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## VISION

Establishment of self-reliant, equitable and peaceful society;

## MISSION

To create model communities for the wellbeing of disadvantaged people.

## GOAL

Lead to equitable and sustainable development resulting improved livelihoods of the poor, vulnerable, and socially excluded communities.

## OBJECTIVES

- Enhancing the capacity of the poor to enable them to have access and control over productive resources as well as social services;
- Advocating in favor of women and minority groups to participate in all level of governing body;
- Organize training, awareness programs, exploratory and action research activities;
- Formation of self-sustained community based organization at local level;

- Creation and establishment of local resource based enterprises;
- Strengthening service delivery mechanism of local institution;
- Conduct research and survey to address emerging development issues;
- Ensure food security through diversification of livelihood options;
- Establish research and demonstration farms as a resource center for learning and revenue generation;
- Capacity building of grass roots level organizations and communities;
- Poverty reduction through social mobilization in peaceful environment;
- Exploration, conservation and optimum utilization of local resources;
- Upgrade quality of life through improvement of water supply, health and sanitation;

## AFFILIATION OF THE ORGANIZATION

In order to cope with the current legislation policy of the Government of Nepal, Fri PAD has been affiliated with the Governmental Organization (GOs) at the national level as well as in the corresponding districts where Fri PAD led projects is being implemented. This organization has been affiliated in District Administration Office (DAO) of Chitwan in 2050 BS, similarly in the Social Welfare Council (SWC) in 2051 BS. With the view of maintaining the financial transparency this organization has been affiliated with Internal Revenue Office with VAT/PAN Number 301231891.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly (GA) of Fri PAD is the supreme body governing the organisation. It meets annually to review and provide overall institutional policy framework. It reviews and approves law amendments, strategies, programmes and plans, and ensures that Fri PAD is operating within the overall policy framework towards the organisation's vision, mission, goal and objectives. The GA also reviews and endorses annual financial audit report of organisation.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee is the principal executive structure of organisation that ensures delivery and implementation of the GA's decisions and resolutions within the overall policy framework defined by the GA. The committee monthly and annually reviews and provides feedback on overall progress, plans, and corresponding budgets of different programme and projects.

## WHO WE ARE WORKING FOR

Poor, Vulnerable and Socially Excluded (PVSE) women, men, girls and boys with a special focus on Dalits, highly marginalized indigenous groups, ultra poor and poor households, adolescents, single women, differently abled, conflict survivors and disaster affected people.

## STRATEGY

Fri PAD's strategic thrust is to integrate institution, infrastructure, resource generation, local capacity and peaceful change in order to achieve sustainable development. In building sustainable local institutions, the concept of co-production is followed wherein, users are involved in entire program-cycle like planning, design, implementation, including cost benefit sharing and operation and maintenance. It believes that such participatory approach can increase user's contribution, reduce the cost and increase efficiency in program implementation. Local capacity is enhanced to enable them to manage the natural resources for harnessing full potential of these resources for enhanced livelihood. This is done through training, skill transfer and exchange visits for participating households and the executives of groups and institutions.

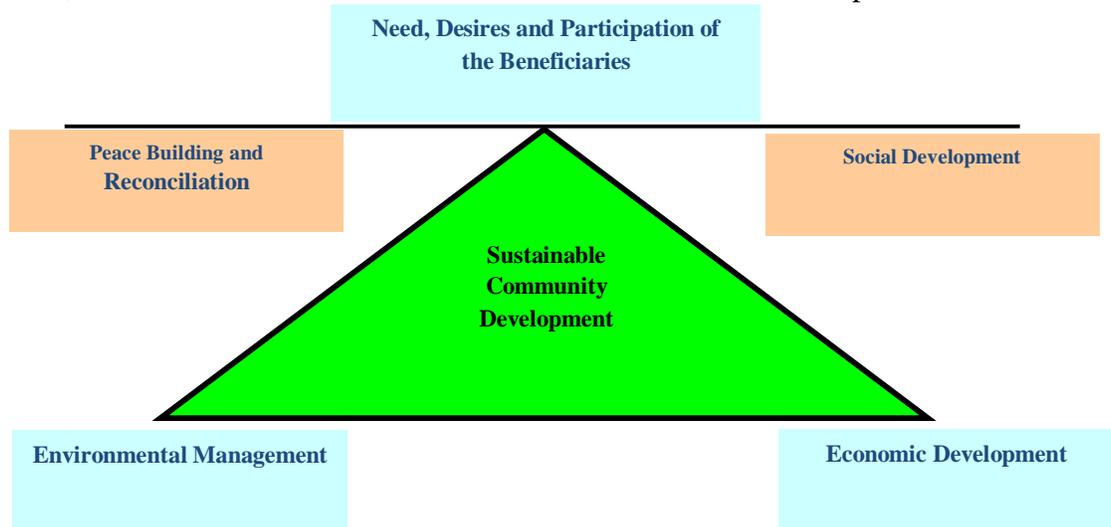
## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Fri PAD's Mission for sustainable development through peace building, reconciliation, socio-economic development and environmental conservation through the maximum participation of the beneficiaries in all diversity in Nepal is supported by the following guiding principles:

Seeking community participation in which local people are organized and recognized as both principal actors and beneficiaries.

