

Final Evaluation Report

on

SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT WITH SUSTAINIBILITY (SEEDS)-PHASE II PROGRAMME

Supported by

STROMME FOUNDATION

Project Duration: Two years (2017 to 2018)



Submitted to

Social Welfare Council (SWC)

Pulchok, Lalitpur, Nepal

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Abbreviations/Acronyms

SF	:	Stromme Foundation
SP	:	Programme Strategic Plan
NGO	:	Non-governmental Organisation
INGO	:	International Non-governmental Organisation
KIRDARC	:	Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre
ABC/Nepal	:	Agro-forestry, Basic Health and Cooperative Nepal
DAO	:	District Administrative Office
SAHAS-Nepal	:	Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal
DCC	:	District Coordination Committee
SAC	:	Social Awareness Center
DEUC	:	Dalit, Ethnic Upliftment Center
CPAC	:	Central Project Advisory Committee
DPAC	:	District Project Advisory Committee
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
INGO	:	International Non-government Organisation
KII	:	Key Informants Information
MoE	:	Ministry of Education
MoWCSC	:	Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens
NGO	:	Non-government Organisation
SMC/PTA	:	School Management Committee/Parents Teacher Association
SEEDS	:	Socio-Economic Empowerment with Dignity and Sustainability
TOR	:	Terms of References
SWC	:	Social Welfare Council
UN or UNO	:	United Nations Organisation
UNDP	:	United Nation Development Programme

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction of the Study

Stromme Foundation (SF) was established in 1976 as an independent International Development Funding Organization registered in Norway and the Asia Regional Office registered in Sri Lanka. This organisation is a member of the Norwegian Control Committee for Fundraising. Its mission is to eradicate poverty through supporting the group of people living in vulnerability. Strømme Foundation empowers people. It offers poor people the opportunity to be self-depend through small financial assistance. 'Help to help themselves' is the main approach of working. To bring out the people from the vicious circle of poverty, SF support them in the field of education, livelihoods, job opportunities and building strong societies. To bring out the people from the vicious circle of poverty, SF support them in the field of education, livelihoods, job opportunities and building strong societies.

SF has been formally working in Nepal since 2011 in the field of socio-economic empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised communities. Empowerment of the people is related not only to the economic development but also the social dignity and self-respect of the person and the community as a whole.

Stromme Foundation has initiated to empower the people of marginalised community through its project '**Socio-economic empowerment with dignity and sustainability (SEEDS) phase II**'. To bring out the people from the vicious circle of poverty, SF support them in the field of education, livelihoods, job opportunities and building strong societies. This team has studied the project and all activities of the Stromme Foundation and evaluated its final achievements objectively.

The project was implemented in seven districts viz. Rautahat, Bara, Makawanpur, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu and Surkhet. Each of the districts have one or two partners of SF. The local project partners were SAHAS in Rautahat and Makawanpur, DEUC in Bara, ABC Nepal in Nawalparasi and Rupandehi, SCDC in Rupandehi, KIRDARC in Kapilvastu and Surkhet and SAC Nepal in Surkhet district.

The main goal of the project was to socio-economically empower 11000 poor families from vulnerable and marginalized communities who could enjoy socio-economic life with dignity by the end of 2018.

Intended Beneficiaries of the Project

The direct beneficiaries of the project were socially and economically marginalised and most disadvantaged girls and their mothers, adolescents, their families, and Dalits people of Rautahat, Bara, Makawanpur, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Kapilvastu and Surkhet districts of Nepal. At the end of the project, it was expected that 60% (3000) of the community groups/organisation engaged actively with local governments/public sectors and hold them accountable to service delivery in equitable manner, 70% (3,500) of targeted families enjoy improved economic self-reliance, 70% children of targeted families have improved access to/and enjoy quality education, 5,000 adolescents from Dalit, excluded and marginalized communities become socio-economically empowered to protect their rights, and children from 5,000 target families are protected against vulnerabilities at household and community level. This evaluation is primarily focused on studying the effectiveness of the project in achieving the targeted goal in the project areas.

Methodology

This final evaluation report of Stromme Foundation is primarily based on qualitative/quantitative analysis pursuant to the ToR provided by Social Welfare Council (SWC). For the final evaluation of the project mainly the review of organisation report, KII, field observation, interaction with the beneficiaries, group discussion and qualitative and quantitative data analysis methods are applied. For the field visit project sites were selected by purposive sampling method with the consultation of SF. Participatory approach was used to extract more data from the beneficiaries.

Summary of Findings:

- The programme was extremely relevant and also supporting to the government's policy regarding socio-economically empowerment of poor and marginalised people and literacy policy. It was implemented with a good coordination of local government and implementing partner organisations. The programme received a good support from the local government as well as the community. The model of the programme was very effective and the networks of SHGs, CBOs considerably contributed to social change and transformation.

The model of programme can also be applied in other areas of similar characteristics.

Recommendations

(a) Programme-based Recommendations

1. Proper documentation on district wise, period wise and target wise must be kept.
2. Regular monitoring & reporting mechanism should be developed.
3. Sustainability and exit policy to be developed and implemented for the sustainable outcome of the project.
4. The local government support to the programme and activities should be mentioned clearly in the report.
5. SF should undertake an impact study of the project's overall achievement.
6. To maintain the transparency of the activities social audit & CPAC meeting should be organised as per the rule of SWC.

(b) Financial Recommendation:

1. Financial capacity in Stromme Foundation in maintaining proper accounting and donor financial records be strengthened.
2. Develop regular follow up and financial monitoring mechanism within the SF.
3. Train partners/CBOs in financial literacy including in-depth knowledge on maintaining proper books of accounts as per applicable laws and donor guidelines.
4. Social Audit shall be carried out regularly as per the MOU with SWC.
5. Separate organization policies shall be formulated to guide on the overall management of the organization.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Final Evaluation Report of 'Socio-economic empowerment with dignity and sustainability (SEEDS) phase II' supported by Stromme Foundation, Norway has been prepared for Social Welfare Council (SWC) by an independent evaluation team constituted by SWC.

On behalf of the evaluation team, first of all I would like to thank SWC for providing us an opportunity to conduct this final evaluation of the project. I extend my special thanks to the Director of Monitoring and Evaluation Division of SWC, Deputy Director of the same division and all authorities of this department for entrusting and assigning us the responsibility of evaluation. Our sincere thank also goes to all of them who provided their valuable inputs, suggestions and timely feedback during this evaluation process.

Likewise, we would also like to express our sincere gratitude to all local representatives of respective districts, partner NGO officials, volunteers, beneficiaries and other Line Agencies representatives without whose cooperation and help we could not prepare this evaluation report. Inputs and suggestions from the team of SF from the beginning to end was also highly appreciable.

We also extend our gratitude to SF Nepal for making our field visit more comfortable and purposeful. Our special thanks go to Jeevan Basnet, programme coordinator of SF, who accompanied us throughout our field visit and took care of us at every step to make our visit comfortable and successful. We also extend our sincere thanks to Bishnu Kumar Shrestha, Finance officer of SF, who helped us to provide required documents and information to this team without any reluctance and also helped to improve the report providing important feedback on the report.

Last but not least, I express my profound thanks to all members of this evaluation team for their friendliness, sincere cooperation, and fruitful inputs to complete the task and preparing evaluation report on stipulated time.

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SECTION: I

INTRODUCTION

We dream of a world without poverty

Some may say that this is an impossible dream.

But the pride and dignity we see in each person that climbs out of poverty, is our proof that our dream may come true one day.

- Strømme Foundation

1.1. Introduction of the Study

Social empowerment is a term that every governmental and non-governmental organizations talk about and engage in at the present time. It is a tool for modern development. Socio-economic changes and transformation are not possible without empowering the people of lower strata. Development of the country has no meaning if marginalized people cannot be benefitted from this development. Therefore, the socio-economic change should be visualized as a consequence of the development of people, gained through education, training, access to resources, and recognition of their identity, dignity, and self-respect. Unless the economic condition of the poor people be strengthened social change and empowerment is not possible. Empowerment of the people is related not only to the economic development but also the social dignity and self-respect of the person and the community as a whole.

Nepal is a multi-cultural, multi-ethnic, multi-lingual country where the geography, ecology, productivity, and human habitation varies. According to one statistic 25.2% of people are still living below the national poverty line. Despite the government's effort, a larger number of Nepalese people are still excluded from the benefits of current socio-economic growth. Without access to basic social services, they are vulnerable to illness, unemployment, and increasingly devastating natural disasters. Many people are still unaware of the government's agenda of social development and empowerment.

This project facilitates and contribute towards ensuring the effective implementation of commitments of the government to the international covenants, conventions and protocols of international human rights, discrimination, women's right, child rights and many other national policies and plans. This project has mainly contributed towards achieving the following SDG's out of 17 SDGs in Nepal:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all stages

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

It is most challenging job to work in fulfilling the aim of the government to reduce poverty, inequality, and vulnerability among the poor. Stromme Foundation has took a challenge and selected the project area which have comparatively low score on the above mentioned indicators. SF has been working in these vulnerable areas to make people empower and bring them into main streamline of the development since the past. '**Socio-economic empowerment with dignity and sustainability (SEEDS) phase II**' programme is the continuation of SF's effort to this direction. This team has studied the project and all activities of the Stromme Foundation and evaluated its final achievements objectively.

1.1.1 Introduction of the Organisation

Stromme Foundation (SF) was established in 1976 as an independent International Development Funding Organization registered in Norway and the Asia Regional Office registered in Sri Lanka. This organisation is a member of the Norwegian Control Committee for Fundraising. Its mission is to eradicate poverty through supporting the group of people living in vulnerability. Strømme Foundation empowers people. It offers poor people the opportunity to be self-depend through small financial assistance. 'Help to help themselves' is the main approach of working. To bring out the people from the vicious circle of poverty, SF support them in the field of education, livelihoods, job opportunities and building strong societies.

SF works solely with local NGOs to implement programmes, focusing on the areas of microfinance and education, with active participation of the general people. SF works in 11 countries in West Africa, East Africa and Asia. The Regional office for Asia is

situated in Colombo, Sri Lanka and it facilitates projects in Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Sri Lanka.

1.1.2 SF's Approach of Work

SF is a rights-based development organisation. Its aim is to help to reduce poverty through ensuring inclusive quality education, creating livelihoods & job opportunities and building strong societies.

SF uses the approach of “Help for Self-help” and “Empowering People” to combat poverty in the region. The main strategy is to empower individuals, households and communities and thereby reduce vulnerability and increase the capacity, to organize and work as a force. SF applies participatory processes in working with the poor together with partners who share SF’s vision. SF facilitates people’s efforts to cross the poverty line.

SF primarily focuses on improving the quality of life through education and promotes individual and collective change. It is playing a key role in building community strength through financial support.

1.2. Background of the Project

SF was engaged in Nepal during the 1990s and later phased out due to strategic reasons. However, being well established with Regional Office in Asia, SF again engaged with Nepal in developing the Country project targeting Adolescents for the last four years by planning together with the partners. Upon SF’s Board’s approval in May 2010, Regional Office developed a Master Plan for Nepal and implemented through Nepal office. In early 2011, SF Nepal signed partnership agreement with implementing NGOs partner organizations and selection of working districts in Nepal.

SF Nepal has implemented its SEED-PHASE II project in seven districts of Nepal, representing mainly of Terai and inner Terai viz. Rautahat, Bara, Makawanpur, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Kapilbastu and Surkhet from 2017 to December 2018 as per the project agreement with SWC. SF has contributed to change the lives of millions of people till the date.

SF has been working closely with the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen (MoWCSC) on the development of the national and non-formal education programme that

eventually became the national literacy campaign. SF has been central to the integration of message about health, microfinance, self-employment, and peace-building into widely used Nepalese literacy curricula. SF programmes in Nepal take a right based approach to make the girls and poor people able to stand in their own feet through education and microfinance and empower people through various approach.

1.3 Project Objectives

The project has a goal and following specific objectives;

(a) Goal of the organization:

- 11000 poor families from vulnerable and marginalized communities enjoy socio-economic life with dignity by the end of 2018.

(b) Specific objectives:

The project had set the following specific objectives to be achieved by the end of 2018;

- 60% (3,000) of the community groups/organization engaged actively with local governments/public sectors and hold them accountable to service delivery in equitable manner.
- 70% (3,500) of targeted families enjoy improved economic self-reliance.
- 70% children of targeted families have improved access to/and enjoy quality education.
- 5,000 adolescents from Dalit, excluded and marginalized communities become socio-economically empowered to protect their rights.
- Children from 5,000 target families are protected against vulnerabilities at household and community level.

1.3.1 Project Activities Under Thematic Areas

- Support to implement the family development plan
- Support in strengthening of SHGs
- Support in promoting gender and social inclusion
- Support to organize Public/Social audits at VDC (rural municipal) level
- Support to organize DPAC meetings

- Facilitate to develop linkage and coordination
- Support in formation and implementation of SHG development plan and family development plans
- Support to promote savings and credit scheme
- Support seed money to SHGs for initiation of IGA activities
- Support to rehabilitate and construction of small irrigation facilities
- Provide training based on On-Farm an Off-Farm based IGA vocational training
- Support inputs to start IGAs
- Support to establishment of adolescents/youths learning centre "SAMVAD Centre (SC)
- Provide training to Animator (TOT)
- Support to implementation of commitment plan of SAMVAD Centres
- Support to initiate school enrolment campaign
- Support to operate community managed coaching centres
- Support to establish and strengthen ECD Centres
- Facilitate to update and improve SIP
- Support to organize literacy classes for illiterate adolescents and parents
- Education/support materials to school to improve school teaching & learning environment
- Support with basic school items/scholarship for needy children
- Promotion of child and adolescent friendly home environment
- Support on toilet construction and sanitation campaign
- Support to install and construct water supply schemes
- Support to construct community centres.

1.4 Project/Partner Composition

The project is being implemented in seven districts; each of the districts has one or two partners of SF. Table 1 shows the composition of project partners by district and project title.

Table 1. 1. Project/ partners composition and the districts covered

District	Partners	Project Title	Covered Municipality/Rural Municipality
Rautahat	SAHAS	SEEDS-PHASE II	- Gaur Municipality, Brindaban, Gajara and Durgabhawani Rural Municipality
Bara	DEUC	SEEDS-PHASE II	- Parwanipur and Parsauni Rural Municipality and Jeetpur Simara Municipality
Makawanpur	SAHAS	SEEDS-PHASE II	- Hetauda Sub-metropolitan and Manahari Rural Municipality
Nawalparasi	ABC Nepal	SEEDS-PHASE II	- Palhinandan Rural Municipality and Ramgram Municipality
Rupandehi	ABC Nepal SCDC	SEEDS-PHASE II	- Omsatiya and Rohani Rural Municipality - Kanchan and Girahawa Rural Municipality
Kapilvastu	KIRDARC	SEEDS-PHASE II	- Kapilvastu Municipality and Maharajganj Municipality
Surkhet	KIRDARC SAC	SEEDS-PHASE II	- Barahatal Municipality and Birendranagar Municipality - Birendranagar and Bheriganga Municipality and Lekbesi Rural Municipality

1.4.1 Local Project Implementing Partners of SF

SF's locally based partners are much experienced and familiar to the severity of the problem of the study area. SF has been implementing its 'Socio-economic Empowerment with Dignity and Sustainability (SEEDS) Phase II project through the following local partner non-governmental organisations; The SEEDS Programme has covered 7 districts of Nepal. The brief introductions of partner NGOs are as follows:

(a) Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal:

SAHAS Nepal, established in 1996, is a non-profit making and non-governmental social development organisation registered with the District Administration Office, Lalitpur, Nepal and associated with the Social Welfare Council of the Government of Nepal. The organisation was founded by a group of professional development workers, who for many years were engaged in the United Mission to Nepal (UMN) supported Okhaldhunga Rural Development Programmeme. Presently, it is one of the fastgrowing non-government



सहयोगी हातहरूको समूह (सहास) नेपाल
Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS) Nepal

governmental social development organisation registered with the District Administration Office,

organisations in Nepal in terms of programme diversification, geographic area coverage and organisational growth.

The objective of SAHAS-Nepal is to strengthen the capacities of the poor and excluded people and their organizations in the social, economic and political spheres through its development, research and advocacy activities at all levels.

Since its inception, **SAHAS-Nepal** has been working in the remote areas mainly focusing on the poor and socially excluded groups of the country. Its programme focuses mainly on: (a) Community development, (b) Advocacy and (c) Action-research.

SAHAS-Nepal is working almost all provinces of the country. SAHAS-Nepal focuses its efforts with vulnerable families and rural communities who are socially excluded and deprived of community. It envisions the Prosperous and just society for future generation. The main mission of SAHAS Nepal is to increase capacity of marginalized communities by using their collective efforts for mobilizing resources to improve their prosperity.

(b) Agro-forestry Basic Health and Cooperatives Nepal (ABC/Nepal):

Agro-forestry, Basic Health and Cooperative Nepal (ABC/Nepal) is a non-



profit making social organisation which was established in 1987, and registered under the laws of Nepal at the District Administrative Office (DAO), Kathmandu. The primary objectives of the organisation was to improve and uplift the

women's issues, health and empowerment. Since its inception, it has involved on the activities focused on women's community development, promotion of agro-forestry, the provision of basic health care facilities, the betterment of their socio-economic/political status and the formation of women co-operatives.

In addition, it has also given high priority to the diverse programmes of non-formal education, skill development, savings and credit scheme, formation of network groups, rescue and rehabilitation of the trafficked victims. special focus on preventing trafficking of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

ABC Nepal has a wide presence in the terai as well as in the hill districts of Nepal. Currently, it is actively working in the 15 districts of the country. These include Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading, Ramechhap, Morang, Sunsari, Dhanusha, Sindhupalchowk, Rupendehi, Nawalprasi, Makwanpur and Parsa. ABC/Nepal has a

strong, professional and experience staff in undertaking a variety of activities. The rich field experience gathered during more than twenty years of intervention is one of the most valuable resources of the organization.

(c) **Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre (KIRDARC Nepal):**



Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre (KIRDARC Nepal) is a non-governmental National Organization, registered at DAO, Jumla in 1999. KIRDARC Nepal has been in operation in Karnali province since 1999 implementing various development programmes and projects. The other areas where it has been working at present are Far Western province and some districts of province no. 3 and 5. It is affiliated with Social Welfare Council, the regulatory body of Government of Nepal. KIRDARC Nepal is an organization engaged inter alia in working towards protecting civil society and helping the public to increase their quality of living. The main goal of KIRDARC is to enable Karnali people to exercise their fundamental human rights, including their right to decision making about all issues affecting their lives. All the activities of KIRDARC directed towards the fulfillment of its core objectives i.e. to empower communities to exercise their rights, hold duty bearers accountable, reducing inequalities for better lives and promote sustainability. It provides its services to organize, co-ordinate and facilitate the manner in which the funds are utilized in order to attain the objectives of SF.

