



Fiscal Year
2081
/82 | **ANNUAL**
REPORT



SOSEC NEPAL

Central Office: Narayan Municipality-1, Dailekh

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

Jumla Office : 087-590577

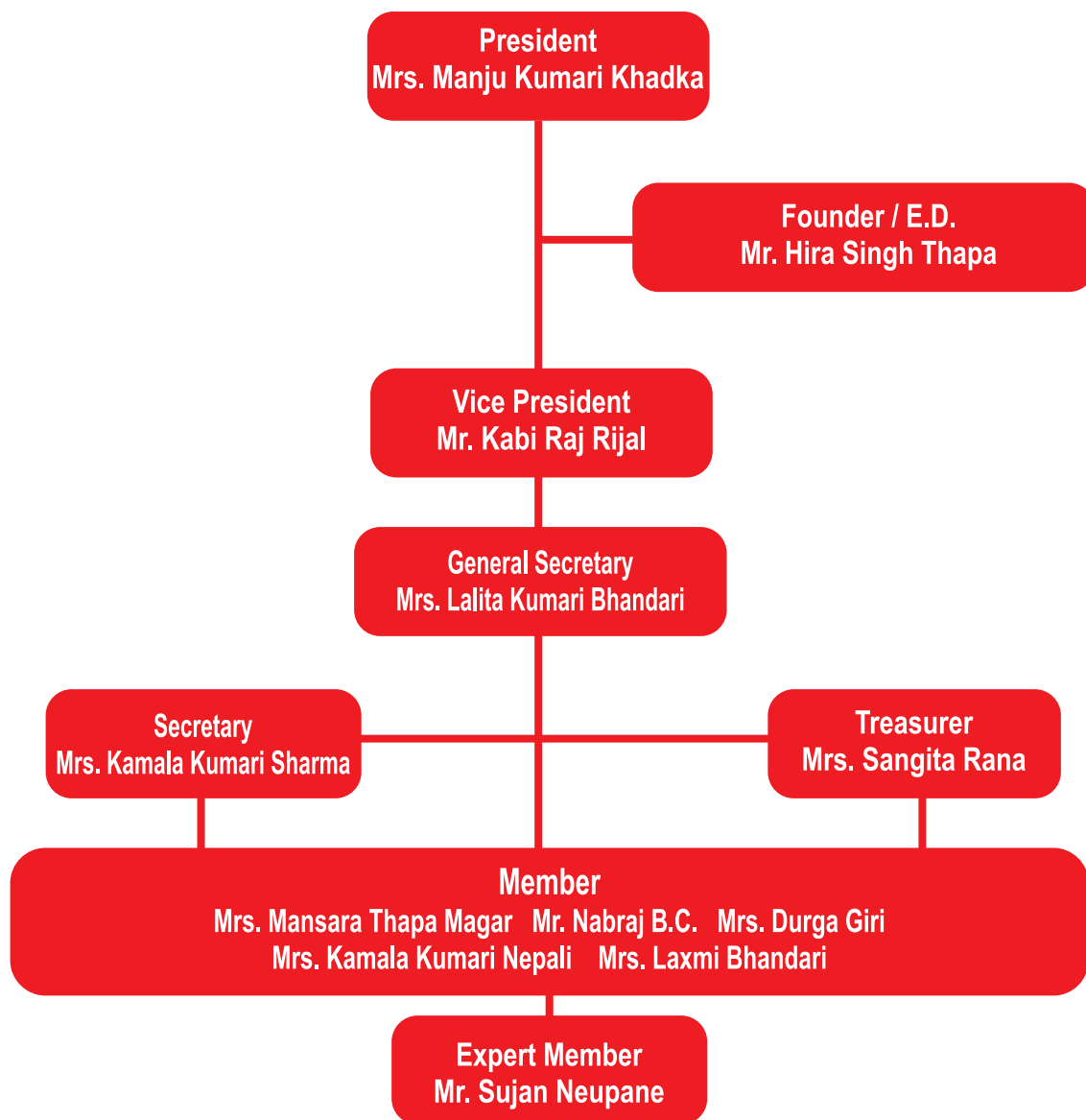
Kathmandu Office : 01-5910890, Surkhet Province Office: 083 - 414255

Toll free Num: NTC 16608942001 NCELL 9801574888

Email: sosecdailekh@gmail.com, info@sosec.org.np, hirad@ntc.com.np

Website: www.sosec.org.np

Date 2082/05/11 Eleceted Executive Committee



Advisory Committe

Coordinator : Hon. Sita Kumari Rana - Member of Parliament

Member : Mr. Madhav Prasad Timalsina - Past V.P.

Member : Mr. Amar Bahadur Thing- Planner/Manager/Local Economy Dev. Expert

Member : Mr. Ammar Sunar - President FNJ Dailekh

Member : Dr. Lal Bahadur Pun - KUSOM (Visiting Faculty/Senior Reserch Fellow)

"Let's Serve with Heart, Word, and Deed, Keeping The Soul as Witness."

Annual Progress Report Publication Committee

Advisor

President: Mrs. Manju Kumari Khadka
Executive Director / Founder President: Mr. Hira Singh Thapa

Publication Committee

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Member: Mrs: Kamala Kumari Sharma - Secretary of SOSEC Board
Member: Mrs. Sangita Rana - Treasure of SOSEC Board
Member: Mr. Bhim Bahadur K.C.- Head of Program
Member Secretary: Mr. Padam Raj Joshi - MEAL Manager

Project Lead

Mr. Nirmal Adhikari- Program Manager
Mr. Ramesh Thapa- Project Lead
Mr. Puskar Pd. Sharma - Project Coordinator
Mr. Jib Raj Regmi - Project Coordinator
Mrs. Maya Adhikari - Project Coordinator
Mrs. Menka Chhetri - Project Coordinator
Ms. Shristi Batha- Project Coordinator
Mrs. Radha Oli- Program Coordinator
Mr. Lalit Khadka- Project Coordinator
Mr. Sulochana Suwal- Program Coordinator

Publication Assistants

Mr. Madhav Bhattarai - Program Manager
Mr. Tikaram Sapkota - Account and Procurement Officer
Mrs. Maya Rana - Admin Officer
Mr. Hikmat Thapa- Supply chain and logistic Officer
(Entire employees involved in the projects)

"WE REQUEST FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCOUNTABLE SERVICE, QUERIES AND
FEEDBACK RESPONSE & QUALITY BASED PROGRAM"
MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING (MEAL) APPROACH

Queries and Feedback could be done for the program/Project Implemented by
Social Service Centre (SOSEC) Nepal Dailekh

- ❖ If program Implemented against Act, Policy, Rules and Code of Conduct of the organization to be found.
- ❖ If any fault found on delivering quality service and discrimination on beneficiaries' selection process.
- ❖ If any authority and resource has been misused by authorized person
- ❖ If any discrimination or miss behavior related response/action against children & women on gender, economic & ethnicity to be found
- ❖ If Board members and staffs of the organization are found on involving child labor & involvements in which that are harmful & hazardous to children
- ❖ If educational & others materials supported by organization are found to be unused, misused & conservation less.
- ❖ If quality standard of program and activities hasn't meet organized by the organization.
- ❖ If schemes implemented by organization are found to be quality less & unused found.

Call us on Tollfree number NTC 16608942001 NCELL 9801574888 or write us on Email: cfm@sosec.org.np or drop your feedback and queries on queries box at Office of SOSEC which are arranged for storing queries suggestion and queries established by Social Service Centre (SOSEC) Nepal Dailekh.

Every employee, executive committee member, volunteer, goods and service providing firms, involved in SOSEC have any advice, suggestion, feedback and queries regarding organizational safeguarding policy (Child and Senior Citizens), Anti-Abuse Policy and Code of Conduct. Please contact in following address:

GESI/Child Protection Focal Person;

Mobile no: 9858022511, 9858051089 & 9851151089

Email: safeguarding@sosec.org.np

Your queries will be taken seriously & will be response after having essential Inquiries. Secrecy on personal detail of queries making person will be made if he/she wants.



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SOSEC Song

"Working area nationwide, Terai, hills and Mountains.
SOSEC Nepal is always there for us
Working area nationwide, Terai, hills, Mountains."

"Climate, education, health, agriculture, within entrepreneurship.
Long-term development in various vulnerable sectors.
All classes, languages, castes, geography, religions.
Inclusive, accountable, towards our own work.
Working area nationwide..."

"Humanity, justice, and governance are actions.
The voice of the marginalized is its significant duty.
Companions of children, women, men, and the disabled.
Serving with Heart, Word and Deed, Keeping witness Soul."

"Working area nationwide, Terai, hills, Mountains.
SOSEC Nepal is always there for us."
Working area nationwide, Terai, hills, Mountains.
Working area nationwide, Terai, hills, Himalayas.

SOSEC Nepal

Narayan Municipality-1, Dailekh, Karnali Province

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https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=SOSEC+nepal



Child helpline : 1098 (ten-Nine- Eight)



"आत्मा साक्षी राखी मन, वचन र कर्मले सेवा गरौं।"
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“बिहेवारी २० वर्ष पारी”

Message from President

I am happy to know SOSEC Nepal Dailekh, is going to publish annual report of FY 081/82 as a regular publication like of previous year. Since the establishment of organization, with the specified guideline and basic principle, SOSEC Nepal is implementing various projects for the upliftment and improvement of the targeted groups. Along with this, after the completion of the program implemented in the community level, it is important to inform all the stakeholders through annual report including the work, achievement, and expenditure with commitment of its continuity. It's important for stakeholders to know about the progress of the program and project.

Similarly, once in a year, review and strategic plan workshop is organized in participation of all staffs and board members at district level and approval from the Annual General Meeting is made. Review of present year strategy plan and the preparation of strategy plan for the upcoming year is carried out, which is the subject being proud about the organization. From the annual report book publishing, I believe that it will help to inform the progress information, and to receive the suggestions to implement program effectively in upcoming days for the target groups, partner organizations and supporting agencies. Likewise, I expect that it will also help in keeping the transparency, norms, and values of the organization. Organization have priorities the transparency in every work with respect to stake holders and target groups. Organization values the advice and suggestion from participants and stakeholders. I strongly believe with organizational norms and values, which supports us to enhance quality of our services.

I would like to thank all staffs, board members, general members, stake holders, committee, subcommittee, and volunteers, target groups and supporting agencies for working to implement and to accomplish the goal and objective taken. Likewise, would also like to thank all stakeholders and helping agencies for contributing their effort to bring organization in this stage.

I would like to thank the annual report book publishing committee for their effort to publish the book. I hope same commitment effort to enhance transparency and accountability by publishing such book in the future as well.

Thanks for the advice, support, and suggestion.

Manju Kumari Khadka

President

SOSEC Nepal

Sep 13, 2025

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Women and Children Center, Kalikot: 078 -440344 / 9858088222

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Bal Helpline: 1098 (Ten-Nine-Eight)



बालबालिकाको आफतकालिन प्रहार, चलाउ, चलाउला तथा परामर्श सेवाको लागि

बाल हेल्पलाइन-नेपाल
CHILD HELPLINE-NEPAL

बि.शुल्क फोन
१०९८
(दश-नौ-आठ)

बालबालिकालाई के सोच्ने हैन, कसरी सोच्ने सिकाऔं ।

‘मयादित महिनावारी, हामी सबैको जिम्मेवारी ।’

www.sosec.org.np

‘महिला हिंसा र बाल हिंसाको अन्त्य गरौं ।’



"आत्मा साक्षी राखी मन, वचन र कर्मले सेवा गरौं।"
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“बिहेवारी २० बर्ष पारी”

Foreword

This annual progress book has been published as a regular work of SOSEC Nepal. The organization was founded in 1997 and has grown up by leaps and bounds facing several ups and downs.

SOSEC Nepal is advocating for the rights of Dalit, Female, Children and mainly backward people and community for 27 years. From its establishment, SOSEC Nepal, Dailekh is contributing for the holistic development of the district in harmonious partnership with Government and Non-Government agencies in Rural area in the sectors of Human Rights, Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation, Agriculture, Health and Education. It has played vital role to deliver support and service to the target groups and communities.

This book highlights the main activities, its progress that have been undertaken and achieve within this FY 2081/082. As of previous year, we are trying to present activities implemented during this fiscal year to all the stakeholders and supporting agencies through publishing the Annual progress report. I believe that, direct and indirect concerned people will have interest on this book.

Last but not the least, we would like to thanks cheif editor Bhim Bahadur K.C. and all the publication team members, board members, staffs, stakeholders, partners, donors for supporting to make this publication success. We ensured that this book will be an asset for SOSEC Nepal that reflects organizational impact as a whole. I would like to request to have your suggestion and feedback indicating the mistakes a

Hira Singh Thapa

Executive Director

SOSEC Nepal

Sep 13, 2025

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माल्बलकामको आवाजलाई उदार, सफल संरक्षण तथा परामर्श सेवाको लागि

बाल हेल्पलाईन-नेपाल
CHILD HELPLINE-NEPAL

बि शुक्र घरेल
१०९८
(दश-नौ-आठ)

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www.sosec.org.np

‘महिला हिंसा र बाल हिंसाको अन्त्य गरौं ।’



SOSEC Nepal

Gender Wise Annual Population Reach

From July 16, 2024 to July 15, 2025



Advocacy Against Inequality	Total HHs Reach	Women	Men	Girls	Boys
Theme					
Advocacy Against Inequality	5384	10852	7178	2779	23536
Resilient Livelihoods	9154	13511	13253	7041	6218
Safe and Save Lives	768	564	280	1404	1125
WASH and Nutrition	6747	5964	5724	8976	8840
Children's Prosperity	2074	-	4650	4470	9120
Inclusive Education	4340	1813	1040	8150	18849
Total	28467	32704	27475	33000	124405

Repeted	3551	6918	840	1723	15596
Net Total	24916	25786	32160	29503	108809

Total
124,405 Individuals

Repeated
15,596 Individuals

Net Total
108,809 Individuals




Ethnicity Wise Annual Data Reach


Theme	HHs Reach	Dalit	Janjati	Raute	Kusunda	Other	Total
Advocacy Against Inequality	5384	10271	1644	137	159	11325	23536
Resilient Livelihoods	9154	12829	6378	137	159	20520	40023
Safe and Save Lives	768	1023	341	137	159	1713	3373
WASH and Nutrition	6747	5532	3138	137	0	20697	29504
Children's Prosperity	2074	2809	1540	62	0	4709	9120
Inclusive Education	4340	7620	2882	62	0	8285	18849
Total	28467	40084	15923	672	477	67249	124405
Repeated	3551	4109	1772	535	318	8862	15596
Net Total	24916	35975	14151	137	159	58387	108809

— Figures in Number of Individuals Reached Annually

Vulnerable Group Data Reach



	People with Disability	LGBTIQ	Single Women	HIV / AIDS
Advocacy Against Inequality	81	23	307	0
Resilient Livelihoods	192	20	160	2
Safe and Save Lives	185	7	0	0
WASH and Nutrition	666	22	101	0
Children's Prosperity	752	20	0	0
Inclusive Education	257	18	247	0
Total Reached	2133	110	815	2
Repeated	189	87	360	0
Net Total	1944	23	455	2



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Part-1

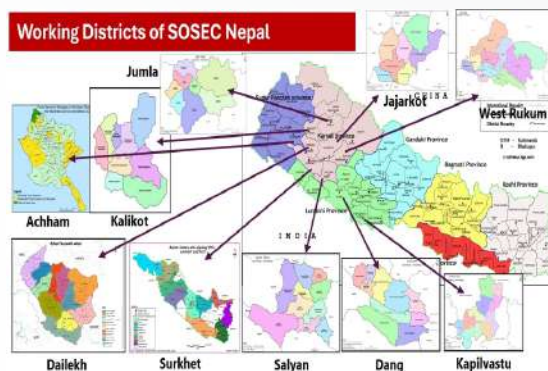
Brief Intro of Nepal, Karnali Province and Dialekh District

1. Background

Nepal, country of Asia, lying along the southern slopes of the Himalayan Mountain ranges. It is a landlocked country located between India to the east, south, and west and the Tibet Autonomous Region of China to the north. Its territory extends roughly 500 miles (800 kilometres) from east to west and 90 to 150 miles from north to south. The capital is Kathmandu. Nepal contains some of the most rugged and difficult mountain terrain in the world. Roughly 75 percent of the country is covered by mountains. From the south to the north, Nepal can be divided into three main physical belts, each of which extends east to west across the country. These are, first, the Terai, a low, flat, fertile land adjacent to the border of India; second, the hilly region and third the mountain. Nepal's HDI value for 2019 is 0.602— which put the country in the medium human development category— positioning it at 142 out of 189 countries and territories.