Ensuring sustainable peace and reconciliation to guarantee long-term sustainability of peace building process within the society.

Linking economic, environmental and social factors in sustainable social development activities.



## APPROACH

In order to realise its objectives, Fri PAD embraces following strategic approaches for its programme and project implementation;

***Rights Based Approach***, The Rights Based Approach of pro-poor development is founded on the conviction that all human beings are holders of their rights. A right entails an obligation on the part of the government to respect, protect, fulfil, and promote it. The legal and normative character of human rights and associated obligations are based on the international human rights instruments and the national laws. Thus, a rights based approach does not involve charity or simple economic growth, but a process of changing systems, actions and priorities by enabling and empowering people to claim and realise their economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights including right to develop their communities.

***Inclusivity***, The inclusive approach of development is the process of ensuring that all marginalised and excluded people and groups from diverse development process by releasing them from social, psychological, cultural and institutional barriers with a view to facilitate them to enjoy the benefits of development programmes.

***Sustainability***, If development is related to improving the quality of life of people, sustainability is about understanding and achieving social, economic, and environmental balance among community members and providing them with a healthy, productive, and meaningful life in the present and the future.

***Bottom up approach of development***, Development from below approach mobilises and engages those who are unreachable or those who have been left far behind in the development process. Development reports reveal that conventional development efforts have failed to bring these communities within the framework of development agenda. Consequently, these communities are further pushed towards the extreme periphery of the development boundary. Therefore, Fri PAD prioritises these communities first with benefits of development initiatives.

***Coordination and Collaboration with Development Stakeholders***, As far as possible, Fri PAD maintains highest level of coordination and collaboration with national, district and village level governments, government-line agencies, funding partners, civil society, and the private sector. The main purpose of this approach is to create a synergy effect with development stakeholders and increase development effectiveness by sharing information, resources, and good lessons from elsewhere.

***Community Led Development***, A community-led initiative is one that originates from and is managed by the community members. This operates so as to support community led development, defined as an approach where citizen and community either individually or collectively, as active partner in decision making process, prioritize, implement and fulfill their basic needs through collective action.

***Participatory method***, With community mobilization, participation is about meeting interests of whole community. When every member of a community has the chance, directly or through representation, to participate in design, implementation and monitoring of community-level initiatives, there is a higher likelihood that program accurately reflects their real needs and interests. The approach takes into consideration different experiences, needs and capabilities of various groups in community-women and men, youth and the elderly, persons with disabilities and able bodied ethnic/religious/language minorities and majorities. Rather than “passive participation,” we aim to inspire “self-mobilization”, where communities organize and take initiative independent.

***Transparency and Accountability***, Accountability is most basically the process of sharing information about actions or intentions. Groups and individuals in relationships, such as in communities, are accountable to each other when they honor their commitment to communicate plans and are responsible for what they actually do. In community mobilization, every community and all citizens have right to know procedures, decision-making processes and financial flows of the programs that the project implements, as well as the specific community-led projects. Transparency helps ensure the decisions that

affect community are made in a socially responsible way that particular groups, such as ethnic minorities or disadvantaged people, are not excluded from the benefits from communities and nation as well.

***Integrated Intervention***, Fri PAD's development interventions are designed to address interlinked problems in a holistic manner than dealing with them in isolation or singly. The five interlinked areas of livelihoods, food security, water/health/sanitation, peace building and study/survey/research are the major integrating components of our undertakings.

