

DEPROSC-Nepal's

# THE REFLECTION

*Since its Establishment*



**DEPROSC-Nepal**

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# Abbreviation

ALC	Adult Literacy Class	MGD	Millennium Development Goal
BLC	Business Literacy Class	MT	Metric Tone
CBO	Community Based Organization	MUS	Multiple Water Use System
CC-OSC	Child Centered-Out of School Children	NEFSCUN	National Federation of Savings and Credit Union of Nepal
CDC	Child Development Centre	NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank
CFUGs	Community Forest User Groups	NIFP	Non-Tiber Forest Product
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office	ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
DDC	District Development Committee	PG	Producer Group
DEPROSC	Development Project Service Centre - Nepal	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	PWD	People With Disability
ECDC	Early Childhood Development Centre	QERP	Quality Education Research Package
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment	RSRF	Rural Self Reliance Fund
FA	Farmers Association	RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteer	SALT	Sloping Agricultural Land Technology
FHS	Farmer Field School	SCC	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
FFW	Food for Work	SCG	Savings and Credit Group
HVCC	High Value Cash Crop	SHG	Self Help Group
ICS	Improved Cook Stove	SHP	Sub Health Post
IDP	Internally Displaced People	SMC	School Management Committee
JIA	Junior Technical Assistant	SOC	School Outreach Children
LFGs	Leasehold Forest User Groups	TBSU	Trail Bridge Support Unit
LRP	Local Resource Person	VDC	Village Development Committee
MAPs	Medical and Aromatic Plants	VMMA	Veterinary Medicine Marketing Association
		WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
		WIDPO	Water Induced Disaster Prevention Office

## FOREWORD



Following political changes during early 1990s, an enabling environment was created for the non-governmental sector to contribute to the national development. Viewed from this perspective, establishing an NGO in the country was a privilege having opportunity to exercise fundamental civil right. This led to the tremendous growth of the NGO sector. Development Project Service Centre (DEPROSC Nepal) was established on September 26, 1993. NGO culture was quite new to the nation in every aspect: Governance, Management, Donor's support, Project implementation, Approval and Coordination with the government bureaucracy. Above all, institutionalization and sustainability of NGO itself was in question. On the other hand, it was a great challenge to meet the rising aspiration of people which was quite understandable with the onset of democratic norms and value in the country. The challenge was to ensure that the benefits of development reached onto the doors of every Nepali concentrating mostly on geographically and socially excluded *dalits*, ethnic, marginalized, women, people with disability and HIV/AIDS, and other vulnerable and discriminated groups.

At the outset DEPROSC - Nepal, conceived entirely by individuals involved in the development field had only a clear vision and full commitment and a meagre sum of NRs. 30,000 was collected from among the members. The centre began its development journey with the implementation of 20 adult literacy quotas. As of now DEPROSC has completed numerous projects and research/ studies, period ranging from one month to 7 years. In this endeavour, DEPROSC has been privileged to serve more than one million populations today.

During the last 18 years of its service, the Centre has made meaningful contribution in the field of rural development. Significant achievements have been made in the area of microfinance; natural resource management; food security and rural livelihoods; community infrastructure and institutional development. Moreover, nutrition, health, sanitation, women empowerment and gender, humanitarian assistance, disaster preparedness and response are some of the cross cutting areas that DEPROSC has been addressing.

People centred, participatory bottom up planning, transparency across all level, political neutrality, cost effectiveness, result oriented social mobilization, pro-poor focus, positive discrimination and rights based approach are some of the features of DEPROSC Nepal that have helped to establish, perform and grow consistently even in the daunting socio-political scenario. I remain ever grateful for the determination

and dedication of DEPROSC Nepal team for their result oriented contribution.

Development themes and approaches that the Centre has adapted have also evolved along with the goals, priorities and strategies adopted by the government through periodic plans, PRSP and MDG. Accordingly the role of civil society has also evolved over time. Subsidy based support has switched to sharing based, sense of recipient has been dropped acknowledging the rights of the people, and infrastructure and income focus development has added the need of human development. Development interventions have now become sensitive to socio-culture and environment.

From the very beginning DEPROSC – Nepal was quite conscious regarding the sustainability of its developmental endeavours and thus has laid special emphasis on legal identity, technology and skills transfer, financial mechanism and linkage establishment with the state machinery..

We are honoured on the one hand to have been able to meet the developmental needs of the people in Nepal at one level, while assuring the issue of institutionalization and sustainability of the institution itself on the other. In this effort, the Centre has developed a sound infrastructure base, adequate state of arts, professionally enriched human resource and long term revenue generation mechanism.

Following the radical change in political system of Nepal entering into a Federal democratic republic, developmental needs of people has grown exponentially.. In this context, role of civil society in general becomes further crucial not only in fulfilling the gaps between rights holders and duty bearers, but also bridging between locals and donors; capacitating CBOs and local NGOs; strengthening government delivery systems; advocacy and policy feedback to the planner.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all the donor agencies, government of Nepal, Nepal Rastra Bank, Banks and financial institutions and last but not the least, to the rural people of Nepal for whom we exist. I acknowledge the effort of the Board of Directors, members and colleague of DEPROSC - Nepal to bring about changes in organizational capacity to bring about desired changes in the target communities.

Pitambar Prasad Acharya  
Executive Director

# DEPROSC Nepal



DEPROSC-Nepal head office

Development Project Service Centre (DEPROSC-Nepal) is a non-profit organization established on September 26 1993 (Ashwin 10, 2050 B.S.) under the Association Registration Act 1978 as a non-governmental organization (NGO). The head office is located at Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal.

DEPROSC Nepal is affiliated with Social Welfare Council (SWC) and Nepal Rastra Bank has authorized DEPROSC-Nepal to carry out limited banking functions. The Centre has been promoting participatory development by enabling communities to help themselves through their own grass-root institutions. Dedicated to uplift the socio-economic condition of poor and disadvantaged population, it designs various income and employment generating programmes for participatory and sustainable development.

## *Vision*

Being committed to social justice, gender equity and human resources development, DEPROSC Nepal envisions a peaceful, prosperous and empowered rural Nepal.

## *Mission*

DEPROSC-Nepal is committed to enhance the participation of rural people in general and poorest of the poor, women and marginalized ethnic groups in particular in their development process for:

- Micro-finance
- Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood,

- Natural Resource Management.
- Education
- Health, Hygiene and Nutrition, and
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Response

With primary focus on fostering the evolution of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to carry out their socio-economic activities in cost-effective way, DEPROSC-Nepal enhances their capabilities through a package of technical, managerial, access to microfinance and material inputs.

## *Objectives*

The overall objective of DEPROSC-Nepal is to empower rural people for attaining self-sustaining socio-economic upliftment through a package of policy and action research.

Its specific objectives are to:

- Act as an intermediary between development programmes of the government, NGOs, bi-lateral and multi-lateral projects and local small/marginal farmers' groups;
- Enhance the capabilities of CBOs by organizing appropriate training and involving them as partners in the development process;
- Organise different skill based training programmes for the dissemination of improved technology in agriculture, livestock, forestry and off-farm activities;

- Provide support services to local institutions for the development of agriculture, irrigation, drinking water, cottage and rural industries, forestry and alternative energy and encourage them to undertake feasible and appropriate enterprises;
- Promote equal access to opportunities, resources, ownership and participation for children, women, youths and underprivileged section of the societies.
- Provide microfinance services in rural areas;
- Mobilise, sensitize and develop the capacity of rural and underprivileged communities;
- Sensitize rural people to access maternal health care and to develop appropriate hygiene and nutrition habit;
- Organize community and improve resilience through preparedness and planning at local level for potential disasters.

### Strategy

- Promoting people centred development by mobilizing local resources
- Organizing the target beneficiaries into groups at village level and federating these groups into CBOs through balanced representation of all members of the groups
- Involving women (at least 50%) in all activities and following positive discrimination to the excluded and marginalized group
- Involving target beneficiaries in all aspects of decision making process and maintaining transparency at all levels
- Following political, racial, geographical, caste neutrality
- Developing CBOs sustainable and financially viable institutions
- Increasing the awareness level of marginalized groups in terms of social justice and equity

- Providing professional micro-finance services by ensuring sustainability of DEPROSC itself.

### Approach

- Follow exclusive and inclusive targeting participatory as per the nature of the programme;
- Ensure effective participation through effective community mobilization;
- Develop synergy between the development agencies working at the ground level;
- Formulate effective coordination mechanism at the national and district level stakeholders;
- Maintain transparency, sharing of budget and programme, visibility etc;
- Follow phase wise institutional development process.

### Organization Financial Administrative Capacity

**Human Resource:** The Centre has a multidisciplinary versatile team of professionals both at the head office Kathmandu and regional and district based offices. At present, it has 695 staff from diversified fields: management, economics, microfinance, agriculture, NRM, social development, education, health, engineering, marketing, environment experts.

**Logistical capacity:** DEPROSC-Nepal has its own land and building at head office in Kathmandu and in Regional Office Biratnagar while in another Regional Office Nepaljung and 41 districts have separate rented building to conduct its developmental programmes.

**Technical capacity:** DEPROSC-Nepal has livelihood, advocacy and good governance experts at its Head Office as well as technical staff in the fields.

**Financial capacity:** DEPROSC-Nepal has maintained standard financial management system with following features.

Separate accounts for each of the projects implemented and are independent of DEPROSC-Nepal main account.

Almost all payments made by cheque through Bank transfers.

Monthly expenditure statements-project wise (including original bills and vouchers) submitted to concerned donors.

Bank statements reconciled monthly.

Double entry system of accounting and annual internal auditing system. Its has separate Finance and Administration department in the Head Office led by department head which is responsible for the Management of Finance/Account and Administration functions. Besides, there is full fledged Accountant personnel in Regional, district and branch offices.