After the country goes in federal structure, there are seven provinces and seventy-seven districts. Among seven provinces, one is Karnali province which consists of 10 districts.

Karnali province borders China to the north, Sudurpaschim province to the west and Gandaki province and Province 5 to the east. The province consists of 54 rural



and 25 urban municipalities and has about 300,000 households. By geographical spread, it is the country's largest province with an area of 30,211 sq. km., covering nearly one-fifth of Nepal's total area. However, it is sparsely populated with over 1.5 million people, accounting for six percent of the national population and the lowest provincial density in the country (56 persons per sq. km). Despite major improvements over the past few decades, the province lags behind on several development fronts. Some 28.9 percent of its people live below the poverty line with a per capita income of \$606, which is substantially below the national average. The literacy rate is 62 percent (72 percent for males and 53 percent for females). Likewise, 51.2 percent of people are multidimensionally poor; and the Human Development Index (HDI) of the province is just 0.427, both of which are below the

national average of 28 percent and 0.49, respectively. The average life expectancy in Karnali is 67 years: the lowest of all provinces.

Malnutrition in children under five years is 58 percent. Furthermore, 35.9 percent of the total population do not have access to safe water, and only 50 percent of the households have proper toilet facilities. There are 439 public health institutions in the province. These represent up six percent and eight percent of Nepal's total, respectively.

By socio-ethnic composition, the province is home to a large share of Brahmins and Chettris (62 percent), followed by Dalits (23 percent), Janajati (13 percent), Tharus (0.5 percent), Madhesis (0.24 percent) and Muslims (0.18 percent). Nepali is the most common language, used by 95 percent of people, followed by the Magar language. Most people in this province are Hindus (95 percent), followed by Buddhists (three percent), Christians (one percent) and others (0.27 percent). The province contributes less than four percent of Nepal's GDP, which is not surprising given the rough terrain and limited number of registered industries (only 39 as of March 2019).

Public administration and defence (11 percent) dominate its contribution to the provincial GDP, followed by education (seven percent), health and social work (seven percent), hotels and restaurants (five percent) and other community, social and personal service activities (five percent). The contribution of other sectors, such as agriculture and forestry, manufacturing and financial intermediation, is meagre at 4 percent, 0.7 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively.

- Human Development Report, 2020
- Nepal in Data (2019)
- Ministry of Finance (2018)
- Ministry of Finance (2019)
- Ministry of Finance (2019)
- CBS (2021)

Karnali province has a number of notable tourist attractions, such as the pristine Rara and Shey Phuksundo lakes. The Kankre Bihar ruins in Surkhet resemble the Angkor Wat temples of Cambodia. Other places of cultural significance include Badimalika, Deuti Bajai and Chandannath temples. A number of high mountain peaks, such as Mt. Kanjiroba, Mt. Kanti, Mt. Gorakh, also lie in this province. Karnali province has the potential to become an international trade and tourist conduit to Western China. It has been a fertile ground for publicly funded socio-economic programmes.

In agriculture, the top categories of production include 119,500.54 metric tonnes (MT) of potatoes, 152,577 MT of maize and 160,772 KL of milk. out of total arable land only 31.5% has complete and partial irrigation facility, which is the lowest of all provinces. The region also faces a basic food availability deficit of 16.8 thousand MT. With highly varied physiography, climate and altitude, Karnali province is home to diverse ecosystems. As a result, it has a unique assemblage of flora and fauna, a rich cultural heritage and stunningly beautiful landscapes. The province is expected to harbour a large proportion of Nepal's birds (46%), mammals (42%), butterflies (22%), fishes (32%), reptiles (11%), amphibians (43%) and flowering plants (42%). Many of these

flora and fauna are endemic to Nepal and are globally threatened due to human impacts such as habitat loss, fragmentation and climate change.

Dailekh District is located in Karnali Province of mid-western region of Nepal. It borders with Jajarkot to the East, Achham of Seti Zone to the West, Kalikot of Karnali Zone to the North and Surkhet of Bheri Zone to the South. Dailekh has 4 municipalities and 7 rural municipalities. The total area of Dailekh is 1,502 km² and composed of 4 municipality and 7 Rural Municipalities, 2 federal electoral and 4 provincial electoral regions. Dailekh lies mostly in the Mid-Hills and partly in the Terai. The lowest elevation point is 544 meter (Tallo Dungeshwor) and the highest elevation point is 4,168 meters (Mahabu Lekh) from mean sea level. Geographic location of Dailekh is: latitude from 280 50' N to 290 12' N and longitude from 810 30' E to 820 06' E.

It is said that the name Dailekh is derived from Dadhi Lekh. Dadhi stands for Dadhichi. Dadhichi was a sage in ancient time and Lekh mean hill. Etymologically 'Dadhi Lekh' means the hill where sage Dadhichi meditated. There is also another story about name that, in ancient time it was a place of Devatas, so it called "Daibalok" which later became 'Dailekh'.

Dailekh District was a part of Khasa kingdom during 12th to 14th century. Sinja Valley was the ancient capital city and powerful town of the Khasa Kingdom. After the fall down of the Khas Kingdom it divided into many small kingdoms. Before the unification of modern Nepal, the area of the Karnali region had a United Kingdom named Baise Rajya (Twenty-two principalities). Dailekh principality was one in twenty-two principalities.



निःशुल्क
टेलिफोन नं.
१०९८
(दश-नौ-आठ)
1098
(Ten-Nine-Eight)

बालबालिकाको आपत्कालिन उद्धार, राहत, संरक्षण तथा परामर्श
सेवाको लागि सोसेक नेपालद्वारा संचालित

बाल हेल्पलाइन





यो नम्बरमा फोन गर्दा पैसा लाग्दैन

Part-2

Brief Introduction of the SOSEC

SOSEC Nepal is a non-governmental, non-profitable and non-political organization established in 1997 A.D for the sustainable improvement of people living under poverty. The organization is working with primary focus on overall development of the country acting as helping hand of the government initiatives. Some of the youths of Dailekh having similar aims and perception of developing prosperous society and country, established the organization having inclusive provision of marginalized, Dalit communities, Women, diverse ethnicities in the legal system of the organization. With the main objective to promote human rights, health, education, CCDRR and further development of agriculture sector, organization has been implementing projects and programs which support to fulfil the actual needs of the SDG Baseline Report of Karnali Province, Provincial Planning Commission, Province of Karnali, Dec 2019

Biodiversity in Karnali Province: Current Status and Conservation, Ministry of Industry, tourism, Forest and Environment community along with focus on skill development rather than mere input supports in coordination and collaboration with different donor and line agencies at Dailekh, Kalikot, Surkhet and Achham districts of Nepal.

The organization is working with poor and vulnerable communities, aimed to address their interest & needs by promoting socio-economic and cultural status. It also encourages the communities for raising their issues themselves along with support in participatory planning as well as prioritization of need-based interventions. For the systematic management, upliftment of its purpose, goals and objectives, 11 board members has been elected from 24th General Assembly in which Dalit Female-1, Janajati Female-2, Others Female-4 and Others Male-4. Similarly, the lifetime members are 115 and ordinary members of the organization is 9 respectively.

2.1 VMGO of SOSEC Nepal

2.2 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.

2.3 Mission:

To improve the educational, health, economic and Right aspect of the women, Dalit, Janajaties, Children and poor with the help of social mobilization and peoples' participation.

2.4 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.

2.5 Objectives:

- To build capital at the local level and to raise 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.

2.6 Basic Norms & Values

- Pro-poor program for Poverty Reduction
- 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.

2.7 Target Group/Right holders

SOSEC Nepal Dailekh considers its target group/right holders; Women, Dalit, Janajati, DAG(Poor), Children & Youth, Children with Disability for the implementation of project/programs.



Children



Women



Poor Community



Person with Disability



Kusunda & Raute Community



Dalit Community

2.8 Thematic Area:

SOSEC thematic areas included following:

- Against Inequality(Social Justice)
- Resilient Livelihood
- Safe and saves lives
- WASH and Nutrition
- Life Skill and Inclusive Education
- Children Prosperity

2.9 Guiding Principles

- The prioritization of the program should match the goals & objectives of the organization.
- Female focused activities should be conducted who are considered as the means of change.
- Priority should be given to the gender poor and caste focused program.
- Development should be according the interest of the people by the leaderships of the community.
- Each activity of the development should cover the opportunities produced out of geographical and cultural diversities.
- Awareness raising and institutional development activities should be conducted to develop the independency

and common feeling in the community.

- The working strategy of the organization should be dynamic in accordance to the time.
- Sharing of participatory working strategy should be done in district or community level.

2.10 Working Approach

a)Community-based Empowerment

Approach: This implies consulting the people first, in particular the poor and the oppressed, considering the impact of decisions and activities on them, and enabling them fully to participate in and own these activities.

b) Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA):

HRBA aims at strengthening the capacity of the rights holders by assisting them to acquire knowledge and skills that lead to changed attitudes, and transforming people into informed decision-makers and active citizens.

c) Integrated Program Approach:

SOSEC Nepal accords the highest priority

to those programs that are aligned with government programs and also focuses on the poor and oppressed communities. It strives to create synergy with existing programs, projects and to utilize local capacities and resources.

d) Participatory and Inclusive Approach:

We develop our planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs involving stakeholders, rights-holder and communities through participatory approach. We support local government bodies to include the poor and oppressed communities in the formal and informal institutions, and support them to develop the capacity of community members for effective participation in local bodies and institutions.

e) Climate Justice and Environmental Sustainability: We are committed to incorporating environmental concerns into all development decisions and operations aiming at behavioral change, increased resilience and reduced vulnerability and shall apply Climate Adaptation Framework Tools across all programs.

2.11 Field of Specialization

SOSEC Nepal has been working in the community for 25 years in the sector of community development having its specialization in following aspect:

- Gender Concept & Development.
- Health education, formal & non- formal education.
- Drinking water supply & sanitation, safer motherhood, Nutrition, ARI,

Diarrhea etc.

- Infrastructure Development
- Income generation program, Food security, Community development.
- Livelihood improvement through Agriculture activities.
- Technical facilitation/support for market development and promotion of agricultural commodities
- HIV/AIDS/STI.
- Natural Resources Management.
- Child development, Child Right Governance
- Survey, Design, Cost estimate & Supervision.
- Conflict Management, Support for Disaster management.
- Institutional Capacity building.
- Good governance, Youth & Right To food.
- Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change.
- Value Chain Development and Strengthening

2.12 SOSEC ‘s Policies and Guidelines

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.
- Fraud, Anti Corruption Policy

2.13 Formation of Executive Committee

SOSEC Nepal Dailekh has the provision of members of the Central board committee according to Article 17 of Section 6 of the organization's constitution for the effective management and institutional development of the organization. As mentioned in the selection procedure of the committee, the general assembly and election convention will organize in every 3 years from the election and consensus method. According to the process of selection of the board committee, there have been elected 11 members including the chairperson. The details of the Central Board Members are shown according to the schedule and chart below as well as Ethnic and gender status.

घरेलु तथा लैङ्गिक हिंसा

म माथि पनि हिंसा तथा दुर्यवहार त भएको छैन ?

हो, म हिंसा तथा दुर्यवहार गर्दिन र सहिदिन पनि

१०८८ बाल विवाहको हेल्पलाइन

११९४५ लैङ्गिक हिंसाको हेल्पलाइन

११०० कसले छैन

कानुनी कारवाहीको निम्ति कसले, कहाँ र कहिले उजुरी गर्ने ?

पीडित वा थाहा पाउने जो मुकैले पटना भएका स्थानीय तह वा नजिकको नेपाल प्रहरी कार्यालय वा राष्ट्रिय महिला आयोग वा जिल्ला अदालत जहाँ पनि पटना परेको १० दिन भित्र उजुरी गर्ने सकिन्छ।

दण्ड सजाय हुने व्यवस्था:

- १) योस्तु हिंसा गर्नालाई तीन हजार देखि पच्चीस हजार र्शौचासम्म जरिवाना वा छ महिनासम्म कैद वा दुई सजाय हुन्छ।
- २) योस्तु हिंसाको उद्योग वा दुस्व्याजस्य गर्ने वा मतिव्यति हुनेलाई मुक्त प्रश्रुतलाई दुई सजायको साथ सजाय हुन्छ।
- ३) योस्तु हिंसाको कसुर गर्नेमा निजलाई अप्रतिष्ठित सजाय हुन्छ।
- ४) सार्वजनिक जवाफदेहिताको पदमा बहाल रहेको कुनै व्यक्तिले आफ्नी पत्नी, स्वेयद नागरिक, अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्ति, नाबालक वा गर्भवती महिला विरुद्ध यस ऐन बमोजिमको कसुर गरेमा निजलाई अप्रतिष्ठित सजाय हुन्छ।
- ५) बमोजिम अदालतबाट जारी अन्तरिम संरक्षणामात्र अदालतलाई पालना नगरेमा त्यस्तो व्यक्तिलाई दुई हजार देखि पन्ध्र हजार र्शौचासम्म जरिवाना वा बार महिनासम्म कैद वा दुई सजाय हुन्छ।

Aide à l'Enfance de l'Inde et du Népal

शोकेक नेपाल

शोकेक नेपाल

शोकेक नेपाल

नगरौं बिहेको कुरा भएकोछैन २० वर्ष पुरा

बिहेवारी २० वर्षपारी

हो, म बालिका तर बहेली छैन।

१०८८ बाल विवाहको हेल्पलाइन

११९४५ लैङ्गिक हिंसाको हेल्पलाइन

११०० कसले छैन

बाल विवाह गरे वा गराएमा कसले, कहाँ र कहिले उजुरी गर्ने ? बाल विवाह गरे गराएमा पीडित आफैले वा थाहा पाउने जो कसैले नजिकको प्रहरी कार्यालयमा थाहा पाएको तीन महिनाभित्र उजुरी दिनुपर्दछ।

मुलुकी अपराध संहिता २०७४ को दफा १०३ अनुसार बाल विवाह गर्दा हुने कानुनी सजाय तीन वर्ष कैद र तीस हजार रूपैया सम्म जरिवाना बालबालिका ऐन २०७५ को परिच्छेद ८ को दफा ६६ को उपदफा २ को (ग) बमोजिम कसुर गर्ने वा गराउनेलाई दफा ७२ को उपदफा ३ खण्ड (ख) बमोजिम कानुनी सजाय तीन वर्ष कैद र पचहत्तर हजार रूपैया जरिवाना

Aide à l'Enfance de l'Inde et du Népal

शोकेक नेपाल

शोकेक नेपाल

शोकेक नेपाल

S.N	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Address
1	Manju Kumari Khadka	President	9858033187	Dungeshwor RM-2, Dailekh
2	Kaviraj Rijal	Vice-President	9858030187	Bhairabi RM-1, Dailekh
3	Lalita Kumari Bhandari	General Secretary	9858032187	Narayan RM-8, Dailekh
4	Sangita Rana	Treasurer	9858029187	Narayan RM-1, Dailekh
5	Kamala Sharma	Secretary		Narayan Mun-3, Dailekh
6	Mansara Thapa	Member	9868652055	Narayan RM-11, Dailekh
7	Kamala Nepali Badi	Member	9804569540	Narayan RM-6, Dailekh
8	Durga Giri	Member	9868912647	Dullu RM-5, Dailekh
9	Nawaraj B.C.	Member		Bhagwatimai RM 4, Dailekh
10	Laxmi Bhandari	Member		Narayan Municipality 1, Dailekh
11	Sujan Neupane	Expert Member	9851120237	Besishahar-4, Lamjung

2.14 Details of Employees Involving in the SOSEC

SOSEC Nepal Dailekh is implementing different 20 projects and programs and 252 eligible, skilled and experienced employees are working and mobilizing in effective implementation, monitoring, evaluation and activities of the projects and programs. For the effectiveness of implementing projects/ programs interventions, organization is providing capacity development, coaching

and facilitation to the employees as per their need. In addition, half yearly and annually performance evaluation system has been applying and according to the assessment of performance transfers of employee, upgrading, appreciation and action against their roles and responsibility. The project wise employee record has been shown in detail below.

