RRN

Rural Reconstruction Nepal

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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Acknowledgement

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We deeply appreciate your trust, collaboration, and commitment. Your support continues to inspire and empower our work towards creating positive and lasting change in communities.
Thank you for being part of this journey to make Nepal a better place to live in.

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Message from the Executive Director

The year 2025 was marked by increasing climate uncertainties, economic pressures, and widening financing gaps. Despite these challenges, Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN), together with its partners and communities, remained committed to strengthening resilience, promoting inclusive development, and advancing rights-based approaches to sustainable change.

This year, we made significant progress in strengthening local systems and empowering communities. In Kapilvastu, the Empowered Citizens are Promoting Food and Nutrition Governance project strengthened municipal food governance, promoted women's economic empowerment, expanded climate-smart agriculture, and improved irrigation and livelihood opportunities. A notable achievement was the endorsement of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act by Buddhabhumi Municipality, alongside the development of municipal Food and Nutrition Security Strategic Plans.

In Morang district, the Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate-Induced Disaster Risks (SCRCDR), enhanced disaster preparedness, resilient infrastructure, watershed management, and community-based risk reduction, contributing to safer and more resilient communities. In Makwanpur, the WASH Systems Strengthening and Behaviour Change Project, improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, and nutrition services while strengthening local WASH governance and expanding climate-resilient water systems.

RRN also continued implementing the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) to strengthen the participation and livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs). Despite operational challenges, the programme remained focused on ensuring inclusive participation and equitable access to benefits.

Beyond programme implementation, RRN actively engaged in national, regional, and global advocacy processes through networks such as SAAPE, LDC Watch, APMDD, and the Fight Inequality Alliance. These platforms enabled us to amplify the voices of marginalised communities and advocate for food sovereignty, climate justice, labour rights, fair taxation, and development justice. Our engagement in international forums, including FfD4, COP30, and LLDC3, reaffirmed our commitment to equitable, inclusive, and sustainable development.

These achievements would not have been possible without the trust and collaboration of our donors, government institutions, local governments, civil society organisations, community-based organisations, and grassroots leaders. I extend my sincere gratitude to all our partners, including BMZ, Welthungerhilfe, Shapla Neer, MoFA Japan, Viva Con Agua, and our many local and community partners.

I also acknowledge the dedication of RRN staff, Executive Board members, volunteers, and partner organisations whose commitment continues to advance our mission. Looking ahead to 2026, RRN will further strengthen research and evidence-based advocacy while deepening our work on climate resilience, disaster risk reduction, sustainable livelihoods, WASH and public health, social inclusion, and economic justice.

We believe that lasting transformation is possible only through collective action, inclusive governance, and community leadership. Together, we will continue working towards a just, resilient, and dignified future for all.

Dr. Netra Prasad Timsina
Executive Director

Acronyms

APFSD	Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development
APMDD	Asia Peoples' Movement on Debt and Development
BMZ	Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)
CBDRR	Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CDMC	Community Disaster Risk Management Committee
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CSC	Community Score Card
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
DDMC	District Disaster Risk Management Committee
DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EOI	Expression of Interest
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteers
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEDSI	Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion
GFFO	German Federal Foreign Office
GOM	Grant Operation Manual
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Household
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
IAAS	Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science
IDF	Institutional Development Fund
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
ISMP	Institutional Support Management Project
KHUSI	Karnali Humanitarian Support Initiative
KIDS	Kapilvastu Integrated Development Services
KIRDAC	Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre

LANN+	Linking Agriculture and Natural Resource Management towards Nutrition
LDCRP	Local Disaster Climate Resilient Plan
LDF	Loss and Damage Fund
LDRMP	Local Disaster Risk Management Planning Guideline
LLDC	Landlocked Least Developed Countries
LMP	Labour Management Plan
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
M-WASH-CC	Rural/Municipal WASH Coordination Committee
NEA	National Executing Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PHC	Primary Healthcare Centre
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
PLA	Participatory Learning and Action
POCAP	Participatory Organisation Capacity Assessment Process
POM	Project Operation Manual
PSAARC	People's SAARC
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RM	Rural Municipalities
RRN	Rural Reconstruction Nepal
SAAPE	South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication
SCRCDR	Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate-Induced Disaster Risks
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SFN	Start Fund Network
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
TAFJA	Tax and Financial Justice Alliance
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WDMC	Ward Disaster Risk Management Committee
WHH	Welthungerhilfe
W-WASH-CC	Ward WASH Coordination Committee

About Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN)

Organisational Overview

Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN) is a non-governmental organisation (NGO), not-for-profit, and social development organisation established in 1991. RRN is committed to empowering disadvantaged and vulnerable populations through integrated programmes that strengthen livelihoods, climate resilience, social justice, and democratic governance. For more than three decades, RRN has partnered with communities, governments, civil society organisations, academic institutions, development agencies, and the private sector to address complex development challenges through locally driven and evidence-based solutions.

