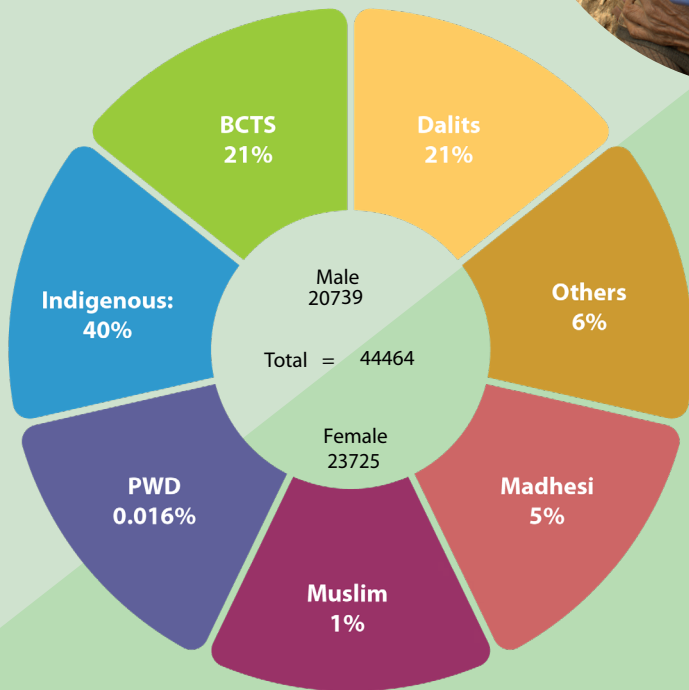


# ANNUAL **2024** REPORT



**Beneficiaries Reach - 2024**

**Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN)**

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# Annual Report - 2024

## Publication date:

April 2025

## Publisher:

**Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN)**

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## ACRONYMS

APFSD	Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development
APMDD	Asian Peoples Movement on Debt and Development
APSF	Asia Pacific Social Forum
BCTS	Brahmin Chhetri Thakuri Sanyasi
BMZ	Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
CBDRR	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CBO	Community-Based Organizations
CDMC	Community Disaster Risk Management Committee
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease in Year 2019
CSC	Community Score Card
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
CRWSP	Climate Resilient Water Safety Plan
DDMC	District Disaster Risk Management Committee
DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
DPoA	Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022–2031
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EOI	Expression of Interest
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteers
GAP	Good Agriculture Practice
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GOM	Grant Operation Manual
GRITS-Nepal	Grassroots Institute for Training and Services-Nepal
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
HLPF	High level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
HAS	Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science
IEC	Information Education Communication
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
ISMP	Institutional Support Management Project
KHUSI	Kamali Humanitarian Support Initiative
KIDS	Kapilvastu Integrated Development Society
KIRDARC	Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Center

LANN+	Linking Agriculture, Natural Resource Management plus for Nutrition Security
LDCRP	Local Disaster Climate Resilient Plan
LDF	Loss and Damage Fund
LDRMP	Local Disaster Risk Management Planning Guideline
LLDC	Landlocked Developing Country
LMP	Labor Management Plan
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
M-WASH-CC	Rural/Municipal WASH Coordination Committee
NEA	National Executing Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OROC	One River One Community
PHC	Primary Healthcare Center
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
PLA	Participatory Learning and Action
POCAP	Participatory Organization Capacity Assessment Process
POM	Project Operation Manual
PSAARC	People's SAARC
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
RM	Rural Municipalities
RRN	Rural Reconstruction Nepal
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SAAPE	South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication
SCRCRDR	Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate Induced Disaster Risks
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SFN	Start Fund Network
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SMC	School Management Committee
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
TAFJA	Tax and Fiscal Justice Asia
TPGWUP	Textile Power-Loom Garment Workers Union Punjab
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WDMC	Ward Disaster Risk Management Committee
WHH	Welthungerhilfe
WSF	World Social Forum
W-WASH-CC	Ward WASH Coordination Committee

## Message from the Executive President



Dear Friends, Partners, and Well-Wishers,

The year 2024 marked another significant milestone in our journey toward building a just, equitable, and resilient society in Nepal. At RRN, we continued our unwavering commitment to uplift the most marginalized communities, expand their opportunities. RRN advanced its mission of building a just, equitable, and resilient society by delivering transformative, rights-based development across five provinces, 22 districts, and 62 municipalities/rural municipalities in Nepal. Total 44,464 individuals are directly benefited through the implementation of eight major projects of RRN with inclusive outreach to 53% women, 40% Indigenous Peoples, and 21% Dalits and other marginalized groups. Key milestones include:

- **Disaster Response & Recovery:** In the aftermath of the Jajarkot and Rukum earthquake, RRN provided transitional shelters, toilets, and livelihood support to over 3,797 households, while reducing waterborne diseases by 3.99% through improved WASH in Makwanpur.
- **Nutrition & Food Security:** In Rolpa, Moderate Acute Malnutrition was reduced by 75%, and dietary diversity improved for 87% of women via community-based nutrition and agriculture interventions.
- **Climate Resilience & Advocacy:** RRN led climate policy consultations, represented Nepalese Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) at COP29 in Baku, and hosted a global side event with FECOFUN and NEFIN.
- **In Morang, the SCRCRDR project** established early warning systems, protective infrastructure, and CDMCs, reducing flood disaster risks across vulnerable river basins.
- **Empowerment & Governance:** RRN empowered 91 elected women representatives in Kapilvastu and supported 50 IPLC sub-grantees through DGM Nepal. The TATPARATAA project addressed child labor and climate vulnerability by developing 25 technical toolkits and co-creating adaptive agriculture curricula.
- **Global Influence:** RRN amplified its voice via SAAPE, LDC Watch, and the World Social Forum 2024, showcasing sustainable development models and influencing global discourses on climate justice, food sovereignty, and economic equality

Internally, as ongoing capacity building process, RRN strengthened staff capacity through leadership workshops, enhanced knowledge products, and multi-stakeholder learning platforms. Financial performance remained strong, with efficient budget utilization. RRN's 2024 progress demonstrates a successful integration of grassroots programming and global advocacy, reaffirming its commitment to local empowerment, climate resilience, and inclusive development. Looking ahead, RRN aims to scale up WASH, agro-ecology, nutrition and DRR governance initiatives, and further engage youth and marginalized voices in Nepal's development journey.

Despite multiple challenges—climate-induced disasters, economic hardships, and ongoing structural inequalities—our programs have reached thousands of households across provinces. We focused on community resilience, climate change, WASH, food system & nutrition security, inclusive governance, and empowering Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs).

This report outlines our key achievements and shares the inspiring stories of individuals whose lives have been transformed. I would like to extend sincere gratitude to our team, funding partners (Welthungerhilfe, World Bank, BMZ, Viva Con Agua, USDOL, JSI/World Education, Shapla Neer, MOFA Japan), the Government of Nepal, local governments, CBOs, and communities for their trust, collaboration, and resilience for delivering the results. Special thanks to SAAPE, LDC Watch, and APMDD for amplifying our voices at regional and global level and building strategic alliance with us.

Lastly, I extend my sincere gratitude to Dr. Giri Panthi, Mr. Bhanu Parajuli, Mr. Gajendra Rai, Mr. Bharat Sharma, Mr. Dipesh Khulal, and Ms. Sangam Basnet for their dedicated efforts in preparing, editing, and designing the contents of this Annual Report 2024, shaping it into its final form. Together, we move forward with hope and determination.

Warm Regards,

**Dr. Arjun Kumar Karki**

Executive President

RRN

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## ACRONYMS

Message from the Executive President	5
Executive Summary	7

## ABOUT RRN

Our Vision and Mission:	9
What We Do:	9
Thematic Areas:	9
Governance	9

## RRN Organizational Structure

### Human Resources at RRN in 2024

### Beneficiaries Reach in 2024

### Map Showing RRN working Districts in 2024

### Project implementation and Results in 2024

#### 1 WASH Project in Makawanpur

#### 2. Poshan Sudhar Project Rolpa

#### 3. Karnali Humanitarian Support Initiative (KHUSI)

#### 4 Earthquake Response in Jajarkot and Rukum Districts, Nepal

Project A: Earthquake Response in Jajarkot and Rukum districts, Nepal  
(GFFO/WHH supported)

Project B: Earthquake Response in Jajarkot and Rukum districts, Nepal  
(Germany Embassy/WHH supported)

#### 5. DGM Nepal

#### 6. Women Empowerment Project, Kapilvastu

#### 7. SCRCDR in Morang

#### 8. TATPARATAA

#### 9. Multi-Level Advocacy and Strategic Alliance

### Key Achievements in 2024

### Inhouse Capacity Building

### Case Study

1. A Dalit Youth's Journey of Turning Tradition  
into a Thriving Forest-based Enterprise

2. Economic Income Through IPM Training

3. Capacity Building for Transformative Local Governance

4. SOWING SEEDS OF GAP KNOWLEDGE

5. Bujarang WASH: Changing Bibi Maya's Story

6. Karina's Struggle: A Mother's Awakening to Proper Nutrition

### Major Publications in 2024

### RRN in Media Coverage

### Major Partners of RRN in 2024 (LOGO)

### Annex - Detailed Financial Statements (Audit Report FY 2080/081- 2023/2024)

## Executive Summary

In order to improving the lives of marginalized communities in 2024, Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN) successfully implemented eight major projects across five provinces, 22 districts, and 62 municipalities and rural municipalities, directly benefiting 44,464 individuals, of whom 53% were women, 40 % were Indigenous Peoples, 21 % were Dalits, and other marginalized communities, thereby reinforcing its rights-based approach to sustainable development. For instance, in response to the Jajarkot and west Rukum earthquake, RRN supported over 3797 households in Jajarkot and Rukum with transitional shelters, toilets, and livelihoods, while in Makwanpur, it provided safe drinking water to 544 households, reducing waterborne diseases by up to 3.99%. Moreover, RRN achieved a 75% reduction in Moderate Acute Malnutrition in Rolpa and increased dietary diversity for 87% of women in targeted areas through community-based nutrition programs. In addition, RRN strengthened its global advocacy by representing Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities at COP29 in Baku, hosting a side event with FECOFUN and NEFIN, and presenting climate justice recommendations to Nepal's President following National Climate Assembly consultations in Lumbini and Madhesh.

Similarly, at the IDA-21 replenishment meeting in Kathmandu, six DGM grantees showcased sustainable forest-based products, gaining recognition from international delegates. Furthermore, through the TATPARATA project with World Education, RRN developed and tested 25 accessible toolkits on agriculture, forestry, and water management, translated into Nepali, and enhanced staff capacity with LANN+ and CAFE-focused orientations, incorporating sustainable practices like rainwater harvesting. Additionally, RRN empowered 91 elected women representatives in Kapilvastu and supported 50 IPLC small –grantees via DGM Nepal. Meanwhile, its regional and global engagement through SAAPE, LDC Watch, and WSF 2024 forums in Kathmandu addressed economic inequality, food sovereignty, and climate justice. Consequently, by integrating grassroots interventions with global advocacy, RRN advanced climate resilience, social equity, and community empowerment, effectively addressing critical gaps in water management, climate finance, and child labor.



## ABOUT RRN

Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN) is a non-governmental organization in Nepal that operates as a social development organization, driven by a commitment to improving the lives of marginalized communities. It was initially established in 1989 by a group of graduates from the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science (IAAS), going by the name "Grassroots Institute for Training and Services-Nepal" (GRITS-Nepal). In 1993, it officially became Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN) and registered as a nonprofit.

Over the years, RRN has experienced rapid growth and emerged as one of the most dynamic NGOs in the country. Its diverse development programs cover a wide range of geographical areas and serve a significant portion of the population. Since its inception, RRN has focused on empowering impoverished rural communities, helping them meet their basic needs, and improving their livelihoods. By embracing a rights-based approach to development, RRN actively contributes to the social and economic reconstruction process, empowering rural individuals and fostering a just and equitable society. Its specific commitment lies in empowering the rural poor, including rural women, peasants, landless people, and other disadvantaged groups who face social oppression in Nepalese society.

In addition to implementing integrated community development programs at the grassroots level, RRN engages extensively in advocacy, lobbying, and networking at local, national, and international levels. Its aim is to protect and promote human rights and social justice. RRN has gained Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations since 1997, while also being accredited to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Green Climate Fund (GCF).



### Our Vision and Mission :



#### Vision

"A world with justice, equality, peace and prosperity for all citizens".