(d) **Sungabha Community Development Centre (SCDC):**

SCDC is a local non-governmental, non-political, not profit making registered in September 1997 in Rupandehi DAO and was affiliated with SWC in 2006. This Rupandehi district based local NGO SCDC mainly aims to support on people with disability, formal and non-formal education, community health, women empowerment and HIV/AIDS sector. The organisation has been working with the partnership of different governmental and non-governmental organisations such as Stromme Foundation, Rotary club, INF Nepal, Nepal Family Planning Association, DCC Rupandehi, World Vision International

Nepal, UMN, Sakriya Samaj and many other individual persons to address the issues pertaining at local level.

Nowadays SCDC has been implementing different programmeme in rural areas of Rupandehi district on the area of education, sustainable livelihoods, community development, HIV/AIDs, and human trafficking. With the support of Stromme Foundation, SCDC has implemented SEEDS Phase II programmeme targeting the adolescents from Dalit, excluded and marginalized communities for enhancing their economic status and empowering to claim their rights.

(e) Social Awareness Centre (SAC)-Birendranagar, Surkhet:

Social Awareness Center (SAC) Nepal is a non-profit making and social serviceoriented organization. It was established in 1995 under the Act of 2034 BS and was registered in DAO of Surkhet. SAC was affiliated with SWC in September 1995. The aim of SAC Nepal is to enhance the community to solve the local issues to bring positive changes in the deprived communities.



Social Awareness Center (SAC), Nepal

Initially, SAC had started to provide services for women of Birendranagar Municipality. Now it has expanded its services on overall Surkhet districts and Dailekh district. SAC Nepal is working both of these districts in coordination and collaboration with different GO's, NGO's and INGO's supporting marginalised rural people with lower socio-economic status. SAC has experienced on education, health, micro finance, livelihood, income generation activities, agriculture, water and sanitation, HIV/AIDS, peace promotion, good governance, disaster management focus to the remote area and marginalized communities.

(f) Dalit, Ethnic Upliftment Center (DEUC)-Kalaiya, Bara:

DEUC, Bara is a non–profit making, non-governmental service oriented social organization established in 2002 AD under the Act of 2034 BS. and registered in DAO of Bara with the aims of improving the situation of Dalit, ethnic, marginalized and disadvantaged community people by mainstreaming them in community development process through their active participation. The organisation is affiliated with SWC. DEUC is working especially with women,

children and youth with focus on Dalit, ethnic, indigenous poor, marginalized group for improving their situation and promote for living dignified life. Now the organization is working on the theme: Education, water and sanitation, local governance, community development and Micro-enterprise development in collaboration with Government and non-government organization like Drug Control Office, USAID, UNDP, Stromme Foundation, Fund Board, LGCDP, PAF and MEDEP, etc. in the District.

1.5 Intended Outcomes of the Project

Table 1.2 SEEDS Phase II Programme Intended outcomes

S.N.	Intended Outcome
1.	Existing 248 SHGs and 200 new SHGs were to be mobilized and strengthened.
2.	90% (403) SHGs were to involve in local planning processes and awarded on services entitled to them.
3.	70% (313) of SHGs were to participate in the public meetings e.g. public audit/hearing at rural municipality level.
4.	314 potential entrepreneurs were to train on market aligned, skills and entrepreneurship development.
5.	653 targeted family members were to train on farm/off farm IGAs.
6.	80% (252) trained entrepreneurship have to develop their business plan.
7.	70% (396) of the targeted individuals and enterprises receive the loans from SHGs/CBOs/MFIs with business services.
8.	85 SHGs are to support from the inputs required for the IGAs.
9.	16 community managed coaching centres (CMMCs) were to operate for school going children.
10.	200 children from hard-core families are to receive support for school enrollment.
11.	42 schools are to be supported for updating/developing School Improvement Plan (SIP)
12.	42 School Management Committee (SMC) and Parent Teacher Association (PTA) are to be strengthened.
13.	28 Early Child Development (ECD) centres are to be supported.
14.	1,120 children are to be enrolled in ECDs centres.
15.	28 ECDs management committee are to be supported to form and

	strengthen.
16.	80% (4,000) of adolescents participating in SAMVAD programme be oriented on protecting themselves from trafficking, exclusion and slavery.
17.	100% of SAMVAD's SAMVAD support teams (SSTs) to be formed and are to be trained on adolescent issues and adolescents' protection.
18.	200 SAMVAD centres are to be established.
19.	5,000 adolescents/youths were to be trained on life skills, social protection, child right and caste & gender-based discrimination/violence.
20.	Youth forums will be established with at least 50% (2500) of SAMVAD participants.
21.	2,000 toilets are to be constructed in target children and adolescents' families.
22.	200 hand tube-well and 20 small gravity water flow drinking water schemes were to be supported to improve for safe drinking water supply accessibility.
23.	80% (4,000) of targeted families are to be trained on importance of better hygiene practices.
24.	20 community centres were to be constructed.
25.	20 Community centres were to be equipped with basic infrastructures.

1.6 Intended Beneficiaries of the Project

The direct beneficiaries of the project are socially and economically marginalised and most disadvantaged girls and their mothers, adolescents, their families, and Dalits people of Rautahat, Bara, Makawanpur, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Kapilvastu and Surkhet districts of Terai and inner Terai region. The project covers 4 province of present Nepal i.e. province no. 2, 3, 5, and Karnali Pradesh. Larger number of people of these areas are facing acute poverty, illiteracy, exclusion, discrimination, and poor facilities and services. They had been excluded from the opportunities of social and economic development. At the end of the project, it was expected that 60% (3000) of the community groups/organisation engaged actively with local governments /public sectors and hold them accountable to service delivery in equitable manner, 70% (3,500) of targeted families enjoy improved economic self-reliance, 70% children of targeted families have improved access to/and enjoy quality education, 5,000 adolescents from Dalit, excluded and marginalized communities become socio-economically empowered to protect their rights, and children from 5,000 target

families are protected against vulnerabilities at household and community level. After achieving all these targets the organisation has envisioned that the people of project areas would have been socio-economically empowered and strengthened and they can live their life with dignity and self-respectness in the society and community. This evaluation is primarily focused on studying the effectiveness of the project in achieving the targeted goal in the project areas.

1.7 Donor Information

The Strømme Foundation is a Norwegian volunteer development organization that was established on 1976. The foundation provides assistance to poor people in the developing countries to pull themselves out of poverty through microfinancing. The vision of the Strømme Foundation is a world without poverty. The Strømme Foundation conducts long-term development work with local partner organizations in the developing countries. The Foundation is active in 12 countries, where it carries out various development projects in education and microfinancing. The organization emphasizes self-help and utilizes local partners.

Strømme Foundation is a member of the Norwegian Control Committee for Fundraising. The main source of fund for the project is NORAD, Norway and Stromme Foundation Norway. The nature of funding is financial grant from NORAD Norway and Stromme Foundation head office, Norway.

1.8 Project Composition

SF is an international non-governmental organisation dedicated to providing literacy training to those who needed it most throughout the world. The organisation is working in various fields that ultimately contribute to change the traditional society and improving the quality of life through education and microfinance. For the accomplishment of its goal, SF has implemented **Socio-economic Empowerment with Sustainability (SEEDS) Phase II Project** in Nepal since 2017. The composition of the project was as following;

Table No. 1.3 The Composition of Project

S.N	Districts	Partner NGOs	Coverage area (VDCs)
1.	Rautahat (Province no.2)	SAHAS	Project were implemented in one municipality i.e. in Gaur Municipality and 3 Rural Municipalities- Brindaban, Gajara and Durgabhawani Rural Municipality.
2.	Bara (Province no. 2)	DEUC	Project were implemented in 2 Municipality and 2 Rural Municipality viz. Parwanipur and Parsauni Rural Municipality and Kalaiya and Jeetpur-Simra Municipality
3.	Makawanpur (Province no. 3)	SAHAS	Project were implemented in Hetauda Sub-metropolitan and Manahari Rural Municipality.
4.	Nawalparasi (Province no. 5)	ABC-Nepal	Project were implemented in Palhinandan Rural Municipality and Ramgram Municipality.
5.	Rupandehi (Province no. 5)	ABC-Nepal & SCDC	Project were implemented in 4 Rural Municipality. ABC Nepal worked in Omsatiya and Rohani Rural Municipality. SCDC worked in Kanchan and Giradhawa Rurla Municipality.
6.	Kapilbastu (Province no. 5)	KIRDAC	Project were implemented in 3 Municipality viz. Kapilvastu, Buddhabhumi and Maharajganj Municipality.
7.	Surkhet (Province no. 6)	KIRDAC & SAC	Project are implemented in 5 Municipality/Rural municipality of the district. KIRDAC worked in part of Birendranagar Municipality and Barahtal Rural Municipality. SAC worked in part of Birendrnagar Municipality, Bheriganga Municipality and Lekbesi Rural Municipality.

Table no. 1.4 Districtwide HDI Index

Indicators/particulars	Rautahat	Bara	Makawanpur	Nawalparasi	Rupandehi	Kapilvastu	Surkhet
Rank according to the overall composite index	68	55	26	37	13	54	28
Rank according to the poverty deprivation index	68	42	26	36	11	48	24
Proportion of Child marriage (%)	4.21	3.55	13.15	23	2.73	6.83	20
% of Dalit population	50.8	-	11.3	11.3	17	16	20.1
% of population having no formal	67.67	NA	30.02	NA	26.7	1.05	36.91

education							
% of population having no access to safe drinking water	4.87	3.95	21.54	13.11	2.48	4.81	37.26
% of households having no toilets	75.46	72.36	40.33	38	41.47	68.44	48

Source: District development profile of Nepal 2010/2011: A socio-economic development database of Nepal, Mega Publication and Research Center (MPRC) Kathmandu, Nepal

1.9 Financing Arrangements

Table No. 1.5 Financial Arrangements

Description	Amount of 1st years (2017)	Amount of 2nd years (2018)	Total	Amount in Percentage
Administrative/Overhead Budget (NPR)	12,700,904	7,238,421	19,939,325	16%
Total Programme Costs (NPR)	67,634,816	38,546,108	106,180,834	84%
Total Budget (NPR)	80,335,720	45,784,439	126,120,159	100%
Total Budget in USD (\$1=100 NPR)	803,357	457,844	1,261,202	100%

1.10 Objectives of the Evaluation

The objectives of the final evaluation of the project were, as follows:

- a. Explore the level of progress/changes made by the project and analyse the extent to which the achievements have supported the programmed goals and their objectives,
- b. Evaluate the project effectiveness – longitudinal effect and continuity of the project activities/services as well as the scope and extent of the institutionalisation of the project,
- c. Explore the cost effectiveness of the project activities,
- d. Identify the target and level of achievements as specified in the project agreement,
- e. Explore the coordination between the concerned line agencies in the project districts,

- f. Find out the income and expenditure in compliance with the project agreement and proportion of programmematic and administrative cost incurred by the project,
- g. Examine the financial regularities/disciplines in accordance with the prevailing Rules and Regulations and fix assets purchased in duty free privileges and locally, and
- h. Assess the good lessons to be replicated in other projects and aspects to be improved in the days ahead.

1.11 Scope of the Evaluation

This evaluation has tried to some extent to cover all programmeme/activities of SF's project under study. The evaluation has covered almost all aspects and activities of programme during the period of 2017 to December 2018. It has mainly focused on the following level;

(a) Strategic Level

- Analysis of project's context
- Planning and documentation
- Partnership and networking

(b) Implementation Level

- Sufficiency and quality of resources mobilized
- Reporting, monitoring and evaluation system
- Compliance with existing government rules and regulations

(c) Organizational Level

- Effectiveness of organizational management system
- Effectiveness of programme/management system

While assessing the project the specific focus was given to the three different aspects- strategic, implementation and organisational aspects of the context, planning, documentation and partnership and networking, sufficiency and quality of resource mobilisation, reporting, monitoring and evaluation system, compliance with existing rules and regulations, effectiveness of programmeme and organisation management system.

The findings and recommendations of this evaluation can be used by, and of interest to, several stakeholders such as development partners, concerned ministries like

Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens (MoWCSC), and organisations working in the field of inclusiveness, gender and education.

1.12 Evaluation Research Questions

1. How do you assess the impact of project effectiveness?
2. What is the level of changes happened in the peoples' life due to this project?
3. How do you ensure that the changes/progress brought out by the project to the life of the people be sustainable?
4. How do you assess the achievements of the project and its implications on the beneficiaries?
5. What were the challenges in implementing the project in the selected areas?
6. What were the modality of resource flow to the beneficiaries?
7. What was the system of internal financial control of the project?
8. What was the coordination mechanism between SF and local implementing partners?
9. What was your internal monitoring and evaluation methods of the project?
10. What was the income and expenditure pattern of project/programme and level of accounting transparency?
11. To what extent the organisation maintained the transparency and accountability in both financial and non-financial activities?
12. Did you face any difficulties in compliance with the existing rules and regulations while implementing the project?
13. Do you have future plan for the continuation of the project?

1.13 Evaluation Team Composition

The final evaluation team comprised of four members as mentioned below:

- Prof. Dr. Ghanashyam Bhattarai, Team Leader/ Programme Expert
- Ms. Pratiksha Mishra, Assistant Director of SWC, Team Member
- Mr. Pirtha Bahadur K.C., Under Secretary of MoWCSC, Team Member
- C.A. Rajesh Parajuli, Financial Expert, Team Member

1.14 Organization of the Study

The report is divided into four sections. The first section describes the introduction part of the report. In this section the background of the study, introduction of the organisation, implementing partner organisations, project objectives, intended outcomes, donor information, project composition, financial arrangements, objectives of the evaluation, research questions and team composition are stated.

The second section explains the methodology that used for the study. This section explains the methodology of evaluation, i.e., approach, designs, data collection tools and instruments, field works, data analysis and presentation, schedule of the study and limitations.

The third section of the report discusses on the presentation and analysis of data of programme under study. This section deals with both programme analysis and financial analysis of the project. The fourth section is the summary, conclusion and recommendations. The supplementary part of this report covers references, annexes and appendices.

SECTION: II

METHODOLOGY OF THE EVALUATION

2.1 Approach of the Study

This final evaluation report of Stromme Foundation was carried out by a team of experts comprising four members- (Team Leader –Project/Evaluation Expert; Member – SWC; Member –MoWCSC, and Financial Expert – Expert on Finance). This evaluation report of **Socio-economic Empowerment with Dignity and Sustainability (SEEDS) Phase II Programme** of SF is primarily based on qualitative analysis pursuant to the ToR provided by Social Welfare Council (SWC). The team has visited the sample project sites, observed the progress and changes in the life of the beneficiaries directly. The team has applied more participatory approach to gather project related data. After field visit the evaluation team thoroughly reviewed all project related documents and identifies the various aspects and activities of project and its achievements. While preparing the report the team has tried to maintain impartialities and unbiasedness. More focusing on participatory approach, team has made effort to contact and interact with the beneficiaries, target groups, stakeholders and local representatives. Major focus of the study are as follows

- a. The key strengths of the SEEDS Programme in the community/people.
- b. Outcomes of the programme and its sustainability.
- c. Transparency and accountability in programme and finance.
- d. Weaknesses and shortcomings of the project.

2.2 Study Designs:

This evaluation report applied descriptive and exploratory study design. It is a type of study, which is generally conducted to assess the opinions, behaviours, or characteristics of given population and to describe the situation and events occurring at past and present. In this study design data is gathered and analyse to evaluate the effectiveness of the programmes and its impact on the people.

We have also applied participatory approach as well as non-participant observation method to collect data and qualitative techniques for analysing the data and preparing report. For the final evaluation of the project the following methods are applied in this evaluation report;

- Reviewing the organisation's report.
- Key informants information (SF)
- Field observation
- Interacting with the beneficiaries
- Group discussion with the target groups
- Presenting data/information
- Analysing the data and information comparing with the target and achievement of each programme.
- Drawing the conclusion and sharing with the organisation
- Improving report after Organisation's feedback.

2.3 Selection of the Districts and Participants:

SF has implemented its SEEDS programme in 7 districts of different Provinces. Districts were scattered from central to far western part of Nepal. So this team has decided to visit project areas on sample basis. In consultation with SF management team, the following districts were selected as sample districts for field visits:

- a. Surkhet, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi and Makawanpur districts for the field visits.
- b. Within the selected districts, following forums and participants have been proposed to interact with evaluation team:
 - Representatives of partner NGOs who were working in the concern district.
 - Visit sample SAMVAD graduate forum in each district and interact with adolescents (boys and girls) about their empowerment process through changes into their own life style.
 - Visit SHGs of at least two sample districts and interact with the family.
 - Visit at least one Balbagaicha (Muna club) and interact with the children about their achievements.

Based on the ToR and as discussed with SF, Nepal sample areas of all districts were physically visited and observed all activities and sources of data/information were gathered from the beneficiaries, family member of the beneficiaries, local residents, representatives of stakeholders and local partner organization's staff.

2.4 Study Instruments/tools for Data Collection:

For the evaluation of the project the team has mainly used qualitative methods of data collection. For this final evaluation, the team has reviewed all available project documents and also interacted with project staffs. Data were basically collected from both sources- primary and secondary sources. Group discussion, key informants interview with unstructured schedule, stakeholder consultations and direct observation to the programmeme site were used to collect primary data whereas secondary data were collected from SF Nepal head office along with its annual report submitted to the SWC, periodic reports of local partner submitted to SF, official records, minute book of the meetings, activity sheet, progress sheet, etc.

Following data/information collection instruments/tools were used:

- a. Review of project document, agreements and progress reports.
- b. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) guidelines and checklist
- c. Direct Observation
- d. Key Informants Interview (KII)

2.5 Mechanism for Field Works:

Following was the field work mechanism:

- e. The field was selected with the consultation of SF in a representative way in the meeting of evaluation team with SF.
- f. Field visit schedule was finalised with the consultation of team members and SF team.
- g. Itinerary of field visits by evaluation team was informed to the concerned local partners of SF and other stakeholders.
- h. Checklist circulated to the partner NGOs for their presentation in the districts.

With this mechanism, all the sample districts were physically visited and observed by the evaluation team. The team has visited five programmeme sites of Surkhet that includes SAC office of Birendranagar Municipality, Ramrikanda, Birendranagar Municipality-14, Pipaldanda, Birendranagar Municipality, Aafar gaun, Birendranagar Municipality-13, and Baddichour, Surkhet. In these sites we have interacted with the members and beneficiaries of two SAMVAD graduate forums, and three Self Help Groups. In Rupandehi district, the team has visited and interacted with the members

of SAMVAD graduation forum (Suryapura Sathi Sanjal) of Gaidahawa rural municipality, and Manmateria of Suddhodhan rural municipality (not mentioned in the project agreement).