Vision

A world of justice, equality, peace, and prosperity for all.

Mission

To empower poor, disadvantaged, and socially excluded rural communities—particularly women, peasants, landless people, and other vulnerable groups—by promoting their socio-economic development, rights, and resilience.

Strategic Objectives

RRN works to:

- Improve the socio-economic well-being of poor and vulnerable communities through rights-based and sustainable development programmes.
- Generate evidence through action research to inform programmes, policies, and advocacy.
- Produce and disseminate knowledge and educational resources that promote community learning and policy dialogue.
- Advocate for policies and actions that address poverty, inequality, human rights, environmental sustainability, and social justice at local, national, and international levels.

Governance and Organisational Structure

RRN is governed by a Board of Members elected by the General Assembly (GA). The Board comprises experienced and dedicated professionals who provide strategic direction, policy guidance, and oversight to the organisation. The Executive Committee, led by the President and supported by its members, is responsible for policy development and organisational governance.

The day-to-day operational management of RRN is led by the Executive Director (ED), with the support of the Programme/Thematic Leads, the Head of Administration and Finance, the Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) Department, and the Policy, Advocacy and Research

Department. The ED is responsible for implementing the strategic decisions of the Executive Committee and for ensuring effective management of the organisation's programmes and operations.

RRN's organisational structure consists of four core departments: (i) Admin and Finance; (ii) Themes/Programmes; (iii) Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL); iv) Research and Strategic Partnership; and (v) Policy, Advocacy and Networking. These departments are responsible for the effective planning, implementation, monitoring, and management of the organization's programmes and operations.

To ensure efficient programme delivery across Nepal, RRN operates through Provincial Coordination Offices in Koshi, Madhesh, Bagmati, Lumbini, and Karnali Provinces. These offices are further supported by district offices and contact offices, enabling effective coordination, field-level implementation, and engagement with local governments and communities.

Geographic Coverage

RRN implements development and humanitarian programmes in 22 districts across more than 70 local governments in five provinces: Koshi, Madhesh, Bagmati, Lumbini, and Karnali.