### Equipment and Facilities

DEPROSC-Nepal has moderate resources such as personal computers, Laptops with state-of-art software, equipment such as scanner, fax and photocopier, digital cameras, LCD projectors, GPS receivers, 24 hours unlimited access to internet, five- four wheeled vehicles, 56-motorcycles and other basic amenities required to function as a professional NGO. Its head office in Thapathali contains well equipped training hall with seating capacity of 100 people. Logistic and secretarial support can also be provided during the training conducted in the training hall.

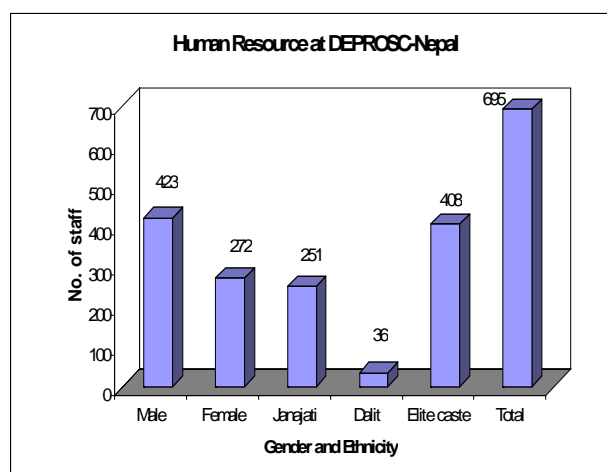
### Operational Strategy for the Projects

- Key staff recruitment, Office establishment, Orientation to key staff
- Information sharing meeting with Line Agencies and Stakeholder at different level (Central, Regional, District, Community)

- Preparation of essential documents including project operation manual
- Local team hiring and orientation, local action plan preparation
- Collection of baseline information as per indicator
- Selection, review and finalization of settlement/beneficiary
- MIS and updates, community level contract agreement, Program support
- Supervision, Monitoring (PME)
- Periodic review workshop at all levels
- Re-planning, Periodic Report preparation
- Impact assessment and study
- Lesson learned and experience sharing dissemination (Different level)
- Project completion Report, Replication at different level

### Policies and Procedure to ensure ethical work standards

- Constitution of the organization
- Financial and administrative regulations
- Acts, regulations and policies of Government of Nepal
- Regulations and directives of Nepal Rastra Bank
- Signed contracts / agreements / MoUs with donors/developmental partners
- Programme implementation guidelines





## Microfinance



Riverbed farming

During the early 90s merely 20 per cent of the population had access to rural finance which has significantly increased over the years with the establishment of micro-finance development banks, financial intermediary NGOs and savings and credit cooperatives following the enactment of various acts and regulation. Despite these efforts, about 38 percent of Nepalese households have an outstanding loan exclusively from the informal sector, 16 percent from both the informal and formal sector, and 15 percent from only the formal sector. Moreover, access to financial services still remains limited for many people in many parts of Nepal.

DEPROSC-Nepal, since its inception, has envisioned access of microfinance programme for the rural poor as one of the key tools in poverty reduction and bringing about social change. Accordingly, the Centre has developed it as a prime programme. It has basically promoted micro-finance from two dimensions.

- A. Direct lending (group approach exclusively to women) and
  - B. Credit Union Model (promotion and strengthening of saving and credit organization)
- A. DEPROSC - Nepal has obtained license from the Nepal Rastra Bank under the Financial Intermediary Act 1998 to work as financial intermediary. It has been basically catering its services in the areas of savings, credit, livestock insurance and transfer services to the clients. DEPROSC-Nepal implements micro-finance under direct lending model in

11 districts having approval from NRB to work in 12 districts namely: Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Bara, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhadhing, Makawanpur, Nuwakot, and Kathmandu with the aim to enhance the access to saving credit to poorer sections of society where commercial and/or development banks have no reach. It has adopted the strategy to disburse loan with social capital as collateral. The programme attempts to provide money directly in the hands of women so that they can start some small scale business, earn their livelihoods as well as pay back the loan in a short interval of time. This service is contributing in maintaining gender harmony and cooperation within the family.

Direct lending was initially started from two VDCs of Rautahat as a pilot programme and later DEPROSC established a micro-finance development bank<sup>1</sup> handing over the programme to the bank. DEPROSC again replicated direct lending micro-finance programme in Morang in 1997 under the institution development model, which was later converted into the Grameen adaptation model. Monthly instalment, two months grace period and 3+2 are some of the unique features of this model adopted since the beginning. Micro-finance programme operated by DEPROSC has contributed significantly in the socio-economic transformation of participating clients, particularly rural poor families. Case studies and impact evaluations have clearly demonstrated improved health situation, better food, nutrition, clothing and hygiene situation, improved social capital, and decreased household level gender discrimination etc. because of the enhanced income through the access to financial services.

### **Ms. Devi Mahato: A successful Micro Credit Client**

Ms Yadav Devi Mahato, a member of group 7 in Itahari VDC joined the Micro- credit programme on October, 2004. She obtained a total loan of Rs. 15,000 for commercial vegetable production. The first loan was 5000, which she paid back in full and the second one was 10,000 for the same purpose. She saved Rs. 30 per month in the group and had an individual saving accumulation of Rs. 1103/-

According to Ms. Mahato, commercial vegetable production created job for her and her sister. Even though, she was already cultivating vegetable in 1.75 *katha* (583 sq m) prior to joining the programme, she became fully involved in the business by expanding the area. Last year, Ms. Mahato earned Rs. 60,000 from vegetables, out of which she saved Rs. 30,000.

With her earnings from the vegetable enterprise, she also got involved in cattle farming. According to Ms. Mahato, she is now able to spend on her son's education. She had no difficulty in paying back her instalments. She said, "The programme is very easy and I do not think of repayment as a burden rather it makes our life prosperous, meaningful and quite rewarding".

DEPROSC Nepal has finally attained its primary goal of financial sustainability. Various donors - Plan Nepal, The Lutheran World Federation and Canadian Cooperation Office have contributed significantly - technically and financially - in rendering the financial services to rural women under separate projects.

<sup>1</sup> DEPROSC Nepal led to establish a separate bank - Deprosc Development Bank - in equity participation of major commercial banks: Agriculture Development Bank, Nepal Bank, Nabil Bank and Lumbini Finance and Leasing Co. in 2000 as a second microfinance bank in Nepal from non - governmental sector.



Particular		Branch Units	Member	Internal Savings	Loan Disbursement	Loan outstanding	Deprived Sector Loan Utilization	Operational recovery
Year/Unit		No.	No.	Rs. (000)	Rs. (000)	Rs. (000)	Rs. (000)	%
Jun-98	1	1	554	174	1772	1212	893	6
Jun-99	2	1	826	189	808	1022	9058	18
Jun-00	3	1	983	625	4986	2623	10497	34
Jun-01	4	1	1299	965	3427	3062	20593	38
Jun-02	5	2	2223	1685	7810	5548	12557	32
Jun-03	6	3	4623	3772	21702	14816	19960	45
Jun-04	7	5	9028	9330	58538	36711	29628	62
Jun-05	8	7	14541	18676	121360	74566	106163	67
Jun-06	9	10	23438	37471	208080	141840	143797	72
Jun-07	10	16	35439	63325	472302	287298	312126	91
Jun-08	11	28	43824	98848	676173	399661	381235	94
Jun-09	12	30	49392	146345	938759	539879	660101	103
Jun-10	13	30	51760	217985	1449886	983073	781662	118

### ***Donors Support in Direct Lending Microfinance***

- Ø Plan Nepal: 1997 to 2005, Morang - Three Branches (24 VDC)
- Ø Lutheran World Federation: 2002 to 2006, Jhapa and Lalitpur - Three Branches (13 VDCs)
- Ø Canadian Cooperation Office: 2003 to 2005, Sunsari - One Branch (5 VDCs)

As of June 2010, direct lending programme has been serving to 51,760 women members through its 30 branches disbursing NRs. 3,965 million as loan having outstanding of NRs. 983 million maintaining 99.78 per cent repayment.

### **Growth of direct lending micro-finance**

B. DEPROSC Nepal has remained committed towards promoting and strengthening community based organizations to enhance the financial access to the rural poor and marginalized people in the hills and mountains through various projects.

Institutional development process followed to expand the financial services is comparatively cost effective and sustainable mechanism particularly in the hills and mountains where other forms of micro-finance services are difficult to deliver and sustain. Community based micro-finance has normally been integrated with other livelihood mechanisms such as agriculture, forestry, on-farm and off farm enterprises. However, institutionalization process is concentrated to savings and credit for their professionalism and sustainability.

### **Promotion and Strengthening of Community Based Savings and Credit Programme comprise of the following:**

- Ø Social preparation, facilitation and organization,
- Ø Technical support for Management Information System,
- Ø Technical support for Legalization,
- Ø Support for policies, guidelines and manuals preparation,
- Ø Capacity Building,

- Ø Support for networking and linkages (Horizontal and Vertical),
- Ø Infrastructural support,
- Ø Piloting and testing models, tools, techniques,
- Ø Expedite best practices and their replication,
- Ø Promotion, legalization, strengthening and support of second tier apex bodies,
- Ø Technical support and facilitation for amalgamation and federation.

DEPROSC Nepal has implemented 13 major projects in 11 districts namely: Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading, Makawanpur, Sindhupalchok, Ramechhap, Tanahun, Lamjung, Dolpa, Rukum and Dadeldhura districts promoting community based savings and credit starting from 1997. Duration of these projects ranges from one to seven years resulting in different levels of outcome in the process of strengthening and institutionalizing community based savings and credit.

- 13 Projects are implemented in 116 VDCs of 11 districts
- 35,740 rural people are mobilized to form 623 SCGs and 232 SCCs,
- Internal savings of NRs. 358,97,824 has been generated at the time of phase over,
- Sum of NRs. 16,73,36,298 has been provided as loan to the members at the time of phase over,
- Some 12 SCCs established linkage with RSRF obtaining wholesale loan,
- Two District Cooperative Unions have been constituted and strengthened,
- Many SCCs obtained membership of National Federation of Savings and Credit Union of Nepal (NEFSCUN),
- DCU in Dadeldhura started inter-lending activity.
- SCOs adopted half-yearly and annual review and planning process.

