

Annual Project Report

Version	1st (02/26/2018)
Country:	Nepal
Geographic Area(s):	<p>Sub-metropolitan City-1, Municipality -4, Rural Municipal – 6</p> <p>Jajarkot: Bheri Municipality, Chhedagad Municipality and Shivalaya Rural Municipal (VDCs: Salma, Jungathapachaur, Sima and Thalaraikar, New-Karkigoan, Bhur, Jagatipur and Punam)</p> <p>Dang: Ghorhi Sub metropolitan City, Dansikaran Rural Municipal, Bangalachuli Rural Municipal, Gadhawa Municipal, Rajpur Municipal (VDCs: Saigha, Suija, Kavre, Loharpani and New- Goltakuri, Dhanauri, Shreegoan and Hekuli, Gobardiha, Gangaparaspur, Gadhawa, Bela, Rajpur)</p> <p>Bardiya: Thakurbaba Municipality, Barabardiya Municipality, Badaiya Tal Rural Municipal, (Thakurdwara, Magaragadhi, Shivapur, Baniyabhar, Neulapur, Bagnaha, Sorahawa VDC)</p>
Programme/Project Name:	Community Organizing for Sustainable and Empowerment based Livelihood Improvement (COSELI) Programme
Main goal of the project:	Empowering community for the Sustainable and improved livelihood
Approx. No. of HH covered by the project/	<p>Direct : 7574</p> <p>Indirect : 22385</p> <p>% women : 75%</p> <p>%DAGs : 65%</p>
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Phase Period:	Year 2017- year 2020
Reporting year	Year 2017
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A. Contextual update

The year 2017 has been a remarkable year for people of Nepal when the dream of having local representatives is fulfilled through the local election after 20 years of the period. The federalism has created an opportunity for the people to witness the local level election after 20 years (Conducted in three different phases in different states –State No:-1,3,5 in 1st stage, State No:-4,6 in 2nd Stage and State No:-2 in 3rd Stage), where 73% of the voters of Nepal take active participation in local election. Beside of this historical event, another milestone of having central and province level election to select representatives for central elected team and province team. This election is turning the dream of functioning newly declared 7 federal states-753 local levels including six metropolitan cities, 11 sub-metropolitan cities, 276 municipalities and 460 village councils (Gaunpalikas) comes into reality. To ensure the GESI participation and opportunity, the new constitution of Nepal 2072 under election Act has provisioned the ratio of compulsory female nomination in every layer in both the local, province and state level bodies. Hence, keeping in mind that decentralization and local self-governance are the basis of grass roots democracy, giving strong foundation to the democracy at nation, Nepal has been acknowledging the philosophy of local governance and undertook efforts to decentralize the central power and authority, in different points of times.

The new scenario has seen in Nepal with the presence of elected bodies at each level, where the people of Nepal has new prospects regarding the institutionalization of popular local democracy and bringing in socio-economic and political development in their lives at large, in spite of number of challenges standing side by side. Beside of the people of Nepal, the newly elected bodies at local level are facing the issues of being autonomy as they are yet in a dilemma regarding the participation, inclusive and representative democracy, viability and management of financial resources, maintaining accountability and transparency, harmonising the relationship with the central government, Civil society organisations and development partners. Although, the local election has establish a culture of continuing the democratic approach at the grass root level, but the effective solutions of deep rooted issues as a result of past political, socio-cultural and economical transformation, could not be able to address effectively yet. However, both community and local government institutions with the presence of local elected bodies in the proposed districts are poorly developed and lacking in capacity. Although, the series of changes in political, economical and social since decades has brought up some drastic changed into Nepalese people's lives. But local interest, needs and resources are different as per the location, so community people and local governance institutions should be empowered and motivated to manage the local affairs democratically in popular participation of local

people. The different levels of elections have generated a hope among the marginalized community people for having easy access to various resources. The state restructuring and present of elected leaders at various levels have emerged a hope to see prosperous, maintain social justice and establish peace in their lives.

Marginalized people and female community members are being deprived from having access to various resources. Many of them are not even in a condition to utilize their basic human rights. Their voices were not heard nor could they show their participation. Beside of this, the community people of project areas are unaware of being sensitive towards nutritious foods, hygiene and health problems. As per various research and data, it was shown that the people from rural areas are at high risk of malnourished and they are the one who lost their lives per year due to various health problems and one of the reasons behind it is lack of awareness on hygiene. To add to this, women and marginalized people are facing various kinds of discriminations and violence at many levels. Especially, women of these areas are being victimized by domestic violence and gender based violence. They were not in the condition to take lead of in any sectors initially.

To address the above mentioned major problems, SS initially take further step to bring together the community members especially women and marginalized people through 80 new group formations in Dang, Jajarkot and Bardiya. The group formation has helped these people to make a common voice after being empowered. These groups were provided with the group strengthening training through which the members were aware about the importance of group unity and it's strength, whereas the participants were provided with the forum to share their experiences, good practices and learning of their groups. The members from these groups were provided with the trainings and interaction on various issues to promote them having access and control to the nutritious foods as a results the trained members have established kitchen garden and home garden at their premises .In addition to this, the 152 group discussion was done on health and personal hygiene in the community groups have helped them make action plans . Those action plans are mainly focused on maintaining hygiene, reducing DV & GBV along with maintaining and preparing home garden and kitchen gardens resulting to 95 HHs practicing integrated home garden. The practice of promoting the home garden and kitchen garden is the process towards establishing a trend of having direct access to nutritious food. The affiliation with the CGs has helped the women reach to the level of leadership position in various community based mechanisms (As per result mapping survey, it shows that the result reach to 69 which is more than it was targeted)

Another social context of the project districts (mainly in Jajarkot and Dang) is a trend of migrating to India or other third countries to earn for sustaining lives and livelihoods. Lack of opportunities, resources and even lack of access on the available resources are the main reasons of being migrated to the various countries and this is also the major reason for not having enough male members in new formed CGs in jajarkot. It was found that especially, male members of the family migrated to other countries for supporting the whole family in sustaining their lives and maintaining livelihoods. This trend has results lack of youth male members in the community.

To put some efforts in changing the social context, the COSELI program have a series of activities to create favorable environment to the leading farmers and community group members to create source of income and increase their livelihood. The activities have made them aware about developing skills on entrepreneurship ,farming various plants and crops . In addition to this, they were provided with the revolving funds and technical support to help them establish initially. Women members were provided with the sewing and cutting trainings after which they were

provided with the materials to establish business for their own. All these supports have create a proper environment where these people are able to earn by themselves in their own local level . The ultimate result of these attempts have created an opportunities to those who wanted to work at their own level but do not have sufficient knowledge, skills and resources.