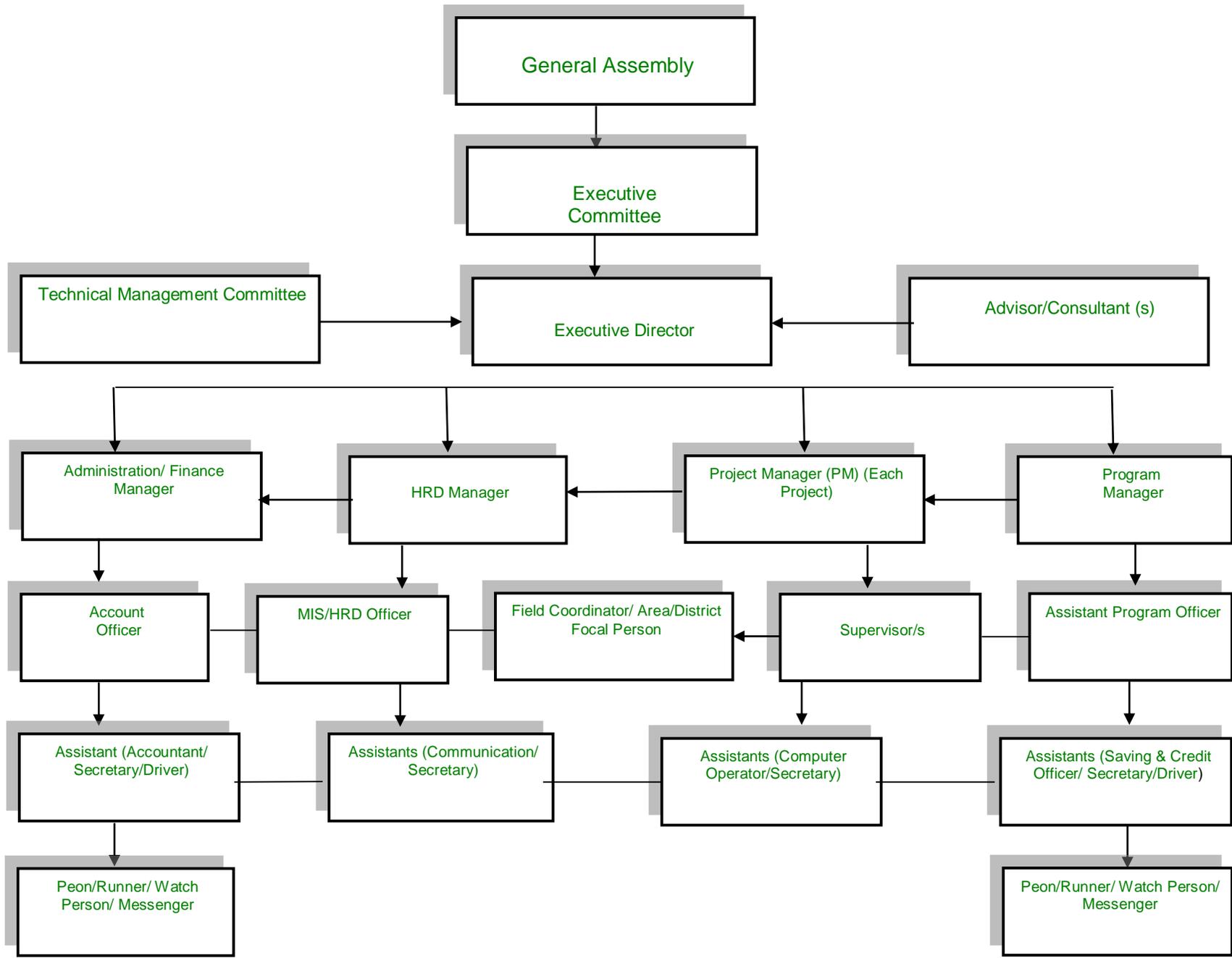
## HUMAN RESOURCE

Fri PAD possesses an established pool of human resources with high level of academic, training and multiple years of experience in diverse fields. Its staffs have long practical expertise and hands-on experience of working with communities in both urban and rural settings in connection with community development programmes. Their key expertise include; designing development programmes, livelihood improvement, food security, social mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, human resource and institutional development, coordination, networking, gender and social inclusion, human rights, advocacy, social accountability and campaigns. Fri PAD is well staffed with a multidisciplinary management team in its central office and project districts as well.

The Executive Director, as an Administrative Head provides strategic leadership and guidance to Fri PAD and represents Fri PAD on various forums and drives vision, mission, strategies, and objectives of the organisation. The ED has the general responsibility of operating day-to-day management functions and provides overall supervision to all thematic and management functions comprising of programmes, projects, general administration, human resource management, financial management, and knowledge management. The ED may appoint senior advisors to provide advice on thematic and management functions of the organisation. Similarly, the ED may also appoint senior associates who should mainly be academicians, intellectuals, and practitioners in the general field of development in Nepal.

## ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

Fri PAD has been governed by the executive committee of seven members formed by the General Assembly, the supreme body of organization. This committee work for three year duration. The chairperson hold the executive power of executive committee and other members are appointed by the chairperson. It has formed an advisory board to suggest the executive committee for regular and successful execution of project.



## INFORMATION CENTER

Fri PAD established an information center in 2003 within head office with the objectives of capacity building of staffs, rural people and for maintaining transparency with donor and among staffs. Information center encompass Fri PAD's brochure, organizational profile, reports of accomplished programs and various reference materials on developmental activities. The center has more than 2200 reading materials and day to day collection of new information is a continuous process. *Website: [www.fripad.org.np](http://www.fripad.org.np)*

## PROGRAMME FOCUS

All development programmes of Fri PAD focus on fourfold approach of community development as the foundation upon which its programme and project activities are based on. The focus lies on the following four key building blocks:

**Livelihood,** A sustainable livelihood framework encompasses the activities intended to help disadvantaged members of society to meet their daily subsistence needs in a manner that is personally dignified, culturally appropriate, and environmentally sustainable. Fri PAD believes that principal need of urban and rural resource poor is not temporary relief from their sufferings but the release and development of their innate intellectual, productive, physical, political, and organising powers. It believes in promoting livelihoods development activities and enabling communities and the present generation to undertake development initiatives that meet their short and long-term needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

**Social Mobilization,** The social mobilization process has been taken as one of the basic and key components of community development. The objective of the social mobilization is to create awareness among the community people (poor women, Dalits and other excluded portions of the society), help them to organize, empower for decision-making so that they can identify and prioritize their needs and destiny. It is also expected to build up capacity for preparation, implementation, operation and management of community development activities to enhance their living condition.