### **Saving and Credit Training changed Mrs. Jaire's life**

Mrs. Kalabati Jaire received a general membership of the Ghatalbaba Saving and Credit Group. After taking the membership, she got an opportunity to participate in loan management training programme. Mrs. Jaire borrowed loan twice for poultry and mobile cloth trade from which she got a daily income of NRs. 400 to 500. She also cultivated vegetable in four ropanis (2000 sq m) of land.

Mrs. Jaire had a good understanding with her husband, who was a tailor by profession and entrusted his wife to spend money as per the need of family. Mrs. Jaire said that their help to each other increased with Community Based Economic Development (CBED)'s presence.

One of the significant changes felt by Mrs. jaire was the non-discriminatory attitude of the so called higher caste groups. She was very happy to be with her group and expressed "I am not going to quit this group even if others decide to do so." With the increasing saving from cloth trade and vegetable sale, she is planning to construct a new house in Amargadhi municipality.



## Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood



A right holder of livestock support programme

More than half of the districts in Nepal are moderately or highly food insecure with the depletion of food production and stocks, and lack of income opportunities. It has been reported that landlessness, drought, high food prices and natural disasters are the key factors for making around 3.4 million people highly food insecure across the country. Since its establishment, DEPROSC-Nepal has been working to ensure short or long-term food security and sustainable livelihoods of local farming communities in all five regions of the country with the ultimate goal to reduce rural poverty through social mobilization, institutional development, technology transfer and extension, capacity building and micro-enterprise development and value chain. The food security and livelihood initiatives are focused on mid and far western regions because most of the people in these areas are deprived of basic human needs and living below the poverty line.

The programme targets landless or smallholders, minority groups like *dalits*, women, widows, disables, elderly, orphans and people living with HIV/AIDS. Socially marginalized groups such as *Haliyas* and *Kamaiyas* who were extremely exploited financially, physically, and psychologically before their emancipation by the Government of Nepal are also covered by the programme. Moreover, natural disaster and conflict-affected people are also the key right holders. Through short-long term project interventions, DEPROSC aims to increase their

income, and to enhance knowledge and skills for effective participation and thereby bring them in the mainstream of development efforts.

### **Local institutional development**

The emphasis on institutional development for sustainability of development efforts is far from new. Right holders are united and motivated for the formation of Producers' group (PG). Such groups are further strengthened to producer cooperatives or Farmers' Association (FAs). FAs use to facilitate for establishing in-out marketing networks. For sustainability of initiated groups, linkage and coordination mechanisms are facilitated and developed. Groups are registered with DADO and CBO Federation; accordingly Federation is registered with District Administrative Office or Cooperative Office for its legitimate status. Now government support is directly reaching rural poor in line with Federation-CBO-Group, for example: DADO provided seeds and irrigation support to various project districts to farmers through PGs. PGs/FAs are now widely promoted as the central point for sustainable development, poverty reduction and facilitating the value chain.

### **Technology transfer, extension and capacity building**

Technology transfer, extension and capacity building on different aspects of agriculture and livestock rising, value addition and market chain development, micro-enterprise development, para-veterinary training, and exposure visits are conducted in different project areas. Coordination with local government line agencies, development of Local Resource Person (LRP), and technology dissemination through Farmer Field School (FFS), and field based demonstrations are major activities. For

example: 432 farmers are trained as LRP in 2010. Considering the possible adverse environmental impacts of modern chemical based farming system, local farmers are encouraged to environment friendly production technology with no or judicious use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, conservation farming techniques and agro-forestry. So, the initiative promotes sustainable agricultural practices to smallholder farmers and other local development stakeholders that improve agricultural productivity, while minimizing environmental impacts.

### **Promotion of high value cash crops (HVCCs)**

After series of vocational trainings on nursery raising, compost preparation and on and off-season farming practices, farmers adopt the technology in producing high value, low volume crops such as vegetables, fruits and NTFPs. DEPROSC-Nepal promoted vegetables for the first time in many parts of hill and mountain districts of Nepal in association with different national and international partners. The average annual cash income of PGs in the season is NRs. 81,650/ group. Among the farmers, 60% have been able to earn more than NRs. 10,000 per year. Production of improved seeds of high value crops is another important component of the programme. Twenty MT of improved seeds were produced and marketed/ exchanged during 2000-2002.

Under various projects, smallholder farmers without experience of growing vegetables are encouraged to develop small kitchen garden and are capacitated towards semi-commercialization and semi commercial farmers are encouraged for commercial production. DEPROSC facilitated for the establishment of collection centers in different localities and explored possibilities of market linkage.



## Agriculture and livestock input support

With the aim of providing support to mitigate negative effects of high food prices on local rural population, large quantity of seeds and livestock are supported to the farmers. Landless or smallholder farmers with no regular on or off-farm income are selected for these supports.

During the years 1997-2002, 14,705 improved breeds of livestock (goat and swine) were distributed along with 16,000 chicks and more than 23,000 livestock exchanged and the efforts are still going on. Farmers were provided with buck, boar and he buffalo in groups for breeding purpose as well. In the same period, 45 animal health camps were organized, where more than 65,250 animals were treated. It has been decided to distribute 2,548 goats in Dolpa and Jumla districts in 2010. Also, farmers are provided support to construct/ rehabilitate fish ponds and with fingerlings. Upon completion of veterinary trainings, veterinary kits, microscopes and burdizoo castrators were also provided to the participants.

## Food support

To improve the short term food security and enhance resilience of the most vulnerable people the programme has supported them with food commodities. Food-insecure households,

disaster and conflict-affected populations, *dalits*, and women-headed households and children of rural areas are the key project right holders. Since 2004 to December, 2010, DEPROSC-Nepal has distributed 25,107 MT of food commodity (Rice and Pulse) to 433,444 people across the food insecure districts of the country. Out of this, 3070 MT was distributed during emergency (ie Koshi flood - 2008). Each individual receives four Kg rice and a half Kg pulse for a day (eight hrs) work for constructing/rehabilitating various schemes such as irrigation canal, water harvest pond, agriculture road, foot/ mule trail, agriculture land improvement, livelihood training etc. Local people have been utilizing these infrastructures and newly acquired knowledge and skills in enhancing food and livestock production.

### Food distribution (2004 -2010)

- |                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| ■ Rice – 22,602 MT     | ■ Oil -161 MT  |
| ■ Pulse – 1,395 MT     | ■ Salt - 39 MT |
| ■ Population – 433,444 | ■ WSB - 907    |
| ■ Households – 78,808  | ■ MNP - 2.9    |

## Micro-enterprise development and value chain promotion

Value chains approach promoted by DEPROSC seems to have been very effective, often in

conjunction with rural economic development and agribusiness promotion. The programme focuses on empowering women and smallholder producers to strengthen their capacity to participate in development activities. It supports enterprising initiatives both on and off- farm sectors. Trainings on tailoring, cutting/knitting, bicycle, radio and TV repairing, hair cutting, shoe, candle, leaf plate, bamboo stool (*muda*), smokeless stove, incense stick and bee hive making, fruit and vegetable processing, electricity, carpentry, driving and blacksmiths have also been provided to the thousands of *dalits*, poor and women headed families. Participants, after receiving training have been supported with tools/ equipment and seed money to start the business. Landless people of some terai districts have provided with rickshaws as well.

DEPROSC focuses its micro-enterprise related interventions on three main areas, namely: off-farm based enterprising, farm-based enterprising and value chain and market linkage. Significant spill over effects have been recorded in the area of growing high value crops and NTFPs, raising improved livestock breeds and adopting different micro-enterprises.

***Off-farm based enterprising is conducted through:***

- *Promotion of skill development vocational training, mobilization of petty trade fund and micro-financing,*
- *Establishment of local micro-industries such as water mill, peltric set, cellar stores, rustic house candle, leaf plate etc making, handmade paper production, food processing, tailoring/ cutting/ knitting centres and bio-briquettes etc.*

***Farm-based enterprising is conducted through:***

- *Identification of profitable commodity sub-sectors,*
- *Analysis of the sub-sector with local stakeholders including GOs/ NGOs and farming community*
- *Specific focus on smallholder producers, promotion of high value crops and improved livestock breeds,*
- *Establishment of community seed bank and, cultivation, sustainable collection/ harvesting and processing of NTFPs etc,*
- *Development and mobilization of LRPs for demonstrations and technology transfer*
- *Capacity building of PGs/ FAs and strengthening market infrastructure and trade linkage.*



A self employed women



A meeting with local farmers

## Self-employment – A Matter of Great Pride

“Starting from NRs. 2,000 in 1999, I invested NRs. 2000,000 for the same profession with the annual net profit of NRs. 300,000 in 2009.” These words, expressed by Mr. Narayan Prasad Khanal, a permanent resident of Belkot-9, Nuwakot are the combined result of his decade long hard work, dedication and enthusiasm. Mr. Khanal credits his success to the inspiration received from DEPROSC-Nepal, which involved him in 35 days long Veterinary Training Course in 1998 and that training opportunity was the major turning point in his life. After receiving the training, he started his business with a veterinary kit box containing few medicines, a microscope and a castrator machine provided by DEPROSC. During the late 90s, he could be seen as a person carrying a bag and moving from one village to another for drenching, vaccination, castration, dung test and technology transfer. Recognizing his allegiance towards veterinary, he was provided with another opportunity to participate in the refresher training course for 25 days, which further encouraged him to complete a Veterinary JTA course from Rapti Technical School, Dang in 2002/03. Right from the beginning, he has been providing veterinary services to the thousands of farmer living in remote VDCs of Nuwakot district such as Belkot, Kumari, Jiling, Duipeepal and Chauthe.



