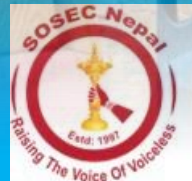


१८ औं सामाजिक तथा लैंगिक परीक्षण

18th Social and GEDSI Audit

प्रतिवेदन



सोसेक नेपाल - SOSEC Nepal
दैलेख

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Social Auditor's Message

In social development, non-governmental organizations should carry out activities to help the target community through the implementation of the government's policies and programs in accordance with the prevailing laws with the permission of the Government of Nepal.

The programs conducted in this way need to be accountable to the government of Nepal, the target community and the local citizens. In this way, the responsibility of evaluating and carrying out social responsibility and the impact of the activities of the organizations becomes the responsibility of the related organizations.

Among the various tools and methods for assessing social responsibility, social testing is also a reliable and responsible method.

According to the transparency and social responsibility policies of the Government of Nepal, the recommendations of the Social Welfare Council, Social Welfare Rule, and the Constitution of SOSEC Nepal, 2054, a social audit of the SOSEC Nepal, Dailekh has been conducted.

In this social audit report, apart from the method of auditing, an attempt has been made to present the ideas obtained by examining the programs, activities and social responsibility carried out by the organization in the fiscal year 2081/082 in addition to other fiscal years in the past, in an explanatory and statistical manner.

I hope that this report of SOSEC Nepal will clarify the program of the organization.

I would like to express my gratitude to the representatives of Nepal government and local governments, representatives of National NGOs, Child rights workers and representatives of civil society, beneficiaries, officials and employees of the organization's working committee who played their respective roles to make this social audit work successful.

Finally, I would like to express my best wishes to SOSEC Nepal, hoping that it will be able to play a meaningful role in the field of child rights and women's rights, wishing for the further progress of Nepal.



Navin Chandra Ghimire

Social Auditor

Abbreviations

AATWIN	Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons
AEIN	Aide à l'Enfance de l'Inde et du Népal
APF	Armed police force
Asst.	Assistant
BOG	Board of Governors,
CBM	Christian Blind Mission
CCA	Community Conserved Areas
CDO	Chief District Officer
CP	Child Protection
DAO	District Administration Office
DCA Nepal	Danish Church Aid Nepal
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DLSA	District Lead Support Agency
DPNET	Disaster Preparedness Network
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSP	Deputy superintendent of Police
ED	Executive Director
F.M.	Full Mark
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FRI	foreningen for kjønns- og seksualitetsmangfold
FY	Fiscal Year
GEDSI	Gender Empowerment, Disability and Social Inclusion
GESI	Gender Empowerment and Social Inclusion
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus /A cquired immunodeficiency syndrome
HR	Human Resource
HRBA	Human RightsBased Action Methodology
IM Swedish	International Mennonite Swedish
IQE	Inclusive & Quality Education
IWRMP	Integrated Water Resource Management Project
J.D.	Job Description
JARP	Joint Recovery Action Plan
LGBTIQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning
MFA	Mahila Federation Association
MoWCSC	Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens
NCRC	National Child Rights Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLRP	National Livelihoods Recovery Project
NPR	Nepalese Rupees
PAN	Permanent Account Number
PCESP	Protection and Community Engagement and Sponsorship Program
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RM	Rural Municipality
S.No.	Serial Number
SC	Save the Children
SGM	Sexual and Gender Minors
SOSEC	Social Service Centre
SWC	Social Welfare Council
Unicef	United Nation's Children Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation, And Hygiene

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Executive Summary

Technical Section

Background: Social audits are a systematic evaluation of an NGO's social and environmental performance. They measure, understand, report on, and improve the NGO's ethics and practices. Internal or external auditors can conduct these audits. The scope varies, but common areas include governance, financial management, program delivery, and social/environmental impact. Social audits benefit NGOs by identifying and fixing problems, increasing transparency and accountability, and improving their reputation. Overall, they are valuable tools for NGOs committed to positive impact.

Definition of the Social Audit: Social audits evaluate an organization's social performance. They measure impacts, build trust, and attract stakeholders. Internal or external auditors conduct these assessments. They cover labor practices, human rights, community relations, and governance. Social audits help organizations improve performance, build trust, and attract employees and customers.

Definition of the GEDSI Audit: GEDSI is a framework for equality and inclusion. Nepal's Constitution guarantees these rights and establishes commissions to protect marginalized groups. Specific provisions focus on women's rights. Organizations conduct GEDSI audits to assess their practices. Nepal has developed policies to mainstream GEDSI across sectors. GEDSI is essential for a just and inclusive Nepal, ensuring equitable participation for all.

Conceptual Framework of the GEDSI Audit and Social Audit: Social audits promote transparency and good governance by assessing an organization's social performance. They help organizations become more transparent and accountable, make informed decisions, and identify areas for improvement. By improving social performance, organizations can build trust and achieve long-term goals. For example, a social organization could conduct a social audit to assess labor compliance and environmental impact. The audit findings could then be used to develop a plan to increase transparency, accountability, and informed decision-making, ultimately promoting transparency and good governance.

Objective of the GEDSI and Social Audit: Social audits assess an organization's social performance and identify areas for improvement. They cover labor practices, human rights, community relations, and governance. Findings help evaluate GEDSI principles, assess social impact, and identify strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities. They provide actionable recommendations for enhancing GEDSI and social impact. Social audits are valuable for organizations committed to social and gender responsibility. They improve performance, build trust, and achieve long-term goals.

Methods and Processes: GEDSI and Social Audits assess an organization's social performance and inclusion. They collect data from stakeholders, analyze it, and report findings with recommendations. Planning, data collection, analysis, reporting, and follow-up. In Nepal, social audits involve reference material study, public engagement, interviews,

public discussions, report preparation, and submission. SOSEC Nepal conducted a social audit on 2nd Shrawan 2082, with public discussion, report presentation, and guest feedback. The organization committed to moving forward based on the suggestions received.

Scope and Limitation of the GEDSI and Social Audit: Social audits are valuable tools for organizations committed to social responsibility. They evaluate various aspects of operations, including labor practices, human rights, community relations, and governance. While they can be challenging due to cost, time, complexity, and subjectivity, they offer benefits like identifying areas for improvement, building trust, and enhancing reputation. To address limitations, organizations should carefully define the scope, use diverse data collection methods, engage stakeholders, maintain transparency, and implement continuous improvement.

Fundamentals of the GEDSI and Social Audit: Social audits are valuable tools for organizations committed to social responsibility. They evaluate various aspects of operations, including labor practices, human rights, community relations, and governance. While they can be challenging due to cost, time, complexity, and subjectivity, they offer benefits like identifying areas for improvement, building trust, and enhancing reputation. To address limitations, organizations should carefully define the scope, use diverse data collection methods, engage stakeholders, maintain transparency, and implement continuous improvement.

Reviewed documents and evidences: Reviewed documents and evidence related to the organization's internal legal arrangements, project progress, internal files, statutory records, social inclusion statistics, and photographs.

Interview Plan and Process of Interviews: Social audit used direct interviews, Google form interviews, and telephone interviews with board officers, staff, beneficiaries, and stakeholders. The FGD had 325 participants, with a strong female majority (70.5%) compared to males (27.4%) and a small representation of SGMs (2.2%). Nearly half of the participants were children (49%), with girls slightly outnumbering boys. In addition, 4.3% were from minority groups and 10.8% were persons with disabilities, reflecting notable vulnerable populations. Overall, the participation was predominantly female and child-centered, with important inclusion considerations for minorities, PWDs, and SGMs in future planning.

Policy and operational initiatives for internal governance, and operational management: SOSEC has developed various policies and guidelines to ensure good governance. These include policies for human resources, finance, strategy, GESI, child safeguarding, operational management, partnerships, MEAL, data protection, procurement, capacity building, safeguarding, vehicle operation, communication, resource mobilization, staff orientation, BOG, anti-corruption, feedback response, toll-free operation, disability inclusion, anti-discrimination, and fraud prevention.

Social Inclusion analysis of Executive Board, Staff Structure and Beneficiaries: SOSEC Nepal's inclusion analysis shows women's strong representation across governance (66.7%),

staff (52.8%), and beneficiaries (41,170 women and 45,277 girls), while Dalits (8.3% in board; 23% households), Janajatis (16.7% in board; 12% households), persons with disabilities (1.5% staff; 1,236 beneficiaries), and SGMs (0.5% staff; 31 beneficiaries) remain underrepresented, highlighting progress in gender equity but gaps in reaching marginalized groups.

Report Section

Introduction of SOSEC Nepal:

SOSEC Nepal is a non-profit social organization established in 1997 to support marginalized populations in Nepal. It aims to improve education, health, and economic conditions through social inclusion and empowerment. SOSEC Nepal collaborates with various government and non-government agencies, operating in multiple districts across different provinces.

Committed to social responsibility and gender equality, SOSEC Nepal is conducting a social and gender audit to assess its progress. They invite qualified audit firms/media houses to conduct the audit to ensure accuracy, satisfaction, and sustainability of their projects and programs.

Thematic Area, Projects, area of coverage and Partnership: SOSEC Nepal tackles social and economic issues in Dailekh, focusing on marginalized communities. Its projects address various themes. SOSEC Nepal is a non-governmental organization dedicated to improving the lives of marginalized and vulnerable communities in Dailekh district through various projects focused on resilient livelihoods, gender equality, inclusive education, WASH and nutrition, child prosperity, and disaster relief. They collaborate with various partners like AEIN Luxembourg, UNICEF, and Save the Children for these initiatives.

Vision Mission and Objectives: SOSEC Nepal aims to create an equitable society through empowered organizations and community development. They work to improve education, health, economic conditions, and rights for marginalized groups. Their goals include social inclusion, institutional capacity building, and addressing various needs like microfinance, agriculture, tourism, infrastructure development, human resource capacity building, gender and ethnic discrimination, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, employment opportunities, human rights, risk mitigation, education, and community awareness. SOSEC also publishes and runs media outlets and provides ambulance services.

Basic Norms & Values: SOSEC Nepal's Basic Norms and Values emphasize a pro-poor approach, capacity development, and participatory involvement. They prioritize social inclusion and place targeted beneficiaries at the center of their programs. SOSEC encourages active participation from these groups in all project stages. They are committed to strengthening financial management and accountability, ensuring transparency and corruption-free practices.

Target Groups of the projects: SOSEC Nepal positively impacts rural communities in western Nepal. Their mission focuses on improving socio-economic and cultural well-being. Key areas include children and youth, women's empowerment, poverty reduction, LGBTQ+

rights, PWDs' inclusion, and support for Raute and Kusunda communities. SOSEC addresses social discrimination and economic disparities faced by the Dalit community.

Membership and Affiliation: SOSEC Nepal is actively involved in various networks and organizations at district, national, and international levels. They are members of committees related to disaster management, education, juvenile justice, food rights, women's rights, and child protection. SOSEC Nepal is also affiliated with international organizations like Girls Not Bride and Civil Society Now, highlighting their commitment to global issues.

Organizational Chart: The organization's structure is hierarchical. The General Assembly, the highest decision-making body, is followed by the President, Vice President, General Secretary, Treasurer, Secretary, and Members.

Monitoring Mechanism chart of SOSEC Nepal: SOSEC Nepal's monitoring mechanism features a hierarchical structure with an Executive Board overseeing a Monitoring Sub-committee. Executive Boards then manage specific areas, including Monitoring and Evaluation, Program In-charge, and Account Chief. Program Staffs implement programs, while a Municipal Level M&E Sub-Committee provides local oversight. This structure ensures accountability and effective monitoring of SOSEC's activities.

Program and Progress

Thematic area, Projects and Achievements: SOSEC Nepal focuses on addressing social inequalities, promoting resilient livelihoods, ensuring safety and well-being, improving WASH and nutrition, providing inclusive education, and fostering child prosperity. They advocate for social justice, empower communities, save lives through various interventions, promote health and well-being, create inclusive educational spaces, and invest in children's future.

State of the financial and account mobilization: SOSEC Nepal's income was NPR 392,496,343.56, and expenditure was NPR 369,426,977.16, representing 94.12% of the total budget.

SOSEC Nepal in Social Responsibilities: SOSEC Nepal is committed to social responsibility, focusing on women's empowerment, LGBTQ+ rights, children's protection, disability inclusion, Dalit rights, and support for indigenous communities like the Raute and Kusunda. They work to combat gender-based discrimination, promote equal opportunities, and improve the lives of marginalized groups.

Capacity and Facilities: SOSEC Nepal has a structured organization with various roles contributing to its mission. Assistants, officers, coordinators, and managers play key roles in program implementation and strategic direction. The organization has its training building and facilities, while technical staff, such as psychosocial counselors, provide specialized support. Although SOSEC lacks its own building, it operates efficiently from a rented space, offering well-furnished facilities for administrative and programmatic services, especially for women and children.

Social and GEDSI Audit analysis: SOSEC Nepal's Social Audit evaluated various projects, focusing on women and children. The audit assessed projects addressing child rights, empowerment, education, health, and more. Overall performance was good, with strengths in service delivery and institutional systems. To improve, SOSEC Nepal should focus on staff development, maintain current strengths, and conduct regular monitoring and evaluation.

Gender and social impact analysis: SOSEC Nepal is making a significant impact on community development. They prioritize gender equality, economic empowerment, child protection, health, and sustainable development. By cooperating with local laws and initiatives, they ensure their work aligns with government policies. While impressive, the organization could further explore sustainability, data measurement, and community ownership to enhance their impact and ensure long-term success.

Best Practices: SOSEC Nepal, a dedicated NGO working towards women's empowerment, child rights, education, and community development. They integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into their work. Their inclusive leadership, public accountability, transparency, accessibility, and monitoring by local governments are best practices. While they demonstrate strong commitment to accountability, transparency, and good governance, independent audits, increased community participation, and ethical guidelines can further enhance their practices. SOSEC Nepal's effective governance practices include regular audits, social and gender audits, price lists, program assessments, external audits, tax compliance, participatory planning, strategic planning, and regular meetings. These practices contribute to their successful program implementation and service delivery to the community.

Recommendation and Suggestions: SOSEC Nepal can enhance its GEDSI and social audit by extending protection services, strengthening partnerships, developing skills, using data-driven planning, motivating employees, conducting sensitivity training, implementing safety measures, promoting inclusivity, prioritizing disability focus, advocating for disability rights, ensuring policy implementation, integrating GE-D-SI into projects, supporting agricultural markets, encouraging school attendance, reducing seasonal migration, and strengthening data management. These recommendations will ensure accountability and improve project effectiveness.

Part A

Technical Section

1. *Background:*

A social audit of an NGO is a systematic process of evaluating an organization's social and environmental performance. It is a way to measure, understand, report on, and improve the NGO's social and ethical performance.

Social audits of NGOs can be conducted by internal or external auditors. Internal auditors are employees of the NGO being audited. External auditors are independent third parties.

The scope of a social audit of an NGO can vary depending on the organization and the issues being addressed. However, some common areas that are typically covered include:

Governance: This includes issues such as transparency, accountability, and ethical behavior.

Financial management: This includes issues such as the use of funds, the accuracy of financial statements, and the internal controls in place.

Program delivery: This includes issues such as the effectiveness of the NGO's programs, the efficiency of the programs, and the impact of the programs on beneficiaries.

Social and environmental impact: This includes issues such as the NGO's impact on the community, the NGO's impact on the environment, and the NGO's compliance with social and environmental regulations.

Social audits of NGOs can be a valuable tool for NGOs that are committed to social responsibility. They can help NGOs to identify and address areas where they can improve their performance, and they can also help to build trust and credibility with stakeholders.

Here is a paraphrase of the benefits of social audits for NGOs:

- Social audits can help NGOs to find and fix problems with their programs, finances, and governance.
- Social audits can make NGOs more transparent and accountable to their stakeholders.
- Social audits can improve the reputation of NGOs.
- Overall, social audits can be a valuable tool for NGOs that are committed to doing good work and making a positive impact on the world.

2. *Definition of the Social Audit:*

Social audits are a valuable tool for organizations that are committed to social responsibility. They can help organizations to improve their performance, build trust with stakeholders, and attract and retain employees and customers.

Social audits are systematic and independent assessments of an organization's social performance. They measure and understand the social and environmental impacts of an organization's activities, as well as its contributions to society. Social audits can be

conducted by internal or external auditors, and they typically involve a combination of interviews, surveys, and document reviews.

Social audits can cover a wide range of topics, including labor practices, human rights, community relations, and governance. The findings of a social audit can be used to identify areas where the organization can improve its social performance. The audit report can also be used to communicate the organization's social commitments to its stakeholders.

Social audits are important for a number of reasons. First, they can help organizations to improve their social performance and reduce their negative impacts. Second, they can help organizations to build trust and credibility with their stakeholders. Third, they can help organizations to attract and retain employees and customers who are committed to social responsibility.

3. *Definition of the GEDSI Audit:*

GEDSI (Gender Empowerment, Disability and Social Inclusion) is a framework that promotes equality and inclusivity for all groups, especially marginalized communities. In Nepal, it's a significant aspect of governance due to constitutional provisions and legal frameworks.

- **Constitutional Framework:** Nepal's Constitution guarantees equality and non-discrimination, establishing various commissions to protect the rights of marginalized groups.
- **Fundamental Rights:** The Constitution includes specific provisions for women's rights, ensuring equality in education, health, employment, and social security.
- **GEDSI Audits:** Organizations conduct audits to assess their practices and identify areas for improvement in terms of gender equality, disability, and social inclusion.
- **Policy Implementation:** Nepal has developed policies and guidelines to mainstream GEDSI across different sectors, ensuring equitable participation for all.

Additionally, GEDSI is essential for creating a just and inclusive society in Nepal. By actively considering gender equality and social inclusion, organizations can contribute to a more equitable and effective governance system.

4. *Conceptual Framework of the GEDSI Audit and Social Audit:*

Social audits promote transparency and good governance by assessing an organization's social performance and identifying areas for improvement.

Social audits can help organizations to:

- Be more transparent and accountable to their stakeholders
- Make more informed decisions about their social impact

- Identify and address areas where they are not meeting their social commitments

By improving their social performance, organizations can build trust with their stakeholders and achieve their long-term goals.

Here is an example of how a social audit could be used to promote transparency and good governance:

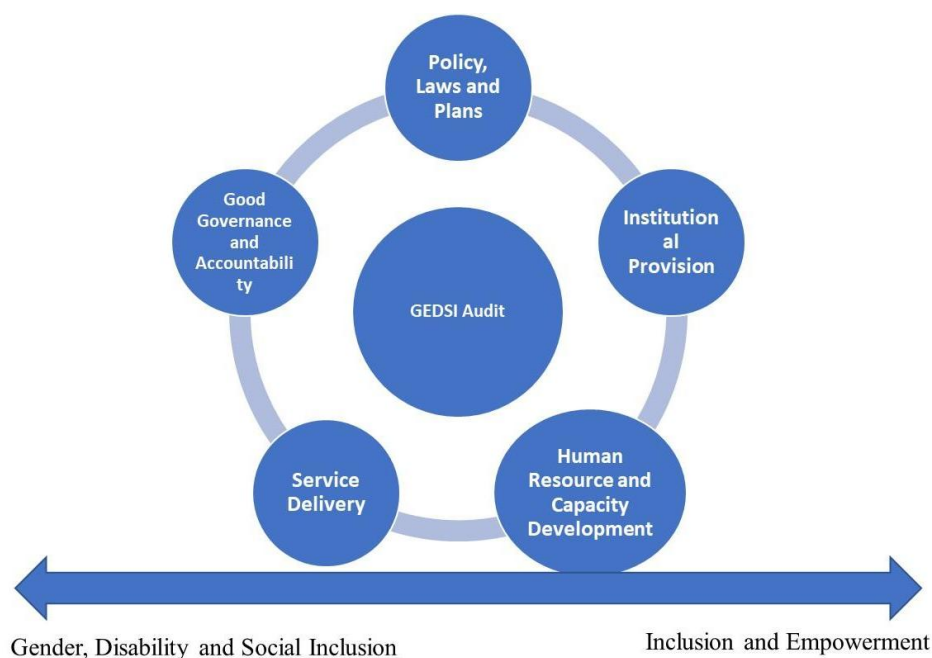
A social organization could conduct a social audit to assess its compliance with labor laws and ethical standards. The audit could also assess the company's impact on the environment and the local community. The findings of the audit could then be used to develop a plan to improve the company's social performance. This plan could include steps to:

- Increase transparency by disclosing more information about the company's social impact
- Improve accountability by establishing mechanisms for stakeholders to provide feedback on the company's social performance
- Make more informed decisions by considering the social impacts of the company's activities
- Address areas where the company is not meeting its social commitments

By taking these steps, the company could improve its transparency and good governance, and build trust with its stakeholders.