Sn	Project/Program Name	Donor Agencies	Staffs Distribution								LGBTIQ	Total
			Dalit		Janajati		Others					
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
1	Sahyatarata	Save the Children	1		1	3	13	18			36	
2	SJP	PIN Nepal	0	2	2	3	3	8	1		19	
3	EWPN	UNFPA	0	1	1	1	2	7			12	
4	JRAP Wash	UNICEF	0	1	1	0	13	2			17	
5	JRAP Child protection	UNICEF	0	0	0	0	0	16			16	
6	NLRP	Caritas Nepal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		2	
7	GEA	IM Swidesh	0	0	0	1	2	0			3	
8	Hatemalo Project	CBM Global	0	1	1	1	7	9			19	
9	IWRMP	Helvetas Neapal	0	1	0	0	13	3			17	
10	SOGIE (LGBTIQ)	Save the Children	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		2	
11	PCESP/IQE	WVN	0	0	0	0	8	5			13	
12	SHAKARYA	AEIN		1	1	0	4	6			12	
13	Bihani	AEIN	0	2	0	0	0	5			7	
14	AADHAR	AEIN	0	3	0	1	2	10			16	
15	Raute	AEIN	0	0	0	0	2	4			6	
16	Green Karnali	DCA	0	0	1	1	2	0			4	
17	Girls Matter	UNICEF	0	1	0	1	4	4			10	
18	WASH JR	Islamic Relief	1	1	1	0	7	3			13	
19	SBC	UNICEF	1			1	8	2			12	
20	Safehouse/Balhelpline		0	1	0	0	0	0			1	
21	Sharing Staff	All Project	1	0	1	1	7	5			15	
	Total		5	16	10	14	97	108	2		252	

2.15 Partner Organization of SOSEC Nepal

In the fiscal year 2081/082, SOSEC Nepal implemented 20 distinct projects and programs with the valuable support of various donor agencies. The organization's operational footprint extended across a total of ten districts in western Nepal. The majority of these initiatives were concentrated in seven districts of the Karnali Province, namely Dailekh, Surkhet, Kalikot, West Rukum, Jumla, Jajarkot, and the Raute residential areas. Additionally, SOSEC

Nepal worked in two districts of Lumbini Province, Dang and Kapilvastu, and one district in Sudurpashchim Province, which was Achham. This extensive engagement was made possible through partnerships with a diverse group of donors, including Save the Children, PIN Nepal, UNFPA, UNICEF, Caritas Nepal, IM Swidesh, CBM Global, Helvetas Nepal, WVN, AEIN, DCA, Islamic Relief, and in collaboration with governmental bodies such as MoSD and NCRC.

Sn	Project/Program Name	Donor Agencies	Project Location
1	Sahyatarā	Save the Children	Chamundabindrasaini Mun, Dailekh
2	SJP	PIN Nepal	Birendrnagar & Bheriganga Mun, Surkhet
3	EWPN	UNFPA	Dailekh, Surkhet & Kalikot
4	JRAP Wash	UNICEF	West Rukum
5	JRAP Child protection	UNICEF	West Rukum
6	NLRP	Caritas Nepal	Bhagawatimai RM, Dailekh
7	GEA	IM Swidesh	Dang and Kapilvastu
8	Hatemalo Project	CBM Global	Dailekh
9	IWRMP	Helvetas Nepal	Dailekh
10	SOGIE (LGBTIQ)	Save the Children	Gurans RM, Dailekh and Birendranagar Mun Surkhet
11	PCESP/ IQE	WVN	Bhagawatimai RM, Dailekh
12	SHAKARYA	AEIN	Thantikandh RM, Dailekh
13	Bihani	AEIN	Birendranagar Mun, Surkhet and Chandan-nath Mun Jumla
14	AADHAR	AEIN	Dailekh and Kalikot
15	Raute	AEIN	Raute Residential Areas of Karnali Province
16	Green Karnali	DCA	Dailekh and Achham
18	Girls Matter	UNICEF	Dailekh and Surkhet
18	WASH JR	Islamic Relief	Jajarkot
19	SBC	UNICEF	Surkhet, Dailekh
20	Safehouse/Balhelpline	MoSD/NCRC/ AEIN	Karnali Province

PART-3

Progress Update F.Y. 2081/082

Key Achievements from Implemented Project

SOSEC Nepal is implementing various projects/programs with collaboration and support of different agencies for the greater improvement in social, economic and cultural status of the back warded people living in the rural communities of different districts, having its own thematic are:

- Advocacy Against Inequality
- Resilient Livelihood
- Safe and Save Lives
- WASH and Nutrition
- Life Skill and Inclusive Education
- Children Prosperity

Having main aim about promoting and protecting human rights, health, education and further development of the agriculture sector as per actual needs of the community with giving priority on skill rather than supportive materials joining hands with stakeholders. It is believed that the upliftment of pro-poor through pro-poor as a component of the development is the best and as per this statement SOSEC implementing its programs by mobilizing local resources, local skills and applying its own working approach.

The main objective the organization is promoting human rights, health, education and further development in the development of agriculture sector, which is moving forward

for its activities, can fulfill the actual needs of the community that match their objectives and provide priority to the people beyond the object, in concern with the stakeholders who want to enter the community. SOSEC Nepal Dailekh has a special interest in bringing resources to the communities for poverty reduction, ensure of human right, disaster and climate risk reduction and infrastructure development sector, with the consensus of local resources and Skills. This has led the basic mechanism that community should be more alert and responsible for the development of the community, by imminent impression on the people's participation from different channels of interest and has led to the development of the activities of the program to promote the spirit of program perception.

In the fiscal year, 081/82, 108464 people of 27920 households have been directly benefitted through different 20 Major programs/projects in partnership and coordination with different donor agencies. The project / program wise annual achievement of fiscal year 2081/082 are presented below.

3.1. Advocacy Against Inequality :

Nepal promulgated its new Constitution in September 2015, in which it committed to eliminating all forms of discrimination, building an egalitarian and inclusive

society, and achieving economic equality, prosperity, and social justice. In the same month, the member states of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, resolving to combat inequalities, build just and inclusive societies, protect human rights, and promote gender equality. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set out in that Agenda include achieving gender equality by 2030. In Sustainable Development Goals: Status and Roadmap – 2016-2030, Nepal’s National Planning Commission (NPC) emphasised the alignment between the SDGs and “the fundamental rights of the citizens enshrined in the Constitution of Nepal and... the country’s roadmap of transitioning swiftly to an equitable middle-income country.”¹ The report considers Nepal’s development status and highlights the opportunities and challenges that need to be addressed in order to achieve the SDGs.² The need for “a strong monitoring system with credible data”³ is recognized, including the need for disaggregated data (by sex, age, ethnicity, disability, location, administrative units, and wealth) to ensure no one is left behind. Without data that capture the realities of different groups of women—including women who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination – inequalities remain invisible. To monitor progress for women and girls, the collection of quality and comparable gender statistics is required. This report compiles the data currently available for the gender-related SDGs and important indicators concerning the situation of women and girls in Nepal, with the purpose of examining the status of gender equality in Nepal five years after the SDGs were adopted (and 25 years after

the Beijing Platform for Action⁴). Later in 2021, a Country Gender Equality Profile (CGEP) for Nepal will be published with detailed quantitative and qualitative analysis on progress and challenges in achieving gender equality.

Nepal is a complex tapestry of diverse cultures, ethnicities, and socio-economic strata. Unfortunately, it’s also a landscape marked by deep-rooted inequalities and discrimination. To address these complex issues, a multifaceted approach is required, involving both grassroots efforts and systemic changes SOSEC Nepal is implementing following strategies for the addressing these issues;

(a) Community-Based Initiatives:

1. **Awareness Raising** : Organizing workshops, seminars, and community meetings to raise awareness about inequality and discrimination.
2. **Empowering Women**: Empowering women through education, skill development, and financial literacy programs.
3. **Promoting Inter-Caste and Inter-Ethnic Dialogue**: Fostering dialogue and understanding between different social groups to break down barriers.
4. **Supporting Self-Help Groups**: Supporting self-help groups to provide financial and social support to marginalized communities.

(b) Collaboration with Government Interventions:

1. **Enforcing Anti-Discrimination Laws:**

Strictly enforcing laws that protect marginalized groups and punish discriminatory practices.

2. **Inclusive Development Policies:** Implementing policies that prioritize the needs of marginalized communities, including affirmative action measures.
3. **Investing in Education and Healthcare:** Investing in education and healthcare to improve access for all, especially for marginalized groups.
4. **Strengthening Local Governance:** Empowering local governments to address local issues and ensure equitable resource distribution.

In this fiscal year 24004 individuals from 5942 households, including 2779 girls, 2727 boys, 10582 women, and 7178 men, 53 LGBTIQ, 81 Persons with Disability, single women 307 were directly benefited. In which Dalit 10271, Janajati 1644, Others 11425 and Raute 196 Population covered. The major progress of the fiscal year are as follow;

- Transformation classes have been successfully conducted for 1,020 adolescents across 18 schools in



Khadachakra, Narayan, Shubhakalika, Sanibheri, and Birendranagar municipalities. This initiative, supported by family and intergenerational dialogues with 1,979 and 880 members respectively, is resulting in improved gender-friendly behaviors and decision-making. To facilitate this, 66 peer facilitators, 30 community facilitators, and 48 GBV champions have been trained and mobilized.

- Violence prevention networks are now established and holding quarterly meetings across Khadachakra, Narayan, Shubhakalika, Sanibheri, and Birendranagar. A significant number of community leaders (211 religious/social leaders, 422 CSO members, and 33 change agents) have been mobilized, contributing to enhanced violence prevention and response. This has led to an increased number of individuals seeking services from OCMCs, safe houses, police, and government attorney offices. Key policy advancements include the approval of a safe house operational procedure in Birendranagar and a GBV Prevention Fund in Narayan Municipality.
- Thirty-six teachers have been trained in



comprehensive sexuality education and are now actively providing information on sexual and reproductive health in 15 schools and their communities. Adolescent - friendly information corners have been established in six schools across five municipalities, from which 114 adolescents are already receiving services. The mobilization of SMC/PTA, management committees, and 15 child clubs is facilitating broader awareness on sexual health, violence, and substance abuse.

- Municipalities in Khadachakra,

- Capacity-building initiatives have empowered women in Jumla's Chandannath and Surkhet's Birendranagar municipalities, with 100 receiving leadership training, 540 receiving violence awareness training, and 1,020 trained against harmful practices. As a direct result of these trainings and workload analysis with 618 participants, 45% of participating women are now leading community groups, joining violence reduction campaigns, and reporting a reduction in their household workload.

- To support at-risk adolescent girls in Dullu and Chaukune, 30 groups have been formed, and 27 transformation classes have been conducted, reaching 940 girls. Furthermore, an orientation for 1,040 community members on patriarchal norms and harmful practices has contributed to a beginning reduction in malpractices like untouchability and Chhaupadi.

- In Narayan and Dullu municipalities and Bhairavi and Naumule rural municipalities, 65 self-help groups (SHGs) have been established, engaging 1,016 members (760 with disabilities and 139 support persons). All members

Narayan, Shubhakalika, Sanibheri, and Birendranagar have successfully integrated programs to end gender-based violence, support family planning, and prevent maternal mortality into their local policies, aligning with national and SDG targets. A cost-sharing agreement between SOSEC Nepal and the municipalities is now in place, facilitating the ongoing implementation of these programs and promoting gender equality and social inclusion.





have been oriented on leadership and planning processes. Through their advocacy, the groups have successfully secured an allocation of six lakh rupees for inclusive budgeting from their local municipalities.

- In Narayan and Dullu municipalities and Bhairavi and Naumule rural municipalities, Disability Coordination Committees have been activated, with 68 participants, including 13 persons with disabilities. These committees are now actively focusing on identifying disabilities, addressing challenges, and have initiated the group registration process with the municipalities.
- Sixty-five awareness programs on disability rights and local services have been conducted for self-help groups in Narayan, Dullu, Bhairavi, and Naumule. As a result, 94 persons with disabilities have obtained identity cards, 26 are in the process, 10 children with disabilities have joined child clubs, and 8 members are now active in local consumer committees, enhancing community-level inclusion and advocacy.
- Joint advocacy by the organization and

the LGBTIQ community has led to significant government commitments. Following a provincial-level interaction organized by the Karnali Ministry of Social Development, Gurans Rural Municipality has committed to supporting income generation for LGBTIQ youth, while Birendranagar Municipality is implementing a one-lakh rupee program and providing a 10% tax exemption for LGBTIQ-run businesses.

- Progress in educational inclusivity includes training 35 teachers in Chamunda Bindrasaini Municipality on Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) and conducting orientations for 211 stakeholders on sexual diversity and identity, which is increasing community-level awareness and acceptance.
- Significant progress has been made in integrating LGBTIQ issues into the education system, with 31 schools in Gurans Rural Municipality incorporating these rights into their School Improvement Plans (SIPs) and 22 child clubs including them in their annual plans, thereby enhancing child participation and sensitivity.