Mr. Narayan Prasad Khanal

Mr. Khanal, Secretary of Bishwanath Saving and Credit Group promoted by DEPROSC-Nepal at Belkot VDC, was nominated as the Secretary of Veterinary Medicine Marketing Association (VMMA), Nuwakot Branch in 2004 and in 2009, he has been elected as the Central Member of VMMA Central Working Committee.

Newly constructed two houses (for him and his brother), purchased one hectare of land and a vehicle worth of NRs. 1450,000 also signify his hard work and flourishing business. Besides meeting his household expenditures, income accrued through this business has helped him to educate children who are studying diploma courses in pharmacy and lab technology in Kathmandu. He acknowledges the contribution of DEPROSC with this statement, “It would not have been possible if DEPROSC was not there in my village, when I was unemployed and roaming around. I always thank DEPROSC for its regular inspiration, suggestions and support in changing my life. I appreciate its efforts in making hundreds of youths self-employed and I am proud to be a part of it.”



IPM Farmer Field School in Jumla and Kalikot



Members of PG selling tomato



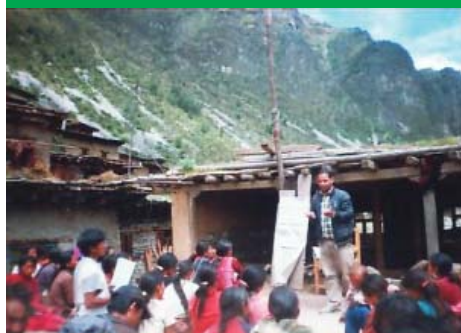
## Natural Resource Management

Nepal is rich in natural resources and it is the backbone of rural life. Its demand has been increasing every day and its rapid depletion has raised serious concerns for the need to initiate a coordinated and integrated approach to sustainable natural resource management. Similar to other efforts, DEPROSC-Nepal has been involved in this sector since its inception and has initiated number of programmes to address this problem. Sustainable harvest, conservation and management of available natural resources can bring significant benefit and thereby improve the economic condition of the rural population. The NRM programmes are focused on extracting this resource for economic benefits of the local people in different regions of Nepal through implementing diverse interventions for promotion and development of community managed forestry program, optimum use of natural water for drinking and irrigation purposes and plantation of multi-purpose tree and shrub species on barren and steep hills. Similarly, it has directly been involved in piloting, promotion, domestication, cultivation and use of non - timber forest product (NTFP) or medicinal plants and herbs of high economic value. Through the implementation of these activities, DEPROSC-Nepal has contributed to uplift the living situation of rural people.

### Social mobilization for management of leasehold forestry

Initiated in 1993, the leasehold forestry programme for poverty reduction is comparatively new phenomenon for Nepal in which barren land and degraded forest are transferred to the ultra poor, women and *dalit* within the framework of leasehold forestry acts and rules. The handed over leasehold forestry land has been used for cultivation of NTFPs, fruits, fodder and forage species.

Social mobilization is the key intervention for the implementation of Leasehold forestry and NTFPs were integrated with input support (vegetable seeds, fruit



Orientation on NRM



sapling, NTFP seedlings) to pursue farm based micro enterprises and control of open grazing. Follow up was done through controlled grazing, terracing, nursery establishment, and NTFPs/ timber plantation in the leasehold forestry land. Leasehold Forest Land is used for cultivation of NTFPs, fruit orchard and multi-purpose tree species.

Lease lands were handed over to groups for a period of forty years. This programme has introduced alternative forest management process for poverty reduction in Nepal.

- ◆ A total of 608 LFUGs are formed covering 6851 households handing over 7118 hectares of land,
- ◆ A total of 110 CFUGs are formed in participation of 5595 households.
- ◆ 80 ha. of LF area are planted with various NTFPs,
- ◆ 82 ha. of lease lands are improved with terracing,
- ◆ 97 ha. of lease land planted with fruit trees,
- ◆ Wild NTFPs (*Katuki*, *Guchhi-chyau*, *Atis*, *Jhyau*) were also collected from forest area and marketed by members,
- ◆ CFUGs are federated and strengthened at the district level and affiliated with national federation.

### Identification of strategic Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFPs)

Identification of strategic NTFPs made through a pilot participatory action research, their economic, social and environmental feasibility study and confirmation of the *modus operandi* for disseminating the technology preceded with client selection; monitoring and capacity building are key intervention at the initial stage. The output intended to be utilized in leasehold forest sites. Piloting was made for the selected NTFPs based on their economic importance and potential adaptability in the proposed sites. Training on technology and skills related to nursery raising, green house construction, management, propagation, cultivation and management of NTFPs and medical and aromatic plants MAPs are organized.

- Training sessions were organized on technology and skills related to nursery raising, green house construction, management, propagation, cultivation and management of NTFPs and Medical and Aromatic Plants (MAPs).
- Two NTFP trial demonstration plots are established in Jumla and Humla
- Seven (7) NTFP species namely *Akarkara*, *Chiraito*, *Sugandawal*, *Kutki*, *Lauth Salla* (*Taxus baccata*), *Kuth* and *Atis* selected for piloting.

## Environment protection

Environment protection and raising the income level of rural population through promotion, proper handling and sustainable use of natural resources is highly acclaimed since the last two decades. The emphasis was on empowerment of poor and deprived castes, ethnic communities, women and children through self-organization, economic activities and educational opportunities.

Capacity building and skill development of user group focused on forest resource utilization, harvesting NTFPs, water use, controlled grazing and identification and protection of endangered plant species. Similarly, environment sanitation is another equally important challenge tied with the issue and is addressed through waste management training, awareness raising rallies, street dramas and essay completion organized in the programme areas which helped to initiate regular cleaning activities for example in district head quarter of Dolpa. Water source protection and use of solar panel for household lightning was done for conservation of tree and other plant resources.

## Institutional development

Institution Development of Leasehold Forestry Groups (LFGs) converted them into viable and sustainable community based institutions capable of providing micro-finance services to its members in order to improve socio-economic conditions through management of the lease-lands.

Various training programmes were conducted for the members of management, account, and supervisory committees, sub-committees and general members.

Rural finance programme was implemented to provide sustainable micro-finance services to the LFG members through internal revenue generation.

## Environment Conservation

- Eighteen User/Rights Groups organized, capacitated and mobilized covering over 735 HHs.
- CET Fund established to promote and support sustainable technology and conserve natural resources.
- Sustainable harvest management training of natural resources organized.
- Trainings on Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) and using “A” frame for contour cultivation were organized on terrace improvement.
- Run-off water control and management and promotion of forestry completed in 10 critical sites.
- More than 200 forest nurseries established.
- Technical support for installation of over 4800 Improved Cook Stove (ICS) of environment sanitation and fuel wood conservation.

## Leasehold Multipurpose Cooperative

- Fifteen (15) Leasehold Forestry Multipurpose Cooperatives Society Ltd (LFMCSL) promoted and strengthened.
- Capacity of 170 leasehold forest groups enhanced by federating them into 16 inter-groups (multipurpose cooperative).
- A total of 1025 members/hhs (649 male and 376 female) from 170 Leasehold Forest Users’ Groups (LFUGs) in these cooperatives with an average of 68 members per cooperative.



# Education

Education is an essential human need. DEPROSC- Nepal has emphasized teaching and learning approach through effective social mobilization and facilitation in the areas of both formal and non-formal education. This also includes the broader learning needs for communities, including but not limited to saving and credit, life skills for youth and marginalized and other vulnerable children, health education, disaster awareness, HIV/ AIDS and its consequences, advocacy on anti trafficking and social issues, early childhood development and maintenance of infrastructures etc. Consequently, these approaches have also helped rural people to claim their rights in the areas where they have been denied since time immemorial.

First action project implemented by DEPROSC was Women Literacy Classes (WLC) in two VDCs of Surkhet and Sindhupalchok and over the years, this organization has consistently advanced in teaching and learning practices. DEPROSC conducted right holders centered teaching and learning approaches and supported them with several action research studies, manuals, training packages etc. This created healthy development for individuals of all ages and institutions of all types.

In accordance to need of the right holders, literacy classes were conducted over a period of 2-9 months. Non formal literacy classes for adults stresses ALC, BLC and Vocational classes. For result oriented output, DEPROSC has always emphasized on more learners friendly atmosphere such as facilitation and individual assessment.

Out of 18,724 people enrolled, 18,680 or 98.8 per cent successfully completed non-formal literacy classes



Adult literacy in Jajarkot



Manuals, Guidelines Prepared	
Implementation of Savings and Credit Programme,	Seed Money Guideline
Local Institution Development,	Chain Program Guideline
Implementation of Livestock Insurance Programme,	Manual for Bal Bikash Bhawan Operation
Implementation of Leasehold Forestry Programme,	Manual for Out of school class
Operation and Management of Peltric Set,	Manual for School Outreach Class
Institution Development of Leasehold Forestry Groups in HLFFDP,	Manual for Micro Banking
Users' Groups Management and Capability Enhancement	Manual of Child club operation and management
Implementation of Micro Banking Programme.	Operation Manual of QIP
Manual for Bal Bikash Bhawan Operation	Bal Geet Manuals
Manual for Out of school class	Economic Promotion Manuals
Manual for School Outreach Class	LWF OSC Manual
Manual for high value cash crop production	HIV / AIDS Project working paper
Working Manual SCODEP	Manual for DWS implementation
Community Assets Support Programme	Manual for micro scheme implementation

Facilitation has encouraged family to support women and adults in literacy which came in the form of economic and moral support.. Second self assessment strategy with full participation during the period of project helped the facilitator to understand the need of each individual and support individually or in a group. The success of this strategy was reflected through improved scores in internal examinations as well as their meta-cognitive skills, including the capacity to learn such as how to learn. This learning was addressed over the period of time in every project, where after completion of project activities, participants were able to read a sentence and reconcile words properly.

