



Integrated Development Society (IDS) Nepal

Annual Report 2009-2010

<http://www.idsnepal.org>

About Integrated Development Society

The Integrated Development Society (IDS) Nepal is a non-profit, non-governmental, developmental organization based in Kathmandu with a regional office in Nepalgunj and branch offices in Kapilvastu, Baitadi, Rolpa, Rukum, Lalitpur and Chitwan districts of Nepal. It was founded in 2000 by a small group of highly qualified development activists with the vision to improve the quality of life of the poor and underprivileged people of Nepal. The current team is a balanced mix of experienced experts and competent and enthusiastic young professionals from a variety of background dedicated to the mission of providing technical assistance for the development of sustainable and equitable community infrastructures and for the improvements of livelihoods. IDS major working areas are infrastructure engineering, alternative energy, environment, drinking water, health, sanitation, social development and skill upgrading in related fields.



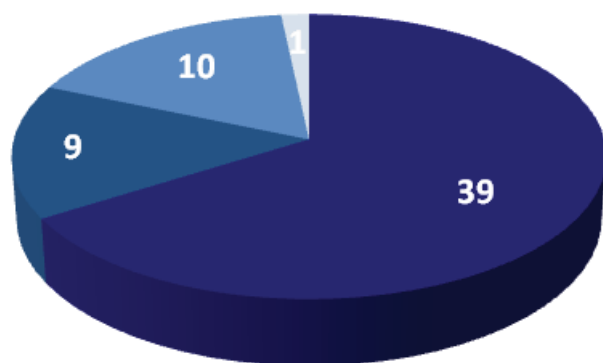
Values & Approach

The traditional centralized bureaucratic approach to development neglects the actual needs of the targeted communities. It neither brings poverty level down nor persuades local people to pursue projects activities in a sustainable manner. IDS was established to provide an alternative to this ineffective approach by focusing on the active participation of communities in every steps of its development projects, from conceptualization to formulation to implementation to monitoring. More specifically, IDS approach:

- Is community-based, participatory, equitable and integrated;
- Plans for the formation and mobilization of Community Based Organizations (CBOs);
- Massively uses indigenous knowledge and locally available resources;
- Is gender sensitive and always target a majority of women and disadvantaged people;
- Develops community members' skills and knowledge, especially to improve employment prospects;
- Contributes to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Types & Number of Projects

Since its foundation, IDS has successfully completed a total of 59 projects distributed across four sectors of intervention as follows:



- Water and Sanitation
- Alternative Energy
- Social Development
- Policy Advocacy



The Year in Numbers¹

Total number of projects:

14

Hardware Activities	Quantity	Beneficiaries
School/Shared Latrines & Drinking Water Facilities Built	21	4,772
Family/ECCD/Public Latrines Built	2,234	13,585
Hospital Incinerator/Waste Disposal Site Built	4	5,467
Major Water Supply Infrastructures Built	39	36,643
Tube Well Built, Built, Upgraded or Repaired	131	9,976
Water Tap Built	883	28,015
Garbage Pits Built	701	701
Water Sample Taken & Analyzed	244	8,406

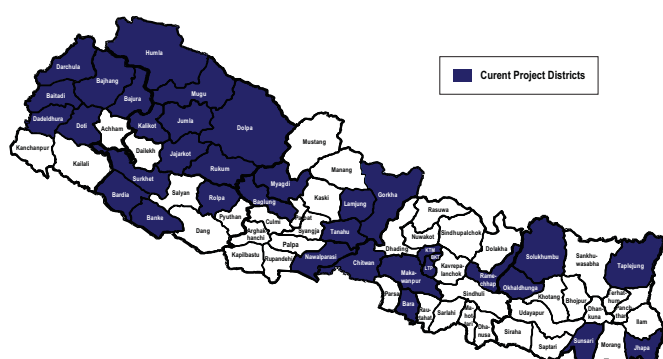
Software Activities	Quantity	Beneficiaries
Baseline & Evaluation Survey Conducted	12	1,374
Local Committees & Groups Created or Strengthened	1,396	28,063
Workshops & Trainings Held	1674	50,207
Awareness Raising Products Disseminated	10	6,200
School Activities Conducted	34	9,293
Social Mobilization Activities Conducted	1300	42,385
Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Declaration	10	2,391

¹ Numbers include total output to date for all projects included in this report, that is for all project agreements still active in 2009-2010.

Regions of Work

IDS works in 36 districts of Nepal (over half of the country's districts) and in all regions of the country.

- **Far-western:** Achham, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Darchula, Doti.
- **Mid-western:** Banke, Bardia, Dailekh, Dolpa, Humla, Jajarkot, Jumla, Kalikot, Mugu, Rukum, Rolpa.
- **Western:** Baglung, Gorkha, Lamjung, Myagdi, Nawalparaji and Kapilvastu.
- **Central:** Bara, Bhaktapur, Chitwan, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Makawanpur, Ramechhap, Rautahat.
- **Eastern:** Jhapa, Okhaldhunga, Solukhumbu, Sunsari, Taplejung.



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Chairperson's Message

The times are changing and so does the challenges humankind faces. The potential impact of world's immediate burning concern, global and climate change resulting from disturbing the natural balance and attenuating natural resources, are becoming increasingly evident in human lives. The social, economic and ecological systems bearing the brunt of the impacts are in urgent need of action. The effect of climate change coupled with the current scenario of political instability and aftermath of years of conflict has resulted in increased unemployment, destroyed infrastructure, deteriorating security, high brain drain, most youth in foreign employment, and prolonged hours of load shedding, all increasing the country's vulnerability and slow pace of development.

Integrated Development Society (IDS) Nepal is a technical organization guided by the philosophy to fit technology into communities rather than the other way around. It has acquired an increasingly solid vision of its role in the current context and, as a result, has delivered the best outcomes yet since its inception within this reporting period.

