



RIMS-Nepal

Development through resource management



ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18



Citation: RIMS Nepal (2018), Annual Report 2017-2018, Kathmandu, Nepal: RIMS Nepal.

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Front Cover

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Design & Print Production RIMS-Nepal Photo Archive





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Message from The Board Chair and The Executive Director

We are pleased to present the 'RIMS Nepal Annual Report' for the FY 2017/18. This year continue finds us leveraging the power of the multi-stakeholders' partnership; Plugging into the interventions in climate-smart agriculture technology, climate change adaptation for resilient society, continue support to earthquake victims of Dhading, disaster risk reduction and WASH sector; and scale up our reach mainly to disability, elderly, single women and poor and marginalized families.

We are pleased to see increased recognition of our work in wider society and particularly at provincial and local government. One of the core strength of RIMS-Nepal is to deliver outcomes directly into grass root communities. Each year we have been refining our approach to work with vulnerable and marginalized communities. Partnership with national and international stakeholders is key to our success. We continued working with UKAID, USAID, JICA, GAC, IDE, Care, ADRA, Mercy Corps, WFP, CFGF and WHH in this fiscal year. Having technical and financial support from our partner organizations, we were able to deliver agricultural and livelihood benefits, sustainable irrigation technology, water, sanitation, and hygiene and contributed at post-earthquake reconstruction. We were able to set a standard of bringing positive changes in the communities.

Recent years RIMS Nepal has been developing and practices various organizational policies, we are committed to sustaining our achievements, addressing new challenges and bringing about progressive changes in the livelihood of



Vidhya Malakar-Ghale
Chairperson



Bishnu Prasad Tripathi
Executive Director

our impact groups. We have worked with local governing units and have contributed to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while providing constructive feedback and recommendations at times, where deemed needed. Following the restructuring of the state, we have been able to establish good coordination and linkages with local government along with the national and provincial government. At RIMS-Nepal, we value the importance of harnessing the opportunities associated with resource management to instigate social transformation to the grass root level of the country. This year alone we have influenced more than 100 thousand families in 12 districts of the country.

We would like to take this opportunity to extend our sincere gratitude to all our partners, donors, beneficiaries and Government of Nepal, who believe in us and support our work. We also appreciate the support and cooperation provided by our board members, Executive Board, and dedicated staff throughout the year. Our work would not have been possible without their hard work encouragement and support.

Abbreviations & Acronyms

AMIS	Agriculture Monitoring and Information System
CBF	Community Business Facilitators
CC	Collection Centre
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DAG	Disadvantaged Groups
DFAP	Development Food Assistance Project
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DU	Distillation Unit
DWS	Drinking Water System
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteer
FFP	Food for Peace
FNCCI	Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry
GAC	Global Affair Canada
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoN	Government of Nepal
HVC	High Value Crop
ICS	Improved Cooking Stoves
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
LI-BIRD	Local Initiatives For Biodiversity, Research and Development
LRP	Local Resource Person
LSP	Local Service Provider
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MIT	Micro Irrigation Technology
MPC	Market Planning Committee
MUS	Multi Water Use System
NRS	Nepali Rupees
PAHAL	Promoting Agriculture, Health and Alternative Livelihood
RIMS	Resource Identification and Management Society
TA	Technical Assistant
TCNHJ	Technical Cooperation to Nepal, Higashikagawa Japan
TOT	Training of Trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

RIMS NEPAL: AN INTRO



INTRODUCTION

Established in 2001 as not-for-profit and non-governmental organization by development professionals, formerly working for United Mission to Nepal, Resource Identification and Management Society Nepal (RIMS-Nepal) works in Nepal for livelihood of the poor and marginalized community; climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DDR); energy, health and sanitation; agriculture and food security; and bio-diversity conservation and ecosystem management. In addition, RIMS-Nepal has been engaged in for the support of earthquake victims immediately after the destructive earthquake hit the Dhading district badly in April, 2015. RIMS-Nepal aims at enhancing well-being of impact groups (person with disabilities, pro-poor and vulnerable groups, single women, elderly and internally displaced people) by managing resources, building capacities, promoting social justice and developing

multi stakeholder partnership. RIMS-Nepal envisions enhancing the well-being of impact groups by managing resources, building capacity, promoting social justice and developing multi-stakeholder partnership. With its headquarter located at Bairani, Dhading, it covers much of the Terai, Hill and Mountain eco-regions of Nepal.

OUR VISION

An egalitarian and prosperous society where rich, healthy and productive resources are actively managed, sustainably used and equitably accessed by formerly poor and marginalized communities.

OUR MISSION

Contribute to sustainable resource management, climate change adaptation, food security, poverty eradication and social justice of impact group through social

mobilization, institution building, technology transfer and multi-stakeholder partnership.

OUR GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

In order to improve the quality of life of impact groups through empowerment, socio-economic transformation, risk reduction and inclusive development, RIMS-Nepal aims to specifically fulfill following objectives.

- » Build capacity of impact groups to identify and manage available resources, local knowledge, skill and technology.
- » Increase livelihood, security of resources of poor and marginalised communities through enhanced food security, nutrition and income generation opportunities.
- » Empower, enhance and ensure institutional development of communities for conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- » Increase advocacy skills of the target communities to ensure entitlement to basic rights and participation of women, children and other vulnerable and marginalised people.
- » Increase access of target communities to basic goods and services.
- » Improve adaptive capacity and resilience of vulnerable people by addressing issues of climate change

CORE PRINCIPLES AND VALUES

Respect: RIMS-Nepal appreciates and respects capacities, qualities, opinion and values of individuals, socially excluded groups, communities and stakeholders, partners, donors, staff and professionals.

Integrity: RIMS-Nepal maintains transparency and accountability to the people and communities with whom it works. During each stages of project management cycle, RIMS-Nepal maintains openness and builds trust in the communities and foster ownership among the stakeholders.

Marginalised, women and poor focused: RIMS-Nepal is always committed to work with women, the poor, the disadvantaged and the marginalised communities. Their rights, dignity and well-being remain our first preference..

Sustainability: RIMS-Nepal focuses on improving the quality of life (economic and social) of its impact groups, and environment through institution and capacity building, and developing social capital and networks.



OUR WORKING APPROACH

Multi-stakeholder partnership: We aim to work in partnership with local, national and international organisations in order to align and harmonise efforts towards reducing poverty and increasing environment and climate resilience. This can be achieved through networking and building alliances with communities and like-minded organisations at various levels.

Constructive partnership with government bodies: We aim to develop good partnership with local, sub-national and national level government entities for the proper planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project for the projects ownership and sustainability.

Promoting innovative technologies and practice: We aim to design, pilot, and implement innovative, environmentally sustainable and climate resilient technologies and practices that can help the society and nation to better manage environment and deal with climate change issues.

Capacity building and empowerment: We aim to build capacity of the local organisations for good governance,

advocacy, health and sanitation and natural resource management. Our programmes will build leadership capacity of women, poor, Dalit, Janajatis and vulnerable households through different awareness raising and capacity enhancement programmes.

Pro-poor and vulnerable focused interventions: We aim to raise the economic status and well-being of women, poor, vulnerable and marginalised communities through different income generation, climate resilience and diversification activities. We focus our attention to reduce vulnerabilities while improving disaster preparedness and adaptive capacity of households and communities.

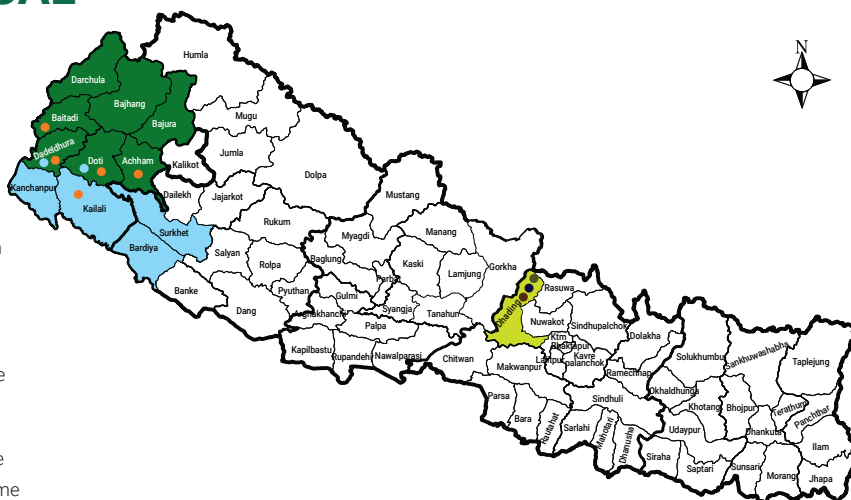
OUR IMPACT GROUPS

The impact groups of RIMS-Nepal are the indigents of remote areas and the vulnerable groups, particularly women, single women, person with disabilities, elderly, internally displaced people and ethnic and marginalized households and communities dependent on natural resources for their livelihood. RIMS-Nepal works both with rural and urban population but prioritizes population residing in the remote locations, the population vulnerable to climate change and in the regions, sectors, households and communities with development deficits.

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

Current Projects

- Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED)
- Promoting Agriculture, Health and Alternative Livelihood (PAHAL)
- Home Garden Programme (HGP)
- WHH Partnership Programme
- RIMS-Nepal/CARE-WASH Programme
- RIMS-Nepal/GAC Programme
- RIMS-Nepal/Foster Programme



STRATEGIC PROGRAMMES AND CROSS CUTTING THEMES



RIMS-Nepal develops and implements its projects under four strategic programs- food security, livelihoods and economic development; biodiversity and ecosystem services; climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction; and health, water, sanitation and hygiene. There are two cross cutting themes integrated in all the programs; capacity building and knowledge management; and gender and Social Inclusion, and governance. These programs and themes contribute towards achieving overarching vision, mission and goals of RIMS- Nepal. Our programmatic approach includes; building a multi-stakeholder partnership among stakeholders to develop synergy for climate resilience and poverty reduction; promoting innovative and environmentally sustainable technologies and practices to address the immediate needs, building capacities and empowering grass root organizations for good governance, advocacy, health and sanitation and natural resource management; and focusing to deliver economic independence and well-being for women, poor, vulnerable and marginalized communities.