- Empowerment of LGBTIQ youth is advancing, with three individuals now leading 15 orientation sessions and web series screening camps in schools and communities, which is strengthening their empowerment and promoting positive self-identity.
- Comprehensive support has been provided to 1,031 gender-based violence survivors and at-risk individuals across Dailekh, Surkhet, Kalikot, and Jumla districts through safe homes and helplines. This includes rescue and relief for 18 children. Progress in family reintegration includes the successful reunification of 366 individuals, 17 of whom are children.

filed. Additionally, 30 children are receiving educational support materials.

- Community mobilization against gender-based violence is growing, with 4,534 individuals in Dailekh's Bhairabi and Kalikot's Khadachakra participating in awareness campaigns.
- A session on gender-transformative social norms was conducted in 19 Community-Based Organizations (10 in Bheriganga and 9 in Birendranagar), with the participation of 351 individuals (110 women, 9 men, 8 gender minorities, and 32 persons with disabilities).

3.2 Children Prosperity:

In the 30 years since the Convention was written, Nepal has seen significant progress from a dramatic reduction in poverty over the last two decades to improvements in the number of children having access to education, clean drinking water and improved sanitation. It fills us with hope to see that there has been an impressive reduction in the number of children who die before their fifth birthdays. Today, fewer children are stunted-an irreversible condition that literally inhibits the physical and cognitive growth of children. This is a testament to the people of Nepal committing to making sure that their children receive the nutrition they need.

But we only have to look around to see that there is much more work to be done for children and young people here in Nepal. The time is now, especially as the future of the nation depends upon the young people who will support an ever-growing aged population. At a global level, if we fail



- To promote economic independence for survivors, 161 individuals have been provided with business development training and seed capital in coordination with local governments and partners. Of these, 30 have successfully launched their own businesses.
- Long-term care has been secured for three children by referring them to a facility in Kathmandu, where they are doing well. Legal aid has been provided to 121 individuals, resulting in 31 successful case verdicts from 64 cases

to uphold children's rights and if we fail to dramatically accelerate our progress for all children, we will not achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

We must do a better job of supporting children's mental health. Eight out of 10 children are being psychologically or physically punished, and according to the WHO, Nepal has the second-highest adolescent suicide rate in South Asia. On top of this, we have emerging issues, such as air pollution and climate change, which demand an urgent call to action. Millions of children breathe toxic air every day, and this can have a serious impact on their life span and even their intellectual capacity. These and the many remaining challenges remind us that the fight to secure the rights of every child in Nepal is far from over. We all have a role to play in keeping our promise to children. We must ensure that every child is registered as soon as she or he is born. Every child must receive quality health care, including immunisation. Every child must receive the nutritious food she or he needs to develop in mind and body. Every child must be protected from violence (mental and physical) and exploitation. Every child must have access to quality education and every child should benefit from social protection networks, especially the most vulnerable. Every child must be empowered to have a voice and the opportunity to participate in the decisions that will impact her or his life and the future of their society.

Ensuring the prosperity of children in rural Nepal requires a holistic approach that addresses their physical, mental, and social

needs. SOSEC Nepal is applying key working modalities include;

(a) Education and Skill Development

1. School Access and Retention: Constructing and maintaining schools in remote areas, providing scholarships and financial aid to vulnerable children and Implementing early childhood development programs.

2. Quality Education: Training teachers to deliver effective instruction, providing adequate learning materials and infrastructure, promoting child-friendly learning environments.

3. Vocational Training: Equipping adolescents with practical skills for employment opportunities, Supporting youth entrepreneurship initiatives.

(b) Health and Nutrition:

1. Improved Access to Healthcare: Establishing health clinics and mobile health units in rural areas, providing immunization services and preventive healthcare, promoting maternal and child health.

2. Nutrition Programs: Implementing supplementary feeding programs for malnourished children, promoting healthy eating habits and food security, Addressing micronutrient deficiencies.

(c) Child Protection and Welfare:

1. Child Rights Awareness: Conducting awareness campaigns to educate communities about child rights, empowering children to recognize and assert their rights.

2. Child Protection Committees: Establishing and strengthening community-based child protection committees,

reporting and responding to cases of child abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

3. Child Labor Prevention: Promoting education as an alternative to child labor, enforcing child labor laws and regulations.

(d) Community Engagement and Empowerment:

1. Parent-Teacher Associations: Fostering partnerships between parents, teachers, and communities, encouraging parental involvement in children's education.

2. Community-Based Organizations: Supporting local organizations working for children's rights and welfare, collaborating with NGOs and government agencies to implement programs.

(e) Addressing Specific Needs of Vulnerable Groups:

1. Children with Disabilities: Providing inclusive education and rehabilitation services, promoting disability rights and awareness.

2. Indigenous Children: Preserving cultural identity and language, Ensuring access to quality education and healthcare.

3. Children from Disadvantaged Backgrounds: Providing targeted support to children from marginalized communities, addressing issues such as poverty, trafficking, and migration.

In this fiscal year from 5492 HHs, Girls 4650, Boy 4470, LGBTIQ children 11, Children with Disability 752 were directly benefited. In which Dalit 2809, Janajati 1540, Others 4711 and Raute 60 Population covered. The major progress of the fiscal year are as follow;



- Child sponsorship has been successfully established in Bhagwatimai Rural Municipality, where out of 3,031 registered children (0–18 years), 2,182 are now sponsored. Their formal registration in the system is now facilitating the delivery of targeted services to ensure their rights to education, health, protection, and participation are met.
- Through a municipal-level children's conference in Bhagwatimai, children successfully presented a 19-point memorandum to the local government. As a direct result, the municipality has allocated a child-centered budget of Rs. 650,000 for the fiscal year 2082/83 (2025/26).
- Child protection systems have been strengthened across all seven wards of Bhagwatimai Rural Municipality through improvements to local/ward child rights committees, the establishment of a child fund worth Rs. 250,000, and the development of strategic plans. This has already enabled 12 children to receive emergency support for medical treatment, education, livelihood, and food aid.



- Through project activities and technical support, Ward No. 4 of Bhagwatimai Rural Municipality has now met 96% of the indicators for Child-Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) and is in the final stages of being declared a child-friendly ward.
- In Wards 2 and 4 of Bhagwatimai, three out-of-school children who lacked birth certificates have been facilitated to obtain them. They have now been formally enrolled in nearby schools and are attending regularly.
- Under the Social Skills Improvement Program (SSIP), 16 awareness sessions covering topics like self-awareness, interpersonal skills, and climate change have been conducted for 832 children across wards 2 to 6 of Bhagwatimai. This has resulted in increased confidence, a greater sense of social responsibility, and improved relationships among the children.
- Seven potential cases of child marriage and Chhaupadi have been successfully prevented in Dailekh's Bhairavi and Kalikot's Khadachakra, thanks to coordinated efforts between the community and child clubs, contributing to a safer and more protective environment for children.
- Protection services have been provided to 826 children at risk of or affected by violence through the Child Helpline (1098) and emergency safe housing, which has strengthened the local child protection system.
- Capacity-building training has been conducted for the Municipal Child Rights Committees of Chandannath Municipality (Jumla) and Birendranagar Municipality (Surkhet) to support the development and effective implementation of child related action plans.
- 1,075 individuals in Chandannath and



Birendranagar have been sensitized on critical issues such as child marriage, child labor, drug abuse, and child trafficking, and are now motivated to act as advocates for child protection.

- Following positive parenting training for 290 parents across 12 schools (6 in Birendranagar, 6 in Chandannath), participants have developed improved parenting skills and are now providing better care, support, and a more nurturing environment for their children at home.
- Through the 'Girls Matter' project, 82 highly vulnerable adolescent girls (52 from Dullu, 30 from Chaukune) have been selected by child rights committees and, in line with a special girl-child fund policy, have had Rs. 30,000 deposited into their individual bank accounts.
- 61 child protection service providers in Dullu and Chaukune have participated in a two-day refresher training, leading to the development of improved skills in referral systems, legal standards, and child-friendly, rights-based case management.
- The Green Karnali project has developed and distributed Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials to communities and stakeholders to raise awareness on child well-being, health, education, and protection issues.
- Through safe housing, psychosocial counseling services have been provided

to a total of 680 individuals (111 boys, 227 girls) from 11 municipalities in Dailekh and neighboring districts, improving their mental health and self-confidence.

- A total of 13 children (4 boys, 9 girls) have been rescued from various situations across Dailekh and neighboring districts. After receiving necessary support, they have been successfully reunified with their families.
- In the current fiscal year (081/82), 48 child marriages (10 boys, 38 girls) have been successfully prevented across various municipalities in Dailekh.



- A 25-member child club has been reformed in Bhagwatimai Rural Municipality to promote the best interests of children. Following awareness programs on child rights and protection, children are developing leadership skills and have begun taking initiative to prevent child marriages by informing relevant authorities.
- To support recreational activities, the child club in Bhagwatimai-5 has been provided with musical instruments through the NLRP II project. They are now organizing weekly extracurricular



activities and other recreational events at school.

- Various coordination activities have been conducted in Chamunda Bindrasaini Municipality, Dailekh, to promote child rights and strengthen child-friendly governance. The municipality is now allocating 21% of its budget specifically for children, demonstrating a policy-level prioritization.
- After building the capacity of 13 civil society members in Chamunda Bindrasaini, effective advocacy with local governments for child rights and child-friendly budget allocation has begun, making them more sensitive and responsive to children's issues.
- Child network groups have been formed with the active participation of 478 children at the school, ward, and municipal levels in Chamunda Bindrasaini. These children are now conducting their own awareness programs, enhancing their leadership skills and social participation.
- In collaboration with local governments and the Sahayatra-III project, a child fund worth Rs. 2.3 million has been established in Chamunda Bindrasaini. This fund has already provided direct financial aid to 14 children, medical support to 6, and educational support to 125.
- Ward Child Rights Committees have been

established in all wards of Chamunda Bindrasaini. These committees are now managing the cases of 22 highly vulnerable children through the CPMIS system, ensuring timely identification, documentation, and access to necessary services.

- Psychosocial counseling services have been provided to 360 vulnerable children and their caregivers in Chamunda Bindrasaini, promoting mental relief, self-confidence, and social reintegration.
- To ensure a childhood free from physical punishment and violence, 139 children and 83 caregivers have participated in violence-free classes. This has resulted in a positive shift in mindset and the development of dialogue-based discipline.
- Among the 812 at-risk children in Chamunda Bindrasaini, 405 have received food assistance and 594 have received educational support, which has brought stability to their school attendance and daily lives.
- Grievance hearing committees have been formed in 10 schools across wards 1 to 9 of Chamunda Bindrasaini to address children's complaints and suggestions. This is helping to reduce child violence and create an environment where



children can raise their voices without fear.

- Technical support was provided to establish and strengthen the school-level Girls and Inclusive Education Network at Prabhat and Shikhar Secondary Schools in Bheriganga, and at Prabhat and Shree Jananamuna Secondary Schools in Birendranagar Municipality.

3.3 Life Skill & Inclusive Education:

The constitution of Nepal, ratified in 2015, establishes education as a fundamental right and emphasizes the importance of ensuring an education system that is inclusive and free from discrimination based on race, gender, language, or disability. While the constitution delegates the responsibility of providing and managing education for children with disabilities to local governments, it remains unclear how such provisions will impact the goal of inclusive education. The decentralization of political and administrative systems, including the education system, has been transferred to local governments. Students with disabilities, as well as those from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, remote areas, marginalized castes, and disadvantaged ethnic groups face disproportionate challenges in accessing education. There exists a significant gap in access to education for these groups.

The National Education Policy of 2019 (2076 BS) contains contradictory provisions that contradict the principles outlined in the Inclusive Education Policy of 2017. The current National Education Policy supersedes these previous policies and includes both inclusive and special

education under its Policy number (G). However, the policy fails to distinguish adequately between special education and inclusive education, thereby non-compliant with Article 24 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Article 24 of the CRPD recognizes the right of persons with disabilities to education. It emphasizes the importance of providing an inclusive education system at all levels, ensuring equal opportunities and non-discrimination. Inclusion is grounded in the fundamental human right to education for all, as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.

SOSEC Nepal is implementing different projects and programs with the support of different donor agencies and coordination and collaboration with district, local and province governments with aiming to provide quality education to all children, regardless of their abilities or background. SOSEC Nepal is following the working modality for the increase access in inclusive education;

(a) Community Engagement :

1. **Awareness Raising :** Educating communities about the importance of inclusive education and the rights of all children to learn.
2. **Parent Training :** Providing training to parents on how to support their children's education and advocate for their needs.
3. **Community Mobilization :** Involving community members in decision-making processes related to education and creating inclusive school environments.

(b) Teacher Training :

- 1. Inclusive Pedagogy:** Equipping teachers with the skills and knowledge to teach diverse learners effectively.
- 2. Assistive Technology:** Training teachers on how to use assistive technology to support students with disabilities.
- 3. Curriculum Adaptation:** Supporting teachers in adapting the curriculum to meet the needs of all students.

(c) School Infrastructure:

- 1. Accessibility:** Ensuring schools are physically accessible to all students, including those with disabilities.
- 2. Inclusive Classrooms:** Creating learning environments that are conducive to inclusive education, with appropriate furniture and resources.
- 3. Special Education Facilities:** Providing specialized facilities and equipment for students with specific needs.

(d) Support Services:

- 1. Early Intervention:** Identifying and supporting children with disabilities at an early age.
- 2. Special Education Teachers:** Providing specialized instruction to students with disabilities.
- 3. Resource Teachers:** Supporting classroom teachers in inclusive practices.
- 4. Counselling Services:** Providing counselling and psychological support to students and their families.

(e) Policy and Advocacy:

- 1. Inclusive Education Policy:** Advocating for policies that promote inclusive education at the national and local levels.

2. Monitoring and Evaluation: Tracking progress and identifying areas for improvement.

3. Collaboration with Stakeholders: Working with government agencies, NGOs, and other organizations to promote inclusive education.

In this fiscal year 8150 girls, 7846 boys, 18 LGBTIQ children, 257 Children with Disability from 8782 HHs are directly benefited. In which Dalit 4940, Janajati 2709, Others 8287 children population are covered. The major progress of the fiscal year are as follow;

- Educational support has been provided to 260 students in Dailekh, Surkhet, Kalikot, and Jumla who were identified as irregular attendees or at risk of dropping out. This support, including essential supplies like notebooks, pens, school bags, and uniforms based on recommendations from child rights committees, is now helping to ensure their regular attendance and continuation in school.
- Through the Hatemalo project, essential educational materials have been distributed to 150 children (74 girls and 76 boys), including 37 children with disabilities, across Dullu, Narayan, Bhairavi, and Naumule. The provision





projects, a "School at Home" program has been initiated for 10 children with disabilities in Dullu, Narayan, Bhairavi, Gurans, and Chamunda Bindrasaini. Ten dedicated facilitators are providing in-home instruction, and as a result, all participating children have been successfully enrolled in school for the 2082 academic session.