In Nawalparasi district, evaluation team has visited Kabilasi and observe intergenerational meetings and GATE class. In the same district we have also observed the SMC/PTA training in school of Pipra, and SHG of Rohini rural municipality. The evaluation team has interacted with the memers of SHG, Sukaul, Hetauda sub-metropolitan-15 and Nawayug SAMVAD Sanjal of Makawanpur and physically observed their activities and achievements. The evaluation team has also visited the main office of the organisation and interacted and discussed with key officials of it.

2.6 Data Presentation and Analysis Techniques:

All the qualitative/quantitative data/information collected from different sources was objectively presented systematically using the qualitative or quantitative technique as per the requirements. The data were presented in chart, table and diagram where necessary and analysed by using qualitative and quantitative techniques. All the data and information were analyzed in accordance with the overall and specific objectives and expected results.

2.7 Work Schedules of the Study:

Following is the schedule for the work of evaluation team:

Activities	Time Schedule	Place
Introduction Meeting	First Week	SWC
Visit to INGO (SF) office		Main Office of SF, Lalitpur
Evaluation Team meeting with SF team		Main Office of SF, Lalitpur
Field Visit	Second Week	Surkhet
Field Visit		Rupandehi
Field Visit		Nawalparasi
Field Visit		Makawanpur
Data Presentation and Discussion with Team	Third Week	Kathmandu

members		
Report Writing	Fourth Week	Desk Study
Feedback on the report from SF	Fifth Week	SF Office
Submission of Report to SWC	Sixth Week	SWC
Final Submission of Report to SWC after presentation		

2.8 Limitation of the Study

The project have implemented in representative VDC (RM) of seven districts of main Terai and inner Terai. The whole project sites could not be visited due to short evaluation period. Therefore this report is mainly based on the field visit of sample project sites of the purposively selected four out of seven districts. Selected districts were Makawanpur, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, and Surkhet. All baseline information and data could not be compared with the evaluation findings as no quantitative data was collected during this evaluation. All the data used in this report are mainly received from the SF's record, so the findings of this report is based on the data provided to us by the organisation. Hence, only the effectiveness of the target vs. achievement is analysed rather than the impact of the project as a whole.

SECTION: III

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Data Presentation of the Programme

“Socio-economic Empowerment and Sustainability” Phase II programme was started from 2017 and ended in 2018. Stromme Foundation supported SEEDS programme was implemented in selected areas of 7 districts of Nepal mainly represented from the Terai and inner terai region. The programme was implemented in partnership with 6 local partners NGOs. The programme was guided by four key principles; (a) Result based Management (RBM), (b) Right based Programme Programming Approach (RBA), Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness, and (d) Innovation.

SF Nepal adopted 'Family as a Unit' approach and focused holistic development for overall socio-economic empowerment of 11,217 families as core SEEDS families whereby all other SAMVAD programmes were implemented in same communities and localities by targeting the same type of households. This final report covers the overall achievements/results of the programme implemented in 7 districts of Nepal from 2017 to 2018.

In this section mainly we deal with the data presentation, analysis and its findings. This team has visited the project areas on sample basis and observed the activities and achievements of the project with respect to the expected outcomes of the project as stated in the agreement. All the data and information collected are impartially and objectively interpreted and analysed categorically for the programme mentioned in the project document. This study has mainly focused on three main aspects - the activities and achievement of the project, its financial aspects, and transparency and accountability in documentation. The final evaluation has also assessed the relevancy, effectiveness, efficiency, coordination, participation, governance, and sustainability of the project.

3.1.1 Data Presentation

The SF has carried out **SEEDS Phase II** programme with the goal of empowering marginalised and most disadvantaged people mainly of girls, women and Dalits of

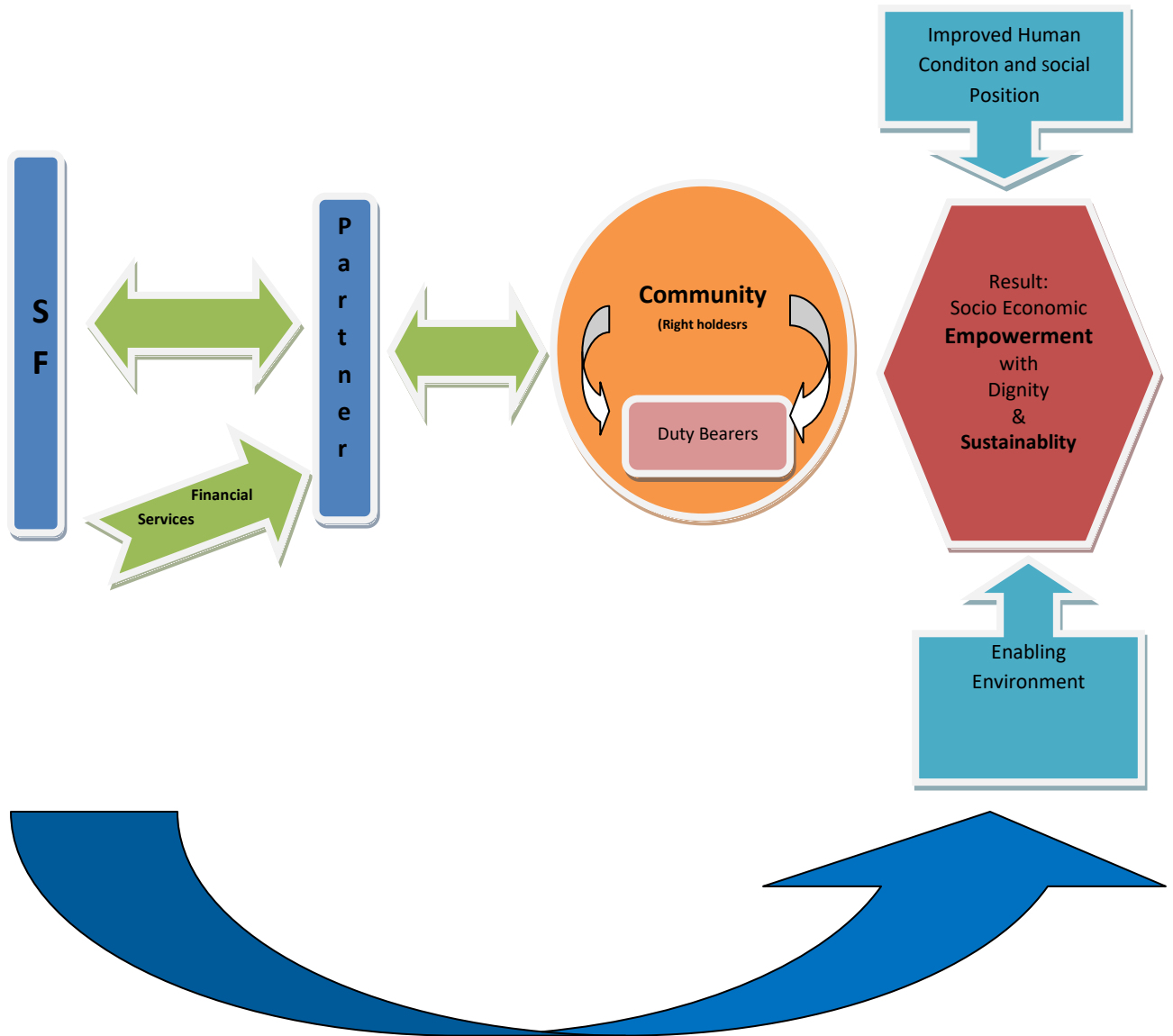
seven Terai and inner Terai based district viz. Rautahat, Bara, Makawanpur, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Kapilbastu and Surkhet. The programme has intervened on four thematic areas

- (a) Community empowerment and mobilization
- (b) Livelihood improvement
- (c) Promotion of quality education, and
- (d) Social protection

SF Nepal adopted "Family as a Unit" approach and focused on holistic development for overall socio-economic empowerment of 11,217 families as core SEEDS families. This final evaluation report has covered almost all these areas on sample basis. This report is mainly based on the direct observation and the documented information provided to the team by the organisation.

The following diagram shows the framework of SF projects and its implementation stages:

Fig. 3.1 : SEEDS Empowerment Model



3.1.2 Programmes and Activities

Table 3.1 Activities-Target vs Achievements

Expected results	SEEDS-II Target	Achievements			% of achievements (SEEDS -II)	total of SEEDS and SEEDS II	% of total achievements of SEEDS (2014-2018)	Justifications
		2017	2018	Total				
Existing 248 SHGs and 200 new SHGs are mobilized and strengthened	448	448	0	448	100%	448	100%	248 (existing) +200 New SHGs
90 % (403) SHGs are involved in local planning processes and awarded on services entitled to them	403	433	0	433	107%	433	97%	
70% of SHG participated in the public meetings e.g. public audit/ hearing at VDC level	70%	336	72	408	91%	408	91%	
314 potential entrepreneurs trained on market aligned, skills and entrepreneurship development	314	156	115	271	86%	657	94%	
653 targeted family members trained on farm / off-farm IGAs	653	2276	833	3109	476%	10246	91%	There was high demands from the community structures and through the lobby and advocacy process, the SHGs and networks received the training support from local governments on different IGAs training and achievement is too high than planned.
80% of trained entrepreneurs have developed their business plan	80%	1997	2083	4080	81%	6713	66%	
70% of the targeted individuals and enterprises received the loans from SHGs/CBOs/ MFIs with business services	70%	3599	2924	6523	58%	9512	85%	
85 SHGs are supported from the inputs required for the IGAs	85	15	23	38	45%	399	89%	The budget provisioned for direct input supports were diverted to the training part due to the higher demands and also considered that basic input support had planned to manage from their savings and credit scheme.
16 community managed coaching centers (CMCCs) operated for children school going children	16	117	32	149	931%	258		The SHGs itself contributed to operate new CMCCS as per the needs. It was high demanding initiatives under the SEEDS.
200 children from hard-core families received support for school enrolment	200	710	579	1289	645%	3714		Jointly collaborated with schools and local governments to increase the outreach of enrollment campaigns
42 schools supported for updating/developing School Improvement Plan (SIP)	42	0	7	7	17%	92	84%	The need of SIP updating had not been realized later since majority of planned schools completed the updating tasks at around last month of

								2016.
42 School Management Committee (SMC) and Parent Teacher Association (PTA) are strengthened	42	15	12	27	64%	105	95%	
28 Early Child Development (ECD) centers are supported	28	18	10	28	100%	199		
1,120 children are enrolled in ECDs centers	1120	501	340	841	75%	5947		
28 ECDs management committee supported to form and strengthen	28	51	11	62	221%	181	91%	The capacity building initiatives covered higher no. of ECD management committee
80% (4,000) of adolescents participating in SAMVAD programme oriented on protecting themselves from trafficking, exclusion and slavery	80%	3019	845	3864	91%	27610	72%	
100% of SAMVAD's SAMVAD Support Teams (SSTs) formed and are trained on adolescent issues and adolescents' protection	100%	175	42	217	100%	1493	100%	
200 SAMVAD centers established	200	175	42	217	109%	1493	100%	
5,000 Adolescents/ youths trained on life skills, social protection, child rights and caste & gender-based discrimination/ violence	5000	4220	794	5014	100%	38299	153%	Total SEEDS target was 25000
Youth forums established with at least 50% (2500) of SAMVAD participants	2500	2695	526	3221	129%	1250	84%	
2,000 toilets are constructed in target children and adolescents' families	2000	1052	100	1152	58%	6750		
200 hand tube- well and 20 small gravity water flow drinking water schemes supported to improve for safe drinking water supply accessibility.	220	396	78	474	215%	1489	57%	More tube well in Terai were improved in collaboration with local governments (matching the funds)
80% (4,000) of targeted families are trained on importance of better hygiene practices	80%	1671	803	2474	62%	10671	95%	
20 Community centers constructed	20	14	17	31	155%	97		Local governments also provided the room spaces for the SHGs and networks.
20 Community centers equipped with basic infrastructure.	20	14	17	31	155%	97		

Source: Annual report of 2017 and 2018 of SF Nepal

3.1.3 Output Analysis of the Programme

(a) Community Empowerment and Mobilization

- From the above table during the programme period a total of 11,217 targeted families from vulnerable and marginalised communities were benefitted from the programme. They enjoyed their right with dignity. All the targeted families were organized in 448 (228 existing +200 new SHGs) Self-help Groups (SHGs). SHGs organised meeting regularly to discuss

social and developmental issues and identified solutions and act upon it in a participatory manner. Sharing the experience and problems at the meeting and solve the problems jointly was the main method practiced.

- Among 448 SHGs 433 SHGs (107%) involved in local planning processes and awarded on services entitled to them. 408 SHGs (91%) also participated in public meetings such as public hearing or public audit of the programme.
- Through these SHGs, targeted people were empowered socially as well as economically. They became able to claim their rights and seek service information from local service providers. They also have participated in the local government's development planning meetings and raised the issues of cast and gender-based discrimination and social ill practices. They also become able to create child friendly environment and became more aware to the importance of education and encourage and motivated to the locals to enrol their children at the schools. Families of targeted group started to work for the improvement of hygiene, sanitation and safe drinking water condition of the society.
- Under this programme, the main emphasis was given to the social inclusion and mainstreaming the people from marginalised and vulnerable groups. The programme focused on engaging community structure for sustainable individual, family and societal level changes in the project areas.
- The team found that such community structures were actively involved in community activities, participated in local planning processes and identified and raised issues of community. It has also brought changes in traditional attitudes and the power structures to include the community people in identifying and addressing development goals.
- This approach has produced a good result and the duty bearers and the right holders both became more accountable and transparent in their service delivery to targeted population. Advocacy activities of such community groups have significantly affected local government policies too.

- As a result, 94% of these community structures were registered in local government agencies which has established sustainable linkage with local government and started to get services from them.
- Programme has also emphasized to improve on caste and gender-based discrimination and reduce inequalities by increasing access and participation of Dalits, excluded and marginalised families in services and decision-making process. Programme contributed to reduce caste-based discrimination by empowering Dalit families to claim their rights and educating non-Dalit communities to change their mindset and behaviours. The community structures that were promoted by programme like, SAMVAD Graduate forums/Network, SHGs, CBOs, have played significant role in reducing caste-based discrimination through intensive advocacy campaigns at local and regional level.
- As a major outcome of the programme, the community structures were not only capacitated and strengthened to ensure active participation of local level planning and decision making process but also able to reduce caste and gender-based discrimination and inequalities in their society.

(b) Livelihood Improvement

- Supporting to income generating activities is another important sector of SF programme. SF regards 'family as a unit' for the successful implementation of the SEEDS programme. SF has a strong conviction that only strengthening and empowering the family socio-economic changes can be brought in the community. Therefore, it has emphasized to promote the IGAs among targeted families. Through IGAs, SF has financially supported to the families of SHGs to improve and enhance their economic condition. Support of the programme to livelihood improvement of the targeted people during the project period was as follows :
- 271 (86%) out of 314 potential entrepreneurs were trained on market aligned, skills and entrepreneurship development during the project period.
- 3109 (476%) family members were trained on farm / off-farm IGAs. It was tremendously high percent of achievement against target. The justification is given by SF that due to the high demand of such training from the community structures through the lobby and advocacy, SF

consented to include more family members in training, similarly SHGs networks also received the training supports by the local governments on different IGAs, achievements appeared too high than planned.

- 4080 (81%) of these trained entrepreneurs have developed their own business plan and implemented it.
- 6523 targeted individuals and enterprises received the loans from SHGs/CBOs with business services. Due to such practices of business plan and loans received from SHGS/CBOs, these beneficiaries became self-sustained in their livelihood. They utilized their income not only to fulfil their basic requirements (e.g. food, education, clothes, medicines) but also able to make some savings.

(c) Adolescent Empowerment

Many adolescents from poor and marginalised communities are still under privileged and have no access to the basic facilities and services provided by the government. Socially they are excluded from the mainstream of the society. Illiteracy, caste-based and gender-based discrimination, domestic violence, girls trafficking, untouchability, hygiene and sanitation are the major issues that are greatly affecting the socio-economic life of the youths of marginalised communities. SF has focused through its programme to these youths for their empowerment. During the programme period the following achievements in this field have been realized.

- 5,014 Adolescents/ youths trained on life skills, social protection, child rights and caste & gender-based discrimination/ violence
- 3221 (129%) Youth forums established with at least 50% (2500) of SAMVAD participants
- 1152 (2,000) 58% toilets are constructed in targeted children and adolescents' families
- During the programme period 217 (100%) SAMVAD centres established and the same number of SAMVAD's SAMVAD Support Teams (SSTs) were formed in which total of 3864 (91%) of adolescents participated and were trained and oriented on adolescent issues such as trafficking, exclusion and slavery, etc.

- These activities encouraged the adolescents to engage in different social activities actively. The SAMVAD programme significantly contributed to installed self-confidence and self-esteem of adolescents to take part in decision making at family and community levels, and also developed self-confidence to combat deep-rooted social and cultural practices that hinder their holistic development.

(d) Promotion of Quality Education

Nepal's future sits in the hands of its youth. Nepal's young people will be an asset to the country's economy. But many youths from the poor and marginalised community have not get opportunities of quality education. The deep-rooted caste system has further complicated the matters – many children from disadvantaged communities and castes face discrimination at school as a result, they have to leave the school unwillingly. Therefore, a large number of schools going children are either out of school or they have no access to quality education.

With the objective to increase poor and marginalised children and youth's access to quality education, the SEEDS initiated some of the school centred activities like, school enrollment campaign, operating community managed coaching centres, establishing and strengthening ECD Centres. The SF also supported to organize literacy classes for illiterate adolescents and parents, and furnished support to improve school teaching & learning environment. Through these activities' SF has contributed to create quality learning environment in schools, enhanced knowledge and learning capacity of children and developing reading habit of children. SF also facilitated to strengthen SMCCs, ECDs, SMCs and PTAs.

- During the programme period total of 149 (931%) Community Managed Coaching Centres were operated for out of the school children from the school going age group was the target of the programme. The target was just to operate 16 CMCCs. As SF justified, the SHGs itself contributed to operate new CMCCs as per the needs of the community structures. Additional CMCCs were operated in direct contribution from the community and with the support of both SF and local governments. It was high demanding initiatives under the SEEDS.

- 1289 children from hard-core families received support for school enrolment during programme period. It was 645% of achievement against target. The reason given that due to the joint collaboration of SF with schools and local governments to increase the outreach of enrolment campaigns the number increases.
- Under this programme, 7 (17%) schools got support for updating/developing School Improvement Plan (SIP).
- 64% of SMC and PTAs were strengthened.
- 28 (100%) Early Child Development (ECD) centers were formed and ECD management committees were supported for its strengthened.
- 841 (75%) children were enrolled in ECDs.
- Under this programme SHGs, ECD centres, CMCC, SMC, PTAs played a catalyst role in reducing illiteracy in marginalised community.