#### Mission

To improve the lives of the poorest rural people, particularly rural women, peasants, landless people and other disadvantaged and socially oppressed strata of Nepalese society by providing them opportunities for their socio-economic empowerment.

## What We Do:

- Implement development programs with a rights-based perspective to improve the socio-economic status of the poor, oppressed, and vulnerable groups in rural areas and arrest accelerating natural resource such as climate change, conservation and ecotourism.
- Conduct action-oriented research on relevant socio-economic and environmental issues and utilize the learning within its development programs and campaigns.
- Publish people-oriented educational, advocacy, and development publications for the rural poor, field workers, and others involved in rural development.
- Organize campaigns at the local, national, and international levels on the root causes of poverty, human rights violations, and key development issues

## Thematic Areas:

- Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Environment
- Agriculture and Food System
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Humanitarian Response
- Health, Nutrition, and WASH
- Law and Social Justice
- Democracy, Governance, and Human Rights
- Education and Community Empowerment
- Advocacy -National, Regional and Global Engagement of RRN

## Governance

RRN is governed by General Assembly and has an Executive Committee (EC), elected from general members. The EC oversees Strategic directions, strategic planning, partnership and networking. Currently, RRN has seven members executive board with the following people/ portfolio: Dr. Arjun Kumar Karki – Executive President, Hari Kumar Tamang – Vice President, Sachit Lochan Jha – Secretary, Mohan Kumar Parajuli – Treasurer, Nirmika Rai – Member, Radha Tamang – Member, Gauri Thakuri – Member.

## Get Involved

At Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN), we believe that sustainable change begins with collective action. Whether you are an individual, organization, donor, academic, activist, or part of a community seeking change, there are many meaningful ways to become part of our journey toward justice, equity, and prosperity for all.



## Partner With Us

Collaborate with us in implementing rights-based, community-driven programs across Nepal. We welcome partnerships with local and international NGOs, donor agencies, research institutions, and government bodies committed to rural transformation, climate justice, and inclusive development.

## Volunteer and Intern

Join our team on the ground or virtually through volunteering or internship opportunities. This is a chance to contribute your time and expertise to real-world programs in health, education, environment, governance, or advocacy, while gaining valuable field experience in rural Nepal.

## Advocate for Justice

Support our advocacy campaigns aimed at promoting human rights, gender equality, democratic governance, and climate resilience. Follow our campaigns, participate in events, or help amplify our voice on local, national, and global platforms.

## Share Knowledge

Engage with our research and contribute to our knowledge base. Academics, practitioners, and students are encouraged to collaborate on action research, contribute to our publications, or co-host learning events that empower marginalized communities.

## Donate or Fund a Project

Your financial support can help transform lives in rural Nepal. Donations, grants, or project-based funding directly contribute to empowering the most disadvantaged groups—rural women, landless peasants, indigenous communities, and disaster-affected populations.

## Stay Connected

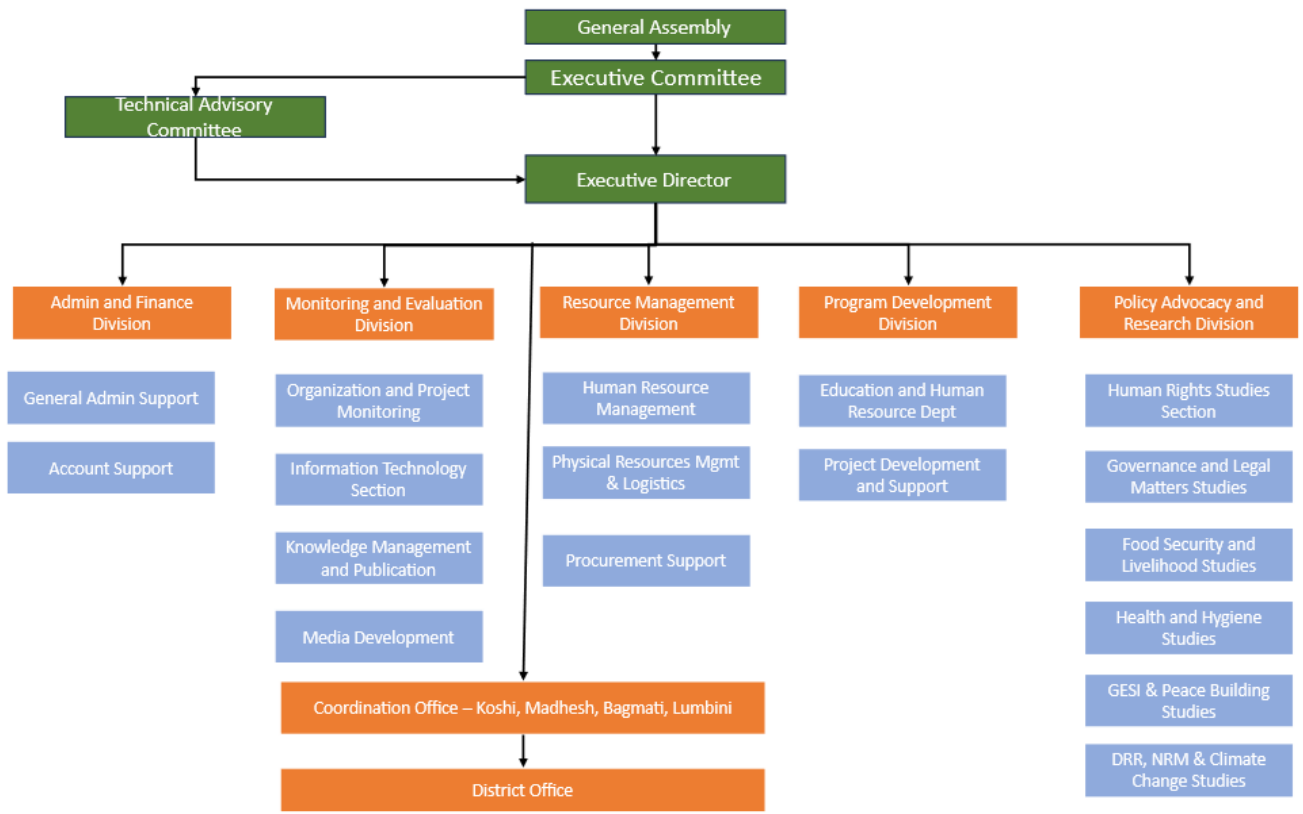
Sign up for our newsletter, follow us on social media, and stay updated with stories from the field, advocacy campaigns, and impact reports. Your voice and engagement help us reach wider and advocate stronger.

**Together, we can build a just, equitable, and resilient society. Join RRN's mission today.**

*To learn more or express interest, contact us at [rrn@rrn.org.np](mailto:rrn@rrn.org.np) or visit our website: [www.rrn.org.np](http://www.rrn.org.np).*

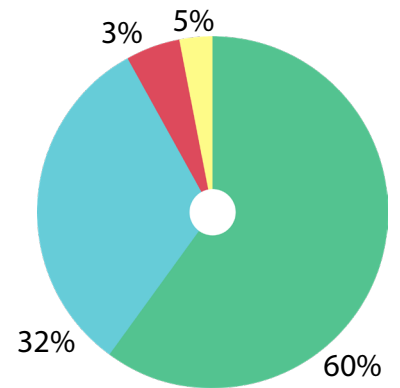
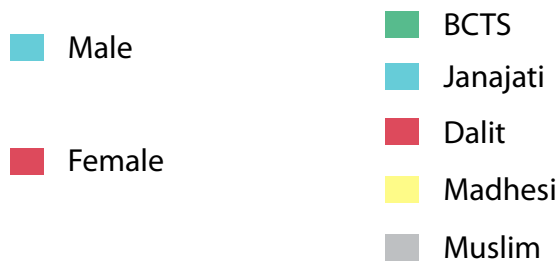
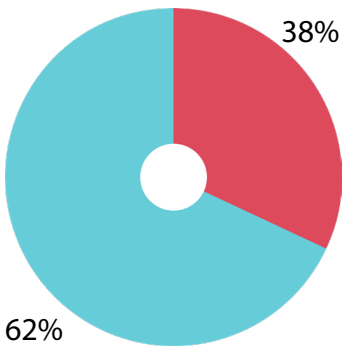


# RRN Organisational Structure

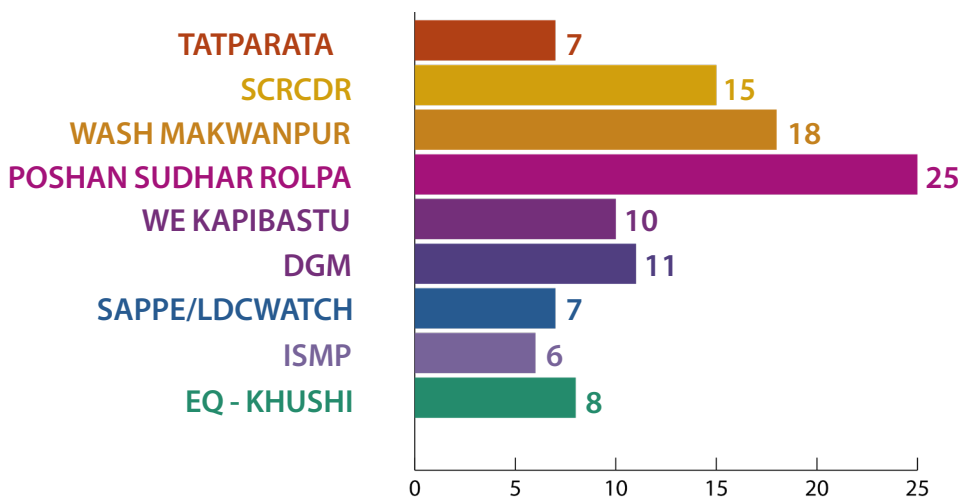


## Human Resources at RRN in 2024

In 2024, total 107 staff worked in RRN on different projects, at different levels, and from a wide range of caste and ethnicities.



### Number of Staff by Project/Instituion



## Beneficiaries Reach in 2024



Female Beneficiaries  
23725



Male Beneficiaries  
20739

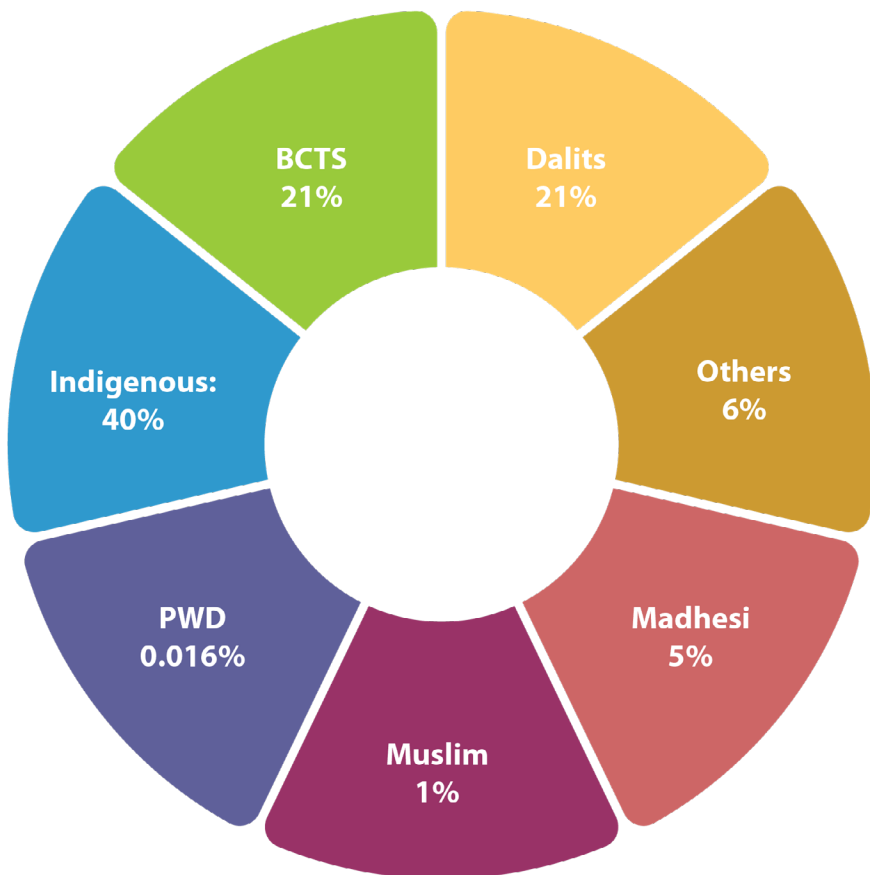


Total Beneficiaries  
44464



Earthquake Affected HHS  
3797

## Total Beneficiaries by Caste/Ethnicity



Total:



