs. 10,000/- to each family. NNSWA/DCA provided cash support to 154 households in wards 3, 8,10,11,12, 14, 15, 16 and 17. This support was provided through a one-time cash transfer through IME Pay.



Municipality	No. of HHs	Rate	Total Amount
Dodhara Chandani	80	7500	600000
Bedkot	18	7500	135000
Parashuram	14	15000	210000
Bheemdatt	154	10000	1540000
Total	266		2485000

Second Stage: cash assistance to people whose houses are partially damaged along with damage to agricultural crops, livestock and other livelihood options Multipurpose cash assistance was provided in Bheemdatt and Dodhara Chandani municipality to 636 people whose houses are partially damaged, lost agricultural crops and livestock and other livelihood options.

Municipality	No. of HHs	Rate	Total Amount
Dodhara Chandani	555	4500	2497500
Bheemdatt	82	4500	369000
Total	636		2866500

C. Group cash support for early recovery:

The flood exacerbated the pre-existing inequalities faced by poorer households, particularly the more vulnerable women, elderly people, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups who live in vulnerable areas as the flood has damaged their agricultural crops and other livelihood options. Thus, the project supported them with the cash support for livelihood rehabilitation through group cash transfer based on their proposals.

S. No.	Group	Address	Amount	
1	Mahakali Farmer Group	Dodhara Chandani 10	57950	Agricultural inputs (Seeds, Tools etc.)
2	Himalaya Women Farmer Group	Dodhara Chandani 05	55000	Agricultural inputs (Seeds, Tools etc.)
3	Shanti Women Farmer Group	Dodhara Chandani 05	47500	Agricultural inputs (Seeds, Tools etc.)
4	Bikasnagar Farmer Group	Dodhara Chandani 10	57500	Agricultural inputs (Seeds, Tools etc.)
5	Bheemkund CDMC	Bheemdatt 9	62000	Agricultural inputs (Seeds, Tools etc.)
6	Bijaya Farmer Group	Bheemdatt 13	52500	Agricultural inputs (Seeds, Tools etc.)
7	B.J. Bhagawati Farmers Group	Bheemdatt 11	59500	Agricultural inputs (Seeds, Tools etc.)
8	Mahakali Youth Entrepreneur Farmer Group	Bheemdatt 11	30000	Plywood purchase for CSEB manufacturing
9	Ram Janaki Farmer Group	Bheemdatt 16	45000	Agricultural inputs (Seeds, Tools etc.)
10	Mahakali Youth Club	Bheemdatt 12	55000	Repairing of vermi beds, purchase of earthworms
Total			521950	

D. Capacity Development: 17 Community volunteers (16 women and 1 man) enhanced their capacities in early warning system and local disaster response specifically data collection, coordination with local government, implementation of anticipatory actions at community level, safe shelter management, compilation and distribution of relief materials and cash assistance distribution. This was facilitated through orientation sessions on Core Humanitarian Standards and other relevant subjects.

E. Zero human casualties: The project supported local government and communities for the effective implementation of anticipatory actions during this monsoon season. Enhanced risk communication and proper implementation of anticipatory actions during the flood save lives of people as there is not any human casualties.

F. Reduced efforts for search and rescue: As a part of the anticipatory actions, highly vulnerable groups of people from at risk communities are early evacuated to safe shelters prior to flooding. This has reduced the efforts and resources needed for the rescue during the flood. DDMC, LDMC and security personnel also appreciated the early evacuation strategy in Dodhara Chandani and Bheemdatt Municipality.

G. Management of WASH facilities:

Kutiyakabhar community of Dodhara Chandani 10 is at high risk of flooding as the community experiences flooding every year. Municipality, NNSWA/DCA, Nepal Army, NEEDs/Mercy and Municipality including other agencies supported for the construction of the safe shelter last year. But due to financial constraints, washing facilities are not installed at the safe shelters. During the July and September floods, these safe shelters proved to be very helpful in saving lives as houses of all the people of the community are inundated and they must move to these shelters.



During their stay at the safe shelters, they face lots of difficulties with WASH facilities. The problem is more challenging for women, elderly people and other vulnerable group of people. So, the project supported them for the construction of toilets and management of drinking water in the two safe shelters through group cash transfer.

6. DASTA (Digital and Spatial Technologies for Anticipatory Action) Project:

1. Project Description and Achievement:

The “Digital and Spatial Technologies for Anticipatory Action (DASTAA)” project is an innovative initiative implemented by Naxa Pvt. Ltd. in collaboration with DanChurchAid in Nepal (DCA Nepal), Nepal Flying Labs (NFL), Nepal National Social Welfare Association (NNSWA), and Field Ready Bangladesh. This project is funded by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) under the iCARE grant, which aims to reduce the impacts of disasters by Strengthening anticipatory actions at the household level to approx. 9,000 households in the flood-prone areas of Nepal and Bangladesh. This project is implemented across Nepal and Bangladesh from December 15, 2023 to January 15, 2025. The project envisioned scaling a collaborative mechanism among stakeholders from diverse domains, facilitating a coordinated approach towards anticipatory actions. The project anticipates that communities will be more resilient in the face of climate-related disasters over the long term.



The project empowered communities, fostered partnerships, increased scientific-policy interactions, and shared risk and weather knowledge in local languages. Ultimately, it seeks to reduce the vulnerabilities of marginalized communities in the flood-prone regions of Nepal and Bangladesh and contribute to more effective disaster risk management in South Asia. The project began with a robust planning phase, ensuring a strong foundation for implementation. Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) were signed with key stakeholders, formalizing partnerships. 12 partnerships have been established so far with government, non-government organizations and private organizations to use system-generated information for designing targeted disaster risk reduction and management activities. Inception meetings in Dodhara Chandani Municipality and Parshuram Municipality in Nepal in Bangladesh.

Ethical guidelines and data collection protocols were developed, ensuring data integrity and stakeholder trust. Scoping visits to project sites enabled local context understanding and engagement with municipal representatives and community members in the project locations. 70 people from Nepal and Bangladesh were trained as Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction fellows for collecting household level vulnerability data using the NAXA assessment app (DASTAA platform). Our trained fellows have successfully gathered information of 13,552 households in Nepal and Bangladesh. These efforts have empowered local actors to take ownership of disaster risk management.



Secondary data analysis was supported by a successful mapathon initiative, where over 38 youth mappers contributed to mapping critical infrastructures. These efforts culminated in the creation of an integrated geodatabase, which serves as a vital resource for risk assessment and planning. The information from each household has been aggregated into the platform with exposure and hazard information to profile the risk of 4,677 households in Dodhara Chandani Municipality, 6,757 households in Parshuram Municipality in Nepal.

The DASTAA platform was enhanced to integrate advanced risk assessment and vulnerability mapping tools. Workshops with project partners informed the development of additional features, such as near-real-time weather observation, forecasting and risk communications. Customized system mockups and user interfaces were designed and finalized with feedback from the municipality representatives, Tahirpur Upazila representatives and collaborating partners. By mid-2024, the upgraded DASTAA platform was released, featuring improved functionalities such as disaster hotspot mapping, community vulnerability ranking, and a public-facing interface for mass communication. The DASTAA mobile app was tested in the field to ensure it is user friendly and is easily understood by women, marginalized people, youths, and vulnerable people in the project location, and their feedback was incorporated into the system. This approach significantly enhanced the DASTAA system's ability to strengthen localized anticipatory action capacities in the project regions.



The project conducted detailed analyses to identify disaster hotspots, develop vulnerability functions, and hazard models to assess risk localizing the INFORM model. Utilizing spatial datasets, thresholds for floods were established, enabling precise and actionable insights. Reports generated through this activity were instrumental in identifying at-risk households and vulnerable communities. An SMS gateway system was integrated, allowing tailored early warning messages to be sent to vulnerable households based on thresholds and triggers. This system is now a cornerstone of early local action strategies.

Upon receiving the approval letters from municipality offices in Nepal to monitor and send weather information, the project team disseminated over 41,495 IVR and 15,274 SMS messages in case of forecasted triggers that reached over 9,783 households. The team consistently monitored water levels, thresholds, and triggers at Mahakali at Dodhara Chandani (4-Lane Bridge), Mahakali at



Parigaon, and Mahakali at Darchula (Dattu). Similarly, Impact based Forecasts (IbFs) and weather outlooks issued by the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) were analyzed. Based on these, customized risk messages tailored to households were prepared, verified and disseminated to inform households of potential risks and the actions to be taken to anticipate hazards. Due to the collaborative efforts and coordination of the municipalities, DHM, CDMC, LEOCs, and our partners, the early warning system proved highly effective. One prime example is that there were no casualties in Dodhara Chandani Municipality despite a cloudburst event that resulted in 624 mm of rainfall in a single day (July 7, 2024, to July 8, 2024).

Twelve organizations have been trained on the DASTAA platform, while seven stakeholders now have access to critical risk information and profiles. A total of 70 people has been sensitized to DASTAA's role in informing DRR and CCA decisions. Additionally, twenty-one events have been held to train stakeholders on utilizing DASTAA including inception meetings in Dodhara Chandani Municipality and Parshuram Municipality in January 2024, a DASTAA stakeholders' workshop and two data collection training sessions in both municipalities in February 2024. Simulations have been carried out with government officials and community disaster organizations to practice understanding and communicating risks. Validation workshops were held at each project location, providing platforms for stakeholders to review outputs and offer feedback. Initially the plan was to organize an international webinar for sharing our project findings. But with the suggestion from the DPNET we were able to contribute to the Third National Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (NCDRR) on December 26 and 27 engaging a broader audience, disseminating preliminary project findings and fostering cross-learning between countries.

Moving forward, the DASTAA platform will continue to be refined based on user feedback. Further training and capacity-building activities will be implemented to sustain and expand the benefits. Efforts will be made to strengthen connections with relevant networks and pursue collaborative actions to enhance community resilience and disaster preparedness. The progress made thus far laid a strong foundation for continued and future success in building resilient communities in flood-prone regions.

Key Highlights of the Achievement:

- **70 individuals** engaged directly through participatory data collection activities.
- **13,552 households'** data were integrated into the DASTAA platform.
- Disaster-prone locations of **Parshuram Municipality and Dodhara Chandani Municipality** were mapped, providing critical insights for early action.
- **38 youth mappers** mobilized across South Asia for geospatial mapping initiatives.
- **41,495** tailored early warning SMS delivered to **9,783** vulnerable households.
- **Six** capacity-building sessions conducted, reaching diverse stakeholders

Overall Conclusion of Sudridh, Plantation and DASTA Project:

The Development Cooperation Agency (DCA) serves as the primary funding agency for the successful implementation of the SUDRIDH Project by NNSWA in Kanchanpur. This initiative is greatly enhanced by the involvement of NAXA, IHRR, and other key partners, contributing significantly to disaster risk reduction (DRR) efforts. The project focuses on improving early warning systems, early actions, and preparedness for vulnerable households within at-risk communities. Additionally, it plays a crucial role in building the capacity of local governments and stakeholders in disaster risk management.

By adding value to DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA), the project strengthens the response capacity of local governments, ensuring that they are better equipped to address emerging challenges. Moreover, the development of a digital profile for the Palika will facilitate improved data management and decision-making in local development processes, as well as enhance humanitarian response strategies. Ultimately, this project not only supports disaster resilience but also fosters a more integrated, data-driven approach to disaster preparedness and response, benefiting both local communities and governance structures.