- of school bags, uniforms, pens, and notebooks is now empowering these children to continue their education with confidence.
- Progress in inclusive education is advancing in Dullu, Narayan, Bhairavi, and Naumule, where an additional 92 children with disabilities have received educational support. This was achieved through successful collaboration with local governments, Siddhartha Bank, and other projects, strengthening local ownership and resource mobilization.
- A three-day orientation for seven female facilitators under the "School at Home" initiative has been conducted in Narayan Municipality. These facilitators are now equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to provide personalized support to children with disabilities in a home-based learning environment.
- Teacher capacity for inclusive education has been enhanced, with 30 teachers receiving training on Individualized Education Plans (IEPs), inclusive pedagogy, curriculum adaptation, and psychosocial support for children with disabilities in grades 1-3. These teachers are now better equipped to address diverse learning needs and support the academic progress of children with disabilities.
- Through the Hatemalo and Sahayatra-III

- A school enrollment campaign, utilizing door-to-door visits, radio messaging, and local coordination across all SOSEC Nepal working areas, has resulted in the successful enrollment of 98 out-of-school children.



- Access to specialized education has been facilitated for 12 children with disabilities from Dullu, Narayan, Bhairavi, and Naumule. They have been referred to resource schools in Banke and Surkhet, ensuring they receive instruction in an appropriate and inclusive environment tailored to their specific needs.
- A significant step forward in inclusive education has been achieved in Birendranagar Municipality, Surkhet, where content related to Sexual



Orientation, Gender Identity, Expression, and Sex Characteristics (SOGIESC) and LGBTIQ issues has been successfully integrated into the local textbooks for grades 7 and 8. Teaching of this new curriculum has now commenced.

- The Human Resource Development Center has integrated SOGIESC and LGBTIQ training into the official teacher training schedule. This is enabling teachers to gain crucial knowledge, with the goal of sharing these competencies across other districts of Karnali.
- In partnership with a queer organization and utilizing the FY 081/082 budget, Birendranagar Municipality has conducted orientations on SOGIESC and LGBTIQ topics for 456 individuals, significantly raising community awareness with technical support from the SOGIESC project.
- 43 schools across Gurans Rural Municipality (Dailekh) and Birendranagar Municipality (Surkhet) have successfully integrated and are now implementing policies related to sexual and gender minorities in their School Improvement Plans and Codes of Conduct.
- Gurans Rural Municipality has successfully integrated SOGIESC and LGBTIQ content into the local grade 5 textbook and has begun instruction.

This has resulted in a notable increase in knowledge and awareness of these issues among teachers, students, and the wider community, fostering a more inclusive and supportive educational environment.

- In Nepal Rastriya Jan Primary School in Bhagwatimai-6, Dailekh, a 25-member child club has been reformed to actively promote child protection, empowerment, climate change awareness, and the prevention of child marriage.
- The child club at Nepal Rastriya Jan Primary School has been provided with musical instruments (such as tambourines, drums, flutes, and a soundbox) to build its capacity and facilitate more engaging activities.
- Educational materials have been provided to 10 vulnerable, parentless children studying at Nepal Rastriya Jan Primary School in Bhagwatimai-6, Dailekh, supporting their continued education.
- Teaching practices for early grades have been significantly improved in Bhagwatimai, where 32 primary school teachers (grades 1-3) have completed a five-day tailored training on the





integrated curriculum. They are now effectively using child-centered lesson plans and assessment tools in their classrooms.

- The learning environment for 431 children in grades 1-3 has been significantly enhanced across 68 classrooms in 32 schools of Bhagwatimai. The provision of carpets, p-foam mats, round tables, and accessible learning materials has successfully created more comfortable, safe, and child-friendly spaces.
- Through the Unlock Literacy program in Bhagwatimai, 820 at-risk children and children with disabilities are now benefiting from 47 established reading camps, showing marked improvement in their reading skills, self-expression, and learning confidence.
- Following a four-day training on the Learning Roots methodology and social-emotional learning, 25 Early Childhood Development (ECD) teachers in Bhagwatimai are now creating more child-friendly, emotionally responsive, and participatory classroom environments, improving children's emotional expression and social skills.
- Following the renovation of classrooms and water facilities in five schools across wards 2, 3, 4, and 6 of Bhagwatimai, 181 students, including two girls with

disabilities, now have access to safer, cleaner, and more conducive learning environments.

- Under the Sahayatra-III project, 13 ECD teachers in Chamunda Bindrasaini have been trained in child development and Early Learning and Math (ELM). This is contributing to improved learning outcomes and engagement as they create more child-friendly, learner-centered classrooms.
- To create safer and more welcoming learning spaces, 131 classrooms across 35 schools and 1 community ECD center in Chamunda Bindrasaini have been equipped with essential materials like carpets, p-foam mats, tables, book racks, and storybooks.
- 56 teachers of grades 1-3 from 41 schools in Chamunda Bindrasaini have been trained to implement the integrated curriculum. They are now adopting holistic teaching methods, combining language, math, and life skills, which is leading to better learning outcomes for students.
- Through the Sahakarya project, the learning environment for 837 students



in Thatikandh Rural Municipality has been improved by renovating and painting nine schools, creating cleaner

and safer classrooms.

- To make classrooms more engaging and child-friendly, 8 schools in Thatikandh have been provided with classroom management materials such as carpets, p-foam, book corners, wall charts, and decorative educational items, enhancing teaching effectiveness.
- Bio-engineering activities have been conducted at 2 schools in Thatikandh, and tree plantation programs have been organized at 4 schools with the active participation of child clubs, SMCs, teachers, and students.

training, parent education sessions, and the mobilization of parent groups. This has contributed to successful enrollment drives, improved school attendance, and better learning development for children.

- Following teacher training on the use of local and low-cost teaching materials, 15 classrooms in 5 schools in Thatikandh have been decorated and equipped with these materials. Teachers are now initiating more interactive and engaging lessons using creative, cost-effective resources.

3.4 Resilient Livelihood

The Mid Mountain watersheds of Nepal are prone to multi hazards (drought, landslides, and floods) and the impacts are magnifying due to its topographic settings, inappropriate anthropogenic activities, and adverse impacts of climate change. Climate change is intensifying the monsoon rainfall and is causing accelerated snow and glacial melt rates. The disastrous trends are increasing and contributing to more multi hazard problems causing damages to agricultural land, physical assets, economic properties, and ecosystem services.

- Transformation classes have been conducted in 3 schools in Thatikandh, benefiting 85 adolescent girls. Participants are now reporting improved confidence, life skills, and awareness of personal development and well-being.
- Weekly life skills and financial education sessions have been conducted for 42 weeks in 4 schools in Thatikandh, providing 1,185 students with practical knowledge to support their overall development.
- School management and family engagement have been effectively strengthened in Thatikandh through

At the other extreme, water scarcity and climate induced drought hazard have been emerging as one of the major challenges in the mid-hill watersheds in Nepal. The drought stresses in combination with other hazards and socio-economic conditions of local communities, the problem is exacerbating and making society more vulnerable, and sometimes becoming environmental causes of displacement. The temporal and spatial variability of rainfall and runoff is intensifying the problem of



excess water during the monsoon and water scarcity during the dry season creating serious threat on the farming system, and food security.

SOSEC Nepal is implementing various projects and programs under this theme with aiming Individuals and communities have adapted to climate change and enjoy resilient livelihoods, are included in green and sustainable food and market systems, and benefit from policies in favor of climate justice and environmental protection.

For the achieving above mentioned objective, SOSEC Nepal is applying following different thematic working methodology, technology to empower communities to withstand shocks and stresses, such as natural disasters, climate change, and economic fluctuations like;

(A) Sustainable Agriculture :

1. Climate-Smart Agriculture : Promoting practices like agroforestry, crop diversification, and water conservation to adapt to climate change.

2. Value Addition : Supporting value addition activities like processing, packaging, and marketing to increase farmers' incomes.

3. Access to Markets : Facilitating market linkages and providing training on business skills and financial literacy.

(B) Non-Farm Income Generation :

Microfinance: Providing access to credit and savings services to support small businesses and entrepreneurship.

1. Skill Development: Training in vocational skills like carpentry, masonry, and tailoring to create employment opportunities.

2. Tourism : Developing community-based tourism initiatives to generate income from cultural and natural resources.

(C) Social Protection :

1. Social Safety Nets: Implementing social protection programs like old-age pensions and child grants to safeguard vulnerable populations.

2. Health Insurance: Providing access to health insurance to mitigate healthcare costs and improve health outcomes.

3. Education: Supporting education for children and youth to enhance their skills and future opportunities.

(D) Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation :

1. Early Warning Systems : Establishing early warning systems to alert communities about impending disasters.

2. Disaster Preparedness and Response : Training communities in disaster preparedness and response measures.

3. Climate-Resilient Infrastructure : Building resilient infrastructure like roads, bridges, and irrigation systems.

(E) Natural Resource Management:

1. Sustainable Forest Management : Promoting sustainable forest management practices to conserve biodiversity and protect watersheds.

2. Community Forestry : Empowering communities to manage forests sustainably.

3. Soil and Water Conservation : Implementing soil and water conservation measures to reduce erosion and improve soil fertility.

(F) Gender Equality and Social Inclusion :

1. Women's Empowerment: Empowering women through training, capacity building, and access to resources.

2. Inclusive Development: Ensuring that marginalized groups, including Dalits and indigenous communities, are included in development initiatives.

(G) Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) :

1. Capacity Building: Strengthening CBOs to play a more active role in community development.

2. Partnerships: Fostering partnerships between CBOs, government agencies, and private sector organizations.

In this fiscal year form 7310 HHs, Dalit HHs 2215, Janajait HHs 1191, Others HHs 3864, Raute HHs 40, and Kusunda Hhs 27 are covered. In which Women 4784, Men 1987, Youth 20153, LGBTIQ 11, PLHIV 2, Raute 136, Persons with Disability 102, Girls 7041

and Boys 6218 are benefited. The major progress of the fiscal year are as follow;

- Proposal development training has been successfully delivered to 87 community members, organized into four groups, in Bhairavi and Khadachakra municipalities. Following this training, 12 women and youth have submitted joint proposals for initiatives such as irrigation, pond construction, and sheep farming. This has already yielded positive results, with the Phulbari Women's Group in Khadachakra securing a Rs. 12,000 grant and now actively engaging in mushroom cultivation.
- Economic empowerment is advancing for 250 women and youth from poor and vulnerable communities in Dailekh's Bhairavi and Kalikot's Khadachakra, who are now experiencing significant income growth through new self-employment opportunities. Concurrently, agricultural





income.

- In Birendranagar, 20 women have successfully launched a group-based incense production business following targeted training. In a parallel success, 10 women from the Chaudhary community have established a mushroom cultivation enterprise and are now earning Rs. 114,000 per cycle.
- Through the Bihani Project in Birendranagar, 51 farmers are now increasing their income by adopting commercial vegetable farming and producing/selling vermicompost, utilizing improved seeds, technical skills, and vermicompost fertilizer provided by the project.
- Under the Girls Matter project, livelihoods for 46 at-risk families have been supported (20 in Dullu Municipality and 26 in Chaukune Rural Municipality) through the provision of two goats per family (valued at Rs. 15,000), promoting sustainable income growth and long-term economic stability through livestock rearing.
- Climate-Resilient Agriculture (Green Karnali Project)
- The Green Karnali project has enhanced climate-resilient agriculture in Dullu, Gurans, and Turmakhand by constructing 15 permanent and 24 seasonal plastic tunnels for four farmer groups, enabling both year-round seasonal and off-season vegetable cultivation.

- Agricultural productivity is on the rise in Dullu, Gurans, and Turmakhand, where demonstration plots have been established for 500 farmers. The distribution of 9 improved vegetable varieties (including cauliflower, cabbage, and tomato) has already resulted in a verified 35% increase in production.
- To ensure long-term sustainability and conserve local agrobiodiversity, a community-level seed bank has been established in Gurans Rural Municipality in collaboration with the municipality, cooperatives, and the Green Karnali project. This bank is now actively preserving 12 indigenous crop varieties.
- Access to improved agricultural inputs and technology is increasing for farmers



in Dullu, Gurans, and Turmakhand. 104 households have received 700 grafted orange saplings, 1000 improved mango saplings, and 10 quintals of ginger and turmeric rootstock. Additionally, 75 households have been equipped with 3 hand tractors and 2 turmeric processing units, which has reduced labor consumption by 50–60%.

- Under the Green Karnali project, 75 farmers have been trained in climate-



resilient farming techniques, and 30 lead farmers have been developed as "Soil Health Ambassadors" to champion sustainable practices within their communities.

- In partnership with the Karnali Beekeepers Association, 8 goat farming and 17 modern beekeeping trainings have been conducted, diversifying the skills and income sources for farmers in Dullu, Gurans, and Turmakhand.
- Local technical capacity has been strengthened through 12 farmer exchange visits organized in Dullu, Gurans, and Turmakhand. Furthermore, 23 master trainers and 12 village-level agricultural technicians have been developed and mobilized to provide ongoing support.
- A five-year crop rotation plan has been successfully facilitated in Dullu Municipality and Gurans Rural Municipality. Farmers have also been trained in producing organic pesticides, a practice that has led to an 80% reduction in chemical use across project areas.
- Livestock value chain development is progressing, with 64 families from four farmer groups in Dullu and Turmakhand receiving 256 goats (4 per household) and 4 breeding bucks to enhance their herds and income.
- To create a premium organic honey value chain, 10 farmers from two groups in Dullu and Gurans have been supported

in establishing 45 beehives, paving the way for higher-value honey production.

- Agroforestry and horticulture are being scaled up, with 300 farmers receiving 1,700 fruit saplings and 500 fodder saplings. A coffee nursery with a capacity of 5,000 saplings has been established in Dullu in partnership with the municipality. Additionally, two model citrus orchards with drip irrigation systems have been set up to improve water availability.
- Market access for local products has been significantly improved through the establishment of a "Koseli Ghar" (Souvenir House) in Ranimatta, which is now connecting farmers to larger markets in Surkhet, Kathmandu, Pokhara, and Nepalgunj.
- Adoption of climate-smart agriculture is widespread, with 89% of households in the Green Karnali project areas now using at least three resilient practices. A Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) for organic certification has been initiated, and collaboration with seed banks and cooperatives is ensuring continuous access to quality inputs. Soil health has improved through agroforestry and customized fertilizer plans, promoting a sustainable farming





system.

- In Ward 5 of Bhagwatimai, 77 home gardeners have been trained in kitchen garden techniques and provided with quality seeds (cauliflower, beans, peas, radish, coriander). As a result, they are now earning income by selling their surplus produce at the local Bestada market.
- Two lead farmers in Ward 6 are demonstrating high-value crop success, improving their family's living standards by cultivating tomatoes in plastic tunnels using climate-resilient tools, leading to excellent production and income opportunities.
- Access to animal health services has been improved, with 103 farmers receiving veterinary and agricultural advisory services from the local government during health camps conducted by the NLRP-II project in the Chipintada and Bestada markets.
- The Janachetanashil Agriculture Multi-purpose Cooperative in Ward 6 is now operating more effectively after its directors received training in policy development and financial management. This has resulted in 126 members actively participating in savings and credit activities, including 44 homestay members who have also received

cooperative education.

- The Janachetanashil cooperative has been equipped with a laptop computer to support and streamline its operational management.
- Access to finance for enterprise development is increasing, with 7 farmers from the Janachetanashil cooperative receiving loans of Rs. 25,000 for commercial potato farming, and 8 farmers receiving Rs. 35,000 for goat farming and shed construction, all of whom have now started their respective businesses.
- Under the NLRP-II project, 25 farmers in Ward 6 have been trained and are now being facilitated to use climate-resilient pest management techniques after receiving training on eco-friendly pest control to reduce chemical use and improve crop health.
- Through the Sahayatra-III project, 65 farmers have developed a five-year action plan (2024-2028) after receiving training on risk and capacity assessment, enabling them to plan crops, analyze weather patterns, and map flood and drought risk areas.
- To enhance year-round vegetable production and nutrition, 90 farmers



have received seasonal vegetable seeds (beans, cucumber, zucchini, etc.), and 60 farmers (83% women) have been supported with poly-house structures and drip irrigation systems.