Designed by: The Social Auditor of SOSEC Nepal with reference to prevailing practices and documents regarding the Social Audit.



Designed by: The Social Auditor of SOSEC Nepal with reference to prevailing practices and documents regarding the GEDSI Audit.

5. *What is Gender and Social Audit? What is it not?*

What is it?	What is it not?
A process to evaluate gender equality and social inclusion	It is not a financial audit
A practice of examining access and opportunities for all groups such as women, men, children, Dalits, indigenous communities, persons with disabilities, and minorities	It is not an evaluation of a project or program only
An assessment to ensure inclusion, accountability, and transparency in policies, plans, and programs	Not a one-time activity but a continuous improvement practice
A process based on consultation, interaction, factual review, and participatory evaluation	Not just an institutional practice done only for formality
An evaluation that includes the participation of stakeholders and transparency	Not just a reporting task done by keeping stakeholders as mere witnesses

6. *Objective of the GEDSI and Social Audit:*

The objective of a GEDSI and social audit is to improve an organization's social performance by assessing its impacts on society and identifying areas for improvement.

Social audits can cover a wide range of topics, such as labor practices, human rights, community relations, and governance. The findings of a social audit can be used to:

- Evaluate the integration of GEDSI principles within SOSEC's policies, procedures, and programs.

- Assess the social impact of SOSEC's work on target communities, focusing on justice, equity and inclusion.
- Identify strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities for improvement in GEDSI and social development practices.
- Develop actionable recommendations for enhancing SOSEC's GEDSI and social impact.

GEDSI and social audits are a valuable tool for any organization that is serious about social and gender responsibility. They can help organizations to improve their social performance, build trust with their stakeholders, and achieve their long-term goals.

Additionally,

- Studying and researching the social responsibilities completed by SOSEC Nepal in the past years, the efforts to comply with them and the process of accounting the performance according to the guidance of the Government of Nepal, public awareness and facilitation and preparing reports,
- In order to fully implement the system of social Audit to the organization, to simplify the Audit method, to clarify and organize the process, to bring uniformity in the social process and to institutionalize the social Audit work,
- Independently examine whether the organization is working in accordance with the statute and follow the guidelines issued by the Government of Nepal.

7. *Methods and Processes:*

GEDSI and Social audits are a process of assessing an organization's social performance and inclusion. They involve collecting data from a variety of stakeholders, such as employees, suppliers, and community members. The data is then analyzed to identify the organization's strengths and weaknesses in terms of its social performance. The findings of the audit are then reported to the organization's stakeholders, along with recommendations for improvement.

The GEDSI and Social audits can be conducted using a variety of methods and processes, depending on the scope and scale of the audit, as well as the resources available. Some common steps include:

- **Planning:** The first step is to develop a plan for the audit. This should include identifying the scope of the audit, the stakeholders who will be involved, and the methods that will be used to collect data.
- **Data collection:** The next step is to collect data on the organization's social performance. This can be done through a variety of methods, such as interviews, surveys, document reviews, and site visits.
- **Data analysis:** Once the data has been collected, it needs to be analyzed to identify the organization's strengths and weaknesses in terms of its social performance.
- **Reporting:** The findings of the audit should be reported to the organization's stakeholders in a clear and concise manner. The report should also include recommendations for improvement.

- Follow-up: The organization should develop a plan for implementing the recommendations of the audit. This plan should include timelines and resources.

Additionally, according to the prevailing provisions of the Government of Nepal, social Audit has been done in a participatory process using the following methods in an investigative manner.

- Reference Material Study and review and review
- Public engagement program among stakeholders related to social Audit
- Interviews with officials, staff and children of the Working Committee of SOSEC Nepal
- Public Discussion program (institutional report presentation and discussion)
- Report Preparation
- Submission of Report

Based on the above-mentioned points and steps, the activities specified in the mutual agreement of SOSEC Nepal and the Social Auditor were completed. Out of which, on 2nd Shrawan 2082, a public discussion program was held among the stakeholders related to social auditing at DCC hall, Dailekh.

The program was chaired by Manju Kumari Khadka, the President of SOSEC Nepal and was facilitated by Social Auditor Navin Chandra Ghimire and was welcomed by the executive director Hira Singh Thapa, on behalf of the organization. Navaraj BC, the Program Manager had presented the institutional, progress and financial report of the previous fiscal year 2081/082.

In the program, DCC Dailekh chief, Mr. Nama Raj Shahi, CDO of Dailkekh DAO, DSP of Dailekh Police and Local representatives of the project, officials of the organization, beneficiaries and employees also participated. *(See Annex 4 for Attendance)*

The guests and dignitaries - present in the program - expressed their best wishes and commented on the organization's activities. Also, at the end of the program, the Chairperson of SOSEC Nepal, Manju Kumari and ED Hira Singh Thapa, expressed their commitment to move forward by accepting the suggestions received from the participants and concluded the program with remarks note to everyone. *(See Annex 7 for tables)*

8. Scope and Limitation of the GEDSI and Social Audit:

GEDSI and social audits can cover a wide range of topics, including labor practices, human rights, community relations, governance, and other relevant social and environmental issues, depending on the organization's needs and priorities based on Gender views. This audit has a number of limitations, including:

- **Cost:** Social audits can be expensive, especially if they are conducted by external auditors.
- **Time:** Social audits can be time-consuming, especially if they involve a large number of stakeholders.

- **Complexity:** Social audits can be complex, especially if they cover a wide range of topics.
- **Subjectivity:** Social audits can be subjective, as they often involve the interpretation of data and the assessment of social impacts.
- **Conclusion:** Despite their limitations, social audits are a valuable tool for organizations that are committed to social responsibility. They can help organizations to improve their social performance, build trust with their stakeholders, and achieve their long-term goals.

Additionally, significant limitations of social audits:

- Carefully define the scope of the audit to ensure that it is focused on the most important issues.
- Use a variety of data collection methods, including interviews, surveys, and document reviews.
- Engage stakeholders throughout the audit process to get their input and feedback.
- Use a transparent and objective approach to the audit and reporting process.

Implement a system for continuous improvement to address the findings of the audit. Beyond these scopes and limitations;

The additional scope and limits of the presented social Audit work are as follows.

- The impact of policy decisions and procedural reforms made by SOSEC Nepal has been studied. In this, the policy decisions of the partner organizations and their impact have not been studied.
- The status of participation in projects and activities conducted by SOSEC Nepal has been studied. In this, the work done by the partner organizations with other partner organizations has not been studied.
- Although the economic trends of the previous three financial years have been presented in this social Audit, only the activities of 2080/081 have been assessed. In this, there is no detailed analysis of the activities conducted in the previous years,
- This Audit report has been prepared within a limited period of time,
- The activities of all sectors of the work and service sectors of the organization have been analyzed. In this, on-site observations have been made only the certain location of its working zone.

9. *Fundamentals of the GEDSI and Social Audit:*

- Provisions relating to child protection in the Children Act, 2075 and Children Regulations, 2078
- Prevailing legal obligations relating to the operation of NGOs,
- Acts and legal provisions relating to women and children,
- Social Welfare Act and Regulations,
- Suggestions and recommendations of the Social Welfare Council,

- Legal provisions issued by Karnali Province and respective local governments
- Prevailing legal obligations related to the operation of the organization
- Legal provisions issued by the local levels, at where the SOSEC Nepal covers.

10. Reviewed documents and evidences:

- Internal legal arrangements of the organization
- Project progress reports and audit reports
- Internal files and records
- Statutory and administrative records of the organization
- Statistics on the framework of social inclusion
- Photographs and physical evidences.

11. Policy and operational initiatives for internal governance, and operational management:

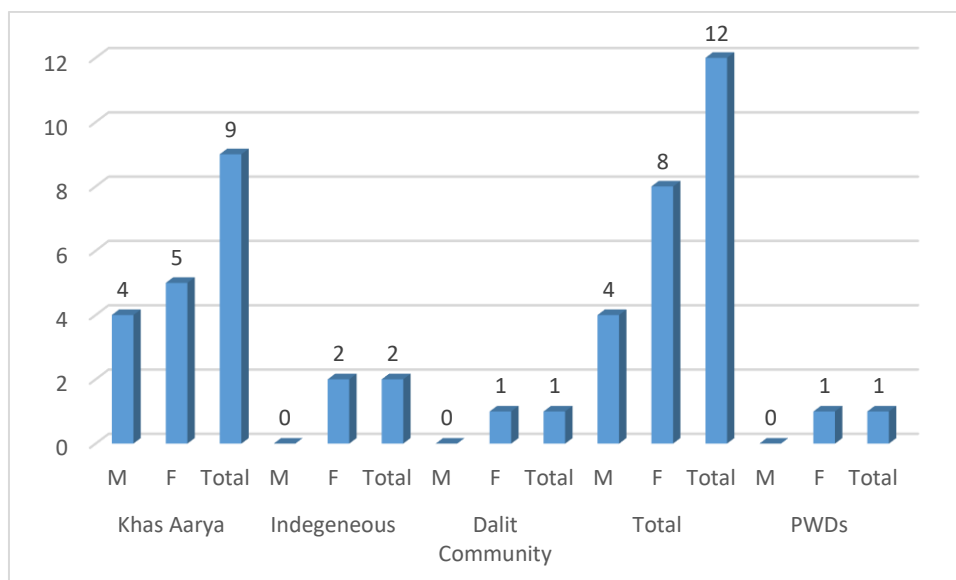
Different policies and guidelines have developed to lead the organization towards the good governance. The policies and guidelines in the SOSEC are as below:

- Constitution of the organization.
- Human Resource Management Policy.
- Finance Management policy.
- Strategic policy.
- J.D of Executive member, staffs and member of sub-committee.
- GESI Policy.
- Child Safeguarding Policy.
- Operational management guidelines.
- Partnership policy.
- MEAL Guideline
- Data Protection Policy
- Consultant and Services procurement Policy
- Capacity Building guideline
- Safeguarding Policy
- Vehicle Operation Policy
- Communication guidelines.
- Resource Mobilization Policy.
- Staff orientation policy.
- BOG of SOSEC
- Anti-corruption policy.
- Feedback Response Mechanism Guideline.
- Toll-Free Operation Guideline.
- Disability Inclusion Guideline,
- Disability Inclusion Policy,
- Anti-Discrimination workplace policy,
- Fraud, Anti Corruption Policy.

12. Social Inclusion analysis of Executive Board, Staff Structure and Beneficiaries

a. Board Members

Khas/Aarya			Indigenous Group			Dalit Group			Total			PWD		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
4	5	9	0	2	2	0	1	1	4	8	12	0	1	1

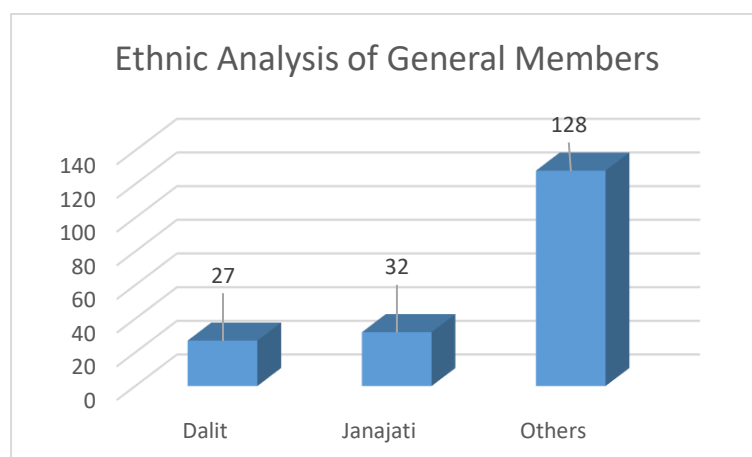
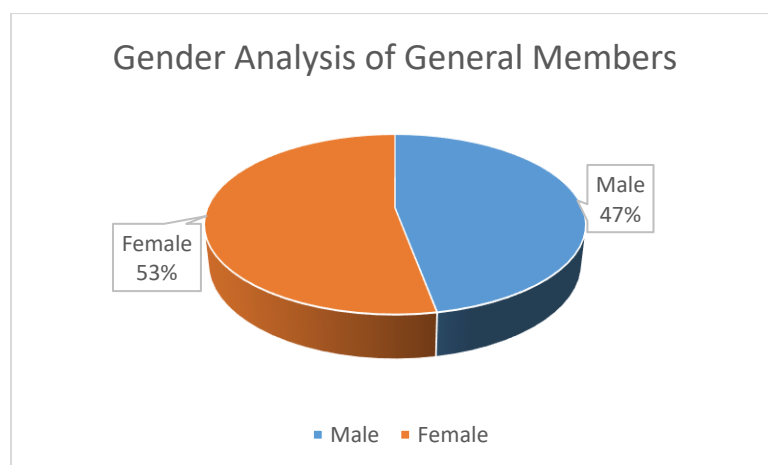


- The gender distribution in the given data shows a clear imbalance, with females outnumbering males. Out of a total population of 12, there are 8 females and 4 males. This indicates that females make up 66.7% of the population, while males account for only 33.3%, meaning there are twice as many females as males in the group.
- In terms of caste and ethnicity, the Khas/Aarya group represents the majority, making up 75% of the total population (9 out of 12 individuals). The Indigenous group constitutes 16.7% (2 individuals), while the Dalit group is the least represented, with just 1 person or 8.3% of the population. This suggests a significant overrepresentation of the Khas/Aarya group compared to other marginalized groups.
- Regarding disability inclusion, the data reveals that only one individual has a disability, and that person is a female. This accounts for 8.3% of the total population. Notably, no males with disabilities are reported, indicating limited representation of persons with disabilities, particularly among males.

b. Details of General members

Gender	Numbers
Male	88

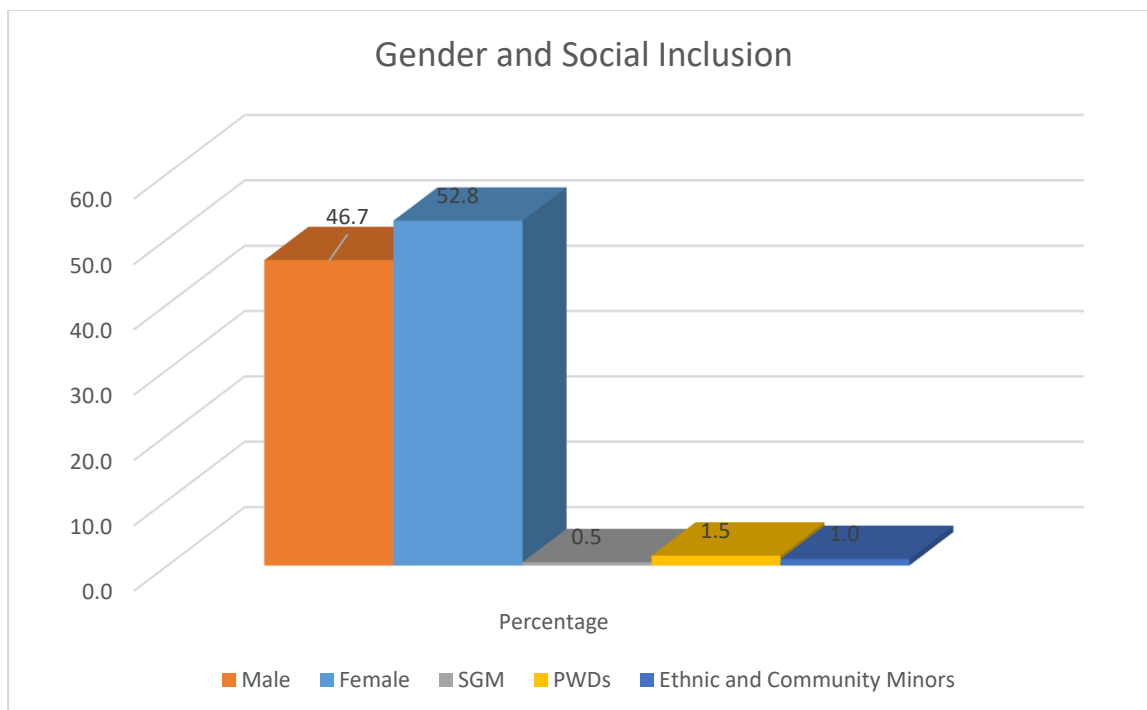
Female	99
Total	187
Ethnicity	Numbers
Dalit	27
Janajati	32
Others	128
Total	187



- **Dalit and Janajati Members:** The presence of 27 Dalit members and 32 Janajati members within the general membership reflects SOSEC's dedication to inclusivity and its representation of Nepal's rich cultural variety.
- **Others:** The remaining 128 members, who do not fit into specific ethnic categories, contribute to the organization's diversity, representing the varied and complex social diversity of Nepal.

c. Staffs

Gender and Social Inclusion	Number	Percentage
Male	93	46.7
Female	105	52.8
SGM	1	0.5
PWDs	3	1.5
Ethnic and Community Minors	2	1.0



Staffing Structure for Gender and Social Inclusion at SOSEC Nepal

SOSEC Nepal's staffing composition across various project areas reflects varying degrees of inclusion in terms of gender, disability, and caste/ethnicity. Here's a breakdown:

1. Gender Representation: Among the total 199 staff members, Male: 93 (46.7%), Female: 105 (52.8%) and Sexual and gender minorities (LGBTIQ+): 1 (0.5%)

This indicates a positive gender balance, with women slightly outnumbering men-a commendable sign of inclusive hiring practices. While the presence of one staff member from a gender minority signals a step toward broader diversity, it remains minimal and may call for further outreach and support initiatives.

2. Disability Inclusion: Persons with disabilities (PWDs) are 3 individuals (1.5%)

Though relatively low in proportion, the inclusion of persons with disabilities reflects some organizational effort toward accessibility and inclusive employment. Continued focus is needed to broaden representation and remove barriers.

3. Caste and Ethnic Minority Inclusion: Staff from caste/ethnic minority backgrounds are 2 individuals (1.0%)

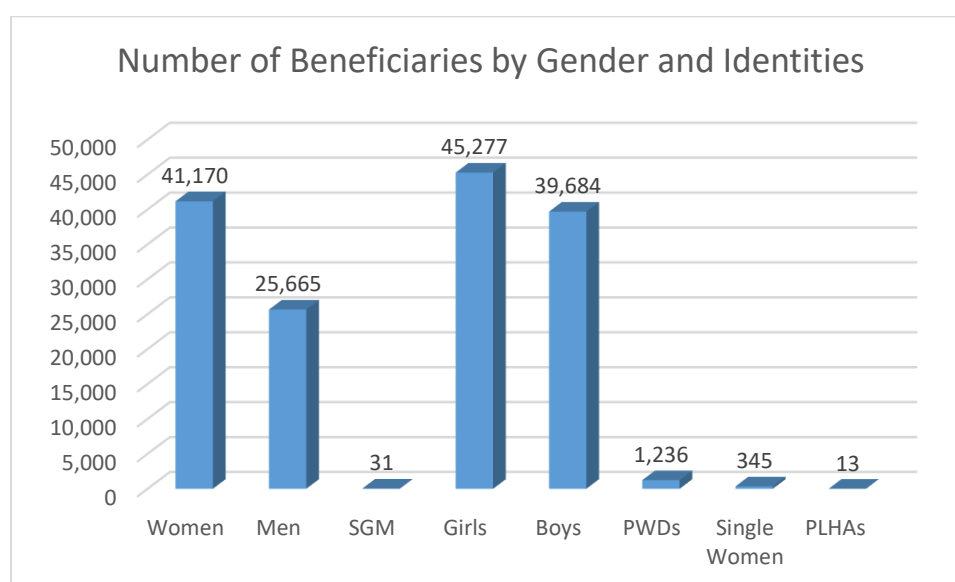
This limited representation highlights a need for stronger affirmative action and inclusive recruitment, particularly for historically marginalized groups such as Dalits, Janajatis, and other underrepresented communities.