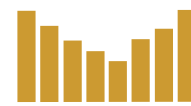
Indigenous: 40%



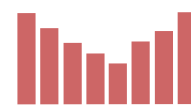
BCTS: 27%



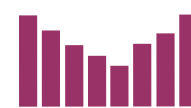
Dalits: 21%



Others: 6%



Madhesi: 5%

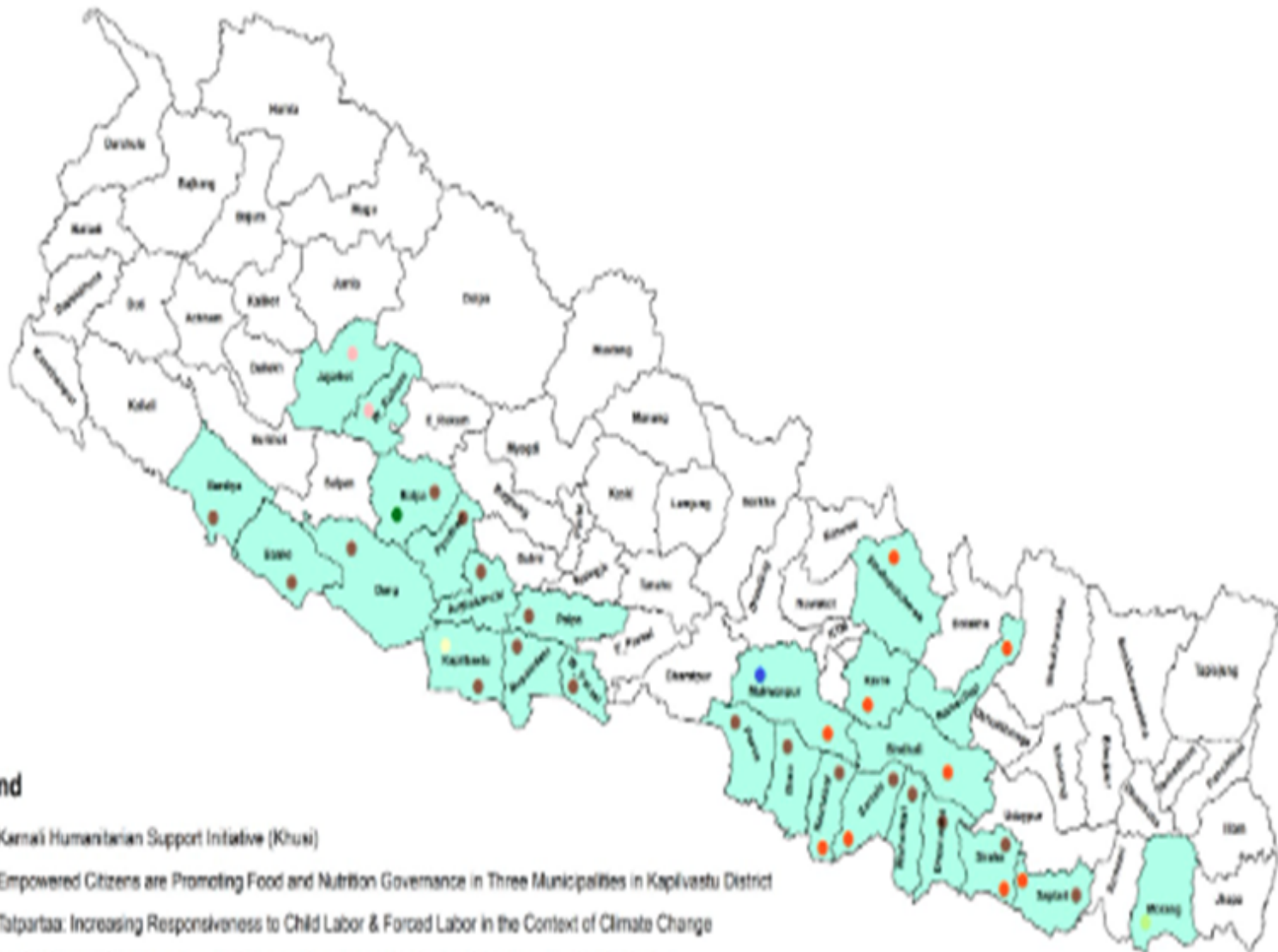


Muslim: 1%



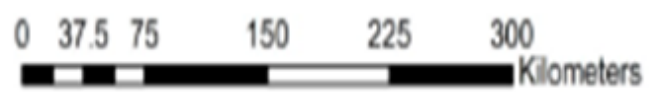
PWD: 0.016%

# Map Showing RRN working Districts in 2024



## Legend

- Kernal Humanitarian Support Initiative (Khusi)
- Empowered Citizens are Promoting Food and Nutrition Governance in Three Municipalities in Kaplivasu District
- Tatpartaa: Increasing Responsiveness to Child Labor & Forced Labor in the Context of Climate Change
- WASH System Strengthening And Behavior Change in Hilly Region Of Makwanpur District Project
- Strengthening Community Resilience To Climate-Induced Disaster Risks.
- Dedicated Grant Mechanism For Indigenous Peoples And Local Communities in Nepal (DGM\_ Nepal)
- Citizen Empowerment To Improve Food And Nutrition Security Of Vulnerable Populations In Rolpa District, Lumbini Province, Nepal (POSHAN SUDHAR)



## Project implementation and Results in 2024

In 2024, Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN) made significant strides in advancing sustainable development, community resilience, and climate justice across its diverse portfolio of projects. By addressing critical areas such as water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), nutrition, disaster response, climate advocacy, women's empowerment, and sustainable agriculture, RRN impacted thousands of lives in underserved communities.

This report outlines the key achievements, challenges, and contributions of RRN's programs throughout the year, underscoring its commitment to fostering inclusive, equitable, and resilient communities in Nepal and beyond. Key achievements by projects and programmes with brief introduction of the project has been mentioned below :

### 1. WASH Project in Makawanpur

WASH systems strengthening and behavior change in the hilly region of Makwanpur district in Nepal

Implemented by RRN since November 2022, this project strengthens health and nutrition in rural communities by improving WASH systems and promoting positive behavior change. With Nepal's shift toward decentralized governance, local governments now hold primary responsibility for WASH service delivery yet many struggle with policy gaps and limited human resource capacity. To address this, the project assesses local government capabilities, supports the formation of coordination committees, and enhances water supply, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure with a focus on climate resilience and water safety planning.

Community engagement is central to the initiative. Awareness campaigns and locally led interventions drive behavior change in WASH and nutrition, prioritizing vulnerable groups. Additionally, training programs for frontline workers and school stakeholders ensure sustainable practices are adopted and maintained. Aligned with Nepal's WASH Sector Development Plan and SDG 6, the project advances equitable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for all.

#### Project Details:

Project Commence Date	Nov 2022
Project Completion Date	Dec 2025
Project Value	€987,282
Project Implementation Area	Raksirang and Kailash Rural Municipality
Funding Partner	BMZ/Viva Con Agua/Welthungerhilfe



## Project Objective

To enhance the health and nutritional well-being of marginalized communities in Raksirang and Kailash rural municipalities (Makwanpur district) by strengthening WASH systems and driving sustainable behavior change.

## Key Achievements

To enhance the health and nutritional well-being of marginalized communities in Raksirang and Kailash rural municipalities (Makwanpur district) by strengthening WASH systems and driving sustainable behavior change.

### 1. Expanded Access to Safe Drinking Water

- Provided 544 households with reliable, clean water, reducing time burdens (particularly for women and girls) and improving overall health.
- Established a water quality mini-lab to monitor safety standards, ensuring long-term water security and proactive contamination prevention.

### 2. Reduction in Waterborne Diseases

- 2.48–3.99% decline in waterborne illnesses due to improved water quality and hygiene practices, demonstrating the project's direct health impact.

### 3. Sanitation Advancements

- Constructed 363 household toilets through Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), empowering communities to lead and sustain sanitation improvements.
- Promoted open-defecation-free (ODF) behaviors, reinforcing dignity, safety, and environmental cleanliness.

### 4. Strengthened Systems for Sustainability

- Trained local government officials and community leaders in WASH maintenance and climate-resilient planning, ensuring long-term capacity.
- Launched hygiene awareness campaigns in schools and vulnerable communities, embedding lasting behavior change.

These achievements mark critical steps toward SDG 6 and Nepal's WASH goals. In 2025, the project will scale interventions, deepen government collaboration, and prioritize inclusive access for marginalized groups.



## 2. Poshan Sudhar Project Rolpa

The Poshan Sudhar project, titled “Citizen Empowerment to Improve Food and Nutrition Security of Vulnerable Population in Rolpa district, Lumbini Province, Nepal,” is funded by BMZ/WHH Germany. This project, running from November 2021 to December 2024, focuses on enhancing the well-being of disadvantaged communities in two Rural Municipalities, namely Runtigadhi and Triveni.

The project empowers vulnerable communities to combat malnutrition and strengthen food security through participatory approaches, sustainable agriculture, and citizen-led advocacy. Targeting marginalized households particularly women and children—the project integrates nutrition interventions, agricultural training, and local governance engagement to foster long-term resilience.

The primary objective of the project is to enhance food and nutrition security for vulnerable and marginalised households through various strategies. These include implementing behaviour change programmes, providing support to at-risk households through participatory action and learning, creating awareness, monitoring child growth, and conducting nutrition education and rehabilitation initiatives

Additionally, the project aims to promote sustainable agricultural practices such as PLANN (Participatory Learning and Action for Nutrition). It accomplishes this by training farmers, focusing on women, in adopting good agricultural practices. Concurrently, it seeks to empower citizens by strengthening the capacities of community-based organisations and networks. The anticipated outcomes of the project are twofold. Firstly, it aims to increase family diet diversity and food consumption within vulnerable households. Secondly, it aims to empower citizens, particularly women, to actively engage in local-level planning and advocate for policies that bolster community resilience. Through these endeavours, the project envisions creating positive and enduring impacts on the overall well-being of the target communities.



### Project Details:

Project Commence Date	01 Nov 2021
Project Completion Date	31 Dec 2024
Project Value	€1,083,927
Project Implementation Area	Runtigadhi and Triveni Rural Municipality, Rolpa
Funding Partner	BMZ/WHH

### Overall Objective (Impact) of Project

The food and nutrition security are strengthened, and citizens are empowered in the rural municipalities of Triveni Runtigadhi, Rolpa district in Nepal.

### Key Achievements

The Poshan Sudhar program in Rolpa achieved remarkable progress in addressing malnutrition and promoting sustainable food systems. Highlights include:

- **Malnutrition Reduction:** Reduced Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) by 75%, significantly improving child and maternal health outcomes.
- **Dietary Diversity:** Enhanced dietary diversity for 87% of women through targeted nutrition education and access to diverse food sources.
- **Food Security:** Improved household food security for 89.4% of targeted households, ensuring consistent access to nutritious food.
- **Sustainable Agriculture:** Promoted kitchen gardening and the cultivation of indigenous crops, empowering communities to achieve self-sufficiency and resilience against food insecurity.

Poshan Sudhar\_Rolpa has demonstrated that community ownership, integrated nutrition-agriculture approaches, and gender-responsive advocacy are pivotal to reducing malnutrition. By aligning with Nepal's Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP-III and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)), the project lays a foundation for lasting food sovereignty in Rolpa. To Scale up women's leadership in local food systems governance, Strengthen market linkages for surplus agro-produce., advocate for national policy integration of PLANN methodologies. This initiative has set a benchmark for integrated nutrition and agriculture programs, demonstrating the power of community-driven solutions.