**Peacebuilding and Reconciliation,** Nepal has experienced an armed conflict situation for a long period and it was severely happening in the rural remote areas of the nation. During the battle between two armed forces many lost their family members, some of them lost their property, some were seriously wounded, and others disappeared from their home in search of security. In this way a serious crisis has been emerged in the rural areas of the nation. This directly increases disappearance of youth from villages. Obviously, youth are the backbone for every development activities in the society and without their active participation sustainability of any development activities can't be imagined. So, Fri PAD has been focusing for peace building and reconciliation through holistic development approach and political stability which only leads for involvement of people in every development initiatives.

**Water, health and sanitation,** The capacity of people to adapt and respond to life's challenges and changes lies in their healthy lives. The philosophy of Fri PAD supports the transformation of 'sick societies' into 'healthy societies' not only in physical sense but also in social, psychological, political, and economic senses. Pure drinking water, health and sanitation problems in Nepal are varied, enormous, and

spiralling, particularly among rural as well as urban poor and this has greatly impeded their self development. Fri PAD, therefore, tries to integrate a community water supply, health and sanitation component into its development programme. It places emphasis on preventive measures. The water, health and sanitation related activities include: pure drinking water, personal health/hygiene education, awareness raising activities, open defecating free zone development, capacity building of women health workers, mobile health clinics, community drug rehabilitation, and immunisation programmes, among others.

## PAST PROGRAM INTERVENTION BY Fri PAD

### Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone for food security and economy of Nepalese people and over 80% percent of the population overwhelmingly depends on agriculture basically subsistence agriculture. Therefore scope of agriculture diversification is immense due to crop and geo-climatic diversity and surplus labor forces. Fri PAD has been focusing on competitive commodity, which has comparative production and marketing advantage. The organization helps in promotion of cash crop that can be grown utilizing surplus labors and increasing cropping intensity by mixed cropping. In this line, Fri PAD has been focusing off-season vegetable production, fruit growing, NTFP production, bee keeping, poultry farming, pig and goat rearing, fishery and medical and aromatic plants promotion that have higher profitability than other conventional crops especially in mid hills and western terai regions of the country. In this regard, four agriculture based livelihood improvement project have been accomplished covering more than 7 districts of Nepal namely Panchthar, Taplejung, Parsa, Siraha, Sarlahi, Morang and Chitwan and benefiting over 1500 households. Another consultancy services on on-farm technical support service to rising income of small and medium farmers project is being implemented covering 17000 household in ten districts of mid-west and far-western development region with the financial support of ADB and Department of Agriculture (DOA).

### Rural Micro Finance

Since its establishment from the efforts of local youths and social workers, it has been conducting microfinance activities in different groups and individuals (2700 groups and more than 32000 individuals) and subsequently established 38 village level financial institutions by federating homogenous groups. The group members have access to credit in collateral free basis and Fri PAD field staffs support these financial institutions and groups as well to maintain the books of accounts and preparation of financial statement for specific duration. Similarly, the group members are supported to prepare the business plan and repayment schedule of loan. The majority of group members are deprived and rural poor. In this concern, Fri PAD has also operating a saving and credit cooperative in Gunjanagar Chitwan as a learning center of saving and credit initiative in rural context.

### Social Mobilization

The social mobilization process has been taken as one of the key programme components of Fri PAD. The objective of the social mobilization is to create awareness among the community people (poor, women, Dalit and Janajati), help them to organize and empower for decision-making so that they can identify and prioritize their needs. It is also expected to build up capacity for preparation, implementation, operation

and management of community subprojects to enhance their livelihoods. Hardcore poor, medium poor and poor are encouraged to organize into homogenous groups to ensure that the poor take decisions for themselves. Keeping the target communities at the driving seat, it encourages to take initiatives to improve their livelihoods, particularly organizing them into a local institution. These groups are formed with membership from the defined households during social assessment. In this regards, Fri PAD has follow the process of social mobilization while implementing community development activities and two project on social mobilization has been successfully accomplished during this period. As a result water user association has formed and institutionalized in Piple and Megauli VDCs of chitwan district, Mukundapur VDC of Nawalparasi, Vyash municipality in Tanahun and four ward citizen forums (WCF) has been emerged in Bharatpur municipality where nearly 650 households benefitted from these activities.

### Community Development

Community development is a structured intervention that gives communities greater control over the conditions that affect their lives. This does not solve all the problems faced by a local community, but it does build up confidence to tackle such problems as effectively as any local action can. Community development works at the level of local groups and organisations rather than with individuals or families. The range of local groups and organisations representing communities at local level constitutes the community sector.

Community development is a skilled process and part of its approach is the belief that communities cannot be helped unless they themselves agree to this process. Community development has to look both ways: not only at how the community is working at the grass roots, but also at how responsive key institutions are to the needs of local communities. Fri PAD has been actively involved for the urban community development in selected cities of Nepal namely Panauti, Ratnanagar, Bharatpur, Vyash and Biratnagar. Total of 62 DAG communities in these municipalities were benefitted through awareness raising, skill trainings and local infrastructure repair, maintenance and development at the local level.

### Small Business Promotion

Eighty-three percent of Nepal's population lives in rural areas. The lack of income-earning opportunities in these areas is a central cause of the widespread poverty and worsening food security in the country. It also forces ever more Nepalese to leave home to seek work in Nepal's towns and cities, in India and further afield.