- Water security for agriculture has been strengthened with the construction of five cement water collection tanks. Additionally, improved cattle sheds have been constructed for 20 farmers (65% women), featuring concrete floors, feeding troughs, and manure collection



systems.

- The Sahayatra-III project is empowering local women as leaders in climate-friendly agriculture, with two women now acting as resource persons and promoting practices like plastic houses, bio-pesticides, nutrition gardens, crop calendars, and green job skills.
- 118 farmers (85% women) have been trained and are now being facilitated to apply skills in organic fertilizer (Jholmal) preparation, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), water conservation methods, and nursery establishment for

their vegetable cultivation.

- A three-day comprehensive training on mushroom cultivation has been provided to 19 farmers (95% women), and six young women from vulnerable communities are now being supported to develop business plans to start their own mushroom enterprises.
- To promote mechanization, 30 farmers from six groups have been equipped with gender-friendly technologies such as electric corn shellers, jab seeders, fruit pickers, hand hoes, gloves, and watering drums.
- Nutrition and income for 126 families with at-risk children have been improved through the provision of seeds and essential agricultural materials for nutrition gardens. This is moving them toward self-reliance and contributing significantly to climate adaptation and inclusive development.
- Following a seven-day small enterprise development training, 35 out of 44 participating entrepreneurs have received livelihood support, including a diversified investment of Rs. 30,000 each for buffalo, pig, poultry, and vegetable farming.

- 80 farmers have been trained in organic fertilizer preparation. This is now enabling them to earn between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000 per season from their seasonal crops while promoting organic farming.
- Agricultural skills have been broadly enhanced for 300 farmers through specialized training in lead farming (30 farmers), kitchen/home garden establishment (120 farmers), and seasonal/off-season vegetable cultivation (120 farmers).
- A new local income source has been created for 12 women who, after receiving skills training, have established an incense production business with



through the Sahakarya project.

- Under the EWPN program, in collaboration with local governments and partners, 111 survivors of gender-based violence in Kalikot, Dailekh, and Surkhet have been provided with skills development training. Following this, 81 of these survivors have received start-up capital and are now engaged in various enterprises, including buffalo farming, grocery shops, tailoring, and vegetable cultivation.
- Skill development has been a key focus, with 110 women of Dailekh's Bhairabi and Kalikot's Khadachakra trained in agriculture, 87 in proposal writing, 35 in tailoring (via SOSEC Nepal's advocacy), and 1,000 women oriented on their rights.
- Progress has been made in promoting self-employment, with 250 poor and marginalized single women and youth in Bhairavi and Khadachakra now engaged in agriculture and other development activities. Of these, 45 women have successfully started semi-commercial vegetable farming.
- A child club in Khadachakra Municipality has successfully secured a budget of Rs. 12,000 for its proposal. The club has since conducted a two-day training for 21 adolescent girls on making sanitary pads. As a result, 15 of the trained girls are now producing and



support from the Sahakarya project.

- Farming infrastructure has been improved for 40 farmers through the construction of 6 permanent plastic tunnels and 34 bamboo tunnels. Additionally, 348 farmers have received vegetable seeds and technical advice.
- Livelihoods for 8 of the most vulnerable households have been supported, with 2 families receiving assistance for pig farming and 6 for buffalo farming

using their own pads.

- Economic empowerment initiatives have resulted in 47 women from women's groups in Bhairavi and Khadachakra starting goat and poultry farming. Among them, five women are now capable of earning an average of Rs. 70,000 annually.

3.5 Safe and Save Lives :

The Mid Mountain watersheds of Nepal are prone to multi hazards (drought, landslides, and floods) and the impacts are magnifying due to its topographic settings, inappropriate anthropogenic activities, and adverse impacts of climate change. Climate change is intensifying the monsoon rainfall and is causing accelerated snow and glacial melt rates. The disastrous trends are increasing and contributing to more multi hazard problems causing damage to agricultural land, physical assets, economic properties, and ecosystem services.

The evolution of Himalaya is an important geologic event to regulate global climate pattern, that contributed to establish active South Asian Monsoon (Boos and Kuang, 2010; Molnar et al., 2010) and to form relatively dry region in Tibet (Ding et al., 2017). The upraised Himalaya formed a physical barrier to the summer monsoon winds coming from the Indian Ocean and the cold winds coming from Siberia in winter, forming cold dry climate in Tibet and higher precipitation to the south in Himalaya. Also, the mountain topography is a sensitive indicator of climate change (Nijssen et al., 2001; Neupane et al., 2018) as this region constitutes higher frequency of flood related disasters in the summer season, which of course influences infrastructure development and sustainability in the southern slope of the Himalayan region. Nepal is highly vulnerable to many natural disasters such as



floods, landslides, snow avalanches, Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF), drought, cold waves, hailstorms, thunderstorms, hot waves, epidemics and earthquakes. Majority of areas in Nepal; 49 districts out of 77 districts are highly vulnerable to floods and/or landslides, 23 to wildfires, and one to windstorms. Moreover, 64 districts out of 77 are at risk of potential disasters of some type (MOHA, 2017). Similarly, Nepal's biological resources, including its mountain forests, are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (Eckstein et al. 2021). Younger and fragile geomorphology of landscape, evolving extreme climatic events and incapability of mitigation and adaptation for rapidly changing climate are intensifying disaster related risks in Nepal.

SOSEC Nepal is working with rural communities, particularly those residing in mountainous and hilly regions, are disproportionately affected and to mitigate these risks and build resilience, various strategies are being implemented at the community level like:

(a) Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR):

- 1. Community-Led Assessments:** Involving local communities in identifying hazards, vulnerabilities, and capacities.
- 2. Early Warning Systems:** Establishing and maintaining early warning systems, including community-based monitoring and alert mechanisms.
- 3. Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans:** Developing and practicing emergency plans, including evacuation routes, assembly points, and first aid

procedures.

4. Infrastructure Resilience: Building resilient infrastructure, such as houses, schools, and health facilities, that can withstand natural hazards.

5. Livelihood Diversification: Promoting diverse livelihoods to reduce dependency on climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture.

(b) Climate Change Adaptation:

1. Agro-ecological Practices: Adopting climate-smart agricultural practices, such as agroforestry, conservation agriculture, and water harvesting.

2. Ecosystem-Based Adaptation: Protecting and restoring ecosystems, such as forests and wetlands, to enhance resilience.

3. Climate-Smart Infrastructure: Designing and constructing infrastructure that is resilient to climate change impacts, such as flood-proof roads and drought-resistant water systems.

4. Climate Change Education and Awareness: Raising awareness about climate change impacts and adaptation strategies among community members.

5. Climate-Informed Decision-Making: Incorporating climate change considerations into local planning and development



processes.

In this fiscal year form 921 HHs, Dalit HHs 328, Janajait HHs 99, Others HHs 454, Raute HHs 40 in which Women 564, Men 280, Raute 136, Persons with Disability 35, as well as Girls 1404 and Boys 1125 are directly benefited. The major progress of the fiscal year are as follow;



- A fire control drill was conducted at Itram School in Birendranagar, in coordination with various stakeholders, with the participation of 1,250 students and staff. The drill aimed to raise awareness about fire safety measures and build confidence in handling minor fire incidents at school and at home.
- An Inter-Cluster meeting with 43 participants was facilitated in Surkhet to enhance disaster preparedness and coordination. The session enabled participants to launch timely, coordinated responses to multi-hazard disasters by facilitating joint planning for monsoon-related risks such as floods, landslides, and wildfires.
- Participation and facilitation were provided in a learning-sharing workshop

following a Surkhet Province-level simulation exercise, which involved approximately 130 stakeholders. The exercise focused on four major disaster scenarios (flood, landslide, fire, earthquake) to promote practical experience with disaster protocols and enhance practical knowledge of institutional preparedness, emergency coordination, response planning, and inter-agency collaboration.

- In Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan City (Wards No. 2 and 4), a total of 355 students and 165 community members were provided with basic knowledge on the causes and effects of climate change.
- With the support and technical assistance of the Green Economy Accelerator project, Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan City has drafted and approved a Plastic Reduction Act aimed at minimizing the use of plastics thinner than 40 microns and promoting green enterprises.
- In Dullu Municipality and Chaukune Rural Municipality, Climate-Resilient Water Safety Plans were developed and implemented with the active





participation of 150 Water User Committee members to strengthen their capacity to ensure safe and sustainable water supply systems resilient to the impacts of climate change.

- In Dullu and Gurans Rural Municipalities, two Farmer Field Schools facilitated training on climate-resilient tools and practices for 48 farmers to sustain the use of improved agricultural techniques that increase productivity and strengthen resilience against the impacts of climate change.
- With the organization's technical support, Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans (DPRPs) have been prepared, approved, and implemented in 11 municipalities of Jajarkot and West Rukum (Barekot, Bheri, Chheda, Junchade, Kushe, Triveni, Nalgad) to effectively respond to disasters, mitigate risks, and ensure timely coordination during emergencies.
- With the support of the Green Karnali project, a total of 535 farmers (190 male and 345 female) in Dullu, Gurans, and Turmakhand Rural Municipalities planted 1,700 orange, 1,100 lemon, 3,000 Timur, 3,000 guava, 1,800 Java plum, 3,000 Raj Khanyu, 3,000 broom grass, 3,000 Super Napier (grass), and 50 kg of air potato on approximately 10 hectares of arable land and forest area to enhance resilience.
- With 171 participants, five municipality-level Water Safety Plan (WSP) trainings, five operation and maintenance workshops, one district-level Village Maintenance Worker (VMW) training, and six coordination meetings were conducted in Chamunda, Dullu, Mahabu, Gurans, and Dungeshwar for plan hazard identification, system maintenance, and emergency preparedness.
- On the occasion of Environment

Day, bio-engineering activities were conducted in two schools and tree plantations in four schools in Thantikandh Rural Municipality, with the participation of 67 individuals from Child Clubs, School Management Committees, teachers, students, and stakeholders to promote environmental awareness, greening, soil conservation, and climate resilience in schools and communities.

3.6 Wash and Nutrition

WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) and Nutrition are critical areas of focus in rural Nepal, where many communities face challenges in accessing clean water, proper sanitation, and nutritious food. Aiming to change the behavior on maintaining proper sanitation, hygiene practices with eliminating water borne diseases and reduce mortality rate, SOSEC Nepal is implementing various projects and programs to have access safe drinking water for all in rural areas of Nepal. The main goal of the theme is Community People have access to safe drinking water, sanitation and basic health facilities.

In which SOSEC Nepal is providing facilitation and technical support on Formation of Water User Committees (WUCs) and Sanitation Committees (SC) for the WASH Interventions like;

1. Safe Water Supply : Constructing or rehabilitating water sources like wells, springs, or piped water systems to ensure access to safe drinking water,
2. Sanitation: Promoting the use of

improved sanitation facilities like toilets and proper waste disposal methods,

3. Hygiene Promotion : Conducting hygiene education and awareness campaigns, focusing on handwashing, menstrual hygiene, and safe water storage and treatment and
4. Dietary Diversity : Encouraging the consumption of a variety of foods, including fruits, vegetables, legumes, and animal-source foods,
5. Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) : Promoting exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months and continued breastfeeding with complementary foods up to two years of age,
6. Micronutrient Supplementation : Providing vitamin and mineral supplements, especially for pregnant and lactating women and children .
7. Food Security : Supporting sustainable agriculture practices and promoting food production and storage techniques.

In this fiscal year form 5990 HHs, Dalit HHs 2099, Janajait HHs 716, Others HHs 3135, Raute HHs 40 are covered. In which Women 6065, Men 5724, Raute 136, Persons with Disability 315, single women 101 as well as Girls 8976 and Boys 8840 are directly





benefited. The major progress of the fiscal year are as follow;

- Access to safe water has been significantly expanded in Dullu, Dungeshwar, Chamunda, Narayan, Gurans, and Mahabu, where 20 water supply schemes (2 lift and 18 gravity flow) have been constructed or rehabilitated. This initiative is now benefiting 6,285 people across 1,095 households through 979 newly installed water taps.
- Community-wide sanitation has been promoted through the successful execution of two ward-level total sanitation campaigns in Mahabu Ward-5 and Gurans Ward-8. These campaigns, marked by the active participation of local leaders, FCHVs, and residents, have contributed to positive behavior change and the adoption of improved hygiene practices.
- To ensure the long-term management and community ownership of water schemes, 20 Water Users and Sanitation Committees (WUSCs) have been formed or reformed across Dullu, Dungeshwar, Chamunda, Narayan, Gurans, and Mahabu.
- A household-level sanitation promotion campaign has been conducted, reaching 1,144 households with direct visits. This initiative is actively promoting key hygiene indicators such as toilet use, handwashing, safe water handling, and proper waste management.
- To strengthen the sustainability and functionality of water and sanitation schemes, operation and maintenance (O&M) workshops have been organized in Chamunda, Dullu, Mahabu, Gurans, and Dungeshwar, bringing together WUSC representatives, municipal officials, and ward chairs.
- Hygiene awareness has been reinforced in Gurans Rural Municipality, where 114 hygiene awareness sessions (six sessions at each site) have been provided for committee members across 19 water scheme locations, strengthening safe hygiene practices and water use.
- In the earthquake-affected areas of Nalgad Municipality, climate-resilient and disaster risk reduction (DRR)-informed WASH infrastructure has been constructed across eight wards (1, 2,

3, 6, 7, 8, 11, and 12). Through a total of 14 water supply schemes, safe and sustainable water services are now being provided to 8,450 people.

- Community sanitation has been significantly improved in eight wards of Jajarkot's Nalgad Municipality through the construction or renovation of 17 disability-friendly toilets and an additional 1,050 household toilets. This initiative is playing a crucial role in ensuring safe sanitation, directly benefiting 5,100 people, including 20 individuals with disabilities who now have access to accessible facilities.
- Local capacity for sustainable WASH management has been strengthened in Nalgad, Jajarkot, where 20 Local Resource Persons (LRPs) are now actively collaborating with communities



on construction, monitoring, and hygiene promotion, contributing to sustainability.

- To enhance coordination, governance, and uniformity in WASH initiatives, six municipal-level coordination meetings have been successfully organized



across Dullu, Dungeshwar, Chamunda, Narayan, Gurans, and Mahabu.

- Water safety planning has been advanced through five dedicated training programs in Dullu, Chamunda, Mahabu, Dungeshwar, and Gurans. These trainings involved 92 participants from 19 WUSCs and have resulted in the successful development of comprehensive Water Safety Plans.
- 150 members of Water Users and Sanitation Committees in Dullu and Chaukune have been trained on developing and implementing climate-resilient Water Safety Plans, enhancing the long-term security of their water sources.
- Through the Girls Matter project, technical support has been provided to Narayan Municipality for feasibility studies, design, cost estimation, and construction of a water supply scheme. This support is now benefiting 236 individuals, including 25 members of the Dalit community, through new pipelines and water meters.
- Access to safe drinking water has been secured for 1,480 students through the installation of institutional taps in 10 schools (across Narayan, Chamunda, Dullu, Gurans, and Mahabu). Additionally, five health facilities are now equipped with safe water access.
- School WASH standards are being

improved in Dullu and Chaukune, where 136 school stakeholders (principals, teachers, focal persons from all schools) have been trained on School WASH protocols and the 3-star self-assessment

a peer-to-peer learning system has been initiated to sustain hygiene practices.

