

# Integrated Development Society Nepal (IDS-Nepal)

Annual Report **2007-08**



We deliver unique and creative solutions that, in a participatory way, uplift the lives of the poor and underprivileged in rural and urban Nepal.



## What is Integrated Development Society Nepal (IDS-Nepal)?



IDS-Nepal is a non-profit development NGO, committed to improving the quality of life of poor and underprivileged people in Nepal, in both rural and urban areas. Established in 2000, we strive to achieve our vision primarily through sustainable and community-based infrastructure development programs. IDS Nepal is based in Kathmandu, a regional office in Nepalgunj, and branch offices in the Kapilvastu, Baitadi, Rolpa, Rukum, and Chitwan districts of Nepal.



IDS-Nepal was founded by a number of highly qualified development activists and the current team consists of experienced experts and competent, dedicated, and enthusiastic young professionals from a variety of backgrounds: engineering, energy, environment, health, sanitation, skill development and social development fields.

### VISION

To improve the quality of life of poor and underprivileged people in Nepal.

### MISSION

To assist in the sustainable and equitable development of community infrastructure and improvement of livelihoods by conceptualizing, formulating and facilitating the implementation of community managed development projects by ensuring community members' active participation in every step of the project cycle.

### VALUES

IDS-Nepal believes that equitable and sustainable development can only be achieved through the active and meaningful participation of communities, in every step – from problem identification, planning, designing, resource mobilization, implementation – right to monitoring and evaluation aspects. IDS-Nepal integrates a Sustainable Livelihoods approach that uses a framework to help understand and analyze the impacts of interventions on livelihoods.

### IDS-Nepal works to:

- Ensure active and meaningful community participation
- Ensure environmental, financial, social, and institutional sustainability
- Empower women and other disadvantaged groups
- Encourage low cost, effective, and appropriate technological solutions
- Strengthen the capacity of local communities through education, training, awareness raising and the creation of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to manage and implement their own projects after completion

Chairperson's Report 2

Regions of Work 2

Overall Summary of Outputs 3

IDS Outputs in 2007-08 3

Projects 4

Water & Sanitation Projects 4

Alternative Energy Projects 7

Community Development Projects 10

Publications 13

Partners & Donors 14

“Our philosophy, as a technical organization, is to fit technology into communities, rather than the other way around.”

– Dr. Dinesh C. Devkota, Chairperson



## Chairperson's Overview

The majority of the population of Nepal resides in rural areas and this is where development activities are needed. Rural development is possible only if rural people are provided with basic infrastructure facilities. Today's main challenge is to enhance rural people's livelihoods by mobilizing available resources

As a result, governments and development agencies are now paying serious attention to the huge potential for local communities to participate in community based engineering projects including rural roads, water supply and sanitation, alternative energy creation and to work on implementing their own water and sanitation systems and, subsequently, improve their livelihoods as well as their health and overall standard of living. However, to enable communities to undertake these activities, more effective and economical methods for alternative approaches and innovative services are required. To achieve the above vision, mission, and goal, IDS-Nepal worked on a total of 16 projects over the course of 2007 and 13 projects in 2008 – our greatest number since the inception of the organization. Our three focal community based activity areas were:

- 1) awareness, capacity building, knowledge management and community mobilization;
- 2) sustainable alternative energy; and 3) water and sanitation.

Despite the challenges of working in the field this year due to political volatility that continued to augment Nepal's instability in the lead up to the Constituent Assembly elections, IDS-Nepal moved forward. In fact, the toolbox of training methods and improved equipment (for Bio-Briquettes, for example) — being developed by IDS-Nepal is generating a lot of interest among national governments and international agencies as enablers for local communities throughout Nepal.

None of this could have been achieved, however, without the clusters and community for whom we are working and the staff who have high levels of enthusiasm to contribute in addition to the support and assistance of our donors and partners, such as CECI-UNITERA (who has sent numerous Canadian volunteers to work with IDS-Nepal, some of whom are highlighted in this report), CECI-SAHAKARYA, Plan Nepal, DRILIP/DOLIDAR, UEIP Bharatpur, UNDP-SGP/GEE, RVWRMP, IRC Netherlands, CBWSSP/DWSS, UNICEF Nepal, Care Nepal, FECO-FUN, and RWSSRDB – to name a few.

Finally, I would also like to express my sincere appreciation to the IDS-Nepal family (Board Members, General Members and Staff), community and support groups including local partners and members who contribute their daily enthusiasm and dedication to promote causes that empower our nation. It is a promising future and I look forward to taking this journey together.

Dr. Dinesh C. Devkota, Chairperson

IDS-Nepal NGO Registration number: 197/057/58

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## REGIONS OF WORK

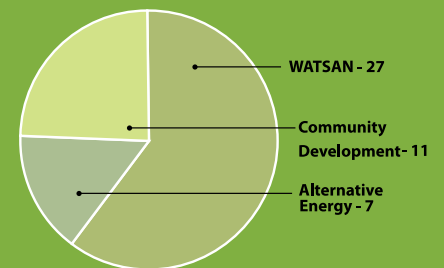
IDS-Nepal works in 35 districts of Nepal (over half of the country's districts) and in all regions of the country (far west, western, mid-western, central, eastern regions).

The darker brown regions on the map below indicate the regions where IDS is involved in implementing projects.



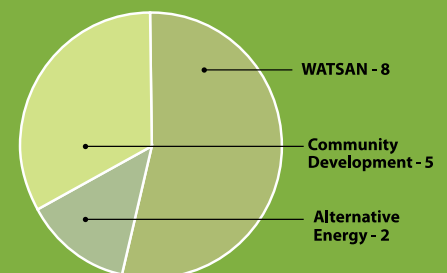
### TYPES & NUMBERS OF PROJECTS

Implemented since the inception of IDS-Nepal



### TYPES & NUMBERS OF PROJECTS

Implemented in 2007-08



# Summary of IDS-Nepal Achievements

## Total Outputs since the Inception of IDS-Nepal

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Gravity/Ground (including 3 lift and 1 overhead Tank) Water Supply Systems built  | 29            |
| Tube Wells installed  | 433           |
| Household Latrines built  | 2,306         |
| Community Sewerage/Flood Control Schemes designed & implemented   | 8             |
| Sanitation Mason trained  | 525           |
| Community Health Volunteers trained   | 655           |
| School (including ECCD Centers)/Public Latrines built   | 195           |
| School Health, Hygiene, and Sanitation Programs given   | 25            |
| Community Led Total Sanitation Programs implemented   | 16            |
| Members in User Committees trained  | 1,500         |
| Research/Studies  | 10            |
| District Level Stakeholders trained   | 230           |
| PDOP (Participatory Discussion and Orientation Program) on WASH   | 21,000        |
| Community Based Water Quality Sample Testing<br><i>(Dailekha, Surkhet, Jumla, Darchula, Doti, Banke, Bardiya, Rauthat, and, Bara Districts)</i> |               |
| Arsenic   | 8,273 samples |
| Microbiological   | 1,000 samples |
| Others  | 500 samples   |
| Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Trainings   | 1,200         |
| Community Motivators Trainings  | 240           |
| Participatory Health and Sanitation Transformation Trainings  | 150           |
| Arsenic Awareness Trainings   | 2,100         |
| Village Maintenance Workers/Caretakers Trainings  | 1,045         |
| Community Based Organizations established   | 36            |
| Incinerators (digital/manual) constructed and installed   | 32            |