7.9 Managing Risk through Economic Development (MRED) Project:

NNSWA implemented Managing Risk through Economic Development (MRED) project with the partnership of Mercy Corps 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. MRED uniquely works by combining contemporary Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) approaches with Market System Development (MSD) linking financially viable livelihood options that have dual benefits called “nexus interventions”. It also works on building strength to the communities by bonding, bridging, and linking the communities with different Public, Private and Civil Societies. Project works in 11 Communities (where 9 communities of Punarbas Municipality and 2 communities of Shuklaphata Municipality) of Kanchanpur district coordinating with local governance, private sector, civil society, and other likeminded agencies.

Major Activities and Achievements:

1. Sharing sessions of CDMC with the community:

M-RED project had conducted community sharing program in all 11 working communities. The Community Disaster Management Committee, in coordination with task forces, vulnerable households, local representatives, and female health volunteers, organized a sharing program on this period. A total of 602 participants, comprising 264 male and 338 female from diverse castes and ethnicities, 7 PWD and 54 at risk households participated in the meetings. Community people were known about the progress of planned activities and impact of the project.

2. Preparation of GESI integrated Community EWS Plan and Households Response Plan:

GESI-integrated Community Response Plans (CRP) were updated in 11 working communities and formulated during this reporting period. The update included the specific needs and vulnerabilities of all community members. Similarly, the CRP included the assessment and information about the 4 elements of the Early Warning systems and early warning system plan based on the gaps identified. During the preparation and update of the CRPs in the community, respective ward chairpersons, members, CDMC members, different task force team members, Valmansa and at-risk households actively participated and discussed identified hazards and their impact in the communities, community capacity to cope with the impact of potential disasters, status of LSAR equipment and safe areas of the community. Special attention was given to addressing the specific needs and vulnerabilities of marginalized groups, including women, children, the elderly, disabled people, and other socially excluded populations. The CRPs were prepared based on the discussion and findings of the PDRA.

3. Organize Door-to-Door Campaigns to disseminate messages.

NNSWA conducted door-to-door campaigns mobilizing volunteers to disseminate and sensitize disaster risk through disaster risk reduction (DRR) calendars integrating GESI and livelihood in 938 households of 11 communities. The 938 households received messages on DRR, and livelihood include with heatwave through the calendar and pamphlets. Before mobilizing the volunteers in the communities, they were provided a detailed orientation about the content of the calendar and guided for focusing to elderly people, people with disabled, pregnant women, and lactating women during the home visit. The DRR calendar covered the Nepali fiscal year, dates, and months, and the related month page provided information on risk, management measures. The DRR calendars were found to be highly effective, as they are kept safely in households, community houses, and public places and are used appropriately. Similarly, an awareness program on the heat wave was held at Shree Chandrabal Basic School located in Simri community of Ward No. 5 of Punarbas Municipality. A public awareness program was held among 110 students and 10 teachers from class 6 to 8 of the school on the work to be done to avoid heatwave in summer. Project team had distributed pamphlets with the message of heatwave prevention.

4. Radio-Jingle for disseminate the message of Fire, storm and heatwave.

In the day of April month when there was an increase in the daily temperature with storm and caused many problems by heatwave and fire then to analyze the impacts on human life and other things of community members. By assessing the risk of fire due to extreme heat and wind, coordinating with the municipality and preparing jingles in the local language Rana Tharu and Nepali about the precautions to be taken to avoid heatwave and fire. The project has also carried out information dissemination at the community level in collaboration with Shuklaphata FM. Approximately 2000 Household were got the awareness raising message in Kanchanpur district by broadcast of Shuklaphata local FM Radio.

5. Heatwave Survey:

In the month of May, when there was an increase in the daily temperature day by day, it caused many problems with heatwaves. Then a Heatwave survey was conducted from the 27 May 2024 to 2 June 2024 by selecting the five at risk household members at different communities to know the impacts and their plan and strategies to protects from the heat wave. The survey conducted was based on five major and eleven sub questions about the daily temperature and heatwave related to the daily activities which were

adopted to protect the heatwave. The survey objective was basically known to the capacity of community members and EWS, fooding, drinking, daily livelihood activities and their time and impacts of heatwave on these activities were included.

6. Water Cooler Installation at Schools.

During the pre-monsoon season, rising daily temperatures and heatwaves posed significant challenges to community members. To understand the impact of these conditions on human life, the MRED team conducted a perception survey. During school visits to raise awareness about heatwave prevention, it was observed that students lacked access to clean and cold drinking water. Therefore, in coordination with Palika and the school management committees, we assessed the existing drinking water facilities. Chandrawal School in Simari Punarbas-5, and Jiwan Shakti Secondary School in Sitabasti Punarbas-9, requested support for installing water coolers.

Both schools agree to manage the installation charges and ensure the security and sustainability of the water coolers. So, a MOU was done with the Schools and Ward office for the effective water cooler installation and implementation. The school management committee had coordinated with local plumbers, and he did site selection, estimated and all required work and two water coolers were supported to the schools.

7. Organize sensitization events on different themes:

Under the theme of **our land, our future** World Environment Day was celebrated with the collaboration of Punarbas municipality ward number one (1). The purpose of the World Environment Day celebration is to raise awareness to protect our nature and to encourage people worldwide for a healthy and safe environment by addressing various environmental issues that are increasing day by day. Similarly, 16 Days campaign against gender-based violence was celebrated from 25th Nov to 10th Dec 2024 through sensitization events such as orientation, interaction, rally and IEC materials distributions for gender-based violence in Punarbas Municipality and Shuklaphata Municipality.

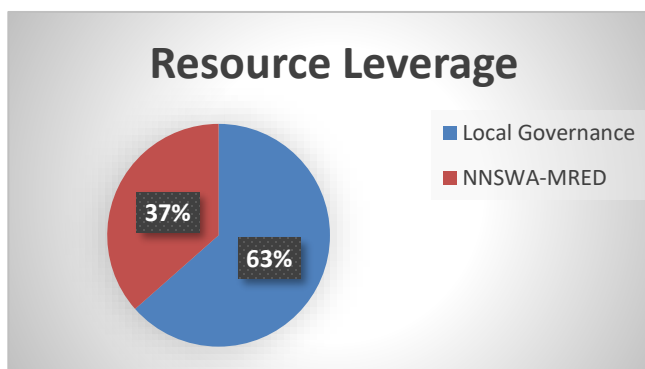
Different events were conducted with local governments and organizations in working areas focusing on the national slogan for the 16-day campaign against gender-based violence: " Our collective commitment: Solidarity to end gender-based violence." The International Slogan of 16 days campaign: Towards Beijing +30: Unite to End Violence Against Women and Girls."

The National Federation of the Disabled-Nepal, Sudurpaschim Province Office, inaugurated a mini exhibition festival under the core message: Expanding leadership of persons with disabilities for an inclusive and sustainable future." The inauguration was conducted by the Chief Minister of Sudurpaschim Province, Kamal Bahadur Shah.

The week-long program was planned by the National Federation of the Disabled-Nepal, Sudurpaschim Province, involving journalists, civil society organizations, and various non-governmental organizations. These activities were successfully carried out with grandeur and dignity, making the 33rd International Day of Persons with Disabilities a significant occasion in Sudurpaschim Province.

8. Assistive Device Support to people with disabilities:

This Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DIDRR) Workshop is designed for the need to strengthen support for PWDs by enhancing their disaster readiness through access to assistive devices. This activity aligns with the workshop's goals by providing essential assistive devices to help PWDs, particularly in emergency or disaster situations, thus improving their overall resilience. MRED had coordinated with Punarbas and Shuklaphata Municipality for the collaboration to provide assistive devices to people with disabilities. For this initiative, NNSWA had done MOU with Punarbas and Shuklaphata Municipality for the assessment and providing the required assistive devices, NNSWA Physical Rehabilitation Center led for technical role and coordinated with the respective Punarbas Municipalities and Laljhadi Rural municipality.

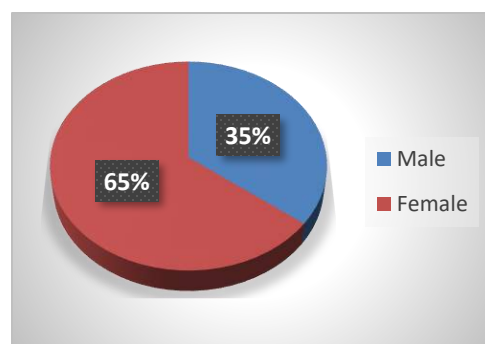


Both municipalities had allocated 6 Lakh and the MRED project had leveraged Rs 345,000. On the last assessment report, there are 65 people registered, and 25 people are identified for the device support in Shuklaphata Municipality. Similarly, 65 people are registered, and 40 clients are identified for device support in Punarbas Municipality.

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9. Refreshers Training provides to tasks forced to prepare and respond to the disaster:

During this reporting period, efforts were made to strengthen the readiness and ability of communities to respond to potential disasters. This included completing Refresher training on Early Warning System (EWS), Search Light and Rescue (LSAR) and Basic First Aid (BFA) events. Out of 113 (EWS-26, M-9 and F-17, BFA-30, M-3 and F-27 and LSAR-57, M-28 and F-29) task force members were trained in their respective capacities in 11 working communities.



10. Conduct mock drills/simulations with the engagement of CDMC, task force, and community members:

The community-level tabletop simulations were conducted to enhance the capacity of decision making and coordination skill and knowledge to CDMC and task forces.

The involvement of LEOC, ward represents Valmansa and CDMC and task forces, strengthened the effectiveness of the tabletop simulations and highlighted the collective effort in building resilience and preparedness within their role and responsibilities. After formulation of the response plan of the at-risk households (HHs) and the community, the tabletop simulation was conducted in 3 communities named Simari, Laxmipur and Kaluwapur and the five field level simulation events were conducted in 5 communities named Bhakunda, Ganeshbasti, Parasan, Sitabasti and Udari except Ratotal, Dasratbasti and Bikasbasti.

The simulation exercise was one of the demonstration tasks which is conducted, assuming the real disaster scenario and CDMC and task forces were encouraged to simulate their role and responsibilities, assess their communication systems, and practice their roles and responsibilities.



The outcome of the exercise provided a realistic understanding of the CDMC strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement in respective disaster response. There were 85 participants where Female-48 and Male-37 and 1 people with disability people in this tabletop simulation and 298 participants where Female-165 and Male-133 and 2 people with disability people in this field level simulation.

11. Facilitate MOUs and implement disaster risk mitigation activities including nonstructural mitigation, bioengineering, and conservation practices.

In this period 6 MoU were signed for structural mitigation between CDMCs, M-RED, and local governments. Structural works included constructing bamboo spurs and bio-dykes located in Punarbas Municipality (Sita Basti-200 meter, Parasan-300 meter and 250 meters at Simari) and Shuklaphata Municipality (Pipladi-100 meter, Ranipur-100 meter and Kaluwapur-100 meter). The total length of these bamboo dykes and spurs was 1050 Meters. During the meeting, NNSWA facilitated the importance of bioengineering work, and shared the details of estimate sheet with CDMC and role and responsibility of CDMC and others. There were Ward president, ward members, technical person, DRR focal persons and represents of prime minister employment program and CDMC members participated in this meeting. The structure and non-structure mitigation measures were able to protect **266 hector and 342 household's beneficiaries.**



12. NBS Demo site and Fencing at Bhakunda and Ganeshbasti:

The NNSWA coordinated with the CDMC and the local municipality to assess the feasibility of the Nature-Based Solution (NBS) demo sites in Bhakunda and Ganeshbasti communities. Following a field visit, estimates were prepared, and CDMC took the lead in completing fencing around the NBS sites in Punarbas-1 Bhakunda and Ganeshbasti communities.