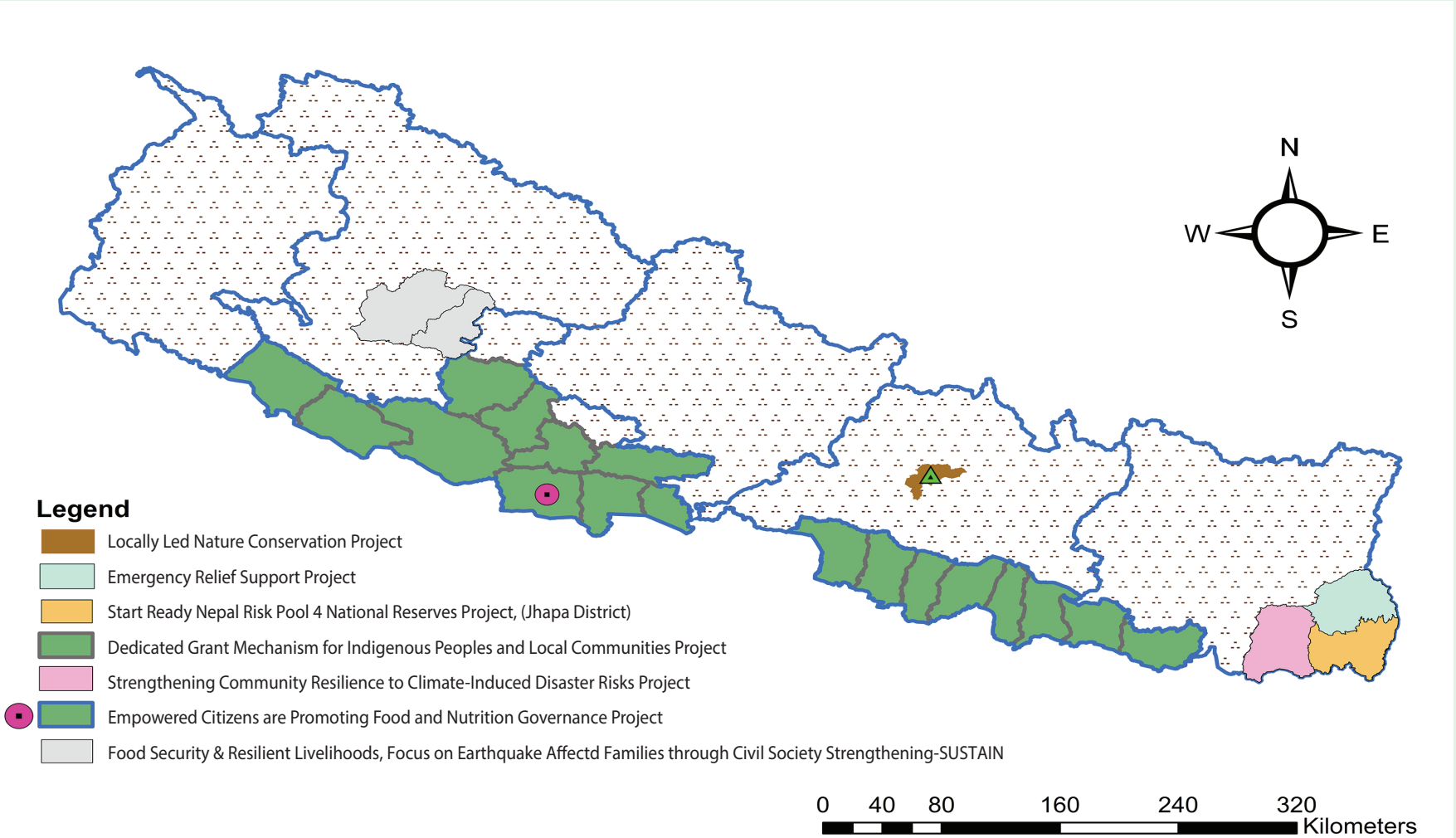


Figure 2. RRN Project and Programme Presence in 2025

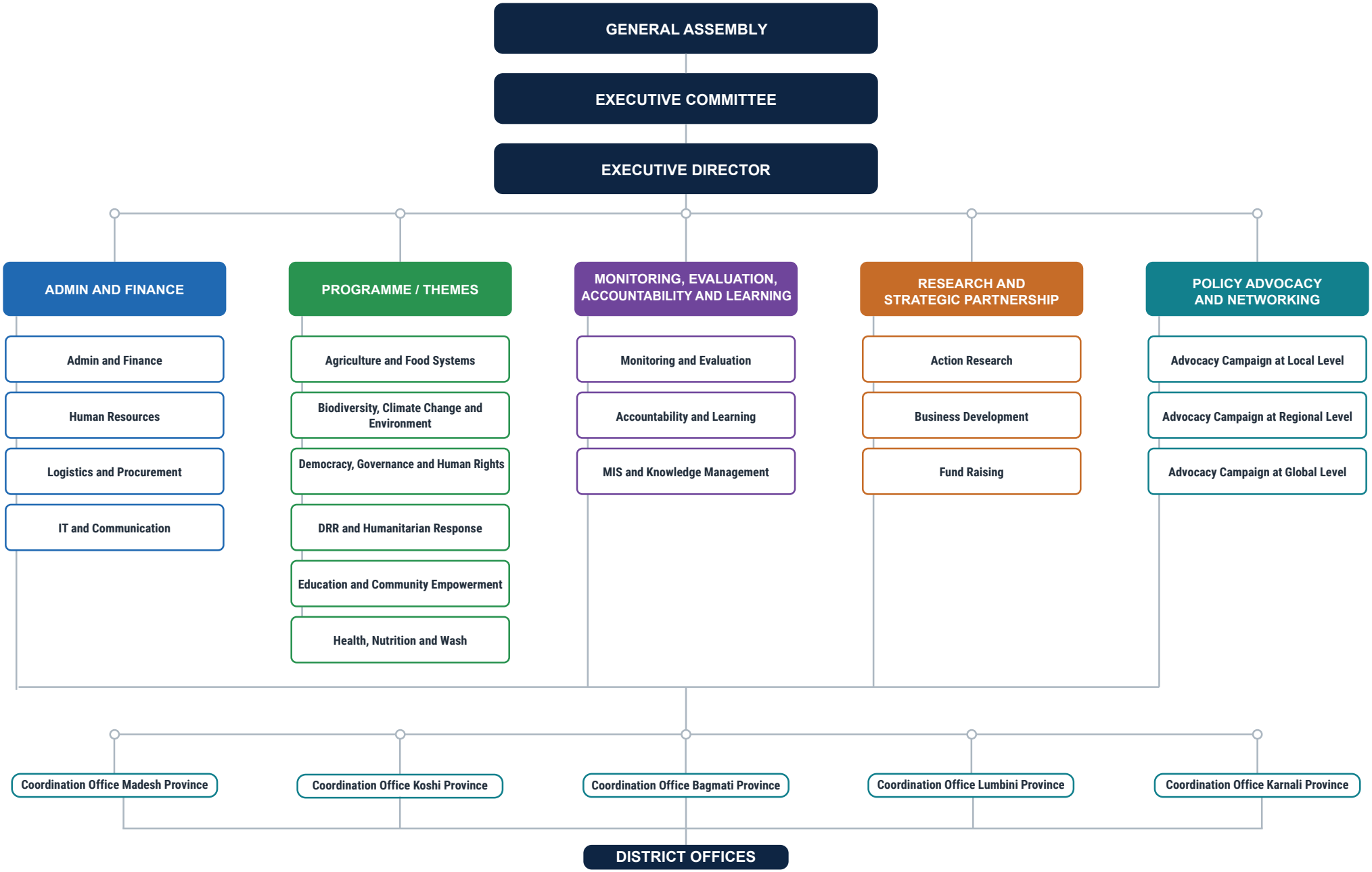


Figure 1. RRN organisational structure: governance, departments, and field presence