## IDS in Numbers for 2007-08

Total numbers of projects: 20

Quantity of funding received: 56,315,979.14 NRs

### Hardware Activities

4 rainwater catchments  
 22 school gardens  
 13 school latrines  
 5 public latrines  
 4 community bathrooms  
 2,127 family latrines  
 2 community sewerage systems  
 6 flood control schemes  
 10 simple incinerators  
 147 tube wells  
 29 rural water supply infrastructures being implemented for drinking water supply systems

### Software Activities

8 villages facilitated to become open defecation free  
 40 schools had year round health hygiene programs  
 32 Community Based Organizations formed, registered and capacitate to manage their programs  
 Knowledge Management and Disseminations (TOT, CLTS Booklet publication)  
 78 water management training provided to water users groups  
 506 IEC sessions given on hygiene and water  
 4 communities participated in community led total sanitation activities  
 1 National Seminar on Bio-Briquettes

**People trained: 5,232**

## KEDAR ADHIKARI

IDS-Nepal Planning/Advocacy Officer



*Kedar with two other IDS-Nepal colleagues during the annual "IDS- Nepal" day.*

Three years ago, Kedar Adhikari, began working at IDS-Nepal. He is a Planning Officer who is originally from the Bhojpur district in the eastern hilly region of Nepal. His major duties at IDS-Nepal include contributing toward documentation and advocacy. Kedar is also a Professor of Management at the Brilliant Multiple Campus College in Kathmandu.

"Work is so fulfilling here because it is more than just 'work' – we feel like we are providing a social service that will help the betterment of the country and our people," said Mr. Adhikari.

Kedar noted that, above and beyond the fact that he feels that his contribution goes toward the greater good of the community, he is particularly proud of IDS' achievement in integrating community involvement in almost all of its projects. "I was involved in conceiving people centered models of community development that are included in many the project proposals. This organization is gaining expertise to implement approaches in infrastructure that are not only "FOR" people, but that are designed "BY" and "WITH" people."

"I think that most of the staff works so hard because IDS' main focus is on environmental sanitation and water – a substance that is so essential for the survival of human beings," enthused Mr. Adhikari.

IDS-Nepal's major working areas include: 1) *Water & Environmental Sanitation* (i.e., water supply, water quality, waste management); 2) *Alternative Energy and Environment* (Bio-Briquettes, solar PV, micro-hydro, waste management); and 3) *Community Development* (capacity building through training/workshops/seminars, community empowerment through awareness, participation and inclusion, research, studies, and advocacy).

## Community Led Total Sanitation: An IDS-Nepal promotion method

Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is a recent participatory approach that involves using software and behavioral change and internalization methods. The basic concept of CLTS is to create open defecation free communities that do not require subsidies for the sanitation hardware components.

Since 2004, IDS-Nepal has successfully declared many Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities in the Banke district of Nepal using the CLTS approach and its Ignition Participatory Appraisal (IPRA) tools. By using the different IPRA tools, the communities sketched defecation places on a social map. When they calculated how much feces they have eaten over the years, they were extremely shocked and united to support becoming ODF communities. A regular participatory monitoring/evaluation process and strict punishment/award policy also assisted. Currently, ten communities have declared themselves as ODF communities and four communities are in the process of making their declaration.

“Before CLTS, the surrounding communities used to look at us as an inferior community and our participation in VDC level planning was very weak,” said Puja Matahara, President of Paranipur Water and Environmental Sanitation Users’ Committee. However, after ODF declaration, we are respected people and many local organizations, including the VDC, call us for participation in interaction. Now, our health expenditure has also been reduced dramatically. We would like to thank IDS Nepal for its intervention in our community.”

# Projects

## 1.0 Water & Environmental Sanitation Projects

The major focus of Integrated Development Society Nepal (IDS) is to address the problems of access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and health/hygiene awareness by assisting local communities to implement and manage water, health and sanitation schemes using local support. It focuses mainly in rural areas and now is increasing its focus on semi urban poor areas. IDS-Nepal perceives itself as a “Learning Organization” and is gradually increasing its focus on people centered innovative and learning approaches regarding water and sanitation. Along with direct service delivery, IDS is also involved in research and advocacy activities regarding water and sanitation issues in collaboration with local, national, and international partners. This area of intervention also includes IDS-Nepal projects on water quality and river training (including flood control systems and community sewerage systems).

Within the water supply and sanitation component of IDS-Nepal's work, most projects involve two components: 1) hardware (the actual building and construction of infrastructure) and 2) software (the critical social support such as information dissemination and capacity building that ensures project sustainability, community empowerment and ownership through the establishment of Community Based Organizations) as well as studies and research.

Additionally, with regard to water and sanitation work, IDS-Nepal has been an active leader in creating the Resource Centre Network Nepal (RCNN) in 2002, which aims to facilitate knowledge sharing through information dissemination to promote and improve water supply and sanitation services sector. This network includes six member organizations and IDS-Nepal currently hosts the secretariat for the network.

### 1.1 Water Quality Testing Program of Doti and Baitadi Districts

The objective of this now completed project (Feb. 2008 to May 2008) was to assist poor communities in having improved access to safe drinking water through the assessment of the level of safety of the selected Drinking Water Schemes (DWS) of the CARE-Nepal projects in the Doti and Baitadi districts of Nepal. The level of safety of the DWS was analyzed through water quality testing including microbiological and physiochemical parameters.

Overall, IDS-Nepal analyzed the potability of water of the DWS through water quality testing, compared the values of water under physiochemical and microbiological parameters (that were tested with WHO guideline values), prepared a final report on DWS quality issues, and proposed a realistic and practical treatment and mitigation measures for contaminated water/sources. A total of 33 samples taken from the DWS sources, one from each source and each sample was tested several times for microbiological analysis and for physiochemical analysis with standard methods. During the study identification of the factors and relationship between factors for water contamination was also analyzed and measures for protection were also proposed.

### 1.2 Water and Environmental Sanitation Program

The overall objective of this ongoing sequential project (from July 2006 to June 2007 and from July 2007 to June 2008, and July 2008 to July 2009) was to ensure sustainable Water and Environmental Sanitation facilities at the community level in accordance with Plan Nepal's 2006-2010 Country Strategic Plan. The project goals included improving health conditions (particularly for children) by reducing the incidence of water borne/related diseases through the provision of safe drinkable water and safe hygiene practices, empowering

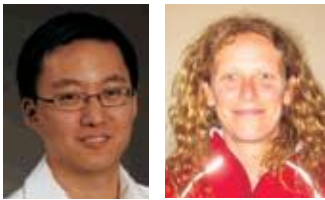


## IDS-Nepal 2007-08 PROJECTS

### Water & Sanitation

## IDS INFORMATION MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE

The Resource Centre Network Nepal (RCNN) is a loose network of national and international NGOs in Nepal that aim to facilitate knowledge sharing through information collection/dissemination that promotes and improves water supply and sanitation services at the community, district and national levels. It does this by bringing together all the diverse stakeholders of the sector to strengthen the partnership, exchange of information and technical expertise by effectively managing the information flow and providing demand based products for the water and sanitation field.