At the NBS sites, 10 to 15 different deep-rooted plant species, including Bamboo, Leptis, Bakaina, Teek, Jamun, and Kharghas, were planted to prevent soil erosion and conserve the riverbanks. Given the importance of plant protection over plantation, CDMC was requested to support fencing around these sites. In response, NNSWA coordinated with Punarbas-01 Ward Office to provide fencing materials.

The following key fencing activities were completed:

- Bhakunda: 750 meters of fencing covered 3 bighas of land, benefiting 32 households by protecting the plantation.
- Ganeshbasti: 660 meters of fencing covered 6 bighas of land and protected an additional 22 bighas from river erosion.

13. Agro-metro Advisory training for Agriculture Technician:

MRED local partners—NNSWA, NEEDS, and CCS—jointly organized a two-day Agro-meteorological advisory training for agriculture technicians from Kanchanpur and Kailali on September 13-14, 2024, in Dhangadhi. With the monsoon season approaching and forecasts predicting above-average rainfall, the training aimed to equip local municipal and district authorities with the skills to interpret Agro-meteorological advisories and effectively disseminate them to farming communities. This initiative was crucial in protecting crops and livelihoods from multiple hazards.

14. Support risk-sensitive/ inclusive livelihood options (RBF):

Riverbed farming was supported by 97 HHs in four communities of Punarbas named Bhakunda, Ganeshbasti, Parasan and Udari. The farmers were supported with quality seeds, riverbed farming skills, agricultural tools, and linkages to the local markets IBRD and Belauri. The program team coordinated with local government, community leaders, and CDMC in the utilization of sand banks as an alternative income source for those households who have lost their lands and whose land has been filled by sand due to flooding. The farmers were also provided with regular technical support about vegetable plantation, pest and disease management, fertilizer application, and harvesting techniques by the program technical officer. On the last of April CDMCs earned Rs. 4,983,805/- from the short period of River-bed farming at the four communities. There were 94 households' beneficiaries where 4 vulnerable households benefited by RBF farming last year.

Singal woman Mrs. Ramkali Rana has benefited by RBF, and she was engaged in first time by the jointly support of project and Agriculture office. The MRED project had prioritized at risk HH, which has less than 3 Katta land, low economic status, directly affected by the flood. Therefore, we supported 3 households on RBF to improve the income status and address the need of Risk HH in December, covering 9 Katta.

15. Livestock insurance promotes vulnerable households:

Under the risk transforming approaches, M-RED team coordinated with respective CDMC and Sikhar insurance company for the at-risk household livestock insurance. Simari and Dashrath Basti are the most flood affected M-RED working communities where year by year they are damaged and loss of lots of things due to heavy floods. There were 42 at risk households with 68 policies engaged in livestock insurance to minimize the uncertain risk and early recovery by transferring the risk with the insurance company. There was not only livestock insurance but also accidental insurance for owners along with their livestock. Therefore, lots of other farmers also encouraged themselves for doing the livestock insurance and it also Helps to develop the linkage of farmers and community with insurance companies.

This built a link between local government, insurance companies, and farmers. The major challenges were awareness of risk transfer in the community and the availability of local agents. Although there were

declared subsidies in premiums of crop and livestock insurance by the federal government, the private insurance companies are still yet to receive premium amounts.

Suddenly there was two goats Death Due to the diarrhea as per report. After the coordination with Sikhar insurance company and Punarbas livestock department farmer claims compensation of goat with insurance company. After all process of the insurance company released the 95% amount (Rs 4750 and 9500) to Nangu Rana and Lila Rana as goat compensation through Cheque.

Therefore, Farmers said livestock insurance was very fruitful to transfer and minimize the risk and the process is quick also quick to get the claim amount if we are actively coordinated and engaged on process with insurance company.

16. Machinery Agro Equipment and Electric pumps support farmers.

In response to community demands and discussions regarding sugarcane cultivation, the program is going to machinery support to sugarcane farmers in target communities with the 50% subsidy and The program had supported also supported electric pumps to community with the coordination of agriculture section of local governments and the District Agriculture Knowledge Center (AKC) in drought-prone areas of MRED working communities named Bhakunda, Ganeshbasti, Dasratbasti, Ratotal, Udari, Dasratbasti, and Kaluwapur for considering both communities needs and program objectives of supporting Nexus crops and sensitive livelihood.



Project team prioritized the farmers with land ownership or secure user rights for sustainable irrigation practices (both in non-registered and registered land). Based on the community status and demand program planned to support electric motor as per budget and demand to the respective communities to increase the access of farmers on irrigation and expand irrigated area.

The CDMC had prioritized sugarcane farmers and progressive farmers who have their own bore or contribute to bore. CDMC also made the decision to provide irrigation facilities to other farmers too with minimum charge and farmers managed others maintenance cost. The economic status of entrepreneurs will be improved.

17. Community-level Reflect classes:

The M-RED program facilitated reflect sessions in module communities, including Simari, Sita Basti, Bhakunda, in identifying and addressing collective issues, particularly focusing on disaster risk reduction, social, and economic/livelihood challenges. There were 646 participants, where female was 415 and male was 231 including representation from various demographic groups, identifying issues such as flood risk, evacuation road, stray cattle, water purification, and gender-based violence.

Major issues identified across all communities include flood risk, stray cattle, purification water, shortage of agricultural inputs, lack of health facilities, open grazing, sale of production, irrigation, gender-based

violence (GBV), and other traditional harmful practices. In this class there was discussed about the practices which were adopted by community during the flood and discussed about the unequal wages between man and women its causes, advantages and disadvantages.

The community discussed various issues during a meeting with stakeholders. Firstly, they identify the issues critically discussed on issues and how to solve them. They are concerned with various stakeholders, local governance and ward represents this the root cause of and impact of them. CDMC has been leading to the decision to build a 100-meter-long wall from Bhuiya Temple to Bhimsen Baba Temple, funded with a 12-lakh budget from the municipality, clean the Simari Nala, use water filters, and provide mosquito sprays by sugar mill.

18. Facilitate the development of disaster risk management plan/policies and mock drill-DPRP/MPRP /Province Level:

M-RED has been playing an important role in supporting the updating of Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans (DPRP) for the year 2081 in these working Palika and District levels. Currently, at the local level, M-RED has been instrumental in coordinating with relevant agencies to revise DPRP at the municipality (Palika) level. The M-RED team have actively contributed as facilitators in the updating process of DPRP both Punarbas and Shuklaphata Municipalities. NNSWA has been rolled as a district led supporting agency and supported DDMC Kanchanpur in updating the DPRP 2081 during the reporting period. Punarwas Municipality had conducted workshop on monsoon preparedness for DODA flood and inundation at Punarbas Municipality on 8 June 2024.

19. Inception meeting on GIS Map and PDRA Database Digitization in Punarbas Municipality:

NNSWA Kanchanpur had coordinated to municipality for the inception meeting on GIS Map and PDRA database digitization on **November 21st, 2024**, at Punarbas Municipality. The meeting was a discussion about the information, a concise summary of the project objectives, key tasks, and expected outcomes. Mention the importance of GIS mapping and PDRA data digitization in enhancing decision-making, disaster preparedness, and municipal planning. The following scopes were defined and agreed upon for our project:

- Collaborated closely with the project team, municipal authorities, and the MRED team to review and validate digitized maps. Document the findings for the digitization process across 34 MRED communities, compile procedural documentation for map preparation, and submit a comprehensive final report along with all raw and finalized GIS data (shapefiles).
- Developed a detailed Atlas Map with thematic layers for the based-on inputs from the respective municipality.
- Provided training and capacity-building support to MRED members and other stakeholders to enhance resource utilization.
- Designed a data collection tool for gathering relevant geo-data to support DSS systems, in collaboration with M-RED and partner organizations.
- Digitized existing hardcopy maps and PDRA reports, and identify gaps in the current maps, including areas of accumulated risk.
- Gathered relevant data layers and topographical information for the project locations from the national mapping agency.
- Map capacities identified through community consultations.

20. Implementation of Early Action including cash and voucher assistance.

NNSWA Kanchanpur has been working in the flood prone communities and proactively works for the Early action through cash assistance provides a swift and flexible authorized mechanism, enabling affected communities to address their urgent needs such as food, shelter, and healthcare. NNSWA to initiate the activation of a cash transfer program to provide immediate financial support to vulnerable communities in Kanchanpur district, based on the forecasted weather conditions from the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM).



The Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) has issued its 8th special bulletin covering Asoj 9-12 of 2081. Additionally, the forecast from the National Center for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMWRF) indicates heavy rainfall expected from September 26 to 28. So, NNSWA Kanchanpur M-RED program is aiming to support the 172 at-risk households of the M-RED working area of Punarbhas (Simari, Ratotal, Dasratbasti and Bikasbasti) after the strong forecast of heavy rainfall. This was supported by at-risk households to prepare and minimize their risk.

21. Discussion Program on Loss and Damage in Municipalities by NDRRMA Due to Heavy Rains on 2024 July 8.

The District Administrative Office (DAO) Kanchanpur and NDRRMA have planned to conduct a coordination meeting with all development stakeholders, and they coordinated with NNSWA as DLSA of Kanchanpur district for the technical support of this event. So, NNSWA MRED technically supported the coordination meetings with stakeholders on 30 August 2024 at Hotel Chetan-Mahendranagar. On July 8, 2024, heavy rains triggered significant loss and damage across several municipalities. In response, the **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA)** organized a discussion program to assess the impact, gather information on damages, and strategize immediate and long-term responses on 30 August 2024 at Mahendranagar. The meeting is chaired by Mr. Narayan Prasad SAPKOTA/CDO of Kanchanpur, and chief guest is former chief minister of Sudur Paschim province Mr. Rajendra Rawal and Mayor, chairpersons, deputy mayor and stakeholders participated in this meeting.

The discussion program provided a comprehensive overview of the loss and damage caused by the heavy rains, laying the foundation for coordinated relief efforts and rehabilitation plans. The participants emphasized the need for immediate action and committed to working together to support the affected municipalities. NDRRMA has shared the guideline of temporary shelter support to fully damaged households and it is endorsed by the government.

22. R/MPAC Meeting /Visits/ Public hearing:

NNSWA conducted Municipal Project Advisory Committee (MPAC) Monitoring visit at Shuklaphata-11, Kaluwapur, Ward No. 2 Ranipur and Ward No. 3 Pipladi, of Shuklaphata Municipality, Kanchanpur and ward no1 Bhakunda, ward no 9 Sitabasti and ward no 7 Parasan on 27 and 29, May 2024 respectively. MPAC meetings included Mayor/Chairperson, Vice Mayor/Vice Chairperson, Chief executive officer, DRR focal person, and the head of the different municipal department. The MPAC visitors observed bio-

engineering work, sugarcane plantation field and interaction with CDMC. During the monitoring of the project, the vegetation protection in Bhakunda community has been good and the plants planted in the vegetation have germinated well. Palika recommended the project to continue the activities with the cooperation of municipality in the coming year. MPAC team appreciated the positive impact on disaster preparedness, plantation activities, nature-based solutions, and anticipatory actions. The effectiveness of bioengineering in flood protection garnered praise, leading to plans for replication in other areas.