Major Working Themes

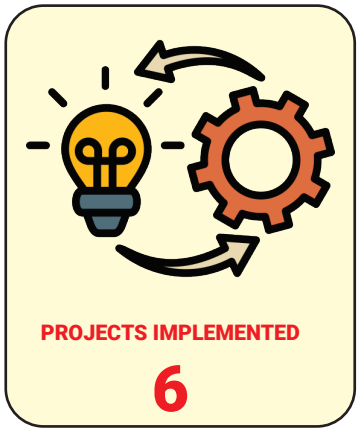
RRN's programmes focus on:

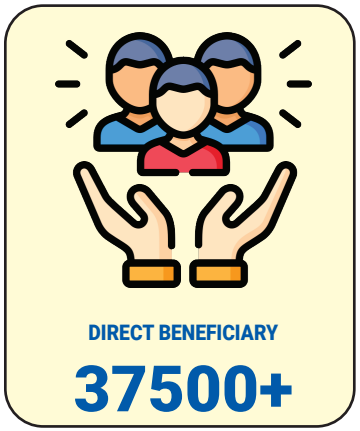
- Agriculture and Food Systems
- Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Environment
- Democracy, Governance, and Human Rights
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Humanitarian Response
- Education and Community Empowerment
- Health, Nutrition, and WASH

The Year at a Glance

The following highlights capture the scale and reach of RRN's work during the reporting period.

Indicator	Achievement
Projects implemented	6
Districts covered	22
Direct beneficiaries	37500+
Women beneficiaries	56%
Community groups formed	156





Programme and Project Achievements

1. Empowered Citizens are Promoting Food and Nutrition Governance Project in three municipalities in Kapilvastu District (NPL 1084)

Duration	:	October 2023 to December 2027
Partners	:	BMZ, Welthungerhilfe (WHH) Kapilvastu Integrated Development Services (KIDS)
Location	:	Kapilvastu District - 15 selected wards of Kapilvastu, Buddhabhumi, and Maharajgunj Municipalities
Funding Amount	:	EUR 859,480

Project Overview

The project is designed to support marginalised communities in effectively claiming their rights to food and nutrition improvement, and to strengthen local food and nutrition governance systems. It focuses on enhancing the capacity of communities and improving access to resources, with the overall aim of ensuring sustainable and equitable food and nutrition security and wellbeing for all household members. A key emphasis of the project is the economic empowerment of women, including strengthening their income-generating opportunities and enhancing their participation in household and community-level decision-making processes.

Objective:

To strengthen civil society organisations and members of marginalised groups in the three target communities so that they can work closely with the relevant authorities at the local and provincial levels, using effective strategies to claim their right to food.

Key Achievements

- Strengthened Local Food and Nutrition Governance
- Enhanced the capacity of local governments (LG) to plan, implement, and monitor food security, nutrition, and livelihood programmes.
- Supported the effective functioning of Municipal Food and Nutrition Security Steering Committees through regular meetings and increased resource allocation.
- Developed Food and Nutrition Security Strategic Plans for all three municipalities.
- Supported Buddhabhumi Municipality to formulate and endorse the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act, 2075 , strengthening local food governance.
- Increased municipal investment in food security, nutrition, and livelihoods from 3.3% at baseline (2024) to 8.93% in 2025.

Women's Economic Empowerment and Sustainable Livelihoods

- Established 105 farmers' groups and 45 LANN+ groups, engaging 3,750 women in community development and nutrition initiatives.
- Strengthened women's financial inclusion, leadership, entrepreneurship, and rights through financial literacy, GEDSI, SIYB, and vocational skills training.
- Supported 24 women to establish small start up enterprises, including poultry, mushroom farming, fish farming, retail shops, and food businesses.
- Improved agricultural productivity by providing Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) training to 2,599 farmers and agricultural inputs to 2,553 farming households.
- Constructed 20 climate-resilient irrigation schemes through cost-sharing with communities and local governments, irrigating 536 hectares of farmland and benefiting 1,828 households

Key Results at a Glance

Indicator	Achievement
Farmers' groups formed	105
LANN+ groups established	45
Women engaged	3,750
Women receiving financial literacy, leadership and entrepreneurship support	1,269
Women establishing enterprises	24
Farmers trained on GAP	2,599
Households receiving agricultural inputs	2,553
Irrigation schemes constructed with cost sharing (project 78%, community 5%, and LGs 17%)	20
Land brought under irrigation	536 ha
Households benefiting from irrigation	1,828
Women receiving skills and vocational training	61

Challenges and Adaptive Responses

Despite significant progress, several structural and environmental challenges affected project implementation and long-term sustainability.