In addition to this, the government staffs were irregular to their offices at the local and district level , especially in Jajarkot and Dang as a result the service delivery system has not been well established and if delivered the quality was not as it should be. The planning process and the distribution of budget were not classified based on the process and policy. Local people could not have easy and quality access to services like; health, education, agriculture and veterinary. There was a kind of gaps between community group members and the government representatives due to lack of coordination, interaction and collaboration.

COSELI program has increased the level of understanding and empowerment of the community groups on governance through various trainings, interactions and discussions. This year the community group members of Jajarkot have gone for a delegation to the Rural municipality, health post and government schools, which reflects their level of empowerment and awareness on quality service deliverances. Beside of this, SS regular mentoring and coaching has helped the groups, MCs and CBNOs to establish a level of understanding between them and government sectors which helped in filling the gaps they had before which results in coordination and collaboration. It was found that , these days government sectors in most of the project areas are delivering their services effectively and jointly . These days the government staffs has somehow improved in effective and efficiency service delivery .Even in some of the activities, the related government sectors have put its budget in providing the support to the community people. Social harmony and relationship among the community people have increased a bit.

Ultimately, this year a general concept about the importance of nutrition has successfully established among the people who have been trained which can help reducing in the % of reducing malnourished, sensitization about health and hygiene which can results in reducing people % who lose their lives due to various health issues because of hygiene. The various interaction, trainings and series of discussion and meetings have helped people identifying the problems and generative themes and work accordingly to reduce DV, & GBV ,promote income generations and develop entrepreneurship with various social issues .The project even helped in creating favorable environment to generate opportunity at their own local level by providing them with necessary skills, knowledge, techniques and various resources along with technical supports as well. Women and DAG community people's level of empowerment have increased resulting their representations in various organizations at decision making level . Finally, this year the project has created a avenue through which the targeted communities and the government stakeholders have gain some sort of governance aspects. The people have at least empower to the level to claim for their rights .

Stakeholder Monitoring

Stakeholders	Stakeholder's current opinion
Beneficiaries	
1. Poor and marginalized people	Participating with full enthusiasm and getting full support <i>Encouraged and learnt community mobilization skill and getting empower</i>
2. Women and dalits	High ratio of beneficiaries is women and have full support from them. Women are actively participating in the programs. Dalits are benefited as well.
3. Family of CG members	Benefited from the income of various income generation activities supported by the program and are positive
4. Lead farmers	<i>Opportunities have been provided to the lead farmers and are very positive and active as they have received support from the program.</i>
Private sector	
1) Wards of Rural Municipalities	Supportive
2) Rural Municipalities	Supportive
3) Municipalities	Supportive
4) Sub-Metropolitan Office	Supportive
5) District Coordination Committee	Positive response on the intervention of SS and even appreciated the work after visit COSELI working areas. <i>requested to adjust plan as per GOs planning process and increase volume of budget for sustainable and remarkable changes to the marginal community</i>
7) SWC	Positive with the approval given and currently is on their process to monitor SS's COSELI Program by their own unit. <i>Impressed on SS COSELI Programme and its working process for community and organizational sustainability.</i>
8) District Agriculture Offices	Provided technical support and financial support to provide various supports to the target communities. <i>Regular observation is done and work as per need</i>
9) District Livestock Office	As per the previous experiences, they are very positive towards SS programme. SS is taking technical supports with them.
10) Sub-health post	The knowledge and skills related to good health and hygiene has been provided by the health technicians.
11) Red Cross Society	The coordination with Red Cross has created an environment collecting instant data of flood affected communities and providing supports.
12) District Disaster Risk Reduction	DRR provides the targeted communities with the appropriate remedies, skills and knowledge

Committee	to prevent the disasters and manage the disasters.
Civil Society	
1.Samaj Bikas Sanjal (SBS). Kavre Dang	SBS has clearly understood the role of SS and it is playing vital role to implement the programme activities.
2.Dakshin Deukhuri Adhikar Mancha. Gadawa, Dang	D-DAM has clearly understood the role of SS and it is playing vital role to implement the programme activities.
3.Paschim Jajarkot Development Forum (Purposed) Morka Jajarkot	PJDF has clearly understood the role of SS and it is playing vital role to implement the programme activities.
4.Nepal Gandharva Samaj, Bardia	NGS has clearly understood the role of SS and it is playing vital role to implement the programme activities.
5.Tharu Community Development Forum, Bardia	TCDF has clearly understood the role of SS and it is playing vital role to implement the programme activities.
6.Janajagaran Samaj, Khajura Banke.	JJS has clearly understood the role of SS and it is playing vital role to implement the programme activities.

Risks management

Description of Risk	Actions carried out to reduce the risk if any	Did the risk occur this year? (Yes/no)	If the risk occurred, what measures were carried out to reduce the consequences?
External Risks			
1. Drought	<i>Water / flood management system developed</i>	No	
2. Flood/Landslide	<i>Disaster preparedness measures will be developed.</i>	Yes	DRR committee formed, HHs data collections, distributed relief materials both food and non food items, moved to the safe place, need based assessment (from Government side)-Details report has been send to DF .
3. Cold wave (Bardiya)	<i>Developed the safety measures against cold waves received the technical support from district agriculture office</i>	No	
4. Lack of market place	<i>Market promotion strategy developed</i>	No	No in the sense as this year beneficiaries have just started planting crops, vegetables and fruits. Although, some of the beneficiaries of revolving

Description of Risk	Actions carried out to reduce the risk if any	Did the risk occur this year? (Yes/no)	If the risk occurred, what measures were carried out to reduce the consequences?
			funds have started vegetable nursery this year through which they have earned good amount via selling the vegetable crops at their own local level.
5. Lack of co-operation of elite groups, local political leaders	<i>Frequent visit, sharing and co-ordination maintained</i>	No	
6. Dust come from limestone mine (Kavre VDC of Dang)	<i>Facilitate the community groups of Kaver and support them to have a dialoge to Ghorahi Cement Industries and so tht it would follow the safety measures againt dust.</i>	No	
7. Political riots due to upcoming State and province election	<i>Revise the security policy of SS and provide orientation to staff members</i>	No	
Internal Risks			
8. High turn-over of staff		No	
9. Local/Political pressure while hiring local staff		No	

Unforeseen Consequences and lessons learned

Unforeseen Consequences

- The heavy and continuous rainfall in working districts has created obstacles with the damage of high number of infrastructures and loose of human lives as well. The scenario has come up as a challenge to the implementing partners as well to complete the plan activities on time.
- The elected representatives at each level with whom rapport building need to be done but due to unclear policy and directive, the government representatives are not clear about where to be connected in? Hence, it is a challenge for the community groups; CBNOs who directly need to have coordination with those representatives are having a challenge to identify the real issue for the coordination.
- Saura Maiya Agriculture Cooperative formed by the TCDF is now being separated for the self interest and benefit of the chair person of the cooperative. This context has created dilemma in the community groups, which is somehow leading towards decrease in the level of trust of CGs as

of the 3rd quarter of Year 2017. Although to find out the solution, three level of cooperative shareholders interaction /meeting was organized which concluded with a solution as "cooperative" should work in close coordination with TCDF" and if it is not done by the cooperative than the shareholders will withdraw the amount.