Food Security, Livelihoods and Economic Development

Climate change has largely threatened food security situation in Nepal mainly because more than 65% of the population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Nepal has been importing large quantities of agricultural products annually, imparting negative consequences in Nation's economy. Two underlining causes of poor performance of agriculture sector are identified as - low production and lessened productivity. Moreover subsistence nature of agricultural practices has attributed towards poor production system. Despite of the fact that agriculture sector has potential to ensure the food security, enhance economic and improve livelihoods of the people, very little has been achieved. It is thus necessary to maximize the agricultural production potential and increase the accessibility of poor and marginalized people to the agricultural produce. This can be done by improving policies, service delivery and technology transfer. In this regards, the

RIMS-Nepal has considered following strategic interventions with an aim to increase the access of the impact groups on food, enhance their economic condition and improve their overall livelihoods condition. These strategies include promoting High Value Crops (HVC) and commercial farming, promoting small scale irrigation (rain water, paddle pump, sprinkle, drip, and pond), home gardening, river bed farming, Livestock, poultry, fishery and beekeeping, introducing high yielding varieties, installing Market Information System and Technology Transfer.

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

RIMS Nepal has been working in the field of natural resource management since its inception in 2001. Millions of population in Nepal is dependent on natural resources and biodiversity for their livelihood. Conservation and sustainable management of ecosystem and biodiversity is one of the pre-requisite for safeguarding rural livelihoods. However, due to changes in demography, socio-economic and development context, effect of climate change and rapid urbanization, the biodiversity and whole ecosystem is under threat. RIMS-Nepal has considered following strategic areas of interventions with an aim to enrich biodiversity and manage ecosystem services sustainably. The strategies include; Enterprise oriented community based forest management, Public land management, Participatory biodiversity monitoring, Payment for ecosystem services, Ecotourism and Forest certification.

Climate Change Adaptation Mitigation and Disaster Risk Reduction

RIMS Nepal has gained wider recognition in the field of climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction through its completed projects and outstanding outcomes in

the communities. RIMS Nepal recognizes that the poor, women and marginalized communities are the most vulnerable to climate change and its associated impacts. RIMS Nepal acknowledges that, high dependency of the people on forests resource for energy and infrastructure has led to the deforestation and thereby forest degradation.

Nepal being mountainous country and situated in active monsoon area, climate induced disasters, such as flood, landslides and inundation are very common. Moreover, Nepal is positioned in active seismic zone and is under threat of earthquake. Unfortunately, quality of the infrastructure in the country is far below the standards required to cope with the disasters. In this regards, the programme has considered following strategic areas of interventions with aim to increase adaptive capacity and resilience of the vulnerable communities, mitigate the effect of climate change and reduce risk from disaster. The strategies include; Climate smart agriculture technologies ; Alternative energy technologies (ICS, Biogas, solar etc) to reduce emission, Climate change mitigation through afforestation, reforestation and land restoration; Develop and implement climate change adaptation plan; Develop and implement disaster risk reduction preparedness and response pla

Health, Water Sanitation and Hygiene

RIMS Nepal recognizes health and sanitation promotion as the key priority of urban and rural development. Although, present health and sanitation situation is more or less in a progressive state, there is still a room for improvement especially in the rural areas of Nepal. Under Health component, - Community health activities such as reproductive health, safe motherhood and nutrition related events were organized and under Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) component, WASH related activities were implemented.

Moreover, RIMS-Nepal has many years experiences working in health and WASH sectors, which has contributed to the “Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011” of Government of Nepal. Moreover, RIMS- Nepal has been working to increase the access of deprived and marginalized community women and children to basic health services, nutritional education and safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, since its commencement.

The strategies of RIMS Nepal include; Promotion of reproductive health and safe motherhood; Promotion of sanitation and hygiene and Promotion of safe drinking water system.

For the desired impact and sustainability of programme, RIMS-Nepal considers following areas as transversal themes in its programme and institution development.

Capacity Building and Knowledge management

RIMS-Nepal pursues documentation and dissemination of leanings achieved through field experiences. RIMS Nepal has developed a pool of professional human resources through the investment in their capacity building and career development. It also provides due diligence in programme management, institutional building and strengthening the monitoring and evaluation of the programme/projects. All these efforts have contributed towards institutional growth and sustainability of the implemented programs and organization.

Gender Equality and social inclusion (GESI) and Governance

RIMS-Nepal adopts GESI policy while designing and implementing the programme/projects. GESI policy has been designed to respond to the needs of women and disadvantaged groups and ensure workforce diversity in work place.



Hygiene promotion volunteer is facilitating Behavior Change Communication (BCC) session at community level under SWASTHA Programme.

RIMS-Nepal believes that proper inclusion of women and disadvantaged and minority group representation in work force generate synergy, creativity, sensitivity and enhance team spirit for the integrity in the organization. It also increases the trust and acceptance by the community and stakeholder to do better jobs and increase organizational image. Affirmative action for gender equity and social inclusion has been adopted not only to mainstream gender and ensure social inclusion into the program design and implementation but also to foster the social justice in community.



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

2017-18



The financial year 2017-2018 has become successful in terms of the program implementation and the key achievement as envisioned. Here we have drawn major highlights of the FY 2017/2018 at organizational level. Key achievements through project interventions have been presented in the section following this.

This fiscal year stood out as a successful year in terms of policies and program implementation. The major highlights of the year 2017-2018 have been presented below.

Increased Trust Amongst Partner Organizations

RIMS Nepal has been able to maintain good relationship with the partner and donor organizations and has received encouraging remarks based on the efforts and actions made to achieve the envisioned target. Continued collaboration of some organizations with RIMS Nepal for further projects is one of such examples. For instance, continued partnership with IDE

Nepal from ICCA to ANUKULAN and to ANUKULAN X, continued collaboration with ADRA Nepal in various projects. Similarly, the possibility of engagement with other organizations such as Dan Church Aid has been realized amidst of rapport building with such like minded agencies.

RIMS Nepal has developed its own policies and guidelines to promote smooth operation and management but in cases with differing policies of partner organizations, RIMS Nepal further upgrades the policies not only to retain trust but also to customize to the context that might have been missed to be incorporated during policy formulation. Despite building trust among partner organizations, there were some challenges encountered during project implementation which was addressed through careful investigation and discussions with involved parties.

Working With Newly Elected Local Government

Local government election that occurred almost after two decades brought myriad of enthusiasm at the grass root communities. At the same time it brought challenges for us in reframing the ways we should be working with local government. Only working together with government agencies can ensure resource leveraging, developing sense of ownership, and eventually promoting sustainability of the project. During this fiscal year, RIMS – Nepal has adopted the partnership approach with local government bodies. The local level people's representative and bureaucrats were consulted during the program planning and implementation. Mutual relationship has been formed and as a result, in Dhunibesi municipality, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) has been signed to construct the MUSs in the initiation of Mayor and ward chairperson. Similarly, annual animal health camp has been organized in partnership with local government. All the levels of government bodies in all of the coverage areas have assured that they will work together with RIMS Nepal for the benefits of poor farmers.

Improved Practice of Translating Organizational Policies Into Practice

Child protection policy, GESI policy and other organizational policies have come into full effect in order to promote smooth organizational management and day to day operations. The continued orientation about the new and existing policies to the new employees has been done. Moreover, some of our staffs have attended various workshops hosted by relevant stakeholders to facilitate smooth implementation of the organizational policies.

In order to make all the staffs aware about organization's policy, it is made mandatory for all the staffs to sign the code of

conduct and agree that they have read and understood the policies. It is expected that this kind of practice blows whistle to the signatories about the compliance of policies and negative consequences in case of failure to act accordingly.

In previous year, we felt the necessity of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plan while implementing the project activities, therefore, during this year; we have initiated to develop the DRR plan with an aim to endorse it by coming year.

Expanded Thematic Areas

Responding to the changing priorities in development sector, RIMS Nepal has begun working in the new themes of WASH and disaster relief. Besides the project interventions such as PRRO I, PRRO II, SWASTHA and ANUKULAN, RIMS Nepal has provided DDRC with cash support of one lakh rupees in order to help people affected by landslide in Upper Dhading.

Increased Use of Innovation in Economic Upliftment of Communities

With the changing needs of impact groups and increasing expectations from stakeholders, RIMS Nepal has been able to deliver various innovations at the grass root communities. Along with, Crop assurance/ insurance, Multiple Water Use System and Hydraulic ramp pump, electric water lifting system and solar energy based water lifting system for Terai regions are some of the significant innovations RIMS Nepal delivered in the FY 2017/2018.

Moreover, the concepts of plant clinic with plant doctor and mobilization of Marketing Planning Committee are some of the innovative ideas appreciated by the community and the local government.



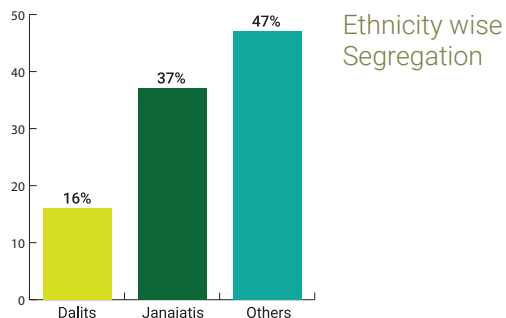
Advanced agriculture tools and mechine supported to community in Benighat rorang RMP.

Improved livelihood of people through project interventions

All the projects' achievements are explicit to demonstrate that RIMS Nepal has become successful in delivering its target as planned. Enhanced livelihood of the people living in the project intervention areas and increased trust on us as a consequence from across the communities, reveal how RIMS Nepal is able to deliver its outcome at the grass root level. Mostly through food security, livelihood and economic development; climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction; Health and water, sanitation and hygiene and disaster recovery themes, RIMS Nepal is able to have significant impact on people's lives in the areas where very little support from government can reach due to geographical and socio-political reasons.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Since, GESI is the transversal theme of RIMS – Nepal, RIMS – Nepal has tried its best to ensure GESI not only in all of its activities under various projects and programs but also in the composition of executive committee of the organization and employee composition. For the first time in the history of RIMS – Nepal, out of seven executive committee members, three of them are female, holding key positions of Chairperson, treasurer and secretary. Such composition shows the commitment



Charts displaying the composition of beneficiaries as per gender and ethnicity.

of RIMS Nepal to maintain GESI not only in program implementation but also in organization by providing the opportunity to lead the organization.

Similarly, during the fiscal year, altogether, 1,67,518 beneficiaries were directly reached by the RIMS Nepal via various projects in different parts of the country. Out of them, 78% were female and remaining 22% were male as shown in below pie-chart. Similarly, out of them, 16% were Dalits, 37% were Janajatis and 47% were others in given bar graph. Such Data shows that RIMS – Nepal is tirelessly working to maintain the GESI in all of its interventions, in order to impart the social justice in the working community.

Initiation of Research-based Activities

RIMS – Nepal has started to invest time in observation based research activities mainly in the sector of Cropping System in partnership with International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT), however, RIMS – Nepal led the research due to the CIMMYT's exclusion from the project work. The research has been done on the farmers' field for the Zero Tillage Wheat (ZTW) and Direct Seeded Rice (DSR). The result will be analyzed soon after the harvesting of the wheat and paddy in Doti, Dadeldhura and Surkhet district.



