



# Team Organizing Local Institution (TOLI)



Child Rights & education



Natural Resource Management

## Organization Profile



Water, sanitation & health



Sustainable Agriculture

**TOLI**

*"Development with harmonization"*

Pokhara metropolitan city – 17,

Gharipatan, Kaski, Nepal

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## Who we are ?

Team Organizing Local Institution (TOLI) is a non-profit making and non-governmental organization registered in District Administration Office (DAO) -Kaski on B.S. 2050, Shrawan 11 (26 July 1993), under the Institution Registration Act-



2034 B.S (1977). This organization is established to play a complementary role by implementing successfully the development plans motivated by the Eighth Five Years Plan guided by the Nepal Government's policy.

The main feature of the organization is to work as the positive change maker without influenced by any kinds of

prejudice all over country. Till date organization have working with 16 developing partners, 11 stakeholders of the country. At present, the organization does have 42 professional members as per thematic areas in total comprising 1 life member, 39 general member and 2 honorable members. The members represents from different areas such as women, Dalits, ethnic groups etc.

### Basic information of the organization

Established date	2050 Shrawan 11 (July 26, 1993)
Registration	District Adminstration Office (DAO) Kaski Reg.no. Kha 111/2050/2051 Social Welfare Council (SWC) 2080/06/02
Structure	Executive Board (3 women & 4 men) General assembly (16 women, 26 men) (Dalit 3, Janajati 15 and Brahman & Chhetri 24)
Total staff	6 (3 women and 3 men)
Strategic programme	NRM and climate change and adaptation (NRMCCA) Child rights and education (CRE), Sustainable agriculture and Water sanitation and health (WASH)
Cross cutting themes	Gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) and knowlege management (KM) Capacity development and governance
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# Vision, Mission, Goal Objectives (VMGO)

## VISION

To develop an equitable, prosperous and civilized society where there exists no any form of exploitation.



## MISSION

This organization plays a vital role in conservation, enrichment and reciprocal mobilization/utilization of the natural resources, local resources through formation of groups, income generation, skill development, conscious about the rights and institutional capacity development of women, children, ethnic groups (Janajati), dalit and disadvantaged people for their enhancement of social, economical, educational, health care condition.



## GOAL

- Improved economical, social, educational and healthcare condition of poor people
- Empowered women
- Ensured child right
- Conservation, enrichment, reciprocal distribution and utilization of natural resources available in the local level



## OBJECTIVES

- Carry out food security, drinking water, sanitation, education, health and community development related programme targeting children, women, senior citizen, Dalit and disables in coordination and collaboration with all level governments
- Advocate and collaborate with group and association to develop and management of natural resources
- Capacity development of a human resource working in agriculture, forestry, health, child rights, human rights and social sectors
- Implement programme in collaboration with like-minded organizations
- Focus on non-profit making, pro-people and service oriented activities



## Core Values

### 1. **Transparency**

Financial transactions and reports of the organization will be maintained with transparency. Stakeholders will be informed timely about important agendas and decisions that influence the organizational life.



### 2. **Participatory**

It is expected the active participation of all stakeholders in organizational activities. Moreover, the important decisions will be taken through participatory method.

### 3. **Information sharing**

Organizational activities will be disseminated to the stakeholders' time to time using appropriate mean of communication.

### 4. **Accountability**

Each and every members, executive board and staffs are would have responsibility according to their designation.

### 5. **Partnership**

The organization can adopt partnership policy to run projects and programs when needed.

### 6. **Supportive**

Staffs, members, board members and target groups will be always positive and supportive to each other.

### 7. **Professional efficiency**

The organization will give emphasis over its professional efficiency to carrying out activities. It will also keep serious consideration on time factor.

## Networking

The organization has been working in association with the following networks:

- Social Welfare Council
- NGO Federation, Nepal
- Pokhara Metropolitan City
- District Child Welfare Committee, Kaski, Tanahun
- Nepal Permaculture Group (NPG)
- Civil Society Development Council, Kaski
- District Education Network, Kaski
- District Agriculture Network
- Civil Society Network for Peace
- Civil Society Alliance in South Asia for Child Right.
- Nepal permaculture group



## Working approach

### **Multi-stakeholder partnership**

We aim to work in partnership with local, national and international organisations in order to align and harmonise efforts towards reducing poverty and increasing environment and climate resilience. This will be achieved through networking and alliance building with communities and like-minded organizations at various levels.