(e) Social protection

- Nepalese society is traditionally a cast-based society. Discrimination among the caste is prevailing in the society since the past. Due to this, Dalit people are still living in backwardness. Lack of access to education, high illiteracy rates, ability to be self-sufficient and financially contribute to the family, oppression are the major social issues of this community. After realising the severity of the issues of Dalits and marginalised community, SF has initiated to protect the rights of those adolescents who belong to dalits and marginalized communities and socio-economically empowered them in the community. For this purpose, SF formed total of 282 SAMVAD centres in the project areas, that provided a platform for adolescents to share experiences, exchange ideas and support, learn skills and develop ability to raise their issues with local authorities.
- Under this activity, 79 cases of early marriage have stopped, and 3023 cases of early marriage likely prevented in 2018. Total of 5014 adolescents capacitated on 10 different skills till 2018. 1250 SAMVAD graduate forums were formed and mobilized for adolescents overall development.

Other Activities

- **Strengthening Public sectors and civil society**

Under this thematic goal, SEEDS programme has formed 448 SHGs, 58 CBOs and 31 Cooperatives during the programme period. Through these community structures SP has brought the changes in traditional and stereotype attitude and the existing power structure controlled by privileged group of people. These structures were developed as a good forum for identifying and addressing development issues of the community. The programme has also enhanced transparency and accountability situation by empowering targeted household, so that they have been able to hold local government accountable towards targeted population. The right-holders have increased greater level of participation in planning process of local government annual planning process.

- **Strengthened the Right Holders (RH)**

The programme facilitated to develop the long-term development vision of each community structure and capacitated to raise voice against social ill practices such as caste-based discrimination and gender-based violence.

- **Enhanced Capacity of Duty Bearers**

During the programme period the government officials were capacitated on good governance and anti-corruption to promote accountability and to fulfil the responsibilities towards the right-holders. As a result, 94% of the promoted community structures were registered in the local government agencies which has established sustainable linkage with local government and started receiving the services from local government easily.

- **Improved Capacity of Partner Organisations**

SF programme also supported its partner organisations (NGOs) to improve their capacity of working in vulnerable community, promoting RBM and RBA, keeping and maintaining the records, and maintaining transparency in financial management. For this purpose, the organisation provided knowledge and skills through training, mentoring, periodic meetings and exposure visits of the sites.

3.1.4 Beneficiaries Perspectives Towards Programme

The evaluation team have observed sample project areas and conducted group discussions and personal interviews with beneficiaries. Almost all beneficiaries were found happy and satisfied with the programme and were more enthusiastic and

motivated to not only enhance their economic condition but also to change the society as well. (See **Appendix-4** for the list of beneficiaries interacted by evaluatin team) They expressed that due to the programme their participation in the local Palika activities and planning meetings increases, confidence level developed and support from the local level also significantly increases. Some of the beneficiaries' perspectives are given below

- Garima Sharma, a member of SAMVAD Network of Surkhet, says that under this programme they have distributed educational materials to 64 school going children, developed ASHA Network and made aware 12500 people about chid marriage, girls trafficking, and domestic violence. They also provided financial support to 114 members of ASHA Network in their livelihood.
- Rita Kathayat, a member of SAMVAD Network of Surkhet, highlighted the role of SEEDS programme in changing the traditional beliefs and practices from the community. She also says that through this programme they organise public hearing meeting which was very fruitful to draw the attention of the people from all corner towards social ill practices and making commitment for the improvement.
- Parwati Bayalkoti, a member of Kishori SAMVAD Network of Pipal Danda, Surkhet, is very happy with this programme as it gave them opportunity not only learn about the skills and knowledge but also to play a role of social change in their own community. She said that under this programme street drama against manpower employment, drug addiction. child marriage, hygiene and sanitation were very effective and it helped to change the traditional mindset of the people. The programme also supported financially to the needy people to keep the cow and buffalo, goats, fisheries, grocery shop and so on. It also deposited some money and lend it to the needy members.
- Laxmi Batha, cahirperson of SAMVAD graduate Network of Namuna Gaon, Aafar, Surkhet, says that due to this programme they became self-dependent and empowered. With the support of SF programme they have started homestay and now the identity of the village also changed. Previously there were rarely toilets and safe drinking water facilities, but after the implementation of the programme almost all homes have their own toilets and

started to use water filter, participate in the village cleanliness campaign on regular basis.

- Dwarika Narayan Harijan, Chairperson of Suryapura SATHI SANJAL, Gaudhawa Rural Municipality, Rupandehi, express his experience as 'it is a very useful programme that made us able to handle any social issues and ill practices and transform the society into more civilised and developed one.' He also revealed that seeing their activity and enthusiasm, the local government also started to allocate some budget to their programme and started to incorporate the programme in the planning document.
- Samjhana Pakhrin, Chairperson of Sakriya Swavalamban Samuha, Gumba tole, Hetauda, says that 'this programme greatly changed the life of Tamang women of this community. Now many Tamang women are engaged in vegetable tunnel farming, poultry farm, and other small-scale activities. We can make the family development plan and implement it. We can talk with others along with the local leaders openly. Municipality authorities also invite us in different programmes and meetings. We raise our issues and problems in such meetings. We also arrange and participate in various community programme and activities. In this way the programme has gave us a new life and identity. Now we almost all are self-depended.'
- Naina Biswakarma of Nawa Yug Kishori SAMVAD Network, Makawanpur says that SF programme has tremendously changed her life. 'Now I can talk to any people without hesitation, I can describe my problems openly to everywhere, today we got our own identity, so there is a vast change in our life' she says. 'I want to play an active role against social ill practices like child marriage, girls trafficking, untouchability and so on', she confidently expressed her future goal.
- Aastha Khati, a member of Balbagaicha (Muna Club) of Makawanpur- Balbagaicha is a platform to us to discuss about the hygiene, sanitation, to show talents and creativity, it also arrange competition of sports, paintings, debate etc. and we participate in it. Now we are not spending our time but making it more creative and productive that help us to shape our life.

3.2 Financial Data Presentation and Analysis

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

"Socio Economic Empowerment with Dignity and Sustainability (SEEDS)-Phase II" project was funded/supported by Stromme Foundation and NORAD Norway. The project period was 21 months starting from April 2017. The total project budget was NRs.126,120,159.00. The project was managed & implemented by Stromme Foundation and its partners.

Table No. 3.2 Summary of Programme & Administration Costs

	Programme cost	Admin. Costs	Total	% of Programme Costs	% of Admin Costs
Committed	106,180,834	19,939,325	126,120,159	84%	16%
Actual	114,739,668	21,990,368	136,730,037	83.91%	16.08%

Source: Committed data has been taken from the project agreement but the actual data has been provided by Stromme Foundation.

Interpretation of the Data

The above data showed that the project has been overspent by NRs. 10,609,879.00 (8.4%). We were explained that the source of extra fund was from the foreign exchange gain.

Financial Data Presentation and Analysis

3.2.1 Detailed Administrative and Overhead Budget Vs. Expenditure

On the analysis of detailed Administrative and Overhead Budget Vs. Expenditure of the project as shown below, we observed the followings:

- The actual personnel costs have increased by 25% of than the budgeted one. This showed very poor project budget management in terms of either estimating the actual administrative costs at the time of budgeting or charging administrative costs to the project while it was running.
- Travel costs budget line has been underspent by 21% but partner capacity budget line has been overspent by 67%. This clearly showed that either budget has not been properly prepared or the project budget has not been properly managed.
- The total budget has been overspent by NRs. 2,051,043 which would have been better if it was spent in the programme related activities.

Table No. 3.3 Administrative and Overhead Budget Vs. Expenditure

Budget Headings	Year 2017 Budget	Actual 2017	Year 2018 Budget	Actual 2018	Total budget 2017&2018	Total Actual 2017 &2018	% Achiev ement in Total
Personnel Cost	5,911,653	5,671,463	3,369,133	5,950,481	9,280,786	11,621,944	125%
Office Running Cost	2,031,877	1,452,794	1,157,995	1,769,256	3,189,872	3,222,050	101%
Travel Cost	1,453,836	808,334	828,561	997,434	2,282,397	1,805,769	79%
Other Cost	626,410	800,243	357,000	95,120	983,410	895,363	91%
Partner Capacity Building	1,064,744	840,023	606,812	1,948,840	1,671,556	2,788,863	167%
Project Evaluation	1,104,025	609,590	629,199	340,000	1,733,224	949,590	55%
Quality Assurance	508,359	332,763	289,721	374,025	798,080	706,789	89%
Total	12,700,904	10,515,212	7,238,421	11,475,157	19,939,325	21,990,368	110%

Source: Budget data has been extracted from the Project Agreement whereas Actual Data provided by Stromme Foundation.

3.2.2 Detailed Programme Budget Vs. Expenditure

On the analysis of detailed Programme Budget Vs. Expenditure of the project as shown below, we observed the followings:

- Strengthen civil society /CBO budget line actual costs has increased by 24% than the budgeted one. This showed ineffective in project budget management in terms of either estimating the actual programme costs at the time of budgeting or charging programme costs to the project while it was running.
- In 2018, Partner Capacity Building budget line has not been spent at all. This clearly showed that either budget has not been properly prepared, or the project budget has not been properly managed.
- Social Protection budget line actual costs has increased by 32% than the Plan budgeted one which was a significant amount. This showed weakness in project budget management in terms of either estimating the actual programme costs at the time of budgeting or charging programme costs to the project while it was running.

Table No. 3.4 Programme Budget Vs. Expenditure

Budget Headings	Year 2017 Budget	Actual 2017	Year 2018 Budget	Actual 2018	Total budget 2017 &2018	Total Actual 2017 &2018	% Achievement in Total
Pre-primary education	3,847,722	3,828,021	2,192,870	1,820,430	6,040,592	5,648,451	94%
Formal Primary School	3,543,151	3,492,827	2,019,290	2,868,724	5,562,441	6,361,551	114%
Formal Secondary School	3,583,320	3,310,789	2,042,183	2,261,187	5,625,503	5,571,976	99%
CMMF / Livelihood financing	24,680,741	23,789,562	14,065,896	10,927,765	38,746,637	34,717,327	90%
Strengthen civil society /CBO	24,958,597	23,920,982	14,224,250	24,699,941	39,182,847	48,620,923	124%
Partner capacity building	540,715	368,770	308,160	-	848,875	368,770	43%
Social protection	6,480,571	6,064,972	3,693,367	7,385,698	10,173,938	13,450,670	132%
Total	67,634,817	64,775,923	38,546,016	49,963,746	106,180,833	114,739,668	108%

Source: Budget data has been extracted from the Project Agreement whereas Actual Data provided by Stromme Foundation.

3.2.3 . Partner wise and Districtwide Budget and Fund Transfer

On the analysis of Partner wise and Districtwide Budget Vs. fund transfer of the implementing partners of the project, as shown below, we observed the followings:

- In totality, the fund transfer was more than the budget by NRs.15,138,331. This showed that there was inadequate partner monitoring.
- Most of the partners were transferred more funds than the original budget from minimum 17% to maximum 35%. This showed that there was inadequate partner monitoring.

Table No. 3.5 Partner wise and Districtwise Budget and Fund Transfer

S.N.	Partner	District	Plan Budget 2017	Actual 2017 Transfer	Plan Budget 2018	Actual 2018 Transfer	Total Budget 2017 &2018	Total Transfer to Partner	% Achievement
1	SAC Nepal	Surkhet	7,736,387	7,736,386	4,409,074	6,429,177	12,145,461	14,165,563	117%

2	KIRDARC	Surkhet	3,523,114	3,513,845	2,007,872	2,005,571	5,530,986	5,519,417	100%
		Kapilbasti	14,092,458	14,055,384	8,031,487	8,022,285	22,123,945	22,077,668	100%
3	ABC Nepal	Rupandehi	8,880,550	5,716,658	5,061,148	6,012,043	13,941,698	11,728,701	84%
		Nawalparasi	5,920,366	8,574,988	3,374,099	4,008,029	9,294,465	12,583,016	135%
4	SCDC	Rupandehi	5,165,179	5,165,179	2,943,707	5,258,089	8,108,886	10,423,268	129%
5	SAHAS	Rautahat	8,072,166	8,072,167	4,600,439	8,938,933	12,672,605	17,011,100	134%
		Makwanpur	5,381,444	5,381,444	3,066,960	5,959,290	8,448,404	11,340,734	134%
6	DEUC	Bara	8,863,151	8,863,151	5,051,232	7,606,546	13,914,383	16,469,697	118%
	Total		67,634,815	67,079,202	38,546,018	54,239,962	106,180,833	121,319,164	114%

Source: Budget data has been extracted from the Project Agreement whereas Actual Data provided by Stromme Foundation.

3.2.4 Financial Regularities and Disciplines

- **Source of Funding and Disbursement Modality**

"Socio Economic Empowerment with Dignity and Sustainability (SEEDS)-Phase II" project was funded/supported by Stromme Foundation and NORAD Norway. The project period was 21 months starting from April 2017. The total project budget was NRs. 126,120,159. The project was managed & implemented by Stromme Foundation and its partners. The fund from the donor came to Stromme Foundation bank account on a quarterly basis estimating the quarterly cash flow requirement of the project. The fund then transferred to Stromme Foundation partners bank account based on estimation of project activities for the said period.

- **Efficiency of Project and Cost Effectiveness**

- The evaluation team reviewed the standard costs for programme and administration. The evaluation team compared the standard costs with actuals

incurred during the project period. The actual costs were within the parameter of standard costs and seemed very reasonable.

- The organization had done effective programmes and trainings as well as promoted community participation of the project districts in order to effectively roll out the project activities and achieving its deliverables with a very reasonable cost.

- **Fixed Assets Policy/Inventory Policy**

Good Practices

- Physical Verification of the assets/inventories was carried out once in a year.
- Fixed Assets/ Inventories were insured.

Areas for Improvement

- Fixed Assets/Inventories acquired for the use by the entity is charged off to expenses at the time of acquisition. However, Project wise Fixed Asset/Inventory Register was maintained in computerized manner giving unique identification code to the assets/inventories. But the register did not give IMEI details of electronic items like mobile phones and laptops etc. which is very useful for tracking when the goods were stolen.

- **Compliances with Tax laws**

Good Practices

- Latest Annual Income Tax Return for F/Y 2074-75 was filed on time.
- On sample review of transactions representing payment to suppliers, payment of house rent, payment of salary, Stromme Foundation had deducted required tax at source in general.
- It was observed that Stromme Foundation had been regularly depositing TDS/ taxes and also filing the returns on time to the Inland Revenue Department and followed the provisions of Income Tax Act, 2058 and rules made there under.

Areas for improvement

- Stromme Foundation has PAN certificate but has not renewed tax exemption certificate from the Inland Revenue office. In the absence of tax exemption certificate, Stromme Foundation may have to pay corporate income tax on the surplus fund balance.

- **Compliance with the Labour Laws**

Good Practices

- Salary has been directly transferred to staff bank account.
- No staff was paid less than minimum wage rate fixed by Labour laws and rules made thereunder.

Areas for improvement

- We observed that Stromme Foundation did not deposit the gratuity money in the approved gratuity fund managed by CIT and other approved institutions. Failure to deposit the gratuity money in the approved gratuity fund might increase income tax liability to the employees.

- **Evaluation of Internal Control System**

Good Practices

- More than one signatory in the operation of bank accounts which represents the good internal control system.
- Log file of Vehicles were maintained properly.
- Bank Reconciliation Statement is prepared on monthly basis.
- Project Audit was carried out annually.
- Annual Statutory Audit was completed on time.

Areas for improvement

- Stromme Foundation did not maintain separate bank account for different projects.
- Establishing Internal Audit since there was no internal audit.
Establishing More robust Financial Monitoring and evaluation system

- **Accounting Policy and Procedure**

Good Practices

- Double Entry Bookkeeping system has been followed by Stromme Foundation.
- Audited Financial Statement showed the sound financial recording system as prescribed by Nepal Accounting Standards.

Areas for improvement

- We noticed that Stromme Foundation has recognised grant income/expenses in its books of account while the same has also been recognised as grant income/expenses in the books of account of the partners. There has been duplication of expenditures when Stromme Foundation and its partners are taken together. We recommend that Stromme Foundation shall not show the project expenditures in its audited financial statements. The project expenditures should be shown by the implementing partners only in their audited financial statements. We further recommend that Stromme Foundation can show the implementing partners' expenditure in the notes to account of the audited financial statements.
- **Procurement Policy**

Good Practices

- Procurement Policy of Stromme Foundation had been regularly reviewed and updated.
- Stromme Foundation has the practice of obtaining quotations/tenders from the different suppliers based on different level of threshold provided in its procurement policy & procedures.

Table No. 3.6 Procurement Processes

Procurement Value	No. of quotes / bids
NRs. 1-10,000	No quotation required
Above NRs.10,000 for goods and above NRs. 125,000 for service	Minimum 3 quotations from registered suppliers
Total value exceeding NRs. 325,000	Tender process

- Respective quotations were obtained and approved by the authorized body.

Areas for improvement

- Stromme Foundation has not issued Purchase Orders on the purchases requiring quotations which were not in compliance with the Procurement Policy of the organisation.
- **Budgeting and Reporting Modality**

Good Practices

- Routine projects progress reports were observed. All the partners provide regularly quantitative progresses report to Stromme Foundation.
- Stromme Foundation provides monthly finance updates to the Donor.
- Stromme Foundation verified expenses of partners based on photocopies of the invoices in general.
- Budget Vs. Actuals regularly reviewed and re-forecasted whenever there is need.

Areas for improvement

- Regular submission of progress/annual reports to SWC and other stakeholders as per rules.
- **Internal Controls and accounting systems in CBOs**

Good Practices

- Most of the CBO's like ASHA network have managed to secure additional funds from local government upto the of NRs. 2 to 2.5 million for the project activities and becoming more self-sustainable.

Areas for improvement

- CBO's and networks were involved in a very big financial transactions, but they have not maintained the proper books of accounts and also did not comply with taxation rules regarding TDS and others.

Overall Impression:

Based on our overall financial system evaluation, we got the impression that Stromme Foundation need to strengthen the following areas:

- Financial capacity in Stromme foundation in maintaining proper accounting and donor financial records
- Develop regular follow up and financial monitoring mechanism within the Stromme Foundation to make its partner more effective and efficient in utilization of financial resources
- Train partners/CBOs in financial literacy including in-depth knowledge on maintaining proper books of accounts as per applicable laws (Income Tax Act & Rules & Regulations made thereunder, SWC Acts & Rules & Regulations made thereunder etc.) and donor guidelines.

3.3 Analysis and Findings

This section elaborates the major findings of the evaluation based on different criteria set for the evaluation. Findings are judged on the basis of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coordination, participation, transparency and sustainability.

3.3.1 Relevance

Socio-economic empowerment is the pre-requisite for the overall development of the any country. Empowerment is the expansion of assets and capabilities of poor people to participate in, negotiate with, influence, control, and hold accountable institutions that affect their lives.