- Drop out of the local staffs in Jajarkot (SS) and Dang (SBS) has created a severe problem in continuing the activities. As SS follow its own approach of staff hiring where the candidates are provided with various trainings and have to undergo through series of practical test. So, hiring another staff is not so easy interms of time and expenses as well.
- The group formation was only done with the female community members to empower women but this has been a challenge in terms of formulation of action plan and implementation of it. The action plan which is focused on infrastructure construction needs a heavy work inputs, which men can only put efforts on but no participation of male while preparing action plan creates gaps in between implementation and formation .In other aspects, gender equality if forming groups should be maintain but not been able to maintain that in year 2017 has been a challenge overall. To overcome with this, SS has a strategy to maintain ratio of male and female in new groups to be formed whereas male members will be incorporated in the already formed groups.
- The year 2017 plan was made and implemented almost half from a year, as results one year's program had to be completed within 6 months. Hence, the plan was made without being cultural and seasonal sensitive resulting various challenges in program implementation. The lack of active participation in various activities during festival and farming seasons has created an obstacle in effectively implementing activities in year 2017. This will be kept under consideration while planning for year 2018.

Lesson learned

- To let the government authorities take ownership of the program going in the community, rapport build up is really needed. The good rapport build up with the district agriculture office results in getting support of Rs 14,000 from them to purchase fruits trees for the community groups. In addition to the financial support, the DAO shows their keen interest in the activities and is giving their regular supervision and support to the CGs whenever needed.
- The government authority has to be directly involved in delivering trainings and providing technical supports to the CGs, which will lead them taking accountability of the groups they have provided trainings. The accountability feeling has leaded them to take interest in each farmer (participants) whom they have trained. This has created a favorable environment for interaction between farmer and the government authorities directly. All these joining dots have ultimately created two scenarios: Service delivery of the government authorities and access to government services by the CGs directly.
- The different days celebration and the dissemination of information about hygiene and nutrition among the larger audience have created the favorable context among the community people. The issues has been a public concern issues and other community groups are also showing their keen interest and support in the action plan prepared by the CGs formed under this project. Hence the involvement of larger audience and dissemination of issues publically could create positive vibes in the community.
- For the effectiveness of code, the problem that is intended to reflect through it should be seasonal and the action plan made after the code should be relevant to the each others. Unless and until these two aspects will keep under consideration, the code facilitation will not be as much effective

- as it should be. Hence, from the upcoming years, SS will watch closely to ensure these two aspects to make the Code effective.
- Use of appropriate venue and language would increase the participation of inactive members. To make the inactive members involve actively, a meeting was organized in Dangisaran-6, Dang was organized in another venue "close to the inactive member's house" and that member was given responsibilities to organize the whole meeting. This has helped in making the member taken ownership of the group and has created an environment of her active participation. In addition to this, use of local language while conducting code, meetings, interactions and workshop would increase the level of trust, increase in active participation, rapport building.

Exit strategy

Exit mechanisms of year 2017

SS ensures that a network of main committees (MCs) and community based network organizations (CBNOs) has been established in order to lead the community groups (CGs) and their initiatives. These networks continue to encourage, co-ordinate, share knowledge and monitor the CGs activities.

SS conducts different training and workshops to enhance the skills and attitudes of CGs, MCs and CBNOs, based on their needs e.g. facilitation skill development, accounting and group fund management, resource management, organizational management, people-centred advocacy skill development etc.

The ODF will provide regular coaching/mentoring and consultation support to the CGs, MCs and CBNOs to enhance their problem solving capacity. The ODF also provides support for enhancing organizational processes like conducting regular meetings, general assemblies, developing and implementing the policies, handling of community conflicts, as well as meeting government requirements.

SS also supports CGs, MCs and CBNOs to establish linkages with different resource agencies and to increase their access to local and external resources.

What have been done

For this mechanism, SS have worked to capacities the executive members of CBNOs, CGs(Old area) and MCs. During this year through out, SS helped CBNOs in GESI policy formation, review of organization's capacity through OCA(Organization Capacity Assessment) and action plan formation and implementation as per need. The GESI Policy has helped in ensuring the continue benefits of female and DAGs whereas the organization capacity assessment has created an opportunity to fill up the identified gaps.

For this mechanism, SS has organized group strengthening trainings, income generation trainings; governance trainings and conducted CODE for CGs o help them enhance their skills and behavioural change. The MCs and CBNOs representatives are too involved in various training focusing on enhancing their skills of facilitation, accounting and other management. The series of skills development, behavioural change and capacity enhancement trainings have benefited women and DAG groups directly as participants whereas the internalization of this will help for the sustainability at the end.

Initially, SS trained the senior level staffs of project district's CBNOs on providing coaching/mentoring and consultation support. Now they are capable enough to help their own CBNOs providing these supports. But SS is continuously providing support to those CBNOs who seems to be not well matured like NGS, Bardiya for these supports. This year, 13 general assembly was conducted whereas GESI policies and revolving fund guidelines are made. In addition to this, SS continuously provided support to list out the resources of government with their requirements and make CBNOs approach for this.

SS helps CGs, MCs and CBNOs to list out the local and external resources and help them build linkage with the sources this year. These linkage have helped the MCs, CGs and CBNOs have increased the chance to approach for the

SS will develop the 'livelihood Strengthening Revolving Fund mobilization Procedures' which support the CGs and MCs to collect and mobilize the fund for livelihood strengthening support activities and ensure the food security of target people. According to the experience of SS, it has been effectively mobilized in some CGs of the hill area of Dang.

The CBNO of the area will take care of the VDC level main committees and Community Groups and frequently visit them and provided the facilitation and other supports as the board members of CBNOs would be represented from VDC level MCs.

SS will facilitate intensively during the period of its direct involvement and train them to have group assembly, main committee assembly and general assembly in CGs, MCs and CBNO respectively which discuss about annual progress, coming years plan and update the members record as well as timely select the governing boards which lead them the sustainable way of running. On the way of implementing COSELI project, SS will support at least 16 MCs of Jajarkot and Dang as well as 7 CBNOs of Bardia (2), Dang (3) and Jajarkot (2) respectively and strengthen their internal governance and organisational capacity. Remote support will be continued with Janajagan Samaj Banke. When SS withdraw its support, CBNOs will be responsible to continue to their strategic leading to CGs and MCs and run the need based activities including increasing their access to local and external resources.

resources. This strategy has helped the community people including men, women and DAGs access to various resources with various opportunities. This linkage would ensure the continued benefits for these groups.