The organization has notably proven very apt at facilitating the development of community-based organizations to address local challenges sustainably as demonstrated by its record of work in infrastructure development with efficient and effective community involvement, empowering communities to opt for the best options for them and capacitate them to learn and reap maximum benefits from the projects.

During the two years covered by this report, IDS has executed 12 heterogeneous project ranging from small community level infrastructure development to national level policy development and knowledge management, a performance that has further enhanced its capacity, visibility and credibility. We are especially proud that most clients have provided us repeated opportunity to serve the communities after the first project. Other achievements worth of mention include the coverage of our Bio-Briquettes initiative by CNN, the Award received from Nepal's Ministry of Environment to highlight our contribution to conserve the environment and the approbation by the Ministry of Local Development of the Gender Policy for Local Transportation we prepared.

I am thankful to the communities who trusted us with their welfare, the donors and partners who helped us through their assistance and support as well as to the whole IDS family for their enthusiasm and dedication. We have a great job ahead to develop the organization as a sustainable and leading NGO in the technical field by advocating, sharing and managing the knowledge we have acquired so far, and I am confident that we will very successfully achieve this goal together.

Prabha Poudhel

CHAIRPERSON, IDS



Challenges...

- Insufficient, low quality and under serving infrastructure
- Global climate change
- Instability & deteriorating security
- Unemployment and youth exodus

... and Opportunities

- Private-public partnerships
- New alternative energy technologies
- Government of Nepal 3 years development plan
- Annual GDP growth of 5%

Project Portfolio

IDS major working areas include: 1) Water and Sanitation (i.e., water supply, water quality, waste management); 2) Environment and Alternative Energy (bio-briquettes, solar PB, micro-hydro, micro-irrigation); 3) Social Development (capacity building, community empowerment); and 4) Policy Advocacy and Knowledge Management (research, studies, networking).

Water and Sanitation

The numerous projects of the water supply and sanitation component of IDS work are all divided in two parts: 1) hardware (the actual building and construction of toilets, latrines, etc); and 2) software (the critical social support that ensure projects sustainability through community empowerment and ownership). This area of intervention also includes IDS projects on community and institutional waste management.

Right to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Year Eight)

District (s)	Banke
Start date	July 2009
End date	June 2010
Funder(s)	Plan Nepal, Banke Program Unit
Budget	32,81,168 NRs.

IDS involvement in Plan Nepal Banke started in January 2002 and has been ongoing ever since in 28 different rural Village Development Committees (VDCs) of the district. Before the beginning of this long term project, management of Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation (WES) through local Community Based Organizations (CBOs) had been staggered and poorly planned. The only objective at the time was to increase the coverage of water supply by installing and maintaining tube wells. Operations were undertaken on an ad hoc basis by the residents themselves, and the WES committee was almost completely ignored. The lack of community preparation, sanitation and hygienic awareness activities, community empowerment and initiation led to widespread misuse of the rings installed during this period.

The partnership between IDS Nepal and Plan Nepal Banke therefore identified community mobilization as the most important missing area of previous program implementation, and undertook the implementation of a new approach based on three related pillars: WES awareness raising, community empowerment, and sustainability of WES facilities. This new approach has since delivered considerable achievements.

In addition to standard activities (construction of 4 school gardens, 2 health post incinerators, reparation/upgrade of 50 tube wells and analysis of 203 water sample, training of 567 children, 280 women and 235 men)

the main area of progress in 2009-2010 were registered in the level of community participation – including many women and children – in various Water and Environment Sanitation (WES) related activities. For example, a total of 2391 households from 10 different wards in Bageshori committed themselves to make their VDC a zone free of open defecation by adopting a *Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) declaration*. The VDC administration meanwhile gave local homeowners greater access to loans for toilet upgrades from its revolving fund, which further energized the community and led to significant latrines renovations throughout the area.

This year also marked an especially heartening milestone for the Plan Nepal Banke: the end of hardware subsidies provided to local people as incentives to construct latrines. The large number of toilets constructed in the past 8 years, coupled with the constant increase in awareness about the benefits of latrines, have now rendered such fiscal incentives unnecessary. The motivation for maintaining existing latrines and constructing new ones has become endogenous and thus self-sustainable.

A Case In Point: Krishna B. Khatri, Water and Sanitation Community Leader

Mr. Krishna B. Khatri of Bageshwori VDC is a social worker in the field of sanitation who helps rural people to construct toilets in their villages. Mr. Khatri believes that people should keep their villages and VDCs clean and this is why he became the chairperson of the IDS-supported Water and Sanitation Steering committee of his VDC, which in turned formed WSUCs, Child Clubs and other organizations to create open defecation free areas throughout the 9 wards of the territory. Following IDS capacity building activities, he also became a forerunner in pressuring for the allocation of Rs. 71,000 to poor and disadvantaged groups living in the area.

Service Organization (SO) for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board (RWSSFDB) Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (DWSS) Schemes

District(s)	Banke	Rukum
Start date	December 2008	July 2009
End date	August 2009	June 2010
Funder(s)	RWSSFDB/World Bank	RWSSFDB/World Bank
Budget:	10,62,385.00 NRs.	19,26,702.83 NRs.

These two projects implemented 3 Deep Tube Well (DTW) schemes in poor communities of the Banke District, respectively in Janagajrati (Mahadevpuri VDC), Kalika (Koholpur VDC), and Sagarmatha (Koholpur VDC), as well as 4 gravity flow schemes in poor communities of the Rukum District, respectively in Rughadanda (Ruga VDC), Fukru (Simli VDC), Sakcha (Nuwakot VDC) and Ghuguti (Nuwakot VDC) as part of the RWSSFDB 7th and 8th funding cycle.