### WARIN & HELEN

#### IDS-Nepal Volunteers

IDS-Nepal has a longstanding tradition of hosting volunteers. For example, Warin Natipaisaikul spent 2002-03 at IDS Nepal through the Australian Youth Volunteers Program and Helen Salvestrin joined as a Project Engineer in 2003-04 through the Uniterria program of CECI, a Canadian NGO.

During his time at IDS, Warin assisted with proposals and projects relating to community-based water supply, sanitation, arsenic treatment and renewable energy initiatives. He noted that "My favourite accomplishment was helping the team develop an innovative proposal for a community biomass briquetting project, which later was successful in obtaining funding from GEF."

Helen Salvestrin, among other tasks, worked on an IDS-Nepal alternative energy project in Bishankarayan. What Helen particularly enjoyed about this Bio-Briquette project was that it offered an alternative to more expensive traditional fuels (such as gasoline) and helped to reduce the community's dependence on firewood for fuel. She also recalled another aspect that particularly touched her values – the profits from the Bio-Briquettes supported children's education and providing them with medicine they required.

"Working with IDS-Nepal was a great opportunity to work with people who were truly passionate and inspiring about the work and the people with whom they were working," reflected Helen.

community people for the initiation of safe water provision and sanitation practices and ensured sustainability, and raising awareness about the required behaviour changes necessary to ensure safe drinking water and sanitary environment and hygiene practices.

Over the course of this project, IDS-Nepal piloted two rainwater catchments, created 11 school gardens, constructed 516 domestic latrines, two community bathrooms, one sewer system, three flood control schemes, five incinerators and 916 tube wells were rehabilitated and upgraded. Moreover, the project helped seven communities to declare themselves as Open Defecation Free communities and implemented year round School Health Hygiene and Sanitation Programs in 20 schools. IDS-Nepal also provided technical assistance to the School Infrastructure Construction and Development Program in 85 schools. With regard to training activities, it offered 39 courses on water management to Water Users Groups, 253 Informative, Educative, and Communicative (IEC) sessions on hygiene and water, and eight communities received support for Community Led Total Sanitation Activities (CLTS). Healthy class competitions were held with a total of 38 beneficiaries (17 male; 21 female), Water Management Trainings were provided to 410 beneficiaries, hygiene promotion activities were given to 91 beneficiaries and 292 children benefited from educational child club activities.

#### *1.3 Service Organization (SO) for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board for Pipari, Balapur and Nayabasti DWSS Schemes in Banke*

Under this ongoing project, funded by RWSSFDB/World Bank (Aug. 2007 to Aug. 2009), IDS-Nepal is instrumental in providing drinking water supply and sanitation facilities in three communities whose water and environmental sanitation status is very poor – both qualitatively and quantitatively. In specific, IDS-Nepal is planning, surveying and designing the future water supply (lift system including a 25 cm overhead tank) and sanitation infrastructure construction, providing health/hygiene/sanitation education, and offering technical support services to women. In addition, IDS-Nepal is also guiding and assisting the community to strengthen the management and decision making capacity of the community and the Water and Sanitation User's Committee (WSUCs).

During its first project year, IDS-Nepal prepared a baseline report, conducted feasibility and detailed surveys, cost estimates, and formed, registered and increased the capacity of WSUCs and helped them open group savings accounts. Over 30 toilets were constructed in various schools and technical support services were provided to women. The direct beneficiaries were reached through five different training workshops, including 37 participants (15 male; 22 female) in a Water and Sanitation Users Committee, Training on Leadership and Community Action Plans, 13 participants (7 male; 6 female) in a Water and Sanitation Users Committee Treasurer Training, 55 participants (25 male; 30 female) in a Water and Sanitation Users Committee Training on Environmental Management Action Plans, 13 participants (all female) who attended Village Health Promoter Trainings, and 37 participants (15 male; 22 female) who benefited from School Teacher and Student Training.

#### *1.4 Strengthening of the Resource Centre Network Nepal (RCNN)*

This phase of the ongoing Resource Center Network building initiative (Jan. 2007 to Dec. 2007) assisted the RCNN in improving the implementation of its services to network members and sectors. Over the course of the project, IDS-Nepal, undertook network development and management by becoming the secretariat for the network. Additionally, a Community Led Total Sanitation toolkit was published in Nepali. IDS-Nepal has organized workshops for planning, knowledge sharing and process evaluation. As well, initial activities developed a district level resource center in coordination with NRCS in Chitwan. The secretariat conducted a network mapping study to have a clear image of the existing coworkers in the field. IDS-Nepal also designed and conducted Training of Trainers (TOT) with FEDWASUN at the Ramechhap district chapter and, in addition to creating content for the actual training, IDS also prepared a training manual. Regarding beneficiaries, 11 network meetings were held with a total of 83 participants in 2007 and in 2008 an additional 5 meetings were held with 40 participants. In 2007, two workshops were held and included 30 direct beneficiaries. A joint symposium that reached out to 60 participants was also held in 2008 in coordination with the Water and Sanitation and Hygiene group of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (Nepal Chapter), the International Year of Sanitation Committee and the End Water Poverty – Sanitation and Water for All campaign.

The secretariat is currently discussing and doing background work in order to expand membership and is also planning for the next phase. Approximately 2,00 indirect beneficiaries were also touched by this project as 1,000 copies of the RCNN's Community Led Total Sanitation Toolkit were distributed throughout Nepal and an e-newsletter on the latest news in the Water and Sanitation sector has been distributed. Additional information on this project is also available on the RCNN Web site at <http://www.nepal.watsan.net/>.

### ***1.5 Five Community Based Water Supply and Sanitation Projects in Jajarkot, Dailekh, Rolpa, Rukum, Baitadi, and Kapilvastu districts***

These ongoing Community Based Water Supply and Sanitation Projects (CBWSSP) are being implemented by the Government of Nepal with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB). IDS Nepal was awarded the bid to implement five similar projects in the above-listed districts (with varying start dates in 2006 and 2007 to June 2009). The project intends to use a community-based, demand-driven approach to extend WSS facilities to approximately 1,200 communities in the 21 Districts in order to fight poverty alleviation through improved health and quality of life.

Currently, the project is in various phases in different districts. For example, the project is in the implementation phase in Kapilvastu, Baitadi, Rukum, and Rolpa districts and in the development phase in Jajarkot and Dailekh districts. With regard to hardware activities, 21 gravity water supply infrastructures have been developed (including the survey, design, and cost estimate) and four ground water supplies were provided, including one overhead tank of 300 cm and continuous support has been provided to the WSUCs on both the implementation process and the post-construction period. Around 40% of households without toilets will be facilitated/support to construct and use toilets.