Key Challenge	RRN's Adaptive Response
Limited investment in food and nutrition programmes due to financing gaps and competing local government priorities.	Worked with local governments to mainstream food and nutrition objectives into agriculture, health, WASH, education, and livelihood programmes, increasing institutional ownership and resource mobilisation.
Restrictive gender and social norms limited the participation of women, particularly from Madheshi and Muslim communities, in economic and community decision-making.	Engaged religious leaders, community elders, and men to promote positive social norms while expanding home-based livelihood opportunities and community-led support mechanisms for women.
Limited access to finance constrained women and marginalised groups from investing in income-generating enterprises.	Facilitated access to collateral-free loans through cooperatives, savings and credit groups, and microfinance institutions to strengthen women's economic participation.
Water scarcity and declining groundwater reduced irrigation capacity and increased climate risks for farming households.	Promoted climate-smart agriculture, water-efficient irrigation technologies, rehabilitation of traditional ponds, drought-tolerant crop varieties, and collaboration with local governments on groundwater recharge initiatives.

These adaptive measures strengthened local ownership, enhanced community resilience, and improved the sustainability of project outcomes despite ongoing social, financial, and climate-related challenges.

Project Beneficiaries

Total reached	Male	Female	B/C	Dalit	Adibashi/Janajati	Muslim	Madheshi
5,234	786 (15%)	4,448 (85%)	226	987	217	643	3161

Project Budget and Expenditure Summary

Total Budget (EUR)	Expenditure (EUR)	Expenditure (%)
859,480	357,984.18	42%

Chikini Irrigation Pond - Before

Chikini Irrigation Pond -After

Tadhe Nursery: A Climate-Resilient Alternative to Flooding

The project has supported farmers in five wards of Kapilvastu Municipality for the past one and a half years. A key focus is the promotion of GAP to strengthen safe, healthy, and climate-resilient production. As part of the GAP curriculum, farmers were introduced to improved nursery management techniques, including the Tadhe Nursery — an elevated seedbed designed to prevent waterlogging and flooding during the rainy season.

Initially, most farmers relied on traditional raised or flat beds and were hesitant to adopt the Tadhe method, considering it difficult to construct. Early adopters such as Rajmati Murau of the Shanti Kalika Farmer Group and Ramawati Kewat of the Janaki Farmers' Group were exceptions. When heavy rains persisted for three days, nurseries in wards 2, 3, 4, and 11 were destroyed, seedlings were washed away, survival rates dropped, and vegetable production was severely affected. In contrast, the Tadhe nurseries set up by Rajmati and Ramawati remained intact. Their protected gs allowed timely transplantation, resulting in good vegetable yields and increased income.

Seeing this clear advantage, farmers quickly shifted their practice. In the following rainy season, around 12 Tadhe nurseries were established independently by farmers, demonstrating strong adoption and confidence in the technique. Farmers also reported reduced damping-off and disease incidence.

The Tadhe nursery has emerged as a simple yet effective climate-resilient solution, enabling farmers to protect seedlings, ensure timely planting, secure vegetable production, and ultimately strengthen both livelihoods and household nutrition during periods of heavy rainfall.

"This technique is very useful. Previously, flooding was a major problem for nursery raising and vegetable production in the rainy season. Now, with the Tadhe Nursery, we can avoid this issue." — Kabuttar Ahir, Tauleshwor Nath Farmers' Group

2. Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate-Induced Disaster Risks (SCRCDR)

Donors	:	Shapla Neer and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), Japan
Location	:	Urlabari, Morang
Duration	:	May 2023 to May 2026
Funding Amount	:	NPR 253,740,525
Objective	:	To enhance water resource management to reduce flood damage and improve the livelihoods of flood-vulnerable communities.

Key Interventions

Result 1: Strengthened disaster risk management capacity of communities and local governments

- Facilitated coordination and review meetings of Local and Ward Disaster Management Committees (LDMCs and WDMCs).
- Supported the development of ward-level Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Policies, DRR Strategy and Action Plans (Ward No. 2), Risk-Sensitive Land Use Plans (RSLUP), and Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plans (LDCRP/DPRP) at ward and municipal levels.
- Established ward-level Local Emergency Operation Centres (LEOCs) and developed operational guidelines.
- Conducted learning and exposure visits for representatives of Community, Ward, and Local Disaster Management Committees.
- Organised community- and ward-level evacuation drills targeting highly vulnerable settlements.
- Established community-managed Early Warning Systems (EWS) to strengthen disaster preparedness and emergency response.
- Formed and strengthened Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs) through training on community-based disaster risk reduction and climate resilience.
- Supported household emergency preparedness through the development of family emergency plans and Light Search and Rescue (LSAR) training.
- Developed and disseminated Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, including hazard and resource maps, posters, hoarding boards, and awareness calendars.
- Promoted climate-resilient livelihoods by providing technical support on riverbank farming and fruit cultivation for flood-affected households.
- Strengthened school safety through DRR and climate change education for teachers and students, preparation of School Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Resilience Plans (SDCRPs), and school evacuation drills

Result 2: Improved community-based flood protection infrastructure and bioengineering

- Conducted feasibility assessments and stakeholder consultations for flood mitigation infrastructure.
- Constructed and supported community management of climate-resilient flood protection infrastructure.
- Promoted ecological engineering and bioengineering approaches to enhance the long-term sustainability of infrastructure and riverbank protection.