This year SS has helped NGS,PJBS and SBS prepare "Livelihood 'livelihood Strengthening Revolving Fund mobilization Procedures' to support them collect and mobilize the fund for livelihood strengthening support activities of targeted people. As this year 50 people from three districts have received revolving funds through these CBNOs. Through the proper mobilization of revolving fund, the beneficiaries will be well benefited through various entrepreneurship and they will be able to increase their earnings. This ongoing process will ensure the continued benefits of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the fund.

SS this year have capacitated the CBNOs executive committee through series of trainings and workshop. After they are capacitated, they are regularly providing consultation, mentoring and coaching to the MCs and CGs. Although, new main committees have not been formed this year, the continue support to the old MCs and CGs are being provided by the CBNOs board members and senior staffs.

SS trained the CBNOs and MCs on organizing group assembly, main committee assembly and general assembly this year. SS even facilitate to organize 13 General assembly of MCs this year where they have presented their progress, plan and strategy to meet their goals and objectives. The institutionalization of good practice to main good governance would definitely ensure the continued benefits of the entire community people in long run.

This year SS has provided its support to 13 MCs of Jajarkot and Dang as well as 5 CBNOs of Bardiya(2),Dang(2) and Jajarkot(2) respectively and have strengthen their internal governance and organizational capacity. In addition to this, SS has provided need based support to Janagan Samaj Banke. The system, SS have institutionalized have helped them build capacity, skills and maintain governance and ultimately helped providing benefits to the community people.

Methodology of data collection.**Data collection for result framework :**

- Was the monitoring and evaluation plan followed? If not, why not? Yes and House Hold survey was conducted

Process and Methodology**Result Mapping Survey****Sample survey (5% common error, with 95% of confidence level)**

- Identification of total 5,455 direct participants and beneficiaries from series of activities implemented and organized in Year2017.
- Among the total number, direct beneficiaries are identified which makes the total 1,996 person
- The total beneficiaries are than classified as each of the outcomes for each organizations(SS means:-PJBS,SBS,NGS and SS itself)

Outcomes	DDAM	SS	TCDF	Grand Total
Outcome 1				
Training	200	448	198	846
Workshop		155		155
Total	200	603	198	1001
Outcome 3				
Training	15	114	22	151
Workshop		71		71
Total	15	185	22	222
Outcome 4				
Training		207	101	308
Workshop		99	72	171
Total		306	173	479
Outcome 5				
Training	138	63	47	248
Workshop		46		46
Total	138	109	47	294
Grand Total	353	1203	440	1996

Table showing the details of number of beneficiaries per organizations

- The classified number of beneficiaries of each organizations for every outcomes are than calculated to identify the number for sample household survey .Based on Raosoft sample size calculation (**5% common error, with 95% of confidence level**)For outcome 1 :-out of 1001 based on the above mentioned formula, 278 participants are identified)
- Than the ratio for each organizations were identified (The total beneficiaries of DDAM for Outcome 1 are 200 which is 20% of the total 1001)
- After ratio identification , 20% of the total participants which are earlier identified (For outcome 1 , total 278 were identified) are calculated which makes the total participants of DDAM that needs to be interviewed are 56(278/20*100 or total identified HHs/ratio*100)
At the end the total identified participants are divided with the number of VDCs to interview

Types of events	DDAM	% beneficiaries need to cover	SS	% beneficiaries need to cover	TCDF	% beneficiaries need to cover	Grand Total	Grand total populations
Outcome 1								
Training	200		448		198		846	
Workshop			155				155	
Total	200	56	603	167	198	56	1001	278
Outcome 3								
Training	15		114		22		151	
Workshop			71				71	
Total	15	10	185	117	22	14	222	141
Outcome 4								
Training			207		101		308	
Workshop			99		72		171	
Total			306	138	173	77	479	214
Outcome 5								
Training	138		63		47		248	
Workshop			46				46	
Total	138	78	109	62	47	27	294	167
Grand Total	353	144	1203	484	440	174	1996	800
Note:-HH Ratio per VDC		29		32		35		

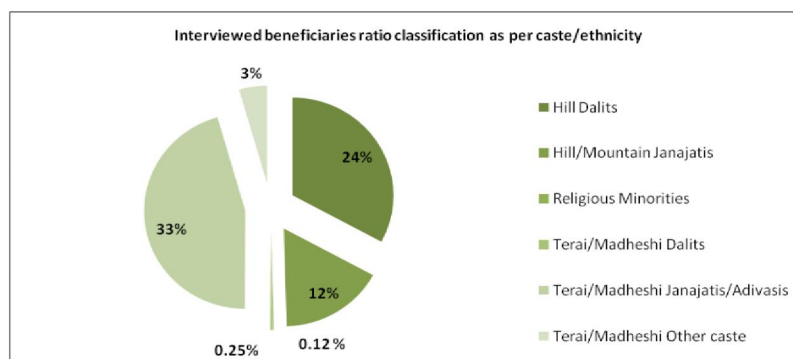
(Table showing the details calculation and classification for each partner) Details of Interviewed beneficiaries during HHs Survey

Organizations	Total working VDCs
DDAM	5
SS(SBS,PJBS,NGS and SS)	15
TCDF	5

Interviewed beneficiaries caste/ethnicity	Female	Male	Total
Hill Brahmins/ Chhetris	150	63	213
Hill Dalits	138	53	191
Hill/Mountain Janajatis	73	24	97
Newars	2	2	4
Religious Minorities	1		1
Terai/Madheshi Brahmins/Rajputs	3		3
Terai/Madheshi Dalits	2		2
Terai/Madheshi Janajatis/Adivasis	231	32	263
Terai/Madheshi Other caste	20	6	26
Grand Total	620	180	800

(The highlighted caste/ethnicity represents the marginalized and DAGs)

The above table tries to show the details of the interviewed beneficiaries in total with the classification of caste/ethnicity per gender. As per the table the highest % of interviewed gender is Female making 77.5% out of the total whereas 22.5 % represents the male interviewed. The ratio has been classified as per the beneficiaries gender as well.