### **Partnership with local governments**

We aim to develop good partnership with local, provincial and federal level government entities for the proper planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project for the projects ownership and sustainability.

### **Promoting innovative technologies and practices**

We aim to work in partnership with local, national and international organisations in order to align and harmonise efforts towards reducing poverty and increasing environment and climate resilience. This will be achieved through networking and alliance building with communities and like-minded organisations at various levels.

### **Capacity building and empowerment**

We intend to build capacity of the local organisations for good governance, advocacy, child rights and education, water sanitation and health, sustainable agriculture and natural resource management. Our programme will build leadership capacity of women, disadvantaged group, Dalit, Janjatis and vulnerable households through different awareness raising and capacity enhancement programme.

### **Disadvantaged group and vulnerable focused interventions**

Our purpose is to raise the economic status and well-being of women, disadvantaged group, and marginalized communities through different income generating, climate resilient and diversification activities.

The impact groups of TOLI are the disadvantaged and the marginalized groups, particularly women, ethnic and marginalised households and communities dependent on natural resources for their livelihood.

TOLI works both with rural and urban population but prioritizes population in the remote locations, the population vulnerable to climate change and in the regions, sectors, households and communities with development deficits.

# Thematic Areas

## Natural resource management and climate change adaptation

The purpose of natural resource management in Nepal is to conserve land, forest, and water resources to maintain the ecological functions of these resources while intensifying agricultural and forestry production.

Nepal is one of the most vulnerable countries by the impacts of climate change owing to its weak economic status and technology backlash. Climate change has caused severe loss both in agriculture and forestry sectors and added an extra challenge to the already stagnant economic status of the rural communities. Poor, women and marginalized communities are the most vulnerable from the impacts of climate change. On the other hand, high dependency of the people on forests resource for energy and infrastructure leading deforestation and forest degradation. Furthermore, Nepal being mountainous country and situated in active monsoon covered area, climate induced disasters, such as flood, landslides and inundation are very common. Similarly, in this regards, the programme has considered following strategic areas of interventions with aim to increase adaptive capacity and resilience of the vulnerable communities to climate change, mitigate the effect of climate change:

- Climate SMART agriculture technologies
- Alternative energy technologies (ICS, Biogas, solar etc) for reduce emission
- Climate change mitigation through afforestation, reforestation and land restoration
- Develop and implement climate change adaptation plan
- Disaster response

## Sustainable Agriculture

Sustainable agriculture is farming in such a way to protect the environment, aid and expand natural resources and to make the best use of nonrenewable resources. The status of sustainable agriculture in Nepal is in progress with development and changes underway. This work will not only help create an environmentally friendly society, but also improve the lives of many throughout Nepal.

However, technological, resource and capital constraints are still major problems. Poverty, land degradation, low agricultural productivity, improper use of budget and subsidies, lack of agricultural inputs, poor governmental support, etc. have impeded agricultural development.

The basic challenge for sustainable agriculture is to make better use of these internal resources. This can be done by minimizing the external inputs used, by regenerating internal resources more effectively, or by combinations of both. Besides that feeding a growing population, providing a livelihood for farmers, and protecting the environment to mitigate the climate change – must be tackled together if we are to make sustainable progress in any of them. But making progress on this “triple challenge” is difficult, as initiatives in one domain can have unintended consequences in another.



## Water sanitation and health (WASH)

Health and sanitation promotion are key priorities of urban as well as rural development. Although, the present health and sanitation situation is more or less in a progressive state, however there is still room for improvement especially in the rural areas. Community health especially reproductive health, safe motherhood and nutrition related under health component and Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) related activities will be implemented. The organization is just initiating health and WASH related activities which will be expanded according to the local obligation and situation assessment. It will contribute to GoN "Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011" to increase sanitation access facilities for all.

- In this regards, the programme has considered following strategic areas of interventions with an aim to increasing access of deprived marginalized community women and children to basic health services, nutritional education and safe drinking water and sanitation facilities
- Promotion of reproductive health and safe motherhood
- Promotion of sanitation and hygiene
- Promotion of safe drinking water system

## Child Right & education,

The Convention on the Rights of the Child comprises four main pillars - the right to survival, the right to protection, the right to development and the right to participation. These rights are based on the non-discrimination principle and all actions must be in line with the best interest of children. Every child shall have the right to name and birth registration along with his/her identity. Every child shall have the right to education, health, maintenance, proper care, sports, entertainment and overall personality development from the families and the State.