23. DRM tool kit results in sharing with community:

NNSWA M-RED had conducted DRM tool kit result sharing with communities at Bikash Basti community and shared respectively at Ganesh Basti and Bhakunda, Simari and Dasherath Basti, Ratotal and Sitabasti, Udari and Parasan and Laxmipur and Kaluwapur. First one event is designed in single community, and 5 events are designed double pairing communities sharing. The main purpose of sharing the DRM tool kit results was to learn about community disaster preparedness. This sharing is more focused to Learn about how communities are going about disaster preparedness, share the previous results of the DRM Toolkit with the community and encourage participants to self-assess their community's sustainability status. If the community has been measuring the level of resilience of the community through its self-evaluation, how many reasons are there to make the community successful and if not, why was that resilience not possible?

During the meeting community wise discussed in all indicators one by one and allowed the community to do their self-evaluation on all indicator by using the colorful card based on scores like red card 0-4, Yellow 5-7 and Green 8-10. Based on the score, the present Score card and first DRM toolkit survey score card was compared on the question of why, How and What with justification to know the disaster readiness and discussed on gap identification.

24. Knowledge products (learning documents, success stories, case stories, documentaries).

a) Wall Painting:

The MRED Program promoted wall painting and mural arts in Simari community for disseminating the early information and to present other approaches related to disaster and livelihood to prevent and minimize the risk. It Helps to aware the community for increasing their preparation for addressing the disaster risk specially for flood.

b) Flood Gauge Installation:

Simari, Dasharathbasti and Ratotal community were directly flooded affected community where year by year lots of property was lost and all target households were affected due to the flood during rainy season. In these communities, due to the lack of flood gauge, the community was unable to know the level of water to prepare for protecting against its effects. Therefore M-RED program installed the flood gauge at peak areas of the community to know the water level and to provide information about the warning level and danger level which helps the community to prepare for minimizing the risk accordingly.

c) Non-MRED communities for learning/sharing the best practices for community readiness:

NNSWA had organized a **non-MRED communities for learning/sharing the best practices of for community readiness** to bridge the knowledge and experience between M-RED and non-M-RED communities both within and beyond the working district on 19-20 September 2024. It aims to identify best practices for disaster readiness, promote cross-learning, and explore new approaches to enhance capacities.

The MRED team had taken 2 members from each of the MRED communities including: (One member from at-risk HHs of six communities, Key one member from CDMC, One member from taskforce of 5 communities) and one additional member from 3 model communities in this exposure visit.

The main objective of this exposure visit is to enhance knowledge and awareness of DRR and EWS best practices among community members, local leaders, and stakeholders. Visitors interacted to examine how communities receive and respond to early warning messages, focusing on their preparedness measures and response strategies for effective disaster management. During the exposure visit in Tikapur and Rajapur municipalities, the Community Disaster Management Committees have implemented the following good practices:

1. Initiated efforts for flood insurance based on an index system.
2. Contributed labor from each household in the community during the construction of safe buildings.
3. Formed a women's rescue task force for the rescue of women during disasters.
4. Regularly updated information about the community's maximum temperature and weather conditions on a hoarding board.
5. Provided dry food to flood victims from the emergency fund.

The visitors had gained knowledge about the upstream and downstream risk communication and linkages for effective EWS, how they disseminate the forecast message to communities, risk transfer (index-based flood insurance practices) and need for and importance of Safe house for vulnerable households.

d) Staff learning/exposer visit:

NNSWA had coordinated with Mercy Corps, NEEDS and CCS Kailali for the staff learning visits to Pune Maharashtra. This visit is focused on gain insights into innovative approaches, an exposure visit was organized to drought prone area of Maharashtra Region, India, specifically to study the work of the Action for Agriculture Renewal in Maharashtra (AFARM) organization in drought prone region of Maharashtra. This organization has been actively implementing Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) and various natural resource management (NRM) practices aimed at mitigating the impacts of drought and enhancing agricultural resilience.

This visit is prioritized on explore AFARM's approaches to Natural Resource Management (NRM) and how these can be applied in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and livelihood programs in Nepal and examine climate-resilient agricultural practices and livelihood diversification activities that AFARM has implemented with resource-poor households. During this visit we gained knowledge exchange on water conservation techniques and their practical application in managing risks related to droughts. The AFARM has not only been working in the field of drought but also in networking & advocacy, watershed management, sustainable agriculture, skill development & livelihood, community institution building, participatory irrigation management, drinking water & sanitation and disaster relief.

7.10 DRRM through Stand by Partnership:

Ready to response during the Disaster in Sudur Paschim Province, NNSWA has been partnering with ACF (Action Against Hunger) as stand by Partnership approaches continuing from 2021. 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 that submit to the ACF for channelizing the support under the standby partnership mechanism.

7.11 NPL_HF_Emergency Preparedness and Response:

In 2024 there was a heavy rainfall and Beldadi Rural Municipality affected in all wards population and 639 HHs were received NFI materials with full package and 739 HHs were received food assistance. A wash, psychosocial counselling facilities were provided. All schools in Beldadi, and Dodhara Chandani received teaching and sports materials including ECD materials. Students from 1-5 grade received school stationery and school dress under the project.



ECD classes were provided with sitting flooring and teaching materials. Loca Radio (FM) were broadcasting protection awareness, wash and hygiene information during the flood and other circumstances.

7.12 Birth Registration Management System Project:

The Birth Registration Management System (BRMS) project is implemented by the Nepal National Social Welfare Association (NNSWA) with the technical and financial support of GIZ in Kailali District. The project follows a multiphase approach that includes facilitating outreach to unreached areas, conducting awareness campaigns, and building local capacity for a digital birth notification and registration system. The primary goal of the BRMS project is to address the challenge of inaccessible birth registration services and to ensure that all babies born in birthing centers within the district receive birth certificates in a timely manner.



Project Implementation Strategy

To overcome the challenge of inaccessible birth registration services, NNSWA has deployed social mobilizers across all municipalities in Kailali District. These mobilizers ensure that children, regardless of their location, have access to birth registration services. As a result of these efforts, the number of registered births has increased significantly, compared to the previous manual and less accessible registration system.

A key component of the BRMS project is raising awareness about the importance of birth registration. NNSWA has conducted extensive awareness campaigns aimed at educating parents and communities about the legal and social benefits of timely birth registration. These campaigns utilize multiple media channels and community engagement strategies to effectively disseminate information, fostering a culture that prioritizes birth registration. Another essential aspect of the project is capacity building among local stakeholders, including municipal staff, health workers, and female community health volunteers (FCHVs). Targeted training programs and workshops have been conducted to equip these stakeholders with the necessary knowledge and skills to manage the birth registration process efficiently. This initiative ensures the sustainability and accuracy of birth registration services within the local government system.



Digitalization of the Birth Registration Process

The BRMS project has introduced a digital birth notification and certification system, replacing traditional paper-based records.

This digital system enhances both the accuracy and efficiency of the registration process. Real-time data entry and access allow for timely and precise registration of births. Additionally, integrating the system with other vital records platforms supports a comprehensive approach to civil registration and vital statistics management.



Project Achievements and Indicators (March 1 - May 31, 2024)

The project indicators mentioned in the below are data from March 1 to May 31, 2024.

Indicator	Source of data	Frequency	Disaggregated data	Male	Female	Other	Total
Number of people reached through awareness program in the district	Attendance Sheet	Quarterly	Total	1148	2345	8	3501
Number of birth events notified VERS-MIS using BRMS	MIS Software	Monthly	Disaggregated data	This indicator has not been implemented.			
Number of births registered in a timely manner (i.e.g. within 35 days of birth)	MIS Software	Quarterly	Total	799	636	0	1435
Number of home births (home deliveries) identified and referred to VERS-MIS using FCHV records	FCHV report	Quarterly	Total	17	16	0	33
Number of home births (home deliveries) identified and referred to VERS-MIS using FCHV records registered timely (i.e.g. within 35 days of birth) among notified birth through BRMS	FCHV report	Quarterly	Total	10	9	0	19
Number of home births (home deliveries) identified and referred to VERS-MIS using BRMS not-registered timely (i.e.g. within 35 days of birth) among notified birth through BRMS	FCHV report	Quarterly	Total	7	5	0	12
Number of low birth weight, birth defect, disability identified and reported using BRMS	BRMS	Quarterly	Total	92	86	0	178
Number of mothers identified not having/missing legal identity document during reporting through BRMS	Project Report	Quarterly	Total	37	335	0	372
Number of mothers registered for citizenship/national ID among identified not having/ missing legal identity document during reporting through BRMS	Project Report	Quarterly	Total	25	193		218

Number of radio jingles broadcasted through FM, Mass Media, number of podcasts (Episodes) produced and broadcasted on vital event registration, BRMS, Birth Registration	Project Report	Quarterly	Disaggregated data	From the three FM stations, a total of 1,185 jingles related to birth registration were broadcast between April 13, 2024, and June 30, 2024.	1170
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Conclusion

The BRMS project, implemented by NNSWA with GIZ support, has significantly improved birth registration services in Kailali District. By addressing logistical challenges, raising awareness, and strengthening digital registration systems, the project has made notable progress in ensuring every child's right to legal identity. Continued efforts in awareness, capacity building, and digital infrastructure enhancement will be crucial for long-term sustainability.

8. Regular Yearly Events of Organization:

1. Background:

Nepal National Social Welfare Association (NNSWA) is a civil society organization based in the Kanchanpur district of Nepal. It implements various programs across multiple sectors, including health, education, agriculture, livelihood, disaster risk reduction (DRR), disability, and other community engagement activities aimed at social welfare.

NNSWA regularly conducts Joint Monitoring visits, District Program Advisory Committee (DPAC) meetings, and Social Audits each year. Since 2020, it has also been organizing Provincial Sharing Meetings. The Joint Monitoring visits to various program implementation sites are led by the District Coordination Committee (DCC) Kanchanpur, which also chairs the DPAC meetings. Similarly, the Provincial Sharing Meeting is held at the provincial headquarters, with the Social Development Minister of the province serving as the chief guest.

All these meetings take place in the last week of December. During these meetings, NNSWA presents updates on project and program achievements, financial expenditures, best practices, challenges, and strategies for improvement. Additionally, NNSWA gathers feedback from participants to enhance project interventions and strengthen the organization's overall effectiveness.

2. Rationale:

To foster closer relationships and transparency among stakeholders, reviewing and sharing meetings are essential. Joint Monitoring, DPAC, and Social Audits are mandatory for civil society organizations. Accordingly, the Social Welfare Council (SWC) has requested these events be conducted at least once a year. Moreover, these events provide organizations with the opportunity to improve their work by incorporating feedback from participants. They also create a platform for synergy among like-minded organizations and local governments, enabling them to collaborate effectively within the same working areas or communities.

3. Joint Monitoring Visits:

The Joint Monitoring visit was conducted from December 19 to 20, 2024. The monitoring team included the District Coordination Committee (DCC) Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, DCC members, representatives from the Agriculture Knowledge Center, District Education Coordination Unit, Health Office, respective Municipality Mayors and deputy Mayors, chairpersons and vice-chairpersons, the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) focal officer responsible for the project, and journalists.

The monitoring team was divided into three groups, each assigned to different areas:

- **Team 1** visited key sites in Bheemdatt and Dodhara-Chandani Municipalities.
- **Team 2** monitored Beldandi Rural Municipality, Punarbas Municipality, and Shuklaphanta Municipality.
- **Team 3** covered Bedkot and Krishnapur Municipalities in Kanchanpur, as well as Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City in Kailali District.