Many software activities have also been undertaken. During the planning phase, orientation meetings were held in each district, 25 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) were formed, registered and capacitated to implement and maintain their own schemes. Social inclusion in all phases of activities was promoted and 440 participants attended gender and diversity social inclusion training. In the development phase, 198 individuals (half of whom were female) received pre-construction training for community water users and sanitation committee (CWUSC) and each of them had to conduct a second training to their own communities. As well, 110 female participants received female community health volunteers training, sanitation mason training was provided to 44 beneficiaries (22 male, 22 female), teachers training was given to 44 teachers (22 male, 22 female), student training reached out to 440 people (220 male; 220 female), and a six-month literacy training (non-formal training for illiterate individuals including socially excluded individuals) was given to 660 participants (330 male; 330 female). Further training included financial training for the CWUSC including 198 participants (half of whom were female), fundraising training for communities to approximately 1,300 people through mass meetings, and sanitation awareness activities (street drama, rallies, etc). The overall direct beneficiaries of this project are 4,897 households and 30,183 individuals.

### ***1.7 Community Based Water Quality Assessment for Dailekh and Baitadi (ECO-WATSAN/CARE)***

This project tried to visualize factors and points of water contamination during the collection and use of drinking water from source to glass. The study also identified the relationships between factors for water contamination. This project included collecting and testing water samples to be analyzed for their potability. In the first phase, a total of 33 samples were taken from the DWS sources and these were tested several times for microbiological and physiochemical parameters. In the second phase, a total of 47 samples from each tab was taken from each of the DWS sources. IDS identified the measures to be undertaken for the protection and treatment of drinking water and recommended mitigation measures.

### ***1.8 Water quality testing of selected DWS of SAHAKARYA***

Finished in April 2007, this was a five-year project that took place in Nepal in three Mid Western districts and two Far Western Districts in cooperation with a Canadian NGO, the Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI), and jointly funded by the governments of Nepal and Canada. An additional 21 district NGOs and 22 organizations worked in partnership to implement the project. The project goal was to improve socioeconomic conditions for 30,000 households and 1,000 community based organizations in 500 hill communities in Nepal. IDS Nepal's implication in the project primarily concentrated on the community health aspects of the project, and in particular, diarrhoea prevention and management for children under five years old. To support this, IDS-Nepal carried out water quality testing (microbiological and calcium) in different parts of the implicated districts in order to identify the quality of potable drinking water and raise awareness on water quality issues.

A total of 44 microbiological and lime detection tests on the drinking water samples (through both field laboratory testing and laboratory analysis) were taken and it was found that most of the samples had microbial contamination, but that there were variants between the four different types of collection points (intake, RVT, tap stand, and household). Most of the schemes tested showed presence of coliform bacteria that does not lie within the WHO standard of Drinking Water Quality and some of these also showed fecal coliform counts. IDS Nepal identified the actual contamination, the risk factors associated with it and its probable causes, in addition to creating a technical report providing recommendations for ensuring that the water becomes potable and proposing realistic mitigation measures in order to avoid fecal contamination of drinking water.



## IDS-Nepal 2007-08 PROJECTS

### Water & Sanitation

## 2.0 Alternative Energy And Environment Projects

Another major focus area of IDS-Nepal is environment and alternate energy. While many of the water supply and sanitation projects have integrated many environmental activities specific projects implemented in 2007-008 focused on environment especially in the area of alternative energy. In addition to Bio-Briquettes (an alternate fuel source), IDS-Nepal's main alternative energy focal area, the organization has also previously worked on solar PB, small micro-hydro projects and also includes IDS-Nepal projects on community waste management and institutional waste management.

IDS-Nepal first began working on Bio-Briquette development in 2001 with a feasibility study on the potential for briquette production in the Makwanpur area. The first project began in 2004 and was funded by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). IDS-Nepal's support of the revolutionary new technique of making heating and cooking fuel from the compact mass of charred biomass (from surrounding agricultural and forest waste materials) and clay from the village has been very successful and was covered by several national Nepali television channels. The uniqueness of IDS-Nepal's technique was the research and development that it put into making the Bio-Briquette production process less expensive, very simple and manageable and more community-friendly. IDS-Nepal did this by, for example, showing community members how to dig pits close to the forests where they could produce the charcoal instead of using cumbersome and expensive charring drums. IDS also increased the capacity of partner community members to become community-to-community trainers and all four partner WSUCs have good Bio-Briquette production trainers who are currently teaching the process throughout Nepal.

IDS-Nepal has initiated community-to-community trainings for the knowledge transfer of this initiative and offered self-funded Community Bio-Briquette trainings open to all organizations interested in learning the technology for CBOs, NGOs and individuals. Local trainers of the Bishankhur Narayan production and management committee facilitated the hands-on knowledge transfer and IDS-Nepal representatives provided the theoretical components of the training. During the same year, a national documentary was produced on IDS-Nepal's Bio-Briquette production units and their incredible potential. In May 2007, IDS-Nepal, jointly with the Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal (FECOFUN), held a national level seminar on Bio-Briquettes and over 300 individuals, including both the beneficiaries and consumers of Bio-Briquettes, attended.

The success of IDS-Nepal's Bio-Briquette story, with a focus on how these smoke-free briquettes made of bio-matter conserve biodiversity and how their production is a source of local livelihood, was also covered internationally by CNN in 2008. IDS-Nepal is currently in the process of creating a national network of stakeholders involved in Bio-Briquette research and development, production, and marketing.

### 2.1 Consulting Services on Solid Waste Management Approaches for Rural Villages

This completed Project (from March 2008 to June 2008) was part of the Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP, a bilateral cooperation between the Government of Nepal and the Government of Finland) and covered nine districts in the Mid and Far-Western Regions of Nepal. It aimed to implement Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) concepts and management systems at district and village levels by executing Water Use Master Plans (WUMP) in 80 priority Village Development Committees (VDCs).

IDS assignments included compiling brief lessons learned in policy, legislation, institution and appropriate technology set up as well as undertaking a study on the existing problems of Solid Waste Management (SWM) and its nature in selected project locations. IDS also held consultative workshops with stakeholders. A survey was conducted on waste generation at household levels in rural/urban areas and public places in three sample districts. In addition, information from an institutional survey was collected from 17 institutions and focus group discussions were held with a total of 27 participants. Field activities included holding two district level workshops (of over 60 participants) and 1 regional workshop with 10 participants. The first, in Amargadhi, was to explore the participants' views of solid waste management practices. In total, 43 participants attended the workshop (38 male; 46 female) and the participants noted that awareness raising activities were highly required in their communities. The second, in Martadi, touched 28 participants (27 male; 1 female) and participants recognized that, in the past, organizations focused mainly on construction, but awareness raising activities also need to be considered. Based on the findings, IDS-Nepal also recommended a sustainable way forward for Integrated SWM (social, educational and appropriate technology interventions) in the project area.