### Areas of focus are:

- The fight against the social evil of child marriage
- Ensuring and facilitating necessary help to girls in crisis
- Fighting against child abuse and violence
- Compensating the victims of the social discrimination
- Encouraging education and equality
- Spreading awareness and training the youth to become responsible citizens
- Child friendly local governance (CFLG) campaign

## Cross-cutting Themes

### Capacity development and knowledge management (KM)

TOLI pursues documentation of learning and dissemination of its experiences in wider areas of its partners and stakeholder. It will develop professional human resources through training for programme management and institutional building as well as strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of the projects. All these efforts contribute for institutional growth and sustainability.



The documentation, knowledge management and capacity building for wider impact, cross-cutting theme will carry out the following functions:

- Deliver trainings related to sustainable agriculture, NRM and climate change adaptation, WASH, child rights & education
- Data generation, analysis, packaging and dissemination of TOLI experiences as knowledge products.
- Promote TOLI as well as equipped professional organisation and self-reliant improvement.

### **Gender equity and Social Inclusion (GESI)**

TOLI will pay special attention while design the projects and address the needs of women and disadvantaged groups and ensure workforce diversity through policy in work place. TOLI belief that proper inclusion of women and disadvantaged and minority group representation in work force generate synergy, creativity, sensitivity and enhance team spirit for the integrity in the organisation. It will increase the trust and acceptance by the community and stakeholder to do better jobs and increase organisational image. Positive discrimination approach for GESI will be adopted in program design and implementation level.

The GESI cross cutting theme expected to enhance the followings: Encourage to develop inclusive project

### **Ensure principle of inclusiveness in programme implementation**

Facilitate gender and ethnic diversity in the workforce (board, staff) through affirmative action. Build the capacity of board and staff and those reflected in target groups to make inclusive environment for meaningful participation and to ensure benefits for women and disadvantaged groups. TOLI will work with like minded organization to make user friendly policies in natural resources management, work with women empowerment organizations for policy advocacy for the benefits of women and children and to make equitable and justice society where there is no discrimination in term of sex, caste, races, geographic region, remoteness and poor. Furthermore, transparency and accountability will be ensured in all programmes and projects of TOLI. Different transparency and accountability promotion tools, such as in right to information, transparency and public services procurement and monitoring will be applied to make efficient and effective governance in its own institution and public services delivery organizations in its project area.

### **Climate change:**

Climate change is commonly understood to be one of the drivers of extinction, affecting biodiversity in nearly every corner of the planet. But few realize that the loss of biodiversity is also exacerbating climate change, and shifting global weather patterns.

Globally, Nepal is ranked fourth in terms of vulnerability to climate change. Floods spread across the foothills of the Himalayas and bring landslides, leaving tens of thousands of houses and vast areas of farmland and roads destroyed.

## Governance

Governance is the set of rules, procedures and policies that determine how projects are managed and overseen. These rules and procedures define how decisions are made during projects designing. As part of the oversight process, project governance also determines the metrics by which project success is measured. It encompasses decision-making, rule-setting, and enforcement mechanisms to guide the functioning of an organization. Project governance stands on three pillars that describe the three areas that define it. These include **structure, people and information**. Following principles need to achieve the governance within organization and projects:

- Involve senior managers
- Prioritize governance goals
- Assign ownership and accountability for project governance.
- Design governance at the portfolio, program, and project levels.
- Provide transparency

## Organization's structure

The highest authority of organization is Annual General Assembly (AGM) composed of the general members of the organisation, which provides the policy directions, approves plans, budgets and programmes. AGM elects a seven-member Executive Committee (EC), termed also as Board, once in two years.