A detailed schedule was prepared for all teams. After a short briefing and breakfast, the teams departed for their designated sites to conduct monitoring visits. The key activities and sites visited during the joint monitoring were as follows:

3.1 Joint Monitoring Teams:

Team-1 (Total 20 people were involved) 19 December 2024:

Sr.#	Activity	Site	Project	Name of candidate
1	Meeting with the Agriculture group and Observation of vegetable farming	Bhemdatt-11 Bijaya Farming groups	SUDRIDH	1. Durga Datt Bohara (DCC chair) 2. Dr. Dipak Chandra Bhatt (FU) 3. Suresh Kumar Palpali (Secretary NNSWA) 4. Ram Sing Thagunna (Jur. NTV)
2	Observation & short meetings with groups (Vermicompost entrepreneur)	Bhimdutta-12 Vermicompost manure Production site	SUDRIDH	5. Dev Ram Koli (Officer DAO) 6. Sabin Rawal (Environment officer Bheemdatt) 7. Aaditya Joshi (Journalist) Dev Raj Upadhya (Agriculture technical person)
3.	Meeting to CDMC, WDMC and Resilience youth groups Disaster Preparedness and Response	Mahakali River Basine area ward # 12	Anticipatory Action and Response Project	8. Bhan dev Bhatt (Planning Sector head Dodhara Chandani Municipality) 9. Dammar Dhoj Awasthi (Officer DC Mun)
4.	Observation Himalayan Agriculture Groups and Meeting team	Dodhara-Chandani-5,	SUDRIDH	10. Pappu Gurung (Journalist TV today) 11. Aarati Sunar (SMT - NNSWA) 12. Babita Sunar (Board member- NNSWA) 13. Babali Sunar (Ward # 10 DC Mun.) 14. Bhupendra Rawal (Chairperson-12 BHM Mun)
6	Observation of the safe shelter and meeting to the CDMC for the further better readiness.	Dodhara-10, Kutiyakabhar	Anticipatory Action and Response Project and SUDRIDH	15. Ram Bahadur Bohara (Chairperson of 13 Bheemdatt) 16. Chandrawati Thapa (DCC member) 17. Prakash Thapa (chairperson ward# 10 BHM) 18. Kishor Kumar Limbu (Mayor DC Mun) 19. Team of NNSWA

Team-2 (Total 15 people were involved) 19 December 2024:

Sr.#	Activity	Site	Project	Name of candidate
1	The Home School Program is a positive initiative.	Beldandai RM	Inclusive Education	1. Ram Kumari Rana (Vice Chair DCC) 2. Karuna Kar Pant (Engineer Jantako Tatband) 3. Maya Devi Sarki (Chairperson-NNSWA)
2	Bhakunda community and monitored at NBS site, RBF plot and plantation area and interacted with CDMC for the how their impact to control social erosion	Punarbas Municipality	MRED	4. Kalpana Kumari Shahi (Education officer) 5. Shanti Nath (Vice Chairperson Beldandi)

3.	Simari. They observed the vulnerability of the community by walking, wall painting, social resource map, at Bio-engineering work at Doda River cutting area.	Punarbhas Municipality ward # 5	MRED	6. Sangita Adhikari (Mersy crop) 7. Sandesh Paneru (Mercy Crop) 8. Toya Prasa Sharma (Mayor Punarbhas Mun) 9. Bhuliya Kumari Rana (Deputy Mayor Punarbhas Mun)
4.	Meeting with Palika and observed the PWD assessment camp in Punarbhas Mun	Municipality office	Physical Rehabilitation Center Camp	10. Harish Chandra Bagh (Journalist) 11. Durga Upadhyaya (Jur/ NTV) 12. Rajendra Bist (Jur. TV Today) 13. Mohan Lal Rana (Word Chairperson) 14. NNSWA Team

Team-3 (Total 15 people were involved) 20 December 2024:

Sr.#	Activity	Site	Project	Name of candidate
1	Migrant clint Visit	Bedkot Municipality	TV/ Migrant	1. Maya Sarki (Chairperson) 2. Kalpana Shahi (Education officer)
2	Visit to the newly constructed school building and interaction with SMC	Kalika Secondary School, Krishnapur ward # 1	PCESP / IQE Project	3. Uddab Bahadur Thagunna (Health office) 4. Narendra Rawal (senior Lab Officer) 5. Dr. Dipak Chand (Professor FU) 6. Binod Bikram Jairu (OD/HR-Manager) 7. Kundan Pandey (Station Manager of Kanchanpur Radio)
3.	Home visit in RC family who achieved support under critical support	Krishnapur Shreepur ward # 1	PCESP / IQE Project	8. Prem Sing Dhami (Lab Officer) 9. Dropati Rana (Deputy Mayor Krishnapur Mun)
4.	Observation of drinking water scheme under Community GN and interaction with community	Krishnapur Bhetghat ward # 1	PCESP / IQE Project	10. Mohan Bahadur Basnet (w 1-Chair Person Krishnapur) 11. Mala Gautam (WDU Krishnapur) 12. Swuti Sing (Pra. Sa. Krishnapur) 13. Prem Bokati (Sa.Bi.A. Krisnpur)
5	Interaction with reding camp's parents	Krishnapur Kinchahi ward # 4	PCESP / IQE Project	14. Ram Kumari Rana (Vice Chair Krisnpur) 15. Ram Sing Thagunna (Jur. NTV) 16. Jay Sing Bist (DDC Member)
6	Visit and discussion at ECED center	Krishnapur Pipariya ward # 9	PCESP / IQE Project	17. Dipak Joshi (Lab Tech) 18. Bhoj Raj Awasthi (Senior A. He. Ba Kailali) 19. Bhagi Ram Chaudhary (Dhangadhi Sub-Metro Politian Municipality)
7	Meeting with Kailai EPIC Team and Gov Health Officer on HIV Project	Vist Kailai field Office	FHI / EPIC Project	20. Gorakh Sarki (Secretory) 21. Rita Magarati (Word member) 22. Manoj Prasad Ojha (Regional Leprosy Office) Doti 23. NNSWA Team

4. Reflection of Project Joint, Monitoring:

The monitoring team utilized various methods, including observation, group discussions, and individual interviews. During the visit, representatives from local bodies in the respective municipalities were also present and provided support. The monitoring team highly appreciated NNSWA's work, noting the visible impact on the community and the lives of beneficiaries.



1.1 Report on Project Activities of SUDRIDH Project:

The Shudridh Project, implemented in Bheemdatt Municipality (Wards 11, 12, and 13) and Dodhara Chandani Municipality in Kanchanpur District, aims to promote sustainable agricultural practices, enhance income, and mitigate disaster risks in the region. Supported by Dan Church Aid (DCA), the project focuses on integrated vegetable farming, vermicompost production, and disaster risk reduction activities.



a) Vegetable Farming at Bheemdatt Municipality 11

- Cultivation of high-demand vegetables: tomato, brinjal, cauliflower, potato, chilly, coriander, and others.
- Training and technical support for farmers to adopt improved agricultural practices and efficient use of resources.
- Support farmers with electric weighing machines to ensure accurate measurement and fair pricing during vegetable marketing.



b) Vermi-Compost Production Bheemdatt W.-12

- Training farmers in vermi-composting techniques and usage.
- Additional Group cash support strengthen the Verdict compost enterprise
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Activities ward # 12 office
- Implementation of DRR measures in riverbank areas prone to flooding and erosion.
- Awareness campaigns and capacity-building programs for communities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters.



c) Vegetable Farming at Dodhara Chandani 5 Himalaya Agriculture Farming Groups:

- Meeting to Mayor and Municipality representative and farmer Groups on the Marketing and Supply chain of Production.
- Cultivation of high-demand vegetables: tomato, brinjal, cauliflower, potato, chilly, coriander, and others.
- Training and technical support for farmers to adopt improved agricultural practices and efficient use of resources.
- Support farmers with electric weighing machines to ensure accurate measurement and fair pricing during vegetable marketing.
- Well production of Mushroom and their market is at a local level.
- DRR Preparedness and Humanitarian response Dodhara Chandani 10
- Safe house construction in border area (Kudryashova) and Flood response at the flood victim HHs
- Group Cash transfer to the CDMC for the Anticipatory Action readiness
- Embankment support program



1.2 Report on NPL_INTPA_Quality Education Leaving No One Behind Project:

The **NPL_INTPA_Quality Education Leaving No One Behind Project** is an inclusive education initiative designed to ensure equitable access to quality education for children, particularly those with disabilities and those from marginalized communities. The project operates across multiple municipalities, including **Jajarkot** (Bheri Municipality and Cheddagad Municipality), **Kalikot** (Tilagufa Municipality and Subh Kalika Rural Municipality), and **Kanchanpur** (Laljhadi and Beldandi Rural Municipalities).

This report highlights the activities conducted in **Beldandi and Laljhadi Rural Municipalities** in Kanchanpur District, with a focus on inclusive education and the empowerment of children with disabilities.



a) Beldandi Rural Municipality School at Home Initiative (Ward 2):

- Focused on providing fundamental education to children with disabilities at their homes.
- Teachers and facilitators conducted home-based learning sessions tailored to the needs of each child, ensuring accessibility and inclusivity.
- Awareness campaigns to promote the rights of children with disabilities and foster inclusive education practices.
- Capacity building for parents and guardians to support their children's education at home.

- Identified and addressed barriers to education faced by children with disabilities.
- Advocated for the extension of the School at Home program to other locations, given its high effectiveness in supporting basic education for children with special needs.

1.3 Report on M-RED Project Supported by Mercy Corps Nepal

The Managing Risk through Economic Development (M-RED) Project, implemented in Shuklaphanta and Punarbas Municipalities of Kanchanpur District, focuses on integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) with sustainable livelihood practices. Supported by Mercy Corps Nepal, the project aims to enhance community resilience against floods and other natural disasters while promoting income generation and natural resource management.

- Establishment of bio-engineering-based embankments along flood-prone riverbanks to mitigate flood risks and reduce soil erosion.
- Implementation of best practices in DRR, including training sessions for local communities on risk mitigation and disaster preparedness.
- Promotion of farming on riverbank areas with high-value crops, ensuring sustainable utilization of fertile riverbed lands.
- Income generation for marginalized farmers through enhanced agricultural productivity.
- Large-scale plantation initiatives aimed at natural resource management and utilization, improving ecosystem services and supporting local livelihoods.
- Similar like to Suklaphanta-11, bio-embankments were constructed to protect the community from flood hazards and enhance environmental resilience.
- Wall paintings and visual campaigns to raise awareness about flood preparedness and DRR measures.
- Development of social maps to identify vulnerability hotspots and capacity mapping for effective disaster response.
- Facilitation of livestock insurance programs to mitigate financial risks for farmers due to floods or other disasters.
- Effective collaboration with local governments to implement community-driven DRR initiatives, serving as exemplary models of participatory development.



1.4 Report on HIV/TB Project for Migrants and Their Spouses:

The HIV/TB Project, implemented in Bedkot-7, Kanchanpur, addresses the health and livelihood challenges faced by migrant workers (primarily those returning from India) and their spouses, with a special focus on supporting individuals affected by HIV/AIDS. The project emphasizes awareness creation, medical facilitation, and community-based support to enhance the quality of life and ensure access to essential health services.

Observed and performed activities:

- Interaction with beneficiaries including PLHIV related to Migrant Project.
- Migrant community interaction
- Conducted community-level awareness campaigns about HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB), focusing on prevention, early detection, and destigmatization.
- Targeted messaging for migrant workers and their spouses to encourage regular health checkups and open discussions about HIV/AIDS and TB.
- Ensured the availability of antiretroviral therapy (ART) and TB medications for individuals diagnosed with HIV/AIDS or TB.
- Supported coordination with local health facilities to streamline medicine distribution.
- Provided blood testing for returnee migrants and their female partners to identify HIV and TB cases early.
- Set up mobile testing camps to increase accessibility in the community.
- Organized counseling sessions for affected individuals and their families to address emotional and psychological challenges.
- Facilitated peer support groups to create a network of solidarity among HIV/AIDS victims.