## IDS-Nepal 2007-08 PROJECTS

### Alternative Energy & Environment

This Bio-Briquette project, which was funded by the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany (from Feb. 2007 to Nov. 2007), established four Community Production Units (CPU) in the Kapilvastu district. The units were created within three Community Forests (Devi Nagar Community Forest User Group, Prithvi Community Forest User Group, and Bahu Uddeshyia Community Forest User Group) and one Community-Based Organization (Chauraha Bio-briquette Construction and Management Committee). A major focus in this project was to help decrease poverty in the region, increase women's income generation in particular, and raise household health levels through capacity building training from the production of bio-briquettes and the improvement of their fabrication through to their marketing. The project has also aimed to help user committees gradually develop a wider market for the produced briquettes and to assist in establishing a linkup between the production and market. Secondly, the project was to promote environmental protection for vegetation and biodiversity conservation.

A preliminary survey was conducted to obtain basic information on fuel consumption of the project area. Additionally, various trainings were conducted to ensure that individuals in all four projects were able to produce briquettes for daily use in addition to selling extra briquettes and exploring a wider potential market. Saving and credit funds were mobilized and the Community Based Organization (CBO) is now responsible for fund management. Moreover, different campaign programs were organized to promote briquette programs in Kapilvastu and IDS-Nepal developed improved tools and has now developed modified new briquette mould and hand operated grinder machine. Additionally, IDS-Nepal purchased Bio-Briquettes from CBOs to meet the demand of Kathmandu during the gas shortage in the winter of 2008. With regard to trainings provided, 20 female CBO members received training from each of the selected communities, a six-day Community-based Banaspati Gueetha (Bio-Briquette) production and management training was provided to 28 participants (10 female; 18 male), and Community Banaspati Gueetha (Bio-Briquette) Production and Management Training was given to a total of 17 participants.

#### NATIONAL BIO-BRIQUETTE SEMINAR



IDS-Nepal, in coordination with the Federation of Community Forest Users of Nepal (FECOFUN) and the GEF/SGP Small Grant Program of UNDP (GEF/SGP, UNDP), held a two-day National Seminar on Community Based Bio-briquettes on 30-31 May 2007 at the Rotary Club, Thapathali in Kathmandu, Nepal.

The theme was entitled "A Good Choice for Alternative Energy and Environmental Conservation" and the overall goal was to mitigate deforestation through community based environment friendly energy and enhance local community sustainability.

The objectives of the seminar were to provide a venue to discuss how to : 1) enhance research and development in the field of briquettes; 2) promote briquettes as a low cost, efficient and environmentally friendly fuel source; and 3) learn lessons to further improve briquettes based on feedback.

A total of about 300 participants from more than 45 districts including environmentalists, technicians, social scientists, community development workers, community organization members, and entrepreneurs attended the seminar.

All the sessions of the seminar were in Nepali, however, simultaneous translation was provided when necessary. Various communities explained the Bio-Briquette production procedure as well as its long term impacts and benefits. A total of nine papers were presented by national experts on alternative energy, Bio-Briquettes, and related topics. Findings of the seminar were forwarded to environmental and conservation related authorities in order to assist them to develop Bio-Briquette practice and policy in Nepal.



#### VIVEK SHARMA

##### UNDP Global Environmental Fund - Small Grants Program IDS-Nepal Funder

The Global Environmental Fund was established after the Rio Summit and provides additional funding to address global environmental issues. Its Small Grants Program has provided funding to 10,000 projects since its inception in 1993 in Nepal. IDS-Nepal received \$5,000 from the fund to initiate its Bio-Briquette project in one area of Nepal and, later on, an additional \$40,000 to replicate the project throughout Nepal. Mr. Sharma is IDS-Nepal's main contact at GEF-SGP.

"What impressed me the most about IDS-Nepal," says Mr. Sharma "is that the mobilization of a project is very critical and you really need to have all the villagers on board and they need to have visualized the project before it starts." He goes on to state that "we didn't provide funding for community mobilization, but IDS-Nepal did it anyhow and I believe that is why, after the Bio-Briquette production started, they didn't run into any major problems."

Another thing that Mr. Sharma appreciates about IDS-Nepal is the organization's responsiveness. "IDS is very prompt to reply to us," he noted "and every time they come through with the information we need." Vivekdhar also stated that IDS stands out as an organization since it is good at report writing as well as being proficient in the field.

## IDS-Nepal 2007-08 PROJECTS

### Alternative Energy & Environment

#### MONICA PUKAS

#### IDS-Nepal Volunteer



Monica Pukas arrived in Nepal from Canada in January 2008. Through the Uniterria program of CECI, a Canadian NGO, Monica was placed at IDS-Nepal to work as a volunteer for one year as an Alternative Energies Coordinator. Monica has a Bachelors of Environmental Science from the University of Waterloo and previous working experience with organizations such as the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and a number of power corporations.

Ms. Pukas' mandate was to work specifically on IDS' Bio-Briquette project. "Bio-Briquettes are a good alternative energy source," said Monica. "I like working on this product because it is a new alternative and it is something that is especially practical and feasible for rural areas to use." During her time at IDS- Nepal, she helped create an association of Kathmandu-based Bio-Briquette organizations – the Banaspati Gueetha Resource Centre Network. The objective of this network is to pool resources and disseminate and transfer knowledge to empower the Bio-Briquette sector.

Monica worked on launching a Web site for the network ([www.bgrcnn.net](http://www.bgrcnn.net)) with information on the Bio-Briquette sector in Nepal as well as general information on the network and its membership criteria. Additionally, she visited producer groups to investigate production issues and discover how IDS and private companies can improve the product and the tools used to create it. This will culminate in a national seminar on Bio-Briquettes.

Ms. Pukas, together with IDS staff Bhupendra Das, is also creating a lessons learned document for Bio-Briquettes, in addition to writing a training manual on how to produce and use Bio-Briquettes. "I find my colleagues at IDS are so dedicated and motivated, which has really inspired me," said Monica. "The open office environment particularly encourages teamwork, which, I really believe, is one of the strengths of IDS."

#### 2.2 Community Bio-Briquette (Banaspati Gueetha) and Livelihood Project (CBLP)

The broad objective of this project (Jan. 2006 – Sept 2007) was to mitigate deforestation by promoting bio-briquettes as an alternate community fuel source and promote livelihood activities in the project communities that make use of forest and agricultural waste and that promote bio-diversity conservation. In particular, IDS-Nepal's leadership led the development of the Bishanku Narayan Community Training Unit (BCTU) for Bio-Briquettes. Additionally, through a baseline survey, the Banaspati Gueetha Production and Management Committee's operations were expanded and four additional community briquetting units were identified: 1) Banke District: Nawadurga Bio-Briquette Production and Management Committee; 2) Tanahu District: Marsyangdi Bio-Briquette Production and Management Committee; 3) Lalitpur District: Bishankhunarayan Bio-Briquette Production and Management Committee; 4) Jhapa District: Panchpokhari Bio-Briquette Production and Management Committee. The project was undertaken in four areas with a total involvement of 5,069 inhabitants or 847 households in a 555 hectares area. IDS-Nepal also worked with stakeholders to improve the actual Bio-Briquette through quality assurance testing and research on additional probable raw materials that could be used in production through field and lab studies in addition to tests on the impact of different biomass composition and compression to develop appropriate tools.