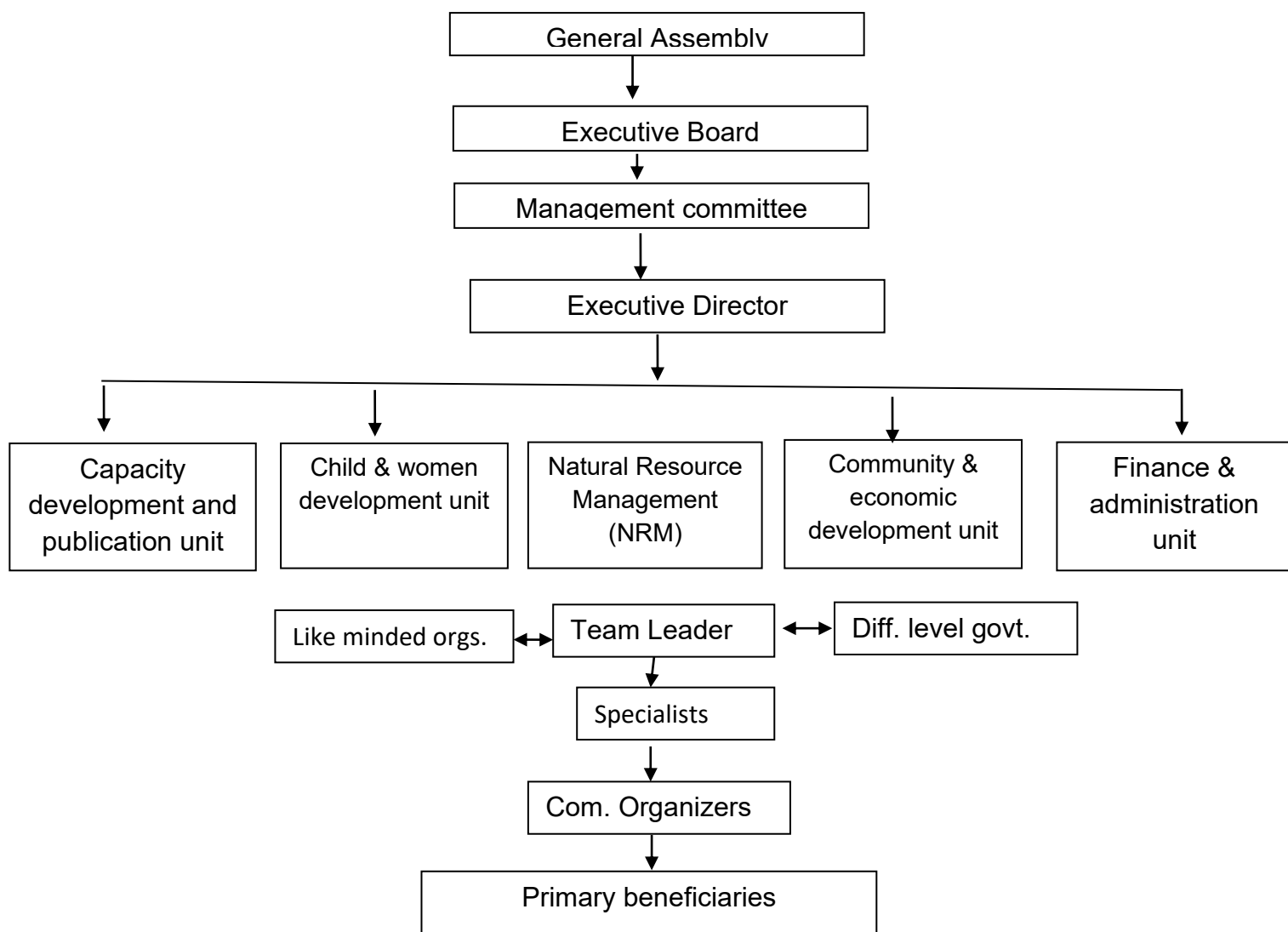
The main responsibility of the EC is to act on behalf of general assembly and ensures the efficient and effective function of the organisation. EC appoints an Executive Director (ED) and monitor his/her work.



The EC is also involved in staff recruitment in order to ensure the reflection of organisational policies in terms of work force diversity and gender.

Day to day functions of TOLI is executed by the Management Committee (MC) headed by ED and a team composed of team leaders and, Finance and Administrative Manager. The ED, in consultation with the management committee, is responsible for hiring members of staff, preparing and implementing plan, managing plans, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and networking with other organisations.

The organization follows the policy, act, rules and law of the country. The organisation's activities are governed by its own constitution, policies and guidelines. Its financial and administrative rules are governed by its policies.