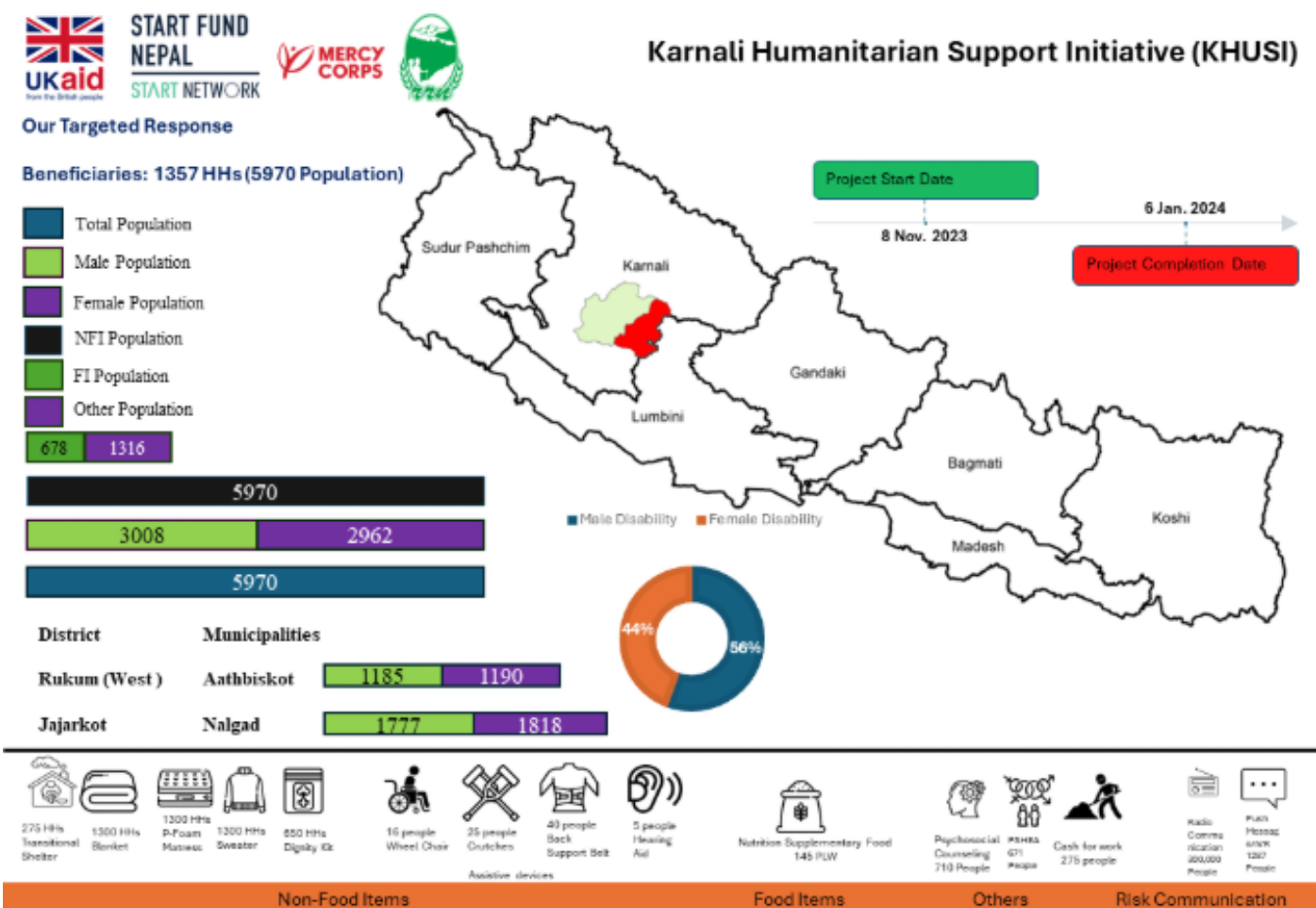
### 3. Karnali Humanitarian Support Initiative (KHUSI)

#### N-19 Nepal (Response – Jajarkot Earthquake)

N-19 Nepal (Response – Jajarkot Earthquake) also known as Karnali Humanitarian Support Initiative (KHUSI) is an emergency support project to the earthquake affected people of the Jajarkot and West Rukum. Two municipalities of two municipalities (Aathbiskot and Nalgad) were selected based on the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) decision. This project was early response short term project of 60 days. The project was funded by Start Fund Nepal (SFN). Altogether, 1357 HHs benefitted from the emergency response project.

#### Project Details:

Project Commence Date	Nov 2023
Project Completion Date	Jan 2024
Project Value	GBP 176,000
Project Implementation Area	Aasthbiskot (Rukum West), Nalgad (Jajarkot)



## 4. Earthquake Response in Jajarkot and Rukum Districts, Nepal

On November 3, 2023, a powerful 6.4 magnitude earthquake struck Jajarkot and West Rukum districts in Nepal's Karnali Province. The disaster, followed by significant aftershocks and a second 5.6M quake on November 6, caused massive destruction. Over 153 people (70 males and 83 females) lost their lives, 364 were injured, and more than 60,000 houses were either completely destroyed or partially damaged. The disaster affected approximately 180,000 people, including vulnerable groups such as the elderly, women, children, and people with disabilities. It left thousands without shelter, essential supplies, and access to healthcare and WASH services.

To address these urgent needs, Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN), with support from different funding partners, implemented two emergency response projects in Jajarkot and Rukum West. Though rooted in the same context, each project had specific objectives, budgets, and achievements.

### Project A: Earthquake Response in Jajarkot and Rukum districts, Nepal (GFFO/WHH supported)

#### Project Details:

Project Commence Date	8 November 2023
Project Completion Date	31 March 2024
Project Value	460,158 EUR
Project Implementation Area	Karnali Province, Jajarkot and Rukum West Districts
Funding Partner	German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) / Welthungerhilfe(WHH)

#### Objectives of the Project

To provide immediate emergency relief support to 1,950 earthquake-affected households in Jajarkot and West Rukum Districts of Nepal, addressing their urgent basic needs and mitigating the adverse impacts of the disaster.

#### Key Achievements :

A total of 3,797 households, comprising 18,069 individuals (9,828 males and 8,786 females), were reached as beneficiaries. The specific achievements are as follows:

- Shelter Support: 345 transitional shelters constructed (272 in Jajarkot, 69 in Rukum West) and 1,000 households received tarpaulins for immediate shelter
- Winterization Support: 1,003 households received full winter kits and additional 1,000 HHs received partial kits immediately post-earthquake
- Food Support: 1,500 HHs received food packages and 1,121 HHs received packets of Sarbottam Pitho.
- WASH & Dignity Kits: 750 WASH kits and 752 dignity kits distributed to vulnerable women and families.
- Livestock Shade & Agriculture Recovery: 300 livestock sheds improved and 2,414 HHs received vegetable, bean, and maize seeds.
- Toilet Reconstruction: 500 household toilets constructed, and 10 community prefab toilets built at schools and public spaces.
- Water Supply Support: 20 quick-fix water schemes repaired, and 8 communal water points installed.
- Nutrition Education and Rehabilitation Program (NERP): 14 NERP camps conducted, benefiting 236 individuals (118 HHs)
- Capacity Building & Training: 53 people (WASH volunteers, FCHVs, youth) trained in 3-day ToTs and 44 local officials trained in early recovery and earthquake-resistant reconstruction

## Project B: Earthquake Response in Jajarkot and Rukum districts, Nepal (Germany Embassy/WHH supported)

### Project Details

Project Commence Date	22 November 2022
Project Completion Date	29 February 2024
Project Value	EUR 100,000
Project Implementation Area	Karnali Province, Jajarkot and Rukum West Districts
Funding Partner	German Embassy/Welthungerhilfe(WHH)

### Objectives of the Project

To provide immediate emergency relief to 2,000 earthquake-affected households in Jajarkot and West Rukum districts of Nepal, addressing their basic needs and supporting recovery.

### Key Achievements :

A total of 2,016 households were supported through the project, reaching 10,006 individuals, including 5,050 males and 4,956 females. The specific achievements are as follows:

- **Shelter Support:** 89 transitional shelters constructed (47 in Jajarkot, 42 in Rukum West), which were upgraded from tarpaulins to CGI-based transitional shelters per community and government demand.
- **Winterisation Support:** 1,000 households received winter kits (wool blankets, P-forms, shawl, children's sweater) and have reached 5,054 individuals, with 2529 males and 2525 females respectively.
- **Food Support:** 1,000 households received Sarbottam Pitho (Super Flour Porridge) (500g each), focusing on families with children under 5.
- **WASH Kits Distribution:** A total of 1,300 households received WASH support, including 300 hygiene kits and 1,000 dignity kits, prioritizing vulnerable groups such as single mothers, pregnant/lactating women, and the elderly.



## 5. DGM Nepal

### (Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities)

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM Nepal) project is part of a global initiative launched in 2010 by the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) and the World Bank. DGM Nepal promotes the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) programme to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and for sustainable forest management. Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN) acts as the National Executing Agency (NEA) responsible for implementing the DGM Nepal project, focusing on key activities in Madhesh and Lumbini Provinces.

The project goal specifically focuses on supporting the institutional and technical capacities of individuals and representative institutions of forest-dependent Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), especially at the local level to improve livelihoods and green jobs for IPLCs. The project has two complementary interlinked technical components and a component on project management- Component 1 is designed to increase the capacity of IPLCs for enhancing their traditional livelihoods from sustainable forest-based activities, pursuing forest use and management rights, improving their customary governance systems, and engaging in national and global REDD+ processes.

Nepal's Constitution requires significant capacity building not only of the different public institutions operating in the forest sector but also forest dependent IPLCs, Component 2 offers grants to engage eligible beneficiaries in exploring innovative livelihood and green job opportunities from forest-related activities, including forest-based Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and reducing pressure on forests by diversifying income sources and promoting nature-based solutions. Components 1 and 2 will make special efforts to address gender inequalities related to forest-based opportunities. Component 3 (Project management, monitoring, and knowledge sharing) will ensure that the project is managed consistent with World Bank policies; the results are monitored and reported on; and Nepal's IPLCs' DGM experience is well documented and disseminated in Nepal, the region, and globally.



## Project Details:

Project Commence Date	3 October 2022
Project Completion Date	31 August 2027
Project Value	4.5 million USD
Project Implementation Area	50 local levels of Madhesh and Lumbini Province [Component 2] and all Nepal [Component 1]
Funding Partner	Climate Investment Fund/World Bank

## Objective of project

The Project Development Objective (PDO) of DGM Nepal is to strengthen the capacity of targeted indigenous peoples and local communities to participate in Nepal's REDD+ processes at the local, national, and global levels.

The specific objectives are to:

- Strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of individuals and representative institutions of forest dependent IPLCs, especially at the local level, including in community forest user groups;
- Improve livelihoods and green jobs for IPLCs from REDD+ and other forest-related activities.
- Enhance the working relationship between IPLCs and local-level institutions (especially CBFM groups), local governments, youths, frontline forest workers, and NGO service providers; and
- Coordinate with the Forests for Prosperity Project and the Emissions Reduction Program for the Terai Arc Landscape to ensure that project activities are complementary and mutually enhance each other and synergy building.

## Key Achievements in 2024

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) Nepal program advanced climate justice and community-led conservation efforts. Notable achievements include:

- **Grant Disbursement:** Disbursed grants to 50 Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) sub-grantees, enabling grassroots-led environmental initiatives.
- **Knowledge Exchange:** Facilitated a knowledge-sharing program with DGM Brazil, fostering global collaboration and learning on sustainable land management.
- **Global Advocacy:** Advocated for climate justice at COP29, amplifying the voices of IPLC in global climate discussions and policy frameworks. These efforts underscore RRN's commitment to empowering marginalized communities and promoting inclusive climate action.



## 6. Women Empowerment Project, Kapilvastu

### (Empowered Citizens are Promoting Food and Nutrition Governance in Three Municipalities in Kapilvastu District)

This project, supported by BMZ/WHH and implemented by RRN and KIDS in three municipalities (Kapilvastu, Maharajgunj, and Buddhabhumi) of Kapilvastu district, Lumbini province, Nepal, aims to assist marginalised communities in claiming their rights to economic inclusion and sufficient food. The project centralises on empowering women, as it directly enhances the nutrition of households. Women are encouraged to use resources wisely for the benefit of the entire family. Various approaches are employed in the project, including a rights-based approach, nutrition advocacy, gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI), social mobilisation, a multi-stakeholder approach, and participatory learning and action for linking agriculture and natural resource management to nutrition (PLA LANN+).

The project involves different interventions, such as skill-enhancing training, nutrition education, rehabilitation programmes, hygiene initiatives, support for women starting businesses, good agricultural practices (GAP) to diversify food production through farmer groups, irrigation facilities, and sessions for women on linking agriculture and natural resource management towards nutrition (LANN+). Adolescents, youth, and women are actively engaged in building their capacities and mobilising for community empowerment, which is crucial for social and political transformations.