ONGOING PROJECTS AND KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



Food Security, Livelihoods and Economic Development

Major programmes that contributed to this theme are Home Garden Project, Promoting Agriculture Health and Alternative Livelihood, Restoring Food and Nutrition Security and Building Resilient Livelihoods in Earthquake Affected Areas (PRRO I, PRRO II and PRRO III), and Food Security Enhancement and Agriculture Resilience of the Earthquake-Affected Rural Nepalese Farmers (FOSTER). PAHAL

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Currently, Home Garden is the only Project that contributes to this theme to some extent by promoting diversification of crops.



Area of assurance.

Climate Change, Mitigation and Disaster Risk Reduction

Our major programmes that have contributed to this theme are Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disaster (ANUKULAN), Restoring Food and Nutrition Security and Building Resilient Livelihoods in Earthquake Affected Areas (PRRO I, PRRO II and PRRO III), Food Security Enhancement and Agriculture Resilience of the Earthquake-Affected Rural Nepalese Farmers (FOSTER). PAHAL

Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Rapid Community WASH recovery support to vulnerable community, Sustainable Water Sanitation and Hygiene Action in Nepal (SWASTHA Nepal)



Drinking water system then and now picture constructed under SWASTHA project.

Table: Summary of the projects under different themes

Title of the Project	Core thematic Area	Year	Donor / Partner	No. Direct Beneficiaries	Location
Promoting Agriculture Health and Alternative Livelihood (PAHAL)	Food Security, Livelihood and Economic Development	2015 – 2018	USAID/ Mercy Corps	37,134	Darchula, Bajhang, Bajura, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Doti, Achham
Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disaster (ANUKULAN X)	Climate Change Adaptation, Mitigation and Disaster Risk Reduction	2018 – 2019	DFID/iDE	96,504	Bardiya, Kanchapur, Kailali, Surkhet, Doti, Dadeldhura
Home Garden Project (HGP) Phase IV	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	2015 – 2018	SDC, LI-BIRD	6135 home garden group members and 72 FCHVs	Achham, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Doti, Kailali
Rapid Community WASH recovery support to vulnerable community in Dhading	Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	2016-2017	DFID/CARE Nepal		Dhading
Restoring Food and Nutrition Security and Building Resilient Livelihoods in Earthquake Affected Areas (PRRO I, II and III)	Food Security, Livelihood and Economic Development	2016-2017	WFP/WHH	2687	Dhading



Nursery Management Training in Bardiya under ANUKULAN-X programme.

Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disaster (ANUKULAN)

The Anukulan/BRACED is UKAID funded three years long project, designed to build the resilience of half of a million poor and vulnerable people, especially women and children to climate change impacts like floods, landslides, and drought. The project has been implemented in Kailali, Dadeldhura, Doti, and Kanchanpur districts of Sudur Paschim Province, Bardiya of Province no. 5 and Surkhet of Karnali province from January 2015 till December 2017. Now, this project is running as the extension of ANUKULAN as ANUKULAN-X from January 2018 to June 2019 under the support of BRACED with same consortium partners. Project is implemented by a consortium of eleven institutions, seven international - iDE (lead), ADRA, IWMI, CIMMYT, University of Middlesex, Renewable World and Netafim, and four national - Rupantaran, RIMS-Nepal, SAPPROS Nepal and NTAG. The programme was designed to respond to issues on climate-related shocks and stresses and increasing the adaptive, anticipatory and resilience capacity of farmers groups, local government and policy advocacy at the central level. The project focuses on mainly four thematic areas; high-value crops vegetables, essential oils and cereal-based cropping system for the resilience livelihoods; adaptation and disaster risk reduction; sustainable water

management; and nutrition. The project adopted the value chain approach and public-private partnership approach for the commercialization of high-value crops. RIMS Nepal has been leading the overall agriculture component of the project and supports all activities in Bardiya.

New interventions of the projects are

- » Updating LAPA/Refreshing LAPA
- » Strengthening of commercial pockets through Public Private Partnerships
- » Plant clinic
- » Pilot Microfinance Pilot Crop insurance
- » Pilot disseminating weather information and ICT
- » Expanding intermediate nutrition training
- » Revolving fund for MUS construction
- » Capacity development training on conservation agriculture and farm mechanization

Major achievements

- » Plant Doctor TOT for CBFs: The plant doctor ToT training was conducted with the partnership of Plant Protection Directorate of Nepal and CABI Plant wise. After the training, CBFs felt confident in organizing plant clinics in the community with enhanced skills on best agricultural practices. They also conducted plant clinic in Marketing Planning Committee (MPC) for the minimization of crop losses by disease and pest.
- » Community Business Facilitator (CBFs) increased the access of Agrovate in remote areas of western Nepal (Doti and Dadeldhura), which enabled the community farmers develop direct linkage with agrovate for continued partnership.



Chana Devi Majhi of Kalika Home Garden Group, working on her Home Garden.

- » Technical capacity building training on vegetable production. The technical capacity building training on high value vegetable production, IPM demonstration, Tuta Control demonstration, Tuta monitoring, Home garden management training were conducted at the farmer group level.
- » It supported 118 MUS and two solar MUS construction.

Home Garden Project (HGP) Phase IV

RIMS-Nepal, with the financial support from Local Initiatives on Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD), had implemented Home Garden Project Phase V in five districts Achham, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Doti and Kailalias in the Far-western Region of Nepal for two years and seven months from June 2015 to January 2018. RIMS-Nepal has selected YAC-Nepal as a Joint Venture Partner to deliver the project activities in the targeted farmers of far western region with the following planned outcomes:

- » Small holders and disadvantaged groups adopted home garden for improved family nutrition and increase income from surplus production
- » Government agencies and non-government organisations internalized Home Garden as a targeted programme to SHDAGs for nutritional improvement

- » Introducing home garden activities in the existing food security and development program/projects through amending their annual work plan

Key achievements

- » In the project intervention area, there seemed a substantial increase in vegetable consumption. Moreover, some of the farmers have been able to sell the surplus vegetables nearby market centre.
- » 72 FCHVs were oriented on Home garden and its importance, nutrition requirement, malnutrition.
- » 6135 Home garden group members were provided with winter and summer vegetable seed kits, which encouraged them to grow and consume new vegetables such as sugar beet and 1225 members of Kailali district were distributed saplings like mango, litchi.
- » Trainings on low cost HG management and Mushroom cultivation were provided to all 245 groups via LRPs, TA and CM. The training resulted in the increased demand of mushroom and hence it increased economic return in relatively short time period.
- » An exposure visit was organized for selected newly elected women member to Palpa, Lumle, Bandipur, Yampa and Chitwan vegetable pocket where they learn the importance of vegetable for nutrition and income generation.
- » Crop assurance as one of the strategies for mitigating climate change has been used in the farmers group.

Promoting Agriculture Health and Alternative Livelihood (PAHAL)

Agriculture Component under Economic system has been designed to achieve food security among vulnerable populations in 14 districts in the middle and high hills of mid and far Western Nepal. Agriculture



IPM learning center Alital Dadeldhura under PAHAL programme.

Component focus on supporting members of marginalized castes, vulnerable female and male, youths and smallholder farmers to develop and protect on farm and off-farm livelihoods. The system aims to achieve two major results-(i) female and male smallholder farmers, land poor and landless groups produce profitable, nutritious, climate adaptive crops/livestock using practices that reduce land degradation, sensitivity to floods, droughts, landslides, pest and diseases and low water availability; (ii) MSMEs generate profit by providing inputs, buyer's market and other key services (processing, packaging, collection, transport) to vulnerable groups in support of climate adaptive, risk sensitive on and off-farm livelihoods.

Major Achievements

- » A total of 2294 events of capacity building training related to commercial vegetable were provided to 47282 (F: 37871, M: 9411) farmer members. Additionally, in the support of lead farmers, PAHAL staffs also conducted 195 events of capacity development training to 3561 (F-3053, M-508) farmers as well as 544 events of communities need based follow-up and refresher training to 11218 (F-8925, M-2293) farmers for capacity empowerment related to agriculture production, post harvest management, marketing and business plan preparation.

- » Considering the demonstration approach as an effective learning tool, the program has supported various demonstrations on crop and livestock production technologies at farmers' fields. The major technologies conducted in this year to promote climate sensitive production technologies related to commercial vegetable were 272 events of high yielding vegetable demonstration, 296 events of vegetable demonstration in plastic house with MIT, 107 events of Tricho-compost demo and another 30 more demonstrations involving private sector to reach a total of 12101 (F-9672, M-2429) farmers.
- » Similarly, in the livestock sector 133 events of breeding bucks support and demonstration, 134 events of improved goat shed management demonstration, 12 Burdizzo castrator demonstration support, 18 multipurpose nursery demonstration and 35 technical training and demonstration of mineral block were completed in this year benefitting a total of 9908 (F-4875, M-5033) farmer group members. All these demonstration events focused on improved climate and gender-sensitive technologies which have good impacts on production as the result 1794 farmers are replicating Plastic house with MIT, 7184 farmer replicating improved seeds and hermetic bag, 5169 farmers replication high value vegetables, 5399 farmers using service from improved breeding buck, 1544 farmers replicating Improved goat shed, and 4595 farmer receiving health service from agro-vet and other government organization.
- » A total of 139 events of learning visit to district market, regional market, SUA AHARA, KISAN, and PAHAL model sites were organized for exchanging of best practices and increase of access of inputs and marketing to 2642 farmer group members. And 8 events of animal health camps were organized

Gopal Madal, a lead farmer in his demo site that demonstrates Integrated Pest Management (IPM) technologies

"I love the fact that varieties of nutritious vegetables can be planted in Permagarden. Despite of hailstorm affecting the crops this season, it seemed beneficial. I planted spinach, tomatoes, maize and beans. We consumed as well as sold in the market making the profit of NRs.1650. I am now planning to grow coriander, ladies finger and beans in the next season."

through private sector and other service providers specially agro-vets in close coordination with government stakeholders for resource leverage and sustainability of input and service supply to vulnerable farmers.

- » In this fiscal, 8381 farmers are practicing commercial agricultural activities and 7584 are practicing commercial goat practices promoted by the project.
- » PAHAL has also piloted linking PAHAL farmers with the Ministry of Agriculture's mobile-based climate and agricultural information, Agriculture Monitoring and Information System (AMIS). In this year, PAHAL supported 255 farmers to register for AMIS.

Restoring Food and Nutrition Security and Building Resilient Livelihoods in Earthquake Affected Areas (PRRO I, II and III)

Since May 2018, RIMS-Nepal is implementing PRRO III program in 2687 households (HHs) of Ruby Valley Rural Municipality.