Result 3: Enhanced watershed management and irrigation systems

- Supported watershed management interventions, including recharge ponds and rainwater harvesting systems, to improve groundwater recharge.
- Constructed and rehabilitated community-managed surface and underground irrigation infrastructure to strengthen water availability for agriculture.
- Cross-cutting support included close coordination with local governments and relevant stakeholders, capacity strengthening of project staff, regular review and coordination meetings, knowledge products and publications, and a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) system comprising baseline and endline surveys, joint mid-term and final evaluations, social and public audits, and regular monitoring visits from the RRN central office.

Key Achievements

- Constructed 14,250 metres of earthen embankments, 7,735 metres of gabion embankments, 5 check dams, 61 drainage channels, 120 metres of retaining walls, and 2,100 metres of bamboo piling, significantly strengthening flood protection for vulnerable communities.
- Constructed 2 watershed recharge structures to enhance groundwater recharge and improve local water availability.
- Constructed 3 community-managed irrigation systems (surface and underground), improving irrigation access and supporting climate-resilient agriculture.
- Constructed 1 box culvert in partnership with Urlabari Municipality, improving local connectivity and drainage management.

Project Beneficiaries

Total Beneficiaries	Households	Male	Female
3,797	820	1,830	1,967

A New Sense of Security for TinGhare Tole

For years, the residents of TinGhare Tole in Ward No. 2 of Urlabari Municipality, Morang, lived with the constant threat of flooding from the Teli River. Located along the river's eastern bank, the settlement experienced annual flood damage that destroyed crops, eroded farmland, and created persistent fear among community members during every monsoon season.

Seventy-two-year-old Shobha Maya Rai recalls the anxiety that accompanied heavy rainfall. "Whenever the monsoon rains began and the river started to rise, we spent sleepless nights worrying about our homes, land, and livelihoods," she says.

Shobha Maya lives with her son, daughter-in-law, and 14-year-old granddaughter on a two-kattha (approximately 0.07 hectares) plot of land beside the Teli River. Like many families in the community, they faced repeated losses due to flooding and riverbank erosion.

Over the past two years, the Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate-Induced Disaster Risks (SCRCDR) project, implemented by RRN with financial and technical support from Shapla Neer, has transformed the situation. Working closely with the

***Teli River Corridor**-Before*

***Teli River Corridor**-After*

community, the project introduced a range of disaster risk reduction measures, including the construction of gabion embankments, identification of safe evacuation sites, and plantation along riverbanks to strengthen and protect flood-control structures.

The project also encouraged strong community participation. Residents joined hands to reinforce vulnerable sections of the riverbank by placing sandbags, sacks, and other locally available materials where permanent gabion structures had not yet been installed. Shobha Maya proudly shares that she actively participated in these collective efforts.

Today, the community enjoys a renewed sense of security. The risk of flood damage has been significantly reduced, enabling families to cultivate vegetables and other crops on land that was once frequently inundated. In addition to protecting farmland and homes, the embankment now serves as a convenient access route for local transportation, providing an added benefit to the community.

"We no longer live in constant fear when the rains begin. The embankment has protected our land, improved our livelihoods, and made our daily lives easier. We are deeply grateful to the project for bringing such positive change to our community." – Shobha Maya

3. WASH System Strengthening and Behaviour Change Project (NPL 1081)

Donors / Partners	:	BMZ, Viva Con Agua, and Welthungerhilfe
Geographic Coverage	:	Raksirang and Kailash Rural Municipalities of Makwanpur
Duration	:	November 2022 to December 2025
Funding Amount	:	EUR 1,035,282

The goal of the project was to improve the health and nutritional status of marginalised communities in the rural municipalities of Rakshirang and Kailash RM of Makwanpur district, through strengthened WASH systems and behaviour change.

Result 1: Strengthened WASH service delivery at the LG level

- Operationalised RM-WASH-CCs and W-WASH-CCs in both municipalities.
- Developed, endorsed, and initiated the implementation of municipality-wide WASH Plans.
- Supported formulation and endorsement of the WASH Acts in both municipalities.
- Improved WASH governance and service delivery, reflected in higher Community Score Card (CSC) scores between 2024 and 2025.