SOSEC Nepal has achieved remarkable gender uniformity, with women forming a majority of the human resource. However, intersectional inclusion-especially of persons with disabilities and caste/ethnic minorities-remains an area for further improvement.

d. Beneficiaries

i. Annual Beneficiaries by Gender and Identity

Category	Number of Beneficiaries
Women	41,170
Men	25,665
SGM	31
Girls	45,277
Boys	39,684
PWDs	1,236
Single Women	345
PLHAs	13



SOSEC Nepal's beneficiary breakdown offers insightful reflection into the program's outreach and alignment with GEDSI principles. The data reveals an overall strong orientation toward gender equity and child-focused programming, yet it also flags critical gaps that merit strategic attention moving forward.

Women and girls collectively represent the largest share of beneficiaries, with 41,170 women and 45,277 girls reached over the reporting period. This prioritization is both commendable and aligned with national and global development agendas promoting female empowerment. Notably, the numbers for girls surpass even those of women, which may reflect targeted investments in youth-focused education or protection programs-potentially linked to projects like *Girls Matter* or *Child Helpline*.

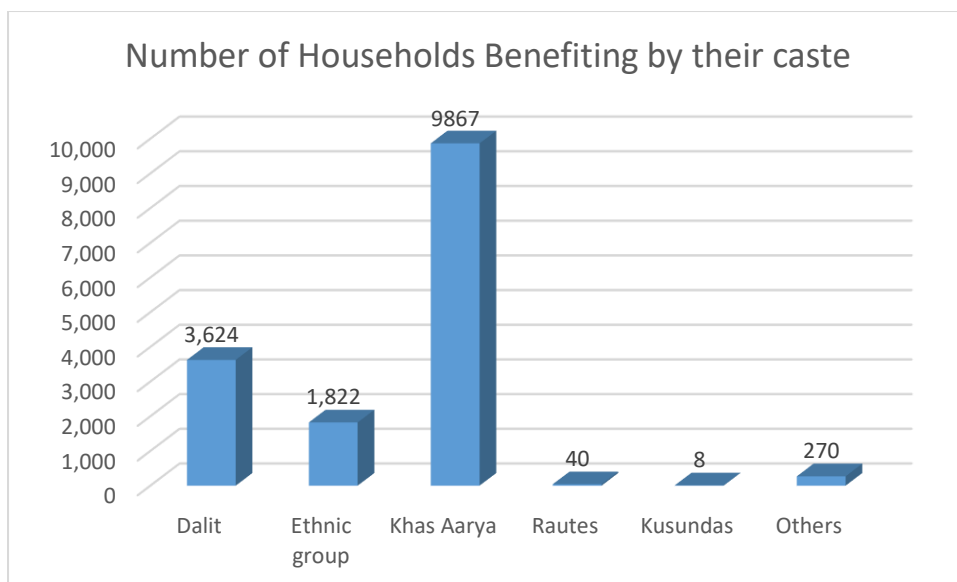
Male beneficiaries stand at 25,665, complemented by 39,684 boys. While this suggests a balanced inclusion of young boys in child-centered interventions, it also reflects gender-responsive planning that does not disproportionately favor one group over another in youth categories. The adult male population, however, appears less represented in direct social support interventions, which may be intentional based on the program's objectives.

Turning to marginalized identities, the figures uncover stark disparities. Only 31 individuals identifying as Sexual and Gender Minorities (SGM) were reached, and just 13 People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLHAs) were included. These numbers suggest that either the data collection methods need refinement to better capture these groups or that programming has yet to adequately address their specific needs. Similarly, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) total 1,236-a modest reach considering the potential scale of disability in the population. Meanwhile, Single Women number 345, hinting at targeted support but still reflecting limited penetration relative to total female beneficiaries.

Altogether, the beneficiary data reveals SOSEC Nepal's ongoing commitment to gender and child inclusion, while exposing a pressing need for deeper outreach to historically marginalized groups. To ensure equity is not just aspirational but operationalized, future programming might explore dedicated channels for SGM, PLHAs, and PWDs-leveraging community consultations, accessible infrastructure, and sensitized staff training. Moreover, combining these quantitative insights with qualitative stories of impact could powerfully demonstrate not just numbers served, but lives transformed.

ii. Annual Household Beneficiaries by Caste

Caste/Ethnicities	Number of Households Benefiting
Dalit	3,624
Ethnic group	1,822
Khas Aarya	9867
Rautes	40
Kusundas	8
Others	270
Total	15631



SOSEC Nepal’s annual household beneficiary distribution reflects significant disparities across caste and ethnic lines. The Khas Aarya group comprises the largest share, with 9,867 households reached—approximately 63% of the total beneficiary households. This dominance may correlate with broader demographic representation or systemic access advantages, but it also prompts the need for equity-conscious budgeting and programming.

Dalit communities, historically marginalized within Nepal’s social hierarchy, account for 3,624 beneficiary households. This is a substantial outreach effort, representing over 23% of the total, and signals positive attention to inclusive development.

However, considering the entrenched social exclusion Dalits face, further proportionate and need-based targeting may be warranted.

Ethnic groups (Janajati) represent 1,822 beneficiary households—just under 12% of the total. While this reflects their presence within the intervention areas, it raises questions about cultural tailoring and participation in planning. For highly marginalized Indigenous groups like the Rautes and Kusundas, numbers remain starkly low: only 40 and 8 households respectively. These figures suggest serious gaps in outreach and likely underline systemic barriers in accessibility, geographic targeting, or documentation.

The “Others” category, with 270 households, appears comparatively negligible and should be clarified in future reporting to better understand who falls within this classification and whether these groups also require targeted strategies.

Overall, while the outreach to Khas Aarya is high, the data hints at opportunity-and necessity-for more deliberate programming to reach underrepresented caste and ethnic groups, especially the most vulnerable and nomadic populations. Embedding disaggregated qualitative insights alongside these numbers can help ground future resource allocation in lived realities.

Part B

Report Section

Chapter 1

Introduction

1. Introduction of SOSEC Nepal

SOSEC Nepal was established in 1997 as a non-political and non-profit social organization dedicated to supporting marginalized populations in remote and underdeveloped areas of Nepal. It is formally recognized by the DAO Dailekh under the Organization Registration Act of 2035 on the 11th of Bhadra, 2054. Additionally, it holds affiliation with the Social Welfare Council and is registered with the NGO Federation, along with an inland revenue office.

The organization's primary objective is to improve the educational, health, and economic conditions of its target groups through social inclusion efforts and by empowering individuals to assert their rights. Since its inception, SOSEC Nepal has actively engaged with the community, forming partnerships and coordinating with various government and non-government agencies. Recognizing the limitations of governmental institutions in addressing all development needs, SOSEC Nepal believes in the vital role of civil society in community development.

The organization operates in coordination & Collaboration with various donors and Government agencies across districts in Karnali Province (Dailekh, Salyan, Jumla, Kalikot, Surkhet, Jajarkot and Rukum-West) Sudurpashchim (Province Achham) and Lumbini Province (Dang, Kapilbastu). SOSEC Nepal strives to enhance positive socio-economic and cultural change.

SOSEC Nepal is committed to creating a fair and inclusive work environment that promotes social responsibility and gender equality. To assess our progress in achieving these goals, we are commissioning a social and gender audit.

SOSEC Nepal invites proposals from qualified and registered audit firms/Media house to conduct a social and gender audit of the fiscal year 2080/081. The purpose of the audit is to ensure accuracy, satisfaction and sustainability of its projects and programs interventions and perception of rightsholders towards its

staffs, managements and boards for the further improvement in two key aspects: social responsibility and gender equality.

2. Thematic Area, Projects, area of coverage and Partnership

The thematic areas of SOSEC Nepal, particularly in the context of Dailekh district. SOSEC has been working to improve the socio-economic and cultural status of marginalized and

vulnerable communities. The key thematic areas, Projects, area of coverage and list of partner agencies are as follows;

a. Resilient Livelihood

S.No.	Name of the Projects/Programs	Cross Cutting Theme	Project Location	Supporting Agency
1	AADHAR Project		Bharabi, Dailekh and Khadachakra Kalikot	AEIN Luxembourg
2	Green Economy Accelerator Project	Against Inequality	Dang, Salyan and Kapilbastu	IM Swedish Development Partner
3	Green Karnali Project	WASH and Nutrition, Safe and Save life	Guras, Dullu Dailekh and Turmakhad Achham	DCA
4	BIHANI Project	Inclusive and Informal, Education, Child Prosperity	Birendranagar Surkhet and Chandanath Birendranagar	AEIN Luxembourg
5	Raute project	Inclusive and Informal, Education, Child Prosperity, Safe and save Life	Wherever they migrate	AEIN Luxembourg
6	SAHAKARYA project		Thatikand Dailekh	AEIN Luxembourg
8	NLRP-II	Child Prosperity, WASH and Nutrition	Bhagwotimai, Dailekh	Caritas
9	SAKSHAM Project		Guras and Thatikand, Dailekh	UNDP
10	C and K Empowering Girls	Inclusive and Informal, Education, Child Prosperity	Chamundabindrasini, Dailekh	SC Australia

b. Against Inequality

S. No	Name of the Projects/Programs	Cross Cutting Theme	Project Location	Supporting Agency
1	AADHAR Project	Inclusive and Informal Education, Child Prosperity	Bharabi, Dailekh and Khadachakra Kalikot	AEIN Luxembourg
2	EWPN Project	Inclusive and Informal Education, Child Prosperity	Suva Kalika, Kalikot, Birendranagar, Surkhet and Narayan, Dailekh	UNFPA
3	Girls Matter project	Inclusive and Informal Education, Child Prosperity	Chaukune, Surkhet and Dullu Dailekh	UNICEF
4	BIHANI Project	Inclusive and Informal Education, Child Prosperity	Chandanath, Jumla and	AEIN Luxembourg

			Birendranagar, Surkhet	
5	Bal Helpline 1098 Kalikot	Child prosperity	Karnali Province	NCRC, AEIN Luxembourg
6	Women & Children Centre Kalikot	Child prosperity	Karnali Province	MoWCSC, AEIN Luxembourg
7	Bal Helpline 1098 Dailekh	Child prosperity	Karnali Province	NCRC, AEIN Luxembourg
8	Women & Children Centre Dailekh		Karnali Province	MoWCSC, AEIN Luxembourg
9	Hatemalo project	Resilient Livelihood, Inclusive and informal Education	Bharabi, Dullu, Numule, Narayan, Dailekh	CBM Global Nepal
10	LGBTIQ project	Resilient Livelihood, Child prosperity	Birendranagar, Surkhet and Guras, Dailekh	FRI/Norway MFA/Save the Children
11	Gender Sensitive Global Citizenship and Life Skills Education Project for Young People (Samunnat Nepal)	Inclusive and Informal Education, Child Prosperity	Thatikand and Dullu, Dailekh	Aflatoon

c. Inclusive and Informal Education

S. No.	Name of the Projects/Programs	Cross Cutting Theme	Project Location	Supporting Agency
1	SAHAKAR YA project		Thatikand, Dailekh	AEIN Luxembourg
2	PCESP & IQE		Bhagwotimai, Dailekh	World Vision
3	SAHAYAT RA project	Resilient Livelihood, Against Enquality, WASH and Nutrition, Safe and Save Lives	Chamundbindrasaini, Dailekh	Save the Children
5	AADHAR	Inclusive and Informal Education, Child Prosperity	Bharabi, Dailekh and Khadachakra, Kalikot	AEIN Luxembourg
6	Raute		Gurans RM, wherever they migrate	AEIN Luxembourg

d. WASH and Nutrition

S.No.	Name of the Projects/Programs	Cross Cutting Theme	Project Location	Supporting Agency
1	Girls Matter project	Child Prosperity, Inclusive and Informal Education	Chaukune, Surkhet and Dullu Dailekh	Unicef
2	Joint Recovery Action Plan (JRAP)		Nalgaad, Jajarkot	Unicef
3	IWRMP (Integrated Water Resource Management Project)		Dullu, Mahabu, Guras,	Helvetas

			Dungeshwor, Dailekh	
4	WASH Response project UNICEF		Bheri, Nalgaad, Barekot, Kuse, Jajarkot	Unicef
5	Raute		Wherever they migrate	AEIN Luxembourg
6	Sahakarya		Thatikand, Dailekh	AEIN Luxembourg

e. Child Prosperity

S.No .	Name of the Projects/Programs	Cross Cutting Theme	Project Location	Supporting Agency
1	SAHAKARYA project		Thatikand, Dailekh	AEIN Luxembourg
2	PCESP & IQE		Bhagwotimai, Dailekh	World Vision
3	SAHAYATRA project		Chamundabin drasini, Dailekh	Save the Children
4	Bal Helpline 1098 Kalikot	Resilient Livelihood	Karnali Province	NCRC, AEIN Luxembourg
5	Bal Helpline 1098 Dailekh	Resilient Livelihood	Karnali Province	NCRC, AEIN Luxembourg
6	JRAP CP		Sanibheri and Aathbiskot, Rukum West	Unicef
7	NLRP		Bhagwotimai RM Dailekh	Caritas
8	Girls Matter		Chaukune Surkhet and Dullu Dailekh	Unicef
9	LGBTIQ		Birendranagar Surkhet and Guras Dailekh	Save the Children
10	AADHAR		Bharabi RM Dailekh and Khadachakra Kalikot	AEIN Luxembourg
11	BIHANI		Birendranagar Surkhet and Chandanath Jumla	AEIN Luxembourg
12	Hatemalo		Bharabi, Dullu, Numule, Narayan, Dailekh	CBM

f. Safe and Save Lives

S.No.	Name of the Projects/Programs	Cross Cutting Theme	Project Location	Supporting Agency
1	Relief Support to earthquake victims in Jajarkot district, AEIN	Resilient Livelihood	Bheri, Jajarkot	AEIN Luxembourg
2	Relief Support to earthquake victims in Jajarkot district, DCA	Resilient Livelihood	Jajarkot	DCA
3	Relief Support to earthquake victims in Jajarkot district, Start Fund	Resilient Livelihood	Bheri, Nalgaad, Kuse and Barekot, Jajarkot	Start Fund
4	JARP		Nalgaad, Jajarkot	Unicef
5	JARP_CP		Sanibheri and Aathbiskot, Rukum West	Unicef

Source: SOSEC Nepal, 2024

The Partner agencies in the FY 2080/2081 of SOSEC Nepal



3. Vision Mission and Objectives

SOSEC Nepal has defined its vision, mission, and objectives for working in different thematic areas. Here are the details:

- VISION:** There will have been the construction of equitable society with the establishment of empowered organization to play effective & vital role in the integrated development of the community.
- Mission:** To improve the educational, health, economic and Right aspect of the women, Dalit, Janajatis, Children and poor with the help of social mobilization and peoples' participation.
- Goal:** To improve the educational, health and economic condition of the target groups by centralizing the social inclusion increasing and enhancing institutional capacity of right holders.

d. Objectives:

- To build capital at the local level and to income levels through mobilizing micro finance.
- To develop commercialization by means of protection of agriculture, forest and environment, advancement of tourism sector and promotion of animal husbandry at the local level.
- To develop and promote mini-infrastructure needful at the local level in collaboration of various agencies.
- To raise human resource capacity of the association and achieve its sustainable development.
- To raise public awareness so as to reduce gender and ethnic discrimination and to advocate for the protection of rights of persons with disability as well of the elderly citizens.
- To raise public awareness in favor of reproductive health, community health, people living with HIV/AIDS; and to run health camps as well as community clinics.
- To increase employment opportunities through developing local skills and technology based on local demand.
- To raise public awareness for the protection of human rights and to take initiatives for humanitarian assistance in the sector of risk mitigation, and for people under risk as well as the affected community.
- To run formal and non-formal education programs for eliminating the ill-rituals prevalent in the communities and also to foster child rights.
- To publish newspapers, magazines and to run community radio to increase community awareness.
- To run public awareness, campaigns, against human trafficking and to provide ambulance services.

4. Basic Norms & Values:

- Pro-poor Reduction program for Poverty
- Capacity development
- Participatory approach in implementing all components to ensure bottom-up planning system
- Promotion of social inclusion
- Targeted beneficiaries are the central focal point of the program.
- Targeted groups are encouraged for their active participations in every stage of project cycle (Need assessment, Setting Objectives, Program Design, Implementation and Monitoring/ evaluation and Review).
- Commitment to strengthening financial management and accountability – transparent and corruption free

5. Target Groups of the projects

SOSEC Nepal has been making a positive impact since its establishment. Their mission revolves around enhancing the socio-economic and cultural well-being of rural communities in Nepal, especially at the western part. Here are Focus Areas of SOSEC:

- **Children and Youth:** SOSEC works to uplift the lives of children and youths, ensuring their well-being, education, and protection.
- **Women:** Empowering women is a central goal. SOSEC supports women's rights, education, and economic opportunities.
- **Community Under the Poverty Line:** SOSEC addresses poverty-related challenges faced by marginalized communities.
- **Sexual and Gender Minorities (LGBTIQ+):** Advocacy and support for sexual and gender minorities are part of their work.
- **Persons with Disabilities (PWDs):** SOSEC promotes inclusivity and equal opportunities for PWDs.
- **Raute and Kusunda Community:** The Raute and Kusunda communities, a travelling indigenous group, receives attention from SOSEC.
- **Dalit Community:** SOSEC aims to uplift the Dalit community, addressing social discrimination and economic disparities.

6. Operating procedures of SOSEC Nepal

The key operating procedures of SOSEC Nepal are:

a. Community-Based Empowerment Approach:

- SOSEC Nepal engages with community members, particularly those who are poor and marginalized.
- They prioritize involving these community members in decision-making processes and activities.
- The goal is to empower individuals to become self-driven and to feel a sense of ownership over social development initiatives.

b. Human Rights-Based Action Methodology (HRBA):

- HRBA is a transformative approach that considers the knowledge and skills of service recipients.
- It emphasizes human rights awareness and encourages active citizenship.
- SOSEC enables individuals and community members to advocate for their rights and engage with decision-makers.

c. Integrated Program Operation Methodology:

- SOSEC Nepal focuses on underprivileged communities, giving special attention to coordination with government programs.
- They aim for complementarity with existing projects and maximize local resources and capabilities.

d. Participatory and Inclusive Work Methodology:

- SOSEC involves stakeholders, beneficiaries, and communities throughout their project lifecycle.

- They support local government agencies in including disadvantaged and marginalized groups.
 - Capacity building ensures effective participation in local structures and organizations.
- e. **Climate Justice and Environmental Sustainability:**
- SOSEC integrates environmental protection into all development decisions.
 - They promote behavior change, resilience, and vulnerability reduction.
 - Climate adaptation frameworks guide their programs.