## Name of executive committee

### Name of the executive committee

S.N.	Name	Gender	Position
1	Mr. Padma Kiran Rana	M	Chairperson
2	Ms. Basanti Kumari Pariyar	W	V chairperson
3	Mr. Dhan Bahadur Rana	M	Secretary
4	Ms. Gita Devi Chhetri	W	Treasurer
5	Mr. Ram Raj Parajuli	M	Member
6	Ms. Mina Thapa	W	Member
7	Mr. Guna Kumar Shrestha	M	Member

## Internal governance

The organization is committed to make transparency, accountability and disadvantaged group development as well as gender inclusion. It abide the rules, regulations and rules of the country. The organisation's actions are governed by its own constitution, policy and guidelines. The organisation is operated with the decisions made by executive committee, management committee and programme management teams. Its financial and administrative function is governed by the respective regulations and guidelines. Following are the policy documents of TOLI that have helped the organization to reach to the targeted communities, strengthen internal control system and improve internal governance system:

- Financial guidelines
- GESI guidelines
- Governance policy
- Monitoring guidelines
- HRM policy
- TOLI member's code of conduct
- Public audit directives



## Human Resource Development

The organization encourages skilled and knowledgeable Nepali professionals in service delivery according to the organisational policies and principles. It is committed to promote workforce diversity and inclusiveness in staffing. It provides special attention and privileges to candidates who are women and from Dalit and ethnic groups. It has a policy of making its workforce diverse, balanced, and professionally sound and gender sensitive. Similarly, the organisation encourages as well as prioritises professionals from women, Dalit and ethnic group during staff selection and membership expansion. it provides several opportunities for its staff and members to gain knowledge and skill on cutting issues. The skill development packages includes:

- Training and to take short term courses,
- Workshop and seminars,
- Peer coaching and mentoring,
- Study tour and internship

## Assets

The organization has its own two & half stories office building having an area of 567 sq.m. at Pokhara and separate land of 1114.85 sqm.areas with training hall at Sukla Gandaki municipality ward no. 2 Eklekhet, Tanahu. It has fully furnished office furniture, computer, printer, slide show projector and electronic goods including one two wheel vehicle.



## Development partners

This organization has its own 30 years glorious history of conduction and accomplishing various projects and programs. We have gained valuable experiences in the course of time about designing, implementing and materializing the dream of entire targeted community peoples with financial support of following development partners:



- ADB
- DANIDA/ILO
- DFID/Mott MacDonald
- Green Earth Center (GEC) Japan
- IDE/Bills and Melinda Gates Foundation
- IDE Nepal
- JICA/JOCV
- Save the children
- SDC
- South Asia Partnership (SAP) Nepal
- UMN
- UNDP
- UNICEF
- United Churches the Netherlands (UCN)
- World Bank
- World Vision International (WVI)

## Stakeholders

The organization has worked with different level of governments from local level to federal level governments as follows:

- Ministry of Agriculture Development (MoAD)
- Department of Forest and Soil Conservation (DoFSC)
- Government of Gandaki Province
- District Development Committee
- Regional Irrigation Directorate (RID)
- District Irrigation Office (DIO)
- District Education Office (DEO)
- District Women Development Office (DWDO)
- District Soil Conservation Office (DSCO)
- Pokhara Sub-metropolitan City
- Lekhnath Municipality
- Machhapuchhre Rural Municipality
- Annapurna Rural Municipality





## Annex 1: Summary of completed projects

SN	Project title	Duration	Donor	Working loction	Key achievement
	Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Baseline Survey	May - July 2024	GoN	Annapurna Rural municipality Kaski	Survey of ward no. 1, 2 & 4 have been completed and provided the report to Palika. Survey was done on the basis of 51 indicators as provisioned by Child Friendly Local Governance Implementation Directives 2078, out of which 30 indicators fully completed by ward no. 1, whereas 29 by ward no. 2 & 4 respectively. 4,5 & 3 indicators secured 60-79 points by ward no. 1,2 & 4 wards respectively. 3,5 & 6 indicators secured 20-59 by ward no. 1,2 & 4 wards respectively, whereas 5,3 & 4 indicators have not yet entervened in ward no. 1,2 & 4 respectively.
1	Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Baseline Survey	i) May - July 2023 ii) Feb – March 2024	GoN	Machhapuchhre Rural municipality Kaski	Survey of all 9 wards has been completed and provided the completion report to Palika. Survey was done on the basis of 51 indicators as provisioned by Child Friendly Local Governance Implementation Directives 2078, out of which 30 indicators fully completed, 5 indicators completed more than 80%, 9 indicators completed more than 30% whereas 7 indicators not entervened yet. In facilitation of TOLI, the women and child development section, education section and health section will prepare an action plan to fulfill the incompleted indicators in near future.
2	Facilitation training on GESI to the elected representatives and women leaders	Dec 2022- Jan 2023	Gandaki Province	Kaski	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training was delivered to elected women and women leaders of Machhapuchhre rural municipality Kaski, total 30 participants were participated out of which 18 were elected ward members and 12 were women leader. The objectives of the training were as follows:To impart knowledge on gender and sex</li> <li>- To aware about reasons of lag behind the women in society and its remedies of way farward</li> <li>- To impart of knowledge on important of gender equity and</li> </ul>