The pie chart shows the ratio of marginalized and DAGs who are direct beneficiaries from COSELI Program and have been interviewed during the HHs survey 2017. As per this the highest % of them are being accumulated by Terai/Madheshi Janajatis/Adhivasis with 33% of total interviewed HHs(800), which is followed by Hill Dalits with 24%, Hill/Mountain Janajatis with 12%, Terai Madhesi other caste with 5% whereas the least are Religious Minorities and Terai/Madheshi Dalits with 0.12 and 0.25 simultaneously. Out of the total interviewed 800 HHs 73% represents the marginalized and DAGs whereas remaining 27% represents other groups.

Education level	F	M	Grand Total
Graduate	3	3	6
Highschool	76	40	116
Illetrate	29	11	40
Literate	512	126	638
Grand Total	620	180	800

Types of occupation	F	M	Grand Total
Agriculture	535	155	690
Business	34	12	46
Job	29	7	36
Daily wage based job	22	6	28
Grand Total	620	180	800

Tables showing the interviewed beneficiaries' level of education and occupations

- Were other information sources used for project progress and results monitoring? If so, please indicate the specific methods you used under the following categories;
 - o Quantitative methods (other than HH survey): Group database and Activity database of SS

Note: The entire HHs survey is focused on Quantitative results finding, hence quantitative methods are only being used.

- Were there any challenges or problems during the process of data collection and analysis this year? No

B. Result report for the year 2017

Narrative description of deviations:

- Financial report:

Output #	Total budget	YTD 31st December, 2017	Variance amount	Variance %	Justification
Output 1.1	1,420,156.20	1,189,627.00	230,529.20	16	2 vegetable nursery could not be established this year by TCDF whereas the various trainings design under this output are organized at the local level using local resources
Output 1.2	496,422.00	459,809.96	36,612.04	7	
Output 1.3	226,000.00	201,068.00	24,932.00	11	The trainings and interaction was facilitated by the local resource person and at the local level
Output 3.1	651,500.00	605,718.00	45,782.00	7	
Output 3.2	2,152,000.00	1,984,366.04	167,633.96	8	
Output 4.1	2,885,397.92	2,099,061.00	786,336.92	27	6 GST trainings ,need based capacity building events and six other major activities are transferred to Year 2018,whereas the training was facilitated by the local resource person
Outcome 5.1	391,200.00	288,948.00	102,252.00	26	Day celebration, exhibitions and few other activities falls under this outcome has been transferred to Year 2018

Reports with Activities:

<i>Output 1.1</i>			Deviation Value in %	Justification
<i>Name of activities</i>	Activities planned	# of units (accumulated to date)		
SS				
1.1.1: 4 days family farming/livestock enhancement training	5	5	100%	
1.1.2: 3 days kitchen gardening training to lead farmer	5	5	100%	
1.1.3: 1 day kitchen gardening planning workshop to CGs members (selected CGs under CBNOs)	5	6	120%	
1.1.4 : 5 days permaculture concept training to lead farmers	1	1	100%	
1.1.5 : 3 days conduct main crops farming improvement training to lead farmers	5	5	100%	
1.1.6: Establish vegetable nursery	4	8	200%	
1.1.7 <i>Problem analysis (code facilitation) in the weekly meeting of CGs at new working area</i>	300	427	142%	During the weekly meetings of CGs , high number of problems has been identified , so number of CODE facilitation has been increased than it was planned
1.1.8 <i>Support to CGs to set livelihood enhancement development plan in new working area</i>	250	438	175%	Based on the CODE facilitation the number of action plan made was higher than it was planned to be , so the number of plan for the livelihood enhancement development has reached to 432 in spite of 250 which was planned .
TCDF				
11.9 Piggery management training	1	1	100%	
1.1.10 Pig keeping support and shed management	1	1	100%	
1.1.11 Goat keeping training	1	1	100%	

<i>1.1.12 Goat and shed management support</i>	20	20	100%	
<i>1.1.13 Poultry farming</i>	4	4	100%	
<i>1.1.14 Material and chick support</i>	4	4	100%	
<i>1.1.15 Creal crop training</i>	1	1	100%	
<i>1.1.16 Seed support to farmers</i>	30	25	83%	
DDAM				
<i>1.1.17: One day Semi-commercial vegetable farming (seasonal) training</i>	1	1	100%	
<i>1.1.18: Support seeds to semi-commercial vegetable farmers</i>	10	11	110%	
<i>1.1.19 Support irrigation motor to semi commercial vegetable farmers</i>	10	10	100%	
<i>1.1.20: One day Semi-commercial vegetable farming (off-seasonal) training</i>	1	1	100%	
<i>1.1.21: Support seeds to semi-commercial vegetable farmers</i>	7	10	143%	With the request of the participants and the interest of the participants, being within the budget celling 10 participants have received support of seeds to semi-commercial vegetable
<i>1.1.22 Local seed production Training</i>	1	1	100%	
<i>1.1.23 Local seed support</i>	15	35	233%	Being within the budget celling 35 participants have received local seed support in their request
<i>1.1.24: Cash crop training</i>	1	1	100%	
<i>1.1.25: Cash Crop Support</i>	15	15	100%	
Output 1.2				
TCDF				
<i>1.2.1 Home garden training</i>	5	3	60%	5 no of events were planned to conduct covering 5 different groups ,but TCDF has organised 3 trainings covering all the 5 groups because of less time. So the targeted participants were all covered although the no of events has decreased

				to 3
<i>1.2.2 Vegetable seeds and fruit seedling support</i>	70	62	89%	
DDAM				
<i>1.2.3: Conduct 1 days goat keeping training</i>	1	1	100%	
<i>1.2.4: Provide support for commercial goat keeping to selected farmers (at least 2 goats to each farmers)</i>	12	12	100%	
<i>1.2.5: Conduct 1 days poultry farming training</i>	1	1	100%	
<i>1.2.6: Poultry farming Support</i>	5	5	100%	
<i>1.2.7: 1 day pig keeping training</i>	1	1	100%	
<i>1.2.8: Piglets support</i>	10	13	130	In place of 10 participants ,13 participants took participated in pig keeping trainings due to their interest and those 13 participants were provided piglets within the same budget.
<i>1.2.9 2 days home garden training</i>	2	2	100%	
Output 1.3				
SS				
<i>1.3.1 Group discussion on family nutrition and personal hygiene</i>	72	152	211%	At least 72 events needs to be done in 72 groups but, 152 series of group discussion was organized
<i>1.3.2: Conduct interaction on nutrition and personal hygiene with community people and health staffs</i>	25	23	92%	
<i>1.3.3: Conduct interaction on nutrition and personal hygiene with high school children and teacher</i>	15	14	93%	
TCDF				
<i>1.3.4: Posters and hoarding board making on nutrition</i>	5	7	140%	In spite of making posters ,2 more hoarding boards have been made and installed