As for the children, functional literacy and numeric is vital, DEPROSC focused on decisive intervention in educational atmosphere and development programme targeted for children, such as education, extra curricular activities, and

training for capacity enhancement. These activities were implemented through SOC, CC-OSC, Bal Bikash Kendra (Child Development Centres), Early Childhood Development Centres (ECDCs), Child Club Promotion; Scholarship Programme etc. Accordingly, partial or full scholarships such as school bag and books, uniforms etc were provided to poor right holders in communities. Likewise, school children are also actively participating in co- curricular activities like oratory contest; debate contest, quiz contest etc.

Literacy, life skills and peace building training supported 17,323 unemployed, disadvantaged and conflict affected youth in 10 districts of Bheri and Rapti zones.

Vocational training literacy package designed for youth aged 16-32 were followed to create self employment by focusing on integrated literacy,



life skills and peace building. The cornerstone to this is its demand driven approach – creating training courses that meet the needs of the employers and linking the youth to appropriate income generating opportunities. Besides, vocational literacy also provides reading, record keeping and arithmetic skills to create diversified choices for each participant to become self employed or to continue with additional training. These activities are conducted for nine months.

- Para-legal committees are formed and mobilized in the communities have already received cases and dealt different cases, in accordance to the magnitude of cases it is also referred to concerned authorities.
- Peer educators, Co-peers, pressure groups are facilitating people on social awareness and creating pressure with duty bearers.
- 6,200 people visited counselling desk in single year to have clear information on safe migration, anti trafficking, HIV/AIDs and its consequences etc.

- ⊙ 168 child clubs provided management leadership skills to 7,053 children
- ⊙ Through School Outreach Program (SOC) alternative schooling option were provided to 7,409 working and out of school children
- ⊙ Child Centered Out of School Class (CC-OSC) provisioned education to 23,05 children who had never gone to school or dropped out in early classes
- ⊙ Child Development Programme created learning and recreational places for 3,181 students

Advocacy on rights on different social awareness, such as safe migration, HIV/AIDS and its consequences and domestic violence are also performed at the community level while service advocacy is continuous on Haliya and Kamaiya (ex-bonded laborers of western and far western Nepal) by implementing projects for ex-Kamaiya in 2006-2007 and since 2009 for ex-Haliya. In addition, right holders have also participated to become Peers and Co-peers and are self mobilized to advocate the issues on anti-trafficking and safe migration. Right holders are also performing as pressure groups and are creating pressures with duty bearer at the grass-root level. This was considered as an effective strategy as it raised communities' awareness and it enabled them to provide locally-relevant and meaningful suggestions. For other social awareness activities, concerned district level networks are supporting the activities. Every initiated activities related with education are endorsed, coordinated with district line agencies such as District Administration Office, District Development Committee, District Education Office, Women Development Office, District Police Office, etc. Likewise, media mobilization such as FM and newspaper have also supported the project activities by disseminating information regarding different right based issues and social issues.

Support in education also means face-lift of the institutions. Thus, in accordance to the need of right holders, DEPROSC has also facilitated to conduct ToT to Teacher- School Management Committee (SMC) through QERP module developed by UNICEF. DEPROSC has also supported right holders to construct/rehabilitate infrastructure that have face-lifted including structural renovation, drinking water, flooring, furniture and blackboards. Teaching learning materials are also supported to all schools.



# Health, Hygiene and Sanitation



Street drama on HIV/AIDS

Nepal has relatively low sanitation coverage. Only about one third population has adequate sanitation facilities. The condition in rural areas is even more acute; merely around 20 percent population is using adequate sanitation facilities in contrast to the urban areas where almost two third population have access to sanitation facilities. Uplifting the condition of sanitation is very essential to achieve the national and international goals related to health. Thus accepting the numerous challenge that persist especially in the rural areas of mid and far western region of Nepal, DEPROSC started working in this sector. DEPROSC aims to increase people’s awareness aiming to change the bad practices but nurture good practices on sanitation, nutrition and health.

DEPROSC Nepal started to work in sanitation sector from the early days of its establishment. Community Health Initiative was the first massive intervention in Dadeldhura district that started in 1999. This initiative aimed at reducing incidence of chronic diseases and mortality especially for children less than five years of age in poor and remote communities of Dadeldhura and also establishing sustainable preventive health attitudes, sanitation habits, and behaviours through awareness creation. Moreover, this initiative stressed on promoting health and sanitation literacy classes, promotion of improved cooking stoves, construction of drinking water schemes, construction of pit latrine, and promotion of kitchen garden for fresh nutritious food.

DEPROSC has laid greater emphasis in mid western hills and mountain region of the country

especially in Karnali zone for the promotion of health, nutrition and sanitation related interventions. The list of indicators for this region has always been low in terms of health and sanitation and severe effect of conflict in Mid and Far western region. Considering the effect of this vulnerability, especially on children and women, DEPROSC focused its attention on child and maternal health, hand washing with soap, Point of use drinking water treatment , Immunization (DPT, BCG and Polio), vitamin A and de-worming tablets promotion, reconstruction of health infrastructure damaged during conflict period, and respiratory infections in the region.

DEPROSC started to work for children and women’s health, hygiene and nutrition in 36 VDCs of six districts namely Dolpa, Humla, Jajarkot, Jumla, Kalikot and Rukum since 2003. FCHV being the vehicles of awareness creation in maternal health, household level drinking water treatment, sanitation, DEPROSC supported in capacity building of health staff *vis-a-vis*, strengthening of Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHV) and health workers supporting outreach clinics, and improving infrastructure and equipment for the health posts. Watch groups were very instrumental both in creating awareness and repeated follow-ups and tracking of pregnant women.

### **Rajendra, a neonate with cord infection was saved by FCHV**

*Rajendra, the newly born child of Kaushila Jyoti, residing in Ramidanda-8, Jaliyaghar, Jajarkot, suffered from high fever. This made him lethargic and thus, he could not suck and sleep properly. His mother could not understand the problem. One day while she was giving bath to Rajendra, she saw puss coming out of his cord. She immediately went to see FCHV, who informed that the cord might have been infected and advised Mrs Jyoti to go to Sub-health Post (SHP). She took Rajendra to a SHP immediately where he was given some antibiotics and antipyretics. Consequently, the baby’s health improved.*

*Mrs. Jyoti expressed her immense gratitude towards FCHV for saving her baby. She also added that her ignorance about cutting the cord with old blade could have been disastrous. She said “The baby was delivered at home and his cord was cut with an old blade. We put solution of oil and turmeric powder immediately on the wound and I continued doing so for several days. But now I realize that the cord was infected by the old and dirty blade and turmeric solution. It is a big lesson for me”. She further added, “I will tell everyone what I have known about the importance of such a small safety measures needed during delivery such as cutting the cord with a new blade and keeping the cord clean which can save life of a new born.”*



Information board



Vitamin A programme



# Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Response

Nepal is a hotspot for disaster causing significant loss of human and other livelihood assets every year. Inappropriate act and policy to reduce disaster risk has increased the vulnerability. The situation is further aggravated due to unpredictability of weather, particularly precipitation due the climate change impact. Hence, DEPROSC-Nepal foresees the need for the Disaster Management Act that ensures rights of disaster affected people to live a dignified life and state should make adequate provision to disaster risk reduction approaches by mainstreaming DRR in the development process.

In this context, DEPROSC-Nepal has been implementing disaster risk reduction programme since 2006, focusing on improving resilience of the community exposed to disasters like drought in the mid and far-western hilly districts. However, emergency response in case of localized disaster started much earlier with the support of relief to the fire affected communities in Morang. DEPROSC-Nepal has been focusing on Disaster Preparedness for efficient Emergency Response.

During the last four years, major changes in the organizational strategies for disaster risk reduction has been adopted and significant support at community level has been provided to improve resilience of the communities to cope with natural disasters through livelihood promotion, mitigation work and capacity building at local level. DEPROSC-Nepal had significant role in humanitarian support in case of national and local disaster.

UNWFP, UNICEF, UNOCHA, Oxfam, Rotary International, Norvic International Hospital, Annapurna Post (*Sahayogi Hathharu*) are the major allies in Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Response till date.

## Disaster Risk Reduction

Altogether, 164,856 food insecure families were supported with 16,875 MT rice through Food for Work interventions to meet their household demand during lean period.

- ☐ Dissemination of Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction messages related to Public Health and Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) through radio programmes and school awareness programmes in Sindhuli.
- ☐ Altogether, 16 vulnerable communities in the Kamal River Basin in Sindhuli were supported to prepare Disaster



Mock drill exercise to cope with disaster

Management Plan and various task force formed at local level.

- ▣ Ten VDC level diarrhoea management committees were trained on WASH and equipped with hygiene kit for quick response.
- ▣ Small-scale mitigation works like bio-engineering protection walls, Emergency Management Fund and grain banks were established to protect 16 communities of four VDCs in Sindhuli.
- ▣ Churiya protection through plantation and promotion of bio-briquette and bio-gas to replace fuel wood.
- ▣ Upstream and downstream linkage for Early warning system established in Sindhuli and Udaypur districts.
- ▣ Organizational contingency plan for DRR and ER developed.
- ▣ District stakeholders were oriented and trained on SPHERE standards, assessment tools and Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction.
- ▣ During 2010, 9358 vulnerable families in Rukum and Jajarkot were supported with Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) to prevent diarrhoeal outbreak.