Collaborating with nutrition stakeholders, the project advocates for community-based nutrition activities and encourages the proper use of local budgets for nutrition. Local government, civil society, and citizens are empowered through training and awareness events about their rights related to food and nutrition.

Additionally, the project emphasises establishing connections between rights holders and service providers, involving citizens in the local level planning process, and engaging in evidence-based advocacy dialogues on food and nutrition security.

The project directly works with 150 Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs), 30 religious and community leaders, 186 local government representatives and staff, 45 LANN+ groups, 45 adolescent/youth groups, and 105 farmer groups. It aims to directly benefit a population of 5,241, of which 75% are women and adolescent girls.



## Project Details:

Project Commence Date	01 Oct 2023
Project Completion Date	31 Dec 2027
Project Value	€859,480
Project Implementation Area	Ward no 2, 3, 4, 11, 12 of Kapilvastu Municipality Ward no 2, 4, 9, 10, 11 of Maharajgunj Municipality Ward no 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 of Buddhabhumi Municipality
Funding Partner	BMZ/WHH
Implementing partner	Kapilvastu Integrated Development Services (KIDS), Kapilvastu

## Objective of Project

This project aims to make improved livelihood for marginalized communities in Kapilvastu district. By working closely with local authorities, provincial authorities, civil society groups, and people from these communities, the project wants to help them have a better life. The goal is to empower and enable them to make sure they have enough food by using strategies that work well and last a long time.

## Key Achievements in 2024

The Women's Empowerment (WE) program in Kapilvastu delivered impactful results in gender equity, child nutrition, and sustainable farming. Key highlights include:

- **Women's Leadership:** Empowered 91 elected women representatives through capacity-building initiatives, strengthening their leadership in local governance.
- **Child Nutrition:** Supported 46 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) through targeted interventions, improving their health and development outcomes.
- **Sustainable Agriculture:** Promoted zero-till farming practices, enhancing soil health and agricultural productivity while reducing environmental impact.

This program has advanced gender equality and sustainable development, creating lasting change in Kapilvastu.

## 7. SCRCDR in Morang

### (Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate Induced Disaster Risks (SCRCDR) in Morang, District)

The project, titled "Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate-Induced Disaster Risks in Morang District, Nepal," focuses on institution-building and community-managed climate-resilient infrastructure. Its goal is to address social and economic losses stemming from water-induced disasters and bolster the resilience of flood-prone families and communities. The project will entail the establishment of flood forecasting and early warning systems, along with the implementation of community-based disaster risk management approaches.

Aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the project underscores the importance of integrating local contexts and addressing the needs of vulnerable populations. It also conforms to Nepal's National Water Plan, striving to mitigate losses from water-induced disasters through a blend of structural and non-structural measures. Currently, the project is underway in two wards of Uurlabari Municipality, focusing on communities residing near the riverbanks of Teli02 and Teli03 rivers. Moreover, the project extends support for livelihood enhancement and 9 improvement programmes.

## Project Details:

Project Commence Date	11 May 2023
Project Completion Date	10 May 2026
Project Value	Rs. 253,692,460
Project Implementation Area	Ward no 2, 3 of Uralabari Municipality, Morang
Funding Partner	Shapla Neer/MoFA Japan

## Objective of Project:

The overall Objectives is “Enhanced Water Resource Management to Reduce the Flood Damages and Improved Livelihoods of Flood Vulnerable Communities in Morang District Nepal”

## Key Achievements in 2024:

### Institutional Capacity and Planning

- Established 10 Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs) and 2 Ward Disaster Management Committees (WDMCs) for local disaster response.
- Strengthened Local Disaster Management Committees (LDMCs) to enhance coordination and response.
- Supported development of Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan (RSLUP), Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan (LDCRP), and Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (DPRP).
- Established a Ward Emergency Operation Centre (WEOC) to improve emergency coordination.

### Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Education

- Conducted DRR and climate change adaptation training for communities and schools.
- Implemented Comprehensive School Safety Plans (CSSP) and School Improvement Plans (SIP) in 2 schools, benefiting 976 students.
- Installed 3 rain gauges as part of the early warning system, benefiting 3,797 individuals.
- Developed risk maps and visual change documentation for awareness and planning.

### Infrastructure Development

- Constructed flood-mitigation structures including mud dams, retaining walls, drains, and gabion embankments, protecting 820 vulnerable households.
- Built irrigation canal and river dam, supporting 60 hectares of farmland and benefitting 200 households.
- Applied bioengineering techniques (e.g., Napier, vetiver, broom grass) for slope stabilization and flood protection.
- Installed early warning systems at 5 locations to ensure timely flood alerts.

### Livelihood and Agriculture Support

- Delivered training on agriculture, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), and seasonal crop calendars.
- Provided seeds and inputs to 50 households to boost food security and resilience.
- Improved irrigation access has promoted sustainable production and increased farming profits.

### Community Engagement and Preparedness

- Conducted awareness campaigns, street dramas, and cultural events to promote disaster resilience.
- Facilitated search and rescue training, community drills, and emergency simulations.
- Developed household-level contingency plans and distributed Go-Bags with essential supplies.
- Increased community confidence in disaster preparedness; no loss of life or major damage reported post-project implementation in Teli 2 and 3.

### Financial Performance

- According to the Mid-Term Evaluation, 42% of the total budget was efficiently utilized within the first 18 months.

## 8. TATPARATAA

### (Climate Change Project - Increasing Responsiveness to Child Labor & Forced Labor in the Context of Climate Change)

The project, "Increasing Responsiveness to Child Labor & Forced Labor in the Context of Climate Change,"-TATPARATAA aims to enhance local community responsiveness to child and forced labor exacerbated by climate change impacts. With a budget of USD 4 million, it aims to operate across 22 municipalities in 9 districts of Mahesh and Bagmati Provinces, targeting 22 local governments, 9 NGOs, and marginalized communities (Women, Dalit, Janajatis, Harawa-Charawa) vulnerable to climate-induced labor exploitation in context of climate change to address climate challenges such as floods, droughts, heat waves in Melamchi Headwaters, Indrawati Hills, Bagmati River Corridor, and Koshi Floodplain, linked to child/forced labor sectors like brick, carpet, and domestic work. Key expected results and targets of the four years project (2024 to 2027) were:

#### Project Details:

Project Commence Date	11 March, 2024
Project Completion Date	28 Feb, 2027
Project Value	USD 4 million
Project Implementation Area	22 municipalities in 9 districts of Mahesh and Bagmati Provinces
Funding Partner	US Department of Labour – JSI /World Education



#### Project Objectives:

- **Outcome 1: Understanding Links** – Conduct participatory action research across 4 ecosystems and 6 labor sectors, producing 16 knowledge products (reports, policy briefs, toolkits) and engaging 220 stakeholders, including 6,000 households, to highlight the climate-labor nexus.
- **Outcome 2: Climate Adaptation** – Support 22 local governments and 9 NGOs with technical assistance and capacity building to implement 44 child-centered, gender-sensitive, and socially inclusive climate adaptation initiatives, including Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA) and catalyst grants.
- **Cross-Outcome Strategy** – Empower vulnerable groups through initiatives like Climate Resilient Agriculture (LANN), Financial Skills for Resilience (CAFÉ), and Climate Field Schools to enhance resilience and participation.

#### Key Achievements in 2024

- Co-created a context-specific capacity assessment tools with World Education (WE) feedback to assess NGO's and local government capacities in agriculture, forestry, and water management, tested tools in Melamchi and Temal municipalities, refined them based on feedback.
- Enhanced capacity of project staff through comprehensive orientation session to align staff with project objectives, focusing on child/forced labor, LANN, and CAFE. Including USDOL M&E framework, LANN, CAFÉ and Child Labor.
- Contributed to a 3-day residential workshop (July 1-3, 2024) in Nagarkot, refining the project's results framework and performance monitoring plan. Submitted a detailed report summarizing discussions and proposed enhancements to the Communications Toolkit's accessibility.
- Conducted field visits to Sindhupalchok and Kavrepalanchowk districts post-M&E workshop, engaging 38 municipal officials and community. Identified critical gaps in water management, climate finance, and child labor driven by poverty and climate risks, informing project strategies.
- TATPARATAA Team / RRN developed 25 toolkits across agriculture (11), forestry (6), and water management (8) themes from June 2024 to April 2025. Created short and detailed versions, translated into Nepali, and designed using Canva for accessibility, targeting local governments and technical experts.
- Enhanced knowledge in LANN of both WE and RRN staff through orientation, mock sessions and improved content and LANN methodology by adding supplementary sessions on sustainable livestock, seed management, and rainwater harvesting, tailored to the project's climate and child labor focus.
- Contributed to develop and finalize a PLA-LANN baseline questionnaire with US, incorporating GEDSI, child marriage, WASH, agriculture, and natural resource management themes. Translated into Nepali with predefined response options and verification methods.
- Developed Social mobilization guidelines in the context of climate change for LANN and CAFE facilitators, informed by field visits and the March 2024 workshop. Covered community engagement, climate-resilient practices, child labor mitigation, and monitoring tools, reviewed for cultural relevance and shared with WE.
- Contributed to organize COP 29 consultation process on climate change at provincial and national climate level and preparation reports on impact of climate change to CPO29 in Baku through RRN's representation.

## 9. Multi-Level Advocacy and Strategic Alliance

RRN actively participates in advocacy initiatives through prominent regional and global networks such as the South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication (SAAPE), People's SAARC (PSAARC), Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD), Asia Democracy Network (ADN), Tax and Fiscal Justice Alliance (TAFJA), Asian People's Movement on Debt and Development (APMDD), LDC Watch etc.



SAAPE, a loose network comprising mass-based organisations, academia, trade unions, peasant associations, women's groups, community-based organisations, NGOs, and other people's organisations in South Asia, addresses poverty and exclusion issues. RRN, a founding member, has hosted its Regional Secretariat since 2001. Additionally, RRN's involvement in global networks like LDC Watch connects its national development efforts to the government's initiatives for the country's graduation from LDC status. RRN also hosts the regional secretariat of People's SAARC, a dynamic platform that promotes solidarity among grassroots movements in South Asia to address common issues.

Similarly, Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN) has continually recognised climate change as one of its major thematic areas of work. It has been working to alleviate the increasing impacts of climate change in the poorest and most vulnerable segment of our society. On the global front, RRN is working together with LDC Watch, SAAPE along with other member organisations of APMDD to advocate for global efforts at influencing policy and decision-making processes when it comes to climate change. It also works with development partners from the global north, the UN system and other relevant entities in its quest to help achieve climate justice.

### Key Achievements in 2024

RRN amplified its impact through robust regional and global advocacy in 2024. Key highlights include:

- **Advocacy Platforms:** Strengthened partnerships with the South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication (SAAPE), Least Developed Countries (LDC) Watch, and World Social Forum (WSF), advocating for systemic change.
- **COP29 Engagement:** Hosted a side event at COP29 to showcase IPLC-led climate solutions, highlighting innovative approaches to sustainability.
- **Global Showcases:** Displayed sustainable products at the International Development Association (IDA-21) meeting in Kathmandu, promoting Nepal's contributions to global development.
- **The National Climate Assembly:** Led consultations to inform climate policies, ensuring community voices were represented in national and global forums.
- **WSF 2024 Forums:** Organized discussions on economic inequality, food sovereignty, and climate justice, fostering dialogue on critical global issues. These engagements elevated RRN's role as a leader in sustainable development and climate advocacy.

In 2024, RRN demonstrated its commitment to transformative change through targeted interventions in WASH, nutrition, disaster response, women's empowerment, climate justice, and sustainable agriculture. By combining grassroots action with global advocacy, RRN impacted thousands of lives while advancing systemic change. Moving forward, RRN will continue to build on these achievements, addressing emerging challenges and fostering resilient, inclusive communities in Nepal and beyond.



## Inhouse Capacity Building

To strengthen organizational capacity in responding to global development challenges, RRN, in collaboration with SAAPE and LDC Watch, conducted a two-day capacity-building workshop from 2-3 December in Kathmandu, titled "Navigating Global Shifts and Enhancing Capacity for Networking and Mobilization." The program brought together RRN, SAAPE/LDC Watch as one RRN compact to explore key global trends, leadership development, rural revitalization, and advocacy tools.