The project directly helped develop the Banaspati Gueetha Training Unit in Bisankhunarayan (BGTU) that has established a livelihood fund of Rs 25,000 and which has already produced more than six thousand briquettes. Additionally, capacity was built within the Unit by providing training of trainers programs, upgrading existing shelter, establishing administrative standards (on fees, food, accommodation), and developing training manuals and materials specific to disadvantaged groups. Moreover, IDS-Nepal supported securing Briquette production equipment and the venue for the actual briquette production and offered enterprise monitoring and support. A total of 39,500 briquettes were produced to be used for daily fuel within the producing communities, and the excess 43% was sold in nearby urban markets, with marketing assistance support from IDS-Nepal. A Community Livelihood Fund was developed whereby every member of the briquette production group of every community collects NRs. 30 per month by selling the excess briquette. This assisted the members of the group to get a loan without collateral (in-group guarantee basis) with low interest rates to invest in productive sectors from this fund.



In terms of research to improve the actual briquette production, IDS-Nepal developed improved moulds, and installed compaction plates in different sizes and a hand-operated grinder machine was developed to help alter existing briquette rollers. These were distributed in different project areas. As well, two modified and improved metal stoves were developed for cooking and a third for warming and heating purposes. Bio-diversity conservation was also positively impacted by this project as three different Banaspati Gueetha production and management groups in different community forest areas transplanted species of NTFPs.

A number of workshops were also held to increase capacity. Capacity Building Training for the Bisankhunarayan Banaspati Gueetha Production and Management Group (BBGPMG) for 25 female participants and all four groups have had their capacity built to a point that they are now providing briquette production training to neighbouring community forest user groups. As a result, additional forest user groups are requesting bio-briquette production and management training. The project, in collaboration with the Banaspati Gueetha Training Unit, worked to develop pictorial manuals, pamphlets, and promotional wall materials targeting illiterate people. A documentary was also created. In total, the project benefited 847 households, including 1,500 females.

“IDS believes that you need to invest the time in the social aspects of a project even prior to implementation – you need to think about the impact a project will have on people’s lives.”

– Prabha Pokhrel, Community Development Expert



DRILP works in the 18 most remote districts in Nepal and the project touches rural infrastructure, water supply, irrigation and

buildings, sanitation and offers some life skill training to uplift life of poor.

### 3.0 Community Development

Most of the projects within the Water and Sanitation and Alternative Energy and Environment categories do help develop communities through inclusion and empowerment, components. However, additionally, IDS-Nepal has undertaken different research studies on a variety of topics throughout these years. Within this project area, IDS-Nepal has had a number of recognized successes over the course of its .



For instance, in 2003-2004, IDS-Nepal created a “Needs Assessment Study of Community Based Organizations (CBOs)” to identify and document the current capacities of its own projects’ rural infrastructure CBOs and identify the areas of greatest risk for sustainability and determine organizational needs and priorities. Four other organizations recognized the in depth work of IDS-Nepal on this topic and also requested the organization to include their CBOs in the study. In total, the study reviewed 80 water and

sanitation CBOs and found that less than 5% were self-sustainable. Many lacked the development of proper systems, coordination and participation of the community, transparency, information and coordination among other stakeholders currently working and planning to work in the area, and high donor-oriented working approaches. These factors affect the operation and maintenance of projects as in most of schemes, the projects are the responsibility of the implementing CBO. A paper detailing several recommendations (i.e., CBO planning, formation, communications, and membership) on how to strengthen the capacity and improve the long-term sustainability of rural, infrastructure CBOs in western Nepal was presented by IDS Nepal at the 31st WEDC International Conference held by Loughborough University in the United Kingdom. A second paper, detailing a critical analysis of IDS itself (and inquiring whether its own projects were participatory and sustainable), was also presented at III SAWAF (South Asian), a conference in Bangladesh.

Another successful project under this working area was the “Building District Capacity to Scale-Up the School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education Programme 2006,” a pilot project for the Terai region whereby UNICEF requested IDS-Nepal to develop training materials/manuals jointly in the field with all stakeholders, tested them along with the stakeholders and capacitate all stakeholders to conduct training on school water, sanitation and hygiene. It first did a review of global and national practices and approaches on school sanitation and hygiene activities and based on these lesson learning created different manuals for teachers, principals, school management committees, parent teacher associations, and tradesmen within the entire Terai area and, following its values to incorporate local stakeholders’ opinions into its projects, it actually worked with students in the region to understand their concerns at a very micro level, developed appropriate design of facilities and provided several different packages of TOT to all stakeholders. This project also consisted of writing case studies on good practices and lessons learned that are now applied to all current IDS-Nepal projects.

“IDS-Nepal has been working with us for about 2 years,” stated Mr. Shrestha, DRILP Project Coordinator. “They are looking after the social aspects of the project and prepare baseline data (to help us know where we stand even before project is started and so we know what our eventual targets will be).”

“I have worked with many other organizations and they advocate about livelihood, but, in reality, they don’t follow through. What we see in our project through IDS is that all the people in the project areas are motivated and this makes it easier for us to intervene in the districts. “It generally takes a lot of time to initiate the projects, but thanks to IDS-Nepal’s role in the pre-project social mobilization, it makes things go faster.” Mr. Shrestha notes that “Within two years, we are really able to achieve measurable results and I think that the midterm point we will even then see a real difference.”

“IDS Nepal influences people. They gather information from the districts (like how builder groups are working currently, how they develop their economic status) and provide it to us. As a result, when we arrive, the communities trust us already as they know they will get benefits from the project,” explains Mr. N.D. Acharya, Project Engineer.

“We acting as a team with them,” adds Mr. N. Khanal, Project Engineer. “IDS-Nepal does the social part and we undertake the technical part. They are one of the most essential parts of the project. They survey the community and their analyses are then given to us to help us determine if we are going in the right direction or not.”

## IDS-Nepal 2007-08 PROJECTS

### Community Development



#### *3.1 Preparation of a Gender Policy for Rural Infrastructure Sub Sector*

In this project, the IDS team carried out an assessment to identify existing practices, approaches, constraints and lessons learned by organizations and projects on gender mainstreaming in the local transport sector. The end result of the assessment will be to have identified women's barriers to access project resources and benefits, ways for women's effective participation in transport/infrastructure development projects, and ways to involve women in decision making and improving their livelihoods. Based on the findings of the assessment, a draft national policy will be developed and finalized in consultation with various stakeholders which will also address national and international commitments made by the Government of Nepal on gender equality and women's empowerment, the Millennium Development Goals. This project was funded by the Department of Local Infrastructure and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR) of the Ministry of Local Development.



#### *3.2 End of Project Evaluation of Community Drinking Water and Sanitation Project in Jhapa*

This now completed project (Feb. 2008 to April 2008) evaluated and identified the impacts of Kechana Sub-branch Office's Community Drinking Water and Sanitation Programs that were implemented during the period of August 2005 to August 2007 with the cooperation of the Korean National Red Cross in the Jhapa district. IDS-Nepal also evaluated the achievements of the projects in terms of knowledge and practice and analysed whether water borne diseases and communicable diseases were reduced through the provision of safe drinking water. As well, IDS-Nepal also evaluated the Red Cross' capacities enhanced at local level. Specifically, a general assessment was made regarding the capacity building at the district chapter, the sub chapter level of NRCS and the community, and an assessment was made on the degree of coordination and collaboration with relevant district local governments.