In the society, the poor people with different social, cultural and economic background, are force to the exclusion from the mainstream of the social structure. They live in the society almost voiceless and powerless. They always confront with unequal social behaviour from the privileged people and live in poverty. Poverty, illiteracy, and social exclusion are the major factors that violate the dignity, respect and socio-cultural identity of these people. Unless, the life of the people from the below are not uplifted and changed the development is impossible. The Government of Nepal has adopted the Roadmap to achieve SDG's by 2030 which has explicitly incorporated the area of socio-economic empowerment of those people who are in low strata of the society and community. The goal is not achieved without empowering the women, dalits and marginalised people.

The government is also bound by constitution to ensure human rights, equality, and social justice to the citizens. Economic empowerment is essential both to realize women's, dalits, and marginalised people and to achieve broader development goals of the government. Realizing this fact, the constitution of Nepal clearly mentioned that ' every person shall have the right to live with dignity. (Part 3, Article 16:1)

In regard to the discrimination the constitution read as 'the State shall not discriminate citizens on grounds of origin, religion, race, caste, tribe, sex, economic condition, language, region, ideology or on similar other grounds. (3:16:3) Similarly, the constitution also makes ensure the right against untouchability and discrimination of the citizen (24)

Besides, Nepal has also ratified many international protocols, agreements and resolutions relating to discrimination, gender equality (women's right), and socio-economic empowerment of the marginalized people. Some of them are the adoption of United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in 2007, Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) in 1971, International Covenant on Civil and

Political Rights (ICCPR) in 1991, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in 1991 and Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in the same year.

From these provisions, the government of Nepal is bound to make all efforts to uplift the socio-economic condition of the people of underprivileged class, ensure the non-discrimination to every citizen and empowered the women and dalits to bring them into the mainstream. Many Governmental and non-governmental organisations have been working with rural communities for social empowerment and awareness sectors, infrastructures and other subsidies but the real needy people are still out of access to their rights, social justice, and social safety and are not getting good services from the service providers. This situation is really a great obstacles in the way of development. In this context, SEEDS programme implemented by SF is instrumental. SEEDS programme has been implemented its activities through holistic approach focused on removing the structural barriers to change the social positions of the target groups; improving the human conditions through livelihood support and enabling environment through effective and accountable governance mechanism in local level.

In this programme, the targeted population/groups were selected on the basis of national socio-economic indicator, that put these group of people in marginalized and most disadvantaged class due to their extreme poverty situation, lack of services, lack of access to information and education, and backwardness in every aspect of social life.

Hence, the project run by SF as a whole is relevant in the present context of Nepal and as well as it is in the line of GoN's existing policy, plan and priority. It is directed towards the empowerment of the women, dalits, and economically poor people who are in vulnerable condition. Empowering the targeted people through SHGs, CBOs and SAMVAD programme was the main focus of this programme.

3.3.2 Effectiveness

The evaluation of the project effectiveness was measured by observing beneficiaries physically and analysing the achievement achieved by them at present. The team has also taken into account the capacity of the partner organizations for measuring the effectiveness of the project activities as well as the output in terms of the target. Overall, the evaluation team found that SF interventions through local NGOs was largely successful and reached to the targeted people more effectively.

The project activities were implemented through local non-governmental organizations who have a long experience of working in the field of development sector in rural areas.

The effectiveness of the project implemented by this organization was physically observed by this team visiting different field and meeting with the girls, mothers, and locals and also observed SAMVAD graduate forums, SHGs, Children of Balbagaicha, beneficiaries of livelihood including one homestay operator from Dalit women group and one family who is keeping buffalos supported through SF microfinance programme physically. The team has also assessed the overall impact of the different activities under the project. During the evaluation the team has found that all the beneficiaries considered the project more effective and also expressed their satisfaction towards SF programme.

The team has also interacted with the adolescents of SAMVAD graduate forum on the impact of the programme, all these youths were happy and satisfied with the project and found very active in social activities.

The effectiveness was also measured in terms of activities conducted by the organization for creating awareness about the importance of education to the girls of poor people and Dalits communities. The team has observed that SHGs and SAMVAD graduate forums were doing a good job in creating awareness about the education and motivating the parents to send their children to the school. They are also playing a catalyst role in changing the traditional beliefs and practices of the people in the community through awareness campaign.

Almost all the targeted activities were completed within the timeframe. The periodic project target was also met successfully. There were regular interaction and review meeting with the implementing organization and stakeholders. **(See Appendix-1, 2, and 3)**

The project is also effective in terms of achieving the overall objectives of the organisation. SF has adopted “Family as a Unit” approach and focused on holistic development for overall socio-economic empowerment of the targeted families. Through this approach SF has developed a strategy of intervention to the needy group of people in an integrated way. Which has largely contributed to change the life of the targeted people economically. Similarly, concept of establishing Balbagaicha played a

very positive role to change the mind and habits of children. In such Bal club also named *Muna club*, children are learning good habits about the hygiene and sanitation, social ill practices and its effects on children, importance of education, talent showing, speaking and many other creativities.

3.3.3. Efficiency

For the purpose of evaluating the efficiency of the SEEDS programme the evaluation team has used two indicators- first, target vs. achievement and the second, managerial efficiency.

So far as the first indicator-target vs. achievements is concerned we have examined the overall achievement against the project target and its impact on the beneficiaries. The study of this evaluation team have got positive result of the project. The through review of the documents of SF and yearly report of local partners submitted to SF revealed that the overall project progress appeared to be fully satisfactory. In a good coordination and collaboration with the government's line agencies, SWC and partner organizations SF has achieved its target with the effective implementation strategies of the project.

From the perspective of managerial efficiency, it seems that the project has involved six implementing partners-DEUC, SAHAS, SCDC, ABC Nepal, KIRDARC and SAC. The evaluation team found that there was a good coordination between SF and the local partner NGOs in implementing programme under project. All local partners have a good and long experience of working in the same field and the same sectors as well. SF has its own monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

Some of the suggestions of the CPAC are still not addressed properly or satisfactorily. For example, there is no plan of sustainability prepared. No social audit has been conducted so far. It has still to work more to entry the project data and information in the data base system as developed by SWC. There is no impact assessment of the effectiveness of scholarship provided to the girls enrolled in the schools.

3.3.4. Coordination

In the process of implementation of the programmemes, the evaluation team has found a good coordination between SF and local partner NGOs as well as with the

government line agencies in the districts and local levels of project areas. The organisation has made the pre-consensus agreement with each District Development Committee of project areas for seeking cooperation from local government line agencies towards its project. (See Appendix-6 and 7) SF has also developed a good mechanism of coordination among the local NGOs. Coordination mechanisms at local level are implemented by partner NGOs at their working areas. Coordination with line agencies seems better and effective which is reflected in the District Project Advisory Committee (DPAC). SF and its local partners have a good sharing of data. Along with the local line agencies, SWC and other government organizations data are being shared on regular basis. For the effective execution of the programme and its sustainability SF has developed a strong network of targeted group of population. Through the SHGs, CBOs, and SAMVAD graduation forum SF and its local partners have established a good networking for the execution of the programme.

Available documents show that the organization has on regular basis made interaction with line agencies representatives, partner organizations' staffs, and beneficiaries. SF has submitted its annual report to the SWC on regular basis but review meetings were not organized timely. No CPAC meeting held during this project period. Even some of the suggestions of previous CPAC meeting were satisfactorily addressed.

SF has been ensured at the stage of planning by local partner NGOs that they would developed the the sustainability and exit out strategies. During the review meeting of programme with partner organisations in 2018, discussions were made upon the issue of sustainability and decided to transfer the promoted community structures in sustainable community structures. Accordingly, all most all community structured were registered/ enlisted in the respective local government bodies/ agencies by 2018 as an sustainability mechanism.

No social audit has been conducted so far. There is no impact assessment of the effectiveness of programme and phase out strategy carried out.

. The later part of the years, most of the local level project advisory committees meeting were held in Municipal (Palika level PAC) as of new provisions of the state structure of Nepal as per new Constitution 2015. Thus, some DPAC has been substituted by MPAC (Palika level PAC). (See Appendix-1)

These meetings were participated by the representatives of different local and district level government offices, stakeholders, local representatives, beneficiaries and the representatives of the project implementing NGOs. The meetings have suggested for the effectiveness of the project. It has also suggested coordinating with the local bodies while implementing the project in future. The organization has made commitment to address all pertinent suggestions to make the project successful. For the effectiveness of the project, SF has its own good mechanism of monitoring and evaluation.

3.3.5. Participation

Community participation is defined as the involvement of local people in projects to solve their own problems. Community participation does not simply mean being involved in the implementation part of the project, it means contributing ideas, making decisions and taking responsibilities. Community participation is especially important for the effective implementation of socio-economic empowerment project to the people who are socio-economically in vulnerable situation. Getting the community involved in programme and its implementation processes ensure the success of the programme. Participation can also empower the target group within the community.

The mechanism of creation of Wards Committees, local groups, Self Help Groups etc provides the structure for local participation. SF has developed its own network of structure to make targeted people more engaged and involved in various activities of the programme. Such committees provided the people to participate in the meetings, discussing on their various issues and to take their own decisions about addressing such issues in such meetings. With the close coordination of local NGOs, such structures actively worked for achieving the goals of the organisation and also took ownership of the organisations initiatives.

Social supports were also anticipated in such activities. Trainings were arranged to the community people on the issues. The evaluation team also interact with some of the SHG members, who shared us about the trainings given to them by the local NGOs on the various issues. it was observed that the mothers groups were also actively involved in socio-economic development activities.

3.3.6. Transparency

During the visit for evaluation, the team have mainly concentrated on the issues of transparency and accountability of both SF and local partner organisations. Mainly we concerned whether the funds spent through INGOs are used for the right purpose, right place and right people in with appropriate financial procedures.

Evaluation team have observed "SEEDS Phase II" Programme of SF in the sample project areas-Surkhet, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi and Makawanpur district. In compliance with the relevant government rules and regulation, SF and its local partner NGOs have by and large followed all the legal procedures. The organization has made public its activities, aims and achievements to the stakeholders through DPAC and public hearing meetings in local level. With a good coordination of local government, line agencies, SF, and its local NGOs have implemented the programmes in the targeted community. SF has timely submitted its annual report to the SWC and review meeting was also held on time. But no CPAC meeting was held during the project period. From the sides of local implementing partners DPAC/MPAC meetings were organised on regular basis in their respective districts/municipality. (See Appendix-1) Though formal "Social and Public Audit" has not been done by SF but some of the NGOs have organized public hearing meeting (See Appendix-2) and one NGO has conducted social audit in local level. (See Appendix-3)

In regard to the transparency of the local partner organisations, the team has found that almost all local partner NGOs have hold their annual general meeting on regular basis. The annual meeting usually includes the following activities:

- Election of executive committee whose terms are up for renewal
- Review and approve of the organization's annual report and budget and program for the coming fiscal year.
- Appointment of the auditors

The evaluation team also observed that SF disburse fund to local partners as per the agreement. All local NGO partners are also submitting their progress report to SF periodically and annually. It was also found that local NGOs have also established a good linkage and coordination with local government bodies to implement this project

in the respective areas. Most of the compliances have been fulfilled as chalked out in the project agreement (PA). Some recommendations from the previous report are still valid even to this final report i.e. the need of clear and specific exit plan of the project.

3.3.7 Governance

Good governance is measured with various parameters. Some of them are participation, equity, and inclusiveness, rule of law, separation of powers, government legitimacy, accountability, and transparency. We have assessed some of these parameters above. So far as good governance is concerned, SF is a well organized and well managed INGO with its own governing rules and procedures. In regard to the transparent decision-making process, and rule of law, the evaluation team has found that SF has developed its own financial management procedures, Financial Control Requirement for Partners, Human Resource Policy applied for the Asian region. SF has also conducted research on Institutional Assessment for Potential Local Partner hiring the consultant. There is no management committee or Board of SF in Nepal, so the evaluation team is unable to study the decision-making process of the organization. The total management of the organization is controlled by the Asian (sub-Asian) regional office. In regard to the foreign representative/expatriate/volunteers, the evaluation team did not find any kind of activities where the cost incurred on foreign representatives or expatriates. In so far as concerned with the governance of local partner organizations, the team has found that there is a governing body of each organization and these bodies are formed by general assembly meetings. General assembly meetings are being held annually. (see appendix-6)

3.3.8 Sustainability

From the sustainability perspective, the evaluation team has the following observations. First, the achievements of the project are satisfactory and the beneficiaries are happy with changes in their life. Many of the beneficiaries are now being self-depended by starting small scale business or livestock occupation through microfinance support of SF. To make such achievements more sustainable further support is needed and also needs to expand the microfinance support to other poor people which might be instrumental for them. So, the integration of such a programme to the local government is essential.

Second, the social changes brought by the organisation in the community is much satisfactory but it might be reversed back if the SHGs or SAMVAD graduate forum will not be active in the future. Therefore, these networks are to be supported by the local and provincial governments for the sustainability of the changes brought by the project in the community.

Third, the project has shown a good example to the government on how effectively the socio-economic life of marginalized and disadvantaged people changed, and the same tools and techniques can be applied in other parts of the country for the same purpose. An INGO cannot take the overall responsibility of changes and the empowerment of the people. But the network developed by the organization can be used by the local government structures and make it active for the sustainability of the achievement in the future also. For this, the local government needs to support them. If so happened such a network be instrumental for social transformation.

SF has provided a good platform to targeted population in the project areas. It has supported to develop network of adolescents, marginalised people and children. Formation of SAMVAD forum, SHGs, CBOs, Balbagaicha have significantly contributed to solve many social issues and empower the people of lower strata. Even after the completion of project theses network can be used by local government and communities in implementing awareness and livelihood activities in the area. These grass-roots level community structures can be used for the sustainability of the social economic changes brought in the society by the SF project. All most all community structures were registered/enlisted in the respective local government bodies by 2018. These structure can be used even by the local government/agencies for improving the socio-economic condition of the underprivileged people as an effective local planning implementing mechanism.

SECTION: IV

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Summary of Major Findings

4.1.1 Strengths of the Project

- The objectives of the organisation is extremely relevant and also supporting to the government's policy regarding socio-economically empowerment of poor and marginalised people and literacy policy.
- There is a good coordination among the SF, local line agencies and local implementing partner NGOs.
- There is a good support from the local government and the community.
- Some of the activities of the programme is highly demanded.
- SHGs, SAMVAD Centres, SAMVAD graduation forum, CBOs are successful community structures of the programme. These networks found more effective in social change and transformation.
- The project is also effective in creating awareness against illiteracy, discrimination, and social ill practices.
- IGAs through SHGs greatly helped poor people to be self-reliance and enhanced the capacity of marginalised people.
- The model of programme can also be applied in other areas of similar characteristics.
- project focused on addressing the empowerment of girls of targeted communities which is timely and relevant in the current context in Nepal.
- The implementing partner were selected transparently following SF's own guidelines.
- Transparency and accountability in programme is fairly high as regular DPAC meeting were organised, some of the local partner NGOs have conducted public hearing and a few also conducted social audit.
- Project Audit was carried out annually.
- Annual Statutory Audit was completed on time.
- Physical Verification of the assets/inventories was carried out once in a year.
- Fixed Assets/ Inventories were insured.

- SF also complying government's tax law and labor law.
- It has the good internal control system
- SF follows sound financial recording system as prescribed by Nepal Accounting Standards.
- Procurement Policy of Stromme Foundation had been regularly reviewed and updated

4.1.2 Weaknesses of the Project

- There is no management committee or Board of SF in Nepal.
- There is no regular field based monitoring and evaluation system of SF.
- In some heading, achievement against target seems very high.
- Target of some of the activities are not met satisfactorily.
- No clear exit policy of SF developed.
- There is some lacking in documentation. This project is the extension of the previous 5 year project. So the partner NGOs have submitted their cumulative report to SF that does not clearly show the achievement of this particular project period.
- No CPAC meeting was held.
- No social audit by SF was conducted.
- No district wise target and achievement of this particular project period is shown in the annual report of the organisation.
- The project has been overspent and explained that the source of extra fund was from the foreign exchange gain.
- Weakness found in project budget management in terms of estimating the actual programmeme costs.
- Project wise Fixed Asset/Inventory Register do not give IMEI details of electronic items which is very useful for tracking when the goods were stolen.
- SF has not renewed tax exemption certificate from the Inland Revenue office.
- There is no internal audit system in SF
- SF shall not show the project expenditures in its audited financial statements.

4.1.3 Lesson Learnt

- A large number of people, especially from marginalised and disadvantaged communities in the country are still in vulnerable condition and excluded from the opportunities and benefits of the changes.
- Social tradition, practices and beliefs, illiteracy and lack of skills are the major obstacles of the empowerment of the people.
- There is a big gap between government policy and practices.
- The model of SF is a very good approach of empowering people from below and this model can also be replicate to the other part of the country.
- With the active support and cooperation of the Community, any program could be successful.
- A small initiation may bring a big change in the life of the people or the community.

5.2 . Recommendations

Based on the findings and analysis of the final evaluation study, the evaluation team put forward the following recommendations:

5.3.1 Programmeme-based Recommendations

1. It is better to have its own executive committee or board in SF Nepal to implement program effectively.
2. Proper documentation on district wise, period wise and target wise must be kept.
3. Regular monitoring & reporting mechanism should be developed.
4. Sustainability and exit policy to be developed and implemented for the sustainable outcome of the project.
5. The follow-up of the programme should be increased.
6. The local government support to the programme and activities should be mentioned clearly and separately in the report.
7. SF should undertake an impact study of the project's overall achievement.
8. To maintain the transparency of the activities social audit & CPAC meeting should be conducted as per the rule of SWC.

5.3.2 Financial Recommendation:

6. Financial capacity in Stromme foundation in maintaining proper accounting and donor financial records be strengthened.
7. Develop regular follow up and financial monitoring mechanism within the SF to make its partner more effective and efficient in utilization of financial resources.
8. Train partners/CBOs in financial literacy including in-depth knowledge on maintaining proper books of accounts as per applicable laws (Income Tax Act & Rules & Regulations made thereunder, SWC Acts & Rules & Regulations made thereunder etc.) and donor guidelines.
9. Source of extra fund spent on programme be justified and also approved by SWC.
10. Social Audit shall be carried out regularly as per the MOU with SWC.
11. Separate organization policies shall be formulated to guide on the overall management of the organization. Such policies shall be relevant and practical in Nepalese context & in compliance with the statutory requirements.