Akin to past, project activities are mainly focused on Rural assets creation, enhancing agriculture production and marketing system, improving nutrition and hygiene knowledge and local government's capacity enhancement on good governance and awarding citizens on their Food and Nutrition rights. Based on the past PRRO I phase and II phase experience, ongoing PRRO III phase follows only cash for assets approach in the course of enhancing livelihood of the beneficiaries. The project duration was from May 2018 to November 2018.

Key Achievements

- » A total of 321 different community assets like drinking water schemes, irrigation canal, waste management centre (Incineration), foot trails, foot bridge, road, birthing centre, agriculture collection centre, public toilets, community building were created (rehabilitation centre in many cases) with the active management of User Committee. It broadly contributed to improve people's livelihoods, income generation and household food security (long-term food security),
- » Building rural roads, foot trails, irrigation canals, community birthing centers directly improved connectivity to services and markets.
- » Project had brought together all the community members following social mobilization approach to participate in creation of a common community asset, resulted in increasing the unity and bonding among community. 'Putting the User community first' working approach has also helped shifting people's

thought from 'I for We' to 'We for I' in community,

- » Women involvement on institutional basis (User committee) in project has contributed to raise their confidence for development management. Their voices and choices has been increased which resulted in increasing their willingness to take any development responsibility in a local level. Wider strategic participation of women has been a very conducive platform in leadership development. Thus, the project has especially enhanced women empowerment by providing them platform of decision making level,
- » Mother nutrition campaign, school nutrition campaign and public nutrition campaign organized from trained community health volunteers resulted in raised awareness on the role of nutrition and hygiene for maintaining healthy and hygienic life, particularly in case of mother and children. Trend of using locally available naturally grown herbs and fresh vegetable consumption grown at beneficiary's own field has been increased,
- » Supported mobile set with SMART Krishi apps customized with Dhading based information after through orientation on browsing and utilizing Smart Kirshi apps to the selected 100 IGG members and promising farmers of project VDCs. Farmers concern on improved farming technology has been increased.

Enhancing access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene services in Nepal (EWASH)

Introduction

The Enhancing access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene services in Nepal (EWASH Nepal) project has been implemented in partnership with Care Nepal and financial support of ZF Hilft e.V from April 1, 2018 to November 25, 2018. This project was



Women involment in income generation work.

implemented in Gangajamuna Rural Municipality ward no. 7 former Budhathum VDC. One scheme of EWASH project was constructed in Nilkantha Municipality ward 10, Jyamrung.

This project aims to meet the on-going WASH needs of earthquake affected vulnerable and marginalized communities. The main objective of this project is to support their recovery thus improving the quality of life and increasing the availability of water sources and other WASH related component.

The Overall objective of the project can be summarized as follow

1. Improved WASH status of Earthquake affected unreached population through increased equitable access to improved WASH services and facilities.
2. Increase safe personal, households and community hygiene and sanitation of unreached and scattered population through availability of information on water sources and other WASH related stakeholders.
3. Increased specific focus on meeting the WASH needs of unmet, vulnerable and marginalized/dalit communities.

Key Achievements

- » 92 persons from 3 users committees have been trained from Pre post-construction and Water Safety

Plan (WSP) training, Operation and management (O&M) training. These training have been provided to all formed users committees.

- » Project information shared with community members through gender-sensitive public hearings provided in all 3 schemes.
- » Draft of WASH master Plan of Ganga Jamuna Municipality is prepared in collective efforts of Ganga Jamuna Rural Municipality, CARE, RIMS and CODEC Nepal and have plan to declare total Rural Municipality including Budhathum Open Defecation Free area (ODF).
- » WASH coordination committee has been formed and initiated the further activities to strengthen and mobilized to work and support for preparation of WASH strategic planning in each wards of Rural Municipality incorporating with GAC project

Sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Action in Nepal (SWASTHA)

The Sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Action in Nepal (SWASTHA Nepal) project is implementing in partnership with Care Nepal and financial support of Global Affair Canada (GAC) in Gangajamuna Rural Municipality ward no. 5, 6 and 7 (former 3 VDCs of Dhading Budathum, Baseri and Phulkharka). Agreement of SWASTHA comes into effective from April 1, 2017 to till March 31, 2019.

SWASTHA project has been designed to address the critical needs of the earthquake affected communities in those working wards by supporting them to meet their needs for potable water, sanitation, and hygiene practices. The ultimate outcome of the project is enhanced quality of life of earthquake affected women, men, girls, boys, elderly persons and those living with disabilities and members of the Dalit Caste through improved WASH services in working communities.



Special guest from Donor organization inaugurating the tap.

Key Achievements

- » 13 community, 2 schools and 5 school toilet construction and users and construction committees has been formed. The committees were formed insuring 40 % women participation and 33% representation in leadership (Key) positions.
- » 138 persons from different users committees have been trained from Pre-construction and Water Safety Plan (WSP) training and these training have been provided to the all formed users and construction committees.
- » Operation & Management Guidelines and the Repair & Maintenance toolkits were drafted.
- » Project information shared with community members through gender-sensitive public hearings provided and information boards installed in all the

project sites.

- » A 15-day training curriculum for 18 masons and plumbers on safe construction as well as basic care and maintenance has been developed and delivered to Village Maintenance Workers (VMWs).
- » Door to door hygiene promotion activities are well underway through the mobilization of Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs), Hygiene Promotion Assistants (HPAs) and Community Health Volunteers (CHVs).
- » Household latrine construction was completed for in 263 HHs.
- » 2 days long Infection Prevention (IP) training has been conducted in 2 events of working wards to HP staffs, school teachers and VWASH CC.
- » 2936 HHs have been directly benefited through 1st round of door to door visits and the beneficiaries with 6 key hygiene messages and self-monitoring hygiene behavior activities. 2nd round of door to door visit are running this period.
- » 27 solid waste container has been supported to 3 health posts and 9 schools from working wards.
- » 54 women leaders have been trained from different Mothers Groups from working wards.

Food Security Enhancement and Agriculture Resilience of the Earthquake-Affected Rural Nepalese Farmers (FOSTER)

RIMS-Nepal is working with ADRA Nepal as implementing partner for FOSTER project. It is being implemented in a municipality and three rural municipalities in Dhading which comprised of 6 former VDCs; Naubise, Thakre, Tasarpu, Bhumesthan, Baireni and Kiranchok.

.Since earthquake 2015 had badly affected the livelihood of people in Dhading district



Farmer field day celebration in Thakre RMP.

disrupting agriculture supply chain, it became apparent to transform devastated agriculture sector so that the affected people could revitalize the farming and build back better. This project aims to enhance its resilience through proper mobilization of the local resources, formation and strengthening of farmer group, development of local resource person and resource centers, construction and rehabilitation of community infrastructures, improved agricultural technologies and practices and market development.

Key Achievements

- » A total of 84 new groups have been formed comprising 1930 members (593 male and 1337 female). About 70% group members are female. Over 61 percent members are from disadvantaged/Janajati groups, 9 percent dalit and 30 percent other caste groups. Beneficiaries were selected based on a set of selection criteria such as earthquake impacts, wellbeing ranking (a participatory exercise to rank HHs in a community by their economic status/poverty), women headed HHs, single women, ethnicity and marginalization etc. They were also provided training on saving and credit.
- » 10 animal health campaigns have been organized (Naubise MNCP-9 ,Thali=1, Thakre MNCP ward 1,2,5,6 and 7 =5 Galchhi MNCP-4 and 5=2, Gajuri 7 and 8=2. Total benefitted HHs=1070, Served

livestock and poultry=10137 and 4553 respectively

- » 56 community groups are supported with one breed buck for each group.
- » Farmer groups have prepared rules and provision of regular monthly meeting. Groups have established group fund, all groups have saving and credit practice
- » 41 group members are trained on vegetable farming based IGA training (Vegetable nursery and IPM training. Farmers are encouraging on commercial vegetable farming.
- » Members from 43 farmer groups are trained on fodder, forage management, animal health management and breed and shade management and have got fodder seeds and seedlings and simple medicine to treat external parasites of animals.
- » 32 model goat shed were constructed.
- » 9 MUSes (5 under construction and 4 completed)

Agriculture Recovery of Earthquake Affected Families (AREA)

In this project, RIMS-Nepal in partnership with ADRA Nepal conducted joint planning, implementation and monitoring of the project. The main objective of the project was to support earthquake affected Chepang, Tamang and other marginal communities of Dhading district to re-establish their livelihoods. The project had worked with 600 households as direct beneficiaries. The outcome targets to support at least 600 households in improved farming of vegetable and goat and at least 20% increase in annual income of these groups. The project was designed to increase income from new or expanded income generating activities to farmers that would have greater resources and capabilities to absorb shocks and stresses if similar disaster occurs in future. This project will be phased out on November 2018.



MUS constructed at Benighat Rorang Rural Municipality.

Key achievements

- » MUSs were constructed to provide drinking water as well as micro irrigation facility to around 100 HH.
- » Irrigation canals and water collection pond are irrigating around 500 Ropani lands which has increased agriculture productivity.
- » 90 model animal shed were built on project support. The sheds encourage increasing number of goats by the farmers.
- » 27 farmers group are practicing regular monthly meeting and saving credit practice.
- » 2 collection centre were renovated and equipped by providing vegetable basket and weighting machine.
- » Around 3000 working days job creation during project period.
- » Farmers have started benefiting through improved irrigation technology.
- » 90 households identified as most vulnerable ones had received goat for restocking.

Disaster Resilience Education and Safe School (DRESS)

RIMS Nepal has worked in partnership with ADRA Nepal in implementing Disaster Resilience Education and Safe School



Pipeline for gravity flow system.

(DRESS) program with the funding support from ADRA Swiss Solidarity, Switzerland.

Since, Dhading is one of the districts to face severe damages from the earthquake, schools were largely affected by 2015 earthquake. To address the critical need of the students of Kiranchok Karkidanda Secondary School in Ghalchhi Rural Municipality-4, DRESS project had supported to school to construct a school building with 4 classrooms. The construction was completed and handed over by August 2018.

Key Achievements

- » A two-storey disaster resilient school building was constructed and handed over to School Management Committee.