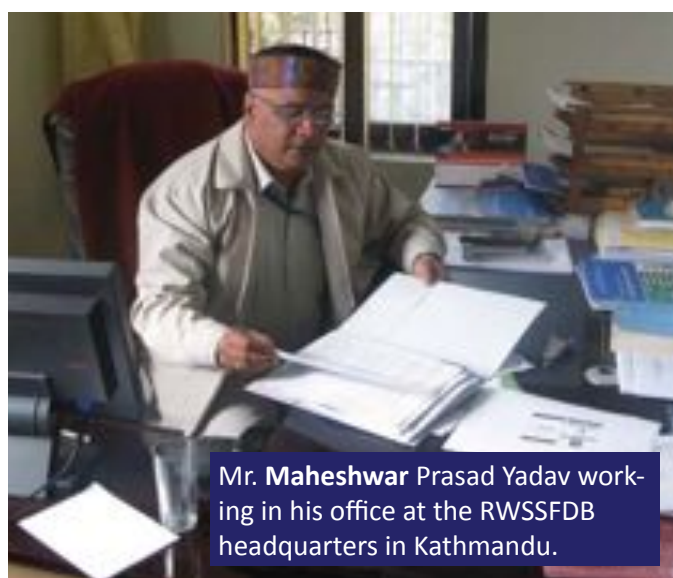
All projects included the construction of necessary overhead tanks, pipelines and water taps.

IDS responsibilities in these projects were to create and build the capacity of community-based organizations in order for them to carry out the implementation of the projects. The IDS team helped these local CBO to design the schemes, lay out the plans and estimate the material, labour and financial requirements. Once the project were approved, IDS also participate in the monitoring of the construction.

Throughout the project, IDS helped these CBOs conduct the necessary complementary work with community, notably to conduct a total of 136 days of training with Water Supply and Sanitation User Committee, to run school sanitation programs for 2,985 children, to supervising the construction of 701 garbage pits and 185 family latrines, and to organize 7 women technical support service group (regrouping a total of 441 women) and 140 mother child tap-stand groups (regrouping a total of 1,161 mothers and children).

An average of 50% of people targeted by this project are Dalits or Indigenous people. In accordance with the RWSSFDB program, the residents themselves are contributing both in cash and in kind to the construction of the water and sanitation schemes. The construction material is also being sourced locally as much as possible.

With the projects recently completed in Banke and Rukum, 5,626 people now have easy access to safe drinking water instead of having to spend a lot of precious productive time (30 minutes per round trip in average) fetching from far and polluted stream sources.



Mr. Maheshwar Prasad Yadav working in his office at the RWSSFDB headquarters in Kathmandu.

A Case In Point: Maheshwar Prasad Yadav, Executive Director of the RWSSFDB

Mr. Maheshwar Prasad Yadav is the executive director of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board (RWSSFDB), an organization created in 1996 by the Government of Nepal and funded by the World

Bank. The RWSSFDB is promoting a demand-driven approach to water supply and sanitation by mobilizing non-governmental and private sector organizations to assist communities in planning, constructing and maintaining themselves the schemes they need.

The RWSSFDB mobilizes three types of actors: consulting firms (service agency) to build the capacities of regional and national NGOs and to evaluate their work, NGOs (support organization) to build the capacity of and offer technical support to community based organizations (CBOs), and the CBOs themselves to carry out the water and sanitation schemes of their community. IDS Nepal is one of the NGOs in the RWSSFDB ecosystem.

"I have been working with IDS for 3 years now, says Mr. Yadav, and I can confirm that they have followed our guiding principles well when working with the communities. These principles include, for example, participatory approach, environment, community procurement, transparency, cost-effectiveness and inclusiveness. When one NGO does not follow these principles, they cannot participate in the next round of funding. The fact that IDS has been part of two funding cycles already and that they will be included in the next – means that, in our evaluation, it is one of the best NGO and that the communities with whom they are working are happy."

Mr. Yadav pursues: "When I was in the field I met some IDS staff and found them sincere and working hard with the communities. On the coordination front, I find that IDS doing very nice work with the Board, the District Development Committees (DDCs) as well as with the local authorities and stakeholders.

Because of all these reasons, we hope that we will continue to be good partners with IDS in the future."

Community Based Water Supply and Sanitation Projects

District(s)	Kapilvastu	Baitadi	Rukum
Start date	February 2006	March 2006	June 2006
End date	June 2010	June 2010	June 2010
Funder(s)	District Development Committees , Village Development Committees, Asian Development Bank		
Budget:	14,01,126 NRs.	15,27,332 NRs.	19,26,702 NRs.
District(s)	Rolpa	Jajarkot	Dailekh
Start date	June 2006	July 2007	February 2008
End date	June 2010	June 2010	July 2010
Funder(s)	District Development Committees , Village Development Committees, Asian Development Bank		
Budget:	18,07,416 NRs.	13,87,940 NRs.	18,66,369 NRs.

These five similar projects are following a community-based, demand-driven approach focusing on poor



communities to implement rural RWSS schemes (gravity flow systems, hand pumps on tube well, pipes with overhead tank and rainwater systems) while strengthening institutional infrastructures.

In 2009-2010, these projects for the most part (that is in 4 of the 5 districts) entered in the post-implementation phase, IDS work focussed on helping local CBOs to plan for the future management of the sanitation revolving fund, construct household toilets in remaining houses of the communities who do not have one and collect recently established maintenance tariffs. IDS staff also monitored the performance of the management committees, tested the quality of the infrastructures built during the implementation phase and recommended refresher trainings, additional construction material and supplementary financial support where needed.

These five projects successfully extended water supply and sanitation services in 158 VDCs mostly inhabited by disadvantaged group (80% of the population comes from low-income family). These improved services, along with all the education campaigns and trainings delivered, will substantially reduce the incidence of diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases, especially among women and children.

Water Quality Testing Program

District (s)	Achham
Start date	January 2009
End date	July 2009
Funder(s)	CARE-Nepal (ECHO-WATSAN)
Budget	3,40,000

This project was carried out in support of CARE-Nepal Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS) in Achham. IDS responsibility was to conduct a comprehensive quality analysis of selected water taps. The analysis was carried

according to WHO standards for safe drinking water and covered 13 physical, chemical and microbiological parameters.