1.3.5: Training on family nutrition and personal hygiene	5	3	60	5 no of events were planned to conduct covering 5 different groups, but TCDF has organized 3 trainings covering all the 5 groups because of less time. So the targeted participants were all covered although the no of events has decreased to 3.
DDAM				
1.3.6: Training on family nutrition and personal hygiene	4	4	100%	
1.3.7: One day interaction with health staff and community people on nutrition and hygiene issue	5	5	100%	
Output 3.1				
TCDF				
3.1.1 Enterprise Devt. Training	1	1	100%	
3.1.2 Financial support to establish enterprise	8	8	100%	
3.1.3 Value chain development Training			<i>Postponed</i>	Transferred to 2018
DDAM				
3.1.4 3 months sewing cutting training	1	1	100%	
3.1.5 Sewing cutting material support	15	15	100%	
3.1.6 Shoes and Slipper sewing Training			<i>Cancelled</i>	Transferred to 2018
3.1.7 Support for shoes sewing and repairing training			<i>Cancelled</i>	Transferred to 2018
3.1.8 Grocery shop support	3	3	100%	
3.1.9 Fresh house support	2	2	100%	
Output 3.2				
SS				
3.2.1 Provide livelihood strengthening revolving fund Through CGs for any agriculture livestock non agriculture	50	50	100%	
3.2.2: conduct 6 days TOT on entrepreneurship with business development plan training to selected	2	2	100%	

farmers				
3.2.3: 3 Days commercial fruit farming training to the selected lead farmers	2	2	100%	
3.2.4 Conduct workshop on 'livelyhood strengthening revolving fund mobilization guideline' to CBNOs and MCs	2	2	100%	
3.2.5 Deployment of PJBS staff (1)	1	1	100%	
3.2.6 Deployment of SBS staff (PC)	1	1	100%	
3.2.7 Deployment of SBS staff (Field facilitator -4 matching salary)	4	4	100%	
3.2.8 Conduct 3 days commercial fruit farming training (SBS 15 person)	1	1	100%	
3.2.9 Transportation and technical support for planting fruit seedlings (SBS in Dang - 15 person)	1	1	100%	
TCDF			100%	
3.2.10: Vegetable Farming Training	2	2	100%	
3.2.11 Seed and irrigation support	5	5	100%	
3.2.12 Farmers get needbased skill development trainingfor enterprise development	10	8	80%	
3.2.13 Sewing cutting training	15	14	93%	
Output 4.1				
SS				
4.1.1 Conduct community screening process meeting	72	59	82%	
4.1.2 Support to emerge/establish new community based groups	76	80	105%	
4.1.3 Deployment of community educators to facilitate weekly CGs meeting (At least 1 CEs will support to 8 CGs)	12	12	100%	
4.1.4 Facilitate code on community generative themes including other cross cutting (community problem analysis)-resource materials	350	427	122%	The regular CGs meetings have identified series of problems that needs to be analysed and work accordingly. So the number of CODE facilitation has been increased than it was planned

4.1.5 Support to setting action plan and implementation	250	438	175%	As the number of CODE facilitation has been increased, the number of action plan made also been increased than it was planned
4.1.6 Conduct 3 days group strengthening training	12	6	50%	6 events have been transferred to year 2018
4.1.7 Disseminate information, policies and provision related to the community people for enhancing their claiming capacity	2	2	100%	
4.1.8 Conduct 4 days training on 'effective governance of grass root/CBN organization' (SBS-1, PJBS-1) (48 participants)	2	2	100%	
4.1.9 To make the participation of the partner CBNOs in 'CBNOs national learning sharing workshop'	3	3	100%	
4.1.10 : one day organizational assessment workshop	6	6	100%	
4.1.11 : Policy review formation workshop	2	2	100%	
4.1.12 Conduct program partners learning shairng workshop	1	1	100%	
4.1.13 Conduct need based capacity development training/activities to partner organization	4	2	50%	
4.1.14 Conduct one day VDC score card analysis with ward level stakeholders at rural municipals in ss working area of both district (15 ward)	15	15	100%	
4.1.15 Conduct 3 days people led development approach with rural muicipality and municipalities with local and local stakeholders (1 PJBS, 1 SBS) (2x24=48)	2	0	0%	Postponed to year 2018
4.1.16 : Program orientation workshop with local level government (Rural Municipality)	4	4	100%	
TCDF				
4.1.17: Community Group Formation	4	4	100%	
4.1.18: COST Training in Group	1	1	100%	
4.1.19: Group Strengthening Training in new group	2	2	100%	
4.1.20:Material Support to New Groups for record-keeping	4	4	100%	
4.1.21 Office garden development	1	1	100%	

4.1.22 Cooperative management workshop	1	1	100%	
4.1.23: Record Keeping Training to CGs	1	1	100%	
4.1.24 Need based Capacity building support to cooperative members and staffs				
DDAM				
4.1.25 Exchange visit among DF partners in west tarai	1	0	0%	Postponed to year 2018
4.1.26 Capacity Building staff as per need				Postponed to year 2018
4.1.27 Coordination meeting in district level	1	0	0%	Postponed to year 2018
4.1.28: Co-ordination meeting (inter VDC level)	2	2	100%	
Output 5.1				
SS				
5.1.1: 3 days training on gender and social inclusion concept	1	1	100%	
5.1.2 Support to partners for preparing GESI policy and implementation plan	2	2	100%	
5.1.3 Facilitate GESI issues to CGs in their regular meeting at new area	72	80	111%	
5.1.4 Support to CGs to set out the action plan based on GESI issues in community and hh level	72	50	69%	The CGs didn't identify the problems related to gender and social inclusion. So only 50 groups made action plan who think it is necessary to make and work with proper Strategy
5.1.5 Support to conduct teej program	2	2	100%	
TCDF				
5.1.6 Paddy Day Celebration	1	1	100%	
5.1.7: Women leadership training	1	1	100%	
5.1.8 Celebrate Dashain and deepawali	5	5	100%	
5.1.9: Group members oriented on gender issues	1	2	200%	Two sessions of orientations was organised due to the high number of members. The session was divided into two events to ensure the qualitative deliverance of information