Rapid Community WASH Recovery Nepal Earthquake

Rapid Community WASH Recovery Project, also popularly known as DFID WASH,

aims to meet the ongoing WASH needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups in disaster-affected districts in order to support recovery. This project has been led by a consortium of CARE, Dan Church Aid (DCA) and Save the Children. This project seeks to support local and national government recovery plans to build back better and more resilient and equitable water schemes and WASH infrastructure. The project has three major components: Component A- Repair, rehabilitation and construction of community WASH infrastructure, Component B- Promotion of good sanitation and hygiene practices and Component C- Improvement of information on water sources, systems and supply projects. Further, the project has mainstreamed cross cutting themes such as conflict sensitivity, community led planning and management, transparency and accountability, competitive inclusive staff and Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) and Protect

Key Achievements

- » 24 DWUCs (1 solar lift, 2 electric lift and 21 gravity schemes) have been formed and successfully completed in 12 schemes in Gangajamuna, 8 schemes in Tripurasundari, 2 schemes in Jwalamukhi Rural Municipality and 2 schemes in Nilkantha Municipality.
- » In total 18 mesons have been trained for applying earthquake resilience measures to build back safer and better.
- » 38 VMW (Village Maintenance Worker) have been trained by Basic Care and Maintenance Training (BCMT) each schemes 1 to 2 person for necessary maintenance after schemes handed over.
- » All UCs and VMW have been trained with water safety plan, Pre and post construction training and Operation and maintenance training. All UCs had their own water safety plan and O & M Plan.
- » In total 3418 households and 17539 population are directly benefited from

drinking water construction, sanitation and hygiene activities support.

- » O & M toolkit have been handed over for all 24 schemes and water testing training have been provided to all VMWs and tool kits are handed over to ward office.
- » 6 hygiene key messages have been transferred and practiced to all 6143 HHs by FCHVs and CHVs.
- » In total 570 vulnerable, single women, Dalit, lactating mothers, old age people HHs have been supported as reward for built latrine.
- » One water supply scheme of Mahakhola DWS, Phulkharka 7 was supported to implement productive use of waste (grey) water for livelihood enhancement. The schemes was selected in such way that the beneficiaries' people were ultra-poor, marginalized and vulnerable. The use of grey water and surplus water on non- service houses were to apply for micro irrigation for vegetable gardening.
- » As to ensure that each WUSC would establish O&M fund, the WUSC members were trained on tariff design so that they could make the decisions for fixing the monthly tariff.

Women Livelihood Programme

RIMS – Nepal is working with Technical cooperation to Nepal, Higashikagawa Japan (TCNHJ), a Japanese recipient association of the JPP fund, for three years from March 1, 2017 to February 29, 2020 to implement women livelihood project. The supreme objective of this project is to exchange the experience and the knowledge of the women organization in Higshikagawa and Shree Parishrami Women Agriculture Cooperative (SPWAC) in Nepal to grasp the idea of the technology which leads to rise and improvement of their social standard. Annually three of the women from community are selected for exchange visit. The project is being funded through

JICA Partnership Project scheme of JICA, Shikoku, Japan.

Key Challenges

- » The required materials for construction are not easily available in the project locations and there was an unanticipated construction material shortage and lack of skilled human resources, which led to delay in project output delivery as the Project has spent more time to select available suppliers to speed up procurement processes in local level. Also, due to landslides in project areas induced by the incessant rainfall during monsoon impeded road access to communities has delayed the construction work while implementing SWASTHA project.
- » Having lack of young and literate members (Young and literate people of communities has gone to foreign or outside the communities searching for job) in the users committee, it became difficult to maintain the records and documentations of the expenses which have created delay in the settlement of the installments of the users committee in SWASTHA project.
- » Similarly, the involvement of outside contractor by the implementing partner without informing the local partner and community people created the suspicion and degraded the feeling of ownership by the community people. Such event posed difficulty to RIMS - Nepal to rekindle the lost trust.
- » It was very challenging to claim the insurance amount of animals from the company by the community people due to cumbersome documentation process of insurance claim, which demotivated them to enjoy such insurance facility.
- » Since the immediate need of the vulnerable communities and displaced communities was atleast ensure permanent roof over head, the proactiveness in cow shed construction

and latrine construction was lacking, which questioned the suitability and sustainability of such projects.

- » Though annual/seasonal fluctuation in vegetable price is a natural market phenomenon, the farmers used to get easily dissatisfied and they get diverted towards other income generation activities. Therefore, such state of unawareness about the market phenomenon and strategy to cope it, posed the difficulty to keep them encouraged throughout the project period.
- » There is a poor utilization of collection centre management committee due to the lack of trust among them and easy proximity of market centre.
- » Electric and 1 solar lift water supply schemes were lift by technology and they needed 3 phase electrification, five electrical schemes are yet to be connected with the national grid lines of DIFID WASH project. Nepal electrical authority is responsible for electrification. This has taken a more than one year. All civil structures were completed but water systems are yet to start to function due to lack of electrification. In future, feasibility of the electricity should also be done well before the project. The discussion with community, local government officials and district electricity authority is going on to resolve the issue.

Lesson Learned and Way Forward

- » An integrated approach to enhance the capacity of farmers to utilize best agriculture management practices should be delivered by the single project to each of the selected beneficiaries so that they have the state of the art knowledge about each and every steps and process of farming for better yield and improved productivity.
- » The private sectors such as agrovate should be linked with the farmers

through social mobilizers like community business facilitators as envisioned by Anukulan so that the farmers could have easy access to the facilities to improve their productivity.

- » MPC/CC is required to get registered at local government and run through institution. Since, it has been regarded as an effective platform for getting market for their agriculture products, it should be promoted in cooperative form for its sustainability.
- » Promotional activities can contribute towards sustainability of value chain actors.
- » Capacity building of agro input suppliers and linking with Lead Farmer on quality agriculture inputs and climate sensitive technologies will enable the farmers to cope with effects of climate change and thereby earn their livelihood.
- » Blanket approach is most probably the best approach to reach the maximum beneficiaries of highly vulnerable communities with the aim to restore the food and nutritional security and livelihood resiliency in remote rural municipalities, which also enhances the unity among the neighbours.
- » Construction works if started during rainy season causes high project cost particularly in area where road access is virtually no or very poor. It is, therefore, would be better to lay emphasis to start and complete the construction works escaping rainy season to the possible extent. If situation compels to work even during rainy season, it would be economic to deliver construction materials to project sites before the breakdown of monsoon which ultimately contributes to reduce the project cost significantly.
- » The food items distribution as a relief support should be done as per the food habit of the victims of affected areas such that they feel the solidarity with their culture of feeding.

SUCCESS STORIES



- » Yard connection seemed better practice to save water in sites, so need to focus more in yard connections.
- » Providing practical trainings with input materials are more effective than without input materials.
- » The establishment of plant clinic and making available the resource person as plant doctor is very effective to provide the real time guidance and both preventive and curative treatment to the farmers for better agriculture product. Beside this, the use of local people as a plant doctor develops their skills in agriculture field and brings honor for their skill. Thus, educated and trained agriculture experts will be produced locally, who will be available for the local people all the time.

From Kharko Chhaano to Tinko Chhaano

Kalasi Rawal (30), a hard-working farmer, lives with her husband and three children in a small house on top of the hill at Bheriganga-2, Sisneri, Surkhnet. The only source of income

for her and the people in that area was to collect stones from the nearby river or do another occasional laboring on a daily wage basis. The work was very tiresome and paid less. Her family was always in the dearth of financial resources. Though she had 12 ropanies of land, the agriculture produce was limited to monsoon season due to lack of proper irrigation system. Meantime, seeing the water need, Anukulan project selected her village to construct gravity MUS. Though MUS had fulfilled her water requirement for household and kitchen garden, it still was insufficient to irrigate her whole land.

During the project implementation, Anukulan project had formed a farmer group among the MUS beneficiaries. Kalasi is one of the members of such farmer groups.

She says, "At first not expecting much, I agreed to be a member of Sisneri Women Farmer Group. But when I participated in the Off-season Cucumber Production training and learned from the staffs that there are technologies such as drip irrigation and mulching that can help produce vegetable using very minimal water. That night I didn't get the sleep out of excitement, thinking

that I can sell vegetables using those technologies. The very next day, I asked Bimal Sir (Agriculture Technician) to help me get a Drip irrigation set and a Silpauline plastic. He called a CBF from Madhyapaschim and informed him about my checklist. The next day CBF, brought all my stuff and I paid him right there. I get help from Anukulan staff in the construction and layout of the polytunnel to raise off-season cucumber. In the first season, I earned Rs.14,000 by selling cucumber in just 4 Dhur (about 60 sq.m.) of land. I also earned Rs.18,000 from cauliflower and Rs.12,000 from tomatoes by cultivating in 3 companies (1500 sq.m.) of land. This year, I had added 2 High Tunnels to produce monsoon tomatoes using Integrated Pest Management practices. Besides this, I am also raising seedling of chili, tomato, and cauliflower to plant them in 6 ropanies of land." All thanks to her hard work, in Anukulan-X she has been selected as an "IPM demonstration farmer". She now uses the complete IPM package for high-value crops in her field and also teaches other farmers.

She says, "I am very thankful to Anukulan project, that I am able to raise a crop and earn money from my, previously, arid land. I use this income in children's education, food, health care, and smart agricultural technologies. Now, my husband income goes to our total saving which we are thinking to replace our Kharko chhaano (traditional roof) with tinko chhaano (Galvanized roof)."

असल काम नै वरदान, तरकारी खेती नै मेरो सम्मान

सुर्खेत जिल्ला, गुर्भाकोट न.पा-१२, शुभघाटमा बसोबास गर्ने विष्णु राजी, एक मेहनती कृषक हुनुहुन्छ । उहाँको ७ जनाको परिवार छ जसको मुख्य आयस्रोत भनेकै कृषि हो । केही वर्ष पहिले सम्म परम्परागत खेती गर्नुहुन्थ्यो जसबाट मिहिनेत अनुसारको आम्दानी नपाउँदा उहाँमा उत्साह र जोश जाँगर मर्दै गएको थियो । जीविका चलाउन एकदमै गाह्रो परेकाले श्रीमान रोजगारको लागि विदेशीनु पर्ने अवस्था थियो । जीविको पार्जनमा अन्य सिप र क्षमता नहुँदा आफुसँग रहेको थोरै जमिनमा पर

मपरागत तरिकाले खनजोत गर्नु उहाँको बाध्यता थियो । त्यसै माथि, जलवायु परिवर्तनको नकारात्मक असरले कृषि पेशा गर्न असहज बन्दै गएको अवस्था थियो । उहाँ भन्नुहुन्छ, "जीविकोपार्जनका लागि मैले घरी रक्सी पारेर, घरी कुखुरापालेर, घरी विचौलियामा तरकारी बेचेर गुजारा गर्नुपरेको थियो ।"