### Key Highlights:

#### • Understanding the Changing Global Context:

Netra Timsina led sessions on the shifting global order, underscoring the shrinking civic space, climate crisis, and financing challenges in development sectors. Emphasis was placed on systems thinking, strategic fund-raising (including CSR and climate funds), and youth engagement.

#### • Climate Justice and COP29 Reflections:

The RRN/LDC Watch team shared insights from COP29, raising concerns on inadequate grant-based support and corporate influence. The workshop highlighted the importance of Green Climate Fund accreditation and climate-resilient programming.

#### • Advocacy on Global Tax Justice:

SAAPE's engagement with the G20 agenda, particularly wealth taxation and the UN Tax Convention, was discussed. Their advocacy through the People's 20 and recent efforts in Nepal's Parliament were appreciated.

#### • Leadership & Self-Development:

Sessions by Dr. Arjun Karki and Netra Timsina emphasized leadership without title, motivation, time management, and emotional intelligence using tools like the Eisenhower Matrix.

#### • Rural Revitalization & Systemic Change:

A diverse panel including Ratna Karki and Giri Panthi discussed inclusive rural development and the PURA model (Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas). The need for RRN to lead in crafting a robust rural revitalization framework was agreed upon.

#### • Campaigning, Networking, and Mobilization:

Practical tools and strategies for impactful regional/global campaigns were shared by Praman Adhikari and team, emphasizing policy influence, media engagement, and strategic partnerships.

## Outcome & Way Forward:

Participants co-developed advocacy action plans linking climate change, rural transformation, and civic space, to be further presented and refined. The workshop reaffirmed RRN's commitment to fostering strategic leadership, systems thinking, and global-local linkages in advocacy and programming.



### 1. A Dalit Youth's Journey of Turning Tradition into a Thriving Forest-based Enterprise

Coming from the marginalized Dalit community of Madhesh Province, 34-year old Rajeswor Chamar faced several socio-economic barriers, including landlessness, low wages, and a lack of employment opportunities. His family, like many others, traditionally depended on agriculture for livelihood and the forest for fuel-wood. The economic challenges had pushed him to the edge of seeking foreign employment in the Gulf countries—an all-too-common path for young men in the country hoping for a better future.



"I was all set to migrate to a Gulf country, but the support from DGM Nepal gave me a reason to stay—now I've turned my mother's traditional leaf plate-making into a business earning NPR 35,000 a month."

Beyond his personal success, Rajeswor's initiative brought positive change to his community. He trained 20 Dalit women and currently employs 10 of them. "People in my community are happy to get jobs and learn new skills," he said with pride. Altogether, 14 individuals work with him today, including 12 Dalits and 2 others. A standout impact of the grant has been the employment and empowerment of Dalit women. This initiative has given many women in his community their first experience of stable income, skill-building, and self-confidence and contribute to their households. The impact has gone beyond just employment—it has brought social recognition, confidence, and improved education for their children.

However, everything changed when he learned about the DGM Nepal project's small grant through a friend. Inspired by his mother, who used to make handmade leaf plates for traditional occasions, Rajeswor envisioned transforming this age-old practice into a sustainable business. "My mother used to make leaf plates by hand. I got inspired watching her and thought – why not do it in a better way?" he shared. He applied for the grant and initiated a forest-based small enterprise named "Janaki Duna Tapari Udhyog" with an objective to transform the traditional skill of handmade leaf plate production into a sustainable source of livelihood for himself and marginalized Dalit women in his community, while also promoting sustainable forest management through the sustainable use of leaf resources from nearby forests.

The DGM Nepal grant helped him to buy a leaf plate-making machine, received training in its operation, and entrepreneurship development guidance. Before the grant, he produced only about 40 plates a day, earning around NPR 5,000 monthly and selling only within the community. After acquiring the machine, production increased to 600 plates per day, a fifteen fold boost and his monthly profit rose to NPR 35,000. Now, leaf plate production after using the machine has fetched NPR 2 to 3 each – before it was only 50 paisa," he explained. The improved efficiency and quality of the products opened doors to wider markets and better profits.

Rajeswor is committed to growing his enterprise further. He is exploring packaging technology to increase the shelf-life and freshness of the plates and expand to larger markets. Reflecting on his journey, he believes that the DGM Nepal grant not only alleviated his financial stress—it gave him a reason to stay, grow, and uplift others along with him. His initiative not only preserved a traditional practice but also created a model for inclusive, local, forest-based enterprise for sustainable development—a core vision of DGM Nepal.



## 2. Economic Income Through IPM Training

**Tika Karki**, who has been residing in Devijod, Ward No. 2 of Urlabari Municipality in Morang District for a long time, has just celebrated her 62nd birthday. Tika Karki lives with her family of six near the Dumre stream. She expresses her frustration about the damage caused to her crops due to erosion and flooding from the stream, which has consistently harmed her agricultural produce.

Facing economic hardship with no alternative sources of income, Tika Karki has been struggling financially. However, under the “strengthening community resilience through climate induced disaster risk” project, Rural Reconstruction Nepal provided agricultural technical facilitation to farmers living along the riverbanks. This initiative aimed to support livelihood improvement through experimental training in riverbed and vegetable farming using the IPM (Integrated Pest Management) approach. Tika Karki took this opportunity to learn and understand various aspects of agriculture.

Following the training, she successfully earned NPR 20,000 from vegetable farming in this season. The project also provided agricultural tools and seeds, which boosted her motivation to continue vegetable farming and helped improve her livelihood.

Despite battling a long-standing illness such as cancer, Tika Karki finds that growing organic vegetables using IPM technology has been beneficial for her health. She is confident that it helps in protecting against various life-threatening diseases.

In conclusion, Tika Karki expresses her gratitude to the project for its significant role in improving health, environment, and economic income through training in organic vegetable farming and agricultural skills.



### Mandha's Story:

**Mandha Pokhrel**, who is over 56 years old, currently lives in Devijhoda, Ward No. 2 of Urlabari Municipality in Morang District. Previously, she grew rice, wheat, maize, mustard, and vegetables only for personal consumption. Although she had heard that growing various types of vegetables could lead to better income, she was only producing for her own use.



She faced challenges due to flooding on her arable land, which led to low production. However, after participating in agricultural IPM (Integrated Pest Management) training provided by the RRN organization, she gained knowledge and skills in organic vegetable farming. She started cultivating vegetables and fruits for sale, using only organic materials available at home to ensure pesticide-free produce.

Following the training, Mandha successfully grew and sold vegetables and fruits from her farm. She has expressed her happiness and gratitude to the organization, noting that she earned an income of approximately NPR 30,000 from her produce in just one season.

### 3. Capacity Building for Transformative Local Governance

In line with the Local Governance Operation Act and the constitution, local governments in Nepal have worked to create and carry out a range of plans, including yearly budgets. Despite their best efforts, people haven't been able to experience predicted development outcomes and economic prosperity. The local government's planning and budgeting procedures have disregarded the demands of communities, further marginalizing them. Furthermore, the excluded groups' priorities have been neglected due to their exclusion from budgetary negotiations, widening the gap between policy intentions and actual development.

Local governments in Kapilvastu district are no exception to this, facing the difficulty of efficient planning and budgeting to satisfy the different requirements of the community. Recognizing the severity of the issue, a training program was organized to empower local government officials and civil society organization members for the working wards of the WE Project. The training focused on enhancing knowledge and skills related to local government budgeting and planning, emphasizing the importance of nutrition-friendly local governance, bottom-up planning, and current laws and guidelines in providing efficient and effective services.

Although the participants in the training demonstrated limited knowledge and experience in budget allocation and planning processes, the outcomes were promising. Following the completion of training sessions on the Local Governance Operation Act 2075 and the seven-step planning process in each of the three municipalities, Maharajgunj Municipality took the initiative to replicate the training process across its remaining wards. Administrative Section Officer of Maharajgunj Municipality- Niranjan Poudel noted "This training is crucial for all local elected representatives, and we have planned to offer it to the remaining wards that were unable to participate". The remaining wards got the training as scheduled, and he also asked for our assistance in providing training materials.

On June 19th, Ward No. 4 of Maharajgunj Municipality implemented the measures learned during the training to collect plans for their Annual Settlement Planning. People residing in different villages of Ward No.4 were invited to the discussion in the ward meeting for the plan collection. The Ward Secretary explained the concept and process of settlement-level planning, after which formats for this planning were reviewed and completed by each Tole. Members of each Tole discussed their plans, following the criteria for allocating the ceiling for different thematic sectors/ areas. Furthermore, negotiations were held regarding the prioritization process using the hand-voting method and a settlement format was submitted to the ward. The Ward Chairperson remarked, "We found the training to be very beneficial for carrying out planning at the local level. Previously, we had no clear idea of how to properly execute annual settlement planning, but we can now do it more efficiently." He also accepted that low participation in the plan collection may have been due to residents' frustration over feeling unheard. To assure greater engagement, he underlined that this initiative is the start of a more participatory planning process and expressed plans to involve more community members in the Tole-level plan collection process in the coming year.



## 4.SOWING SEEDS OF GAP KNOWLEDGE

**Rajmati Murau**, a 41-year-old woman residing in Pipari village of Kapilvastu -4, is a hardworking woman actively involved in agricultural activities. Rajmati's husband had migrated abroad for employment, leaving her as the sole caretaker of their children and farmland. She has three sons, with the eldest one being unable to move on properly from the childhood stage. To ensure her family's well-being and meet their basic needs, Rajmati engaged in commercial agriculture production a decade ago, with the hope of securing a better future for her children.

Rajmati was appointed Chairperson of the Bajrang Bali Farmer Group, formed by the WE Project. Additionally, she was selected as the group's Lead Farmer. When asked why she was interested in this role? she answered, "Many women do not have the opportunity to go outside of their house to learn different new things. But I am quite fortunate to have the support of my family, allowing me to engage in such activities. As a Lead Farmer, I want to seize this opportunity to acquire knowledge and share it with those who are unable to step out."

Rajmati participated in a three-day Training of Trainers (ToT) on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for Lead Farmers, organized by RRN of WE Project. During this training, she learned about various GAP techniques, food safety, and the detrimental effects of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, etc. Reflecting on the high costs of chemical pesticides, which posed challenges to her farming sustainability and income, she became intrigued by the preparation of low-cost botanical pesticides. Cognizant of the potential health and environmental risks posed by chemical pesticides in the training, she began to question whether her son's condition could be linked to the consequences of the chemical use. All these concerns led her to apply the new learnings along with teaching other family members and neighbors about botanical pesticides and fertilizer preparation. She implied, "We have relied on chemical pesticides for decades as we are unaware of its impacts and its alternatives. After participating in the training, we gain insights about the significance of botanical pesticides and fertilizers which can be prepared using the locally available materials in our surroundings." Rajmati is eager to share the knowledge she gained from the GAP with other farmers in her group.

In the coming days, Rajmati is interested in continuous learning and is dedicated to disseminating the knowledge and skills she gains, to make a positive impact in the community.



## 5. Bujarang WASH: Changing Bibi Maya's Story

**Bibi Maya Muktan**, a 26-year-old woman from Bujarang village in Raksirang Rural Municipality, Ward No. 6, lives with her 30-year-old husband, their two children (a son and a daughter), and her 66-year-old mother-in-law. She owns 10 kattha of land and has long faced challenges in accessing clean water.

Before the implementation of the water supply scheme, Bibi Maya had to fetch water from a nearby stream called Bange Kholsi, a physically demanding and time-consuming task. The journey to the source took 30 minutes, followed by a 10-minute wait to fill her water jar (Gagri) using a small cup. The return trip home took an additional 30 minutes, making the entire process exhausting.

During her pregnancy, the burden became even more difficult, as she needed to fetch 2–3 Gagri of water daily. With no alternative sources, she also had to ensure sufficient water for their goats. Due to the severe water scarcity, her family had to limit water usage for essential hygiene and sanitation activities such as toilet use, washing utensils, laundry, and bathing. This led to frequent illnesses among her children.

Following the intervention by WASH project in her village, Bibi Maya's life and that of her family improved significantly. She constructed a tap stand with a water meter in her yard and actively participated in various hygiene awareness sessions facilitated by the project. These sessions addressed topics including:

- Proper toilet use
- Critical times for hand washing
- Access to safe drinking water
- Personal hygiene including Menstrual hygiene management
- Consumption of safe food
- Environmental sanitation
- Waste management



### Positive Changes in Her Life

#### 1. Improved Household Water Access

- With a tap near her home, she no longer has to spend hours fetching water.
- She can now cook on time and send her children to school without delays.