Field and laboratory work was conducted in two phases, the first in January-February and the second in July-August. Microbiological tests were carried out locally, while physical and chemical tests were carried out in the Nepal Environmental and Scientific Service (NESS) laboratory in Kathmandu. Great care was taken in ensuring the representativeness of the 41 samples, each one of which was tested using different standard methods.

Based on the results, IDS identified probable factors of contamination and formulated recommendations. For example, noticeable turbidity in some sample seemed to indicate pathways of contamination by silt and clay that should be found and closed. IDS also recommended treatment for iron and total hardness, as these metals were present in quantities that exceeded WHO guidelines. More importantly, a substantial amount of coliforms were present in most samples, indicating the need for a multifaceted intervention that would include, among others, awareness raising, home chlorination and water boiling, solar disinfection (SODIS) activities and putting an end to open defecation.

Solid Waste Management Through Community Capacity Building

District (s)	Bajura
Start date	May 2009
End date	August 2010
Funder(s)	Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP), Government of Nepal and Government of Finland
Budget	2,279,200 NRs.

This project seeks to improve the management of solid waste in several communities of Bajura district. Having

completed a baseline survey in a previous phase, IDS activities in 2009-2010 focussed on capacity building and infrastructure construction.

The team first helped to create a Bazaar Management Committee and three Tole Improvement Committee to ensure that local representatives would lead the implementation of all following activities. It then supervised the conduction of regular awareness raising events such as street cleanup, rally, street drama, wall painting and display/holding boards set up campaigns. A calendar promoting key health messages was printed and widely disseminated, training manuals (on SWM, Health Hygiene and Sanitation Education, Composting and Good Governance) were elaborated and several trainings and workshops conducted in schools, local villages and at the district level.

Meanwhile, 82 family latrines were built according to local demand and two key district-wide infrastructures – an incinerator and a waste disposal site – were designed, evaluated, approved and constructed.

As a result of the project, the street of the bazaar are now noticeably cleaner, personal and household hygiene has increased, infectious and hazardous wastes from hospital are now managed in a secure way, and an increasing portion of domestic waste are being collected and segregated for composting, recycling or dumping in the disposal site. As importantly, local organizations responsible for solid waste management are now able to carry on their tasks for years to come.

A Case In Point: The Bazaar Shopkeepers

The shopkeepers of Bajura district have been the first to report proofs of the effectiveness of this project. During

the project evaluation survey, they told the interviewers that sales of bathing soap had increase by 125% as a result of the awareness campaign. They also said that, thanks to a cleaner environment, the number of people buying at the capital's bazaar has almost doubled.

More generally, 87.5% of respondents to the evaluation survey held very positive views about the project, against 10% who had a moderate opinion and only 2.5% who said the project had not been fruitful. Similarly, 90% of the respondents felt that their sanitation status had improved as a result of the activities, against 10% that said their condition was the same as before.

Water and Sanitation Program

District (s)	Lalitpur
Start date	June 2009
End date	September 2010
Funder(s)	World Vision International Nepal (WVIN)
Budget	6,591,880 NRs.

This project implemented major water supply schemes in eight VDC of Lalitpur district. IDS was responsible for conducting the pre-feasibility studies of potential schemes, coordinating and liaising between concerned institutions (VDCs, KUKL and communities), procuring the material and monitoring the construction.

The new infrastructures have already started to benefit the local population. Thanks to the new sedimentation tanks, for example, water was no longer turbid during the last rainy season in Bishanku Narayan. Similarly, households clustered near Rachantar have finally been



able to complete the overhead tank that they had started constructing two years ago but could not complete due to a lack of resource. People of Khokana and Bungmati, for their part, have seen their pipeline system expended and are now connected to a clean source of water.

NGO Services for Design and Implementation of Community Development Program (CDP)

District (s)	Bharatpur
Start date	April 2007
End date	August 2010
Funder(s)	Urban and Environmental Improvement Project (UEIP, PIU) of Bharatpur Municipality, Asian Development Bank, (ADB)
Budget	8,217,770 NRs.

The overall objective of this project was to improve the environmental and sanitation behaviour of the people of the Bharatpur municipality in the Kathmandu valley. It mainly consisted in a Public Health Awareness and Education (PHA/E) Training program to accompany sanitation infrastructures rehabilitation and construction.

Notable activities included the production and dissemination of 3000 educational calendars and brochures, latrine construction and public health education campaigns in 18 communities and urban schools, as well as targeted training to municipal staff, local NGO/CBOs representatives, and members of youth, women and disadvantaged/poor groups. A documentary production and health, hygiene and sanitation radio programs were

respectively broadcasted on NTV and 3 local FM stations.

A Livelihood Enhancement Support program and a Small Community Facilities Development program were added to the project between December 2009 and August 2010. In the first program, IDS designed and liaised with the DDC the organization of 52 skill development trainings (electronics, plumbing, iron/steel welding, advance tailoring, cooking) to increase the employability of individual participants, as well as 22 income generation trainings (candle, mushroom and envelope production, composting and kitchen garden, advance beauty parlor, motorcycle/TV repairing, automobile training), agro processing (pickle and sauce, potato chips and noodles) and bio-briquettes production and marketing community-based training to help groups of the poor and disadvantaged people as a whole. In the Small Community Facilities Development program, IDS helped 12 users' committee install 6 community-based shared toilets, 14 shallow tube-wells as well as improve the local hat bazar.

As a result of the original portion of the project, the local population is now aware of the rehabilitation and construction schemes, more knowledgeable about the transmission and prevention of diseases caused by human and animal excreta, more aware about the dangers of parasitic infections (from mosquitoes, houseflies, round worms, hook worms, whipworms and ringworms etc.), and able to use the best methods for the safe disposal of solid waste. Targeted groups also have the necessary knowledge and capacity to develop future community-oriented sanitation activities by themselves. As a result of the additional components, several individuals received technical trainings that will help



Musicians entertaining the crowd during a street drama about health and sanitation in Bharatpur.