अहिले उहाँको अवस्थामा दिनानु दिन परिवर्तन आएको छ । हाल उहाँ चौतारी कृषक समूहमा आवद्ध हुनुहुन्छ । यो समूह २०७२ मा सुन्दर नेपाल संस्थाको सहजीकरणमा अनुकुलन परियोजना मार्फत गठन गरिएको थियो । यस परियोजना मार्फत विभिन्न कार्यक्रम संचालन भईरहेका छन जसबाट पनि राजीमा कृषि गर्ने नयाँ नयाँ ज्ञान प्रविधि पाएर जोश जाँगर पलाएको छ । कृषि समूह गठन पछि परियोजनाले विभिन्न क्षमता अविवृद्धि तथा सीप विकासका क्रियाकलाप आयोजना गरेको थियो । परियोजनाले नै दिएको समग्र व्यवस्थापन तालिम, ले खा व्यवस्थापन तालिम, घरबगैँचा तालिम जस्ता विविध तालिमले उहाँलाई व्यवस्थित हुन सिकाएको छ । उहाँले आयव्ययको विवरण राखेर थाहा पाउनु भयो कि तरकारी खेतीबाट पनि राम्रो आमदानी लिन सकिन्छ भनेर ।

अहिले राजीले काँकाबाट मात्रै रु.५,०००/-, करेलाबाट रु.१४,७००/- र आलुबाट रु.१३,००० आमदानी लिन भएको छ । उहाँले कुन वालीले कुन सिजनमा कति प्रतिफल दियो भनि हिसाब पनि राख्नुहुन्छ । उहाँ भन्नु हुन्छ "परियोजनाले नै दिएको विविध तालिमले गर्दा मैले यति धेरै आम्दानी लिन सकेको छु । ३ वटा पलाष्टिक घरबाट आम्दानी लिएको छु र अझै पनि क्षेत्रफल बढाउन प्रयासरत छु । यस तरकारी खेतीबाट मात्र नभई मेरो परिवार सबै खुसी छन् किनकी घरमै बसीबसी तरकारी खेतीबाट केहि आम्दानी पाएपछि प्रदे शीएको मेरो बुढालाई पनि घरमै बोलाएर तरकारी खे ती गरीरहेको छु । उहाँको मासिक तलब भन्दा तरकारी खेतीबाट धेरै आम्दानी पाएँ र घरमा बोलाए । मेरो एउटा सानो पसल पनि छ जसमा धेरै लगानी गर्नुपर्ने र लगानी गरे अनुसार आम्दानी पनि नहुने हुदा पसल विक्री गरेर अझ ४ वटा पलाष्टिक घर बनाई बेमौसमी तथा मौसमी तरकारी खेती गर्ने सोच छ । साथै म यस सुन्दर नेपाल संस्थाको सहजीकरणमा सञ्चालित अनुकुलन परियोजनाका कर्मचारीलाई पनि विशेष धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छु जसले गर्दा हाम्रो समूहको सदस्यहरुको आम्दानी बढेको छ । अझैपनि आशा छ कि यस परियोजनाले हामीलाई सधैं यसै गरी अगाडि बढान प्रेरित गर्ने छ ।"

Be commercial to be resilient!

Birendra Bogati, residential of Chaurpati Rural Municipality-7 Marku, Achham lives with his 4 children (3 son and 1 daughter) and his wife. His own land's produce can feed them only up to 6 months. Therefore, to ensure food security throughout the year and fulfil other basic needs of his family he used to seasonally migrate to India for earning.

Recently, before the project implementation in his locality, he decided not to temporarily migrate to India onwards for earning rather pay full time in his farm. They, he and his wife, started raising few goats using traditional means and knowledge as they lacked modern technical know-how. They were in search for the supporting agencies for improved techniques.

Fortunately, PAHAL started working in Marku in 2016 and formed goat group named as Navadurga, in which Birendra was only a member. It stood as a turning point for his life as he got the opportunity to participate in PAHAL led balanced diet preparation and management, improved shed management like trainings. During that period, he had 23 goats and was in need of appropriate goat raising trainings. In 2016, PAHAL in coordination with District Livestock Office (DLSO) supported Setaria and Napier grass and technically supported in plantation. Now, he is involved in fodder and pasture farming as well.

Now, Birendra is feeling happy as he has 30 goats out of them 12 are pregnant. He sells bucks of 9 to 10 months in USD 1000-1500 easily at local level. He had sold Setaria and Napier grass worth USD 3000 at local level and to the various government and non-government organizations. He has 8 ropani of marginal land where he is cultivating fodder species at Marku and he has also purchased 1.33 ropani of land in Kailali. He said, "not only me but other farmers are equally encouraged in raising goats commercially in the village"

Prior to goat group formation, Bogati and other farmers of Marku were not much aware of roundworm medicines, vaccines and used to keep goat along with other livestock animals under same shed, which has caused several disease outbreaks. But, after receiving training from PAHAL program and knowing its consequences, all of them are feeding roundworm medicines once in every four month and keeping goat separately in improved shed. Now, Bogati has constructed improved shed as well as dipping tank for goat group with the financial and technical support from PAHAL program. On behalf of the group, he is also raising boar buck with the support from PAHAL program, which is also contributing towards breed improvement in his group and area.

Currently, his annual income from goat selling is USD 8000 and he has deposited USD 7000 in Sannikot cooperative and other financial institutions. He is fully satisfied from his business as his living standard has been enhanced and busted the reason for seasonal migration to India. He, now, suggests other farmers to raise goat at commercial level to be resilient.

He said, "Be commercial with appropriate knowledge and skills to be resilient". Now, he don't like to be servant but the entrepreneur at his own village and role model. He is further planning to increase the area of grass cultivation for commercial fodder cultivation. In future, he wants to be known as a laborious and commercial farmer cultivating vegetable, goat and fodder species. He is seeking additional technical and financial support from PAHAL and government agencies to meet his future plan so that other youths would be attracted in agriculture sector.

"I would like to thank PAHAL program for changing my belief towards agriculture, motivating and commercializing me in goat keeping" -said Bogati.

Journey from Subsistence Farming to Commercial Farming

Ms. Bhana Devi Dhami, 35 years, is a progressive farmer and one of the members of Shramshil Taja Tarkari Utpadan Krisak Samuha, is residing with her 7 family members including her mother-in-law, husband, 4 daughters and 2 sons at Puntura, Jogbuda-01. She is literate having primary education. Her family by profession is farmer and grows mostly cereals and a little bit of vegetables for family consumption in 8 ropani lands. Her family has migrated from Darchula district to Dadeldhura and were living here since 3 years for better earning opportunities.

Ms. Dhami, being a member of the group formed by PAHAL program, she received number of trainings on nursery management, off seasonal high tunnel vegetable production, production plan, bio pesticides and supported by a Silpaulin plastic with a drip set. Firstly, she cultivated off-season vegetables in a single tunnel and seasonal in open field. She earned net Rs. 50,000/- in first cropping season. After successful and good earning from the vegetable, she has now constructed 3 high tunnels cultivated with off- seasonal cucumber each of 60 m2. She is expecting to make cucumber sale worth RS. 1, 00,000/- at Puntura and Jogbuda bazaar from the tunnel only. She and her husband added "hard work will show

off". She was planning to bore water pipe for irrigation supply and extend cultivation area of vegetable.

Finally, she thanked the PAHAL program and program facilitators who brought the PAHAL programs in her village and also motivated to become commercial vegetable farmer.

Enjoying with Kitchen gardening- Niru Tamang

Niru Tamang (35) residing at Tipling falling on the Ruby Valley Rural Municipality, Dhading located on the lap of Ganesh Himal was not much aware of the importance of vegetable in daily diet of human being. It is true not only in case of Niru Tamang but also in Rural Municipality as a whole. Community people in this area had a very little chance to have a test of various vegetables cooked in their kitchen in the past. Niru Tamang had a great desire to involve in kitchen gardening for fulfilling the need of fresh and nutritious vegetable but desire remained desire only due to lack of skill, knowledge and access to improved and local seeds in their area.

Once RIMS-Nepal implemented "Protracted Relief & Recovery Operation (PRRO 200875 i.e, PRRO I phase) funded by WFP in Ruby Valley Rural Municipality, the residents got to know about the importance of vegetables to supply nutrition for healthy life.

Project implementation had begun with the group formation followed by training on kitchen gardening in Lobdong, and Tipling. Niru Tamang, after being the member of the group, had participated in a five day long kitchen gardening training. With her sincere effort to apply learned knowledge from training, she had been able to grow a couple of vegetable crops such as cabbage, cauliflower, carrot, coriander etc in her field. She has been able to utilize her leisure time and produced surplus amount of vegetables, which was reached to local market as well. "I have a plan to sell excess vegetables at my own village" Niru Tamang says. Recalling the past, Niru Tamang said, 'having varieties of



A pulic toilet and water collection tank constructed at Gangajamuna RMMPC.

organic fresh green vegetable at our kitchen was a proverb like a 'hanged fruit at sky satisfy just watching them'.

'Now, I have been getting taste of various vegetable grown in my own kitchen garden,' she added. "I have been the source of inspiration to others and my neighbors are showing commitment to follow me in the days ahead" she further added.

Min Ghale, chairperson of Rural Valley Rural Municipality ward-1 says "we have been impressed with the kitchen garden of Niru Tamang. As we observed the RIMS-Nepal's noted worthy interventions for the promotion of kitchen gardening in our Municipality, we realized to extend support for kitchen gardening and other agriculture promotional activities following pocket area development approach in our Rural municipality'. As a result of which our Rural Municipality has allocated Rs 20 lakhs budget toward this and our ward has been included to share this amount," Min Ghale further added.

Sharing her future plan Niru Tamang said, "Kitchen gardening practices should expanded as a campaign as 'one home one kitchen garden' for which my support would be access to all my sisters who have been involved in kitchen and motivated one. One day in the near future we will be in position to say 'that food and nutrition security has been increased in our village caused by the seed as catalytic support with technical backstopping of RIMS-Nepal,"Niru further added with a smile.

Working as a chairperson in DWUC, SANGEETA is being a leader of community"

Sangeeta Ranamagar is 40 years old woman living in Gangajamuna Rural Municipality ward no.5 Archalepani (Former Phulkharka VDC ward no.8). She lives in a family of 8 members. She and her neighbors have been facing water stress since a long time. Remembering the scarcity of drinking water after the earthquake, she said, "There was only one unmanaged public tap without any collection point which was shared by around

16 households. The water flow was getting reduced day by day after the earthquake. We had to wait for 1-2 hours in the morning and evening to fill our buckets. Due to this, we were not able to use sufficient water for household purpose and maintain proper sanitation. Sometimes our children could not attend schools because of standing time in cue of water collection."

Initially rarely involved in any social group and mass meeting, Sangeeta, became the chairperson of user committee formed under Sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Action Nepal (SWASTHA) Project implementing by Care/RIMS Nepal. She did not believe on herself first and was reluctant to accept the position but seeing others faith on her, she later joined the committee as a chairperson.