Result 2: Improved drinking water supply schemes and sanitation and hygiene facilities in target communities, schools, and healthcare facilities

- Constructed 22 climate-resilient water supply systems, providing safely managed drinking water to 814 households.
- Implemented Climate-Resilient Water Safety Plans in 20 water supply schemes. Established and operationalised a water quality mini-laboratory in Raksirang Rural Municipality.
- Improved user-friendly WASH facilities in 10 schools and 6 health facilities.

Result 3: Vulnerable and marginalised households adopt adequate and safe WASH and nutrition practices through behaviour change

- Declared 51 communities (1,371 households) as “Towards Total Sanitation and Water Safe” through Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS).
- Supported construction of 540 household toilets in open-defecation communities.
- Reduced water- and food-borne diseases by 9% in Raksirang and 4.1% in Kailash. Improved nutrition practices among 976 households through PLA-LANN+ sessions.

Key Challenge	RRN's Adaptive Response
Limited financing for WASH infrastructure and implementation.	Advocated with federal, provincial, and local governments to increase WASH investments and mobilise additional resources.
Low toilet coverage among poor and marginalised Chepang households.	Collaborated with local governments and introduced toilet identity cards linked to social security incentives.
Limited household water connections and incomplete implementation of Water Safety Plans.	Partnered with local and provincial governments to expand water supply systems and climate-resilient water safety planning.
Sustaining hygiene, sanitation, and nutrition behaviour change among vulnerable communities.	Conducted community campaigns, strengthened local government capacity, and provided vegetable seeds to establish household nutrition gardens.

Thade Water Supply System, 5- Raksirang Rural Municipality

Transformation of Regita Chepang's Life through PLA-LANN+ Nutrition Sessions

Regita Chepang, a 23-year-old woman from Simargaon, Ward No. 6 of Raksirang Rural Municipality, lives with her husband, son, and parents-in-law in a family of five. Agriculture is the family's primary source of livelihood. They own only 8 katthas (approximately 0.2709 hectares) of land, where they grow maize and lentils, which can meet their food needs for only about six months of the year. To support the family during the remaining months, Regita and her husband work as daily-wage labourers.

Before the intervention, Regita faced serious challenges related to nutrition and maternal health. She suffered a miscarriage owing to a lack of knowledge about appropriate care during pregnancy, limited family support, and financial hardship, all of which negatively affected her health and wellbeing.

Regita began regularly participating in the PLA-LANN+ sessions conducted through the Silinge Health Mothers' Group under the RRN/WHH-supported WASH systems strengthening and behaviour change project. Through monthly sessions, she learned about the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition and the importance of proper nutrition for pregnant and lactating mothers and young children. She actively shared this knowledge with her husband and mother-in-law, encouraging her mother-in-law to attend several sessions with her.

During this period, Regita became pregnant again. Applying her new knowledge, she improved her diet by including green vegetables, legumes, and animal-source foods, and began identifying and consuming locally available nutritious foods. She successfully

> *"I took my mother-in-law to the meetings four times. After she understood the importance of nutrition, her behaviour towards me started to improve." — Regita Chepang*

Project Beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, and socio-economic status)

Households	Male	Female	Total
10,686	10,615	11,775	22,390

BCTS	Janajati	Minorities (Chepang)	Dalit	Total
2,628	13,861	5,657	244	22,390

Food surplus	Moderate	Poor	Very poor	Landless	Total
2,032	4,805	8,122	7,375	56	22,390

practised exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months after her son was born, later introducing homemade complementary foods. Today, her son is healthy and active, receives regular growth monitoring and health check-ups, and has received all recommended vaccinations on time.

Through the project, Regita also received vegetable seeds and technical knowledge on home gardening, growing seasonal vegetables and later expanding her kitchen garden — improving the family's dietary diversity and nutritional intake. She has additionally adopted improved hygiene and sanitation practices, paying special attention to menstrual hygiene, household cleanliness, safe drinking water, and environmental sanitation.

The PLA-LANN+ sessions empowered Regita with the knowledge and confidence to improve her own health, childcare practices, family nutrition, and hygiene behaviours. Her story demonstrates how community-based nutrition education can transform the lives of vulnerable women and their families, leading to healthier and more resilient households.

4. Emergency and Humanitarian Response — Emergency Relief Support Project, Ilam

Partners	:	German Embassy, Nepal; Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
Location	:	Mai Jogmai Rural Municipality, Ilam District
Duration	:	October 2025 – December 2025
Funding Amount	:	EUR 39,493

Project Overview

In response to the devastating floods and landslides of October 2025 in eastern Nepal, RRN implemented the Emergency Relief Support Project in Ilam District to provide timely, dignified, and life-saving assistance to disaster-affected communities. The intervention focused on the hardest-hit areas of Mai Jogmai Rural Municipality, reaching 365 flood- and landslide-affected households (1,620 individuals) across all six wards. The project provided comprehensive emergency assistance, including food relief packages, hygiene and WASH kits, winterisation materials (blankets, mattresses, warm clothing), and tarpaulins for temporary shelter.