### Threat of Kamala averted

“Kamala is a curse to all of us. We can’t shut our eyes to it. The threat is real. DEPROSC Nepal with the support of Oxfam provided an amount of NPR 610,000 and motivated us to explore for additional resources. We approached VDC for resource to build embankment and flood-checks. It chipped in NPR 50,000. That spurred us. We moved ahead. We were able collect resource to the tune of NPR 13 lakhs from Parliament Fund, NPR 600,000 from Ministry of Finance and Water Induced Disaster Prevention Office (WIDPO) supported gabion wire worth NPR 500,000. We built the embankment and flood-check. We are hopeful Kamala won’t encroach 186 Households, which were in the verge of collapse by the Kamala River. Now, with our initiatives, we were able to change its course. We’ll go for bio-engineering on land emerging from water. (Based on talks with District network in Sindhuli)

### Emergency Response

DEPROSC-Nepal continuously responded to the Koshi flood affected communities from early response till the recovery and rehabilitation phase. DEPROSC-staff were deployed right from

day two to assess the impact and subsequently the programmes were designed to support affected families. Humanitarian response were done in Jajarkot and Rukum during diarrhoea outbreak in 2009. DEPROSC-Nepal takes into account minimum humanitarian response standards (SPHERE) and ensures relief and response were appropriately targeted to the affected families and vulnerable people like single women, children, elderly and people with disability (PWD).

- ▣ General food distribution (2366 MT rice; 90 MT Wheat Soya Blend; 39 MT salt; 161 litre oil and 414 MT pulse) to 33,365 Koshi flood affected families for initial seven months followed by cash transfer and food for work/ training interventions.
- ▣ Considering the special dietary requirement of under five children, pregnant and lactating mother, 23 wet feeding centres were established in 17 internally displaced people (IDP) camps providing nutritious feeding twice a day to 4032 target individuals for first three months of Koshi deluge.
- ▣ Altogether, 537 individuals were trained on on-farm and off-farm skills and supported with inputs to initiate enterprise to regenerate livelihoods of Koshi flood affected families.
- ▣ Followed by orientation on livestock raising 10 Koshi flood affected families were supported with milking buffalo and linked with the community forest users group.
- ▣ During 2009 diarrhoea outbreak, 10520 families in 21 VDCs of Rukum and Jajarkot were supported with standard hygiene kit. Distribution of kits was followed by door to door awareness on safe hygiene practice.



Embankment built by Affected People’s Network on Kamala River in Sindhuli



## Infrastructures



Health post building of tamti Jumla

DEPROSC has adopted a people centred strategy in the creation of assets, where rural right holders identify the resources in accordance to their priorities and needs. After this appraisal, detail survey, design and estimates are prepared along with Environment Impact Assessment (EIA). Details of each project are prepared with direct involvement of right holders for developing ownership and ensuring sustainability.

DEPROSC creations are purely based on labour intensive technique through grass-root institutions. Over the years, right holders have accorded topmost priorities for those assets that can tune up with the livelihood protection. Irrigation and Multiple Water Use System (MUS), rural road/mule trail, suspended bridge, school structuring were prioritized the most, however other infrastructures such as micro hydro, improved water mill, health post, renewal/alternative energy, wooden bridge, land improvement, community building, vegetable collection centre etc are also created.

To- date, DEPROSC has completed 4417 irrigation project to irrigate 15,000 ha of land. Mainly, DEPROSC has implemented gravity flow irrigation projects in mid hill and mountainous regions while in Terai, Tube-well, drip irrigation and treadle pump are promoted. Similarly, 377 school/health post and community buildings are created, CGI roofing with truss and safe drainage system is also applied for the sustainability of the creation. DEPROSC has followed green road concept where design of the roads are based on mass balanced concept in earth work - excavation and filling. For safe drinking water supply, DEPROSC has installed 305 DWS projects with 1388 tap post.

## Number of schemes completed by DEPROSC - Nepal

Total Households covered	Total Population covered	Nos. of Irrigation scheme	Ha irrigated	Nos. DWS system	Nos. of Tap stand	Nos. Sub Health Post building	Nos. of School building	Nos. of Rural Road	Km road	Nos. of Bridge - Suspended	Nos. of Community Building	Nos. of Micro Hydro	Others	Total Schemes
244872	1311561	4417	15000	840	1388	22	381	738	810	38	19	2	1190	7647



Mule trail in Jajarkot



Peltric set in Rasuwa



A school building in Ramechhap



A suspended bridge in Nuwakot

## Lesson learned

DEPROSC's involvement in various initiatives have provided valuable lessons not only to the organization but also to others in the development field.

- ◆ Access to micro credit and emergency management fund at local level improves community resilience to disaster. Provision of such funds at local level helps the affected families to start new livelihood option immediately after emergency;
- ◆ Microfinance is one of the most effective tools for poverty reduction and social change. It has visibly demonstrated improved health situation, better food, nutrition, clothing and hygiene situation, improved social capital, and decreased household level gender discrimination because of the enhanced income through the access to financial services;
- ◆ Direct lending microfinance contributes significantly towards rural livelihoods development but it is a complex development operation, which largely depends on discipline of clients as well as credit officers;
- ◆ Promotion and strengthening of community based savings and credit programme - if cautiously promoted - can be an effective mechanism of community mobilization and internal resource generation. But the sustainability of such institution requires series of technical facilitation over time;
- ◆ Federating small farmers and increasing their role in the value chain of local production need to be prioritized to increase their income and make them resilient to various attributes of food security problems like soaring food prices, declining productivity and disaster;
- ◆ Research, technology generation, extension, and institutionalization are the vital components of agricultural development for ensuing food security and sustainable livelihoods of rural communities;
- ◆ Promotion of conservation farming techniques and low external input sustainable agriculture practices are essential to improve livelihoods of the rural, especially in mid and far western mountains and hills;
- ◆ Market access for smallholder farmers contributes to improve livelihoods at local level. With access to market, local people can also benefit from marketing of NTFPs.
- ◆ Empowerment of local community, especially women empowerment is essential for natural resource management including sustainable harvesting and value chain;
- ◆ Non-formal literacy programme with emphasis on facilitation, individual assessment and creating learners friendly atmosphere rather than traditional teaching encourages regular participation and moral support from the family;
- ◆ Functional literacy and numeracy class contribute to the overall development of the children and reduce dropout rate;
- ◆ Awareness raising on WASH by mobilizing local volunteers such as FCHVs, child clubs and school teachers is effective in improving health seeking behaviour and sanitation at local level;
- ◆ Disaster Risk Reduction approach need to be mainstreamed at all level of project cycle (planning, implementation, monitoring and Evaluation) for the sustainability of development intervention;
- ◆ As community people are the first responder to disaster, it is crucial to emphasize DRR interventions on local level capacity building by developing task forces (Early warning, First Aid, Search and Rescue, etc) for emergency response. These task groups can be mobilized for appropriate targeting of disaster affected families;
- ◆ Labour intensive infrastructures constructed by mobilizing community people that would have bigger impact on improving access to services to the local people are more sustainable and right holders also take their ownership;
- ◆ Better results are obtained when infrastructure support through food/ cash transfer interventions in the recovery phase of emergency response or protracted relief operations are focused on developing community assets like MUS, water mill, irrigation canal, water harvest tank, etc which can contribute to access to food and improve livelihoods of local farming community.

## Projects Implemented by DEPROSC- Nepal

S/N	Projects	Start Date	End Date	Support Agencies	Districts	Status
1	Self Governing Principles Test under Nepalese Socio-economic Scenario	Sep-94	Aug-95	ICSC/USA	Syangja	Completed
2	Implementation of Women Literacy Classes	Nov-94	Jul-95	PACT-Nepal	Sindhupalchowk and Sirkhet	Completed
3	Hills Leasehold Forestry and Forage Development Project	Feb-95	Sep-97	GON/IFAD/FAO		
4	Integrated Village Development Project	Apr-95	Nov-97	CCO	Rasuwa	Completed
5	Community Based Natural Resource Conservation and Leasehold Forestry Project	Feb-96	Mar-04	GTZ Germany	Lamjung	Completed
6	Community Based Economic Development Project	Mar-96	Mar-02	CECI/CIDA	Dadeldhura	Completed
7	Community Based Income Generation Project	Jan-97	Feb-03	Embassy of Denmark (DANIDA)	Rasuwa	Completed
8	Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board	Apr-97	May-06	Fund board	Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Sindhupalchowk	Completed
9	Market Access for Rural Development (MARD) Project	May-97	Mar-02	CECI	Nuwakot and Sirkhet	Completed
10	Women Economic Empowerment Project	May-97	Dec-98	CECI	Nuwakot	Completed
11	Community Health Initiative Project	Jul-98	Mar-02	CECI/CIDA	Dadeldhura	Completed
12	Community Shallow Tube-well Irrigation Project	Oct-98	Dec-00	IFAD	Sunsari, Septari, Siraha, Sarlahi and Rautahat districts	Completed
13	Expansion of Employment Opportunity of Women (EOW) Programme	Mar-99	Jun-03	ILO	Nuwakot	Completed
14	Institution Development and Capacity Enhancement Programme for Leasehold Forestry Cooperatives Limited	Apr-99	Mar-01	GON/IFAD/FAO	Dhading, Makwanpur and Tanahu	Completed
15	Natural Resource Management and Rural Development Project	Apr-00	Dec-09	Nepal Relief Association Achen, Germany	Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Sindhupalchowk	Completed
16	Improvement of Situation of Child Labourers	Jul-00	Mar-06	GTZ Germany	Sindhupalchowk	Completed
17	Micro Banking Programme	Jul-00	Jun-06	Plan Nepal	Morang	Completed
18	Irrigation Programme in Nuwakot and Rasuwa	Jan-01	Oct-01	Nepal Relief Association Achen, Germany	Nuwakot and Rasuwa	Completed