7. *Fundamentals of SOSEC Nepal*

Name of Organization:	SOSEC Nepal
Address:	Narayan Municipality-1
DAO Registration Number:	059/054-055 (2054/05/11)
PAN:	300965292 (2059)
SWC Affiliation Number:	6099/054-055 (2054/06/05)
NGO Federation Affiliation Number:	03-Dailekh Chapter
Contact Number:	Central Office Phone: 089-410187/410096/089-410093 Bal Helpline 1098 (Ten-Nine-Eight)/9858088222/9858036222 Women and Children Centre, Dailekh: 089-410222 Women and Children Centre, Kalikot: 087- 440344 Kathmandu Office: 01-5910890, Surkhet Province Office: 083 - 414255 Toll free Num: NTC 16608942001 NCELL 9801574888
Website/Social Network Links:	www.osec.org.np https://www.facebook.com/SOSECNepal https://twitter.com/osecdailekh https://www.instagram.com/osecnepal/ https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=osec+nepal 1
E-mail:	osecdailekh@gmail.com , info@osec.org.np , hirad@ntc.com.np

8. *Membership and Affiliation:*

a. District Level

DLSA of District Disaster Management Committee, Dailekh; Coordinator of National Campaign for Education Nepal; Member of Juvenile Justice Coordinating Committee, Dailekh; Coordinator of Food Rights Network, Dailekh; Vice President of Non-Governmental Organization Federation District Branch, Dailekh; Member of Safe Motherhood Network Federation, Dailekh and Similarly Member of Reproductive Health Coordinating Committee; Member of District Disaster Management Committee, Dailekh; Member of Human Rights Network, Dailekh; Member of Gender Mainstreaming Committee, Dailekh; Member of Women's Rights Network, Dailekh and Coordinator of Common Campaign Against Child Marriage Network, Dailekh

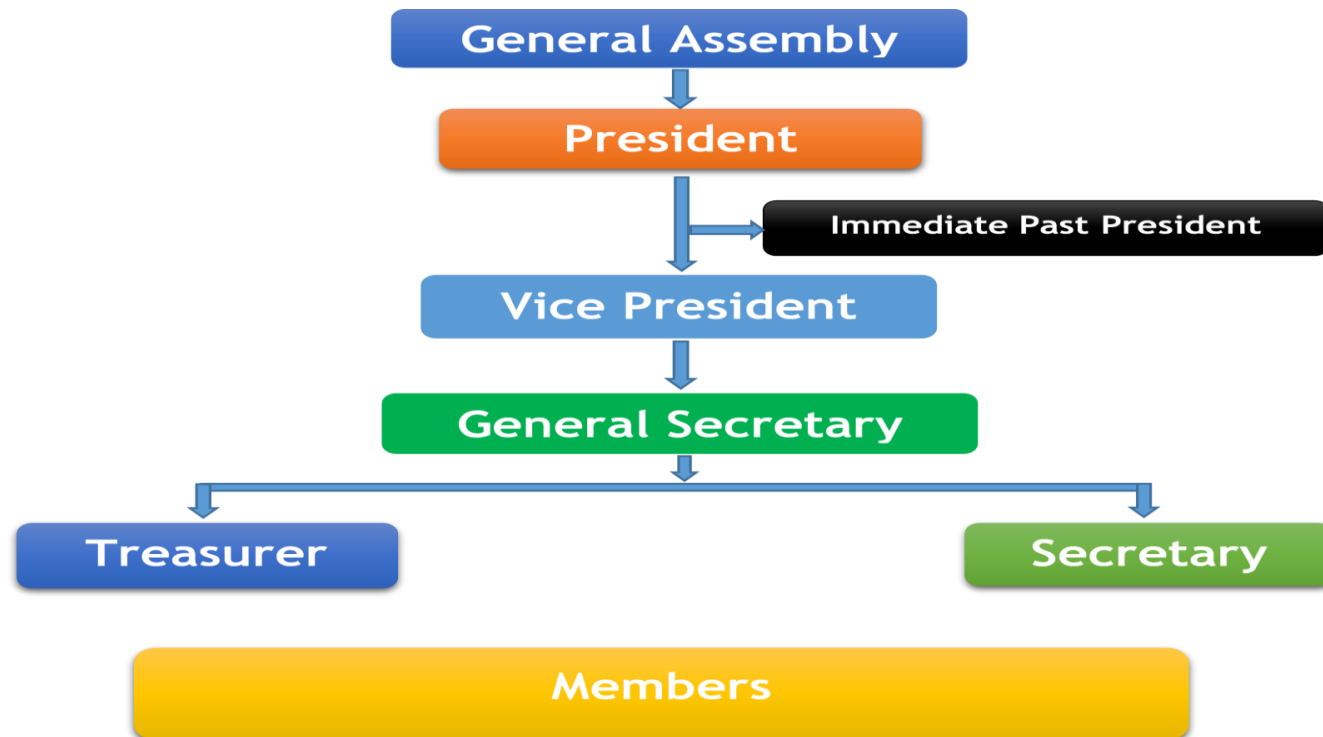
b. National and Provincial Level

Coordinator of National Child Protection Network, Nepal, Karnali Province; Member of the National Campaign for Education Nepal, Member of the National Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons (ATWIN), Member of Disaster Preparedness Network (DPNET) Nepal; Member of Start Fund and Member of the Common Campaign Against Child Marriage Network, Karnali Pradesh

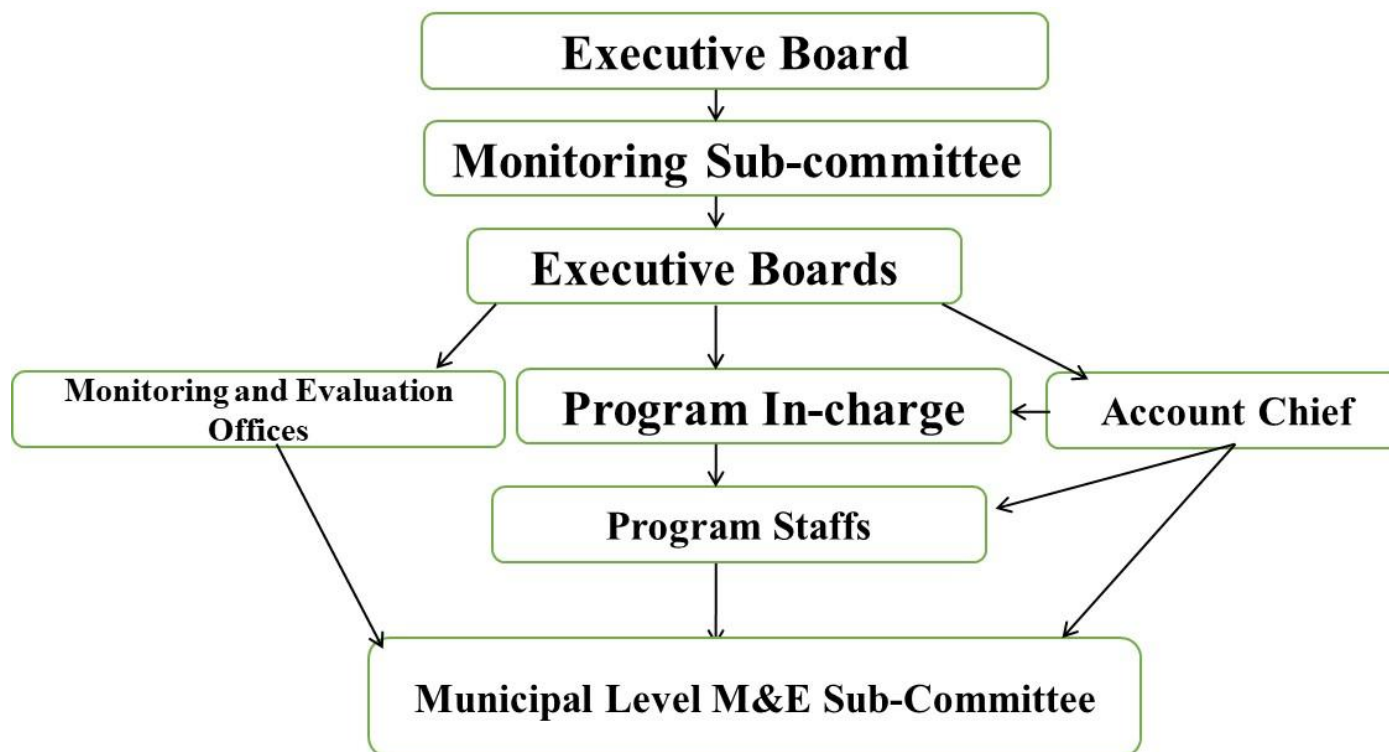
c. International Level

Member of Girls Not Bride and Civil Society Now

9. *Organizational Chart:*



10. Monitoring Mechanism chart of SOSEC Nepal



Chapter 2

Program and Progress

11. Thematic area, Projects and Achievements

The thematic areas of SOSEC Nepal are detailed below;

1. Against Inequality:

SOSEC Nepal stands as an example against social disparities. They tirelessly advocate for justice, equity, challenging caste-based discrimination, gender inequities, and economic inequalities. Their commitment to leveling the playing field ensures that no one is left behind.

2. Resilient Livelihood:

SOSEC Nepal recognizes that livelihoods are the foundation of well-being. They empower communities to build resilient livelihoods-whether through sustainable agriculture, or income-generating activities. By encouragement self-reliance, SOSEC Nepal transforms lives. Furthermore, green enterprises are more focused area of the organization to reduce carbon emission and conserve natural resource management.

3. Safe and Saves Lives:

Safety is non-negotiable. SOSEC Nepal's interventions-be it disaster preparedness, health awareness, or child protection-aim to save lives. Their work ensures that communities are equipped to face emergencies and protect their most vulnerable members.

4. WASH and Nutrition:

Water, Sanitation, And Hygiene (WASH) are fundamental. SOSEC Nepal promotes clean water sources, proper sanitation facilities, and hygiene practices. Joined with nutrition initiatives, they safeguard health and well-being.

5. Inclusive and Informal Education:

Education is a powerful balance. SOSEC Nepal winners inclusive and informal education. They create spaces where every child, regardless of background, can learn and thrive. Their commitment extends beyond classrooms-to life skills and lifelong learning.

6. Children Prosperity:

Children are the promise of tomorrow. SOSEC Nepal invests in their prosperity - ensuring quality education, protection from harm, and opportunities for growth. By promotion children, SOSEC Nepal shapes a brighter future for Nepal.

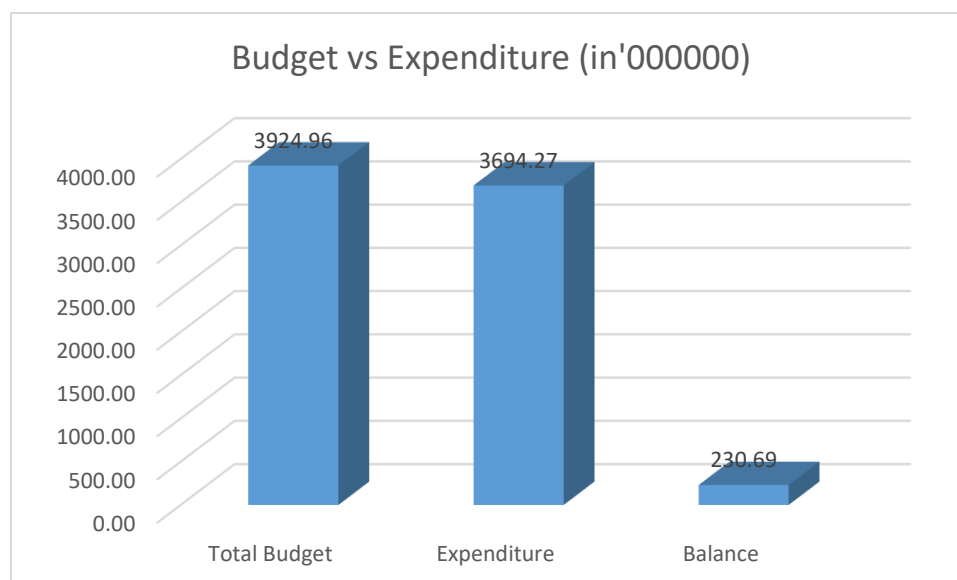
12. State of the financial and account mobilization

According to SOSEC Nepal's account document of FY 2081/082; Income in the fiscal year was NPR 392,496,343.6 and expenditure NPR 369,426,977.2. Thus, this figure

shows the surplus amount is 23,069,366.4. According to the figure the expenditure is 94.12% of total budget amount. (See in annex 11)

State of Budget of SOSEC Nepal in FY 2081/082

Total Budget	392496343.6
Expenditure	369426977.2
Balance	23069366.4
Percentage	94.12%



Source: Audit Report of SOSEC Nepal

13. GE-D-SI Budget analysis of SOSEC Nepal, FY 2081/082

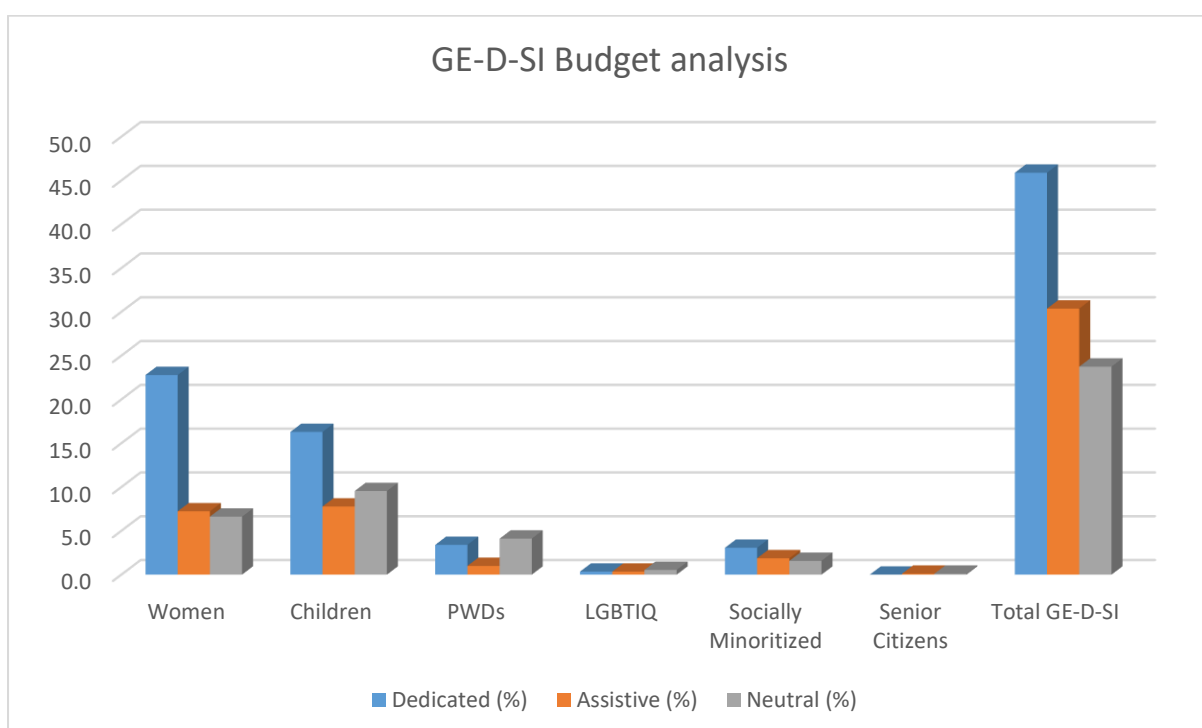
A detailed analysis of SOSEC Nepal's GEDSI budget distribution, with key patterns, disparities and recommendations to elevate both clarity and impact;

Overall GEDSI Allocation Trends

Indicator Group	Dedicated (%)	Assistive (%)	Neutral (%)	Key Insight
Women	22.79	7.23	6.62	Strong dedicated focus with notable variance between projects
Children	16.29	7.78	9.55	Consistent inclusion, especially through Sahakarya and Girls Matter
PWDs	3.4	0.99	4.11	Underrepresented except in Hatemalo
LGBTIQ	0.34	0.34	0.53	Very limited allocation overall
Socially Minoritized	3.07	1.87	1.57	Moderate focus primarily in Aadhar-III
Senior Citizens	0	0.1	0.1	Negligible investment

Total GE-D-SI	45.89	30.38	23.75	Majority of projects lean heavily toward dedicated and assistive categories
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Indicator Group	Dedicated (%)	Assistive (%)	Neutral (%)	Key Insight
Women	22.8	7.2	6.6	Strong dedicated focus with notable variance between projects
Children	16.3	7.8	9.5	Consistent inclusion, especially through Sahakarya and Girls Matter
PWDs	3.4	1.0	4.1	Underrepresented except in Hatemalo
LGBTIQ	0.3	0.3	0.5	Very limited allocation overall
Socially Minoritized	3.1	1.9	1.6	Moderate focus primarily in Aadhar-III
Senior Citizens	0.0	0.1	0.1	Negligible investment
Total GE-D-SI	45.9	30.4	23.7	Majority of projects lean heavily toward dedicated and assistive categories



SOSEC Nepal's GEDSI budget allocation reveals a varied landscape of inclusion, investment patterns, and missed opportunities. Certain projects stand out for their focused efforts and represent potential models for replication, while others expose critical gaps in demographic representation.

Among the most impactful initiatives, the Safe House project demonstrates a singular but powerful dedication to women's needs, allocating 100% of its budget toward female-focused interventions. Sahakarya and Girls Matter present multi-group

engagement with significant resources devoted to children - an encouraging sign of intersectional planning. Similarly, EWPN and Green Karnali signal strong commitments to women through both dedicated and assistive support mechanisms, underscoring how gender-responsive budgeting can be integrated across themes. Notably, Hatemalo emerges as a niche example with exceptional representation of persons with disabilities (PWDs), suggesting possibilities for designing inclusive programs with replication in mind. PCESP/IQE, meanwhile, balances its efforts toward children, though its engagement with other GEDSI indicators remains limited - highlighting a need for broader design scopes.

However, gaps persist. Projects such as WASH Recovery Jajarkot and IWRMP (including Hello Dhara) show disproportionately high allocations toward neutral or general indicators, pointing to a lack of explicit GEDSI integration. More concerning is the consistent under-prioritization of LGBTIQ individuals and senior citizens across all programs - categories that demand attention not just for equity but to ensure intersectional justice.

Strategically, it's recommended that neutral allocations be revisited, annotated, or even disaggregated to uncover latent GEDSI contributions. Increasing investments for LGBTIQ communities and older populations could be explored through inclusive budgeting methods such as participatory design or targeted programming. Moreover, showcasing the methodologies behind successful projects like Sahakarya or Hatemalo - whether through internal learning reviews or public workshops - can foster stronger institutional commitment to GEDSI budgeting.

14. SOSEC Nepal in Social Responsibilities:

As a group dedicated to promoting community well-being, SOSEC Nepal is accountable for a number of key duties:

- a. **Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality:** Acknowledges the significance of gender equality. They actively seek to advance women's rights and empower them. This involves promoting equitable access to economic opportunities, healthcare, education, and decision-making procedures. A more equitable and well-rounded society is achieved through SOSEC's efforts to combat prejudice based on gender.
- b. **Sexual and Gender Minorities (SGM-LGBTQ+):** This group is also included in the pledge. They support acceptance, visibility, and rights for LGBTQ+ people. SOSEC contributes to the creation of a safer environment for all people, regardless of gender identity or sexual orientation, by promoting an inclusive atmosphere.
- c. **Children's Protection and Well-Being:** Its emphasis on children includes making sure they are protected, educated, and have a good life. They strive to stop child marriages, deal with child labour, and encourage environments that are child-friendly. By giving children's rights a priority,

- d. **Individuals with Disabilities:** SOSEC projects could involve awareness campaigns, vocational training, and accessibility enhancements. PWDs are guaranteed the ability to fully engage in society through the promotion of inclusivity and equal opportunity.
- e. **Dalit Community:** SOSEC works to alleviate economic inequality and social injustice by working with the Dalit community. They support Dalit rights, livelihood opportunities, and education. promotes social justice by combating caste-based injustices.
- f. **Raute and Kusunda Community:** This article highlights the Raute, an indigenous people that lives on the move and Kusunda communities. Their particular cultural setting and difficulties are taken into account. It aims to enhance their health, education, and living circumstances.
- g. **Community of the Poverty:** Marginalised communities are included in the effort to reduce poverty. They offer community development initiatives, access to essential services, and assistance with livelihoods. Through assisting communities in escaping poverty, SOSEC promotes long-lasting transformation.