					social inclusion in society - To provide knowledge on wayforward of GESI and its legal provisions
3	Technical support to Small Irrigation Programme (SIP) in Koshi Province	Dec 2021 to Mar 2022	SDC	Koshi Province	At the end provided following deliverables: i) Agriculture implementation process guideline ii) JT/JTA mobilization plan iii) LF/LRP mobilization & management guideline iv) Orientation about above to the Project Management Implementation Support Consultant (PMISC) team
4	Child friendly local governance (CFLG) Declaration Preparation Program	Sept 2019 to Dec	Pokhara Metropolitan City	Ward No. 13/PMO	Prepared CFLG declaration documents on the basis of guideline 2068, but due to amended CFLG guideline 2078 and changed old leadership so, declaration could not possible
5	Child Friendly Local Governance- social mobilisation and baseline survey in ward No 13 , Pokhara Metropolitan city	May 2019 to Jul 2019	Pokhara Metropolitan city	ward No 13 , Pokhara Metropolitan city	Completed CFLG baseline survey and handed over the report to chairperson of ward no. 13 of Pokhara Metropolitan City
6	Behaviour Change Communication Intervention in Pokhara	Jun, 2018 to May 2019	UNICEF/ CWISH	Pokhara Metropolitan City	To aware community people and school students of Pokhara metropolitan city ward no. 11, 13, 17 & 25, then Kristi Nachne Chaur and Nirmal Pokhari VDCs street drama about child protection, sexual abuse and harassment was organized. It aware children and community people against sexual abuse, harassment. The street drama organized by child network members developed by TOLI
7	Assessment of coffee cooperatives' performance and their sustainability	Sept – Dec 2015	Helvetas Nepal	Palpa, Gulmi, Syangja & Kaski	Assessed coffee cooperatives of Palpa, Syangja, Kaski and Gulmi districts and provided status report of the assessment with recommendation for the sustainability of the cooperatives to Coffee project/HELVETAS Nepal

8	Child Protection & Child Labour Elimination Program (CPCLEP)	Jan 2012 to 2017	UNICEF/ Pokhara Metropolish	Pokhara Metropolitan City	Declared 23 Toles of then ward no. 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, and 15 of Lekhnath municipality as a child labor eliminated Tole.
9	Child labour Baseline (Household) Survey	Sept to Dec 2016	Lekhnath Municipality	Lekhnath	Carried out baseline survey for child labor of Lekhnath municipality and handed over the status report to municipality
10	Gender Equality & Social Inclusion Program	Nov 2012 to 2013	DDC Kaski	Kaski	Capacitated more than 25 mother and women group of then Lekhnath municipality, Pokhara sub-metropolitan city, Dhikurpokhari, Lahachowk VDCs on gender discrimination, roles of men and women, access and control of men and women over resources, domestic violences. As a result, reduced domestic violence, open selling of wine and using percentages was decreased, shared the domestic chores by men counterpart, involved women participation in various social activities and committees too.
11	LGCDP Social Mobilization Program	15 Nov, 2010 to Jul 2013	DDC Kaski	Kaski	formed 14 ward conservation committee, where the domination of Dalit and Ethnic groups in then Sindhujure, Tangting, Kalika, Kristi, Chapakot, Dhikurpokhari, Mauja VDCs. They identified the problems and solved the problems by themselves, whereas facilitator of TOLI facilitated to link to them with the respective line agencies, I/NGO to solve the problems. There was 2 hours functional literacy class in every evening.
13	ASHA Mont-view program	Nov 2009 to Jul 2010	IDE Nepal	Kaski	Carried out then Sardikhola, Valam, Machhapuchhre, Kahun, Mauja & Arba VDCs and formed 32 farmers groups, established 4 collection centers, produced seasonal off-season vegetables production through drip irrigation, thai jar, pond, and sprinkle irrigation. Collection was done twice a week by traders which is still continued
14	Rural perspective Initiatives (RPI)	Jun 2007 to Jul 2010	IDE/Bill & Melinda	Kaski	Carried out then Sardikhola, Valam, Machhapuchhre, Kahun, Mauja & Arba VDCs and formed 32 farmers groups, established 4 collection