19	Pilot Programme on Water Users Association Training in 16 Selected Sub-Projects in the Second Irrigation Sector Project	Mar-01	Mar-02	ADB-Manila/GoN	Ilam, Dhankuta, Udaypur, Okhaldhunga, Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Siraha, Dolakha, Ramechhap, Sindhuli, Kabhre, Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dhanusha, Parsa	Completed
20	Community Based Water Project	May-01	Dec-02	Nepal Relief Association Achen, Germany	Rasuwa	Completed
21	Community Ground Water Irrigation Sector Project	Oct-01	Jul-07	Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation	Bara, Jhapa, Morang and Sunsari	Completed
22	Livelihood Improvement Programme	Feb-02	Dec-07	GTZ/RPN	Lamjung	Completed
23	Homestead Food Production Programme	Jun-02	May-04	Helen Keller International	Nuwakot	Completed
24	Bridge Building at Local Level	Jul-02	-	Helvetas	Nuwakot and Rukum	Ongoing
25	Identification of Strategic Non Timber Forest Products	Jul-02	Apr-05	ICIMOD Nepal	Jumla, Humla, Bajhang and Bajura	Completed
26	Western Upland Poverty Alleviation Project	Sep-02	Feb-09	Embassy of Denmark (DANIDA)	Humla, Jumla, Bajura and Bajhang	Completed
27	Community Ground Water Irrigation Project	Oct-02	Jul-05	Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation	Bara, Parsa, Rautahat and Sarlahi	Completed
28	Microfinance Programme	Sep-03	Dec-08	LWF	Lalitpur and Jhapa	Completed
29	Quick Impact Programme	Oct-03	Dec-07	UNICEF	Humla, Dolpa, Rukum, Jajarkot, Jumla and Kalikot	Completed
30	Economic Empowerment of Women through Micro Credit Project	Nov-03	Oct-06	CCO	Sunsari	Completed
31	Sustainable Doko Dai Mobile Library	Mar-04	Jan-05	WB	Sindhupalchowk	Completed
32	Socio-Economic Empowerment Project	Sep-04	Dec-10	LWF	Ramechhap	
33	Natural Resource Management and Livelihood Improvement Programme	Apr-05	Mar-06	UNDP/SGP	Dolpa	Completed
34	Sustainable Infrastructure Development Project for Poverty Reduction	Oct-05	Sep-06	PAF	Jumla	Completed
35	Socio Economic Improvement of Ex-Kamaiyas and Other Vulnerable Communities	Jan-06	Dec-07	LWF	Banke, Bardiya and Kanchanpur	Completed

36	Sustainable Community Development for Poverty Reduction	May-06	Jul-11	PAF	Rasuwa, Rukum and Dolpa	Ongoing
37	Emergency Operation Programme	Jun-06	Jun-07	WFP	Jajarkot, Kalikot, Humla, Dolpa, Jumla, Rolpa and Rukum	Completed
38	Emergency Operation Programme	Mar-07	Jun-07	WFP	Jajarkot, Kalikot, Humla, Dolpa, Jumla and Rukum	Completed
39	Protecting Livelihood in Crisis	Mar-07	Jul-07	WFP	Humla, Jumla, Dolpa, Rukum, Jajarkot, Kalikot, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Dolakha and Ramechhap	Completed
40	Improving the Livelihoods of Poor Farmers and Disadvantaged Groups in the Eastern Development Region	Jul-07	Jun-11	ADB, Philippines	Morang, Sunsari, Saptari and Dhankuta	Ongoing
41	Emergency Operation Programme	Aug-07	Nov-07	WFP	Jajarkot, Kalikot, Humla and Rukum	Completed
42	Anti Trafficking Project	Nov-07	Jun-08	LWF	Ramechhap	Ongoing
43	Disaster Risk Reduction in River Basin Project	Dec-07	Mar-10	Oxfam	Sindhuli	Completed
44	Education for Income Generation in Nepal Programme	Feb-08	Oct-11	Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development	Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Pyuthan, Surkhet, Rolpa, Rukum, Jajarkot, Dailekh and Salyan	Ongoing
45	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) Programme	Mar-08	Jun-12	WFP	Dolpa, Kalikot, Humla, Jajarkot and Jumla	Ongoing
46	Emergency Operation Programme	May-08	Jun-08	WFP	Mahottari, Dhanusha, Siraha and Saptari	Completed
47	Peace Reconciliation and Human Rights Project	Jun-08	Dec-10	LWF	Ramechhap	Ongoing
48	Community Based Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Jul-08	Jul-11	ADB/GoN	Dolpa	Ongoing
49	Food Assistance for Conflict Affected Populations (FACAP) Programme	Aug-08	Dec-08	WFP	Humla and Jajarkot	Completed
50	Food Assistance for Conflict Affected Populations in Nepal Project	Nov-08	Jun-09	Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development	Banke, Bardiya, Surkhet, Dailekh, Jumla and Salyan	Completed
51	Education, Early Childhood Development, Young Child Participation and Watch Group Mobilization Program	Dec-08	Jun-09	UNICEF	Humla, Dolpa, Rukum, Jajarkot, Jumla and Kalikot	Completed
52	Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation Programme	Apr-09	Jun-09	WFP	Sunsari and Saptari	Completed

53	WASH Humanitarian Capacity Improvement Project	May-09	Dec-09	Oxfam	Dhanusha	Completed
54	PRRO-Food Assistance Programme	Jul-09	Aug-09	WFP	Sunsari and Saptari	Completed
55	PRRO-Food Assistance Programme	Jul-09	Aug-09	WFP	Dhanusha, Siraha, Dolpa, Humla, Jumla and Kalikot	Completed
56	PRRO-Food Assistance Programme	Aug-09	Jun-10	WFP	Humla and Jajarkot	Completed
57	Freed Kamaiya Women Empowerment Project Technical Support to Freed Haliya and Kamaiya Empowerment	Sep-09	Dec-10	LWF	Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Dadeldhura, Doti, Bajhang, Bajura, Baitadi and Darchula	Completed
58	Food Assistance for Vulnerable Population Affected by Conflict and Global Food Price Hikes in Nepal	Oct-09	Jun-10	WFP	Jajarkot and Kalikot	Completed
59	PRRO-Food Assistance Programme	Oct-09	Jul-10	WFP	Sindhuli	Completed
60	Distribution of Agricultural Inputs and Training Support to Farmers of Jumla, Kalikot and Dolpa	Mar-10	-	FAO/EUFF	Kalikot, Jumla and Dolpa	Ongoing
61	Water Source at Diarrhoea Affected VDCs of Jajarkot District	Mar-10	Sep-10	UNOCHA/ERF	Jajarkot	Completed
62	Micro Health Insurance	Apr-10	Sept-13	Save the Children and MESEREO -Germany	Dhading	Ongoing
63	MNP distribution under PRRO project	Aug-10	Nov-10	WFP	Dolpa, Kalikot, Humla, Jajarkot, Rolpa, Rukum, Sindhuli, Udaypur, Mugu and Jumla	Completed
64	Market Access for Small Holder Farmers	Sep-10	Sep-12	IDE	Saptari, Siraha, Rautahat, Bara and Parsa	Ongoing
65	Logistic Handling of PRRO	Dec-10	June-11	WFP	Mugu, Humla, Jumla, Kalikot, Dailekh, Dolpa and Rolpa	Ongoing
66	PRRO Social Safety Net Project	Nov-10	June-11	IDE	Jumla, Kalikot, Dolpa, Rolpa, Rukum and Pyuthan	Ongoing

## Research and studies conducted by DEPROSC-Nepal

Research And Studies	Supported By	Research And Studies	
		Started	Completed
Evaluation of Income Generation (Skill Training) Programme of ADRA – Nepal	ADRA-Nepal	Dec 1993	Dec 1993
Implications of Livestock Insurance Scheme for Local Level institution Building and Poverty Alleviation in Gorkha district	Gorkha Development Project/GTZ	Jan 1994	Mar 1994
Implications of Labour Certificate Scheme for Local Level Institution Building and Poverty Alleviation in Gorkha district	Gorkha Development Project/GTZ	Jan 1994	Mar 1994
Case Study on Savings and Credit Programme implemented by Social Service Centre, Uttarganga VDC of Surkhet district	DEPROSC-Nepal	Apr 1994	Apr 1994
Users' Committee Leadership Development and Project Management Training	K-BIRD Project funded by CIDA	Apr 1994	Apr 1994
Income Generation and Non-wood Forest Product Study (for Hills Leasehold Forestry and Forage Development Project)	HLFFDP of HMG/N funded by FAO/IFAD	Apr 1994	Oct 1994
Strengthening Self-governing Institutions in Syanja district (for Decentralization Support Project)	UNDP / DSP/ (NEP/93/027)	Jun 1994	Nov 1994
Assessment of Impact of Training Programme conducted by Regional Training Centre of ADB/N to Small Farmers (for Small Farmer Development Project –SFDP)	Small Farmers Development Programme / GTZ	Aug 1994	Oct 1994
Evaluation of ADB/N-PLAN Rautahat Credit Scheme	PLAN International / Rautahat programme	Nov 1994	Nov 1994
Preparation of Skill Training Component of proposed Mid and Far-western Region Poverty Alleviation Project	FAO Investment Centre, Rome	Feb 1995	Apr 1995
Feasibility Study of Leasehold Forestry Programmes in five VDCs of Lamjung district (Rural Development through Self-help Promotion – Lamjung / RDSPL / GTZ)	RDSPL Project/ GTZ	Jun 1995	Nov 1995
Business plan for packing, processing and marketing of fresh apples, apple products and selected agro- and forest-based product in/from Mustang district of Nepal	Agro-enterprise Centre / a joint USAID/FNCCI activity	July 1995	Nov 1995
Business plan for the establishment and management of an Agro-forestry Enterprise in Kapilvastu district	AEC (Agro-enterprise Centre) / USAID/ FNCCI	Aug 1995	Dec 1995
Assessment of Credit and Income Generation Programme of Biratnagar Programme of PLAN International	PLAN International / Biratnagar Programme	Nov 1995	Dec 1995
Situation Assessment of Socio-economic and Rural Credit Market and Preparation of Savings and Credit Programme for PLAN International Banke Programme	PLAN International / Banke Programme	Feb 1996	Mar 1996
Preparation of Guidelines (Manual) for Strengthening the Credit Scheme implemented by PLAN International	PLAN International / Biratnagar Programme	Mar 1996	Aug 1996
Review of the Swabalamban Programme implemented by RSDC and Establishing the Baseline Information for Longitudinal Monitoring	Impact Monitoring Unit / GTZ	Apr 1996	July 1996
Assessment of RSDC-SDPP in Mid-west	Helvetas/ Nepal	Jan 1997	Mar 1997
Critical Issues in Nepal's Micro-finance Circumstances	IRIS-USAID/Nepal	Feb 1997	Apr 1997
Sustainable Human Development Action Research on Employment Generation	PDDP / UNDP	May 1997	Sept 1997
Market Linkage Study of Bharatpur Market Region	RUP / UNDP	Dec 1997	Mar 1997
Employment Generation through Labour-based Technology	Employment Promotion Commission and GTZ	March 1998	May 1998
Who is Who in Microfinance Sector in Nepal: Directory of Institutions and Projects/Programmes	CECI	Jun 1998	Oct 1998
Design of Microfinance Component in Micro-enterprise Development Project	UNDP	Feb 1999	Mar 1999
Manual for Institution Development of Leasehold Forestry Groups in HLFFDP	UNDP/ FAO	Apr 1999	June 1999
Sustainable Management of Soil Borne Diseases of Mid hills Bari Land of Nepal	HELVETAS	Oct 2000	Dec 2000
Institutional Mapping of Bajhang, Bajura, Jumla and Humla districts	DANIDA and IFAD	Oct 2002	Nov 2003
Leasehold Mapping of Bajhang, Bajura, Jumla and Humla districts	DANIDA and IFAD	Oct 2002	Nov 2003
Need Assessment Survey of Dolpa, Humla, Rukum and Jajarkot districts	World Food Programme, UNICEF, and DFID	Nov 2003	Dec 2004
Baseline Study of Ramechhap district	Lutheran World Federation	Oct 2004	March 2005
Manual for Bal Bikash Bhawan Operation	DEPROSC-Nepal	Sep 2004	Oct 2004
Manual for Out of school class	DEPROSC-Nepal	Sep 2004	Oct 2004
Manual for School Outreach Class	DEPROSC-Nepal	Sep 2004	Oct 2004
Manual for Micro Banking	DEPROSC-Nepal	Jan 2005	March 2005
Manual of Child club operation and management	DEPROSC-Nepal	Jan 2005	March 2005
Operation Manual of QIP	DEPROSC-Nepal	Aug 2005	Aug 2005
Research and Analysis on Livelihoods and Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods in Nawalparasi, Mahottari and Saptari	Oxfam GB Nepal	June 2008	June 2008
Disadvantaged Group (DAG) Mapping in 28 DACAW districts	UNICEF	Sept 2008	Sept 2009