Large enterprises are beyond the capacity of small farmers. Small business development leads to sustainable development and improve livelihood of the poor, women and diadvantaged people. Realizing this Fri PAD focuses poor people, women, vulnurables communities based small business activities through;

Providing skill and business training and some support, mainly for women, poor, conflict affected and disadvantaged people to set up small business to sustain their lives;

Helping establish business support services and working with government and other donor agencies to improve living condition of poor and vulnurables.

The organization is providing training for skill development like plumbing, house wiring, off-season vegetable production, fruit and vegetable processing, cow/buffalo/goat rearing, poultry production and small scale processing industries etc. It also provides technical supports for small scale business to manage micro-credit facilities and linking with financial institutions.

## Water Supply And Sanitation

Nepal is water resource rich country however inadequate water supply and lack of clean and safe water still remains as perennial problems both in urban and rural areas causing serious health problems. Intervention of Fri PAD on water and sanitation focuses on community driven infrastructure development, community awareness campaign, and capacity building of water user groups to meet current need of water supply and sanitation and also builds partnership with local organization to implement the project activities. Fri PAD facilitated to implement and operate more than 9 water supply and sanitation project. The program has benefited altogether 9460 households in Dang, Gulmi, Tanahun, Nawalparasi and Chitwan districts. Asian Development Bank (ADB), Water Supply and Sewerage Department, Second Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (SSTWSSSP), District Development Committee (DDC), Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office (WSSDO) and Village Development Committee (VDC) are the working partners and funding agencies for the project.

## Personal Hygiene

Good personal hygiene is one of the most effective ways to protect ourselves and others from many illnesses. One of the most effective ways we have to protect ourselves and others from illness is good personal hygiene. This means washing hands, especially, but also whole body. It means being careful not to cough or sneeze on others, cleaning things that we touch if we are unwell, putting items such as tissues (that may have germs) into a bin, and using protection (like gloves or condoms) when we might be at risk of catching an infection.

Personal hygiene, such as bathing, is very much dependent on the culture in which people live. In some cultures, it is expected that we shall wash our body at least every day and use deodorants to stop body smells. Other cultures have different expectations. In this regards, Fri PAD is actively working for Hand washing, Personal hygiene for women and men.

## Disaster Management

Nature calamities and disaster are much destructive for human lives, their wealth and environment. The organization keeps watching and creates interest to work for people who are victims of natural disaster like-flooding, firing, landslide etc. It has good working experience for livelihoods improvement in flood victim households. Additionally, disaster management plan for districts and VDCs are also prepared in various districts of terai region in financial assistance of donor agencies.

## Study, Survey and Research

Study, survey and research are the backbone of any development activities. Fri PAD has undertaken many study, survey and research activities and accomplished them with appropriate solution to problems and developing strategy to implement development project in a sustainable way. The program is baseline survey, situation analysis, impact assessment of development projects, monitoring and evaluation of project progress. On the other hand, Fri PAD actively worked to prepare socio-economic profile of VDC, DDC, and other project areas. Additionally Fri PAD has also a training and research institute within its head office premises, which provides various short term trainings and also conducts research on agriculture technology and report to the national and international concerning agencies.

# **PROGRAM AND SERVICES FOR YEAR 2014**

## **Livelihood**

Fri PAD has been successfully implementing several projects having sustainable livelihoods as the major component such as peace project, agriculture diversification and on-farm technical support etc. Through these projects, poor and disadvantaged community people have witnessed significant changes in their income level and living conditions. Numerous income generating activities through natural-based, agriculture-based and other micro-enterprises have contributed to the sustainable livelihoods of rural communities. Fri PAD implemented projects have largely focused on providing on-farm and off-farm vocational and skill development trainings. Problems such as lack of awareness about the possibilities and benefits of the technical and financial capacities and support, value chain processing and access to marketing of agro-based products and low participation of women and marginalized groups have been significantly addressed. Fri PAD has offered number of services to facilitate sustainable markets, adopt climate smart practices and promote increased food security. As a result, participation of women and other marginalised groups in community development activities has increased over the years. Besides, Fri PAD has also been supporting and strengthening community-led peace building initiatives through rehabilitation and reconciliation at the grassroots level by mainly focusing on uplifting livelihood activities. Following section highlights the project Fri PAD implemented in the year 2014 in relation to Livelihood:

**Project Title:** Rising Incomes of Small and Medium Farmers Project (RISMFP)

**Duration :** February, 2013 to January, 2016

**Beneficiaries :** 12450 households

**Project District :** Dang, Bankey, Bardiya, Kailali, Surkhet, Dailekh, Doti, Dadeldhura, Accham, Baitadi, Bajura District

**Client:** ADB/GoN/DoA/RISMFP

## **Introduction:**

The project aims to reduce the market and business risks faced by small and medium farmers diversifying into high value commodities in 10 districts of the Mid-West (MWDR) and Far-West (FWDR) Development Regions of Nepal. These two regions have the lowest human development indices within Nepal due to limited investment in access to services, physical, social and economic infrastructure. Poverty incidence is, on the average, high for both regions; within regions, the hill areas suffer higher rates of poverty where up to 70% of households fall below the poverty line. Small farmer incomes are limited by (i) low returns from traditional agricultural commodities, (ii) small and declining farm sizes with low productivity, and (iii) a supply-driven production system that has not captured potential market benefits for high value commodities (HVC).