	Project- Empowering communities		Gates Foundati on		centers, produced seasonal off-season vegetables products through drip irrigation, thai jar, pond, and sprinkle irrigation. Collection was done twice a week by traders which is still continued
15	Gender Advocacy Program	Mar 2006 to Sept 2008	Word vision Internatio nal	Kaski	Carried out GAP in then Lekhnath municipality, Hansapur, Thumki and Rupakot VDCs The result of the program reduced inequality between daughter and son, men and women, domestic violence and some women groups prohibited selling and drinking of alcohol inside villages. In the case of children, they could form a community level child club where it did not exist, stop child marriage and provision sanitary pad at school by their initiation.
16	Nepal Smallholder Irrigation market initiative (Nepal SIMI)	Oct 2004 Nov 2008	IDE Nepal, Winrock,	Kaski & Parbat	Performed activities Dansing, Lumle, Salyan of Kaski and Deupur, Chuha and Ramja Tilhar and Shivalaya VDCs of parbat districts fresh vegetables both seasonal and off-season. Established 6 collection centers, in which 4 in Kaski and 2 in Parbat districts income ranging NRs. 20.000 to 150,000 annually in 60 farmers' group
17	Social mobilisation for good governance- Nepal	Apr 2003 to Mar 2004	DFID/Mot t MacDona ld/DOI/D PCS/UC	Kaski	This project was implemented in Bijaypur Irrigation System Kaski. The water user's Association (WUA) identified the irrigation system and rice crop related problems through PRA system. The experts designed curriculum and coached them to solve problem organizing farmer's field school (FFS), which made them able to operate and maintenance of the irrigation channel and increased the production and productivity of rice crop in Bijaypur Irrigation System.
18	Seed for survival (SFS) Project	Jun 2002 to Feb 2006	UMN, Nepal	Tanahun district	This project was implemented in Suklagandaki municipality ward no. 2, Eklekhet and identified, conserved and promoted indigenous crops, established gene bank, registered more than 50 indigeneous crops species of the areas. Organized indigenous crops fair in Kotrekholra for its awareness and replication
19	Promoting Sustainable	Jan 2000 to Feb,	UMN/Ne pal	Tanahun district	Aware farmer's group to make botanical pesticides by collecting livestock urine, shed improvement to improve farm yard manure

	Agriculture Nepal (Permaculture)	2008	Permacul ture Group		(FYM), for application in crops to produce organic products. Especially those FYM and botanical pesticides used in seasonal and off-season vegetables. The farmer's of Eklekhet found almost self-sufficient on vegetables.
20	Strengthening Civil Society Organization Program (SCOP)	Sept 2000 to Jul 2001	SAP Nepal	Kaski, Tanahun & Syangja	Established 4 cooperatives one in Syangja, one in Tanahun and 2 in Kaski districts of saving and credit cooperatives and started to saving and credit activities. Similarly, studied women, Dalit and Janajati's involvement in major political parties of Kaski district and disclosed that with presence of party representatives. They realized to be increased number of women, Dalit and Janajati in their party, which was found positive indication.
21	Private Sector Strengthening Program in NISP	Jun 2000 to Apr 2002	World Bank/DOI	16 districts of Gandaki & Lumbini provimce	Reached in 150 shemes of irrigation both surface and ground watrer irrigation system (Rupendehi and Kapilvastu districts), capacitated WUAs on people participation for constructing irrigation systems, operation and maintenance of irrigation system, cultivation practices of crops and institutionalization of the WUAs
22	Social mobilisation for "Mainstreaming Gender Equity" Program	Sept 2000 to Jul 2002	UNDP	Banke & Dang districts	<p>The project covered 45 municipalities and VDCs of two districts. Five clusters were divided in each district to capacitate women representatives in each cluster. The project sensitized the provision of women of local self governance act (LSGA) 1999, so that they could claim their rights. Similarly, aware them about gender equity related aspects to understand the reasons of lag behind the women including its remedies.</p> <p>As a consequence, they were able to allocate budget from their then municipalities and VDCs on women sector . Besides that, their male counterparts shared the household chores. It was also reported that, the domestic violence reduced significantly.</p>