Bio-Briquettes community training in Chalnakhel, Kathmandu District.

them to find better employment, marginalized group learned skills that will directly improve their livelihood, and all the community members could benefit from new sanitary and energetic infrastructures.

Environment and Alternative Energy

IDS has been working on the development and promotion of Bio-Briquettes in Nepal since 2001. Bio-Briquettes are an healthy, environmentally friendly and economically sensible alternative energy source to deadwood, coal and kerosene. Over the years, IDS supported revolutionary new techniques that are less expensive and more community-friendly than the traditional briquette making process. For example, IDS showed communities how to dig pits close to the forests where they could produce the charcoal instead of using cumbersome and expensive charring drums. It also developed a demonstration center (Bishanku Narayan) and held several local and national workshops (including one with over 300 participants) to disseminate the lessons learned to as wide an audience as possible.

IDS excellence in this field as been recognized by several national and international (CNN) television channels, as well as in many written articles. The latest step in IDS promotional effort is the creation of a national network of stakeholders involved in Bio-Briquettes research, development, production and marketing to help improving the quality and quantity of production throughout the country (details are given below).

In addition to Bio-Briquettes, IDS' main focus in the alternative energy area, the organization has also implemented several solar PB and micro-hydro projects

Banaspati Gueetha Resource Centre Network Nepal (BG-RCNN)

District (s)	Nationwide
Start date	July 2009
End date	December 2010
Funder(s)	UNDP Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP)
Budget	16,320,024 NRs.

The BG-RCNN was created with the objective of mitigating climate change by promoting bio-briquette as an alternative to fossil fuel through networking and information transfer. Major activities conducted in its first year of existence included recruiting 25 organizational and 7 individual members, establishing a demonstration center (bishankunarayan), organizing five sharing meetings between members, producing original information material (brochure, training manual, etc.), creating a website (2,000 unique visitors so far), regrouping over 80 relevant online resources , drafting and disseminating three issues of a new e-newsletter to 200 readers, organizing 3 training workshops and conducting .

As a result of all these activities, bio-briquettes have gained some visibility in local and national media and are increasingly seen as a promising source of revenue and energy by rural communities. Technical information

is also more widely available for donors and facilitators, which should in the mid-term improve the quality and the quantity of production throughout the country.

Climate Change Mitigation and Support Project on Rural Energy in Nepal through Bio-Briquette Production, Distribution, and Awareness

District (s)	Tanahu, Gorkha, Jhapa, Kapilvastu, Lalitpur, Kathmandu, and Banke (Nepaljung)
Start date	February 2010
End date	February 2011
Funder(s)	USAID South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy (SARI/Energy) and Small Grants Programme (SGP)
Budget	2,218,875 NRs.

This IDS-led project aims to improve local livelihoods and bolster climate change mitigation through the strengthening of existing bio-briquette enterprises in seven districts of Nepal. In 2009-2010, it provided a variety of trainings (initiation, refresher, packaging) to 76 producers, 46 of which were women. It also provided them with 10 new pieces of equipment (moulds, compressors, rollers, packaging material) and helped establish a collection and distribution center in Kathmandu that has so far facilitated the transaction of 1000 briquettes.

Another important component of the project was related to awareness raising. The project notably published and disseminated 500 copies of two types leaflets (in Nepali) and held two event class for 65 master students in environmental sciences at Tribhuvan University and Golden Gate private college in Kathmandu.

As a result of these activities, several community groups have been able to increase the quantity and the quality of their production. It is also easier for them to sell their bio-briquettes and earn a livelihood thanks to the new distribution center and the greater awareness among the general public.

A Case In Point: Sanu Kanchha Tamang and the Bosan Producer Group

The Bosan Community Forest is located in the Chalnakhel VDC of Kathmandu district. The forest covers 55.91 hectares and was handed over to the 375 households of the nearby community in 2047 B.S. Agricultural and milk production are almost the only income sources of income in the community, and most young people are leaving to work in other countries because of a lack of economic opportunities.

To change this situation, the Bosan Community Forest User Group (CFUG) made plans to develop enterprises based on the raw material available in the forest. As a

first step, a feasibility study on bio-briquettes and oil production was completed with the help of District Forest Office and revealed a high potential for both products. The community has since been seeking opportunities to move forward.

At the beginning of the year, IDS started to provide capacity enhancement, equipment and business materials related to bio-briquettes. The CFUG, for its part, created a producer group consisting of five interested and innovative of its members. Out of them, Sanu Kanchha Tamang was selected as the lead coordinator.

Mr. Kanchha already had experience in bio-briquettes production and marketing and played an important role in managing the new initiative effectively. He already has produced over 1000 briquettes in a single month with the help of interested women and poor people from ethnic groups, and is planning to have produced 10,000 briquettes by the end of the year. "This producer group is one of the most innovative enterprise in our area and I am deeply committed to it", he says.

The Bosan producer group recently constructed a production and storage house with the help of their CFUG, IDS and their own in kind contribution. After following a packaging and storing training delivered by IDS, the group also made plan to package at local level, which added a further 20% to the value they obtain for each briquette.

The Bosan producer group is investing an average of NRs. 8 in the production of a single briquette, which they are selling NRs. 13 at the production site for an actual of benefits NRs. 5 per piece. This small profit adds up to a substantial improvement in livelihood for the producers. Sanju Kanchha, for example, says he earned NRs. 13,000 (USD 183.09) for a two months per-



Mr. Kanchha Tamang weighing raw material brought by CFUG collectors.

iod. “The money I earn with bio-briquettes is used to pay the school fees and school dresses of my children”, he explains. “This enterprise remarkably contributed to change my life style.”

The production of bio-briquettes also improved the health of the community forest as they are principally made from *Banmara*, an invasive species nicknamed the “forest killer”. Now that the *Banmara* is harvested in large quantity, the ground floor of the forest is becoming more favourable to the regeneration of valuable tree species. A denser forest will in turn capture more carbon and contribute to mitigate climate change.