IDS-Nepal undertook a household survey through structured questionnaires and 100% of the households were covered in selected wards (3, 5 and 9) as per the projects' Terms of Reference (ToR), focus group discussion, social mapping and key informant interviews. The sample size of the survey was more than 30% of the total beneficiary households in the project areas. Among the 364 respondents, 222 (60.38%) respondents were female and rest 142 (39.62%) were male. IDS-Nepal also held focus group discussions which involved 10 trained participants (7M/3F) and Key Informant Interviews were conducted with the key informants of the project area with semi-structured questionnaires developed specifically for the informants. As a final step, a report with conclusions and recommendations was produced and presented to the client.



#### *3.3 NGO Services for Design and Implementation of Community program (CDP) of UEIP, PIU of Bhartpur Municipality*

The overall objective of this ongoing project is to bring about change in environmental and sanitation behaviours of the people of the project towns. In specific, the objectives are to increase participation of the urban community (particularly groups of poor and disadvantaged individuals) by providing them with the necessary knowledge and capacity to facilitate community oriented development. The project also seeks to make the ward level committee as the community center for public health educational activities and provide support to the municipal staff, NGOs, working groups, and representative leaders carry out educational activities for the community's specific groups. The Project components are primarily focused on Public Health Awareness and Education (PHA/E) and Training programs including the mass communication and demonstration of public awareness campaigns and the production of educational materials, community level programs, and school public health education programs including the rehabilitation and construction of school sanitation.

In the first phase of this project, the field office staff was oriented and a team was mobilized in the Municipality. Consultations were held with PIU and BM officials and meetings were held with key informants, local beneficiaries and other stakeholders. Relevant documents such as the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) and the Environmental Protection Regulation (EPR) were collected and studied. Additionally, a Ward level Sanitation Coordination Committee (of 304 people) was formed in all the fourteen wards of the Bharatpur Municipality. Regarding software activities, six street dramas were conducted in front of a total of 1,386 participants (736 male; 650 female), 2,000 brochures and 1,000 calendars were published and distributed, school trainings reached out to 25 participants (9 male; 16 female). Moreover, community trainings were given to 63 participants (23 male; 40 female), municipal trainings were given to 34 participants (29 male; 1 female). Additionally, a cleaning campaign touched 4 379 participants (2,058 male; 2,321 female) and a poem and slogan competition reached out to 51 participants (20 male; 31 female). In terms of hardware activities, 1 four-room community shared toilet and 2 two-room community shared toilets were built for 125 beneficiaries (67 male; 58 female), 35 school toilets and 3 school urinals were created, and 18 schools received drinking water facilities.



### *3.3.4 NGO Services for Support and Assist PCU & Local NGOs in the implementation of DRILP*

This four-year continuing project is being implemented in 18 districts, including 14 districts in the Western, Midwestern and Far western districts and four districts in the Central and Eastern region districts that are among the poorest in the country and most affected by Nepal's 10-year conflict that began in 2007. Specifically, IDS-Nepal is working on community development and rural livelihood restoration, capacity building and decentralized governance aiming to achieve improved access, improvement of livelihood of people in project area and reduce rural poverty. IDS-Nepal's major task as a National NGO (NNGO) is to assist the central project management unit and support the effective implementation of social development and community mobilization activities in all participating districts during all stages of the project and prepare baseline data. The software activities being carried out are increased awareness and participation of local communities in detailed planning, implementation, and monitoring of the main subprojects and supplementary investments and the development and approval of a local transport sub-sector policy on gender. Moreover, it is assumed that the project will achieve having building groups with 40% women members and local people formed in all subproject areas, a 100% increase in number of households, particularly poor ones, participating in community meetings, a 50% increase in number of women participating in group meetings. A total of 80% of building groups were formed and operated savings groups within the first year of employment. IDS-Nepal, since the beginning, has been instrumental to increase inclusion and



active participation of women and disadvantaged groups in all project activities. The existing progress demonstrates that 39.45% of women are participating in building groups, 524 community training/orientation/awareness raising activities were conducted that have benefited 14,305 people including 5,786 women and 3,346 disadvantaged people.

In terms of capacity building, the team has designed, conducted, and facilitated 27 trainings (for 783 participants, including 568 male; 215 female) and six workshops (184 participants including 169 male; 15 female) for district implementing partners (DDC/DTO/DPO/District implementing staff and local NGOs). IDS-Nepal has also developed baseline indicators and prepared baseline data for 18 Phase I sub-projects, visited districts (25 times) for support and monitoring, developed different guidelines and manuals for both the district and community levels, and supported and built capacity in all districts to prepare and implement sub-project specific Yearly Plans of Action, Training Implementation Plans, Social Action Plans and Gender Action Plans.

The equal pay for equal work and labour based environmentally friendly approach has enabled the local people involved in 451 BG has earned 106 million NRs. which has benefited the ultra poor residing along the road corridor. Substantial resources are being invested in community demanded life skills (both income generating and non-income generating) training to enhance beneficiaries and their livelihood capacities and options. Additionally, supplementary facilities like drinking water taps, community buildings, schools, and health posts will be constructed to increase the project benefits.

This project has been funded by a joint venture between the Government of Nepal and is also financially supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC).

## IDS PUBLICATIONS

**Training Manuals**

- Manual on Basic Electric Installation training
- Manual on Health and Sanitation Education training for the Household Level
- Manual on Tubewell Caretakers' Training for Community Based Technical Human Resources.
- Manual on Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Cell Operation and Maintenance Training
- Training manual on Community Based Rainwater Harvesting
- Basic Plumbing Training Manual for Community Technicians
- Mason Training Manual for Community Technicians
- Training Manual on the Operation and Maintenance of Community Based Peltric Set Projects
- Pre-construction and Post-construction Training Manual for Community Based Organizations

**Research Reports**

- Community Managed Fire Briquette Production Unit in Padampokhari VDC of Makwanpur district
- Feasibility Study Report on the Training Ensuring Employment Model
- Infrastructure CBO Sustainability Needs Assessment

**Books**

- Community-led Total Sanitation: Assistance Manual for Field Facilitators
- Banaspati Gueetha: Introduction and Production of Briquettes

**Project Reports**

- Water Supply and Sanitation Program, Bara/ Rautahat Program Unit
- Water Supply and Sanitation Program, Banke Program Unit
- Rainwater Harvesting Program in Churiyamai VDC of Makwanpur District
- Solar Photovoltaic Cell Program in Annapani Gaun of the Makwanpur District
- Report on Training for Employment: Basic Electric Installation Training

**Information Education and Communication (IEC) Materials**

- Sanitation Calendar for the Nepali Year 2058
- Poster on Raising Awareness on Arsenic. (1 in Nepali and 1 in Bhojपुरi)
- Sanitation Poster (Health and Hygiene related)
- Video on the Water Supply, Sanitation and Health Status of the Banke district

**3.5 Building District capacity to Scale-Up the School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education Programme (SWSHEP) - 2006**

The aim of this now completed project was to provide district partners with the methods, tools, and skills required to scale up SWSHEP in their own districts by improving the following: children's participation, programme outputs, and supervision and monitoring systems. The joint venture team of IDS-Nepal and another NGO called PPSDC was chosen by UNICEF/NEPAL to study SWSHE implementation and subsequently develop standard SWSHE training manuals. IDS-Nepal interviewed children, teachers, school management committee, parent-teacher associations in three schools in two districts where a programme of school sanitation and hygiene education and/or child-friendly facilities had previously been introduced by some agency other than UNICEF as well as where a programme of school sanitation and hygiene education and/or child-friendly facilities had been introduced by UNICEF. In total, four schools of Siraha (Supported by Save the Children) and three schools in Nawalparasi (Supported by UNICEF) were studied.