The project assists small and medium sized farmers to diversify into HVC by establishing market linkages; providing capital for inputs and improved technology; and for building post harvest value chain infrastructure including storage, packaging, grading, and processing. Project grants will be provided to (i) small and medium farmers that are members of existing farmer groups or cooperatives with established market supply agreements for initial inputs and farm technology, and (ii) post harvest enterprises for the development of value chain infrastructure to support the market supply agreements. The Project will outsource service delivery to nongovernment organizations (NGOs) and the private sector for farmer

mobilization, training, production, and business planning and for feasibility studies to access project funding.

The Project contributes to the ADB level one results framework through increasing rural income, reducing poverty and increasing food security in Nepal (ADB Target 17.14% of the Asia Pacific population living on less than \$1 per day by 2015) for the project, more than 95,000 individuals will move above this threshold. The level 2 country outcome performance targets are addressed through the provision of Project grants to small and medium sized enterprises (including farmer cooperatives) with the project supporting an estimated 220 enterprises and 890 farmer groups within the ADB performance target of 54,000 enterprise accounts supported. The Project contribution to the ADB level 3 operational targets is through the development of the private sector in poorer parts of rural Nepal and gender mainstreaming (ADB performance target of 40% of projects with gender mainstreaming).

### **Objectives:**

**Fri PAD** has been providing On-farm Technical Support Program to Raising Income of Small and Medium Farmers Project (RISMFP). The On-farm Production Technical Support, is primarily supporting in developing HVC production and processing technical manuals including latest agriculture technology, conducting farm awareness and training packages.

### **Key achievements:**

Establishing agribusiness grant facility for building HVC value chains in mid-west and far-west development region supplying markets;  
Formulating business plans for producing and adding value to HVC in the far- west and mid-west regions;  
HVC technology problem and issues identification through workshop and provide solution;  
Prepare mushroom production technology manual;  
Identify production problems and conduct a need assessment of production technology to increase market led production of identified high value fruits, vegetable and species in project area;  
Conducted project promotional and information dissemination workshops in four districts;  
Facilitate to prepare Independent Appraisal Panel (IAP) guideline;  
Facilitate to prepare agribusiness grant facilitate (AGF) manual;

### **Social mobilization**

Social mobilization is the primary step of community development. It allows people to think and understand their situation and to organize and initiate action for their recovery with their own initiative and creativity. Through mobilization, people can organize themselves to take action collectively by developing their own plan and strategy for recovery rather than being imposed from outside. Communities that take charge of their own recovery will make informed decisions, reach sustainable solutions, and achieve better results faster, while at the same time enhancing their solidarity and capacity to undertake development initiatives. Social mobilization is practiced in many different ways by development practioners. Fri PAD has been successfully implementing several projects having social mobilization as the major component such as local governance and community development program (LGCDP), water supply and sanitation projects and community development. Through these projects, poor and disadvantaged community people have witnessed significant changes in their self-development participation, decision making and improving living conditions. Numerous social mobilizations, women

empowerment, community development, right based advocacy and other people centered development initiatives have contributed to sustainable community development.

Fri PAD implemented projects have largely focused on social development, advocacy and empowerment of target groups. Problems such as lack of awareness about the possibilities and benefits of the technical and financial capacities and support, social and natural resources, and access to local government services for marginalized groups. Fri PAD has offered number of services to facilitate sustainable community development program through intensive social mobilization processes. As a result, participation of women and other marginalised groups in community development activities has increased over the years. Besides, Fri PAD has also been supporting and strengthening community-led peace building initiatives through rehabilitation and reconciliation at the grassroots level focusing on social empowerment and involving in economic activities. Following section highlights the project Fri PAD implemented in the year 2014 in relation to social mobilization:

## II. Project Title: Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project (STIUEIP)/ Community Development Program

Duration: January, 2011 to December, 2014

Beneficiaries: 9850 households

Project Area: Biratnagar Sub-metropolitan City in Morang District

Client: ADB/GoN/STIUEIP/Biratnagar Sub-metropolitan City

### **Introduction:**

The Government of Nepal has received ADB loan, for the Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project (STIUEIP), for Biratnagar, Birgunj and Butwal municipalities. The project aims at improving the living condition of the people through community led development endeavors, efficient service delivery, good governance, better personal health and environmental sanitation, based on a democratic value system and rights-based approach and inclusive development efforts. This will be achieved through tangible changes in the urban environmental condition with the availability of minimum basic environmental infrastructures and proper community mobilization for the ownership of development processes undertaken locally, under the project activities.

The focus of this urban environmental improvement program is to support reliable, affordable and efficient municipal infrastructures and services delivering mechanism based on the fundamental premises of inclusive development, and through the mobilization of local resources, skills and technology opportunities, all with the direct involvement and mobilization of local citizens groups, clubs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs).