15. Capacity and Facilities

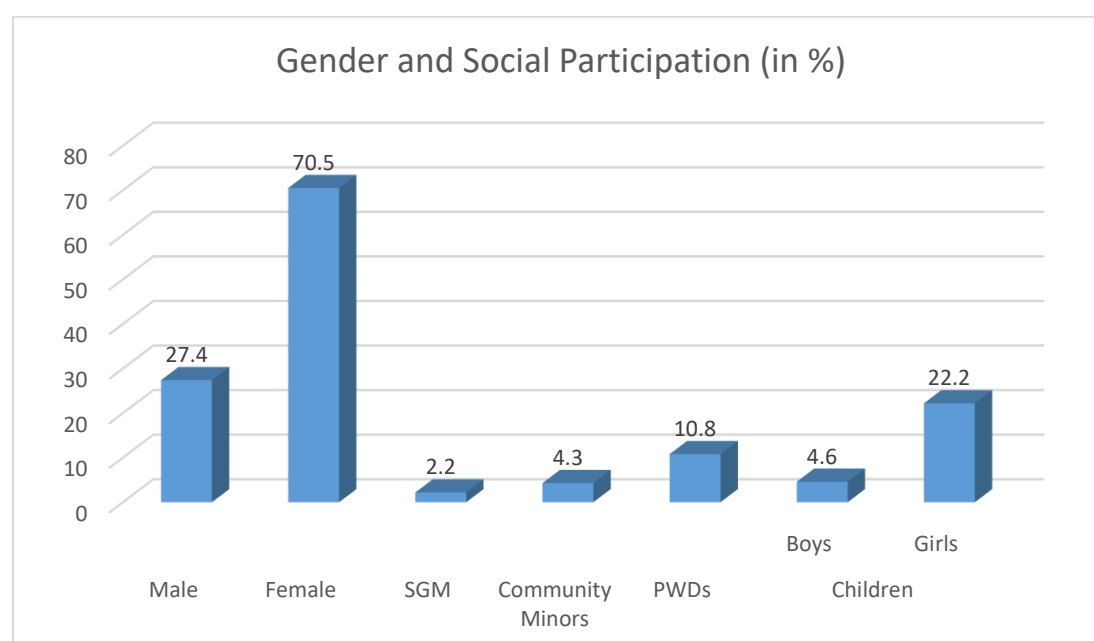
- i. **HR:** The organizational structure of SOSEC Nepal is detailed, showing how different roles contribute to the overall mission. SOSEC Nepal's human resource figure reflects noteworthy progress in gender inclusion, with women making up a majority across the Executive Board and staff teams-signaling a commitment to female leadership and gender-equitable hiring. The organization also demonstrates early steps toward intersectional diversity, evidenced by the presence of staff and board members from Dalit and Janajati backgrounds, individuals with disabilities, and a gender minority staff member. However, representation of caste and ethnic minorities remains low in staffing and leadership, suggesting the need for more inclusive recruitment and capacity-building efforts. Disability inclusion especially among male staff and leadership. Overall, SOSEC Nepal's HR structure underlines its inclusive aspirations but also highlights key areas-particularly intersectional equity and cultural representation-where deeper institutional commitment could further advance social justice goals.
- ii. **Facilities:** Own training building with well furnished rooms for food and accommodation of residential training. In addition, well-furnished training room, practical class room, well- equipped multipurpose hall for events and seminars residential trainees.
- iii. **Technical:** The Psychosocial counselors for counseling sessions.
- iv. **Infrastructure:** Organization has no own building, though, administrative and programmatic service have been providing from its rental building. Well-furnished and meeting hall, good accommodation, and food facilities for Women and Children Service Centre.

16. Social and GEDSI Audit analysis

a. Social Audit Analysis

General highlights of the participants during the social audit

Gender and Social Participation		Total	Percentage
Male		89	27.4
Female		229	70.5
SGM		7	2.2
Total		325	100
Community Minors		14	4.3
PWDs		35	10.8
Children	Boys	15	4.6
	Girls	72	22.2
	Total	87	26.8



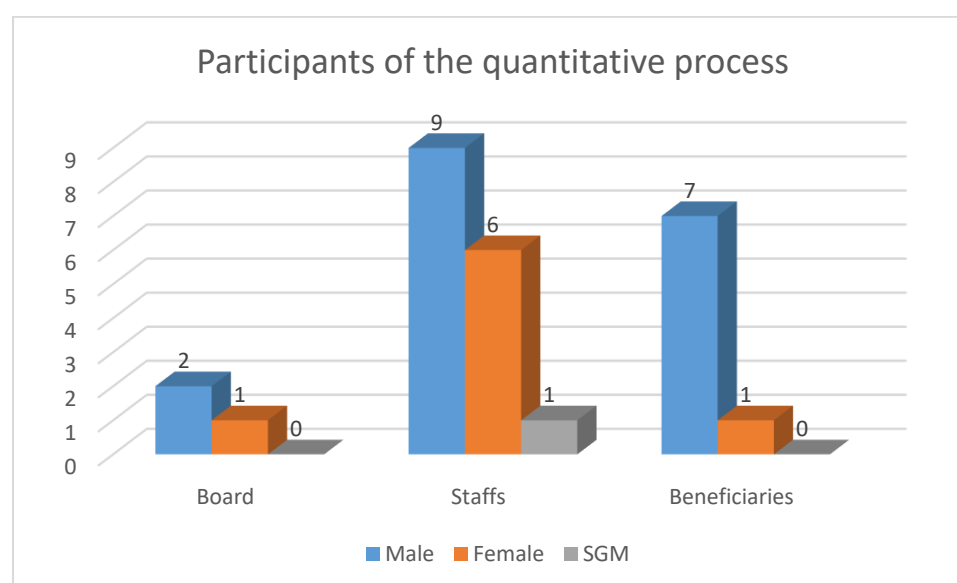
During the social audit conducted across various working areas under different projects of SOSEC Nepal, a total of 325 individuals participated in field-level Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). Among them, female participants were the highest in number, totaling 229 (70.5%), followed by 89 males (27.4%). Additionally, 7 individuals (2.2%) identified as sexual and gender minorities (SGMs). This indicates strong female engagement in community discussions and a small but important representation of gender-diverse individuals.

In terms of inclusion of marginalized groups, 14 participants (4.3%) belonged to ethnic or caste-based minority communities, while 35 individuals (10.8%) were persons with disabilities (PWDs). The representation of PWDs is encouraging, highlighting some effort toward accessibility and inclusion. However, the comparatively low participation of ethnic and caste minorities points toward the need for more targeted outreach to ensure their voices are equally represented in such community platforms.

Child participation was also significant, with 87 children (26.8% of total participants) involved in FGDs. Among them, 72 were girls (22.2%) and 15 were boys (4.6%), indicating that more adolescent girls were reached through the programs. This strong representation of girls may reflect targeted interventions like Rupantaran classes and child clubs that specifically focus on adolescent girls' empowerment and engagement. Analyzing by project, initiatives such as Girls Matter, Bihani, Sahayatra III, and Hatemalo demonstrated high levels of female and child involvement. Projects like SJP (Karnali Indreni Samaj) and Raute stood out for engaging ethnic minorities and SGMs, while Hatemalo SHGs included notable numbers of PWDs and minority participants, reflecting an inclusive approach. Other projects like EWP, Adhar, and PCESP/IQE showed balanced participation across gender and community groups. In summary, SOSEC Nepal's FGDs showed commendable gender inclusion, particularly of women and girls, as well as persons with disabilities. However, the relatively low participation of ethnic minorities and SGMs suggests a need for stronger strategies to ensure the full inclusion of all marginalized groups in future programming and social accountability processes. (Participation table of FGD is attached in Annex 10)

b. Participants of the quantitative process

Gender	Board	Staffs	Beneficiaries	Total
Male	2	9	7	18
Female	1	6	1	8
SGM	0	1	0	1
Total	3	16	8	27



During the quantitative process of SOSEC Nepal's social audit, a total of 27 participants were involved. Among them, 18 were male, including 2 board members, 9 staff, and 7 beneficiaries. There were 8 female participants, comprising 1 board member, 6 staff, and 1 beneficiary. There was 1 SGM participant, who was a staff member.

1 beneficiary. Additionally, there was 1 participant from the sexual and gender minority (SGM) group, who was a staff member.

17. Thematic opinions based on FGD

a. Co-operatives and Farmers Groups - (6 Groups)

In Birendra Nagar Municipality–1, Tripureshwar, Belghari, the farmer group formed under the Bihani Project has recently made several positive changes. The group members have received leadership development training, which has increased their self-confidence and decision-making abilities. All children covered by the project now attend school, and the prevalence of child marriage in the community appears to have decreased. Significant progress has also been made in the agricultural sector. The group currently operates two poly-tunnels for off-season vegetable production, and kitchen gardening has also been undertaken. This has not only eliminated the need for members to purchase vegetables but has also brought in good income, helping with household expense management. A noteworthy aspect of their agricultural production is the practice of avoiding chemical fertilizers and pesticides, which has helped improve nutritional status. In addition, the adoption of safe motherhood practices has strengthened the health situation. Although SOSEC's support only began recently, it has helped ease agricultural work by providing inputs such as liquid fertilizer and seeds.

Members have complained that the skill-based training they received was very short. Therefore, additional practical and sufficiently long skill-based training is necessary—such as tunnel farming expansion, self-employment enhancement, auto-driving training for women, incense/mosquito coil production, *dalthoth* (spiced lentil snack) production, and training on preparing nutritious meals. Since SOSEC's support has only recently begun, a long-term plan is necessary to make the program sustainable. Financial literacy and management-related training would also be useful for the group.

The Peepal Chautari Vegetable Production Group in Guras Rural Municipality–1, Khadkabada has been engaged in productive activities with support from the Green Karnali Project. The project has supported farmers by providing 10 temporary and 8 permanent poly-tunnels, improvements to livestock sheds, beekeeping, trainings, garden pipes, vermicompost, crates/baskets, and resources to produce liquid fertilizers and organic pesticides. These activities have been ongoing for two years.

Currently, the group produces both seasonal and off-season vegetables, which not only feed the families but also generate income that helps cover children's education, health expenses, and general household costs. Some support has also been received from the rural municipality, and as a result, there are no malnourished children in the community, and all children attend school. Social malpractices are visibly decreasing—a further positive outcome of the project.

However, some challenges remain. Most notably, the lack of a proper market for the produced vegetables and fruits, along with uncertainty in pricing, has become a major issue. Although trainings have been received, adequate practical knowledge and market management skills are still required.

To improve the situation, it is necessary to strengthen market coordination systems, provide training to farmers on production diversification and value-adding technologies,

and develop a sustainable marketing structure through cooperatives or market networks. These initiatives would help ensure stable income and enhance the long-term effectiveness of the project.

The Bhagwatimai Badapokhara Farmers Group in Dullu Municipality–2 has been involved in vegetable production for the past four years with support from the Green Karnali Project. The project has provided assistance for temporary and permanent poly-tunnels, improvements to livestock sheds, beekeeping, training, vermicomposting, baskets/crates, as well as production of liquid fertilizers and organic pesticides. As a result, both seasonal and off-season vegetables are being produced, which have helped cover household food needs, children's education and health, and general family expenses. There is no malnutrition in the community, and all children are attending school. Women now have greater access to economic resources, and social malpractices have declined. All farming is conducted organically, ensuring safe produce. However, some challenges remain. Most temporary tunnels have collapsed, and there are also issues with the permanent ones. Market price uncertainty, insufficient training, lack of irrigation pipes, absence of a meeting space, and the need for a hand tractor have been noted.

To address these issues, priority should be given to repairing tunnels, strengthening the irrigation system, providing market management training, developing a sales structure through the cooperative model, and ensuring access to a meeting space and hand tractor. These initiatives would further empower the group and enhance the long-term impact of the project.

Members of the Panchakoshi Health Mothers' Group, located in Bhairavi–4, Nyura, have felt that social discrimination is decreasing. There has been improvement in children's education, health, and nutrition. Although agricultural production is good, it is still found to be subsistence-based. Due to challenges in market access, it is difficult to obtain fair prices for the produce. There is a practice of monthly saving as well. Women's economic dependency has been decreasing, but further opportunities need to be provided for their empowerment.

In Thatikandh Rural Municipality–1, Thapathol, under the Sahakarya Project, members of the farmers' group have reported that while agricultural production is good, there are challenges related to market access and pricing. Women's dependence on men has been decreasing, and there has been noticeable improvement in children's education, health, nutrition, and protection. Social discrimination is also seen to be declining. However, agricultural production remains subsistence-oriented, and further opportunities need to be provided for the empowerment of farmers.

During an interaction with members of the Janchetansheel Agricultural Cooperative located in Chipintada, Bhagwatimai–6, insights were gathered regarding efforts and challenges related to cooperative strengthening. Through professional trainings, the operation of a help desk, awareness-raising activities, and various initiatives, the cooperative has contributed to increased production and the development of entrepreneurial thinking among its members.

While members found the trainings useful, they raised concerns about limited market access and difficulty in obtaining fair prices for their produce. To enhance the cooperative's effectiveness, there is a need to focus on expanding market networks, improving product quality, and promoting the use of technology.

In collaboration with SOSEC Nepal, campaigns such as International Women's Day and the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence have been conducted. Support has also been provided for office supplies, timely revision of bylaws, and the formulation of loan and savings policies for the cooperative's operation.

Nevertheless, to make the cooperative more effective, there is a demand for additional office resources, opportunities to build member capacity, and more training. These initiatives are expected to play a vital role in making the cooperative sustainable and competitive.

b. Child Clubs and Adolescents – (6 Groups)

The Bulbule Child Club, located in Birendra Nagar Municipality-8 under Nepal Rastriya Secondary School and supported by the Bihani Project, has been carrying out various activities to promote a child-friendly environment. This ward has been declared child-friendly, and children are independently organizing programs—an encouraging development. Club members have received different trainings, including reporter training. Campaigns against child labor and child marriage have been conducted, contributing to the promotion of child rights. In addition, children have been provided with educational and clothing support as well as scholarships. Notably, governance training under the non-budgetary heading has also been delivered.

However, several weaknesses have been observed. Although some support has been provided for holding meetings, it remains insufficient, which has impacted institutional capacity. The club is not officially registered, and the absence of a facilitator presents a managerial gap. The scholarship distribution process has excluded children's participation, which needs to be addressed. Despite efforts to reduce child marriage, one girl was married at a young age and dropped out of school—an unfortunate example. Therefore, it is necessary to register the club, appoint a facilitator, increase support for conducting meetings and planning activities, and ensure children's participation in the scholarship distribution process. Additionally, trainings should be made more regular and sufficient to enhance children's capacities. A comprehensive review of child-club-targeted activities also appears to be needed.

In Badapokhara, Dullu Municipality-2, under the Girls Matter Project, the Transformation Class program has brought positive change in the lives of adolescent girls. Girls participating in discussions have gained knowledge about the class content, which has contributed to a notable reduction in social issues such as child marriage and chhaupadi (menstrual exclusion). There are visible improvements in nutrition and education, although the problem of some children dropping out remains.

Educational support has been provided to children at risk, and the initiation of dignified menstrual practices is a significant achievement. The self-confidence of girls participating in the class has increased, and they have become capable of serving as positive examples within their communities.

However, there are areas for improvement. Providing certificates upon completion of the transformation class could further enhance participation and motivation. Additionally, to make the program more effective, peer educators need further training and exposure. Such actions will contribute to strengthening the program and making it more sustainable. At Teej Danda, Chamunda Bindrasaini–1, under the Sahayatra III Project, adolescent girls and teachers from Himalaya Secondary School participated in a child activist discussion. The participating girls had taken part in journalism training and a girls' conference, and have started promoting dignified menstruation practices in place of chhaupadi. A reduction in child marriage has also been observed. Campaigns are being run on waste management, child protection, and climate change. The girls have demonstrated strong self-confidence and presentation skills, and have initiated programs in both the school and the community on their own.

In addition to livelihood and food assistance for families, educational support has also been provided to children. Teachers have received training, and educational materials have been made available at the school. There is a cordial relationship between teachers and children.

These active child activists need to be protected and encouraged as the organization's human capital in the long run. As the SEE results at the school have been low, a concrete plan should be developed and implemented to improve academic outcomes and quality. In Chamunda Bindrasaini–3, Hadakot, under the Sahayatra III Project, the Healthy Transformation Group – Jankalyan Adolescent Girls' Group has been conducting 25 sessions annually. These sessions focus on identifying girls' potential, empowering them, and addressing social taboos and violence. Topics such as child marriage, chhaupadi, sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), and financial literacy are also included. Sanitary pads and educational support have been provided.

Positive changes are beginning to emerge in the community. However, many girls are still unable to express themselves freely. It appears that offering such sessions to adolescent boys as well could make the initiative even more effective.

In Bijare Bhanjyang, Thatikandh Rural Municipality–6, under the Sahakarya Project, members of the newly reformed child club are still new, but the participation of girls has been strong. However, the need to increase boys' participation is also evident. There appears to be a need to coordinate with the ward and rural municipality to create opportunities for drafting child-focused plans and to provide more training to children. Educational support is ongoing, and harmful social practices and violence are gradually decreasing. The allowance for snacks provided to child club members and facilitator teachers has been reported as insufficient.

In Bestada, Bhagwatimai–1, under the PCESP/IQE Project, children participating in the life skills education program expressed that the short duration of the initiative limited their experiences and learning. Even though the children were unable to express themselves openly, group discussions were facilitated through games, which helped encourage interaction among participants. To make future programs more effective, it is necessary to extend their duration and create an environment where children can comfortably express their thoughts.

c. Family Dialogue – 2/Pariwar Samvad-2

Under the EWPN Project, the Family Dialogue Program at Birendra Nagar Municipality– 1, Shree Tripureshwar Secondary School, Anandeshwar, has been effectively targeting adolescents participating in the transformation classes and their families. The program is conducting transformation classes for adolescents, while their family members are being sensitized on social taboos, violence against women and children, and other sensitive issues through 11 sessions. Alongside each session, families are also provided with support for income-generating activities, which has contributed to their economic engagement.

This initiative has achieved notable social impact—not only fostering personal transformation among participating adolescents and their families, but also indirectly benefiting others in the community. One positive highlight is the increased self-confidence observed among participating children.

However, to ensure the sustainability of its impact, it is necessary to continue the program. Moreover, expanding its reach to include more families and the wider community will be important moving forward.

In Ward No. 1, Rampur, Narayan Municipality, the Family Dialogue Program organized by EWPN has led participating families to witness a gradual reduction in harmful traditional practices such as violence against women and children, child marriage, and chhaupadi. Additionally, improvements have been observed in both knowledge and practice related to dignified menstruation, contributing to positive changes within families and the broader community.

d. Minority Communities – (2 Communities)

i. Sexual and Gender Minority Communities:

In Birendranagar Municipality, the Karnali Indreni Society has brought notable changes within the sexual and gender minority (LGBTIQ+) community through the SJP Project. The project actively engaged 25 members and formed a working committee to develop institutional structure. The community has started coordination with administrative bodies, and with SOSEC's facilitation, achievements have been made in self-reliance, leadership capacity, and institutional thinking. Additionally, improved family relationships, self-reflection, and practical counseling have helped boost confidence within the community.

However, the community continues to face social exclusion, disrespectful behavior, and discrimination. Instances of humiliation while shopping and lack of expected family support remain persistent challenges. Economic difficulties also persist; the limited budget received from the municipality has not adequately addressed unemployment and the community's aspirations for self-reliance. There has been a demand to allocate a budget in the upcoming year that addresses these needs.

Another issue is the lack of institutional infrastructure. Although the organization is registered, it lacks an office, meeting space, and a document management system. As the program phases out, long-term partnerships and planning are needed to ensure continuity and reconnection. Furthermore, the community has not been included in the

municipality's population survey, and there is a recognized need to designate a separate category for them.

To resolve these challenges, it is essential to ensure need-based budgeting and accurate population counting through collaboration with local governments. In addition, signing MoUs and creating partnership plans with SOSEC or other organizations will be necessary for long-term collaboration. These initiatives will help Karnali Indreni Society become even more effective in promoting and empowering the rights of the LGBTIQ+ community.

ii. Raute Community: Indigenous Nomads

In Ward No. 10 of Lekbesi Municipality, the resettled Raute community continues to maintain its traditional nomadic lifestyle, which poses serious challenges in the social, economic, and health domains. There is a lack of permanent housing, proper waste management, and safe living conditions, increasing health risks. Child protection, nutrition, and hygiene practices are also weak.

Although educational programs run by SOSEC have somewhat increased children's interest in schooling, regular school attendance remains difficult due to sociocultural structures. Through health programs, awareness has reached pregnant women regarding health checkups, vaccinations, and common illnesses, but the lack of continuous access has limited progress. The practice of visiting health facilities for childbirth has not yet begun.

Due to the nomadic way of life, ensuring continuity in education and health services remains challenging. The absence of waste management has exacerbated health problems, and the lack of nutritious food has contributed to malnutrition.