References

1. Document of Project Agreement between Stromme Foundation and Social Welfare Council.
2. Midterm Evaluation Report of SAMVAD Programme of Stromme Foundation.
3. Annual Report of Programme, 2017 and 2018 of Stromme Foundation to Norad
4. Annual Report of local NGOs, 2017 & 2018 to Stromme Foundation- SAC, ABC Nepal, KIRDARC, DEUC, SCDC, SAHAS Nepal.
5. Financial Management Procedure of SF.
6. Human Resource Policy of SF.
7. Report of Institutional Assessment of National NGOs, SF
8. Institutional Assessment of Potential Local Partner NGOs of SF
9. SAMVAD Implementation and Management Guideline – Prepared by SF
10. Constitution of Nepal, 2072
11. DEPAC Meeting Minutes.
12. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTEMPOWERMENT/Resources/486312-1095094954594/draft2.pdf>
13. Websites of Stromme Foundation.

परिशिष्टहरू

Appendix-1 A

Minute copy of review meeting of ABC, Nepal, Rupandehi

आज मिति २०७१/०९/१६ गते तहानुसार ३१ डिसेम्बर २०१७ तारिखका दिन मंगल खोली, जी. नेपालको आयोजना तथा सहयोगमा नेपालको सहयोगी संस्थाले "सर्वाङ्ग तथा सि.एन. कार्यक्रमको अन्तिम बैठक २०१७, जी. नेपाल, रुपन्देही जिल्ला अधिवक्ता श्री प्रतिभा देवकोटाको अध्यक्षता एवं जे.एन. रुपन्देहीका प्रमुख श्री एक राज बिस्नेसको अध्यक्ष प्रमोद खतिवडा तथा अर्देवामा उपस्थितको उपस्थितिमा सम्पन्न भयो।

उपस्थितहरू

क्र.सं.	नाम	संस्था	पद	हस्ताक्षर
१-	प्रतिभा देवकोटा	ए.बी.पी. नेपा	नि.अध्यक्ष	[Signature]
२-	रविन्द्र विक्रम	एन.ए.सी.	नि.सदस्य	[Signature]
३-	उमाकाजी	सि.एन.ए.सी.	नि.सदस्य	[Signature]
४-	हरि शर्मा	सि.ए.सी.	नि.सदस्य	[Signature]
५-	राम चन्द्र शर्मा	जे.ए.सी.	नि.सदस्य	[Signature]
६-	गोविन्द शर्मा	जे.ए.सी.	नि.सदस्य	[Signature]
७-	सुखी शर्मा	सि.ए.सी.	नि.सदस्य	[Signature]
८-	प्रमोद खतिवडा	ABC Nepal	अध्यक्ष	[Signature]
९-	गिताजी शर्मा	SSS	PC	[Signature]
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११-	सुखी शर्मा	WVAF	PC	[Signature]
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क्र.सं.	नाम	संस्था	पद	हस्ताक्षर
२४-	सुखी शर्मा	सुखी शर्मा	सदस्य	[Signature]
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प्रस्तावहरू

- सर्वाङ्ग तथा सि.एन. कार्यक्रमको कार्यात्मक समीक्षा सम्पन्न गर्न।
- जिल्ला परिषदको अध्यक्षताको जिम्मा सुखी शर्मा तथा सुखी शर्मा सम्पन्न गर्न।
- सुखी शर्मा जे.ए.सी.को अध्यक्षता सम्पन्न गर्न।

निर्णयहरू

- प्रस्ताव नं. १ माथि हस्ताक्षर गर्दा यस कार्यलाई "सर्वाङ्ग तथा सि.एन. कार्यक्रमको कार्यात्मक समीक्षा"को रूपमा निर्धारण गर्ने।
- प्रस्ताव नं. २ माथि हस्ताक्षर गर्दा जिल्ला परिषदको अध्यक्षताको जिम्मा सुखी शर्मा तथा सुखी शर्मा सम्पन्न गर्ने।

Appendix-1 B

Minute copy of review meeting (MPAC-Birendranagar Municipality) of SAC, Nepal, Surkhet

हाजिरी फारम

कार्यक्रम : सुदूर पश्चिम कार्यक्रम संश्लेषण भएको गाविस/न.पा./वडा नं. विरेन्द्रनगर - १३, झापा

विषय/कार्यक्रम (वेडर, तालिम, गोष्ठी, कार्यशाळा/अनुरोधिका) को नाम : नगर स्वच्छता प्रतिक्रिया समिति/सुदूर पश्चिम अर्थात् SAC-S-C वेडर : २०६४-५-८

क्र.सं.	सहभागीको नाम	संस्था/सम्बन्ध/देगाना	पद	लिंग	उमेर	फोन नं.	हस्ताक्षर				जातिफल कोड	विशेष क्षेत्र वा वर्ग (कोड राख्ने)	
							२०७३.१.८	२०७३.१.१	२०७३.१.१	२०७३.१.१			
१	गोबिन्द गौरी टम्जेल	नगर कार्यपालिका	नगर कार्यपालिका	म		९८५८०२०८६						१	
२	सोम पाण्डे	विरेन्द्रनगर नगरपालिका	नगर कार्यपालिका	म		९८५८०२०८६						१	
३	कमला वैद्य	नगर कार्यपालिका	नगर कार्यपालिका	म		९८५८०२०८६						१	
४	नारायण श. शर्मा	नगर कार्यपालिका	नगर कार्यपालिका	प		९८५८०२०८६						१	
५	गोमती कुमारी शर्मा	नगर कार्यपालिका	नगर कार्यपालिका	म		९८५८०२०८६						१	
६	सुदूर पश्चिम	नगर कार्यपालिका	नगर कार्यपालिका	म		९८५८०२०८६						१	
७	सुना शर्मा	नगर कार्यपालिका	नगर कार्यपालिका	म		९८५८०२०८६						१	
८	सुदूर पश्चिम	SAC/NO	नगर कार्यपालिका	म		९८५८०२०८६						१	
९	पा. राम ब. खड्का	नगर कार्यपालिका	नगर कार्यपालिका	प		९८५८०२०८६						४	
१०	पद्म ब. वि. क.	नगर कार्यपालिका	नगर कार्यपालिका	म		९८५८०२०८६						४	
११	गंगा शर्मा	नगर कार्यपालिका	नगर कार्यपालिका	म		९८५८०२०८६						२	
१२	सुना शर्मा	SAC Nepal	नगर कार्यपालिका	म		९८५८०२०८६						१	
१३	पतिता खि. क.	नगर कार्यपालिका	नगर कार्यपालिका	म		९८५८०२०८६						४	
१४	बालमति खि. क.	नगर कार्यपालिका	नगर कार्यपालिका	म		९८५८०२०८६						४	
१५	किष्का खि. क.	नगर कार्यपालिका	नगर कार्यपालिका	म		९८५८०२०८६						४	
१६	सुना शर्मा	नगर कार्यपालिका	नगर कार्यपालिका	म		९८५८०२०८६						४	
१७	सुदूर पश्चिम	नगर कार्यपालिका	नगर कार्यपालिका	म		९८५८०२०८६						४	
१८	सुदूर पश्चिम	नगर कार्यपालिका	नगर कार्यपालिका	म		९८५८०२०८६						४	

कार्यक्रमका अध्यक्षको नाम : कार्यक्रमका प्रमुख अतिथि :

प्रस्तावहरू :

- नगर स्वच्छता परिषदको सल्लाहकार समितिको संयुक्त प्रस्ताव तथा समितिको बैठक सम्पन्न गर्ने।
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निर्णयहरू :

निर्णय नं. १ प्रस्ताव नं. १ माथि छलफल गर्दा यस वीरबहादुर नगरपालिका स्थित नगर स्वच्छता परिषदको सल्लाहकार समितिको संयुक्त प्रस्ताव तथा समितिको बैठक वी. न. पा. वडा नं. १३ मा रातडाडा गमुना गाउँ र क्षण गमुना गाउँका प्रदायकहरूलाई निर्दिष्ट नगरी (का) स्वास्थ्यकर्मी संयुक्त प्रस्ताव नदी किनारको कार्य सम्पन्न गरियो।

PAID

Appendix-1D

Minute copy of review meeting of SCDC, Rupandehi

मिति - २०७५ मंसिर - १७ गते (२०७८- डिसेम्बर - ०३)

कार्यक्रम - सामाजिक परिदृश ०७४।०७५

आयोजक - सुनगाभा सामुदायिक विकास केन्द्र

सहयोग - युनाइटेड मिसन ट्रु. नेपाल

स्ट्रोन फाउण्डेशन नेपाल

स्थान - कठमन गा.पा.५, सुनगाभा

उपस्थित

क्र.सं.	नामधर	पद	संस्था / समूह	हस्ताक्षर
१	प्रेम बहादुर वि.ड	अध्यक्ष	सुनगाभा	[Signature]
२	रविम बहादुर झांगी	उपाध्यक्ष	"	"
३	सुमित्रा कुमारी	सचिव	"	[Signature]
४	कृष्ण भाय कर्का	सह सचिव	"	[Signature]
५	कुल प्रसाद पौडेल	कोषाध्यक्ष	"	[Signature]
६	इन्द्र बहादुर पुन	सदस्य	"	[Signature]
७	इयास बरु कुडेल	सदस्य	"	[Signature]
८	हिमा केल्वासे	सदस्य	"	"
९	आया थापा	सदस्य	"	[Signature]
१०	तारा बहादुर काँडेल	सदस्य	"	[Signature]
११	द्वेष कार्की	शिक्षण प्रतिनिधि	गौतम बुद्ध प्रा. वि	[Signature]
१२	आपा ज्ञवाली	स.प्र.का	श्री दुर्गा काठवि	[Signature]
१३	कृष्ण प्रसाद अरुवाल	प्र. अ.	श्री आलाहापुरा भा. वि	[Signature]
१४	गोबुदा रजि छिपिरे	प्र. अ.	श्री बकाई का. वि. बुद्धेश्वर २ प्रा. वि	[Signature]
१५	गुणानिधि छिपिरे	प्र. अ.	श्री. छिपिरे प्रा. वि. बुद्धेश्वर १ प्रा. वि	[Signature]
१६	दीपा राज गिरी	प्र. अ.	श्री काली मा. वि	[Signature]
१७	सुनील कुमार रिजाल	प्र. अ.	श्री अमलका. वि.	[Signature]
१८	विजु व. वरु	सदस्य	सु. गा. भा. ल	[Signature]
१९	लीलिता पु. काँडेल	सदस्य	"	[Signature]
२०	धन कला धिमिरे	सदस्य	"	[Signature]
२१	कमला वि. क.	उपाध्यक्ष	परिवर्तन शिक्षा समूह	[Signature]
२२	पुन थापा	उपाध्यक्ष	शक्ति समूह	[Signature]
२३	उमेश्वर फाँडा	उपाध्यक्ष	रुद्रपुर युवा क्लब	[Signature]

Appendix-2

Minute copy of public hearing meeting of SAC, Nepal, Surkhet

काठमाडौं २०६४/१०/१० गतेका दिन समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा) नेपालको अध्यक्ष मीना तिवारी (शर्मा) अध्यक्षी अध्यक्षतामा भएको सभा नेपालको भाव २०६४/०६४ को सामाजिक परिषदको तर्फबाट अनुसूचित जाति वर्गको उपाध्यक्षीका सम्पन्न भयो।

क्र.सं.	नामधर	कार्यक्रम/संस्था	पद	मो.नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१)	मीना तिवारी (शर्मा)	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा) अध्यक्ष	अध्यक्ष		
२)	शान्ति कुमारी इन्डेल	लेकवेशी नगर कार्यपालिका	कार्यपालिका अध्यक्ष	३८४०६६१०	
३)	कमल शहाद पाण्डे	लेकवेशी नगरपालिका	उप-प्रधान	९४४०६४६६	
४)	लाल का. शर्मा	लेकवेशी नगरपालिका	उप-प्रधान	९४४०६४६६	
५)	गंगा का. पुन	९५१		९४४०६४६६	
६)	चन्द्रकाश शर्मा	लेकवेशी - ६	वडा अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
७)	गंगा शर्मा	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
८)	गंगा शर्मा	"	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
९)	प्रमोद शर्मा	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
१०)	शोभा कुमारी तिवारी	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
११)	शुभराज पौड्याल	TV Today Television	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
१२)	दिपेन्द्र बस्नेत	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
१३)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
१४)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
१५)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
१६)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
१७)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
१८)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
१९)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
२०)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
२१)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
२२)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
२३)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
२४)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
२५)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
२६)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
२७)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
२८)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
२९)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
३०)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
३१)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
३२)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	
३३)	सि. वि. के. के. के.	समाज जागरण केन्द्र (सजा)	सहायक अध्यक्ष	९४४०६४६६	

Appendix-3

Minute copy of Social Audit of KIRDARC, Nepal, Surkhet

आज मिति २०७२/०५/१२ गते बुधवार ३०-Dec-२०१२ तारिख का दिन ग. र. म. फा. र. ए. को आर्थिक सहयोग र डिस्ट्रिक्टलेवल को आयोजनामा "किसी तथा मयाहित सामाजिक, आर्थिक सहकारिका (सिडर) कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत आयोजना बालबालिका समिति तथा बसोबासवालाहरू सँग (सिडर) परि योजनाले गरिने कार्यहरू तथा उपलब्धिहरूको बारेमा समिक्षा केन्द्र कार्यक्रम डिपार्टमेन्ट नं. ५ - सन्दीप हाँसुको हलमा कार्यक्रम तपसील अनुसारको उपस्थितिमा गरियो।

क्र.सं	नाम, थर	तपसील		हेतु/कारण	हस्ताक्षर
		लिंग	चर		
१	नेत्र राज अधिकारी	प	प्रमुख	क्रियात्मक ग.प.	अधिकारी
२	विष्णु कुमार थापा	प	उपप्रमुख	"	विष्णु
३	विष्णु कुमार थापा	प	प्रमुख	बुद्धिमान ग.प.	विष्णु
४	राम पहाड चौधरी	प	उपप्रमुख	क्रियात्मक ग.प.	राम
५	श्रीमती परिया	म	परिचालक	सिद्धिमान ग.प.	परिया
६	मोक्ष आधारी	प	हो.प.प.	मयाहित ग.प.	मोक्ष
७	विष्णु प्रसाद रानाभा	प	सहायक	सि.मि.अ.उ.प.द.	विष्णु
८	महाध्व देवरा	प	सहायक	सिद्धिमान ग.प.	महाध्व
९	श्रीमती चौधरी	म	सहायक	सिद्धिमान ग.प.	श्रीमती
१०	कमल चौधरी	म	सहायक	सिद्धिमान ग.प.	कमल
११	सम्पत्त चौधरी	म	सहायक	सिद्धिमान ग.प.	सम्पत्त
१२	अमेडा पाती	प	सहायक	सिद्धिमान ग.प.	अमेडा

१३	शुशिला रावभाषी	म	सहिमेटर	क्रियात्मक ग.प.	शुशिला
१४	लालमति थापा	म	सहिमेटर	क्रियात्मक ग.प.	लालमति
१५	हिनमाली थापा	म	सहिमेटर	क्रियात्मक ग.प.	हिनमाली
१६	मयाहित चौधरी (थापा)	म	सहिमेटर	क्रियात्मक ग.प.	मयाहित
१७	विष्णु कुमारी चौधरी	म	सहिमेटर	क्रियात्मक ग.प.	विष्णु
१८	हलिना थापा	म	सहिमेटर	क्रियात्मक ग.प.	हलिना
१९	रिमा थापा	म	सहिमेटर	क्रियात्मक ग.प.	रिमा
२०	अदमा थापा	म	सहिमेटर	क्रियात्मक ग.प.	अदमा
२१	अस्मिता पुन	म	सहिमेटर	क्रियात्मक ग.प.	अस्मिता
२२	सुरिता थापा	म	सहिमेटर	क्रियात्मक ग.प.	सुरिता
२३	सुनिता कुमारी सिआ	म	सहिमेटर	क्रियात्मक ग.प.	सुनिता
२४	सिमा चौधरी	म	सहिमेटर	क्रियात्मक ग.प.	सिमा
२५	सुनीता चौधरी	म	सहिमेटर	क्रियात्मक ग.प.	सुनीता
२६	जयन्ती चौधरी	म	सहिमेटर	क्रियात्मक ग.प.	जयन्ती
२७	विष्णु थापा	म	सहिमेटर	क्रियात्मक ग.प.	विष्णु
२८	सौन्द्या चौधरी	म	सहिमेटर	क्रियात्मक ग.प.	सौन्द्या

Appendix-4

List of Beneficiaries Interacted by the Evaluation Team

Surkhet

1. Shree Bahadur Bhandari- Staff of KIDRAC
2. Bharat Shahi- Staff of KIDRAC
3. Tika Ram Acharya, Executive Director of SAC Nepal
4. Mina Tiwari, Chairperson of SAC Nepal
5. Gita Bohara-Chairperson of ASHA Network

Members of ASHA Network, Birendranagar, Surkhet (SAC office)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Sita Bohara- Animator | 27. Samjhana Magarati |
| 2. Shova Bishwokarma, | 28. Pushpa B.K. |
| 3. Sonu Rana | 29. Rachana Batha, Afar, Surkhet |
| 4. Rita Dangal | 30. Sonu B.K. |
| 5. Bindu Lal Regmi | 31. Yashoda B.K. |
| 6. Bina B.K. | 32. Pavitra B.K. |
| 7. Shrijana Sunar | 33. Uma Shankar Acharya, Facilatator |
| 8. Prem B.K. | 34. Nanda B.K. |
| 9. Anu Nepali | 35. Bimala B.K. |
| 10. Rita B.K. | 36. Laxmi Batha |
| 11. Asmita Chand | 37. Kousila |
| 12. Puja Bhandari | 38. Deurupa Khadka, Salghari SHG,
Buddichour, Surkhet |
| 13. Malati B.K. | 39. Ganga Devi Magar |
| 14. Laxmi B.K. | 40. Jyotsana Saru |
| 15. Garima Sharma | 41. Dilsara Gharti |
| 16. Sabita Banu | 42. Khari Budhathoki |
| 17. Muna Bhattarai | 43. Krishna Bahadur Thapa |
| 18. Manisha Rupakheti | 44. Bimal Gurung |
| 19. Uma Shankar Acharya | 45. Kumari Saru Magar, Chairperson
of SHG |
| 20. Kushum Nepali | 46. Amrit Sunar |
| 21. Rita Kathayat | 47. Dilmaya Shrestha |
| 22. Dil Bahadur Khatri, Member of
SHG family, Ramri Kanda, | 48. Kousila Sunar |
| 23. Ganga Khatri, Member of SHG
family, Ramri Kanda | 49. Lila B.K. |
| 24. Laxmi Bayalkoti, Pipal Danda | 50. Naresh Magar |
| 25. Joyti Kattel | 51. Krishna Saru Magar |
| 26. Juna Magarati | 52. Lalita Darlami |