- 497 adolescent girls across eight schools in Dailekh have been trained on the importance of personal hygiene and maintaining a clean school environment, empowering them with essential health knowledge.
- In the earthquake-affected areas of Nalgad, safe and sustainable drinking water has been provided to 2,584 students across 8 schools through the construction and reconstruction of water supply systems. Accompanying hygiene promotion activities have increased student sensitivity to the importance of sanitation.
- The management capacity of 20 Water Users and Sanitation Committees has been strengthened, with 140 committee members receiving training in managerial, organizational, and financial management skills through three dedicated training programs per member across Dullu, DUNGESHWAR, Chamunda, Narayan, Gurans, and Mahabu.
- To enhance local procurement capacity, four 2-day procurement trainings have been provided for members of procurement committees in Narayan, DUNGESHWAR, Chamunda, and Dullu.
- Local maintenance skills have been developed in Gurans, where 40 individuals (one man and one woman from 20 schemes) have been trained in village-level maintenance, covering topics like pipe fitting, material identification, and GI pipe repair.
- To ensure rapid and effective repairs

approach to evaluate and upgrade their school's hygiene levels.

- Awareness of school sanitation has been raised, with 136 school stakeholders and 46 executive and panel members in Dullu and Chaukune receiving training on maintaining and improving hygiene conditions within schools.
- Inclusive and improved learning environments have been created, with the construction of a disability-friendly toilet at Rainadevi School in Narayan Municipality-11, now benefiting 232 students. Furthermore, nine schools in Dailekh have been reconstructed, improving the learning environment for 837 children.
- Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) has been strengthened in eight Dailekh schools through the installation of MHM facilities (incinerators, bins). Female teachers have been trained on MHM, and



at the community level, 20 Village Maintenance Workers (VMWs) from 19 water schemes have been trained in technical maintenance, building local technical capacity across Dullu, Dungeshwar, Chamunda, Narayan, Gurans, and Mahabu.

- Water quality has been successfully improved in 70 schemes across Jajarkot and Rukum West. Follow-up work from the JRAP WASH project has resulted in the installation of 14 inline chlorinators and 7 lime removal devices, addressing critical water quality issues. The provision of training and toolboxes to



VMWs and user groups has significantly enhanced local capacity and ownership.

- Health awareness has been raised among 1,728 adolescent girls in Dullu Municipality and Chaukune Rural Municipality regarding Iron-Folic Acid (IFA) supplements, safe drinking water, and sanitation. According to the DHIS2 system, this has resulted in

1,703 adolescent girls in Chaukune now regularly taking their IFA supplements.

- Health data management has been strengthened, with 24 health personnel in Dullu and 21 in Chaukune receiving refresher training on the DHIS2 system. They are now regularly updating the system, ensuring accurate data collection.
- Following nutrition training for 136 Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) in Dullu and 85 in Chaukune, the nutritional status of 3,212 children aged 6–59 months has been assessed, showing an increase in evaluation and data entry.
- Household nutrition is improving for 110 families in Chandannath (Jumla) and Birendranagar (Surkhet) who have been supported to establish kitchen gardens. They are now producing and consuming fresh vegetables weekly, enhancing their dietary diversity.
- Knowledge of safe motherhood has been successfully imparted to 412 women across various communities within Chandannath (Jumla) and Birendranagar (Surkhet).
- The celebration of key health awareness days (FCHV Day, HIV/AIDS Day, Breastfeeding Week) in Jumla and Surkhet has resulted in the development of positive attitudes toward Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) among 42 adolescents and 170 adults. This is beginning to create an environment of open dialogue on these issues within the community.

3.7 Total Beneficiaries HHs, Caste and Genderwise F.Y. 2081/082

Sno	Thematic Area	HHs by Ethnicity						Population										Total (A)					
		Dalit		Raute		Others		Janajati		Raute		Others		LGBTIQ	Single Women	PWDs	HIV/AIDS						
		Dalit	J.J.	Raute	Others	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women						Men	Total			
1	Advocacy Against Inequality	2574	477	40	2851	5942	6648	3150	9798	702	675	1377	74	62	136	3428	3291	6719	53	307	36	0	18426
2	Resilient Livelihoods	2215	1191	40	3864	7310	4379	4224	8603	2177	2106	4283	74	62	136	6881	6861	13742	11	160	102	2	27039
3	Safe and Save Lives	328	99	40	454	921	328	60	388	45	44	89	74	62	136	117	114	231	7	0	35	0	886
4	WASH and Nutrition	2099	716	40	3135	5990	1826	1755	3581	1001	963	1964	74	62	136	3063	2944	6007	11	101	315	0	12115
5	Childrens Prosperity	2633	432	40	2387	5492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	351	0	360
6	Life Skill and Inclusive Education	2147	716	40	5879	8782	1720	960	2680	93	80	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	247	107	0	3216
	Total	11996	3631	240	18570	34437	14901	10149	25050	4018	3868	7886	296	248	544	13489	13210	26699	100	815	946	2	62042
	Repeated	2195	451	200	3671	6517	2055	1930	3985	980	760	1740	222	186	408	3619	3215	6834	47	360	39	0	13413
	Actual Reached Total	9801	3180	40	14899	27920	12846	8219	21065	3038	3108	6146	74	62	136	9870	9995	19865	53	455	907	2	48629

Sno	Thematic Area	Childrens														Total (B)
		Dalit		Jananati		Raute		Others		PWDs Children	LGBTIQ Children					
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			Total				
1	Advocacy Against Inequality	237	236	134	133	267	31	29	60	2377	2329	4706	45	27	5578	
2	Resilient Livelihoods	2324	1902	4226	1110	985	2095	31	29	60	3576	3302	6878	90	9	13358
3	Safe and Save Lives	323	312	635	125	127	252	31	29	60	925	657	1582	150	0	2679
4	WASH and Nutrition	981	970	1951	613	561	1174	31	29	60	7351	7280	14631	351	11	18178
5	Childrens Prosperity	1432	1377	2809	785	755	1540	31	29	60	2402	2309	4711	401	11	9532
6	Life Skill and Inclusive Education	2517	2423	4940	1380	1329	2709	31	29	60	4222	4065	8287	150	9	16155
	Total	7814	7220	15034	4147	3890	8037	186	174	360	20853	19942	40795	1187	67	65480
	Repeated	61	63	124	13	19	32	155	145	300	611	900	1511	150	14	2131
	Actual Reached Total	7753	7157	14910	4134	3871	8005	31	29	60	20242	19042	39284	1037	53	63549

Part-4

Financial Progress Report

4.1 Financial Income and Expenditure Progress

क्र.स.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	साभेदार संस्था	आ.ब. २०८१/०८२ को कुल खर्च	आ.ब. २०८२/०८३ को अनुमानित बजेट	आ.ब. २०८३/०८४ को प्रस्तावित बजेट	कैफियत
१	आन्तरिक कोष		१,३१४,८९६.००	१,८७८,०००.००	१,९७१,९००.००	
	बाह्य श्रोत तर्फ					
२	महिला, यूवा तथा बाल अधिकार प्रबर्धन (आधार) परियोजना	AEIN Luxemburg	१३,९४७,९४६.००	१३,५००,०००.००	१३,५००,०००.००	
३	एकिकृत जलश्रोत व्यवस्थापन कार्यक्रम	HELVETAS NEPAL	४७,६४२,३९७.००	४५,०००,०००.००	४७,२५०,०००.००	
४	सहयात्रा तेश्रो परियोजना पालिका साभेदारी	चामुण्डा विन्द्रासैनी नगर पालिका	४,६९०,६५१.००	५,०००,०००.००	६,०००,०००.००	
५	सहयात्रा परियोजना-III, SOGIE & C&K परियोजना	Save the Children	७१,३०६,४९३.००	७८,४३७,१४२.३०	८२,३५८,९९९.४२	
६	राउटे समुदायको शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य अधिकार प्रवर्द्धन तथा दैनिक जीवनयापन सुधार (राउटे) परियोजना:	AEIN Luxemburg	१०,६०९,७९०.००	९,०००,०००.००	९,०००,०००.००	
७	भेदभाव सम्बोधन तथा पोषण, स्वच्छता, र सामाजिक न्याय प्रबर्धन - बालिका ससक्तिकरण परियोजना	unicef	१६,९१४,१४७.००	१७,०००,०००.००	१७,८५०,०००.००	
८	बाल हेल्पलाईन १०९८, (कालिकोट र दैलेख), महिला तथा बालबालिका केन्द्र (कालिकोट र दैलेख)	NCRC विभिन्न पालिका र सामाजिक विकास मन्त्रालय	१,१२१,४०४.००	१,२००,०००.००	१,२६०,०००.००	
९	गुणस्तरीय शिक्षा अभिवृद्धि, स्वास्थ्य र जीविकोपार्जन सहयोग (सहकार्य) परियोजना	AEIN Luxemburg ठाटिकाँध गाउँपालिका	१७,५८३,०९४.००	१७,०००,०००.००	१७,८५०,०००.००	
१०	ग्रीन कर्णाली परियोजना	DCA	१०,९८४,०७५.००	११,०००,०००.००	११,५५०,०००.००	
११	बाल प्रयोजन संरक्षण तथा समावेशी गुणस्तरीय शिक्षा परियोजना	World Vision	२३,८३८,४६८.००	२५,०००,०००.००	२६,२५०,०००.००	

क्र.स.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	साभेदार संस्था	आ.ब. २०८१/०८२ को कुल खर्च	आ.ब. २०८२/०८३ को अनुमानित बजेट	आ.ब. २०८३/०८४ को प्रस्तावित बजेट	कैफियत
१२	सशक्त महिला सम्बद्ध नेपाल:	EU/UNFPA, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO, UN Women	३८,५२५,४२२.००	३५,०००,०००.००	५,०००,०००.००	
१३	सयुक्त पुर्नालाभ कार्ययोजना खाने पानी, सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता	unicef	४६,०१५,३७२.००		-	
१४	नेपाल जीविकोपार्जन तथा उत्थानशिल कार्यक्रम (NLRP)	CARC16:C25ITAS Nepal	३,४८०,५४५.००	३,८५०,०००.००	४,०४२,५००.००	
१५	जाजरकोट बास रिफोर्मी परियोजना- इस्लामिक रिलिफ	Islamic Relief Nepal	२,०३३,३१६.००	२५,०००,०००.००	५०,०००.००	
१६	सयुक्त पुर्नालाभ कार्ययोजना (बल संरक्षण)	Unicef	८,९६७,०७६.००		-	
१७	लैङ्गिकता जीवोपयोगी सिप र वित्तीय शिक्षा परियोजना	SAMUNNAT Nepal		-	-	
१८	ग्रीन इकोनामि एक्सलेटर परियोजना	IM SWEDISH	८,२६५,४३३.००	३,०००,०००.००		
१९	हातेमालो - हाम्रो आवाज हाम्रो सहमति गिता परियोजना	CBM Nepal	१७,७८७,५२६.००	१२,०००,०००.००	१२,६००,०००.००	
२०	सक्षम परियोजना	UNDP		-	-	
२१	विहानी परियोजना	AEIN Luxemburg	१२,१७९,१२४.००	१२,५००,०००.००	१३,१२५,०००.००	
२२	हाम्रो प्रतिज्ञा	People in Need	१७,४५४,३७८.००		-	
२३	गिफ्ट परियोजना	DCA	३,८६८,०५७.००	२,५००,०००.००	२,६२५,०००.००	
२४	इनोभेसन फण्ड	DCA	५,३४९,८२५.००		-	
२५	सामाजिक व्यवहार परिवर्तन	Unicef	२,४५५,७७९.००	१२,०००,०००.००		
२६	सबलिकरण तथा दिगो यौन तथा प्रजनन अधिकार	IPAS		११,०००,०००.००	१२,०००,०००.००	
२७	उत्थानशिल स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली	IPAS		४,०००,०००.००	१२,०००,०००.००	
२८	लिटिल स्टेप ब्राइट फ्युचर परियोजना	Save the Children	-	१५,०००,०००.००	१०,०००,०००.००	
२९	सामाजिक तथा वित्तीय साक्षरता	अफ्लाटुन	-	२५०,०००.००	३००,०००.००	
३०	Rural Village Resources Management Project Naumule Rural Municipality		२०८,०२९.००			
३१	Rural Village Resources Management Project Bhagwatimai Rural Municipality		२५,९९९.००			
	कुल जम्मा		३८६,५६९,२४२.००	३६०,९९५,९४२.३०	३६६,५८३,३९९.४२	

4.2 Annual Audit Report F.Y. 081/082

D. & D. Associates *Chartered Accountants*

Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city-4
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MAKAWANPUR, NEPAL
BRANCH OFFICE: TINKUNE, KATHMANDU

Phone No.: +977 057-524268
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To Members,
SOSEC Nepal

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of SOSEC Nepal (the 'Organization'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 32 Ashad 2082 (16 July 2025), statement of Income & Expenditure, statement of change in reserves and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, including notes and a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of SOSEC Nepal as at 32 Ashad 2082 (16 July 2025), its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Nepal Accounting Standards (NASS) for Not-for-Profit Organization (NPOs) 2018 & Generally Accepted Accounting Practices for NPOs.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Organization in accordance with the ICAN's Handbook of code of ethics for professional accountants together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Nepal, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAN's handbook of The Code of Ethics For Professional Accountants. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the financial year ended on 32 Ashad 2082 (16 July 2025). These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Except for the matters described in the Basis of Opinion paragraph, we have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

D. & D. ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

Responsibilities of management and those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with NASs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organization's financial reporting process

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is high level assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with NSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with NSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism through the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Organization's financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may the Organization to cease to continue as going concern.

D. & D. ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in the internal control that we identify during our audit.

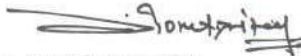
Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Income Tax Directives 2066 (4th amendment, 2078), Chapter 09, article 9.3.2 (page no. 131, point no. 5), we found that:

- The organization has deducted/paid TDS as per the Income Tax Act, 2058,
- The organization has conducted activities as prescribed in its constitution.