The final words go to Renu Tamang, chairperson of the CFUG: “We are really feeling and observing an improvement in both the forest quality and our livelihoods thanks to bio-briquettes. Our community forest user group is thus committed to pursue our production on a sustainable and commercial basis.”

Social Development

Most of the projects within the Water and Sanitation and Environment and Alternative Energy area help develop communities through capacity building activities such as workshops or seminars. IDS for example created and conducted numerous trainings on school water, sanitation and hygiene in the Terai region for the UNICEF.

Past projects have also included research studies on a variety of topics throughout the years, including a large

scale project which documented the capacities, identified areas of greatest risk for sustainability and determined organizational needs and priorities of 80 Nepali water and sanitation Community Based Organizations (CBOs).

Social Mobilization for Irrigation Subprojects

District (s)	Bhaktapur
Start date	April 2009
End date	April 2012
Funder(s)	CIDD No-6 Subproject Management Unit (SMU) of Bhaktapur District, Asian Development Bank
Budget	691,350 NRs.

The Community-Managed Irrigated Agriculture Sector Project (CMIASP) promotes inclusive economic growth while reducing poverty in the rural areas of the Central and Eastern Development regions of Nepal. It engaged IDS for the social development aspects of two irrigation systems rehabilitation subprojects in Manikarnika and Champamati.

IDS main responsibilities were to conduct a baseline surveys for both project and assist district level authorities in the implementation of livelihood-enhancement activities. It carried them out using a variety of participative social mobilization activities such as observation tours, group discussions, meetings and mass gathering with the targeted farmers.



The executive director of IDS, Mr. Prakash Koirala, receiving a letter of felicitations awarded by the Ministry of Environment from the Right Honorable Prime Minister of Nepal, Mr. Madhav Kumar Nepal, on the occasion of the World Environment Day 2010. IDS received the letter in recognition of its contribution to the conservation of the environment, especially through its work on bio-briquettes. Also on the picture, the Honorable Minister of Environment, Mr. Thakur Prasad Sharma, the Honorable Member of the National Planning Commission, Dr. Dinesh Chandra Devkota, and the Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Dr. Ganesh Raj Joshi.



IDS and local CBO staff taking notes at the future site of an irrigation project, Lalitpur.

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

District (s)	Solukhumbu., Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Myagdi, Jajarkot, Bajhang, Bajura, Kalikot, Jumla & Baitadi
Start date	March 2007
End date	August 2011
Funder(s)	Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project (DRILP), Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Road (DoLIDAR), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Budget	22,565,912 NRs.

In this project, IDS as an national NGO capacitates the local NGOs in charge of all social aspects surrounding the construction of rural roads in 18 districts. As such, it is notably helping the implementing team to devise accessibility indexes and social survey for all affected settlements, inform local communities and increase their ownership, identify and select sub-projects and supplementary investments such as water supply and community buildings, create or strengthen community-based organizations, design and implement income generation activities, form and mobilize saving and credit groups for labourers, maintain harmonious relationship and fair working conditions for workers, supervise construction, develop and ensure the implementation of resettlement and compensation plans, and conduct public audit and hearings.

All in all, IDS supported the analysis of 391 supplementary investments schemes, 215 of which have been or are being implemented. It also supported the organization of 1,271 community orientation/awareness raising activities for 40,948 participants, the conduction of 1,560 trainings for 48,815, and the organization of a total of 1,146 building groups comprising 25,617 members.

As a result of these multi-faceted interventions, local

communities, including women and other disadvantaged groups, are genuinely participating and benefiting from the design, construction and maintenance of the roads. The per capita income of the people living in the zone of influence has increased by 56.49%, with 4,515,537 employment-day created and monetary benefits totalling 690.8 millions NRs. Low cost, effective and appropriate technological solutions based on indigenous knowledge have also been adopted, empowering local workers and increasing the sense of community ownership. Finally, local institutions now have the capacity to self-manage the maintenance of the roads after their completion.

A Case In Point: Harauli Dhanuk, Female Worker Fighting for Survival

Ms. Harauli Dhanuk, 41 years, grew up in a poor family and became a widow at the young age of 22. She then had to take care alone of three small children. It was very difficult for her to manage day to day life since, being a widow, nobody wanted to support her. It was for example not possible for her to get any loan from communities. She nonetheless managed to send her all three children to the school. One of her daughter fortunately got scholarship, but still she had to manage all necessary educational expenses for the remaining children. To do so, she had to mortgage two of her lands and take loans totalling of NRs 14,000.

It was thus with quite a relief that Harauli Dhanuk started working for the Shreebhavar – Hat road being constructed by the DRILP. She is now very happy working as a BG co-leader as it helped her to forget her past bitter experiences. She also shared her problems have been solved more easily and her confidence has been built through working with the team. So far she has earned NRs. 15,300.00 for her work on the hat road. From that money, she has managed to pay her loans and get back



Ms. Harauli Dhanuk

her both land. Ms. Harauli is now planning to participate in the awareness raising training as well as life skills training provided by the DRILP to prepare her future once the construction of the road is over.

Livelihood Program for Community Organization (Poor Group)

District (s)	Rukum
Start date	January 2010
End date	July 2010
Funder(s)	Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF)
Budget	7,87,897 NRs.

This project was carried out in three Village Development Committees (Chaurjhaari, Ranmamaikot, and Rugha) of Rukum District. IDS facilitated local communities to create 35 new community-based organizations (CBOs).

These organizations were formed, registered and provided with capacity building activities. They for example all received three-days book keeping and saving credit management trainings. They also benefited from livelihoods improvement programs in areas such as cash crops cultivation and animal husbandry.

Meanwhile, IDS provided the new CBOs with technical assistance to conduct pre-feasibility studies, detailed surveys and final designs for several infrastructure sub-projects.