Rupandehi

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Dwarika Harijan, Chairperson of
Suryapura Sathi Sanjal, Gaidahawa, | 12. Sambha Kurmi |
| 2. Sudha Sunar | 13. Sunita Harijan |
| 3. Kavita K.C. | 14. Santoshi Tharu, Coordinator of
Anmol Graduate Forum, Matera,
Suddhodhan Rural Municipality |
| 4. Manoj Yadav | 15. Abida Khatun |
| 5. Sukhram Gupta | 16. Durga Tharu |
| 6. Sarita Harijan | 17. Malati Tharu |
| 7. Amarsingh Yadav | 18. Bijaya Laxmi Tharu |
| 8. Puja B.K. | 19. Bandana Pandey |
| 9. Binod Londh | 20. Sajarun Nisa |
| 10. Rina Tharu | 21. Mainaj Nisa |
| 11. Gita Dusad | |

22. Sarmila Nau
23. Krishna Kala Tharu
24. Pramila Loth
25. Puja Bhar
26. Khusbu Pathak
27. Sarada Kewat
28. Gita Tharu

29. Sita Yadav
30. Sarita Tharu
31. Nirmala Tharu
32. Krishna Kumari Tharu
33. Ramita Kewat
34. Madhu Choudhary
35. Saniya Khatun

Nawalparasi

1. Durga B.K. Secretary of Durgamata Kishori Samuha, Pipara
2. Shraddha Pandey, Balbagaich Secretary
3. Mamata Kumari Choudhary
4. Sarada Thapa
5. Nirmal Kumari
6. Sheela Kumari Yadav
7. Mira Harijan
8. Bandana Kumari Dusad
9. Samjhana Harijan
10. Rupa Kumari Harijan
11. Laxmi B.K.
12. Vishnu Kumari Choudhary
13. Sapana Choudhary
14. Sarita Tharu
15. Shakuntala Choudhary
16. Kushal Kunti Choudhary
17. Sundar Harijan, Representative of ABC Nepal

18. Manoj Lamichhane, Coordinator of ABC Nepal
19. Saraswati Choudhary, Laxmi SHG, Parasi
20. Asha Gharti
21. Gumti Choudhary
22. Laxmi Choudhary
23. Nirmala Gharti
24. Jagadamba Choudhary
25. Karibar Mehata
26. Namrata
27. Meena
28. Bhavi Mehata
29. Sewanti Tharu
30. Girikumari Tharu
31. Kanya Kumari Tharu
32. Rita Kumari Tharu
33. Sahida (Facilitator of ABC Nepal)

Makawanpur

1. Rupa Nepal, Representative of SHAHAS Nepal
2. Samjhana Pakhrin, Chairperson of Sakriy SHG, Hetauda
3. Babita Moktan, Joint secretary
4. Santamaya Tamang
5. Manakumari Syantang
6. Ganga Thing
7. Shanti Syngtang
8. Kamala Syntang
9. Ajeeta Moktan
10. Binita Syngtang
11. Kavita Syngtang
12. Nirmala Pandey
13. Jamuna Syngtang
14. Jeetkumari Syngtang
15. Pramila Syangtang
16. Manju Negi
17. Sanchamaya Tamang
18. Naina Biswokarma, Animator

19. Punam Bhujel, Chairperson, Nawayug Kishori Samvad Sanjal
20. Punam Bastola
21. Sirisila Bishwokarma
22. Pushpa Bastola
23. Dipika Bishwokarma
24. Shital B.K.
25. Astha Khati
26. Anita Biswokarma
27. Anita Khati
28. Asmita Biswokarma
29. Sabina Shrestha, Vice-chairperson
30. Sanumaya Magar
31. Sandhya Shrestha
32. Sanu Rai
33. Bimala Thapa Magar, Mothers group
34. Rajani Pokhrel
35. Puja Bhurtel
36. Ritika Thapa
37. Anisha Bhujel
38. Ranjeeta Biswokarma, Animator

Appendix-5 A

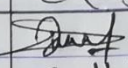
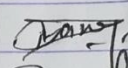
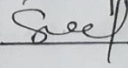
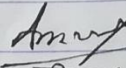
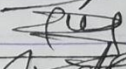
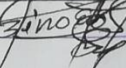

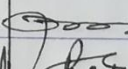


Minute copy of meeting of Evaluation Team with ASHA Network, Surkhet

आज मिति २०६१०२।२८ गते का दिन आशा सँजाल युर्वेत मा समाज कल्याण परिषद्, सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश नेपाल र आशा सँजाल युर्वेत नै संश्रुत इत्येत तथा अर्न्तक्रिया कार्यक्रम आशा सँजालको अद्वयस मिति मिला मी होत अरु को अद्वयसत मा सम्पन्न गरियो।

क्र.सं.	नाम	संस्था/ठेगाना/कार्यालय	फोन नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१.	जीता जोहोरा	आशा सँजाल (अद्वयस)	९८४९२६०४४	[Signature]
२.	वि.स. धरमशरण शर्मा	वि.स. धरमशरण शर्मा	९८२१०१२२०	[Signature]
३.	वि.स. राजेश पराजुली	वि.स. धरमशरण शर्मा	९८२११०३२३२	[Signature]
४.	कु.स. सुधा शर्मा कु.स. कु.स.	" " महिला पालिका संघ, लुम्बिनी नं. १० म.	९८२०९९००४	[Signature]
५.	जीवन कुमार बस्नेत	सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश	९८२११६३३२४	[Signature]
६.	किन्दु लाल शर्मा	ग.प.स. गण्डकी नगरपालिका	९८२००४९९०	[Signature]
७.	भक्तबहादुर शर्मा	कि.सं. नेपाल युर्वेत	९८२०२९९९२	[Signature]
८.	मनिषा रुपाखर्की	SAC Nepal	९८६२२४६६६	[Signature]
९.	जुना शर्मा	SAC Nepal	९८४८०४०२००	[Signature]
१०.	सफिना काठु	AASA Sanjal	९८४५८९९४५	[Signature]
११.	गरिमा शर्मा	AASA Sanjal	९८६६७०००२२	[Signature]
१२.	पुजा शर्मा	AASA Sanjal	९८१२५१६२९०	[Signature]
१३.	उपरिमा शर्मा	AASA Sanjal	९८२६५६६३७४	[Signature]
१४.	वि.स. वि.स.	AASA Sanjal	९८१९५०९७२३	[Signature]
१५.	मालती वि.स.	AASA Sanjal	९८२२५७४५२७	[Signature]
१६.	वि.स. वि.स.	AASA Sanjal	९८१५५६७८२७	[Signature]
१७.	अनु नेपाली	AASA Sanjal	९८२२५७५०३२	[Signature]
१८.	कुसुम नेपाली	AASA Sanjal	९८२२५३८२९	[Signature]
१९.	श्रीवहादुर शर्मा	कि.सं. नेपाल	९८६७१७७१२४	[Signature]
२०.	सजना सुना	Aasa Network	९८६९०९२१६६	[Signature]
२१.	रिता शर्मा	Aasa Network	९८१२५४०६५३	[Signature]
२२.	शोभा शर्मा	आशा सँजाल (सुदूरपश्चिम)	९८१९५५०६९७	[Signature]
२३.	शोभा शर्मा	नगर आशा सँजालको अद्वयस	९८०५५५००४	[Signature]
२४.	सीता जोहोरा	आशा सँजालको अद्वयस	९८१२५६५३६	[Signature]
२५.	आशा सँजालको अद्वयस	आशा सँजालको अद्वयस		[Signature]

Appendix-5 B

Minute copy of meeting of Evaluation Team with Sathi Network, Rupandehi

मिति	- 2075/01/30 गते तस्मिन्दिने 13 May 2019			
कार्यक्रम	- साथीसाथ समाज कल्याण परिषद्द्वारा आयोजित तथा कल्याण			
आयोजक	- सुन्यामा सामुदायिक विकास केन्द्र			
सहयोगी	- सुन्यामा साथी संघाला			
स्थान	- रूपाण्डेही नगरपालिका, नेपाल			
	उपस्थितिहरू			
क्र.सं.	नाम, थर	पद	ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
1.	कौशिक हरिबन्धन	अध्यक्ष		
2.	सुधा सुनार	उपाध्यक्ष	गैडहवा - 3	Sudha
3.	कविता के. सी	सचिव		
4.	मनोहर थापा	कोषाध्यक्ष	गैडहवा - 6	
5.	सुन्यामा सुता	सदस्य	गैडहवा - 6	
6.	सुरिता हरिबन्धन	सदस्य		
7.	अमरसिंह थापा	सदस्य	गैडहवा - 6	
8.	सुजा वि. कु	सदस्य	गैडहवा - 6	
9.	विनायक लोच	सदस्य		
10.	रिना थापा	सदस्य		
11.	डिता कुसाय	सदस्य		डिता
12.	साभा कुमारी	सदस्य		
13.	सुनिता हरिबन्धन	सदस्य		
14.	जीवन कुमर खत्री	कार्यक्रम संयोजक	गैडहवा - 6	
15.	राजेश पराजुली	SWC Team Member	Kathmandu	Rajesh
16.	डा. स. चन्द्रशमशेर शर्मा	SWC Team Member	"	
17.	सुषमा कुमारी के. सी	उप सचिव	महिला काला कालिका नया गैडहवा नगरपालिका	
18.				
9.				

Appendix-5 C

Minute copy of meeting of Evaluation Team with Anamol Samvad Network,
Rupandehi

तिथि: २०६६/०१/३० गते तहसिलबाट १३ जुन २०१३
 कार्यक्रम: समाज कल्याण परिषद् व सरोज काराकोश निर्माण (SPOC)
 आयोजक: अनमोल सांवाद समूह
 सहयोगी: सुनगाथा सांस्कृतिक विकास केन्द्र
 स्थान: सुदौघन - ६ गटे रिया

उपस्थितिहरू

क्र.सं.	नाम/व्यक्ति	पद	ठेगाना	सम्पर्क
१.				
२.				
३.				
४.				
५.				
६.	सन्तोषी चारु	संयोजक	सुदौघन - ७	Sanku
७.	अविनाश बालुन			malhi
८.	मालति बालुन			Bijay
१०.	विजय लक्ष्मी चारु			
११.	बन्दी कन्देरा			संयोजक
१२.	सज्ज्वन मिश्रा			Jyoti
१३.	जैनाथ मिश्रा			
१४.	मैनाज मिश्रा			सु.जीला
१५.	रुग्गीला नांके			पूजा काठ बर
१६.	कृष्णाकला बालु			प्रमिला
१७.	प्रमिला लोथ			पूजा
१८.	पूजा बर			
१९.	सुख पाठक			रवुरण
२०.	आरदा केठ			शीरदा
२१.	शीता चारु			
२२.	शीता चारु			पूजा
२३.	सरिता चारु			पूजा

Appendix-6

Copies of Pre-consensus Agreements with Local Governments

Annex- 1
(Prescribed Format of Pre-Consensus Paper)

(This is used only for attaching with the Draft Project Agreement as principal Consensus)
Pre-Consensus
Between
Office of the District Coordination Committee (DCC) Nawalparasi
And
Stromme Foundation (SF) Norway

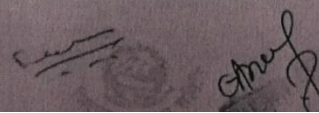
We both organization, the Office of District Coordination Committee Nawalparasi and Stromme Foundation (SF), have agreed to carry out development activities as follows:

1. Name and Address of INGO: Stromme Foundation
 - Headquarter: *Skippergata 5, 4611 Kristiansand Norway.*
 - Country Office in Nepal: *Sanepa Lalitpur*
 - Project District Office: *Nawalparasi Field Office, Nawalparasi*
2. Name and Address of Implementing Counterpart(s):
I. ABC Nepal, Bhairahawa Rupandehi
3. Name of the Project: *Socio-Economic Empowerment with Dignity and Sustainability (SEEDS)-Second Phase*
4. Contact Person for the Project: *Ramesh Shrestha, Country Coordinator-SF Nepal*
5. Duration of the Project: *The first phase was from October 2011-March 2017*
Starting Date: *April 2017* Completion Date: *December 2018*
6. Project Location: Municipality/VDC

Partner NGOs ABC Nepal	Municipality/ VDCs (3 VDCs) 1. Haku, 2. Sanai and 3. Sukrauli
---------------------------	--

1. Main Objectives and activities of the Project:

Objective	Main activities
<i>52 Self-help groups (SHGs) are strengthened and capacitated to operate as independent community/ civic institutions to address their development needs.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to implement the family development plan ▪ Strengthening of SHGs ▪ Promotion Gender, Social Inclusion ▪ Addressing the social problems and ill practices ▪ awareness raising campaigns ▪ Local activist development and mobilization ▪ Public/ Social audits at VDC level ▪ DPAC meetings ▪ Development linkage and coordination ▪ Formulation and implementation of SHG development plan, family development plans ▪ Capacity building training to local level concerned line agencies ▪ Partners' capacity building initiatives
<i>70% of targeted families enjoy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote savings and credit scheme



Annex- 1
(Prescribed Format of Pre-Consensus Paper)

(This is used only for attaching with the Draft Project Agreement as principal Consensus)
Pre-Consensus
Between
Office of the District Development Committee Makawanpur
And
Stromme Foundation (SF) Norway

We both organization, the Office of District Development Committee Makawanpur and Stromme Foundation (SF), have agreed to carry out development activities as follows:

1. Name and Address of INGO: Stromme Foundation
 - Headquarter: *Skippergata 5, 4611 Kristiansand Norway.*
 - Country Office in Nepal: *Sanepa Lalitpur*
 - Project District Office: *Hetauda 2, Siddhartha Path, Makawanpur*
2. Name and Address of Implementing Counterpart(s):
 - I. *SAHAS Nepal, Hetauda, Makawanpur*
3. Name of the Project: *Socio-Economic Empowerment with Dignity and Sustainability (SEEDS)-Second Phase*
4. Contact Person for the Project: *Ramesh Shrestha, Country Coordinator-SF Nepal*
5. Duration of the Project: *The first phase was from October 2011-March 2017*
Starting Date: *April 2017* Completion Date: *December 2018*
6. Project Location: Municipality/VDC

Partner NGOs
SAHAS Nepal

Municipality/ VDCs

1. Hetauda Sub metropolis (Churiyamai)
2. Hetauda Sub metropolis (Padampokhari)
3. Hadikhola VDC

1. Main Objectives and activities of the Project:

Objective	Main activities
<i>52 Self-help groups (SHGs) are strengthened and capacitated to operate as independent community/ civic institutions to address their development needs.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to implement the family development plan ▪ Strengthening of SHGs ▪ Promotion Gender, Social Inclusion ▪ Addressing the social problems and ill practices ▪ awareness raising campaigns ▪ Local activist development and mobilization ▪ Public/ Social audits at VDC level ▪ DPAC meetings ▪ Development linkage and coordination ▪ Formulation and implementation of SHG development plan, family development plans ▪ Capacity building training to local level concerned line agencies ▪ Partners' capacity building initiatives
<i>70% of targeted families enjoy improved economic self-reliance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote savings and credit scheme ▪ Seed money support to SHGs ▪ Conduct book keeping training for those who engaged in income generation activities ▪ On-farm and off-farm based IGA related training



- Provide a copy of the Project Agreement to the Office of District Development Committee after signing with the Social Welfare Council.

The Office of DDC hereby agrees to:

- Incorporate the project activities in Annual Plan of the District.

The DDC and Stromme Foundation have mutually agreed to:

- Carry out the project activities in close coordination with the Office of DDC
- Conduct regular monitoring of the project in coordination with the DDC.

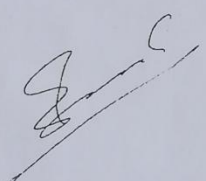
On Behalf of the Stromme Foundation

Signature: 

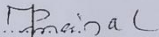
Name: Ramesh Shrestha

Designation: Country Coordinator

Date: 2073-11-26



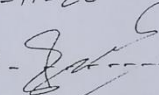
On Behalf of DDC Makawanpur

Signature: 

Name: Narayan Prasad Mainali

Designation: Local Development Officer

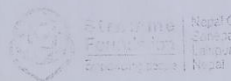
Date: 2073-11-26

Signature: 

Name: Ram Krishna Thapa

Designation: Social Development Officer

Date: 2073-11-26



Annex- 1
(Prescribed Format of Pre-Consensus Paper)

(This is used only for attaching with the Draft Project Agreement as principal Consensus)
Pre-Consensus

Between
Office of the District Development Committee Rautahat
And
Stromme Foundation (SF) Norway

We both organization, the Office of District Development Committee Rautahat and Stromme Foundation (SF), have agreed to carry out development activities as follows:

- Name and Address of INGO: Stromme Foundation
 - Headquarter: *Skippergata 5, 4611 Kristiansand Norway.*
 - Country Office in Nepal: *Sanepa Lalitpur*
 - Project District Office: *Chandrapur 4, Chandranigahapur, Rautahat*
- Name and Address of Implementing Counterpart(s):
 - SAHAS Nepal, Chapur, Rautahat*
- Name of the Project: *Socio-Economic Empowerment with Dignity and Sustainability (SEEDS)-Second Phase*
- Contact Person for the Project: *Ramesh Shrestha, Country Coordinator-SF Nepal*
- Duration of the Project: *The first phase was from October 2011-March 2017*
Starting Date: *April 2017* Completion Date: *December 2018*
- Project Location: Municipality/VDC

Partner NGOs
SAHAS Nepal

Municipality/ VDCs

1. Partappur Paltuwa VDC
2. Laxmipur Dostiya VDC
3. Simara Bhawanipur VDC
4. Bisrampur VDC
5. Sakhauwa Dhamaura VDC
6. Basatpur VDC
7. Badaharwa VDC
8. Gaur Municipality

1. Main Objectives and activities of the Project:

Objective	Main activities
-----------	-----------------



Handwritten signature or initials.

Handwritten signature and date: 20 6349218 1
कार्यपालिका

6. Approximate Budget to be Spent in the District:

Year	Amount (NPR)
2017	8,072,166
2018	4,600,439
Total:	12,672,606

7. Key Line Agencies in the District Relating to the Project:- District Education office, District Agriculture office, District Women Development office, District livestock office and Division Cooperative office

Stromme Foundation (SF) Nepal hereby agrees to:

- Provide a copy of the Project Agreement to the Office of District Development Committee after signing with the Social Welfare Council.

The Office of DDC hereby agrees to:

- Incorporate the project activities in Annual Plan of the District.

The DDC and Stromme Foundation have mutually agreed to:

- Carry out the project activities in close coordination with the Office of DDC
- Conduct regular monitoring of the project in coordination with the DDC.

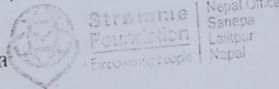
On Behalf of the Stromme Foundation

Signature.....

Name: Ramesh Shrestha

Designation: Country Coordinator

Date:



On Behalf of DDC Rautahat

Signature.....