For D. & D. Associates,
Chartered Accountants

D. & D. ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants



Rohit Dhital, FCA
Partner

Place: Kathmandu
Date: 2082.05.07

UDIN: 250904CA01307aPffHn

SOSEC Nepal
Narayan Municipality-01, Dailekh



Statement of Financial Position
As at 32 Ashad 2082 (Corresponding to 16 July 2025)

(Amount in NPR)

Particulars	Notes	Current Year	Previous Year
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	1	9,553,994	9,289,284
Intangible Assets		84,750	84,750
Other non-current assets		-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		9,638,744	9,374,034
Current Assets			
Inventories		-	-
Prepayments & Accounts receivables	2	3,615,410	2,401,942
Cash and cash equivalents	3	63,678,824	70,582,272
Total Current Assets		67,294,234	72,984,214
Total Assets		76,932,978	82,358,248
LIABILITIES & RESERVES			
Accumulated Reserves			
Unrestricted Funds/Accumulated Surplus	4	3,458,870	1,865,037
Designated Funds	5	5,000,000	-
Restricted Funds	6	43,484,380	62,573,543
Other Capital Reserves		8,331,081	8,713,058
Total Accumulated Reserves		60,274,331	73,151,638
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred Revenue		-	-
Other Non-current Liabilities		-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	7	16,658,647	9,206,610
Total Current Liabilities		16,658,647	9,206,610
Total Liabilities		16,658,647	9,206,610
Total Liabilities and Reserves		76,932,978	82,358,248

Significant accounting policies & Other explanatory informations 14
The Notes on accounts form an integral part of the financial statements

As per the our report attached of even date



Sanjog Kumar Mukhiya
Internal Controller


Sangita Rana
Treasurer


Tikaram Sapkota
Finance & Procurement
officer


Rohit Dhital, FCA
Partner
D. & D. Associates
Chartered Accountants


Hira Singh Thapa
Executive Director


Manju Kumari Khadka
President

Date: 07.05.2082
Place: Dailekh

SOSEC Nepal
Narayan Municipality-01, Dailekh



Statement of Income & Expenditure
For the Year ended 32 Ashad 2082 (Corresponding 16 July 2025)

Particulars	Notes	(Amount in NPR)	
		Current Year	Previous Year
INCOME			
Incoming Resources	8	388,522,113	222,433,615
Financial Income	9	2,500	1,390
Other Income	10	753,261	386,820
Total Income		389,277,874	222,821,825
EXPENDITURE			
Staff Cost/Expenses			
Program Expenses	11	386,569,242	220,780,939
General Administrative Expenditure	12	959,997	526,161
Depreciation	1	105,590	55,192
Other Expenditure	13	49,212	71,100
Total Expenditure		387,684,041	221,433,392
Net Surplus/(Deficit) before taxation		1,593,833	1,388,433
Income Tax Expenses			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		1,593,833	1,388,433
Significant accounting policies & Other explanatory informations	14		

The Notes on accounts form an integral part of the financial statements

As per the report attached of even date





Sanjog Kumar Mukhiya
Internal Controller


Hira Singh Thapa
Executive Director

Date: 07.05.2082
Place: Dailekh


Sangita Rana
Treasurer


Manju Kumari Khadka
President


Tikaram Sapkota
Finance & Procurement officer


Rohit Dhital, FCA
Partner
D. & D. Associates
Chartered Accountants



Notes forming parts of the financial statement
As at 32 Ashad 2082 (Corresponding to 16 July 2025)

Notes 6.1: Additional Disclosure on Restricted funds
Statement of Movement in Restricted funds during the year

#	Projects	Opening Balance	Fund received during the year	Fund spent during the year	Net changes in Restricted fund	Closing Balance
1	Green Economy Accelerator (GEA)	1,061,992	10,431,655	8,265,433	2,166,222	3,228,214
2	Child Protection	1,983,654	7,623,180	9,630,256	(2,007,076)	(23,422)
3	WASH II	17,220,781	29,506,203	48,666,960	(17,160,757)	60,024
4	Girls Matter	(110,815)	4,361,760	4,249,189	112,571	1,756
5	Girls Matter: Phase II	-	18,460,186	12,664,958	5,795,228	5,795,228
6	Social Justice Program (SJP) Project	4,948,002	11,941,080	17,454,378	(5,513,298)	(565,296)
7	Social Behaviour Change (SBC) Project	-	5,182,275	2,455,779	2,726,496	2,726,496
8	EWPN Project	2,148,935	38,575,256	38,525,422	49,834	2,198,769
9	Hatemalo Project	4,946,322	13,258,890	17,787,526	(4,528,636)	417,666
10	NLRP II Project (Year 1)	(97,364)	97,364	-	97,364	-
11	NLRP II Project (Year 2)	-	3,480,545	3,480,545	-	-
12	IWRM Programme	558,539	51,653,000	47,642,397	4,010,603	4,569,142
13	PCESP & IQE	1,640,722	23,571,067	23,838,468	(267,401)	1,373,321
14	Innovation Fund : Piloting L&D assessment and systems for climate-induced hazards	5,349,825	-	5,349,825	(5,349,825)	-
15	Building resiliency capacity of poor and marginalized farmer through Goat farming (GIFT)	3,868,057	-	3,868,057	(3,868,057)	-
16	Partnership to Sahakarya Project	-	3,000,000	3,024,054	(24,054)	(24,054)
17	Green Kamali Project	3,804,733	10,727,582	10,984,075	(256,493)	3,548,240
18	Building Inclusive Human Rights Advocacy for Children and Youth Rights (BIHANI)	992,035	16,100,660	12,179,124	3,921,536	4,913,571
19	Gender Sensitive Global Citizenship and Life Skills Education for Youth (GCED)	(626)	626	-	626	-
20	Jajarkot Earthquake Responses (AEIN)	(608)	608	-	608	-
21	Bal Helpline 1098	(4,567)	1,147,219	1,121,404	25,815	21,248
22	Quality Education enhancement, health and livelihood support in Thathikandh RM, Dailekh (SAHAKARYA)	2,065,739	10,769,421	14,559,040	(3,789,619)	(1,723,880)
23	Sakhyam Project	68	-	68	(68)	-
24	Promotion of Right of Health & Education of Raute People	2,333,911	12,126,064	10,609,790	1,516,274	3,850,185
25	Sahayatra_Third Phase, SOGIE and C&K Project	7,938,092	70,181,584	71,306,493	(1,124,909)	6,813,183
26	Municipality Fund for SAHAYATRA-III Project	-	4,690,651	4,690,651	-	-
27	ADHAR Project	1,891,028	17,426,213	13,947,946	3,478,267	5,369,295
28	A2J	60	-	60	(60)	-
29	Wash Recovery Project (Donor: Islamic Relief Canada)	-	2,355,672	1,694,128	671,544	671,544
30	Wash Recovery Project (Donor: Islamic Relief Germany)	-	602,318	339,188	263,130	263,130
31	Rural Village Resources Management Project Naumule Rural Municipality	9,029	199,000	208,029	(9,029)	-
32	Rural Village Resources Management Project Bhagwatimai Rural Municipality	25,999	-	25,999	(25,999)	-
Total		62,573,543	367,480,079	386,569,242	(19,089,163)	43,484,380

Handwritten signatures and initials, including 'Gangita' and 'Sum'.



Part-5

Issues, Challenges, and Initiatives Undertaken

SOSEC Nepal occupies a unique position, working for the rights, welfare, and protection of women, children, communities and individuals with disabilities, Dalits, Janajatis, sexual minorities, and the Raute community. It has been implementing its activities in targeted communities by collaborating with local and provincial governments and stakeholders, working to fill critical service delivery gaps that the state has been unable to address, and typically being more flexible and community-centric than government bodies. However, because organization is forced to operate within a complex network of project-based funding, partner conditions, and government regulations, the organization has had to face challenges and issues at both the managerial and implementation levels. The challenges and issues faced by the organization are as follows:

a. Managerial Level Challenges and Issues

These are the strategic, organizational, and relational challenges faced by SOSEC's leadership, program managers/coordinators, and central office staff, who are responsible and essential for project design, fund management, staff management, and coordination and collaboration with government bodies.

1. Fund Management and Partner Relations:

➤ Project-based, short-term funding: This is the biggest managerial challenge. Partner

organizations typically fund projects for only 1-3 years. This leads to the following problems: (a) Lack of long-term strategy: Deeply rooted issues like malnutrition or social discrimination are difficult to address with short-term projects, (b) Staff insecurity and high turnover rate: Since staff are hired on project contracts, they face constant uncertainty, and experienced employees often leave in search of more stable opportunities, and (c) A "chasing projects" mentality: The organization is forced to focus more on searching for new funds and writing proposals than on quality implementation.

➤ Irrelevant partner conditions and the Logframe: Partners often develop logical frameworks (Logframes) and indicators in offices far removed from the field reality. These frameworks are not easy or simple to adapt to the local context, unexpected disasters (e.g., landslides), or community priorities. This places management under the dual pressure of meeting partner targets while also addressing real needs.

➤ Co-financing and financial sustainability: Many partners demand co-financing or matching funds, which is extremely difficult to raise in a province like Karnali and for an organization like SOSEC. Creating local partnerships or internal revenue sources is a major challenge, making the organization highly dependent on external aid.

- High reporting burden: Fulfilling the administrative and reporting requirements of various partners is very cumbersome, consuming a significant amount of time for management and finance staff, which makes it difficult to use that time for program monitoring and support.

2. Human Resource Management:

- Attracting and retaining skilled professionals: Competing with the government, INGOs, and UN agencies for skilled human resources is difficult. Providing attractive salaries and benefits to work in remote "hardship areas" places a huge financial burden on the organization.
- Staff stress and mental health: Field staff working in Karnali are under immense physical and mental pressure due to isolation, difficult living conditions, and the emotional burden of working with vulnerable communities. Managing their stress and ensuring their well-being is a critical but often under-resourced managerial task, making it difficult to manage effectively.
- Capacity building: Although SOSEC invests in training, continuous and expensive investment is required to keep staff updated on the latest development approaches, monitoring and evaluation tools, and safeguarding policies.

3. Strategic Planning and Inter-agency Coordination:

- Navigating the complexities of federalism: SOSEC's management must coordinate with all three tiers of government. This includes getting

project approval from the Social Welfare Council, signing agreements with local governments (municipalities), and coordinating with provincial ministries and the Chief District Officer (CDO). This process is often time-consuming and can be subject to political influence, leading to ineffective inter-agency coordination.

- Avoiding duplication of work and the "aid bubble": There is a risk that NGOs concentrate in relatively accessible areas, leaving the most remote settlements behind. Effective coordination and mapping of operational areas with other organizations and government bodies to identify gaps is crucial but challenging.
- Balancing central office control and field office autonomy: Management must decide how much decision-making authority to delegate to field offices. Too much central control can make projects unresponsive to local needs, while too much autonomy increases the risk of non-compliance with partner rules and institutional policies.

b. Implementation Level Challenges and Issues

These challenges and issues pertain to the capacity and operational problems faced by SOSEC's field staff (Project Coordinators, Social Mobilizers, Technical Officers) and the communities they work with. They are as follows:

1. Community Participation and Social Mobilization:

- Managing high community expectations and dependency: Decades of aid have sometimes created a "dependency

mindset" in the community. Communities often expect material support (cash/goods) rather than capacity-building or behavioral change activities, which can deviate from the core objectives of the organization's work.

- Navigating local power structures and politics: Field staff must skillfully navigate local politics, the risk of "elite capture" (where influential or upper-class individuals monopolize benefits), and vested interests. This makes it difficult to ensure that project benefits reach the most marginalized (Dalits, women, persons with disabilities) and can create local discord.
- Token participation versus genuine ownership: It is easy to get community members to attend meetings by providing allowances, but it is much harder to ensure they take genuine ownership for sustainability after the project ends (e.g., maintenance of a water supply system).
- Addressing deeply entrenched social norms: Projects working on issues like child marriage, caste-based discrimination, or gender-based violence face significant resistance from patriarchal and traditional social structures. Progress in these areas is slow and difficult to measure within a short project cycle.

2. Operational and Logistical Barriers:

- Communication breakdown: Limited and unreliable mobile networks and internet connectivity in many parts of Karnali make regular communication between the field and central offices difficult. This hinders timely reporting, decision-making, and emergency response.

- Field staff safety: Field staff are at risk from natural disasters (landslides, floods), wild animals, and difficult travel conditions. Ensuring their safety is a paramount and daily concern.

3. Program Implementation and Monitoring:

- Weak capacity of local groups/communities: SOSEC often works with local partners such as mothers' groups, self-help groups, school management committees, or local government staff. Their low literacy and managerial skills limit their ability to absorb training and continue activities after the project.
- Data collection in a challenging environment: Collecting reliable Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) data from scattered and hard-to-reach households is time-consuming and expensive. Verifying this data is even more difficult, which poses a challenge in reporting accurate results to partners.
- The exit strategy and sustainability dilemma: This is the most critical implementation challenge. How to end a program without its achievements collapsing? Ensuring that community structures or local governments have the necessary will, skills, and resources to continue the work after the organization leaves is the ultimate test of success, and it is often at this point that failure becomes apparent due to a lack of time, budget, and skilled personnel.

c. The Path Forward Adopted by SOSEC Nepal

1. Advocating for better funding models: Actively engaging with partners to advocate for long-term funding models

that allow for flexible management and focus on sustainable outcomes rather than rigid outputs.

- Investing deeply in local human capital: Prioritizing the recruitment of local staff from Karnali and providing them with intensive training. Despite an initial lack of technical skills, their local knowledge, networks, and commitment are leveraged.
- Deepening government partnerships: Transforming the relationship with local governments from one based merely on compliance to a genuine partnership. This involves engaging them in project design, co-implementing activities, and focusing on building their capacity to

sustain successful interventions.

- Simplicity and appropriate technology: Designing simple, low-cost, and practical interventions that the community can easily manage after the project ends. Where appropriate, using mobile apps for data collection or context-specific technology for mapping, but not letting it replace human relationships.
- Strengthening knowledge management and exit strategies: Developing clear and realistic exit strategies from day one of the project. This includes documenting lessons learned and building the capacity of local institutions to sustain positive changes long after the project's banner is gone.

समुदायमा आधारित समावेशी विकास

UNCRPD & SDGs

अधिकतम समावेशीका लागि दुम्पने संस्थागत तथा नीतिगत परिवर्तनहरू

- स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रणालीमा
- शिक्षाका सेवा तथा संरचना
- आर्थिक सेवा प्रणाली तथा संरचना
- प्रकोप म्युनिकरण तथा व्यवस्थापनमा
- राजनैतिक संयन्त्रहरू
- सामाजिक संरचना तथा संयन्त्रहरू
- सूचना तथा प्रविधिमा पहुँच

समुदायमा परिवर्तन

- परिवार, समाज तथा समुदायको सोच तथा व्यवहारमा सकारात्मक परिवर्तन
- बिभेदहर्ष म्युनिकरण हुँदै गएको
- समावेशीकरणमा सरोकारवालाहरूको अपसरतामा वृद्धि भएको
- अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूको संस्थासंग अधिकतम सहकार्य

सशक्त स्थानीय स्वावलम्बन समूहहरू

जनचेतना जनवकालत

सम्बन्ध विस्तार र विश्लेषण योजना निर्माण

परिवर्तनका वाहकहरू

समुदायमा आधारित समावेशी विकासले समाजमा हुने अवरोध, वहिष्करण र विभेदलाई हटाउँछ ।

अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूको संस्था स्थानीय अनुयाइहरू अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरू परिवार स्थानीय सरकार सामाजिक संस्था

अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिद्वारा सञ्चालित संस्था तथा दातृनिकायहरूले समावेशी संरचना तथा संयन्त्र विकासमा सहजीकरण गर्छन् ।

अधिकतम पहुँच तथा समावेशी सहितको अवसरमा परिवर्तन

- अपाङ्गता विमिष्टिकृत सेवाहरू
- सेवाहरूमा मूलप्रवाहीकरण
- तामिस तथा रोजगारका अवसरहरू समावेशी
- सामाजिक सुरक्षा सेवा