DDAM				
5.1.10 Support to day celebration	5	0	0%	Postponed to year 2018
5.1.11: support for Teej	3	3	100%	
5.1.12: Gender sensitization training for couple among Community	2	2	100%	
5.1.13: Two days Mushroom farming training only for women	1	1	100%	
5.1.14 Essential material support to the trainee	1	1	100%	
5.1.15 2 days leadership training for women in community level	3	3	100%	
GESI Concept training	1	1	100%	
Staff Workshop	3	3	100%	
Programme orientation Workshop	1	1	100%	

ii) Result framework: Deviation Value with Justification

Indicator #	Interpretation	Target of 2017	Dang	Bardiy a	Jajarkot	Total	Justification
1.1	% of HHs with acceptable level of food consumption	30	40%	28%	25%	31%	
1.2	Average weeks with sufficient food	40	37.3	50	10	32.4	
1.1.2	% increased of yields Average (Kg per hector/HH)of measure food crops on average	1,145	1345	879	1211.4	1145	SS do not have baseline for this indicator, so the findings of this year will be considered as a baseline. This baseline value will be used to measure this indicator for other upcoming years
1.2.1	Average no of livestock's per HHs	11	29	9.3	13	17	
1.3.1	# of HH practicing integrated home garden management	140	32	63	0	95	
1.4.1F	#of women are trained on family nutrition	950	877	54	489	1420	The number have increased due to the interaction organized in school where more numbers of girl students

							participated
1.4.1M	#of men are trained on family nutrition	550	367	1	182	550	
3.1	Annual average HHs income from agri product, value addition and enterprise	27500	40007.7	15970	9764	21914	
3.2	# of micro-enterprise running with profit	40	0	0	0	0	Micro enterprises have been established at the end of December 2017, so measurement for this indicator could not be conducted.
3.1.4F*	# of women Trained on micro enterprise development activities	0					
3.1.4M*	# of men Trained on micro enterprise development activities	0					
3.1.1	#of HHs involved in business in value chain	75					Events which was planned for 2017 are postponed to year 2018.Hence no contribution has been done to reach the target through the project
3.1.2	# of micro enterprise established	15	28	9	23	60	(50 members have received revolving funds,5 members from DDAM have established sewing cutting business whereas TCDF have established 5(3 - grocery and 2-fresh house) business
3.2.1	# of HHs knowledge on production and marketing of C Crops	250	2	0	0		Events which was planned for 2017 are postponed to year 2018.Hence no contribution has been done to reach the target through the project
3.2.2	# of HHs knowledge on production and marketing of Livestock	150	1	0	0		
3.2.3	# of HHs knowledge on production and marketing of non agro product	50	0	0	0		
3.3.1	# of HHs involved in seed production and sales	0	0	0	0		

3.3.2	# of HHs with knowledge on seed production and marketing	0	0	0	0		
3.3.3	Average quantity of seeds(Kg/bank)sold or distributed by community seed banks	0	0	0	0		
4.1	# of community organizations that have increased capacity	6	2	1	2	6	
4.1.1	# of local organizations that have increased capacity	6	2	1	2	6	
4.1.2F	# of women are trained on governance issues and rights	0	0	0	0	0	
4.1.2M	# of men are trained on governance issues and rights	0	0	0	0	0	
5.1	Gender Gap score	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.04	1.18	
5.2	% share of women in decision making positions in grass root organisations	15	24	33	35	31	
5.1.1	% share of women participating in the program	65	84	93	83.4	83.8	The CGs formed by SS includes 84% of female members and they have been directly benefited by the activities. This results in increase the % of women participating in the program
5.1.2	% of people participating in the project are DAGS	50	70	99	37	47	
5.2.1	# of women that are educated in authentic leadership	0	0	0	0	0	NA
5.2.2	# of women that are trained in leadership and rights	150	128	23	21	172	

Annexes to accompany the report:

- a. Annual financial report(Annex: A)
- b. Annual result framework: (Annex:B)
- c. Annual activity plan and report: (Annex: C)
- d. Some activities and initiations reflecting pictures : (Annex:D)

C. Cross cutting issues

- a. **Gender and inclusion:** Gender and social inclusion have been a prime area for SS and in COSELI , we have tried to promote gender equality and social inclusions(Especially from DAGs and vulnerable groups. SS initially tried to recruit female and people from DAGs. The recruitment process shows the trend of being sensitive towards gender inclusion, which results in reaching female to 54% out of 40 total staffs where as 41.5% are from the marginalized groups are involved both as a full and half time contributors . Beside of this, during community screening process meeting ,where 1,823 people were involved 65% of the total participants involved in CSP program were female.SS strategically increased the women participation to ensure active participation of women .
80 new CGs formed under COSELI program has incorporated 2630 female members covering 89% of total 3137 group members whereas 1,479 represents from DAGs which make 47% out of total 3,137 members. In addition to this, SS has tried to empower women and DAGs communities through this project giving them opportunities and access to various resources ,where 73% out of 5,455 who are direct beneficiaries of COSELI activities represents women whereas 52% out of 5,455 are from DAGs communities.
- b. **Human rights:** Respecting and promoting every single human rights, the first step taken by SS under COSELI program is giving the people from different gender and ethnicity an opportunity to unite together and for that ,SS has formed 80 new groups this year where 3,137 people from different gender, caste,ethnicity were brought together. These people are provided with various trainings, participate in CODE ,participate in various discussions related to human rights. Even activities direct beneficiaries are from these groups.Total of 427 Code facilitation was conducted in the CGs related to various problems identified and 438 action plans were made after having interaction and discussion on the root causes . Beside of this, the group members are made aware about various human rights events such as International human rights day, women rights day . This year, the group members have celebrated international human rights day by conducting rally and interaction at their own level.This series of empowering, awareness raising and knowledge enhancing activities related to varoious issues are ultimately supporting in human rights ensuring and promoting from the grassroot level.
- c. **Conflict sensitivity:** For "No Conflict" there has to be common understanding between all the parties and stakeholders ,so SS this year have organised 59 Community screening process . The CSP is itself a process to reduce the conflict, identify the problems through various tools and find out the root causes with the solution at the end by brining together different people at the same venue. Beside of this, this year SS has organised 2 'livelihood strengthening revolving fund mobilization guideline' to CBNOs and MCs to reduce the confict that is found in managing the revolving fund. This guideline has given them a clear pictures of how , when, who and where issues to mobilize the fund properly reducing conflict. In addition to this, regular meetings,interactions, CODE sessions and ultimately a

common action plan have reduce the level of getting conflict. Moreover,the conflict reduces when the CG members work together for the implementation of action plans they have made with the local resources or by identifying the external resources.