The STIUEIP is being implemented over five years from 2010-2015 supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) through project loans. This project has been executed by MPPW through DUDBC and the respective municipalities are the Implementing Agencies. A project coordination office (PCO) has been established under the DUDBC with project implementation units (PIUs) at municipality levels.

Biratnagar in the eastern region will receive the STIUEIP project benefits, under the following three project components:

Drainage and Sewerage,

Roads and Lanes, and

Community Development Program.

The first two components are more or less confined to the core areas of the municipality, and the population living around forms the direct beneficiary groups. The project has also considered certain benefits to the people living in the peripheral areas. They have been reached through different Community Development Program (CDP) interventions.

### **Objectives:**

The CDP has the following components, to be addressed through different interventions by the project;

- Information dissemination and community mobilization;
- Implementation of community development program at grass root level;
- Health and hygiene education;
- Small-scale facilities and operational support;
- 3-R promotion at community and household level;
- Training for skills development and employment generation;
- Gender equality and social inclusion;

General awareness raising activities to be implemented on a municipality-wide scale, whereas the more focused programs are implemented in selected areas according to the criteria developed under the project. The CDP revolves around the thematic area of social mobilization, health and hygiene improvement of communities and families in Biratnagar;

### **Key achievements:**

Different relevant reports and publications reviewed and inception report developed. Works started with group consultation, formal and informal meetings held with the stakeholders and community. The project team visited communities and schools in different wards and held formal/informal consultations and interactions.

The CDP reviewed CDTA data for drawing inference to identify poor wards and clusters in BSMC, and the information was also triangulated with the concerned community, through TLOs. Interventions started with approaching most deprived people in the deprived clusters of the poorest wards.

The program started with CLTS and SLTS approach with collection of information from schools and community using survey formats and PRA tools. A minimum demographic information and Social/Resource maps were developed for schools and communities for data base and program planning. Under the total sanitation activities, the beneficiary households have at least developed as follows;

Toilet for the family

Drinking water facility (Personal or public/collective outlets)

Improved personal hygiene

Improved household sanitation

Practice of segregation of household solid waste at source

Participation in 3-R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) campaign

Compost pit for decomposable wastes

Kitchen garden for family consumption

Tree plantation in the compound

Stand for cleaned utensils

Practice of covering drinking water and food items

Closed bathing space

Total immunization coverage for children

PRA/RRA has been completed in 165 TLOs of BSMC;

As a community based organizations (CBOs), the prevailing TLOs were identified for partnership, and the unit for development was a cluster level TLO. The TLOs were found to have advantage of adequate geographical and household coverage. There were 467 TLOs at cluster level, 22 ward level TLOs and one Coordination Committee at apex at the municipal level. The sub-metropolis had considered as 119 TLOs as most deprived in 22 wards.

### **Water Supply, Health and Sanitation**

Water supply, health and sanitation sector in Nepal has experienced two decades of steady improvement despite massive poverty. With the objective of improving knowledge, behavior, capacity and use of water, health and sanitation services among adolescents and marginalised communities, Fri PAD has been conducting program activities (not limited to) to strengthen water supply, health and sanitation facility operations and capacity of community workers; improve personal health and hygiene status of women and adolescent girls; and improve access of marginalised rural communities to safe drinking water, proper sanitation and hygiene practices. All projects under the thematic area of water, health and sanitation have prioritised the capacity building of user community, female community health volunteers (FCHV) and local government agencies on the aspect of WASH. It has been clearly observed that with Fri PAD's intervention in several districts, community people have started to adopt good sanitation habits as well as safe health practices for clean and hygienic environment.

The projects implemented under this thematic area along with their key highlights for the year 2014 have been

Illustrated below;

### **III. Project Title: Second Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project /Community Development Program**

Duration: June 2012 to June 2016

Beneficiaries: 6700 households

Project Area: Nawalparasi, Tanahun and Chitwan District

Client: ADB/GON/WSSDO

#### **Background:**

The Second Small Towns Water Supply & Sanitation Sector Project is designed to improve the health & economic & environmental living conditions of people in small towns in Nepal. The expected outcome of project is improved, affordable and sustainable water supply & sanitation services, which are governed & managed by locally accountable representative bodies in the corresponding town.

The Project has three components. **Component 1** develop an efficient, effective and accountable urban water supply and sanitation sector by establishing and implementing policies, establishing service standards, and enhancing sector coordination. **Component 2** entail development of safe, accessible, and adequate water supply and sanitation facilities in about 20 small towns. **Component 3** strengthen governance and capacity for project management and operation. The Ministry of Physical Planning and Works (MPPW) is the executing agency, with responsibility for subproject execution delegated to its Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS). A sector efficiency improvement unit (SEIU) in the MPPW takes the lead in advancing sector development (component 1). A project management office (PMO) established in the DWSS is responsible for overall project planning & management for component 2, including selection of towns, assistance for design, construction supervision & operation and

maintenance (O&M), & overseeing safeguard compliance. The water supply & sanitation divisional or sub-divisional offices (WSSDO) under the guidance of PMO carry out overall management of individual sub-projects, such as supporting feasibility studies, detailed designs, managing performance of design & supervision consultants (DSCs), engaging & supervising the services provided by local non-government organizations (NGOs), & providing technical support for O&M. The regional monitoring & supervision offices supervise & support the WSSDO in regions. WUSCs will be responsible for O&M of the water supply and sanitation facilities constructed.