Name: Jyeshth Basnet

Designation: Local Development Officer

Date:

2062/19/21/26

2062/19/21/26

Children from 1900 target families are protected against vulnerabilities at household and community level

- Promotion of child and adolescent friendly home environment
- VCPCs formation and strengthening
- Support on toilet construction and sanitation campaigns
- Testing and improvement of drinking water sources
- Construction community centers
- Formation and mobilization of child clubs, adolescent/ youth groups.
- Operation of youth information centers

2. Tentative no. of Beneficiaries: 1900 families and 1700 adolescent/ youths
3. Number of Employees among the Beneficiaries: (5 CBM/F and 19 SAMVAD animators)-ABC Nepal
4. Number of Nepalese Employees in the Project: 9 (Nine)
5. Number of Expatriates: 0
6. Approximate Budget to be Spent in the District:

Year	Amount (NPR)
2017	14,045,729
2018	8,004,855
Total:	22,050,584

7. Key Line Agencies in the District Relating to the Project:- District Education office, District Agriculture office, District Women Development office, District livestock office and Division Cooperative office

Stromme Foundation (SF) Nepal hereby agrees to:

- Provide a copy of the Project Agreement to the Office of District Coordination Committee after signing with the Social Welfare Council.

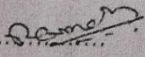
The Office of DCC hereby agrees to:

- Incorporate the project activities in Annual Plan of the District.

The DCC and Stromme Foundation have mutually agreed to:

- Carry out the project activities in close coordination with the Office of DCC
- Conduct regular monitoring of the project in coordination with the DCC.

On Behalf of the Stromme Foundation

Signature... 

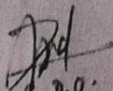
Name: Ramesh Shrestha



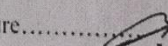
Stromme Foundation
Empowering people
Nepal Office
Sanepa
Lalitpur
Nepal

Designation: Country Coordinator

Date:


S.D.O.
DCC Rupandehi
2073-12-21

On Behalf of DCC Rupandehi

Signature..... 

Name:

Subraj Subedi
स्थानीय विकास अधिकारी

Designation: Local Development Officer

Date: 2073-12-21



2. Tentative no. of Beneficiaries: *1000 families and 420 adolescent/ youths*
3. Number of Employees among the Beneficiaries: *9 SMs and 16 SAMVAD animators*
4. Number of Nepalese Employees in the Project: *9 (Nine)*
5. Number of Expatriates: *0*
6. Approximate Budget to be Spent in the District:

Year	Amount (NPR)
2017	19,966,095
2018	11,378,954
Total:	31,345,049

7. Key Line Agencies in the District Relating to the Project:- District Education office, District Agriculture office, District Women Development office, District livestock office and Division Cooperative office

Stromme Foundation (SF) Nepal hereby agrees to:

- Provide a copy of the Project Agreement to the Office of District Coordination Committee after signing with the Social Welfare Council.

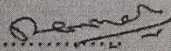
The Office of DCC hereby agrees to:

- Incorporate the project activities in Annual Plan of the District.

The DCC and Stromme Foundation have mutually agreed to:

- Carry out the project activities in close coordination with the Office of DCC
- Conduct regular monitoring of the project in coordination with the DCC.

On Behalf of the Stromme Foundation

Signature.....

Name: Ramesh Shrestha

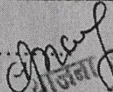


Stromme Foundation
Empowering people
Nepal Office
Sanepa
Lalitpur
Nepal

Designation: Country Coordinator

Date:

On Behalf of DCC Nawalparasi

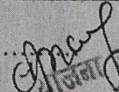
Signature.....

Name:

Designation: Local Development Officer

Date:




विश्वनाथ श्रेष्ठ
स्थानीय विकास अधिकारी



रामग्राम नगरपालिका
नगर कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय

परासी, नवलपरासी

५ नं. प्रदेश, नेपाल

मिति: २०७४/०३/१५

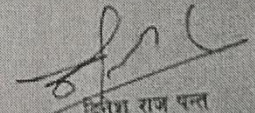
प.सं: २०७४/०३/

च.नं: १०५६

विषय :- सहमती दिइएको सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री कृषिधन आधारभूत स्वास्थ्य तथा सहकारी नेपाल
शाखा कार्यालय, भैरहवा, रुपन्देही ।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा तहाँ कार्यालयको च.नं ७५ मिति २०७४/०३/१५ को प्राप्त पत्रानुसार ए.वि.सी. नेपालको आयोजना तथा स्टोम फाउण्डेसन नेपालको आर्थिक तथा प्राविधिक सहयोगमा यस रामग्राम न.पा. अर्न्तगत । साविक गा.वि.स. हकुटे, सुकौली र सगई ४, ५) मा विगत ई.स २०१४ देखी संचालित ' Socio Economic Empowerment with Dignity and Sustainability (SEEDS)' परियोजनाको अवधि ई.स २०१८ सम्म यस गर्नका लागि सहमति माग भई आएकोमा यस कार्यालयबाट सहमती प्रदान गरिएको व्यहोरा अबगत गराइन्छ ।


दिनेश राज पन्त
प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकृत
दिनेश राज पन्त
प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकृत

Appendix-7

Minute copies of General Assembly meeting of Partner NGOs

आज मिति २०७६ साल श्रावण २९ गते बुधवारका दिनमा यस संस्थाको २५ औं वार्षिक उत्सव तथा २४औं वार्षिक साधारण सभाको बन्द सत्र संस्थाका अध्यक्ष श्री मीना तिवारी शर्माको अध्यक्षता एवं संस्थापक अध्यक्ष/संरक्षकको प्रमुख आतिथ्यतामा निम्न उपस्थितिमा निम्न विषयहरूमा छलफल सहित सम्पन्न गरियो

क्र.सं.	नाम	पद	हस्ताक्षर	कैफियत
१	श्री मीना तिवारी शर्मा	अध्यक्ष		
२	श्री खगेन्द्र प्र. सापकोटा	उपाध्यक्ष		
३	श्री गंगा गुरु	महासचिव		
४	श्री शोभा तिवारी	कोषाध्यक्ष		
५	श्री नवराज खड्का	सदस्य		
६	श्री बलराम सुब्बा	सदस्य		
७	श्री राधा भण्डारी	सदस्य		
८	श्री ज्ञान सुब्बा	सदस्य		
९	श्री भोजराज शर्मा पाण्डे	सदस्य		
१०	डा. सुरेशकुमार तिवारी	संरक्षक		
११	श्री पुष्पराज पाण्डे	सल्लाहकार		
१२	श्री गोपीकृष्ण ढकाल	सल्लाहकार		
१३	श्री मीनिकुमार शाह	लेखा समिति संयोजक		
१४	श्री महेशकुमार सापकोटा	लेखा समिति सदस्य		
१५	श्री कमल चालिसे	लेखा समिति सदस्य		
१६	टीकाकाम आचार्य	आजीवन सदस्य		
१७	ओमप्रकाश सुब्बा	आजीवन सदस्य		
१८	आशा सिंह	आजीवन सदस्य		
१९	होनाल सुब्बा	आजीवन सदस्य		
२०	जानकीदेवी थापा	आजीवन सदस्य		
२१	मीनराज सुब्बा	आजीवन सदस्य		
२२	सुवर्णराज शर्मा	आजीवन सदस्य		
२३	सुभा सापकोटा	आजीवन सदस्य		
२४	टीकाकाम ढकाल	आजीवन सदस्य		
२५	चन्द्रबहादुर वि.क.	आजीवन सदस्य		

निर्णय नं १
यस सत्रमा साधारण बैठक (स्वायत्त) नेपालको २४औं वार्षिक उत्सव तथा २४औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा अध्यक्ष/संरक्षकको अध्यक्षतामा सत्र सत्र संस्थाका अध्यक्ष/संरक्षकको प्रमुख आतिथ्यतामा निम्न उपस्थितिमा निम्न विषयहरूमा छलफल सहित सम्पन्न गरियो।

संयोजक: चन्द्रबहादुर वि.क.
सदस्य: गंगा गुरु
सदस्य: खगेन्द्र पाण्डे

निर्णय नं २
स्वायत्त नेपालको २४औं वार्षिक उत्सव तथा २४औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा अध्यक्ष/संरक्षकको अध्यक्षतामा सत्र सत्र संस्थाका अध्यक्ष/संरक्षकको प्रमुख आतिथ्यतामा निम्न उपस्थितिमा निम्न विषयहरूमा छलफल सहित सम्पन्न गरियो।

निर्णय नं ३
स्वायत्त नेपालको २४औं वार्षिक उत्सव तथा २४औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा अध्यक्ष/संरक्षकको अध्यक्षतामा सत्र सत्र संस्थाका अध्यक्ष/संरक्षकको प्रमुख आतिथ्यतामा निम्न उपस्थितिमा निम्न विषयहरूमा छलफल सहित सम्पन्न गरियो।

स्वायत्त नेपालको २४औं वार्षिक उत्सव तथा २४औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा अध्यक्ष/संरक्षकको अध्यक्षतामा सत्र सत्र संस्थाका अध्यक्ष/संरक्षकको प्रमुख आतिथ्यतामा निम्न उपस्थितिमा निम्न विषयहरूमा छलफल सहित सम्पन्न गरियो।

स्वायत्त नेपालको २४औं वार्षिक उत्सव तथा २४औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा अध्यक्ष/संरक्षकको अध्यक्षतामा सत्र सत्र संस्थाका अध्यक्ष/संरक्षकको प्रमुख आतिथ्यतामा निम्न उपस्थितिमा निम्न विषयहरूमा छलफल सहित सम्पन्न गरियो।

कार्यक्रमको सफलताका लागि निम्नलिखित कार्यहरूको जिम्मेवारी निर्धारण गरियो।

१- स्तनपान सेवा - अध्यक्ष
२- निवेदनहरू - उपाध्यक्ष
३- सल्लाहकार - महासचिव
४- स्तनपान सेवा - कोषाध्यक्ष
५- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
६- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
७- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
८- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
९- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
१०- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
११- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य

१- स्तनपान सेवा - अध्यक्ष
२- निवेदनहरू - उपाध्यक्ष
३- सल्लाहकार - महासचिव
४- स्तनपान सेवा - कोषाध्यक्ष
५- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
६- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
७- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
८- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
९- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
१०- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
११- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य

१- स्तनपान सेवा - अध्यक्ष
२- निवेदनहरू - उपाध्यक्ष
३- सल्लाहकार - महासचिव
४- स्तनपान सेवा - कोषाध्यक्ष
५- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
६- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
७- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
८- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
९- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
१०- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
११- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य

१- स्तनपान सेवा - अध्यक्ष
२- निवेदनहरू - उपाध्यक्ष
३- सल्लाहकार - महासचिव
४- स्तनपान सेवा - कोषाध्यक्ष
५- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
६- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
७- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
८- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
९- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
१०- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य
११- स्तनपान सेवा - सदस्य

कर्णाली एकीकृत ग्रामिण विकास तथा अनुसन्धान केन्द्र
किर्डाक नेपाल

१९औं वार्षिक साधारण सभा तथा ७ औं अधिवेशन

अध्यक्षता: श्री रत्नलाल कुवाल
मिति: २०७५ साल पौष २१ (५ जनवरी २०१९)
स्थान: सानेपा, खिलतपुर

क्र. सं.	नाम	पद	दस्तावेज
१	रत्नलाल कुवाल	अध्यक्ष	2075
२	भैरवबहादुर महत	उपाध्यक्ष	
३	सम्मना मल्ल	महासचिव	
४	रत्नबहादुर शाही	कोषाध्यक्ष	
५	डा. कुशेन्द्र बहादुर महत	सदस्य	
६	शुभेन्द्र बहादुर बम	सदस्य	
७	विनोदसरा बुढा	सदस्य	
८	दीपेन्द्र शाही	सदस्य	
९	परिक्रमाल नेपाली	सदस्य	
१०	बाने बहादुर मुनार	सदस्य	
११	धनकी शेरचन	सदस्य	
१२	मीनबहादुर शाही	साधारण सदस्य	
१३	रत्नमाल पौडी	साधारण सदस्य	
१४	अर्जुन शिराचन	साधारण सदस्य	
१५	अनिता रावल	साधारण सदस्य	

Handwritten signatures and notes below the table, including names like 'Lama', 'Bajra', and 'Gurung'.

- कार्यसूची
- १ संस्थागत वार्षिक सापठानीक प्रतिवेदन सम्बन्धमा ।
 - २ आर्थिक प्रतिवेदन सम्बन्धमा ।
 - ३ लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन सम्बन्धमा ।
 - ४ लेखापरीक्षकको निर्णयित सम्बन्धमा ।
 - ५ आर्थिक वर्ष २०७५/०७६ को अनुमानित बजेट अनुमोदन सम्बन्धमा ।
 - ६ संस्थाको सामाजिक तथा अर्थतन्त्र बजेट र खर्च व्यवस्थापन निर्देशिका सम्बन्धमा ।
 - ७ संस्थाका नयाँ साधारण सदस्य सम्बन्धमा ।
 - ८ धनवाढ सम्बन्धमा ।
 - ९ निर्वाचन प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धमा ।

निर्णय तथा पारित प्रस्तावहरू

निर्णय नं. १
कार्य समितिको तर्फबाट महासचिव श्री सम्मना मल्लद्वारा संस्थाको आ.व. २०७४/०७५ को वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत भयो । प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदनमा सदस्यहरूबाट राखिएका जिज्ञासा महासचिव तथा कार्य समितिका अन्य पदाधिकारीबाट स्पष्ट पारिएकाले सदस्यहरूबाट प्राप्त सुझावलाई समाधान गरी अन्तिम रूप दिई अभिलेखीकरण गर्ने गरी प्रतिवेदन सर्वसम्मतिसे यस सभाबाट अनुमोदन गर्ने निर्णय गरियो ।

निर्णय नं. २
कार्य समितिका तर्फबाट कोषाध्यक्ष श्री रत्नबहादुर शाहीले यस संस्थाको आर्थिक वर्ष २०७५/७६ को आर्थिक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत गर्ने भयो । कोषाध्यक्षबाट पेश भएको आर्थिक वर्ष २०७५/७६ को आर्थिक प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेखित रु. २८ करोड ५६ लाख ४ हजार ३ सय २६ रुपैया ४८ पैसाको खर्च विवरणलाई स्वीकृत गर्दै आर्थिक प्रतिवेदन अनुमोदन गर्ने निर्णय गरियो ।

निर्णय नं. ३
संस्थाको आर्थिक वर्ष २०७४/०७५ को लेखा परिक्षण प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत भयो । प्रतिवेदनमाथि व्यापक छलफल गरी यस सभाबाट अनुमोदन गर्ने निर्णय गरियो ।

निर्णय नं. ४
संस्थाको आर्थिक वर्ष २०७५/०७६ को लेखा परिक्षकको निर्णयको विषयमा छलफल गर्दा कार्यसमितिले मिफारिस गरेका हाल संस्थाको लेखा परिक्षण गर्दै आउनु भएका 'ड' श्रेणीको इजाजत पत्र प्राप्त लेखा परिक्षक श्री नवराज धपतीला एण्ड एसोसिएट्सको विगत वर्षको लेखा परिक्षण कार्य सन्तोषजनक र प्रभावकारी देखिएको आगामी आर्थिक वर्षको लेखा परिक्षणका लागि निर्णयित गर्ने मनासिप देखाएकाले उक्त लेखा परिक्षकलाई निर्णयित गर्ने निर्णय गरियो ।

Handwritten signatures and notes at the bottom of the second page, including names like 'Lama', 'Bajra', and 'Gurung'.

PHOTO GALLERY



Image No. 1 Evaluation Team Members at Surkhet



Image no. 2 Meeting with ASHA Network at Surkhet



Image no. 3 Presentation by ASHA member at Surkhet



Image no. 4 IGA through SHG program



Image no. 6 Interaction with Pipaldanda Kishori Samvad Kendra, Surkhet



Image no. 5 Successful SHG family in IGA at Surkhet



Image no. 7 IGA in Afar gaun, Surkhet

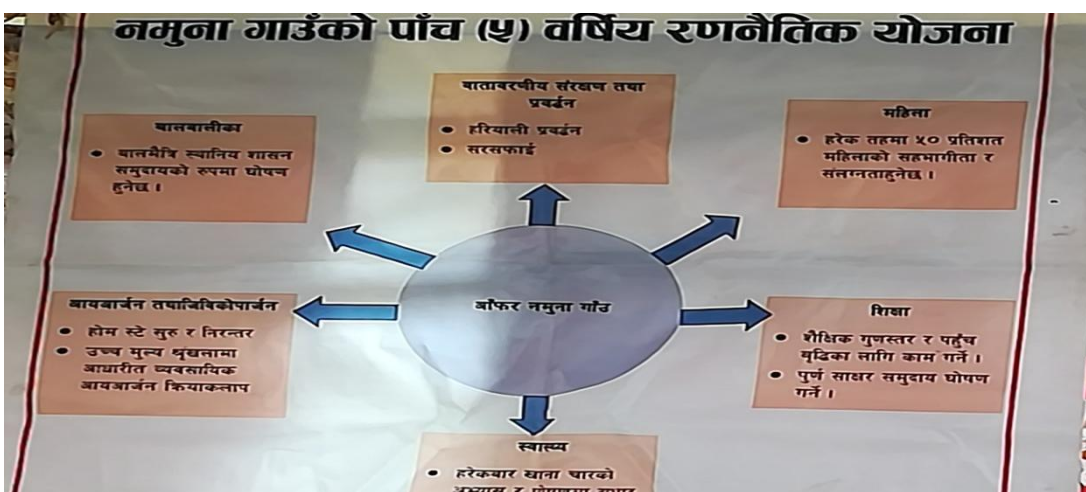


Image no. 8 Five years strategic planning by SHG family in Afar gaun, Surkhet



Image no. 9 Beneficiaries of SHG of Afar gaun, Surkhet



Image no. 10 Meeting with Salghari SHG, Baddichour, Surkhet



Image no. 11 Meeting with KIRDARC Staffs at KIRDARC office, Kapilvastu



Image no. 12 with the members of Suryapura Sathi Sanjal



Image no. 13 Activities of Suryapura Sathi Sathi Sanjal, Rupandehi



Image no. 14 With the members of graduate forum of Man Materia, Rupandehi



Image no. 15 Presentation of Kishori Samuha of Pipra, Nawalparasi



Image no. 16 With the members of Kishori Samuha, Nawalparasi



Image no. 17 Laxmi SHG, Parasi



Image no. 18 Activities of Laxmi SHG, Parasi



Image no. 19 Activities of Sakriya SHG, Hetauda



Image no. 20 Presentation of Sakriya SHG, Hetauda



Image No. 22 Activities of Nawayug Samvad Kendra



Image no. 21 IGA of Sakriya SHG, Hetauda



Image No. 23 Interaction with Nawayug Samvad Kendra, Hetauda



Image No. 23 With the members of Nawayug Samvad Kendra, Hetauda