#### 2. Better Hygiene and Sanitation

- She adopted improved menstrual hygiene practices.
- Her family now regularly practices hand-washing and maintains personal hygiene, reducing illness.
- She purchased a candle filter to purify drinking water, further improving their health.

#### 3. Household and Agricultural Advancements

- She built a sun-drying rack for kitchen utensils, enhancing hygiene in food preparation.
- Wastewater is now reused for a small kitchen garden, allowing her to grow fresh, nutritious leafy vegetables.

#### 4. Livelihood Improvement

- With increased water availability, she expanded her goat-rearing.
- She also began commercial beekeeping, contributing to the family's income.
- Alongside 16 other households, she pays a monthly water tariff to ensure the sustainability of the water supply scheme.

### Conclusion

Improved water access has transformed daily life for Bibi Maya and her family. She now has more time for household tasks and personal care, fostering a cleaner, healthier environment. With better hygiene and sanitation practices, her family's overall health has improved significantly, leading to a happier and more fulfilling life.

## 6. Karina's Struggle: A Mother's Awakening to Proper Nutrition

**Pushpa Roka**, a housewife from Hapkhola in Runtigadhi-5, lives with her son and daughter. Her husband has been working abroad as a migrant worker. The family of four has five cows and six goats. Pushpa has two children, a boy and a girl named Karina who is only 11 months old. On the Aug 8, 2024 (24th of Shrawan 2081), Pushpa attended a child growth monitoring camp program organized by the Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN) in collaboration with the health post of Runtigadhi-5. She took her daughter to the health camp for the first time, unaware of the vital importance of such check-ups.

At the camp, health workers took measurements of Karina's arm circumference, height, and weight. She was 66 cm tall, weighed 6.30 kg, and her arm circumference was 12 cm. When the health worker, Tanka Nepali, informed Pushpa that her daughter was malnourished due to below range of MUAC measurement as normal needs over 12.5 cm she fallen under Moderately Acute Malnourished (MAM). Pushpa explained that since Karina turned six months old, she had been only feeding her eggs as she lacked the time or resources to provide her with a nutritious and diverse diet. Working as a laborer, Pushpa found it difficult to prepare nutritious meals for her children.

Pushpa admitted that she had never received guidance on the importance of a balanced diet. As a result, Karina's malnutrition went unnoticed until this health camp. Through the LANN session, Pushpa realized the lack of awareness in her community about the importance of diverse food options, growing prevalence of junk food and its extremely detrimental impacts on health, and the critical timing in children's lives for introducing additional foods. Pushpa learned that without proper nutrition and just exclusively breastfeeding, children are at risk of becoming physically and mentally weaker, as well as delayed in their brain development.

Pushpa's story is a stark reminder of a widespread issue: malnutrition caused by a lack of awareness, poor feeding practices, and delayed interventions. Her experience underscores the urgent need for education and health programs that empower mothers and families to combat child malnutrition.



Armed with new knowledge, Pushpa now understands the importance of proper nutrition and timely feeding for children. She is determined to change her family's practices and ensure a healthier future for Karina and the other children in her community. This story, presented by Nima Budha Magar, Nutrition Facilitator.

# Major Publications in 2024

RRN, along with LDC Watch and SAAPE, has released a range of knowledge materials addressing various issues and contexts. These publications can be accessed on the websites of RRN, LDC Watch, and SAAPE. Some notable publications in 2024 include:

 <p><b>South Asia</b> <b>INEQUALITY &amp; VULNERABILITY</b></p> <p>For more details, please visit the SAAPE website at <a href="http://www.saape.org">www.saape.org</a></p> <p>Social Security in South Asia: Inequality and Vulnerability. Published by: SAAPE Year : 2024</p>	 <p><b>RRN</b> <b>NATIONAL CLIMATE ASSEMBLY, NEPAL 2024</b> Integrating Climate Justice Agendas into National and International Strategies</p> <p>National Climate Assembly Published by: RRN Published year: 2024.</p>
 <p>उद्यम विकास तथा व्यवसाय योजना</p> <p>Enterprise Development and Business Plan Published by: DGM Nepal Published year: 2024</p>	 <p>World Social Forum Report Published by: LDC Watch Published year: 2024</p>
 <p><b>DGM Nepal</b> Quarterly News Letter Published by: DGM/RRN Published year: 2024</p>	 <p>पोषण सुधार Poshan Sudhar News Letter Published by – RRN Published in – 2024</p>
 <p>From Vulnerability to Resilience: A Community-Led Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative Published by: RRN Published year: 2024</p>	 <p><b>STORIES OF CHANGE</b> Seeds of Hope: Pathways to Progress and Community-Driven Food &amp; Nutrition Outcomes Published by – RRN Published in – 2024</p>

# RRN in Media Coverage



<https://washkhabar.com/np/2024/12/30/40821>



<https://washkhabar.com/np/2025/01/06/40963>



[https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story\\_fbid=2146212885759140&id=100011113481878&rdid=iDIYn-Ncc8ailuNB7](https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=2146212885759140&id=100011113481878&rdid=iDIYn-Ncc8ailuNB7) (DGM)



[https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story\\_fbid=428239436777920&id=100087756003232&rdid=xZHeoXbmLub-tr9Mw](https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=428239436777920&id=100087756003232&rdid=xZHeoXbmLub-tr9Mw)



मोरङ्ग उलावारी २ को तेली २ नदी व्यवस्थापन अन्तर्गत ड्याम तथा तारजाली तटबन्धन निर्माण, स्थानिय हर्षित Himshikhar Television



<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?mibextid=wwXlfr&v=365331209739241&rdid=zvpu0jmsdcaxe33m>

## Major Partners of RRN in 2024 (LOGO)



From  
the People of Japan



**P.R.S.H. & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants

Corporate Office:  
Address : Anamnagar-29, Kathmandu, Nepal  
E-mail : subash@caprsh.com, info@caprsh.com  
Website : caprsh.com  
phone : 955115210

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
To  
Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN)  
Gairidhara, Kathmandu Nepal**

**Report on the Audit of Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN), which comprise the statement of financial position as at Ashadh 31, 2081 (July 15, 2024), statement of income and expenditure, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the organization as at Ashadh 31, 2081, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with applicable Nepal Accounting Standards for Non Profit Organizations (NAS for NPOs).

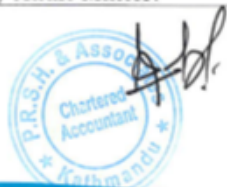
**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the organization in accordance with the ICAN's Handbook of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ICAN's Handbook of the Code of Ethics for professional Accountants. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide basis for our opinion.

**Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter (KAM)	How our audit addressed the KAM
RRN has unrestricted fund of Rs. 369,111,179.00, restricted fund of Rs. 23,865,164.00 and designated fund of Rs. 69,994,338.00. Further RRN has total expenditure of Rs. 380,160,231.00 that includes program expenses of Rs. 342,002,600.00. Which we have considered as Key Audit Matter.	For project expenditure and income, our key audit procedures included the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We verified the supporting documents of expenditure and income to ensure sufficiency and appropriateness of documents,</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We verified whether applicable taxes have been withheld,</li> <li>• We checked the appropriateness of the amount including the correct booking under specified budget heads as per the funding agreement, and</li> <li>• Other procedures as required to obtain assurance over the amounts accounted and reported.</li> </ul>
--	--

**Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable Nepal Accounting Standards for Non Profit Organizations (NAS for NPOs) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organization’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the organization or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization’s financial reporting process.

**Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with NSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with NSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause organization to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

#### **Report on Other Requirements**

On the basis of our examination, we would like to further report that we have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of audit. The accounts and records of RRN have been maintained as required by the law and financial statements are in agreement with the books of account maintained by RRN. RRN has deducted the applicable advance tax as per Chapter 17 of Income Tax Act 2058. RRN has received amount other than amount mentioned in section 10 (g) of the Income Tax Act 2058. RRN has carried out its activities in accordance with specified objectives of the organization. Further, we have physically verified the fixed assets of the organization. We have not come across any fraudulence in the accounts, so far as it appeared from our examination of the books of account.



  
 FCA. Subash Poudel  
 Partner  
 P.R.S.H. Associates  
 Chartered Accountants  
**UDIN:** 241001CA00991JEgAV

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal  
 Date: 2081/05/20

**Rural Reconstruction Nepal**  
Gairidhara, Kathmandu  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
As at 31st Ashadh 2081 (18th July 2024)

Particulars	Notes	'Amount in NPR'	'Amount in NPR'
		As at 18th July, 2024	As at 16th July, 2023
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	106,026,162	123,352,890
Intangible Assets	5	-	-
Investment Property		-	-
Long Term Investments		55,000	7,053,000
Other Non-Current Assets		-	-
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>106,081,162</b>	<b>130,405,890</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories		-	-
Accounts Receivable	6	25,758,915	17,414,061
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	379,134,309	384,019,831
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>404,893,224</b>	<b>401,433,892</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>510,974,386</b>	<b>531,839,782</b>
<b>Liabilities &amp; Reserves</b>			
<b>Accumulated Reserves</b>			
Unrestricted Funds/ Accumulated Surplus	8	369,575,768	367,061,022
Designated Funds	9	69,994,338	69,994,338
Restricted Funds	10	23,865,164	42,101,141
Endowment Fund		-	-
Other Capital Reserves	11	24,041,935	24,041,935
<b>Total Accumulated Reserves</b>		<b>487,477,205</b>	<b>503,198,436</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Loans and Borrowings		-	-
Employee Benefit Liabilities		-	-
Deferred Revenue		-	-
Deferred Tax Liability		-	308,825
Other Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>308,825</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Accounts Payable	12	23,497,181	28,332,521
Loans and Borrowings		-	-
Provisions		-	-
Bank Overdrafts		-	-
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>23,497,181</b>	<b>28,332,521</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>23,497,181</b>	<b>28,641,345</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>		<b>510,974,386</b>	<b>531,839,782</b>


General Information 1  
Basis of Preparation 2  
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 3  
Notes to Financial Statements 4-17  
The Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements

For & on behalf of Board

As per our attached report on even date

  
Shyam Prasad Upadhyay  
Finance Manager

  
Mohan Kumar Parajuli  
Treasurer

  
Dr. Anand Kumar Karki  
Executive President

  
Subash Poudel, FCA  
Partner  
P.R.S.H. Associates  
Chartered Accountants

Date: 2081/05/19  
Place: Gairidhara, Kathmandu



**Rural Reconstruction Nepal**  
Gairidhara, Kathmandu  
**Statement of Income And Expenditure**  
For the Year Ended 31st Ashadh 2081 (15th July 2024)

Particulars	Notes	"Amount in NPR" For the Year Ended 15th July, 2024	"Amount in NPR" For the Year Ended 16th July, 2023
<b>Income</b>			
Incoming Resources	1	365,930,063	151,264,000
Financial Income		16,744,914	21,208,852
Other Income		-	-
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>382,674,977</b>	<b>172,472,852</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Staff Cost/ Expenses	2	8,807,327	66,729,661
Program Expenses	3	342,002,600	86,331,893
General Administrative Expenditure	16	8,827,318	5,729,272
Depreciation	4	17,326,727	7,608,146
Other Expenditure		-	1,052,095
Training Centre Expenses		3,196,259	6,936,006
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>380,160,231</b>	<b>174,387,073</b>
<b>Net Surplus/(Deficit) before Taxation</b>		<b>2,514,746</b>	<b>(1,914,221)</b>
<b>Income Tax Expenses</b>			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	(396,032)
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year</b>		<b>2,514,746</b>	<b>(1,518,189)</b>
<b>Appropriation of Surplus for the Year</b>			
Allocation to Reserves		2,514,746	(1,518,189)
Allocation to Endowment Fund		2,514,746	(1,518,189)
		-	-


General Information	1
Basis of Preparation	2
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	3
Notes to Financial Statements	4-17


The Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements


For & on behalf of Board

As per our attached report on even date

  
Shyam Prasad Upadhyay  
Finance Manager

  
Mohan Kumar Parajuli  
Treasurer

  
Dr. Arjun Kumar Karki  
Executive President

  
Subash Bhandari, FCA  
Partner  
P.R.S.H. Associates  
Chartered Accountants



Date: 2081/05/19  
Place: Gairidhara, Kathmandu



**Rural Reconstruction Nepal**  
Notes to the Financial Statements

(a)	Income from Other Activities	Particulars	'Amount in NPR'	
			For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2081	For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2080
		Miscellaneous Income	-	2,959,948
		Exchange Gain	279,457	1,590,167
		Space Rental Income	-	1,524,006
		Vehicle Rental Income	2,320,494	-
		Contractual Service Income	530,000	-
		Training Income	550,000	-
		Overhead Income (Management Cost of Projects)	35,000	-
		Other Income	9,602,718	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>14,276,769</b>	<b>6,101,118</b>
	14	Staff Cost		
		Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2081	'Amount in NPR' For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2080
		Wages and Salaries (a)	8,807,327	66,729,661
		Allowance and benefits	-	-
		Post-employment benefit costs	-	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8,807,327</b>	<b>66,729,661</b>
	(a)	Wages and Salaries		
		Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2081	'Amount in NPR' For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2080
		Wages and Salaries-Central Office	8,807,327	10,873,804
		Wages and Salaries-Program Expenses	-	55,855,857
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8,807,327</b>	<b>66,729,661</b>
	15	Program Expenses		
		Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2081	'Amount in NPR' For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2080
		Ongoing Projects (a)	236,770,467	47,175,292
		Completed Projects (b)	105,232,133	39,737,215
		Less: Institutional Development Fund	-	(580,614)
		<b>Total</b>	<b>342,002,600</b>	<b>86,531,893</b>
	(a)	Ongoing Projects		
		Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2081	For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2080
		POSHAN Sulfhar Programme (NPL 1078)	54,755,442	33,629,183
		WASH System Strengthening and Behaviour Change (NPL 1081)	45,647,782	8,803,955
		Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate-Induced Disaster II	77,156,241	1,084,683
		Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous People and Local Comm	47,569,690	3,657,471
		Empowered citizens are promoting food and nutrition governance in	9,009,142	-
		TALPARIYA	2,632,170	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>236,770,467</b>	<b>47,175,292</b>
	(b)	Completed Projects		
		Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2081	For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2080
		WEP-III	-	3,220,057
		CLRN	-	15
		OROC	-	8,450,015
		Smallholder's Empowerment by Entrepreneurship (in Agriculture) D	(2,600)	18,097,424
		Freedom From Forced Labor & Modern Slavery	173	4,269,257
		NPL 1079 WASH	-	5,700,447
		Earthquake support in Jajrikot and Rukum NPL 1098	13,374,396	-
		Earthquake support in Jajrikot and Rukum NPL 1097	66,745,343	-
		Karnali Humanitarian Support Initiative (KHUSI)	25,114,821	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>105,232,133</b>	<b>39,737,215</b>
	16	General Administrative Expenditure		
		Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2081	'Amount in NPR' For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2080
		Bank Charge	290	-
		Accidental/Medication Expenses	-	388,391
		Consultancy Fee	330,000	-
		Exchange Loss	48,705	-
		Newspaper and publication	-	553,989
		Office Running Cost	7,316,348	3,901,358
		Meeting Expenses	50,405	-
		Repair & Maintenance	497,200	-
		Travel, Food and accommodation	19,370	320,534
		Audit Fees	565,000	565,000
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8,827,318</b>	<b>5,729,272</b>



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**Rural Reconstruction Nepal**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**4 Property Plant and Equipment**

Item	Balance as at 31st Ashad, 2080	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	'Amount in NPR' Balance as at 31st Ashad, 2081
Land	63,319,621	-	-	63,319,621
Buildings	40,780,110	-	-	40,780,110
Vehicles	53,354,601	-	-	53,354,601
Computer equipment	-	-	-	-
Office Equipment	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Fittings	48,563,545	-	-	48,563,545
Capital work in progress	206,017,876	-	-	206,017,876
<b>Total</b>	<b>206,017,876</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>206,017,876</b>

**Depreciation**

Item	Balance as at 31st Ashad, 2080	Charge for the year	Disposals during the Year	'Amount in NPR' Balance as at 31st Ashad, 2081
Land	-	-	-	-
Buildings	18,954,319	2,039,005	-	20,993,325
Vehicles	25,710,880	8,003,150	-	33,714,070
Computer equipment	-	-	-	-
Office Equipment	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Fittings	37,999,788	7,284,532	-	45,284,319
Capital work in progress	82,664,987	17,326,727	-	99,991,714
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,664,987</b>	<b>17,326,727</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>99,991,714</b>

**5 Intangible Assets**

Item	Balance as at 31st Ashad, 2080	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	'Amount in NPR' Balance as at 31st Ashad, 2081
Software	-	-	-	-
Emblem	-	-	-	-
Other Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Amortization**

Item	Balance as at 31st Ashad, 2080	Charge for the Year	'Amount in NPR' Balance as at 31st Ashad, 2081
Software	-	-	-
Emblem	-	-	-
Other Intangible Assets	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**6 Accounts Receivable**

Particulars	Balance as at 31st Ashad, 2081	'Amount in NPR' Balance as at 31st Ashad, 2080
Deposit	-	-
Staff Advances	1,682,564	1,602,124
Other Advances	209,382	715,067
Receivable from Project	17,682,911	9,465,528
Telephone Deposit	10,015	10,015
Party Advances	509,500	-
Advances of Program Designated Fund	3,795,031	1,612,346
Prepayments	-	-
Advance Income Tax	1,619,566	1,006,982
Other accounts receivable	249,966	3,002,000
Less: Allowance for accounts receivable	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,758,915</b>	<b>17,414,061</b>

**7 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Particulars	Balance as at 31st Ashad, 2081	'Amount in NPR' Balance as at 31st Ashad, 2080
<b>Core Fund</b>		
Cash in hand	6,896	6,896
Cash at bank (NPR)	135,892,835	123,056,248
Cash at bank (USD)	11,106,994	11,239,093
Cash at bank (EUR)	5,078,242	4,994,849
Short-term deposits	200,000,000	200,000,000
<b>Program Designated Fund</b>		
Cash at Bank	27,040,342	46,722,746
<b>Total</b>	<b>379,134,309</b>	<b>384,019,831</b>



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**Rural Reconstruction Nepal**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

		'Amount in NPR'	
		Balance as at 31st	Balance as at 31st
		Ashad, 2081	Ashad, 2080
<b>8 Unrestricted Funds</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>			
Balance at the beginning of the year		367,061,022	368,579,211
Unrestricted surplus/deficit in operating activities		2,514,746	(1,518,189)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>		<b>369,575,768</b>	<b>367,061,022</b>
<b>9 Designated Funds</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>			
Balance at the beginning of the year		69,994,338	69,994,338
Additional Funds received during the year		-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>		<b>69,994,338</b>	<b>69,994,338</b>
<b>Designated for</b>			
Medical Security Fund	668,594	668,594	
Community Development	352,657	352,657	
Contingency & Overhead	3,526,568	3,526,568	
Institutional & Human Resources Development	352,657	352,657	
Loan Security	3,526,568	3,526,568	
Micro Credit	9,178,146	9,178,146	
Office Building Construction	45,649,288	45,649,288	
Replacement & Renovation	3,936,597	3,936,597	
Staff Development Fund	2,803,265	2,803,265	
<b>Total</b>		<b>69,994,338</b>	<b>69,994,338</b>
<b>10 Restricted Funds</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>			
Balance at the beginning of the year		42,101,141	19,091,652
Additional fund received during the year		323,366,602	164,604,632
Interest Income related to Projects		1,169,981	1,173,221
Less: Transfer to Unrestricted Funds		(769,960)	-
Less: Expenditure Incurred during the year		(342,002,600)	(142,768,365)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>		<b>23,865,164</b>	<b>42,101,141</b>
<b>11 Other Capital Reserves</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>			
Balance at beginning of the year		24,041,935	24,041,935
Surplus/deficit for the year		-	-
<b>Balance at end of the year</b>		<b>24,041,935</b>	<b>24,041,935</b>
<b>12 Accounts Payable</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>			
Care Fund		-	24,096,571
Program Designated Fund	6,979,208	-	4,233,950
Refundable to donors	2,653,632	-	-
Audit Fee Payable	857,500	-	-
Consultancy Fee Payable	162,750	-	-
Staff Provident Fund & CIT Payable	28,468	-	-
Staff Payable	42,235	-	-
TDS Payable	14,977	-	-
TDS on Audit Fee	7,500	-	-
TDS on Consultancy Fee	2,250	-	-
Other Payables	13,048,661	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>23,497,181</b>	<b>28,332,521</b>
<b>13 Incoming Resources</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>			
Grants-Restricted Funding		342,002,600	142,768,365
Grants-Unrestricted Funding		5,053,715	-
Income from endowments		-	-
Donations from the public		-	-
Corporate Fundraising		-	-
Gifts in kind		-	-
Other Activity Income-Training Centre		4,596,979	2,394,520
Profit from trading or other activities		-	-
Income from Other Activities [refer (a)]		14,276,769	6,101,115
<b>Total</b>		<b>365,930,063</b>	<b>181,264,000</b>



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**Rural Reconstruction Nepal**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(a)	Income from Other Activities	Particulars	'Amount in NPR'	
			For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2081	For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2080
		Miscellaneous Income	279,437	2,959,948
		Exchange Gain	-	1,590,167
		Space Rental Income	2,320,494	1,524,000
		Vehicle Rental Income	530,000	-
		Contractual Service Income	550,000	-
		Training Income	35,000	-
		Overhead Income (Management Cost of Projects)	9,802,718	-
		Other Income	959,100	26,995
		<b>Total</b>	<b>14,276,769</b>	<b>6,101,118</b>
14	Staff Cost			
		Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2081	'Amount in NPR' For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2080
		Wages and Salaries (a)	8,807,327	66,729,661
		Allowance and benefits	-	-
		Post-employment benefit costs	-	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8,807,327</b>	<b>66,729,661</b>
(a)	Wages and Salaries			
		Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2081	'Amount in NPR' For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2080
		Wages and Salaries-Central Office	8,807,327	10,873,804
		Wages and Salaries-Program Expenses	-	55,855,857
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8,807,327</b>	<b>66,729,661</b>
15	Program Expenses			
		Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2081	'Amount in NPR' For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2080
		Ongoing Projects (a)	236,770,467	47,175,292
		Completed Projects (b)	105,232,133	39,737,215
		Less: Institutional Development Fund	-	(580,614)
		<b>Total</b>	<b>342,002,600</b>	<b>86,331,893</b>
(a)	Ongoing Projects			
		Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2081	For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2080
		FOBIAN Sulfibar Programme (NPL 1078)	54,755,442	33,629,183
		WASH System Strengthening and Behaviour Change (NPL 1081)	45,647,782	8,803,955
		Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate-Induced Disaster (c)	77,156,241	1,084,683
		Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous People and Local Comm	47,569,690	3,657,471
		Empowered citizens are promoting food and nutrition governance in	9,009,142	-
		TATPARTA	2,632,170	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>236,770,467</b>	<b>47,175,292</b>
(b)	Completed Projects			
		Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2081	For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2080
		WEP-III	-	3,220,057
		CELEBN	-	15
		OROC	-	8,450,015
		Smallholder's Empowerment by Entrepreneurship (in Agriculture) D	(2,600)	18,097,424
		Freedom From Forced Labor & Modern Slavery	173	4,269,257
		NPL 1079 WASH	-	5,700,447
		Earthquake support in Jajarkot and Rukum NPL 1098	13,374,396	-
		Earthquake support in Jajarkot and Rukum NPL 1097	66,745,343	-
		Karnali Humanitarian Support Initiative (KHUSI)	25,114,821	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>105,232,133</b>	<b>39,737,215</b>
16	General Administrative Expenditure			
		Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2081	'Amount in NPR' For the Year Ended 31st Ashad, 2080
		Bank Charge	290	-
		Accidental/Medication Expenses	-	388,391
		Consultancy Fee	330,000	-
		Exchange Loss	48,705	-
		Newspaper and publication	-	553,989
		Office Running Cost	7,316,348	3,901,358
		Meeting Expenses	50,405	-
		Repair & Maintenance	497,200	-
		Travel, Food and accommodation	19,370	320,534
		Audit Fees	565,000	565,000
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8,827,318</b>	<b>5,729,272</b>



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