1.5 Report on PCESP / IQE Project, Krishnapur, Kanchanpur Construction of School Building:

The SAFER (School Access for Enhanced Resilience) Project, implemented in Krishnapur-1, Kanchanpur, focuses on improving the learning environment for children by constructing child-friendly school buildings. Kalika Secondary School, a beneficiary of the project, has received infrastructure support, educational materials, and classroom enhancements aimed at fostering a comfortable and managed learning environment for students in Classes 1 and 2.



a) First place monitored: Kalika Secondary School, Krishnapur-1, Band:

At first the monitoring team visited Kalika Secondary School in Ward No. 1, Krishnapur Municipality, where they observed the newly built 2-room school building, completed in 2024 under the SAFER project, in partnership with NNSWA and World Vision International Nepal. They were pleased with the building's quality, classroom management, and seating arrangements. The team appreciated the additional furnishings and materials provided. During the visit, the school management warmly welcomed the team. The school principal expressed deep gratitude for the support, highlighting how the new building replaced old, leaking structures and greatly improved the school's condition. They also praised the IQE project for enhancing the quality of education.



The visiting team was impressed with the positive attitude of the school management and community. The school administration requested further support for toilet construction, as the school still lacks proper toilet facilities.

b) Home Visit:

The visiting team also visited the home of a registered child (RC) family in Ward No. 1, Sripur, Krishnapur Municipality, where a child received a hearing aid through a sponsorship project. The team met with the parents while the child was at school.

The child's father shared how the project's support enabled his child, who was born deaf and unable to speak, to get hearing aid. He said the child is now able to hear a little and speak and is attending school.



He expressed his gratitude to NNSWA and World Vision for their support. However, the father mentioned that, due to financial challenges, he struggles to replace the hearing aid's battery, which lasts only a week. He appealed for better support to ensure a more sustainable solution.

c) Small Drinking Water Scheme Visit:

The visiting team arrived at Bhetghat, Ward No. 1, Krishnapur Municipality around noon, where they inspected a small drinking water scheme built under the community GN of the sponsorship project. Residents shared that 300 households now have access to clean drinking water thanks to the new scheme, which was built for NPR 168,000.

Previously, the community, located in a forested area, relied on water from a small river and a hand pump provided by the ward office. However, the hand pump water contained arsenic and was undrinkable. The new artesian water scheme has brought relief, providing a reliable source of clean water. The villagers warmly welcomed the team, thanking World Vision and NNSWA for this valuable project. They also requested the construction of a large water tank to reserve the drinking water.



d) Interaction with parents of children studying in reading camp located at W-4:

After visiting the drinking water scheme, the team arrived in Saharanagar, Krishnapur Ward No. 4, around 2 p.m. Following lunch, they observed a reading camp held every Saturday in the settlement and spoke with parents about its impact. The camp, part of the Inclusive and Quality Education project, is run in partnership with World Vision and NNSWA.

Parents shared that the camp has helped their children learn to read and write. The camp, held for 90 minutes each Saturday, uses songs, poetry, games, and activities to improve reading skills. Parents expressed that the camp has sparked children's interest in reading, motivated them to attend school, and taught them basic



literacy. They emphasized the need for continued local support and encouraged the project to take further initiatives to sustain and expand the program.

e) Visited ECED Center at Saraswati Basic School, Krishnapur 9:

The joint monitoring visit team's final stop in Krishnapur Municipality was at Saraswati Basic School in Pipariya, Krishnapur-9. The team focused on the ECED Center, which had been equipped with geographic sets, including the Himal and Pahad Tarai sets, as part of the IQE project. The team was pleased to see these educational tools in use for teaching young children.



The team also interacted with the school's teachers and management. During the discussion, the school staff expressed their gratitude for the various supports provided by NNSWA, such as teacher training, reading fairs, and educational materials. They acknowledged these contributions as having greatly benefited the school. Additionally, the school management requested further support, particularly for stationery and uniforms, to assist marginalized and poor students in the community.

1.6 Report on EPIC Nepal Project:

The EPIC Nepal Project focuses on addressing the health and socio-economic challenges faced by migrants and their families, with a special emphasis on Dalit and marginalized communities in Dhangadhi, Kailali. The project seeks to promote awareness, improve access to health services, and provide nutritional support to enhance the well-being of these vulnerable groups.



a) Community Engagement and Awareness Development

- Organized interactive sessions with returnee migrants and their families to raise awareness about health issues, including HIV/AIDS and other diseases.
- Educated the community on the importance of regular health checkups and proper nutrition.
- Conducted blood tests for returning migrants to detect and address health conditions early.
- Established partnerships with local health facilities to ensure efficient and reliable testing services.
- Provided nutritional aid to vulnerable families to combat malnutrition and promote overall health.
- Focused on children and women, recognizing their critical nutritional needs.
- Migrants and their families are now more informed about potential health risks and the importance of preventive measures.
- Increased participation in health checkups and openness to discussing health-related issues.

5. District Project Advisory Committee (DPAC) Meeting and Social Audit Process Kanchanpur District, 22nd December 2024:

The District Project Advisory Committee (DPAC) meeting, combined with the Social Audit sharing, was held on December 22, 2024, at the District Coordination Committee (DCC) Hall in Kanchanpur. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Durga Datta Bohara, Chairperson of Kanchanpur DCC, with Mr. Narayan Prasad Sapkota, Chief District Officer (CDO) of Kanchanpur, as the Chief Guest. The meeting brought together a diverse group of stakeholders, including mayors, deputy mayors, rural municipality chairs and vice-chairs, DRR focal persons, municipal chief administrative officers, representatives from local government agencies, civil society organizations, journalists, private organizations, partner INGOs, and community representatives. A total of 108 participants attended the meeting.



a. Proceedings:

The meeting began with an inauguration by watering of a flowerpot by the Chairperson and Chief Guest. This was followed by a welcome speech from Mrs. Ramkumar Rana, Vice Chairperson of DCC.

Program coordinators and their representatives presented the key achievements and challenges of projects implemented by NNSWA in 2024. Additionally, a short video documentary showcased the progress of all projects implemented in collaboration with various INGOs, the government, and the private sector.

Dr. Dipak Chandra Bhatt from Far-Western University, who was part of the joint monitoring team, shared his observations, findings, and recommendations from a social audit perspective. He also facilitated an open discussion, inviting participants to share their comments, queries, and feedback.



Most participants, including government representatives, journalists, and community members had expressed their appreciation for NNSWA's technical guidance on DRRM/CCA, regular follow-ups, and motivational support for community development and entrepreneurship. Community members highlighted their increased confidence and empowerment because of NNSWA's initiatives.

b. Suggestions for Further Improvement:

- **Expansion of Nutritional Support:** Broaden the scope of nutrition programs to include more families, particularly those with children under five and pregnant or lactating women.
- **Employment Generation Programs:** Introduce skill development and livelihood programs targeting returnee migrants and their families.
- **Strengthening Local Collaboration:** Deepen partnerships with local governments, NGOs, and healthcare providers to sustain project activities and expand outreach.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establish a robust system to track project impacts on health and community well-being.
- Use feedback to refine strategies and address emerging challenges.
- Reviewing project outcomes.
- Gathering feedback on project implementation.
- Identifying areas for improvement.

c. Key Recommendations:

- **Capacity Building:** Provide additional training and technical support to beneficiaries.
- **Strengthen Monitoring:** Develop a more robust monitoring framework to track outcomes over time.
- **Expand Coverage:** Scale up projects to underserved areas.
- **Improve Infrastructure:** Collaborate with local governments to address infrastructure challenges in remote locations.
- **Foster Partnerships:** Strengthen collaboration with stakeholders to leverage resources and expertise.

d. Closing of DPAC Meeting:

Following this, the event transitioned to the closing session, where the Mayor of Krishnapur Municipality, the Chairperson of Laljhadi Rural Municipality, and the Mayor of Dodhara-Chandani Municipality shared their views on the organization's overall achievements and collaborative efforts. They expressed their appreciation for NNSWA's impactful work at the community level, particularly in areas such as disaster risk reduction (DRR), entrepreneurship, HIV/AIDS prevention, leprosy prevention, disability advocacy, and the provision of assistive devices, among others.



They also reaffirmed their commitment to supporting local government initiatives to ensure effective results and project sustainability. Additionally, they highlighted the valuable services provided by NNSWA for people with disabilities and emphasized the importance of continuing and expanding these services. They urged government authorities to prioritize the sustainability of NNSWA's rehabilitation center. Other initiatives led by NNSWA in health, disability, education, and other thematic areas were highly praised and deemed impressive by the participants.

In his closing remarks, Mr. Durga Datta Bohara, Chairperson of the DPAC meeting and DCC, emphasized the need for greater community engagement and the continuation of NNSWA's impactful projects. He stated: *"NNSWA must ensure the progressive development of its projects with accountability through this annual event. The name of NNSWA itself is a testament to its commitment to community development, having successfully implemented its 3D community approach."*

With enthusiastic participation, positive feedback, and strong commitments from attendees, the DPAC meeting concluded successfully.

6. Provincial Sharing Meeting at Kailali Dhangadhi on 24 December 2024:

A Provincial Sharing Meeting was conducted on December 24, 2024, at Hotel Rubesh in Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan Municipality, Kailali. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Ashok Bikram Jairu, Executive Director of NNSWA, with the Honorable Minister of Social Development, Mr. Meghraj Khadka of Sudurpaschim Province, as the Chief Guest. A special guest, Mr. Hira Sarki from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law, also attended. Additionally, Members of Parliament from Sudurpaschim Province, including Ms. Madhu Barati, Mr. Bikram Dhami, and others, were present.



A total of 80 participants from various ministries, the Health Office, the Provincial Government, the Provincial Hospital, and other relevant government offices, as well as private sector representatives, I/NGOs, and journalists, took part in the sharing meeting. The meeting began with a welcome speech and objective-sharing by Mr. Ashok Bikram Jairu, followed by an inauguration of watering of a flowerpot. The project progress was then presented by thematic program heads, highlighting key achievements, financial income, and expenditure. After the progress presentation, an open discussion session was facilitated by Dr. Dipak Chandra Bhatta (Social Auditor). Concerns and queries raised by participants were addressed by the NNSWA team.

Closing of the Provincial Sharing Meeting:

Following the main session, the event transitioned to the closing segment. Province Member Mr. Dharma Pathak and Mr. Hira Sarki from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law delivered closing remarks, highlighting the importance of development and partnership between NGOs and the Provincial Government. The Chief Guest, Honorable Minister of Social Development, also shared his closing remarks, emphasizing the importance of collaboration in social development and affirming the need to maintain accountability with NGOs.



Together, they committed to fostering an environment of cooperation among all NGOs and INGOs in Sudurpaschim Province.

Finally, the project was formally closed by the Chairperson of the program, with a commitment to addressing the suggestions from the social audit (DPAC) and the provincial level for future project design and implementation.

7. Overall Outcome of Joint Monitoring, DPAC and Provincial Sharing Meeting:

NNSWA has been conducting Joint Monitoring, DPAC/Social Audit, and the Provincial Sharing Meeting (JDP) as key events for the organization. The JDP provides valuable opportunities, including coordination, sharing best practices, enhancing transparency, and fulfilling government obligations as a civil society organization in Nepal.