To address these issues, it is necessary to introduce technology-based mobile education and health units, develop safe drinking water and waste management systems, and offer nutrition training and regular health screenings. In the long term, there is a need to promote permanent settlement and create alternative livelihood opportunities. These initiatives would help improve the quality of life for the Raute community while respectfully preserving their unique identity.

e. Child-Friendly Local Governance Committee – (1 Committee)

Among the strengths of the CFLG Ward Committee are the formation and active functioning of the committee, effective coordination with local government and partners such as PCESP/IQE, identification of the need for child-friendly structures, commitment to integrating child-related issues in plans and budgets, and inclusive participation of stakeholders.

However, in terms of areas that require improvement, there is a lack of a clear action plan and timeline to transform decisions into implementation; there is a need for adequate budget and technical support for child-friendly physical structures; additional arrangements are needed to ensure access for children with disabilities; awareness needs to be raised to enhance participation of the community and parents; and monitoring and evaluation systems need to be further strengthened.

f. Drinking Water and Sanitation User Committee – (1 Committee)

The Saptekholra Drinking Water and Sanitation User Committee in Chamunda Bindrasaini-6 has implemented a drinking water scheme under the IWRMP Project, which has proven to be a significant achievement for the local community. Although the scheme was initiated in Magh 2081, technical work began only in Fagun, and 98% of the work was completed within a short period of four to five months—a strong aspect of the project.

Under the “One Household–One Tap” concept, the scheme was completed through a combination of labor contribution and grants. It includes the construction of a 13-kilometer-long distribution system and seven water tanks along with the water source. So far, 569 individuals from 80 households have directly benefited from the project.

Would you like help formatting this for a community briefing, impact report, or infographic? I can highlight key achievements and visual data if that fits your next steps. This initiative has ended the previous compulsion to drink contaminated water and the burden of spending a long time to fetch water. Women now save time and have been able to engage in farming, livestock rearing, and childcare, contributing to increased productivity and improved quality of life. In addition, the community has taken its own initiative to construct toilet pits, and work is underway to improve sanitation indicators. However, there is a lack of concrete planning for disaster preparedness, although some funds have been reserved in the maintenance fund. Additionally, training related to women's empowerment, child protection, and other social issues has been found to be limited. To improve these aspects and ensure long-term sustainability, capacity development and contingency planning are deemed necessary.

g. School Support - (1 School)

In Janata Secondary School, Dullu Municipality-6, Lainchaur, various physical and educational supports have been provided under the Sahayatra III Project. The school environment has been improved through building plastering, painting, garden development, and classroom management. Additionally, children have received educational materials; child club facilitation has been conducted; leadership development training has been provided for the principal and management; two female teachers participated in a 10-day integrated curriculum training; training on preparing educational materials for ECD and lower grades was conducted; and support items like 12 book corners and P Foam have been provided.

Although such efforts have improved the educational environment of the school, some challenges remain. The results of the SEE (Secondary Education Examination) are still poor, and a number of students continue to drop out. Moreover, the educational achievements have not matched the extent of investment in infrastructure.

To address these issues, quality-focused interventions are necessary, including additional educational support, programs to motivate students, teacher capacity building, and the development of a results-based learning evaluation system. Such steps are expected to improve the school's educational achievements and outcomes.

h. PWDs' Self-Help Groups- (2 Groups)

Under the Hatemalo project in Baleswar and Dhuleswar Swavlamban Group, Dullu-8, members of the Disabled Swavlamban Group have started conducting business with a business plan, while public awareness and understanding of rights is good. However, the services that they have to receive have been found to be relatively low. Helpful materials and educational materials for children have been made available, while awareness is increasing about the number of disabled identity card holders and their importance. Although the self-esteem and abilities of people with disabilities are increasing, there is a problem in marketing the product. The municipality has already built a disabled-friendly structure and the institution needs to coordinate and collaborate more with the municipality.

Rumalasthan is being operated by Swavlamban Group, Bhairavi-3, Lamji with the support of Hatemalo Project. Among the members of this group there are many people with psychosocial problems. A budget has been allocated for the construction of disabled friendly toilets in the current financial year from the ward. Members are provided with support materials and educational materials for children. The number of disabled ID card holders has increased and awareness about the importance of ID card is also increasing. It has brought a positive increase in the self-esteem and abilities of people with disabilities. Since the number of snacks available in the monthly meeting is less, there is a need to improve it.

Through the formation and operation of self-help groups, people with disabilities are provided with training in rights-oriented concepts, vocational support (such as goat husbandry and grocery stores), the distribution of aids (L-bow stick and hearing aids), educational support for children and resources in schools. The group is inclusive from an inter-disability, gender and social point of view. This process has increased awareness of rights, professionalism, access to identity cards and enhanced perception, self-esteem and social participation. The group is oriented towards legal recognition and partnership with local government. However, there is a need to complete the system of concession, priority and reservation in transportation, revenue and health treatment, and take steps to make the driver and co-driver disabled-friendly. Also, each member and family need more orientation on the legal situation.

i. School at home- (1 Children and family)

Under the Hatemalo Project at Bhairavi-4, Ringte, there has been regular interaction between the children with disabilities and their family members and facilitator teachers who are the beneficiaries of the school at home i.e. School at Home activities. In a poor and large family, a teenage teacher is teaching a child at home every day. Non-academic learning is better than children's academic learning and community support is also positive. With the cooperation and coordination of SOSEC Nepal, Bhairavi Municipality has built a two-room house for the boy's family under the Janata Awash program. However, the house is cramped for running the school at home. The teacher who is currently teaching needs more training, while the sanitation situation around the child's home needs to be improved.

18. Participants' Opinions

a. Stakeholders' Opinion

Positive Aspects of the Organization (SOSEC Nepal)

SOSEC Nepal has demonstrated a multidimensional commitment to social inclusion and empowerment through its Hatemalo project and wider programming efforts. The organization has been instrumental in fostering awareness around respectful behavior and inclusive language toward persons with disabilities (PWDs), while promoting the use of disability identity cards across all classifications. These efforts have significantly enhanced equitable access to public services and contributed to a more inclusive societal mindset. In parallel, SOSEC's education-focused initiatives—including agricultural tunnels in schools, adolescent development programs, and the reintegration of out-of-school children—have expanded both opportunities and infrastructure, with tangible outcomes such as increased access to sanitary facilities and clean drinking water.

Efforts to protect and empower children were also a key highlight, with activities ranging from scholarship distribution and stationery support to the creation of child clubs that nurture leadership and peer engagement. SOSEC's livelihood and skill development programs further broadened this impact by supporting composting, seed distribution, and vocational training for marginalized groups such as LGBTIQ+ individuals, Muslim communities, and Rautes. These initiatives not only diversified income sources but also fostered greater social inclusion through tailored support and skill-building.

On the health and sanitation front, the organization helped communities access health services, adopt hygienic practices, and enroll in health insurance schemes, while working with local governments to implement clean water solutions. Additionally, SOSEC Nepal's work in promoting gender equality and social justice was marked by efforts to eliminate harmful practices such as Chhaupadi, combat gender-based and caste-based discrimination, and align community development with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Finally, a strong culture of transparency and accountability permeated all aspects of SOSEC's operations. Participants and municipal officials praised the organization's financial transparency and inclusive planning processes. Many local leaders reflected on how SOSEC's example helped instill a culture of responsible public service—further reinforcing the organization's systemic impact and sustainability character.

Impact on Beneficiaries

SOSEC Nepal's programming has led to meaningful changes across diverse communities, enabling individuals and families to access rights, resources, and opportunities with increased confidence and dignity. Persons with disabilities (PWDs) now engage more actively with entitlement systems, aided by improved awareness and targeted support. Similarly, previously out-of-school children are now enrolled, regularly attending classes, and participating in child clubs and extracurriculars—signifying both educational reintegration and social inclusion. Adolescents gained essential knowledge about puberty, personal rights, and life skills, equipping them for healthier transitions into adulthood. Women and girls emerged as active agents of change. Many women viewed SOSEC as a nurturing institution, while girls—once bound by harmful traditions—were emboldened to challenge practices like Chhaupadi and embrace leadership roles. Marginalized

communities, including Kusunda and Raute groups, benefited from foundational literacy programs and exposure to housing concepts, while LGBTIQ+ individuals and Muslims reported greater economic empowerment and a sense of social inclusion. These gains extended to households and farmers, with access to clean water, sanitation, and livelihood support markedly improving overall quality of life. Notably, some families achieved annual incomes of up to NPR 200,000 through agricultural ventures initiated with SOSEC's support—underscoring the long-term value of community-driven development.

Overall Satisfaction

SOSEC Nepal's community-driven approach has left a profound impact across its working areas, as reflected in the heartfelt feedback from participants. Many expressed deep appreciation for the breadth and relevance of the organization's interventions—highlighting how programs were tailored to the actual needs of the communities and implemented with remarkable transparency and effectiveness. Whether in education, livelihood, inclusion, or child protection, SOSEC was widely recognized for listening, adapting, and responding with care.

In places where government support was limited or absent, SOSEC Nepal emerged as a trusted guardian—often described by community members as a “savior” that bridged critical gaps in services and support. The CFLG (Child-Friendly Local Governance) initiative and collaborative work with municipalities were particularly applauded, signaling the organization's commitment not only to program delivery but also to policy alignment and long-term systemic change. These sentiments underscore SOSEC's role as both a compassionate presence and a strategic actor in shaping inclusive and empowered local futures.

Areas for Improvement and Suggestions

Despite broad satisfaction among participants, several actionable suggestions emerged to enhance future programming. Timeliness was a recurring concern, with calls for stricter adherence to activity schedules and improved time management to ensure smooth execution and meaningful participation. Staff alignment was also emphasized, with recommendations that project teams remain clearly focused on the core objectives of each initiative to maintain strategic coherence and maximize impact.

In addition, participants stressed the importance of deeper engagement with local elected representatives—particularly in community-level interventions—to promote stronger ownership, accountability, and long-term sustainability. Persistent resource gaps in schools were also highlighted, including the shortage of qualified teachers and teaching materials. There was a clear expectation that SOSEC Nepal would continue, or even expand, its efforts to address these needs, reinforcing education as a cornerstone of inclusive development.

The feedback from the social audit dialogue highlights SOSEC Nepal's significant role in promoting inclusion, education, health, child protection, and empowerment of marginalized communities. The organization's work is not only appreciated by direct beneficiaries but also by local government officials and community leaders. While some challenges remain, the suggestions provided by participants offer a path for continuous improvement. The overall tone of the feedback was one of satisfaction, inspiration, and hope for continued partnership.

b. Board Members' Opinions

Positive Aspects of the Organization

Committee members have a very positive view of SOSEC Nepal's work. They praise the organization for its commitment to supporting vulnerable populations, including women, children, people with disabilities, and marginalized communities. The organization's programs are recognized for being based on local needs, which ensures they are relevant and impactful. Members also highlighted the organization's transparency and its effective coordination with local government bodies as key strengths. The work done to combat harmful social practices like child marriage, the Chhaupadi tradition, and domestic violence was particularly commended, as was the provision of skills training to farmers that creates employment opportunities.

Impact on Beneficiaries

The committee members observed significant positive changes among beneficiaries. They noted a marked increase in confidence and empowerment, with women and people with disabilities now more vocal about their needs. There has been a notable improvement in beneficiaries' economic status through vocational training and support for agricultural activities, which has generated income and employment. Access to education and health services has also improved, and there has been a positive impact on the reduction of harmful social practices like child marriage and domestic violence. The acquisition of official documents, such as disability identity cards, was highlighted as a major achievement that has improved beneficiaries' access to government services.

Overall Satisfaction

Overall, committee members are highly satisfied with SOSEC Nepal's service delivery. They consider the organization's physical infrastructure and programs to be either partially or fully friendly to vulnerable groups, and they are positive about the inclusion of GE-D-SI (Gender Equality, Disability, Social Inclusion) principles in project design.

Areas for Improvement and Suggestions

While acknowledging the positive work, committee members also pointed out areas needing improvement. A primary concern is the lack of consistent policy implementation and effective monitoring. To address this, they suggest making information dissemination more systematic and regularly evaluating the long-term impact of projects. Other suggestions include addressing employee workload and compensation, as well as improving internal communication and coordination. To make projects more effective, members recommended ensuring stronger participation from beneficiaries and local governments, and strengthening monitoring and follow-up mechanisms. They also proposed providing regular training for staff, particularly on new technologies.

c. Employee's Opinions

Positive Aspects of the Organization

Employees of SOSEC Nepal have shared positive feedback on the organization's work, citing several key strengths. They identified that the organization excels at running programs tailored to local needs, maintaining transparency in its operations, and focusing on the empowerment of women and marginalized communities. The strong coordination with local governments was also highlighted as a major positive. Additionally, employees expressed appreciation for the professionalism and conduct of their fellow staff members.

Impact on Beneficiaries

The organization's efforts have led to tangible positive changes for beneficiaries. Employees reported observing a significant increase in confidence and a sense of empowerment among participants. They noted improvements in access to education, the availability of health services and assistive devices, and overall economic betterment. A key outcome highlighted was the success of many beneficiaries in obtaining essential documents, such as disability identity cards and citizenship, which facilitates easier access to government services.

Overall Satisfaction

The majority of employees are highly satisfied with the services provided by the organization. They also expressed satisfaction with the ongoing efforts to improve inclusivity, noting that while the physical infrastructure is currently only partially friendly, the organization is actively planning for GE-D-SI (Gender Equality, Disability Inclusion, and Social Inclusion) friendly projects.

Areas for Improvement and Suggestions

Despite the overall positive feedback, employees identified several areas for improvement. They suggested that information dissemination could be made more effective and that a better system is needed for evaluating the long-term impact of projects. A key recommendation was to ensure the full implementation of organizational policies. Concerns were also raised regarding staff workload, compensation, and a lack of regular monitoring. To make projects more effective, employees provided several suggestions, including fostering greater local participation, simplifying services to make them more inclusive, and strengthening collaboration with local governments. They also emphasized the importance of continuous staff capacity building and the adoption of new technology.

d. Beneficiaries's Opinion

SOSEC Nepal Programs Empower Beneficiaries Toward Self-Reliance

SOSEC Nepal's programs have received a lot of positive feedback from participants, who've highlighted the support they received for various income-generating activities like livestock raising, vegetable farming, beekeeping, and mushroom cultivation. Many

beneficiaries shared how these initiatives helped them achieve self-reliance and independence.

For instance, one woman involved for a year credited seed support with not only helping her become independent but also making her more aware of harmful practices like gender-based violence and caste discrimination. Another woman, who started a goat-rearing business, said the support helped her become self-reliant in just eight months.

Program Strengths and Beneficiary Empowerment

Participants also praised SOSEC's approach, which includes offering local and accessible training, business counseling, and technical support. The training provided beneficiaries with new knowledge, better communication skills, and business acumen. This led to increased income, social recognition, and greater confidence in managing their own enterprises. One entrepreneur, who received training and equipment for beekeeping, said she felt more confident and empowered in her community. Another individual successfully opened a meat and snack shop just three months after starting the program, significantly improving her family's well-being.

Areas for Improvement and Future Suggestions

Despite the positive feedback, beneficiaries pointed out a few areas where the program could be enhanced. The main issues were a lack of market linkage, irregular technical follow-ups, and limited exposure visits, which they felt hindered long-term success. Some participants also noted that while some expectations were met, others—like regular technical support and assistance with product marketing—were not. There was also a call for more targeted awareness programs to help victims of violence and poverty feel more confident in speaking up.

To address these concerns, participants recommended that SOSEC should arrange for more frequent technical monitoring, improve market linkages, and make it easier to access credit or seed funds. They also suggested making training durations longer for greater effectiveness and encouraging peer learning. Additionally, closer collaboration with local government was recommended to ensure a more sustainable impact.

19. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Impact Analysis

Based on the gathered information, the organization appears to be making a significant impact on community development.

1. Gender Empowerment and Opportunities

Positive Impacts:

- **Women's Leadership & Capacity Building:** Increased leadership and participation of women in farmer groups and cooperatives; skill-building programs have fostered capacity for leadership and enterprise promotion.
- **Economic Access & Financial Literacy:** Enhanced access to financial transactions and literacy among women.

- **Health & Nutrition Improvements:** Safe motherhood practices, nutritious food availability, and children's access to education have strengthened women's roles in families.
- **Reduction in Harmful Practices:** Decline in child marriage and menstrual seclusion reflects significant progress toward gender equality.
- **Time & Labor Savings:** Water supply schemes and locally accessible, tech-enabled agriculture have saved women time, enabling participation in income-generating activities.

Areas Needing Improvement:

- **Limited Technical Training:** Economic activities targeted toward women lack adequate technical skills and vocational training, affecting long-term sustainability.

2. Child Rights and Protection

Positive Impacts:

- **Promotion of Child Rights:** Reduction in child labor and child marriage through child clubs; increased adoption of dignified menstruation practices.
- **Educational Support & Child-Friendly Environments:** Provision of educational assistance to at-risk children and promotion of child-friendly spaces.

Areas Needing Improvement:

- **Continuity Challenges:** Gaps such as lack of club facilitators, limited meaningful participation in scholarship distribution, and school dropouts persist.
- **Impact of Nomadic Lifestyles:** Children from Raute communities face challenges accessing regular education and health services due to mobility.

3. Social Inclusion and Diversity

Positive Impacts:

- **Empowerment of Sexual and Gender Minorities:** Formation of working committees, operational support, self-reliance, and leadership development; Karnali Indreni Society-motivated by SOSEC Nepal-has coordinated with administrative bodies to promote rights.
- **Engagement with Marginalized Groups:** Family dialogue and transformation classes foster progressive social thinking in adolescents and families.
- **Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities:** Inclusive structures within self-reliance groups have aided identity recognition, livelihood development, and autonomy.
- **Improved Accessibility & Livelihoods:** Assistive devices and business support have facilitated easier living for persons with disabilities.

Areas Needing Improvement:

- **Social Exclusion & Discrimination:** Sexual and gender minority groups continue to face stigma, degrading treatment, and insufficient policy-level budget allocation.

- **Structural Limitations:** Absence of permanent offices and safe meeting spaces weakens institutional development for minority communities.
- **Access Challenges:** Transportation, healthcare, and employment remain inaccessible for many persons with disabilities.

4. Economic Empowerment and Livelihood Improvements

Positive Impacts:

- **Increased Agricultural Output & Income:** Agricultural production and earnings have risen through farmer groups and cooperatives, improving women's economic control and household spending.
- **Income Generation Capacity:** Skills training, beekeeping, goat farming, and support for retail shops have enhanced income-generating capacities.

Areas Needing Improvement:

- **Market Uncertainty:** Price instability, lack of irrigation, damage to tunnel structures, and limited use of modern technologies challenge sustainability.
- **Market Management Gaps:** Despite increased production, women face difficulties ensuring market linkages and price stability for sustained earnings.

SOSEC Nepal seems to be making a positive contribution to the development of its target communities. By addressing key areas such as gender equality, economic empowerment, child protection, and health, it is helping to create a more inclusive and equitable society.

20. Best Practices:

SOSEC Nepal is an NGO working to promote women empowerment, child rights, educational development and community development. Collaboration with local government is also best practice. Incorporating DRR and CCA in livelihood interventions. Inclusive education, Advocacy for Human Right. It has a number of best practices that other organizations can learn from;

1. **Inclusive Leadership:** The inclusion of candidates from various social structures in the Executive Committee demonstrates a commitment to diversity and representation.
2. **Public Accountability:** The organization's practice of conducting public audits, regular social checks, and lassas tests ensures that its activities are open to scrutiny and that it is accountable to the community it serves.
3. **Transparency:** The publication of progress and financial reports, regular press conferences, and public hearings promotes transparency and allows stakeholders to stay informed about the organization's activities.
4. **Accessibility:** The availability of a toll-free phone number and a suggestion box provides a convenient way for the public to provide feedback and raise concerns.
5. **Continuous Monitoring:** The monitoring by the local government ensures that the organization is complying with relevant laws and regulations.