All in all, a total of 500 households and 3500 community people benefitted from the project.

Building Human Resources Capacities on Integrated Water, Health and Sanitation Program

District (s)	Makawanpur
Start date	June 2009
End date	December 2009
Funder(s)	Netherland Development Organization (SNV)
Budget	2,90,450 NRs.

The objective of this project was to enhance the district's authorities capacity and ownership in the local development process, especially in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). It was fulfilled mainly by training responsible staff of line agencies and other authorized personnel of the state. A five-days training on planning, quality construction and O&M was for example provided.

In parallel, a *Monitoring and Evaluation Operational Guidelines for Makwanpur DDC* was produced based on a series of consultation, including a three-days workshop which regrouped District Development Committee (DDC) officials, line agencies staff, civil societies members

and political figures. This process reviewed the existing monitoring and evaluation system of the District, found gaps and designed new mechanisms to address them.

After the completion of the main activities, IDS Nepal conducted a follow up and coaching program to measure the progress accomplished and ensure its sustainability.

Policy Advocacy and Knowledge Management

This is the newest area of intervention of IDS. It was started upon the realization that to be completely effective, development work on the ground must be supported by sound policy at all levels of governments – from village to district to national.

Preparation of Gender Policy for Rural Infrastructure Sub Sector¹

District (s)	Nationwide
Start date	May 2008
End date	January 2010
Funder(s)	Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project (DRILP), Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Road (DoLIDAR), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Budget	14,95,000 NRs.

In this project, IDS developed from scratch a new gender Policy in local transportation for the Government of Nepal. Although existing legislation offered a general framework for gender equality in local infrastructure, a more detailed policy was required for the transportation subsector to improve concrete implementation on the ground. IDS was responsible of all steps of this ground-breaking process, including assessment of access gaps, extensive consultation at all levels, drafting and validation. The policy has now been approved and endorsed by the Ministry of Local Development (MoLD).

A Case In Point: Elaboration of A Gender Policy for Nepal's Transportation Sector

It is often assumed that local infrastructure services are gender neutral, benefiting both women and men equally, with no question of mainstreaming gender in this sector. In reality, however, women and men have different roles, responsibilities and constraints in every community, which result in gender-based differences in demand for, and use of, infrastructure services.

¹ This project is a spin-off of the *NGO Services for Support and Assist PCU & Local NGOs in the implementation of DRILP* project



IDS Chairperson present the Gender Policy at a workshop organized by the Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Road.

In rural Nepal, for example, women and girls are primarily responsible for the 'invisible', unpaid household-related transport tasks, whereas men predominate in the livelihood-oriented transport tasks that are parts of the market economy. Consequently women and girls can spend hours every day walking and carrying heavy loads, such as water, food, fodder, firewood, etc. Planners and policymakers generally overlook the intra household division of labour relating to transport, so women are forced to use transport services that are planned around the needs of men.

The Government of Nepal's has recognized this reality and set targets for greater incorporation of gender equality issues and approaches in several policies and strategies. IDS quickly realized, however, that much work remains to be done to implement the Government of Nepal's vision into reality on the ground. The number of women in local transport-related government organisations for example remains negligible (less than 7 %), with most being concentrated in lower positions. Almost all local transport-related central and district level authorities reported that there is no clear policy or affirmative action promoting gender equality in this sector, clearly demonstrating institutional inefficiency in the training and transfer of information to officials of departments, project offices and district offices.

Another issue relates to the institutionalisation of gender focal point/person. Although almost all infrastructure-related government organizations have appointed a Gender Focal Person (GFP) or Gender and Social Development Officer as required by official policies, these people usually lack the power and resources (both financial and human) as well as the capacity/training to engender the necessary changes.

Women at the local level face additional health and socio-political challenges. In Nepal, political leaders are involved in the local level planning process, but the political parties seldom send any women representatives to participate in such meetings. Delays in disbursement

of local transport budget create problems of survival for women workers, as most of them are from disadvantaged groups and need employment that offers them instant benefits, however small. Many women are used to living from 'hand to mouth', and cannot afford to wait for payment. Issues relating to sexual harassment are also observed, but are not being properly tackled.

Women are moreover not properly oriented about life skills training and, as a result, demand very little capacity enhancement training.

As a result of its study, IDS identified a need to further support the operationalization of the government's general policies and strategies. It thus drafted a *Policy and Operational Guidelines for Local Transportation Sub-Sector*, which consists of 4 overarching policy statements and 18 practical recommendations detailing how to achieve them.

The document notably recommends that a Gender Audit be conducted in the local transport sub-sector every two years, that women representation be fixed at least 33% in all decision making structures, that gender and social inclusion sensitization training be provided to the community and decision making structures at all levels on a regular basis and that women's participation be encouraged by creating an enabling environment to attend meetings and training events, including favourable times and venues with reasonable incentives (support for child caretakers, daily allowances).

It also recommends that sex, caste, ethnicity and poverty disaggregated data be collected by local transport projects and implementing agencies, that public hearings and social audits be conducted annually for each of the projects, that a Gender and Social Inclusion with the necessary authority, human and financial resources and technical capacity be formed in DoLIDAR, and that the Ministry of Local Development's Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) Section form a Review Committee to monitor the implementation of all recommendations.

The new Policy and Guidelines were presented to high government officials through two workshops, the second of which was chaired by the Chair Secretary of the Ministry of Local Development himself. The document has now been endorsed by the Ministry and is expected to significantly reduce gender gaps in the access and use of local transport services.



Publications

IDS has published numerous training manuals and awareness raising brochures on various subjects throughout the year, including:

- Adult Literacy
- Bio-Briquettes
- Child Right
- Conflict Management
- Good Government
- Health & Sanitation
- HIV/AIDS Guide
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Nutrition
- Safe Motherhood Pre/Post Nature Care
- Saving & Credit
- Solid Waste Management
- Village Works and road Coordination Committee and Building Groups
- Women Rights & Gender Empowerment

Media Relations

This year's most important media event was without doubt the reportage about IDS bio-briquettes project in Bishankhu Narayan filmed and broadcasted by CNN International. Thanks to this news item, the health, economic and environmental benefit of bio-briquettes produced by rural committees of Nepal gained international recognition. It represents another boost to IDS promotion objectives and is sure to inspire further projects to support this promising source of alternative energy for the country.