**Objectives:**

Socio-economic analysis of the community and project town;  
Support to assess the need for land acquisition and resettlement;  
Work with the Affected Persons (APs) to facilitate them to harness the project opportunities;  
Sensitize project stakeholders such as WSSDO, DSC, VDC and WUSC regarding to poverty, gender and social inclusion;  
Carry-out survey of poor as per the eligibility criteria, identification of households and implementation of OBA through community mobilization;  
This assignment envisage, support for community mobilization and empowerment through awareness creation and participation in the decision making process;  
Preparing and Implementing health & hygiene education plan in project town;  
Awareness creation among the general public to the emerging issues of the solid waste management and deliver messages for on site waste management through the 3R approach;  
Gender mainstreaming and Implementation of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion plan;  
Capacity building of WUSCs & WUAs for the operational sustainability  
Organizing trainings for target group members of the community based organizations (CBOs), members of local clubs, community health workers, school childrens, people from poor & disadvantaged communities, social workers/leaders regarding WATSAN activities;  
Communication, reporting and deliverables;

**Key achievements:**

Massive awareness and sensitization activities were done in the project area to feel this small town water supply and sanitation project as their own;  
Facilitate to form sub-committees and 5% upfront cash collection from the users;  
Awareness raising program like rallies, campaign, interactions and series of meetings were conducted in the project town with the project stakeholders;  
Preparation of socio-economic profile of three town area and collection of baseline monitoring data for the project;  
Facilitate for the four party agreement towards the project;  
Preparation of town level health and hygiene education (HHE) plan and implement it;  
Identification and finalization of Output Based Aid (OBA) eligible households;  
Carryout regular monitoring and implementation of OBA in the selected households;  
Conduct awareness program on solid waste management including 3-R approach;  
Conduct training and awareness programs related to gender equality and social inclusion (GESI), appreciative inquiry, motivation training, health and hygiene, institutional development and skill based training;  
Prepare a list of grievances submitted by the users and their resolution;  
Facilitate to declare open defecation free zone of project area like Mukundapur;

DAG community mobilization for water tap connection and toilet construction under OBA program in in 932 households;

### Training, Workshop and Exposure Visit

Series of trainings and other programs for livelihood, social mobilization, water, health and sanitation activities are the continue process against thr project implementation schedule of Fri PAD. The beneficiaries are the key persons to be involved in these events and acquainted skills, participate in policy making and learn the program in other location. Some of the development works, trainings and other such program being conducted by Fri PAD are listed below;

SN	Project and Activity	Number of Events	Location	Participants	
				Male	Female
<b>1</b>	<b>On-Farm Technical Support</b>		<b>Nepalgunj</b>		
1.1	District Level HVC Technical Assessment and Management Workshop	4	Gularia, Dhangdhi, Dadeldhura and Birendranagar	129	38
<b>2</b>	<b>Community Development Program for Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project</b>		<b>Biratnagar</b>		
2.1	Training of Female Community Health Volunteers	3	Biratnagar	0	135
2.2	Orientation for municipality ward secretaries and staff	1	Biratnagar	25	3
2.3	Orientation for TLO Coordination Committee	1	Biratnagar	27	14
2.4	Women awareness program	3	Biratnagar	0	472
2.5	Skill Development Trainings (driving, plumbing, electrician and Boutique and Pico)	5	Biratnagar	49	43
2.6	Computer Hardware and Mobile repair training	2	Biratnagar	29	11
2.7	TV and radio repair and maintenance training	1	Biratnagar	18	2
2.8	Trainings on tailoring including Boutique and Pico	3	Biratnagar	1	60
2.9	Skill Development training on beautician	1	Biratnagar	0	20
<b>3</b>	<b>Community Development Program for Second Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project</b>		<b>Nawalparasi, Chitwan and Tanahun Districts</b>		
3.1	OBA implementation workshop	2	Vyash, Mukundapur	44	20
3.2	Training of Water User and Sanitation Committee (WUSC Training)	3	Vyash, Megauli, Mukundapur	29	14
3.3	Exposure visit of WUSC	4	Eastern and western part of Nepal	68	17
3.4	Interaction among WUSC	3	Chitwan, Kaski	30	9

3.5	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Training (GESI)	2	Vyash, Mukundapur and Megauli	24	19
3.6	Health worker training	3	Vyash, Mukundapur and Megauli	12	54
3.7	School teachers' training	3	Vyash, Mukundapur and Megauli	25	23
3.8	Training to clubs/CBOs/Groups/Cooperatives	2	Vyash, Mukundapur	37	12
3.9	Community awareness campaign	7	Vyash, Mukundapur and Megauli	245	205
3.10	Motivator training	2	Mukundapur, Megauli	23	16
3.11	Household waste management training	2	Mukundapur, Megauli	24	17
3.12	Animal waste management training	2	Mukundapur, Megauli	26	17