While the organization's efforts are commendable, there are a few areas where it could potentially strengthen its commitment to accountability, transparency, and good governance:

- **Independent Audits:** In addition to internal audits, consider conducting independent audits by external experts to provide an unbiased assessment of the organization's financial practices and governance.
- **Community Participation:** Involve the community in decision-making processes and program design to ensure that the organization is responsive to their needs and expectations. Community are engaged in program design through FGDs, interview and discussion for need identification.
- **Ethical Guidelines:** Develop and implement clear ethical guidelines for employees to promote integrity and prevent code of conduct, conflict of interest are placed which are signed by staffs.

SOSEC Nepal's actions demonstrate a strong commitment to accountability, transparency, and good governance. By addressing the suggested areas for improvement, it can further enhance its reputation and credibility within the community.

SOSEC Nepal follows to ensure effective governance, transparency, and impactful program implementation. These practices contribute to their success in serving communities:

- Inclusive composition of the executive committee and staffing structure.
- Prioritization of candidates from marginalized social groups during recruitment and hiring.
- Use of MEAL (Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning) banners during community-level activities to promote public accountability audits.
- Continuous monitoring by local government bodies.
- Regular publication and public sharing of progress and financial reports.
- Routine organization of press conferences and public hearings.
- Conducting regular social audits and Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) assessments.
- Public display of services provided by the organization.
- Availability of toll-free phone numbers and suggestion boxes to collect and respond to grievances, problems, and feedback.
- Initiatives promoting accountability, transparency, and good governance.

21. Recommendation and Suggestions

GEDSI Social audit recommendations and suggestions for SOSEC Nepal, which works in six different thematic areas:

1. Gender Empowerment, Economic Access, and Institutional Strengthening

- **Market Access and Price Assurance:** Develop sustainable market mechanisms and fair pricing systems for women's agricultural and other products through collection centers and cooperatives.

- **Technical and Vocational Training:** Offer long-term, enterprise-oriented trainings for women, incorporating modern skills in agriculture, animal husbandry, entrepreneurship, and technology.
- **Strengthening Cooperatives and Farmer Groups:** Engage supported cooperatives and farmer groups with local government to co-develop and implement action plans responsive to community needs.

2. Safeguarding Child Rights and Protection

- **Child Club Enhancement:** Improve effectiveness of child clubs by appointing facilitators, conducting regular training, and collaborating with local governments for official recognition.
- **Educational Continuity Programs:** Run re-enrollment and continuous education programs for out-of-school children; for Raute communities, promote mobile health units and community-based education systems.
- **Child Participation:** Advocate with local and provincial governments to ensure meaningful participation of children in decision-making, including scholarship distribution and child-focused planning.

3. Advancing Social Inclusion and Diversity

- **Empowerment of Sexual and Gender Minorities:** Facilitate establishment of permanent offices and safe meeting spaces, ensuring representation and budget allocation through new projects and government coordination at all levels.
- **Inclusive Infrastructure and Accessibility:** Develop infrastructure and specialized programs to enhance transportation, health, and employment access for persons with disabilities, alongside targeted advocacy efforts.
- **Elderly-Focused Programs:** Integrate elderly-targeted activities into existing multi-dimensional projects to ensure representation and inclusion.
- **Awareness Campaigns:** Expand gender and social diversity awareness campaigns to address stigma and discriminatory behavior at the community level.

4. Program Sustainability and Institutional Resilience

- **Long-Term Planning:** Establish durable partnerships and strategies with local authorities and stakeholders to sustain impact beyond project cycles.
- **Disaster Preparedness and Infrastructure Resilience:** Integrate disaster risk reduction into water, agriculture, livestock programs, facility infrastructure (offices, safe houses), and services like child helplines.
- **Policy and Implementation Alignment:** Strengthen monitoring systems to ensure child-friendly governance programs are implemented with clear action plans and timelines.
- **Periodic Policy and Program Reviews:** Conduct evidence-based evaluations- defining objectives and indicators-to identify implementation gaps, refine

strategies, and develop effective monitoring systems with stakeholder participation.

GEDSI audit and social audit are the important tools for ensuring that development projects are accountable to the people they are meant to serve. By following the recommendations and suggestions, SOSEC Nepal can ensure that its GEDSI and social audit is effective and that the findings of the audit are used to improve its projects and achieve its goals.

Annexes

Annex 1: Working and Coverage Districts



Annex 2: Name List of Executive Board



Annex 3: Steps followed for Social Audit

S. No.	Steps Followed to Social Audit	Responsibilities
1	Study and Review of References	Social Auditor
2	Preparation of questionnaires and check lists, and forms for audit, interviews, group discussions, studies and observations	Social Auditor
3	Information on social auditing and organizing of public discussion programs	Organizing Institution and Social Auditor
4	Interviews, group discussions and field observations.	Organizing Institution and Social Auditor
5	Preparation of Preliminary Report	Social Auditor
6	Discussion on the Preliminary Report	Organizing Institution and Social Auditor
7	Preparation of the Final report and Submit to the Institution	Social Auditor
8	Submission and implementation of reports to related entities (SWC, Local Government, and Partner Organizations)	Organizing Institution and Social Auditor

Annex 4: Schedule of the Public Discussion for Social Audit

सोसेक नेपाल

१८ औँ संस्थागत सामाजिक तथा लैङ्गिक परीक्षण कार्यक्रम

स्थान: जिल्ला समन्वय समितिको सभाहल, दैलेख

मिति: २०८२ साउन २ गते

क्रियाकलाप	समय	सहजीकरण सहयोग
सहभागी आगमन र सहभागीको नाम दर्ता	११:०० देखि ११:३०	प्रेम बिष्ट, रन्जना कडेल
आसन ग्रहण	११:३० देखि ११:४०	नवीनचन्द्र घिमिरे
जवाफदेही वक्ता: संस्था अध्यक्ष श्री मञ्जु कुमारी खड्का कार्यकारी निर्देशक/संस्थापक अध्यक्ष श्री हीरासिंह थापा उपाध्यक्ष श्री कविराज रिजाल कोषाध्यक्ष श्री संगिता राना सचिव श्री ललिता कुमारी भण्डारी कार्य समिति सदस्य श्री सुजन न्यौपाने कार्य समिति सदस्य श्री कमला शर्मा कार्य समिति सदस्य श्री दुर्गा गिरी कार्य समिति सदस्य श्री नवराज वि.सी. कार्य समिति सदस्य श्री मनसरा थापा कार्य समिति सदस्य श्री कमला बादी नेपाली कार्य समिति सदस्य श्री लक्ष्मी भण्डारी प्रदेश व्यवस्थापक वसन्त श्रेष्ठ कार्यक्रम प्रमुख श्री भिम के.सी. कार्यक्रम व्यवस्थापक श्री माधव भट्टराई कार्यक्रम लिड श्री रमेश थापा मिल व्यवस्थापक श्री पदमराज जोशी आन्तरिक निरीक्षक श्री सञ्जोग कुमार मुखिया परियोजना व्यवस्थापक श्री निर्मल अधिकारी परियोजना संयोजक श्री ललितबहादुर खड्का परियोजना संयोजक श्री द्रोण जिशी परियोजना संयोजक श्री पुष्कर प्रसाद शर्मा परियोजना संयोजक श्री सुजिना मानन्धर परियोजना संयोजक श्री जीवराज रेग्मी परियोजना संयोजक श्री बद्री लम्साल		नवीनचन्द्र घिमिरे

परियोजना संयोजक श्री मेनका क्षेत्री परियोजना संयोजक श्री माया अधिकारी परियोजना संयोजक श्री श्रृष्टि बांठा मगर परियोजना संयोजक श्री प्रभा डांगी मिल संयोजक श्री मनिषा थापा सेल्टर संयोजक श्री रमा श्रेष्ठ प्रशासन तथा लेखा संयोजक श्री विरबहादुर खत्री खरिद तथा लेखा संयोजक श्री टिकाराम सापकोटा प्रशासन तथा लजिष्टिक अधिकृत श्री माया राना		
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आचारसंहिता प्रस्तुति	११:४० देखि ११:५०	नवीनचन्द्र घिमिरे
संस्थागत विवरण प्रस्तुतिकरण र कार्यक्रमगत प्रस्तुतिकरण	११:५० देखि १२:३०	
सहजकर्ताको स्थलगत सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुतिकरण	१२:५० देखि १३:४०	नवीनचन्द्र घिमिरे
खुल्ला छलफल	१३:४० देखि २:००	नवीनचन्द्र घिमिरे
सुझावलाई कार्यान्वयन गर्ने प्रतिवद्धता, कार्ययोजना निर्माण र धन्यवाद सहित समापन	१४:०० देखि १४:२०	अध्यक्ष र कार्यकारी निर्देशक

आएका सुझाव टिपोट: MEAL and Documentation Reporting संयोजक विनीता आर.सी. र सहायक MEAL अधिकृत विष्णुप्रसाद कोइराला

Annex 5: Glimpses of the SOSEC Nepal and its Projects

कार्यक्रमसँग सम्बन्धित फोटोग्राफ



बालविवाह सम्बन्धी सडक नाटक



किशोरीहरू हानिकारक सामाजिक मूल्यमान्यता सम्बन्धी छलफल शुभमहाराण क



लैंगिक रुपान्तरणकारी मूल्य मान्यता सम्बन्धी सत्रमा सहभागि महिलाहरु



बालश्रम विरुद्धको विद्य दिवसको अवसरमा न्याली विरिसेमगर सु



दुल्लु नगरपालिकाका समूहका सदस्यहरुलाई माहुरी सहितकोरेण्णार वित



चौधरी समुदायका महिलालाई सुन्ना पसल संचालन सहयोग







Annex 6: Glimpses of the Community Discussion during the Social Audit Process







Annex 7: Glimpses of the Public Discussion activities during the Social Audit



Annex 8: Attendance sheet of the Social Audit, and Focussed Group Discussion

[illegible]

सोसेक नेपाल
SOSEC Nepal
सामाजिक परिषद्, २०८२

सम्मूहगत छलफल भएको स्थान: दा. १९, काठमाडौं मिति: १० असार, २०८२

नागरक, म नवीनचन्द्र मिश्र सोसेक नेपाल नामक सामाजिक संस्थाबाट यो संस्थाको सामाजिक परिषदका क्रममा हुने तथाभागी अनवरतका लागि संस्थाका पर्याप्तकोटिहरू सहित आएको छ । यो संस्थाको मुख्य कार्यालय हाल दैलेख जिल्ला नारायण नगरपालिकामा रहेको छ । यसले हाल कर्णाली प्रदेशका विभिन्न जिल्लाहरूमा महिला तथा बालकेन्द्रित परियोजनाहरू सञ्चालन गरिरहेको छ । तराईका महत्वपूर्ण विचार तथा पुर्णयोगहरू हामीले सामाजिक परिषदको प्रयोजनका लागि सङ्कलन गर्ने लागेका छ । तराईहरूबाट सङ्कलित सम्पूर्ण विवरणहरू नेपालको प्रचलित तथ्याङ्क सम्बन्धी कानून अनुसार गोप्य रहेजन् । तराईले दिएको तथ्या तथा विवरणहरूले तोकिएको विषयगत खसमा सेवाग्राहकका लागि महत्वपूर्ण योगदान पुर्‍याउनेछ । यी तथ्याङ्क तथा विवरणहरू केवल संस्थाको सामाजिक प्रभाव विश्लेषण तथा बसोबा आधारित तर नहुने भोजन सञ्चालन तथा सेवा प्रवाहका निमित्त मात्र प्रयोगमा ल्याइनेछ ।

यस सम्मूहगत छलफल कार्यक्रममा सम्मेलन हुने सहभागीहरूको नामावली तथा हस्ताक्षर

क्रम	नाम तथा महिला प्रतिनिधित्व	लैंगिक पहिचान	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर	केसिमत
१	<u>सुदमा रिड</u>	महिला	सि. न. पा. ५	<u>SSC</u>	
२	<u>जेकी रा. गोपाली</u>	महिला	सि. न. पा. १	<u>JS</u>	
३	<u>सोत. नारायणी</u>	महिला	सि. न. पा. ३	<u>SSC</u>	
४	<u>सुख पायल</u>	महिला	सि. न. पा. ४	<u>SSC</u>	
५	<u>बिष्णु रा. रा. रा.</u>	महिला	सि. न. पा. १०	<u>SSC</u>	
६	<u>विष्णु रिड</u>	महिला	सि. न. पा. ६	<u>SSC</u>	
७	<u>राधेश रा. रा.</u>	महिला	सि. न. पा. ११	<u>SSC</u>	
८	<u>विष्णु रा. रा. रा.</u>	महिला	सि. न. पा. १२	<u>SSC</u>	

[illegible]

सोसेक नेपाल
SOSEC Nepal
समाजिक परिवर्तन, २०८२

समूहगत छलफल भएको स्थान: दुल्लु गाउँ उपायकोट मिति: २८ असार, २०८२
(२३औँ संघ) उपमहानगर

नयाँकार, न गवर्नेरिङ मिलिने सोसेक नेपाल नयाँकार समाजिक सम्बन्धमा यो संस्थाको सामाजिक परिवर्तनका क्रममा हुने लक्षणादी अन्वयनीहरूमा लागी संस्थाका पदधिर्वाजहरू मिलाए आएको छु । यो संस्थाको मुख्य कार्यवाज्य हाल दैनिक प्रिलाता नयाँकार नयाँकारिकता रहेको छ । यस्तो हाल कागजीरी अन्तरागत विभिन्न विस्तारारुपमा मिलाता तथा बालकैरिङ परीकोरुङहरू सम्बन्धित मिलातेको छ । समाजका महत्वापूर्ण विचार तथा पुर्नोपचारका हवाले सामाजिक परिवर्तनको प्रोत्साहनका लागी हलुकाजान गर्न सकेको छ । मलाईबन्दा बहुमतिता सम्पूर्ण विचारलाई नेपालको प्रतिनिधित्व तथाहलुका सम्बन्धी कानून अनुसृत पोष्य रहेकोछ । मलाईने रिक्तको सुचना तथा विचारप्रणाली सेमिनार विचारप्रणाली सेवा तथाकार्यका लागी महत्वापूर्ण सेमिनार पुर्नोपचार । यी लक्षणाहरू तथा विचारप्रणाली केवल प्राप्तको सामाजिक प्रभाव विभिन्नता तथा बढीमा आधारित भाउ गर्नुहुने सोझमा सम्बन्धित तथा सेवा प्रदायक विभिन्न माग प्रयोगमा ल्याएको छ ।

यस समूहगत छलफल कार्यक्रमाका सम्पन्न हुने सहभागीसमूहको नामावली तथा हस्ताक्षर

क्रम	नाम थर	सोसेक परिवर्तन महिला	सोसेक पुरुष	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर	केन्द्रका
१)	भारती अग्रहारी	प्र		दुल्लु - ३ नमोरा	भारती	
२)	भारती थापा	प्र		दुल्लु - २	भारती	
३)	रुक्मिणी अग्रहारी	प्र		दुल्लु - २	रुक्मिणी	
४)	रुक्मिणी अग्रहारी	प्र		दुल्लु - २	रुक्मिणी	
५)	सुष्मा अग्रहारी	प्र		दुल्लु - २	सुष्मा	
६)	सुष्मा अग्रहारी	प्र		" "	सुष्मा	
७)	रुक्मिणी अग्रहारी	प्र		" "	रुक्मिणी	
८)	रुक्मिणी अग्रहारी	प्र		" "	रुक्मिणी	
९)	सुष्मा अग्रहारी	प्र		" "	सुष्मा	
१०)	अग्रहारी अग्रहारी	प्र		" "	अग्रहारी	
११)	सुष्मा अग्रहारी	प्र		" "	सुष्मा	
१२)	सुष्मा अग्रहारी	प्र		" "	सुष्मा	
१३)	सुष्मा अग्रहारी	प्र		" "	सुष्मा	
१४)	सुष्मा अग्रहारी	प्र		" "	सुष्मा	
१५)	सुष्मा अग्रहारी	प्र		" "	सुष्मा	
१६)	सुष्मा अग्रहारी	प्र		" "	सुष्मा	

क्र.सं.	नाम धार	सैनिक पहिचान		डेगना	हस्ताक्षर	कैफियत
		महिला	पुरुष			
१६)	प्रमता थापा	प्र		धुल्लु-२	Prata	
१७)	सिला कुमारी थापा	प्र		धुल्लु-२	Sila	
१९)	शिला थापा	प्र		धुल्लु-२	Shila	
२०)	इन्दिरा थापा	"		" "	Indera	
२१)	विमला थापा	"		" "	Vimla	
२२)	सुशीला राना	"		" "	Sushila	
२३)	विमला थापा	"		" "	Vimla	
२४)	आरती थापा	"		" "	Arati	
२५)	पुजा थापा	"		" "	Puja	
२६)	सिला कुमारी	प्र		SOSEC Nepal	Sila	
२७)	सिम्रान, पाल्पा		५	SOSEC Nepal	Simran	
२८)	भारवती कुमारी थापा	प्र		SOSEC Nepal	Bharwati	
२९)	डान्द्र कुमारी		५	माला खरेडा	Dandra	
३०)	लक्ष्मी कुमारी	प्र		धुल्लु-२	Laxmi	
३१)	रेखा थापा	प्र		धुल्लु-२	Rekha	

Annex 9: SOSEC Nepal in Media

नागरिक

Switch WORLDLINK

Tel: 4534990, 4534178

अपाङ्गता भएका रिजाललाई घरमै नागरिकता

आफ्नो घरमै नागरिकता प्राप्त गर्ने रिजालहरूलाई घरमै नागरिकता

नेपाल सरकारले नागरिकता प्रदान गर्ने प्रक्रियालाई सरल बनाउन 'नागरिकता घरमै' कार्यक्रम सुरु गरेको छ। यस कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत रिजालहरूलाई आफ्नै घरमै नागरिकता प्रदान गरिनेछ।

नेपाल सरकारले नागरिकता प्रदान गर्ने प्रक्रियालाई सरल बनाउन 'नागरिकता घरमै' कार्यक्रम सुरु गरेको छ। यस कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत रिजालहरूलाई आफ्नै घरमै नागरिकता प्रदान गरिनेछ।

ज्वालासन्देश

समाचार, विचार, विश्लेषण, विज्ञान, स्वास्थ्य, खेल, मनोरंजन

बडाबोला खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई योजनाको अनुगमन

नेपाल सरकारले बडाबोला खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई योजनाको अनुगमन गरेको छ। यस योजना अन्तर्गत देशभरि बडाबोला खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई योजनाको अनुगमन गरिनेछ।

ज्वालासन्देश

समाचार, विचार, विश्लेषण, विज्ञान, स्वास्थ्य, खेल, मनोरंजन

जोखिमपूर्ण काम भनेका:

भगवतीमाईमा बाल समृद्धि विपणन रणनीतिक कार्यशाला गठी सम्पन्न

नेपाल सरकारले भगवतीमाईमा बाल समृद्धि विपणन रणनीतिक कार्यशाला गठी गरेको छ। यस कार्यशाला अन्तर्गत बाल समृद्धि विपणन रणनीतिक कार्यशाला गठी गरिनेछ।

ज्वालासन्देश

समाचार, विचार, विश्लेषण, विज्ञान, स्वास्थ्य, खेल, मनोरंजन

जोखिमपूर्ण काम भनेका:

राष्ट्रिय समुदायको स्थलगत अध्ययन, खाद्यान्न वितरण र संरक्षणमा जोड

नेपाल सरकारले राष्ट्रिय समुदायको स्थलगत अध्ययन, खाद्यान्न वितरण र संरक्षणमा जोड गरेको छ। यस कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रिय समुदायको स्थलगत अध्ययन, खाद्यान्न वितरण र संरक्षणमा जोड गरिनेछ।

ज्वालासन्देश

समाचार, विचार, विश्लेषण, विज्ञान, स्वास्थ्य, खेल, मनोरंजन

जोखिमपूर्ण काम भनेका:

यवहार परिवर्तनका लागि विद्यालय स्तरीय सह-सिर्जना कार्यशाला सम्पन्न

नेपाल सरकारले यवहार परिवर्तनका लागि विद्यालय स्तरीय सह-सिर्जना कार्यशाला सम्पन्न गरेको छ। यस कार्यशाला अन्तर्गत यवहार परिवर्तनका लागि विद्यालय स्तरीय सह-सिर्जना कार्यशाला सम्पन्न गरिनेछ।