Additionally, it allows NNSWA to gather feedback from stakeholders, community groups, and individuals, which is crucial for improving the organization's working style, approaches, and planning for the next year.

Major Outcomes of DPAC/Social Audit, and the Provincial Sharing Meeting (JDP):

- Facilitated interaction among community groups, cooperatives, and government authorities
- Identified achievements and areas for improvement
- Shared project updates at the district and provincial levels
- Successfully conducted Joint Monitoring, DPAC/Social Audit, and the Provincial Sharing Meeting

8. Conclusion Joint Monitoring, DPAC and Provincial Sharing Meeting.:

NNSWA, a civil society organization, has been actively working in Sudurpaschim Province since 1990 and has been conducting Joint Monitoring and DPAC meetings to date. Every year, during the last week of December, Joint Monitoring, DPAC, and the Provincial Sharing Meeting are held as major events and best practices of the organization. These events serve to highlight NNSWA's key activities to stakeholders, focusing on gathering feedback and improving future initiatives.

We express our sincere gratitude to all participants, supporters, partner agencies, community members, and local and provincial governments for their valuable participation and suggestions.

9. Quantitative Summary of the Beneficiaries in Year 2024:

Sr.#	Support Activities	Sex				Ethnicity				Target Group (3D)					Funding Sources
		Male	Female	Other / LGBT QI	Total	Dalit	Janjati	Brahmins / Chhetri	Others	PwDs	Children	Single women	PLHIV	LAP	
7.1	HIV Prevention program for Migrants and Their Spouse Project:														Save the Children International/Global Fund
1	'KP-1e: Percentage of other vulnerable populations reached with HIV prevention programs - defined package of services	21484	11348	NA	32832	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	
2	KP-3e: Percentage of other vulnerable populations that have received an HIV test during the reporting period and know their results	21423	11273	NA	32696	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	
3	Number of Confirmed Positive cases enrolled on ART	6	6	NA	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	
4	Number of vulnerable populations screened for TB	21484	11348	NA	32832	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	
5	Number of male condoms distributed	40859	28170	NA	69029	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	Save the Children International/Global Fund
7.2	Harm Reduction on HIV and AIDS of people with Injecting Drug Users (PWIDs) Project:														
1	KP-1d: Number of PWID reached with HIV prevention programs - defined package of services [HR]	1489	NA	NA	1489	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
2	KP-4: Number of needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs per year by needle and syringe programs	71150 Pcs	NA	NA	71150 Pcs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3	No. of condom distributed	42413 Pcs	NA	NA	42413 Pcs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
4	HTS-3d: Percentage of PWID that have received an HIV test	1024	NA	NA	1024	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

	during the reporting period and know their results														
5	Number of determined reactive cases through Community Led Testing (CLT)	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	
7.3 HIV and AIDS EpiC Nepal Project:															
1	KP_PREV (Key population reached in prevention program)	635	733	1	1369	264	413	620	63	NA	7	8	NA	635	FHI360/ USAID
2	HTS_TST (Partner HIV counselling and Testing)	0	1123	0	418	467	22	NA	25	0	0	1123	256	NA	
3	HIV reactive and linked to ART	0	34	0	3	12	3	0	0	34	0	34	16	NA	
4	TX_NEW (ART enrollment support)	0	46	0	6	15	5	0	0	46	0	46	20	NA	
5	Home-based care in Community services	42	1038	42	69	618	65	1	104	1112	42	1038	450	NA	
6	TX_PVLS (Viral Load sample collection and Comcare support)	28	1089	28	0	0	0	1	81	1029	28	1089	0	NA	
7	Prepone	0	282	0	158	81	10	0	0	0	0	282	41	NA	
8	Condom Distribution	0	68810	0	24525	29170	2865	0	0	57	0	68810	12250	NA	
9	Lubricant Distribution	0	1761	0	712	713	30	0	0	0	0	1761	306	NA	
10	S&D Reduction Training	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	164	0	NA	
7.4 Inclusive Quality Education: Leaving No One Behind Project															
1	Project Start up meeting	152	29	0	181	19	5	137	20	10	4	NA	NA	NA	Save the Children International I/EU
2	Annual review meeting with partners	55	20	0	75	15	4	44	12	0	0	NA	NA	NA	
3	Organizing training to the community mobilizers to deliver the sessions on disability and social inclusion	7	23	0	30	3	1	20	6	1	0	NA	NA	NA	
4	Organize Orientation/Training to the DCC members on disability and social inclusion toolkit (Palika level)	85	39	0	124	20	1	89	14	10	2	NA	NA	NA	

5	Orientation to local gov. representatives on how to conduct disabilities screen	89	37	0	126	22	1	89	14	20	2	NA	NA	NA
6	Orientation to local gov. representatives sub system of reporting the students with disabilities in IEMIS	107	22	0	129	8	2	98	21	3	0	NA	NA	NA
7	Supporting local governments on organizing disability screening camp	520	531	0	1051	264	77	541	169	730	344	NA	NA	NA
8	Educational Materials/bursary support to marginalized children	7	8	0	15	2	0	7	4	15	15	NA	NA	NA
9	Form parents support groups and organize Chhalphal Chautari	573	965	0	1538	480	76	804	178	164	20	NA	NA	NA
10	Organize workshop on leadership and advocacy skills on their children's rights to education and inclusive IEC materials development	8	13	0	21	5	1	14	1	4	6	NA	NA	NA
11	Model Schools Indicators sharing & finalize	67	20	0	87	5	4	71	7	3	19	NA	NA	NA
12	Ward level round table discussion	17	13	0	30	0	0	15	15	0	3	NA	NA	NA
13	School-at-home material support	7	8	0	15	2	0	7	6	15	15	NA	NA	NA
14	Training to the facilitators of School-at-Home	1	12	0	13	3	0	6	4	1	0	NA	NA	NA
15	Conduct Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA)	10	7	0	17	11	0	6	0	1	0	NA	NA	NA
16	Residential CSOs capacity Development Training	13	9	0	22	4	1	14	3	0	0	NA	NA	NA
17	Review & reflection meeting with CSOs	68	53	0	121	16	8	84	13	7	0	NA	NA	NA
18	Annual Joint Monitoring Visit	94	51	0	145	27	6	100	12	9	1	NA	NA	NA

19	Annual Joint Palika/Province Education Financing Monitoring Meetings & dissemination of the learning and good practices	129	59	0	188	27	10	146	5	8	2	NA	NA	NA	
7.5	Protection and Community Engagement Sponsorship Technical Programme (PCESP) and Inclusive & Quality Education Technical Programme (IQE) and SAFER Project:														World Vision Internationa l Nepal
1	Protection & Child Sponsorship related activities of PCESP project	49	334	0	383	96	91	196	0	2	26	0	0	49	
2	Inclusive education and school support related activities of IQE project	1316	1139	0	2455	526	942	977	10	22	2455	0	0	1316	
3	Prepare and Disseminate sponsorship messages using Behavior Change Communication Materials (appropriate to the context)	250	296		546	109	217	220	0	345	124	0	0	250	
4	Organize CEW Event with Meaningful engagement of RCs	306	279	0	585	129	241	215	0	0	585	0	0	306	
5	Develop and Implement need-based interventions in consultation with different sectors (micro project)	33	24	0	57	16	22	19	0	0	0	0	0	33	
6	Mobilize peer educators to carry out sessions with participants (SSIP- self-awareness; social responsibility; interpersonal skills; protective skill)	78	135	0	213	26	47	140	0	1	178	0	0	78	
7	Conduct regular monitoring of the action plan and adjustment of activities	336	456	0	792	290	275	227	0	10	792	0	0	336	
8	Engage in Children Congress in ward/municipal level	1	22	0	23	3	4	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	
9	Support schools with supplementary reading materials to create a rich print environment	564	475	0	1039	314	368	357	0	0	1039	0	0	564	

10	From an ECD teachers' network and holding learning sharing event on regular basis	1089	44	0	1133	274	457	402	0	0	37	0	0	1089	
11	Protection & Child Sponsorship related activities of PCESP project	49	334	0	383	96	91	196	0	2	26	0	0	49	
7.6	Disability Inclusive Development & Stop Transmission Program (DID/STP) Project:														NLR
1	Belauni Mun.	44	78	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Beldandi RM	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Janaki RM	5	9	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Joshiapur RM	74	89	0	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
5	Lamki Chuha Mun.	4	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Punarbans Mun.	5	6	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7.7	Physical Rehabilitation Activity Project:														HI/USAID
1	Beneficiaries receiving PR services	683	389	0	1072	268	236	568	0	750	112	0	683	NA	
2	Beneficiaries delivered with Assistive devices	152	209	0	361	90	83	188	0	361	37	0	152	NA	
3	Tele-Rehabilitation Beneficiaries	70	50	0	120	26	32	62	0	120	12	0	70	NA	
7.8	Sudridh Project (Saving lives and building resilient livelihoods of the urban vulnerable population in Mahakali River Basin:														DCA Nepal
1	SUDRIDH Project	29093	30005	0	59098	17973	3538	37587	0	10	304	0	0		
2	Locally Led Anticipatory Action for Monsoon 2024	535	769	0	1304	502	185	609	0	0	0	0	0		
3	Plantation Project	51	24	0	75	7	5	63	0	0	0	0	0		
4	GSMA Project	28275	28906	0	57201	17160	2860	37181	0	727	4598				NAXA, IHRR/ DCA Nepal
7.9	Managing Risk through Economic Development (MRED) Project:														
1	1.1.7 Advocacy and leadership training to CDMC members	18	10	0	28	2	19	7	0	0	0	NA	NA	18	MRED Project/ Mercy Corps
2	1.6.13Pilot risk sensitive livelihood technology	1	85	0	86		69	17	0	0	0	NA	NA	1	

	(Solar/electric pump for irrigation)														
3	1.6.14 Community level Reflect classes	523	324	0	847	177	569	101	0	0	0	NA	NA	523	
4	Activity 1.1.8 Sharing session of CDMC with community	338	264	0	602	66	369	167	0	7	0	NA	NA	338	
5	Activity 1.2.2 Conduct community PDRA process	245	152	0	397	35	272	90	0	4	0	NA	NA	245	
6	Activity 1.2.4 Preparation of GESI integrated Community and Household Response Plan	246	134	0	380	33	273	74	0	3	0	NA	NA	246	
7	Activity 1.3.3 Organize sensitization events on different themes	198	78	0	276	19	115	141	1	40	0	NA	NA	198	
8	Activity 1.4.2 Assess and support FA/LSAR/EWS materials to equip task force members	8	39	0	47	10	17	20	0	30	0	NA	NA	8	
9	Activity 1.4.3 Train Task force to prepare and respond to the disaster including refreshers	73	40	0	113	5	82	26	0	0	0	NA	NA	73	
10	Activity 1.4.4 Conduct mock drills/simulations with engagement of CDMC, task force members, community members	213	170	0	383	39	312	32	0	3	0	NA	NA	213	
11	Activity 1.5.1. Conduct feasibility study to Identify, verify, and select structural mitigation measures from CDRMP in coordination	1	22	0	23		2	20	1	0	0	NA	NA	1	

	with LGs including estimation													
12	Activity 1.5.2 Facilitate MOUs and implement disaster risk mitigation activities including nonstructural mitigation, bioengineering, conservation practices	67	166	0	233	68	63	100	2	1	0	NA	NA	67
13	Activity 1.5.3 Provide orientation training to CDMCs on Bio Engineering and Account Keeping	28	34	0	62	2	55	5	0	0	0	NA	NA	28
14	Activity 1.5.6 Public Audit of Mitigation Schemes	118	177	0	295	47	208	40	0	2	0	NA	NA	118
15	Activity 1.6.11 Support risk sensitive/ inclusive livelihood options (RBF)	23	155	0	178		177	1	0	2	0	NA	NA	23
16	Activity 1.6.3 Incentivize farmers and actors to adopt nexus crops	0	6	0	6			6	0	0	0	NA	NA	0
17	Activity 1.6.5 Link farmers/entrepreneurs to weather information services to promote risk sensitive agriculture practice	8	34	0	42		4	38	0	1	0	NA	NA	8
18	1.6.9 Learning sharing event of COMBO training in ward level and Palika level	24	32	0	56	9	20	27	0	0	0	NA	NA	24
19	2.1.2 Facilitate development/update of disaster risk management plan/policies -DPRP/ MPRP	1	33	0	34		11	23	0	0	0	NA	NA	1