This project developed a number of tools to generate more effective advocacy in order to access support and financing, and influence policy reform and development. To name a few: a document listing all critical elements of an extra curricular program for an SWSHE programme and child-friendly facilities, endorsed by the NSCSA, a document detailing the endorsed process and samples of tools and materials to involve children in planning their own SWSHE programme and activities, a list of skills required by the children to be meaningfully engaged in the two processes, and a document, endorsed by the NSCSA, on the processes, tools and materials for engaging district stakeholders headmasters, SMCs and PTAs. IDS-Nepal also created training packages for teachers, NGOs, technical staff on the aspects of the physical facilities design, locations, installation, care and maintenance and a second one on project management, supervision, monitoring and assessment and reporting for SWSHEP. Moreover, IDS-Nepal created a document describing the entire project process, including five case studies and five good practices. Guidelines for the replication of the process by others including all training material, designs and tools were also developed.



IDS- Nepal believes that development is first and foremost a self-responsibility that lies within the control of the community's own actions, and should not be entirely dependent on the assistance provided by our organization or other external agents. IDS-Nepal is merely here to assist Nepal in building its own future.

## IDS-Nepal General Assembly

## Media Relations

IDS-Nepal received several inquiries from the media regarding the organization's work during the 2007-08 year. In total, over 10 articles were published on IDS-Nepal's work in various sectors. A handful of these are featured below.



## Financial Report

*Integrated Development Society- (IDS) Nepal*  
**Balance Sheet as on 31 Ashad 2065**

| SN           | LIABILITIES   | AMOUNT              | SN | ASSETS   | AMOUNT  |
|--------------|---|---------------------|----|--|---|
| 1            | Creditor<br>Audit fee Payable: 10000.00<br>Other Creditor: 73800.00   | 83,800.00           | 1  | Assets as Per Shedule  | 1,144,350.72  |
| 2            | Net Surplus<br>This Year : -3111771.10<br>Upto Last Year : 5244943.19 | 2,133,172.09        | 2  | Cash in hand<br>Cash at Bank<br>Himalayan Bank Ltd. Ktm (0023)<br>Himalayan Bank Ltd. Ktm (0047)<br>Himalayan Bank Ltd. Ktm (0031)<br>Himalayan Bank Ltd. Ktm (0015)<br>Agriculture Dev. Bank Nepal<br>NABIL Bank Ktm<br>NB Bank Banke | 19,060.04<br>15,090.00<br>199,534.64<br>74,248.62<br>57,661.34<br>618,211.97<br>82,934.45<br>5,880.31 |
| <b>Total</b> |   | <b>2,216,972.09</b> |    |  | <b>2,216,972.09</b>   |

**Sushil Duwadi**  
Account Officer

**Prakash Koirala**  
Director

**Som Bdr. Shrestha**  
Treasure

**Dr. Dinesh C. Devkota**  
Chairman

**Agni Pd. Bhattarai**  
Registered Auditor

### Income and Expenditure a/c from the period of 1st Shrawan 2064 to 31st Ashad 2065

| SN | EXPENDITURE                         | AMOUNT               | SN | INCOME                        | AMOUNT               |
|----|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1  | Operating Expenses                  | 8,346,229.44         | 1  | Total Income (As Per Shedule) | 15,124,319.42        |
| 2  | Gross Surplus                       | 6,778,089.98         |    |                               |                      |
|    | <b>Total</b>                        | <b>15,124,319.42</b> |    | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>15,124,319.42</b> |
| 1  | Repair and Maintainance             | 209,037.77           | 1  | Gross Surplus                 | 6,778,089.98         |
| 2  | Administrative and General Expenses | 9,309,499.44         |    | Net Dificit                   | 3,111,404.10         |
| 3  | Depreciation                        | 370,956.87           |    |                               |                      |
|    | <b>Total</b>                        | <b>9,889,494.08</b>  |    | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>9,889,494.08</b>  |

**Sushil Duwadi**  
Account Officer

**Prakash Koirala**  
Director

**Som Bdr. Shrestha**  
Treasure

**Dr. Dinesh C. Devkota**  
Chairman

**Agni Pd. Bhattarai**  
Registered Auditor

### Executive Board

Chair: Dr. Dinesh Chandra Devkota  
Vice Chair: Mrs. Kamala Panta  
General Secretary: Er. Atmaram Khanal  
Treasurer: Mr. Shom Bd. Shrestha  
Member: Mrs. Kalpana Pradhan  
Member: Mrs. Sumita Pathak  
Member: Mr. Subash Chandra Ghimire

The General Assembly is held each year as per the constitution of the organization. The organization has 43 general members, including women and representatives from the Dalit community.

### Staff Members

IDS-Nepal has over 90 staff working in its headquarters in Kathmandu, in its regional offices, and working as consultants on its many projects. Additionally, every year CECI, a Canadian NGO, sends Canadian volunteers to work with their IDS-Nepal counterparts on a variety of projects.

### Partners

IDS-Nepal gratefully acknowledges the support of the following organizations:

AusAID  
CARE Nepal (B3DP, Bardia, ECO-WATSAN, Surkhet)  
Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI) – Sahakarya Programme  
Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI) – Uniterra Programme  
Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project (DRILP), DOLIDAR, MOLD  
Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany  
Environment Funds/Small Grants Programme (GEF/SGP)  
Finnish Consulting Group Limited  
International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC) Netherlands  
Ministry of Education and Sports, NG (Nepal Government)  
NGO Services for Support and Assist PCU  
Nepal Red Cross Society/Korea National Red Cross  
NEWAH/ENPHO/NRCS/Water Aid Nepal/Friends Service Council  
Plan Nepal (Banke Makwanpur Program Unit, Rauthat Bara)  
RWSSFD/World Bank  
Training for Employment (TfE)  
UNDP Global Environmental Funds/Small Grants Programme (GEF/SGP), UNOPS  
UNICEF  
Urban Environment Improvement Project, Bharatpur Municipality  
Vision International Nepal

IDS-Nepal would like to thank Kelli Fraser, IDS-Nepal volunteer, and Prabha Pokhrel, IDS-Team leader, for their preparation of this report.

**Integrated Development  
Society Nepal (IDS-Nepal)**

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