IDS also received several media inquiries and organized workshop specially aimed at journalists which resulted in several media articles in the local press. A handful of these are featured below:



Special Issue on Plant Resources, Madhyapashchim Sandesh National Daily, June 12, 2010



Beneficial Bio-Briquettes, Himalayan Times, April 30, 2010



Plant "Fuel-Cake", Annapurna Post, June 18, 2010

Financial Report

Income and Expenditure a/c from the period of 1st Shrawan 2066 to 32nd Ashad 2067 Fiscal Year 2066/2067

SN	Liabilities	Amount	SN	Assets	Amount
1	Operating expenses		1	Total income (as per schedule)	19,001,445.47
2	Gross surplus		2		
Total		19,001,445.47	Total		19,001,445.47
1	Repair and maintenance	219,526.47	1	Gross surplus	9,181,628.62
2	Administrative and general expenses	7,686,661.67	2	Net deficit	
3	Depreciation	261,530.32			
4	Net surplus	1,013,910.16			
Total		9,181,628.62	Total		9,181,628.62



Balance Sheet as on 32 Ashad 2067

SN	Liabilities	Amount	SN	Assets	Amount
1	Creditor Audit fee payable : 15,000.00 Other creditor : 0.00	15,000.00	1	Assets as per schedule Account receivable	629,817.74 935,370.53
2	Net Surplus This year : 1,013,910.16 Up to last year : 2,558,208.59	3,572,118.75	2	Cash in hand Cash at Bank Himalayan Bank Ltd. Ktm (0023) Himalayan Bank Ltd. Ktm (0047) Himalayan Bank Ltd. Ktm (0031) Himalayan Bank Ltd. Ktm (0015) Agriculture Dev. Bank Nepal NABIL Bank Ktm NB Bank Banke	- 349,590.10 158,139.10 243,175.50 775,170.28 16,787.48 461,342.79 17,725.23
Total		3,587,118.75	Total		3,587,118.75


Kamal Devkota
Account Officer


Prakash Koirala
Director


Bishnu Maya Bhattarai
Treasure


Prabha Pokhrel
Chairman



Mahesh Acharya
Registered Auditor




Group picture of the Kathmandu headquarters staff.

Governance

Executive Board Members

- Chair: Mrs. Prabha Pokhrel, Sociologist and Gender Specialist
- Vice Chair: Ms. Kalpana Pradhan, Gender Specialist
- General Secretary: Mr. Som Bdr. Shrestha, Financial Expert
- Treasurer: Ms. Bishnu Maya Bhattarai, Sociologist
- Member: Ms. Bimala Parajuli, Health Expert
- Member: Ms. Sumita Pathak, Health Expert
- Member: Mr. Subash Chandra Ghimire, Legal Expert
- Mr. Prakash Koirala, Executive Director, IDS.

A General Assembly, currently composed of 43 general members, is held each year as per the constitution of the organization.

Staff Members

IDS employs a staff of over 90 people working in its headquarters in Kathmandu, in its regional offices or as consultants on its many projects. Additionally the CECI, a Canadian NGO, sends Canadian volunteers every year to work with IDS counterparts on a variety of projects.

IDS puts a lot of emphasis on social and gender equality in all its endeavours, and its own employment practices are no exception. In addition to having an Executive Board composed in majority of women, IDS has several women in management positions and employs Dalits and member of indigenous groups whenever possible in the field. The table below gives a snapshot of IDS performance as an equal opportunity employer:

Position	Men	Women	Indigenous	Dalit
Executive Board	3	4	2	-
Professional Staffs	41	5	4	1
Resource Persons	45	9	4	1
Total	89	18	12	2



Group picture of the Nepalgunj regional office staff.



Group picture of the Lalitpur regional office staff.

Partners & Funders

IDS gratefully acknowledges the support of the following organizations during the reporting period:

- Baitadi District Development Committee/ CBWSSP
- Bhaktapur District Development Committee/ CIDD-6
- Bharatpur Municipality/UEIP/MPPW
- Center for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI)
- CARE-Nepal (ECHO-WATSAN)
- Dailekh District Development Committee/ CBWSSP
- Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project (DRILP)/DoLIDAR
- Jajarkot District Development Committee/ CBWSSP
- Kapilvastu District Development Committee/ CBWSSP
- Netherland Development Organization (SNV)
- Plan Nepal, Banke Program Unit
- Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF)
- Rolpa District Development Committee/CBWSSP
- Rukum District Development Committee/ CBWSSP

- Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP)
- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board (RWSSFDB)
- UNDP Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP)
- USAID South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy (SARI/Energy)
- World Vision International Nepal (WVIN)

The following organizations have supported IDS in the past, thus contributing to build the effective development force that it has become today: Churia watershed management project, Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany, Finnish Consulting Group Ltd., International Resource Centre Netherland, International Water and Sanitation Centre, Korea National Red Cross (KNRC), Ministry of Education and Sports, Nepal Red Cross Society, Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH), Netherlands Development Organization (SNV), Plan Nepal Makwanpur, Plan Nepal Bara, and UNICEF.

The IDS management team would like to thank all staff members, partners and funders, without whom all the achievements listed in this report would not have been possible. We are also grateful to Martin Simard, CECI-UNITERRA volunteer, for the production of this Annual Report.




**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT
SOCIETY (IDS) NEPAL**
GPO Box #6413
Baluwatar, Kathmandu, Nepal
Phone: +977-1-4427329
Fax: +977-1-4430225
Email: idsnepal@wlink.com.np
Web: www.idsnepal.org