- d. **Environmental impact:** This year, SS has conducted 1 perma-culture training to the farmers for promoting the sustainable agriculture approach. This training is to make the community people sensitive towards land degradation and environmental negative impacts. Various farming trainings organized under COSELI program this year only promotes and encouraged the farmers to use organic fertilizers. SS has discouraged the beneficiaries to use the pesticides and encourage them to use indigenous methods to get rid of pests. All these methods, process and knowledge SS has put its efforts on this year are focused on reducing the level of environmental impact.
- e. **Governance:** COSELI Program itself is a governance focused program . So, this year most of the activities implemented were focused on maintaining governance. The formation of CGs ,enhancing their skills and knowledge for maintaing effective governance and advocacy from their own level are all the CGs have done this year. The community group members even participated in government annual planning procecss to assure the proper distribution of resources. The other aspect SS has worked on is strengthening the organsational capacity of CBNOs in maintaining governance in organisation . The CODE faciliation this year are also focused on various problems related to governance and action plan was made to implemenet it .
- f. **Protection of People who are at risk:** CODE facilitation is one major process through which SS can identified the vulnerable people of various issues(major DV, GBV) ,after identification they are provided with support. During the flood this year, SS has tried to collect need based suport to the flood victims and support them accordingly. Inspite of the support provided ,Ss even refered the needy people to various stakeholders

iii) Has any of the risk factors described in A. Risk Management had any unintended negative consequences on any of the cross cutting issues? If, so how and how was it handled?

No unintended negative consequences on any of the cross cutting issues have been identified this year.

D. Institutional Strengthening

Result table and action plan from the Institutional Assessments (IA), including action points from gender audit of the organization and from financial checklist, shall be included her.

Nr	What to be improved	Baseline	Actual year 1	Target year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	Reasons for deviation
1	Increased the participation of female staff in mid level and senior management.	Although there are equal male and female staffs in field level and 2 female staffs in mid-level but there is no female staff in executive team.	2	2	2	2	NA
2	Enhanced the understanding of board and staff members in GESI concept,	SS management staff is aware on GESI concept. Field staff needs clear understanding on GESI concept	28	15	15	15	SS's Board members(7) and Staffs from CBNOs (SBS,PJBS,TCDF and DDAM) were also included. So the number of participants increased than it was targeted
3	Enhanced the capacity of female in IT and technical skill in office operation	Female staff members working in the field and office needs capacity building in IT and technical skill	10				
4	Enhance the skill and knowledge of mid-level and senior management. team in English Language	Senior and mid level management staffs are weak in English language.	10				No one has send to English language classes, although they have prepared PDP(Performance Development Plan) and are working in improving English language

Nr	What to be improved	Activity /action	Responsible	Period of implementation	Deadline for completion	Reasons for deviation
1	Increased the participation of female staff in mid level and senior	1.1) 1 female MEL coordinator have been recruited and is kept in Executive team whereas 54% of the total staffs under	Executive Team	2017	End of 2017	

management

COSELI are female

		1. 2) 1 Female focal person for GESI from executive team has been made to implement and overview the entire GESI related strategies, policies.	Executive Director	June ,2017	June 2017	
2	Enhanced the understanding of board and staff members in GESI concept	2.1) 1 GESI concept training to the field as well as the office staffs including CBNOs staffs was conducted 2.2 1 orientation meeting on SS GESI policy to board and staff members was conducted	Program Officer, SODF	2017	Last of 2017	
3	Enhanced the IT and technical skill of female staff working in different level	3.2 Conduct 3 days accounting software training to admin. Finance account team Beside of this SS has provided level of technical training for the monitoring skills to both the male and female staffs in different level	Admin and Finance Management team /Field staffs and office staffs	2nd half of 2017	December,2 017 March 2017	
4	Enhanced the skill and knowledge of mid-level and senior management team in English Language	4.1 Conduct one weeks english languase course with every two months self-practice plan	Executive director	2017	December 2017	No one has send to English language classes, although they have prepared PDP(Performance Development Plan) and are working in improving English language

E. Feedback to DF

The support DF is providing to the community of Nepal is really appreciable. Although there are few aspects, we would like to drag DF's attention on for the proper and effective implementation of the program.

- The yearly activities plan covered the period of 12 months i.e from January to December but after being delay in agreement the entire planning should be changed as there will be less time to complete the whole yearly designed activities. This can have two negative impacts
 - a) Quality assurance
 - b) Incomplete activities as planned –more activities carried over to other year , less results monitored (which can have direct effects on the targeted achievements)



So, we would really appreciate, if DF could provide us pre approval letter, so that we can start working if yearly agreement cannot be done in time.

- In year 2017, getting approval from SWC was time consuming and hectic task ,so making it a bit easy, if DF and SS can make entire project period agreement (This is also suggest by SWC monitoring team) . This will only take single time to take approval of entire project.



F. Case Story

Transformation of Life and Livelihood: A success story of Surya Bahadur Roka, a farmer of Dang

Foreign employment for the people of rural Nepal has been compulsory rather than choice for sustaining their lives .Lack of opportunities and ideas to work at their own local level has been another aspects for the people to select foreign destinations .Surya Bahadur Roka, a 41 years old father of 2 from Saigha-7,Dang a CGs member of Janakendrit Group has choose to go to India and then Malaysia to earn enough to sustain his and his family's lives and improve their livelihood. He tried to explore different opportunities at his own place but his level of academic education would have dragged him to have access to the jobs he approached for. So, he decided to leave his place and as a result he spends his 9 years at these two different places. Although, the foreign earnings of his helped sustain his and his family lives but their livelihood could not be improved. He finally decided to come back and started vegetable farming in small scale.

Initially, he was not sure either he is in the right track of using the crops land for vegetable farming. But he goes with the saying "Believe in yourself and earned almost Nrs 20-30 thousand per year in the first year of vegetable farming. He was not in the condition to make it in a big scale, for because of not having sufficient idea and resources. Training on family farming and livestock training for leading farmers was designed under COSELI program in July, 2017 through which he was trained with the various skills, knowledge and ideas to improve his vegetable farming. As a process of training delivery organized by Sahakarmi Samaj, the participants are made to prepare individual action plan and during this Surya Bahadur decided to start vegetable

nursery at his own place. To add to his self confident, SS supported him with the plastic tunnels and vegetable seeds. He took Nrs 25,000 as a loan from his community group to start up his business in a large scale. He established nursery from which 36 HHs have bought vegetable plants for their kitchen garden. In other side, he used new gained techniques and ideas to increase his ongoing vegetable farming. These days, buyers from Gorahi, Dang regularly purchase vegetables from him. As per him, he had sold the vegetables and plants for approximately of Rs 3, 00,000 since the day he was interviewed.

His family only owns 8 kattha of land, so he decided to take 1 bigha land and a shed in lease for which he is paying Rs 10,000 per month in partnership with his elder brother. He converted the shed into the poultry farm and have 200 chickens in it whereas have a plan to plant tomatoes in leased land. He even bought a motorbike to deliver the vegetables to the buyers in the market from the earning he does by selling vegetables and plants. Whenever he shares his story of success, he said anything is possible but the thing you need is patience and will power. He added," My will power was supported by SS as they have guided me to walk on the wright track and help me increase the knowledge, skill, techniques and resources through which I am what I am now". His life has been transferred into a successful entrepreneur from a person who was depending on the foreign employment.