After the nomination as a chairperson of Archalepani DWS, she was ready to face new many challenges. She had to work as a focal/front person from the community. She registered source to the district, made constitution of DWS, affiliated to FEDWASUN, opened and regularly transacted the bank account, mobilized community and many other works as a leader of DWS. She had successfully managed all of the works and learned together with DWUC member and office staffs.

Now, they have child friendly tap stand with 10 cubic meter well-constructed Ferro-cement collection tank. Sangeeta looked very satisfied, and with a smile in her face, she said, "CARE/RIMS helped us build a new Ferro-cement tank. It can store more water and it is easier to clean." She added, "Mainly after the earthquake, we had to invest more time to fetch water which created many difficulties in our daily life. Now, we have our own tank and two taps to distribute water, it has made our life easier and lots of time is saved. I am very glad with Care/RIMS who helped us solve our water problem. They not only helped us build a new tank but also ensured that the water we drank was safe with quality tests."

Rs.50 is regularly collected from each

household as water tariff per month for the regular operation and maintenance and for the sustainability of water supply scheme. At the outset of the month, In total NRs 21,000 collected in Maintenance Fund with the collection of Rs. 1000 from each households. The committee provides these funds as credit to other committee members in 18% interest rate in case of urgency and also invests in income generating activities.

At last Sangeeta said, "Problems came in our life unexpectedly then we solve that with collective struggle. I am very thankful to Care/RIMS because Care/RIMS made me confident to build up and support to make safe drinking water accessible."

Durga Neupane : Changed Herself, Her Family and Community, Changing by Hygiene Behavior

Durga Neupane is 48 years old lady. She is a resident of Gangajamuna-6, Baeri. She is single woman. Her husband died 12 years ago. Now, she is living with her youngest son supporting her family economically. May be due to lack of time, she used to live untidy and seemed to ignore sanitation.

With the financial support of GAC, RIMS-Nepal & Care-Nepal started a program related to WASH so that they could follow 6 hygiene messages, changing hygiene behavior & be aware of the consequences of following unhygienic practices. The volunteers named CHV's were appointed by the program and different session of BCC (Behavior Change Communication) were organize using PHAST tools, Door to door visit program were launched in order to know the hygienic practices they have been following. Toile WASH-CC were formed. With the motto of "Ek Ghar, Ek Charpi", volunteer taught them to defecate in latrines. They were made aware of the diseases that are caused due to open defecation and were taught to maintain sanitation with different

WASH orientation classes.

Drastic change in the village can be seen in WASH field & have been an ideal village to others. Like other village members, now she manages the household wastes, open defecation is totally out of practice, there is separate slippers in her latrine, she practices hand washing after use of latrine & before cooking, covers cooked food, filters water before drinking and utilizes waste water in fields. She conveys her thanks to the ones that launched these sorts of programs in that village and also suggest to bring such programs in near future too so that every people like her gets aware of the consequences of following unhygienic behavior.

She proudly said "Now, I feel very much indebted for getting the opportunity to understand about the importance of improved sanitation and hygiene practices by participating in WASH programs conducted by Care/RIMS time to time."

Ram Maya Progressing as A Commercial Farmer

Ms. Ram maya Tamang, 36, a permanent resident of Jaistar-6 of Gajuri Rural Municipality, stays with her husband, two sons, two daughters, father and mother in law.. Her husband Pratap Tamang works as labourer in the village. Mr and Mrs Tamang are in farming profession since long ago. They used to cultivate food crop- cereals (rice) in their 7 ropani of land out of total 10 ropani lands . Despite their hard work and sufficient land, agriculture was just sufficient for survival. It was being difficult for them to fulfil basic requirements of their big family size Ms. Rammaya is one of the active and energetic members of "Jaistar Agriculture Farmer Group" facilitated and supported by FOSTER project since June 2017. She had received trainings on Group Management, Saving and Credit, Vegetable Nursery Raising, Plant Protection and Management (IPM), Post- harvest management, through the project. Also, for demonstration of some

high yielding varieties of cucumber seeds cultivation she was selected to cultivate in her field from her farmer group for being more laborious.

"I become familiar with several new techniques like soil solarisation, seedling raising in plastic tray, use of coco pit and nylon net, proper handling of different tools of IPM and making liquid manure (jhol-mol) through the trainings," she shared. Project supported quality improved vegetable seeds of different high yielding varieties of cucumber, (varieties- Kamini, Namdhari- NS 408, Himal and Bhaktapur Local) which she planted on 2 ropani (1,000 sq m) of land and other seasonal green vegetables in her 2 ropani (1,000 sq m) of land.

After taking technical training in vegetable farming, she purchased seeds (tomato, bean, bitter-gourd), plastic tray, coco pits, micronutrients and nursery plastic sheet herself and applied skills that she learned during the training. Moreover, she has already harvested some cucumber.

"We produced 250 kgs of cucumber and earned twenty- five thousand rupees from the investment of Rs 7000 in this season. More cucumbers are at fruiting stage in the field and additional 200 KGs will be harvested soon and I have expected to earn fifteen thousand more from it", she said. Likewise,, she earned twenty thousand by selling 300 kgss of Bean., Tomato and Bitter gourd also in the stage of harvesting She expects to earn 60,000.0 by selling tomato and bitter gourd. "Now I am thinking to put my all efforts to continue vegetable farming in more land in commercial way," she shared.

TOWARDS COMMERCIAL FARMING- Kamala Bidari

Ms. Kamala Bidari, 39, lives in Naukila tole of Thakre Rural Municipality with her son, father and mother in law. Her husband Siva Bidar works as labourer in foreign country (Qatar). Ms Kamala and her father in law

used to work in field for vegetable farming since earlier. Due to insufficient technical knowledge related to agriculture, they were not able to yield expected results from their efforts in farming. It was hard to manage livelihood of Bidari family despite their hard work.

Ms. Kamala is very active and hard- working woman. She is a secretary of "Seti Devi Farmer Group" facilitated and supported by FOSTER project. She had received trainings on Group Management, Saving and Credit, Vegetable Nursery Raising, Plant Protection and Management (IPM), Post- harvest management, through the project.

"I gain knowledge on several new techniques like soil solarization, seedling raising in plastic tray, use of coco pit and nylon net, proper handling of different tools of IPM and making liquid manure (jhol-mol) through the trainings," she shared. Project supported quality improved vegetable seeds of different high yielding varieties (J- power, Green hero and Green coronate) of cabbage.

After taking technical training in vegetable farming, she purchased nursery plastic sheet, fertilizers, micronutrients, extra seeds of cabbage herself and applied skills that she learned during the training. She has planted vegetable (cabbage) in 3 ropani (1500 sq m) of land.

"We produced 3500 kg of cabbage and earned One hundred and twenty thousand rupees from the investment of about Rs 12,000 in this season. It became easier to me now to spend in household expenses and educate my son. I have saved 11,000 rupees from that income for future needs. My family is also more supportive to me nowadays towards my work and labor.



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHT

FY 2017-18



Now we are thinking to put our all efforts to continue seasonal and off seasonal vegetable farming in commercial way,” she shared.

FY 2017/2018 has become successful in terms of finance. Some of the projects have been successfully completed in FY 2017/2018 such as Rapid Community WASH recovery support to vulnerable community in Dhading. While the programs such as

PRRO I & PRRO II, FOSTER, AREA, DRESS, SWASTHA and Women Empowerment exchange program have begun during FY 2017/2018. Budget for the fiscal year 2017/2018, has been allocated across the major themes of Food Security, Livelihoods and Economic development; Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; Climate Change, Mitigation and Disaster Risk Reduction; and Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. We aim to see more funds in these themes from wide range of donors.

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 2075 Ashar 32 (16 July 2018)

Resource Identification & Management Society-Nepal

RIMS-Nepal

Consolidated Balance Sheet

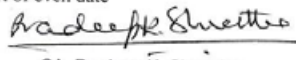
As at 32 Ashadh 2075 (16 July 2018)

	Notes	Current Year Current Year (NRs)	Previous Year Last Year (NRs)
FIXED ASSETS			
Fixed Assets	1	15,109,649.25	15,109,649.25
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(3,899,552.92)	(3,236,820.05)
Net Fixed Assets		11,210,096.33	11,872,829.20
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stock		377,009.98	189,526.18
Cash in Hand	2	-	-
Cash at Bank	3	4,067,742.55	9,391,283.43
Deposits, Advances and Receivables	4	3,269,742.47	4,909,883.90
Program Receivables	5	4,715,650.57	5,290,845.94
Total Current Assets		12,430,145.57	19,781,539.45
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Sundry Creditors	6	6,961,801.99	9,689,934.24
		6,961,801.99	9,689,934.24
PROGRAM LIABILITIES			
Program Payable	7	2,387,345.32	7,817,161.84
		2,387,345.32	7,817,161.84
Net Assets		14,291,094.59	14,147,272.57
REPRESENTED BY			
Fixed Assets Capital Fund	8	3,288.34	4,110.42
Fund Surplus/(Deficit)- RIMS	9	14,287,806.25	14,143,162.15
Total		14,291,094.59	14,147,272.57

As per our report of even date

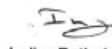

Bishnu Tripathi
Executive Director


Gopal Gaire
Chairperson

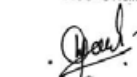

CA. Pradeep K. Shrestha
For Pradeep & Company
Chartered Accountants





Ramesh Upreti
Vice-Chairperson


Indira Pathak
Treasurer


Vidhya Laxmi Malakar
Secretary


Dr. Kalyan Gauli
Member


Mamita Kumari Pun
Member


Jum Bahadur Gurung
Member


Rabindra Kr. Shrestha
Finance Manager

Consolidated Income and Expenditure Statement for the year ended 2075 Ashar 32

Resource Identification & Management Society-Nepal

RIMS-Nepal

Consolidated Income & Expenditure Statement For the Year ended 32 Ashadh 2075 (16 July 2018)

	Budget FY 2074/75 (NRS)	Actual Current Year (NRS)	Actual Last Year (NRS)
INCOME			
RIMS Income	3,593,550	3,720,389.38	3,876,519.23
RCDP/SSE Program	-	-	934,042.36
PAHAL Program-iDE Support	-	-	13,197,195.84
BRACED Program	10,660,300	10,659,169.09	35,645,859.82
PRRO Program-WHH (CORE)	422,510	375,234.00	1,265,021.68
PRRO Program-WHH Regular	14,788,950	14,780,733.97	26,160,684.79
Home Garden IV Program Expenses	14,077,454	14,006,519.49	17,044,115.44
AREA Program	14,718,681	12,948,567.83	394,914.74
PAHAL Program MC Support	19,800,329	17,765,390.45	12,228,631.10
ICCA Program	-	-	3,197,193.60
FOSTER Program	12,677,270	12,483,607.96	801,905.93
CARE-GAC Program	17,474,112	16,487,708.96	939,303.28
CARE-WASH Program	10,102,349	9,153,824.29	19,772,279.71
AUKULAN-X	3,346,061	3,422,522.79	-
ZF helife E.V.	3,968,000	420,543.05	-
PRRO NPL 1055 Program	15,012,110	2,647,074.47	-
DRESS Program	6,817,146	5,771,122.52	-
PRRO NPL 1052 Program	6,841,504	6,173,808.16	-
PRRO NPL 1050 Program	27,846,743	27,560,058.42	-
	182,147,069.27	158,376,274.83	135,457,667.52