23	Safe Environment for Girls Project (SEGP)	Jun 2000 to Dec 2011	Save the Children U.K.	Tanahun & Kaski districts	Strengthened the capacity of students studied in secondary schools on good and bad behavior through touch, gesture, body language and pedophiles, with its counter measures. As a result girls students could counter against such misbehaviors. Both girls and boys started the awareness campaign through street drama, publication and using mass media. Many cases were filed in the courts against sexual abuses and prisioned the victims for punishment.
24	Self Reliance through System Change (SRSC)	Oct 1998 to date	TOLI's own Project	Tanahun District	The remarkable output and outcomes of the project was self sufficiency the community people on vegetable crops and increase confident to grow off-season vegetable in winter season too. The community people used to purchase vegetables ranging from NRs. 10-20 thousand each HH/year before executing the project, which stopped after its intervention
25	GoN/ADB Micro Credit Project for Women (MCPW)	Apr 1995 to May 2001	ADB/WD O	Pokhara Metropolis Kaski	The marginalized women groups from slum areas were involved in this program. Small scale income generating activities were conducted like poultry, grocery, tea shop, vegetable collection and selling, sewing and cutting, weaving and knitting. As a result many women could earn money from their own business and assisted their families.
26	Nepal Greenery Co-operation Project (NGCP)	Jan 1996 to Jul 2001	GEC - A Japanese NGO)	Syangja district	This project was implemented in Thuladihi VDC, planted 2500 # forest and fodder tree in 2 ha land, landslide control in Masarka, pipe supplied in Parsyang primary school for drinking water, constructed 500 m foot trail improvement in Rayale village, 10 # gabion used to project Masarka village, constructed Naubise irrigation system, which irrigated 5 ha, Pandale well maintenance was done in in Dalit caste area, provided 200 kg potato for 5 farmer's group as a income generation activities. Provided leadership and record keeping and office management training in 3 slots, which eased to vibrant group activities and supported to institutionalize the groups
27	Child Labor Survey in Pokhara Sub-Metropolis	Jan 2000 to May 2000	UNICEF/ Pokhara Sub-	Pokhara Metropolis Kaski district	Surveyed child labors in then Pokhara municipality working in street, hotel, house, workshop and slum. Found 125 street children and under-aged children working druggery work in workshop, hotel,

			Metropolis		house and slum. The gyst recommendation of the study wat to let them to work in the same place but facilitate to provide easy work, taking care about their foods, health and suitable shelter facility rather than take out them from their work.
28	Participatory District Development Project (PDDP)	Jul 1996 to Jul 1997	DDC/UN DP	Kaski district	The project has achieved the objective of encouraging and enabling the participation of people at district and village levels towards their own development. Projects are increasingly "owned" by the people. Besides making their own decisions on projects and prioritising them for their benefit, the upward flow of the planning process from villages to district and national levels is taking place. District annual plans have been successfully implemented for two years now. This people's need-based planning is in stark contrast to the previous regime of central planning which allocated resources to local level almost on a pro-rata basis.
29	GoN/JICA Community Development Forest/Watershed Conservation Project (CDFWCP) & GoN/JOCV Greenery Promotion Co-operation Project (GPCP)-First Phase	Mar 1995 to Aug 1999	JICA/JO CV	Kaski & Parbat districts	The project was implemented then 12 VDCs which established 12 forest nurseries and produced 170,267 saplings, 79 ha private and public land planted, 347 farmers' group benefitted from IGA, 18 landslide and river bank cutting controlled and saved settlement and cultivated lands. 229 basic infrastructure like drinking water, foot trail, irrigation system, pit toilet, school building renovation, trail bridge, suspension bridge were constructed. 264 no. of community plantation & fencing for river bank training, control of gully erosion, small landslide, water sources protection and conservation of pond had been completed
30	GoN/DANIDA/ILO Dhaulagiri Irrigation Development Project (DIDP)	Oct 1993 to May 1996	DANIDA/I LO	Parbat & Mustang districts	Strengthened and institutionalized the water user's association (WUA) of Huwas, Falebas, Jahare of Parbat district and Ghami, Marang, Charang, Chhoser, Chhonup, Thini, Helkodhitap of Mustang district to mobilize people participation to construct irrigation channel and and provided technology on crop cultivation, the WUAs could

					able to available people participation during irrigation system construction and operate and maintenance the irrigation systems after handing over the irrigation system
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