20	2.1.2 Support to develop Disaster resilience framework of LG	13	30	0	43	3	7	33	0	5	0	NA	NA	13	
21	Activity 2.1.4 Facilitate and Support development of policy & Guideline related to EA/FBA	6	19	0	25	6	12	7	0	0	0	NA	NA	6	
22	Activity 2.1.5 Identification of Participant and preparatory work for FBA	6	24	0	30	4	7	19	0	0	0	NA	NA	6	
23	Activity 2.2.4 Orientation training and support to Gauge reader to strengthen EWS	3	27	0	30		21	9	0	0	0	NA	NA	3	
24	Activity 2.3.4 Capacity building and business promotion scheme of nexus value chain actors	1	8	0	9	1	4	4	0	0	0	NA	NA	1	
25	Activity 3.1.11 Disaster Readiness Measuring Tool Kit	382	229	0	611	74	392	145	0	11	0	NA	NA	382	
26	Activity 3.1.2 Sharing and dissemination workshop at Province level to promote knowledge sharing for wider replication and scaleup	8	53	0	61	3	5	53	0	0	0	NA	NA	8	
27	3.1.4 R/MPAC Meeting Visits/ Public hearing	9	12	0	21	2	7	12	0	0	0	NA	NA	9	
28	Activity 3.1.4 R/MPAC Meeting Visits/ Public hearing / Social Audit at Local Level	52	171	0	223	32	31	160	0	0	0	NA	NA	52	
29	Activity 3.1.6 Dissemination best practices and Finding in	17	10	0	27	1	20	6	0	0	0	NA	NA	17	

	International, National to promote knowledge sharing for wider replication and scaleup														
30	Activity 3.1.7 Rollout research and Learning Questions and Agendas- Based on Advocacy and Influence Strategies	1	10	0	11	2	2	7	0	0	0	NA	NA	1	
31	Activity 3.1.9. Support for evidence-based policy advocacy and influence	16	58	0	74	8	16	50	0	0	0	NA	NA	16	
7.11 NPL_HF_Emergency Preparedness and Response															
1	Food Assistance Supports to Family	0	0	0	763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	School Bag Supports to Students	0	0	0	2113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	School Teaching Materials Support to Schools	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7.12 Birth Registration Management System Project:															GIZ
1	Number of people reached through awareness program in the district	1148	2345	8	3501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Beneficiaries	177340	208169	79	388512	70826	16465	83577	791	5762	10835	74355	14929	4	

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

In the year 2024, NNSWA supported, orientated, trained, or benefited 388512 (Male: 177340, Female: 208169 * *Male and Female Ratio is Not Match due to Data Unavailability*, and LGBTQI: 71) through all the implemented projects directly and indirectly. Among the total beneficiaries 74355 were single women, 70826 were from Dalit communities, 16465 were from the Janjati communities, 5762 were PwDs, 4413 were Leprosy Affected People, 4 were from other (Brahmin, chhetri etc.) and 10835 were children. As NNSWA's vision for an equitable society the benefited groups were mostly from the 3D communities.

Note: The beneficiaries might be double counted as they received multiple services.

10. 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 their responsible projects. Similarly, the SMT also had monitoring role of guiding 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 in practice to bring synergy among projects implemented by the NNSWA management through these monthly meetings.

11. Annual Financial Transaction:

Sr. #	Source of Fund	Name of Projects	Program/Project Duration	Amount (FY 2024)	Expenses Jan to December 2024
1	Save the Children/Global Fund	People with injecting Drug (PWID)	1st January 2024 to 31st Dec 2024	10,504,305	10,504,305
2	Save the Children/Global Fund	Migrant Project	1st January 2024 to 31st Dec 2024	14,873,114	14,873,114
3	Family Health International (FHI 360)	EpiC Nepal Project	1st January 2024 to 31st Dec 2024	20,910,221	20,910,221
4	NLR	ID-STP	1st January 2024 to 31st Dec 2024	3,594,813.00	3,594,813.00
5	DAN-CHURCH AID	Sudridh Project	1st January 2024 to 31st Dec 2024	10,138,511.75	10,138,511.75
6	DAN-CHURCH AID	GIFT -Plantation Support	1st May 2024 to 31st Dec 2024	2,193,360.19	2,193,360.19
7	Handicap International	PRA Project	1st January 2024 to 31st Dec 2024	3,721,203.16	3,721,203.16
8	M-Red	Mercy Corps	1st January 2024 to 31st Dec 2024	14410017.90	14,410,017.90
9	World-Vision	PCESP/IQE Project/SAFER	1st January 2024 to 31st Dec 2024	29867384.13	29867384.13
10	DAN-CHURCH AID	LOCALLY LED ANTICIPATORY ACTION FOR MONSOON 2024	10th July 2024 to 31st October 2024	7,656,795.65	7,656,795.65
11	GIZ	BRMS Project	1st March 2024 to 30th June 2024	4,466,211.00	4,466,211.00
12	Save the Children International	NPL_INTPA_Quality Education	16th April 2024 to 31st Dec 2024	11,358,506.71	11,358,506.71
13	Save the Children International	NPL_HF_Emergency Preparedness and Response	21st July 2024 to 20th September 2024	5,678,068.69	5,678,068.69
14	DAN-CHURCH AID	ACT FIRST/GSMA Project	10th June 2024 to 31st October 2024	1,584,087.00	1,584,087.00
15	NAXA	Digital and Spatial Technologies for Anticipatory Action (DASTAA)	1st February 2024 to 31st Dec 2024	2,468,289	2,468,289
16	TOTAL			143,424,888.58	143,424,888.58

12. Funding and Technical Partners (FY 2024):

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	MOWCSC (Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizen)	Artificial Limbs, Assistive Devices Development and Distribution to PwDs	All districts of Sudur Paschim Province
2	Provincial and Local Government	Physical Rehabilitation Services to PwDs	All districts of Sudur Paschim Province
3	Save the Children/ Goble Fund	HIV/TB Migrant, PWIDs	Kanchanpur, Kailali and Surkhet
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	GIZ-Nepal (S2HSS)	BRMS Project	Kailali (All Municipality)
11	ACF (Stand by Partner for DRRM)	DRR M	All districts of Sudur Paschim Province
12	Technical Partner (DRR/CCA)	NAXA Pvt. IHRR	Kanchanpur and Dadeldhura

13. Major Challenges and Mitigation

NNSWA, a Civil Society Organization categorized as a Non-Governmental Organization, faced many challenges while implementing projects at the community level. Every Local Government has its own set of policies, some of which are not always feasible for Civil Society Organizations. Local Governments often request more construction work within their municipalities, which is not always possible for CSOs. Similarly, while Local Governments may commit to matching funds, these funds are not always disbursed in a timely manner, delaying the completion of planned work.

The difference in fiscal years between the government and CSOs also creates challenges in securing contributions from both sides. In Kanchanpur district, due to heavy rainfall, interventions such as NFI (Non-Food Items), cash, and food assistance were carried out in close coordination with the Local Government. However, the available resources were insufficient to meet the needs.

Despite these challenges, the Local Government and funding partners provided as much support as possible to the flood-affected families during the critical period.

14. Overall Conclusion:

NNSWA successfully accomplished all planned activities across various projects in 2024. Despite facing numerous challenges, such as heavy cloudburst rainfall and wild animals destroying agricultural produce in project areas, NNSWA effectively coordinated with local governments and engaged targeted communities, making implementation easier for the team.

Throughout the year, various technologies were introduced to support ecological agriculture, strengthen community groups, and enhance networking and cooperative mobilization to build resilient communities. These initiatives focused on livelihood improvement, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction (DRR) in collaboration with local governments. Additionally, the organization played a key role in supporting local governments in formulating, reviewing, and updating policies and guidelines related to agriculture, climate change, and DRRM (Disaster Risk Reduction and Management). NNSWA is a DLSA (District Lead Support Agency) in Kanchanpur District and always takes supporting role to the DDMC and other required local governments.

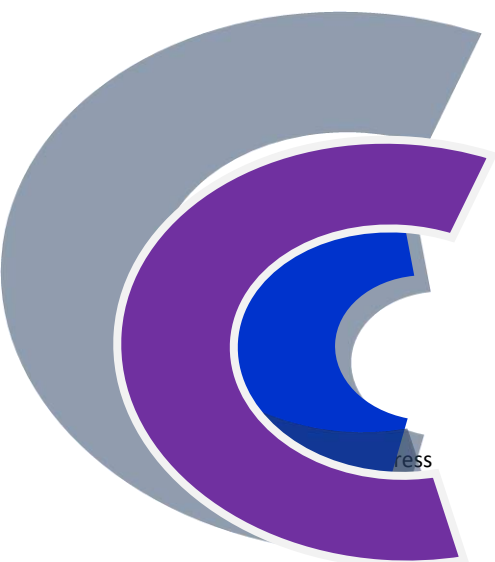
NNSWA also made a financial contribution to the construction of a safe shelter for the Kutiyacover community in Ward No. 10 of Dodhara Chandani Municipality, located near the Indian border on the opposite side of the Jouguda River. Local governments and other agencies also contributed to completing the shelter. During the heavy rainfall (426 mm), the shelter provided a safe space for the Kutiyacover community, while other communities sought refuge in schools and other secure locations.

This year, NNSWA promoted over 500 youth volunteers for DRRM (Disaster Risk Reduction and Management) purposes, actively engaging them in humanitarian response efforts and other social causes. During the heavy rainfall in Dodhara Chandani, these volunteers played a crucial role in saving lives as part of anticipatory action approaches. Additionally, numerous green enterprises were established at the community level, engaging youth, women, and farmer groups. NNSWA also promoted nature-based solutions by developing nurseries for vetiver and bamboo plants to support bioengineering initiatives.

NNSWA has been implementing various projects in the Sudurpaschim and Karnali provinces of Nepal while extending its support to other provinces where its presence is required. The organization actively participated in provincial, national, and international events to share best practices and community experiences in DRRM/CCA (Climate Change Adaptation), livelihood, health, education, and human rights drawing from its 35 years of experience.

Finally, NNSWA remains committed to implementing community development programs and projects aimed at building community resilience, ensuring human rights, and responding to humanitarian needs. Our core strategic goals focus on community resilience, saving lives, and combating extreme inequality, which will continue to be integrated into all NNSWA's interventions and actions.

NNSWA Nepal
January 15th 2024



Mailing Address



NNSWA

Nepal National Social Welfare Association
Central Office

Bheemdatt Municipality-18

Airport Road, Mahendranagar, Kanchanpur

Sudur Paschim Province, Nepal

Phone; +977-99-522182

Email: info@nnswa.org.np

Website: www.nnswa.org.np