EXPENDITURE

RECURRING

RIMS Expenses	3,593,550	3,575,745.28	4,291,500.07
RCDP/SSE Program Expenses	-	-	934,042.36
PAHAL Program-iDE Support	-	-	13,197,195.84
BRACED Program Expenses	10,660,300	10,659,169.09	35,645,859.82
PRRO Program-WHH (CORE)	422,510	375,234.00	1,265,021.68
PRRO Program-WHH Regular	14,788,950	14,780,733.97	26,160,684.79
Home Garden IV Program Expenses	14,077,454	14,006,519.49	17,044,115.44
AREA Program	14,718,681	12,948,567.83	394,914.74
PAHAL Program MC Support	19,800,329	17,765,390.45	12,228,631.10
ICCA Program	-	-	3,197,193.60
FOSTER Program	12,677,270	12,483,607.96	801,905.93
CARE-GAC Program	17,474,112	16,487,708.96	939,303.28
CARE-WASH Program	10,102,349	9,153,824.29	19,772,279.71
ANUKULAN-X Program	3,346,061	3,422,522.79	-
ZF helife E.V.	3,968,000	420,543.05	-
PRRO NPL 1055 Program	15,012,110	2,647,074.47	-
DRESS Program	6,817,146	5,771,122.52	-
PRRO NPL 1052 Program	6,841,504	6,173,808.16	-
PRRO NPL 1050 Program	27,846,743	27,560,058.42	-

182,147,069.27 **158,231,630.73** **135,872,648.36**

Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit) up to Last Year

14,143,162.15 14,558,142.99

Add: Surplus/(Deficit) for Current Year

144,644.10 (414,980.84)

14,287,806.25 **14,143,162.15**

B. a. h.
Bishnu Tripathi
Executive Director

Gopal
Gopal Gaire
Chairperson

As per our report of even date
Pradeep K. Shrestha
CA. Pradeep K. Shrestha
For Pradeep & Company
Chartered Accountants

Ramesh Upreti
Ramesh Upreti
Vice-Chairperson

Indira Pathak
Indira Pathak
Treasurer

Vidhya Laxmi Malakar
Vidhya Laxmi Malakar
Secretary

Dr. Kalyan Gauli
Dr. Kalyan Gauli
Member

Mamita Kumari Pun
Mamita Kumari Pun
Member

Jum Bahadur Gurung
Jum Bahadur Gurung
Member

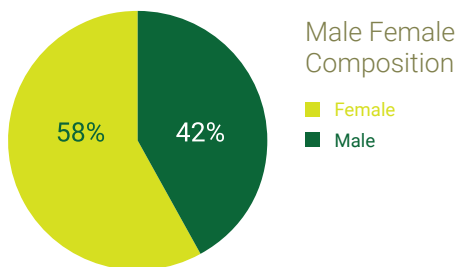
Rabindra Kr. Shrestha
Rabindra Kr. Shrestha
Finance Manager



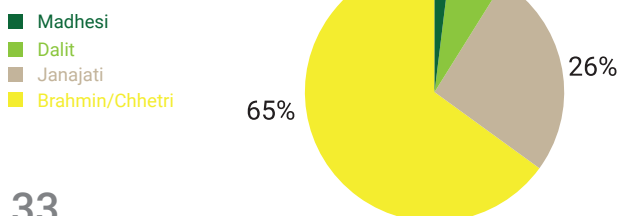
The highest authority of RIMS-Nepal is Annual General Assembly (AGM) composed of the general members of the organisation, which provides the policy directions, approves plans, budgets and programmes. AGM elects a seven-member Executive Committee (EC), termed also as Board, once in two years. The main responsibility of the EC is to act on behalf of general assembly and ensures the efficient and effective function of the organisation. EC appoints an Executive Director (ED) and monitor his/her work. The EC is also involved in staff recruitment in order to ensure the reflection of organisational policies in terms of work force diversity and gender. Day to day functions of RIMS-Nepal is executed by the Management Committee (MC) headed by ED and a team composed of Programme Director, Programme Manager, Finance and Administrative Manager, and Programme Coordinators. The ED, in consultation with the management committee, is responsible for hiring members of staff, preparing and implementing plan, managing plans, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and networking with other organisations.

During the fiscal year 2017/2018, around 86 employees had invested their time in organization being stationed at central office, liason office and project based field offices.

Staff Composition



Caste wise Distinction



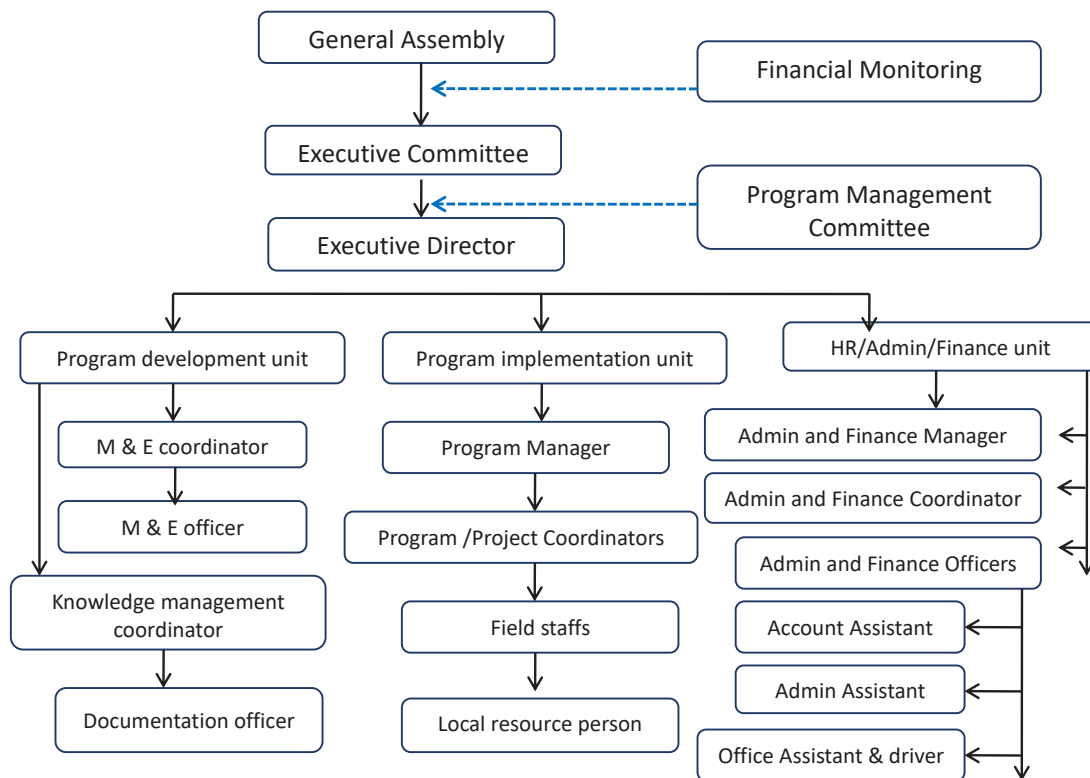
Organisational Policies

RIMS-Nepal follows country's rules and law. The organisation's activities are governed by its own constitution, guidelines and policies. Its financial and administrative rules are governed by its policies.

- » Strategic Plan 2015-2019
- » Financial Policy
- » Procurement Policy
- » Gender and Social Inclusion Policy
- » Personnel and Administrative Policy
- » Child Protection Policy
- » Anti- Fraud and Corruption Policy
- » Monitoring and evaluation guideline
- » Vehicle movement guideline



Organogram of RIMS Nepal



Development Partners and stakeholders

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Local:

- » Adhikhola Samudhaik Bikash Kendra (ACDC), Syangja
- » Development Concern Society (DECOS), Rolpa
- » Himalayan Community Development Forum (HICODEF), Nawalparashi
- » Kapilvastu Integrated Development Society (KIDS), Kapilvastu
- » Nepal Community Support Group (NECOS), Rudendehi
- » Rural Mutual Development (RMD-Nepal), Dhadhing
- » Tharu Community Upliftment Centre (TWUC), Bardiya
- » Youth Acting for Change Nepal (YAC-Nepal), Dhangadi
- » Rural Women's Development and Unity Center (RWDUC), Dadeldhura
- » Community Development Center (CDC), Doti
- » Working Access and Creation for Nepal (WAC), Acham
- » Community Rural Development Society Nepal (CRDS), Darchula
- » Social Awareness and Development Society Nepal (SADA), Baitadi
- » Group for Social & Technical Development Service (GSTDS), Bajhang
- » Generating Income to Foster Transformation (GIFT), Bajura

National

- » Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD), Kaski
- » Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme (MSFP)
- » Nepali Technical Assistance Group (NTAG)
- » Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal (SAPPROS)
- » Rupantaran Nepal

Development partners

- » UMN (United Mission to Nepal)
- » ADRA Nepal
- » CARE Nepal
- » Heifer International Nepal
- » iDE (International Development Enterprise)
- » IIED (International Institute for Environment and Development)
- » UNDP/GEF/SGP (Global Environment Facility)
- » Mercy Corps
- » SDC/DFID/Finland Government
- » USAID
- » World Vision International-Nepal
- » WWF Nepal
- » IWMI
- » CIMMYT
- » University of Middlesex
- » Renewable world
- » Netafim
- » WFP/Welt Hunger Hilfe (WHH)

Stakeholders

- » Ministry of Agriculture Development (MoAD)
- » Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC)
- » Ministry of Population and Environment
- » District Development Committee (DDC)
- » District Agriculture Department Office (DADO)
- » District Forest Office (DFO)
- » District Soil Conservation Office (DSCO)
- » District Livestock Development Office (DLSO)
- » District Cottage and Small Scale Development Board (DCSDB)
- » District Disaster Response Committee (DDRC)
- » Division Cooperative
- » Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
- » District Public Health Office

Other Stakeholders

- » Federation of Community Forest Users' Network (FECOFUN)
- » Media
- » NGOs/CBOs



RIMS-Nepal
Development through resource management



Yagyashwor Marga-13, Kalanki, Kathmandu



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