ज्वालासन्देश

समाचार, विचार, विश्लेषण, विज्ञान, स्वास्थ्य, खेल, मनोरंजन

गुराँसमा 'म को हुँ ?' सडक नाटक प्रदर्शन

नेपाल सरकारले गुराँसमा 'म को हुँ ?' सडक नाटक प्रदर्शन गरेको छ। यस नाटक अन्तर्गत गुराँसमा 'म को हुँ ?' सडक नाटक प्रदर्शन गरिनेछ।

Annex 10: Practices in accountability, grievance redressal and quality program implementation by the organization



आत्मा साक्षी राखी मन, वचन र कर्मले सेवा गरौं

सोसेक नेपाल

पृष्ठपोषण (सुभाव) सुनुवाई, जवाफदेही सेवा र गुणस्तरीय कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयनका लागि हाम्रो अनुरोध

सोसेक नेपालद्वारा समुदायमा सञ्चालित क्रियाकलाप वा कार्यक्रमहरूमा,

- संस्थाको नीतिनियम तथा आधारसहित विपरित कार्यहरू भएको पाईएमा,
- गुणस्तरीय कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन, लक्षित वर्ग छुनोटमा भेदभाव भएको पाईएमा,
- जिम्मेवारीको आधारमा प्राप्त अख्तियारी वा श्रोतको दुरुपयोग भएको पाईएमा,
- बालबालिका र महिला माथि लैङ्गिक, आर्थिक, जातीय, आदि कुनै पनि प्रकारका विभेद तथा दुर्व्यवहारपूर्ण कार्यहरू भएको पाईएमा,
- संस्थाद्वारा सहयोग गरिएका शैक्षिक तथा अन्य सामग्री संरक्षण तथा प्रयोग नभएको पाईएमा,
- संस्थाद्वारा संचालित कुनै कार्यक्रम तथा क्रियाकलाप सम्बन्धि सुचना वा जानकारी चाहिँदा
- संस्थाद्वारा संचालित कार्यक्रम तथा क्रियाकलापहरूको गुणस्तर मापदण्डका बारेमा जानकारी लिनु परेमा कुनै जिज्ञासा तथा सल्लाह सुभाब संकलनका लागि स्थापना गरिएको पैसा नलान्ने फोनमा सम्पर्क गरी वा कार्यालयमा रहेको सुभाब पेटीका वा ईमेल मार्फत सल्लाह तथा सुभाबहरू दिई कार्यक्रमहरूको गुणस्तर सुधार गर्न र जवाफदेहीता बृद्धि गर्ने सहयोग गर्नुहुन अनुरोध गर्दछौं।

सल्लाह र सुभाबका लागि

सोसेक नेपाल

पैसा नलान्ने टेलिफोन नं. NTC ९६६०८९२००९, Ncell Toll Free No: १८०९२४८८८

फोन गर्ने समय : बिहान १० बजेदेखि साँझ ४ बजेसम्म (शनिबार बाहेक)

ईमेल : cfm@sosec.org.np

सल्लाह र सुभाबकर्ताहरूको परिचय गोप्य राखी निश्चित समयावधिभित्र प्राप्त सुभाब तथा सल्लाहको समुचित प्रतिक्रिया उपलब्ध गराइनेछ।

बालबालिकाहरूको आपत्कालीन उद्धार, राहत, संरक्षण तथा परामर्श सेवाको लागि पैसा नलान्ने फोन १०९८ (दश नौ आठ) र ९८२८०८८२२२, ९८२८०३६२२२ मा सम्पर्क गर्नका लागि अनुरोध छ।

सोसेक नेपालमा आइड कुनै कर्मचारी, पराधिकाारी, स्वयंसेवक, र सेवा तथा वस्तु इतरकर्ताहरूबाट सम्बन्धित सेवाको क्षतिग्रस्त (बाल र बच्चा), दुर्व्यवहार विवरणको निशु र अथवा सल्लाहमा सम्बन्धित कुनै सुचना तथा सल्लाह र/वा अथवा अप्रतिम सेवाको सम्बन्धित सुनुवाई अनुरोध छ। जेसी बाल संरक्षण सम्पर्क व्यक्ति मोबाईल नं. ९८२८०२२४९९ र ९८२८०२४१०८९, ईमेल: safeguarding@sosec.org.np



आत्मा साक्षी राखी मन, वचन र कर्मले सेवा गरौं

सोसेक नेपाल

सोसेक नेपालद्वारा सञ्चालित कार्यक्रमका लागि संस्थागत जवाफदेहिता पाटी

१. क्रियाकलापको नाम : _____

२. क्रियाकलापको मुख्य उद्देश्य : _____

३. सहभागीको संख्या : _____

४. कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन स्थान : _____

५. कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन समय : _____

६. कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन मञ्च : _____

७. क्रियाकलापको मुख्य उद्देश्य/प्रकार/मञ्च र मुख्यतः मापदण्डहरू : _____

८. क्रियाकलाप सञ्चालनका लागि विवरणित र कार्यात्मक कार्य भएको बन्ने विवरण : _____

९. क्रियाकलाप सञ्चालनका लागि विवरणित र कार्यात्मक कार्य भएको बन्ने विवरण : _____

क्र.सं.	विवरण	इकाई	रकम	संस्थागत कार्य रकम र	वैयक्तिक
१.	संस्थागत कार्य				
२.	संस्था				
३.	संस्था				
४.	संस्था				
५.	संस्था				
६.	संस्था				
७.	संस्था				
८.	संस्था				
९.	संस्था				

सल्लाह र सुभाबका लागि

सोसेक नेपाल

पैसा नलान्ने टेलिफोन नं. NTC ९६६०८९२००९, Ncell Toll Free No: १८०९२४८८८

फोन गर्ने समय : बिहान १० बजेदेखि साँझ ४ बजेसम्म (शनिबार बाहेक)

ईमेल : cfm@sosec.org.np

सल्लाह र सुभाबकर्ताहरूको परिचय गोप्य राखी निश्चित समयावधिभित्र प्राप्त सुभाब तथा सल्लाहको समुचित प्रतिक्रिया उपलब्ध गराइनेछ।

बालबालिकाहरूको आपत्कालीन उद्धार, राहत, संरक्षण तथा परामर्श सेवाको लागि पैसा नलान्ने फोन १०९८ (दश नौ आठ) र ९८२८०८८२२२, ९८२८०३६२२२ मा सम्पर्क गर्नका लागि अनुरोध छ।

सोसेक नेपालमा आइड कुनै कर्मचारी, पराधिकाारी, स्वयंसेवक, र सेवा तथा वस्तु इतरकर्ताहरूबाट सम्बन्धित सेवाको क्षतिग्रस्त (बाल र बच्चा), दुर्व्यवहार विवरणको निशु र अथवा सल्लाहमा सम्बन्धित कुनै सुचना तथा सल्लाह र/वा अथवा अप्रतिम सेवाको सम्बन्धित सुनुवाई अनुरोध छ। जेसी बाल संरक्षण सम्पर्क व्यक्ति मोबाईल नं. ९८२८०२२४९९ र ९८२८०२४१०८९, ईमेल: safeguarding@sosec.org.np

क्र.सं.	नाम	संस्था/क्रियाकलाप	सम्पर्क	पद	रकम	संस्था
१.	दिनेश खत्री	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
२.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
३.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
४.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
५.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
६.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
७.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
८.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
९.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
१०.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
११.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
१२.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
१३.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
१४.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
१५.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
१६.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
१७.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
१८.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
१९.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
२०.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था

क्र.सं.	नाम	संस्था/क्रियाकलाप	सम्पर्क	पद	रकम	संस्था
१.	दिनेश खत्री	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
२.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
३.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
४.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
५.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
६.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
७.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
८.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
९.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
१०.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
११.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
१२.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
१३.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
१४.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
१५.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
१६.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
१७.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
१८.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
१९.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था
२०.	सुरजित नेपाली	काठमाडौं जिल्ला	९८२८०२२४९९	संस्था	२५	संस्था

Annex 11: Number of Participants in field FGDs

S.No	Day	Venue	Project	Team	Male	Female	SGMs	Total	Minorities	PDWS	Children		
											Boys	Girls	Total
1	27/03/208 2	BINAPA -1, Tripureshwor, Belghari	Bihani	Farmers' Group	0	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
2	27/03/208 2	BINAPA -8, Nepal Rashtriya SS	Bihani	Bulbule Child Club	2	14	0	16	0	0	2	14	16
3	27/03/208 2	BINAPA -1, Anandeshwor Tole	EWPN	Pariwar Sambad	6	16	0	22	0	0	2	6	8
4	27/03/208 2	BINAPA -6, Ward Office	SJP	Karnali Indreni Samaj	0	0	7	7	7	0	0	0	0
5	27/03/208 2	Lekbesi NAPA-10, Raute Basti	Raute	Raute	7	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
6	28/03/208 2	Gurans RM -1, Khadkabada	Green Karnali	Agriculture Group	0	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
7	28/03/208 2	Dullu Munacipility - 2, Badapokhara	Green Karnali	Agriculture Group	5	12	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
8	28/03/208 2	Dullu Munacipility - 2, Badapokhara	Girls Matter	Rupantaran Class	0	28	0	28	0	0	0	28	28
9	28/03/208 2	Dullu Munacipility - 6, Janata SS, Lainchaur	Sahayatra III	School Support	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
10	28/03/208 2	Chamunda Bindrasaini 6, Sapte Khola	IWRMP	Drinking water and Sanitation users commettee	15	8	0	23	0	0	0	0	0
11	29/03/208 2	Chamunda Bindrasaini 1, Teej Danda	Sahayatra III	Child Champion	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	3	3
12	29/03/208 2	Chamunda Bindrasaini 3, Hadakot	Sahayatra III	Healthy Transition Group	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	2
13	29/03/208 2	Thantikandh RM - 1, Thapatol, Basudhara	Sahakarya	Agriculture Group	2	14	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
14	29/03/208 2	Thantikandh RM - 6, Bijare Bhanjyang	Sahakarya	Child Club	3	9	0	12	0	0	3	9	12
15	30/03/208 2	Dullu-8, Dhuleshwor, Baleshwor	Hatemalo	SHGs	10	8	0	18	0	16	0	1	1
16	30/03/208 2	Bhairavi-3, Lamji	Hatemalo	SHGs	10	12	0	22	0	11	4	1	5
17	30/03/208 2	Bhairavi-3, Pokhrelbada	Adhar	Banganga Youth Club	0	13	0	13	0	1	0	0	0

18	30/03/208 2	Bhairavi-4, Nyura	Adhar	Panchakoshi Health Mother's Group	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
19	30/03/208 2	Bhairavi-4, Ringate	Hatemalo	School at Home	2	2	0	4	0	1	1	0	1
20	30/03/208 2	Narayan Municipality-1, Rampur	EWPN	Pariwar Samvad	4	16	0	20	0	0	1	0	1
21	31/03/208 2	Bhagawatimai-1, Bestada	PCESP/IQE	Lifeskill Education/Rupantaran	2	8	0	10	0	0	2	8	10
22	31/03/208 2	Bhagawatimai-4, Jaganath Wardoffice	PCESP/IQE	CFLG Committee	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
23	31/03/208 2	Bhagawatimai-6, Chipintada	NLRP-II	Agriculture Cooperative	10	6	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
24	32/03/208 2	Narayan Municipality-1, Kuinkana	EWPN	SHGs	3	3	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
Total					89	229	7	325	14	35	15	72	87
Percentage					27.4	70.5	2.2	100.0	4.3	10.8	4.6	22.2	26.8

Annex 12: Budget flow of SOSEC Nepal in FY 2080/081

सिं	कार्यक्रम/परियोजनाको नाम	सहयोगी निकाय	कार्यक्षेत्र	स्वीकृत बजेट	जम्मा खर्च	खर्च प्रतिशत
१	सहयात्रा तेस्रो	सेभ द चिल्ड्रेन	चामुण्डाबिन्द्रासैनी र गुराँस गाउँपालिका	६३६५८९९९.५१	६२५९४३६०.४२	९८.३३
२	चार्ल्स एण्ड केथ परियोजना	सेभ द चिल्ड्रेन	चामुण्डाबिन्द्रासैनी नगरपालिका	३८२८७९६.७०	४४९४२८७.००	११७.३८
३	LGBTIQ परियोजना	सेभ द चिल्ड्रेन	गुराँस गाउँपालिका र विरेन्द्रनगर नगरपालिका	२३०१४४४.६९	२४६७८८७.०४	१०७.२३
४	सहयात्रा साझेदारी कार्यक्रम	चामुण्डाबिन्द्रासैनी	चामुण्डाबिन्द्रासैनी नगरपालिका	४७५५०००.००	४६९०६५०.६६	९८.६५
५	बाल संरक्षण, प्रायोजन तथा समावेशी गुणस्तरीय शिक्षा परियोजना	वर्ल्डभिजन इन्टरनेशनल नेपाल	भगवतीमाई गाउँपालिका	२४९३६०६७.९४	२०९९२७२५.०४	८४.१९
६	एकीकृत जलश्रोत व्यवस्थापन कार्यक्रम	हेल्मेटास नेपाल	गुराँस, डुंगेश्वर, नारायण, महाबू, दुल्लु, र चामुण्डाबिन्द्रासैनी	४५९६३८९६.७०	४०५९९९८९.४५	८८.३३
७	सुरक्षा र न्याय कार्यक्रम	पिपुल इन नीड	वीरेन्द्रनगर र भेरीगंगा सुर्खेत	१७६५७५११.२०	१७६५७५११.२०	१००.००
८	ग्रीन इकोनोमी एक्सीलेरेटर परियोजना	आईएम स्वीडिस	सल्यान, दांग, कपिलबस्तु	९६४७८२८.२४	८५४०९०६.३४	८८.५३
९	शसक्त महिला सम्बृद्ध नेपाल	युएनएफपिए	दैलेख, सुर्खेत, रुकुम, कालिकोट	३९७८७०१९.०७	३८५२३७१०.४४	९६.८२
१०	वास रिकोभरी परियोजना	ईस्लामिक रिलिफ क्यानाडा	नलगाड, जाजरकोट	१७६०८७०.००	१७३९५३२.००	९८.७९
११	वास रिकोभरी परियोजना	ईस्लामिक रिलिफ जर्मनी	नलगाड, जाजरकोट	३८६८२८.००	३६४५९९.००	९४.२५
१२	हातेमालो परियोजना	सिबिएम ग्लोबल	नौमुले, भैरवी, दुल्लु र नारायण नगरपालिका	१७७९५११५.९५	१६१०९४५१.३०	९०.५३
१३	नेपाल जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलन परियोजना	कारितास नेपाल	भगवतीमाई गाउँपालिका	३८१९३७२.००	३४८०५४५.००	९१.१३
१४	वास संयुक्त पुनर्लाभ कार्य परियोजना	यूनिसेफ	नलगाड, जाजरकोट	४६८१४४००.००	४६८१४३९९.८१	१००.००
१५	बाल संरक्षण संयुक्त पुनर्लाभ कार्य परियोजना	यूनिसेफ	जाजरकोट र पश्चिम रुकुम	९४७४०००.००	९४७४०००.००	१००.००
१६	बालिका शसक्तिकरण परियोजना	यूनिसेफ	सुर्खेत र दैलेख	१८४६०१८६.१०	१२६१२५९३.००	६८.३२
१७	सामाजिक व्यवहार परिवर्तन परियोजना	यूनिसेफ	सुर्खेत र दैलेख	५१८२२७५.००	२००३०९७.००	३८.६५

१८	बाल हेल्पलाइन कालिकोट	सामाजिक विकास कार्यालय/राष्ट्रिय बाल अधिकार परिषद	जुम्ला, कालिकोट, हुम्ला, डोल्पा र मुगु	४९९५७७.००	४९९५७७.००	१००.००
१९	बाल हेल्पलाइन दैलेख	सामाजिक विकास कार्यालय/राष्ट्रिय बाल अधिकार परिषद	दैलेख, जाजरकोट, सुर्खेत	६२१८२७.००	६२१८२७.००	१००.००
२०	आधार परियोजना	आईआईएन लक्जेम्बर्ग	भैरावी गापा, दैलेख र खाडाचक्र नपा, कालिकोट	१३६९५३३३.४०	१३६९५३३३.४०	१००.००
२१	बिहानी परियोजना	आईआईएन लक्जेम्बर्ग	वीरेन्द्रनगर, सुर्खेत र चन्दननाथ नपा, जुम्ला	१२१००२३१.६७	१२१००२३१.६७	१००.००
२२	ग्रीन कर्णाली परियोजना	डिसीए	दुल्लु, गुराँस, दैलेख तथा तुर्माखाँध गापा, अछाम	१०९७४०७४.७८	१०९७४०७४.७८	१००.००
२३	सहकार्य साझेदारी परियोजना	ठाँटीकाँध गाउँपालिका	ठाँटीकाँध गाउँपालिका	३०२४०५४.००	३०२४०५४.००	१००.००
२४	गिफ्ट परियोजना	डिसीए	दुल्लु नपा, दैलेख र तुर्माखाँध गापा, अछाम	३८६८०५६.४४	३८६८०५६.४४	१००.००
२५	क्षति र हानि अध्ययन परियोजना	डिसीए	दुल्लु नपा, दैलेख र गुलरिया नपा, बर्दिया	५३४९८२४.६७	५३४९८२४.६७	१००.००
२६	राउटे परियोजना	आईआईएन लक्जेम्बर्ग	कर्णाली प्रदेश	१०३७५०२१.७५	१०३७५०२१.७५	१००.००
२७	सहकार्य परियोजना	आईआईएन लक्जेम्बर्ग	नौमुले गाउँपालिका	१३३०७४७२.७५	१३३०७४७२.७५	१००.००
२८	आयआर्जन सहयोग कार्यक्रम	नौमुले गाउँपालिका	नौमुले गाउँपालिका	१९९०००.००	१९९०००.००	१००.००
२९	सोसेक आन्तरिक कोष			२२५२२५९.००	२२५२२५९.००	१००.००
			कूल जम्मा	३९२४९६३४३.५६	३९२४९६३४३.५६	९४.१२

Annex 13: GEDSI Budget analysis of SOSEC Nepal in FY 2080/081

S N o	Project Name	Women (in %)			Children (in %)			PWDs (in %)			LGBTIQ (in %)			Socially Minors (in %)			Senior Citizen (in %)			Overall GE-D-SI Indicators		
		Dedic ated	Assis tive	Neu tral	Dedic ated	Assis tive	Neu tral	Dedic ated	Assis tive	Neu tral	Dedic ated	Assis tive	Neu tral	Dedic ated	Assis tive	Neu tral	Dedic ated	Assis tive	Neu tral	Dedic ated	Assi tive	Neu tral
1	Aadhar-III	11.0	21.9	21.9	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	19.7	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.2	29.4	29.4
2	Sahakarya	24.3	14.3	11.4	28.0	14.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.3	28.3	15.4
3	Sahayatra-III	0.0	5.0	3.0	40.0	15.0	30.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.0	20.0	33.0
4	Bihani	47.4	7.2	13.2	25.4	5.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.8	12.2	14.2
5	Child Helpline	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
6	Safe House	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
7	Green Karnali	62.4	26.3	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.4	26.3	11.2
8	EWPN	58.4	6.5	14.8	18.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.9	8.2	14.8
9	IWRMP (including Hello Dhara)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.0	5.0
10	Girls Matter	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.2	31.4	19.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.8	31.4	19.7
11	Hatemalo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.7	8.8	53.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.7	8.8	53.5
12	PCESP/IQE	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	44.3	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	44.3	34.2
13	WASH Recovery Jajarkot	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.0	14.0
14	GEA	32.0	16.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	13.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0	29.0	17.0
15	Security and justice Program	6.3	11.2	14.7	3.2	5.2	8.3	2.0	6.1	5.2	2.7	5.1	7.0	4.3	7.6	8.1	0.0	1.5	1.5	18.5	36.7	44.8
	Average	22.8	7.2	6.6	16.3	7.8	9.5	3.4	1.0	4.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	3.1	1.9	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	45.9	30.4	23.7

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