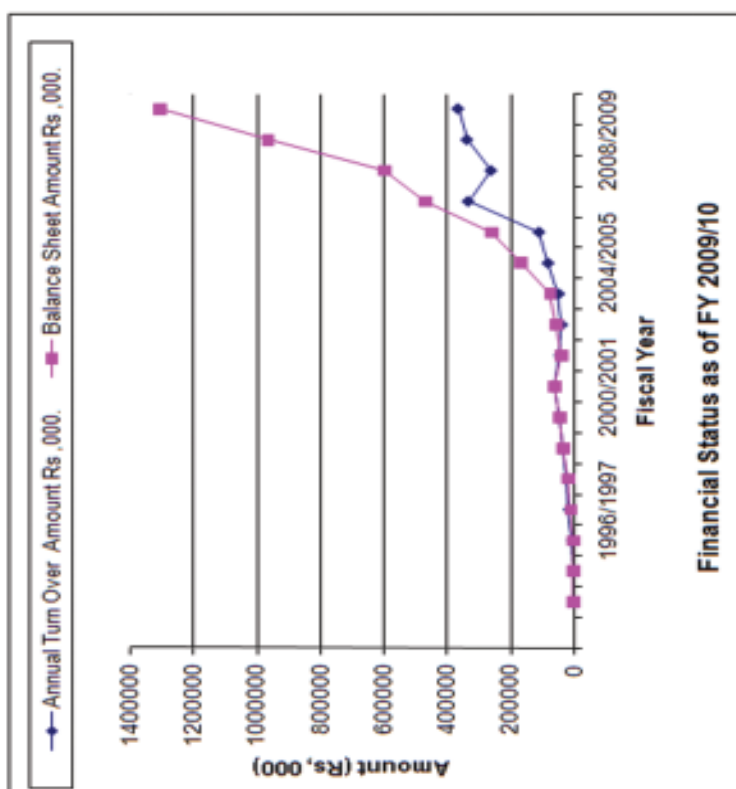
# Financial Statement

## DEVELOPMENT PROJECT SERVICE CENTRE (DEPROSC - NEPAL)

Thapathali, Kathmandu

Financial Status for the period of Fiscal Year-2050/2051(1993/1994) - 2066/2067 (2009/2010)

S.No	Fiscal Year	Annual Turn Over Amount Rs.	Growth Rate in Percentage (%)	As per Audit Report	
				Balance Sheet Amount Rs.	Growth Rate in Percentage (%)
1	1993/1994	209,526.00	-	141,132.00	-
2	1994/1995	2,573,095.00	91.86	653,473.00	78.40
3	1995/1996	5,156,015.00	50.10	2,407,651.00	72.86
4	1996/1997	14,863,929.95	65.31	8,353,868.04	71.18
5	1997/1998	19,502,140.97	23.78	18,083,626.97	53.80
6	1998/1999	34,815,127.92	43.98	32,332,314.55	44.07
7	1999/2000	45,074,288.42	22.76	43,763,112.05	26.12
8	2000/2001	62,063,430.56	27.37	60,677,082.61	27.88
9	2001/2002	44,158,051.30	(40.55)	39,876,610.88	(52.93)
10	2002/2003	38,691,738.84	(14.12)	54,540,174.55	27.25
11	2003/2004	48,388,995.04	20.04	73,816,810.75	26.11
12	2004/2005	81,759,395.19	40.82	167,256,847.77	55.87
13	2005/2006	110,202,790.85	25.81	258,534,046.99	35.31
14	2006/2007	332,392,553.09	66.85	466,746,843.44	44.61
15	2007/2008	260,880,941.06	(27.41)	595,717,953.55	21.65
16	2008/2009	336,387,505.05	22.44	963,969,062.55	38.20
17	2009/2010	364,573,739.71	7.74	1,305,509,313.30	26.16



**EVELOPMENT PROJECT SERVICE CENTRE (DEPROSC - NEPA  
PROVISIONAL INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT (UNAUDITED)**

**For the year ended 32nd Ashad 2067 (16th July 2010)**

<b><u>INCOME</u></b>	<b><u>This Year Amount (Rs)</u></b>	<b><u>Last Year Amount (Rs)</u></b>
Fund received from Donors for action program	127,756,366.50	183,280,987.25
Overhead income recovered	8,630,790.90	-
Salary income recovered	2,578,806.71	-
Research/Study/Workshop/Other income	2,361,101.90	2,026,393.76
Service charge income	14,498,855.00	9,387,167.00
Recovery from loan loss provision	-	9,255,137.74
Interest income	208,747,818.70	132,417,819.30
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b><u>364,573,739.71</u></b>	<b><u>336,367,505.05</u></b>
 <b><u>EXPENDITURE</u></b>		
Salaries	80,129,247.57	66,225,452.15
Traveling expenses	9,097,849.00	8,270,771.82
House rent	2,041,000.00	2,118,406.31
Office running expenses	21,436,159.77	17,668,572.05
Community development program	108,147,463.31	121,835,068.10
Overhead expenses	8,630,790.90	-
Depreciation	-	2,801,947.22
Interest expenses	75,532,125.52	70,532,823.47
Risk expenses	21,748,282.50	14,080,751.50
Insurance premium expenses	-	938,716.70
Surplus (Deficit) of micro finance program	-	-
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b><u>326,762,918.57</u></b>	<b><u>304,472,509.32</u></b>
 Excess of income over expenditure carried down (A - B)	 <b><u>37,810,821.14</u></b>	 <b><u>31,894,995.73</u></b>
	<b><u>364,573,739.71</u></b>	<b><u>336,367,505.05</u></b>
 Provision for Staff Welfare Fund	 -	 1,000,000.00
Provision for Staff Housing Fund	-	2,500,000.00
Amount transferred to Capital Fund	-	20,966,064.28
Balance transferred to General Reserve	37,810,821.14	7,428,931.45
	<b><u>37,810,821.14</u></b>	<b><u>31,894,995.73</u></b>

## Partners/ Donors

ADB-JFPR	Norvic International Hospital
Agro Enterprise Centre	NRA Germany
APCA Nepal Pvt. Ltd.	OXFAM
CIDA/CECI	PACT Nepal
Concern Worldwide Nepal	PAF Nepal
DFID	PLAN International
EU	Rotary International
FAO	Royal Danish Embassy
GoN	RWSS-FUNDBOARD
GIZ	Save the Children Alliance
HELVETAS	TBSU
HKI	UNOCHA
ICIMOD	UNDP
ICSG	UNICEF
IDE	USAID
IFAD	World Bank
ILO	UNWFP
LWF	WINROCK

## Support Banks

Citizens Bank International	Nepal Bangladesh Bank
Central Finance Co Ltd.	Nepal Industrial & Commercial Bank
DCBL Bank Ltd.	Nepal Investment Bank
Everest Bank Limited	Prime Commercial Bank
ICFC Bittiya Sanstha	Rastriya Banijya Bank
Imperial Finance	Siddhartha Bank
Kumari Bank	Standard Chartered Bank
Laxmi Bank Limited	Sunrise Bank Ltd.
Lumbini Bank Limited	Vibor Bikash Bank
Nabil Bank Limited	





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