The response prioritised the most vulnerable populations, including Adibashi/Janajati and Dalit communities, women-headed households, persons with disabilities, elderly individuals, and families with children. Beneficiary identification was led by local government disaster management committees to ensure transparency, equity, and accountability.

Objective

To provide immediate, life-saving humanitarian assistance and essential relief supplies to flood- and landslide-affected households while promoting an inclusive, accountable, and coordinated emergency response in Mai Jogmai Rural Municipality.

Key Achievements

- 365 households received emergency food packages, non-food relief items (blankets, mattresses, and warm clothing), WASH kits, and temporary shelter materials (tarpaulins).
- Achieved 100% coverage of targeted households with high beneficiary satisfaction confirmed through Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM).
- Strengthened coordination with local governments and humanitarian stakeholders, supporting accountable emergency response and early recovery.

5. Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM Nepal)

Donors	:	Climate Investment Fund / World Bank
Location	:	50 Rural/Municipalities (8 districts in Madhesh and 10 districts Lumbini Province)
Duration	:	November 2022 to August 2027
Funding Amount	:	USD 4.5 million
Partners	:	MoFE, Provincial Ministry of Forests, and Local Governments

Project Overview

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM Nepal) is a World Bank-funded initiative designed to complement Nepal's Forest Investment Programme (FIP) under the Strategic Climate Fund. The project also seeks to improve livelihood opportunities and increase the income of forest-dependent communities, focusing on two key components: capacity building of IPLCs, and the provision of small-grant support for IPLC-led, SFM-based income-generating sub-projects. These sub-projects emphasise women's empowerment, the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Objectives

The objective of DGM Nepal is to strengthen the capacity of Indigenous Peoples (Adibashi/Janajati) individuals and institutions and Local Communities (IPLCs) to actively engage in REDD+ and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) processes, while increasing access to forest-based economic benefits. The project contributes to increased participation of IPLCs in forest and climate governance; strengthened rights awareness and tenure security; improved transparency and accountability mechanisms; delivery of sustainable, climate-resilient livelihood sub-projects; and enhanced institutional capacity of IPLC-led organisations. It operates within Nepal's evolving REDD+ architecture and aligns with national forest governance priorities.

2025 Implementation Highlights

1. Strengthened institutional systems and monitoring architecture

- Operationalised a compliance-aligned Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework, including full implementation of the Management Information System (MIS).
- Launched an interactive geo-referenced Grantee Map on the DGM Nepal website to improve transparency and public access to project information.
- Strengthened grievance redress, field verification, and monitoring systems, and completed the Mid-Term Review.
- Initiated a three-month scholarship programme for 20 youths on fruit processing, herbal processing and essential oil extraction, and banana fibre processing.

2. Enhanced participation and inclusion

- Reached 1,800 participants through capacity-building, consultations, grants, and stakeholder engagement activities.
- Achieved 42% participation of women (742 participants) and 51% participation of Indigenous Peoples, demonstrating progress towards inclusive programme implementation.
- Identified persons with disabilities and minority groups as priority populations for expanded engagement in future interventions.

3. Progress towards Forest Governance and Community Benefits

- Trained 620 beneficiaries on REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanisms and participatory forest governance.
- Supported 2,828 beneficiaries to receive monetary benefits from forest-based enterprises, achieving 51.2% of the programme target.
- Recorded 93% beneficiary satisfaction with the transparency and inclusiveness of DGM Nepal processes, reflecting strong institutional trust.

4. Livelihoods and green economic contributions.

- Supported community-led enterprises through

competitive grants in Madhesh and Lumbini Provinces.

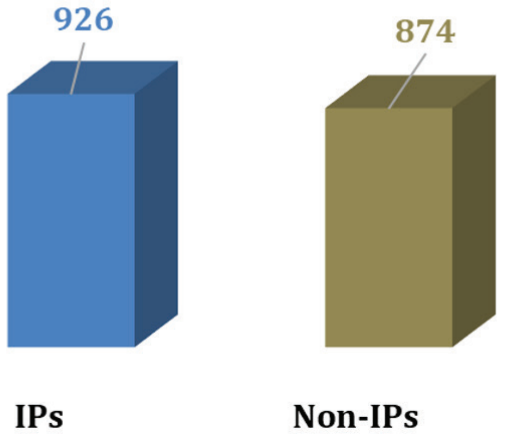
- Promoted agroforestry, climate-smart agriculture, non-timber forest product (NTFP) processing, ecosystem restoration, and sustainable forest-based livelihoods.
- Contributed to carbon stock enhancement, reduced forest degradation, and improved household economic resilience.

5. Governance and accountability performance.

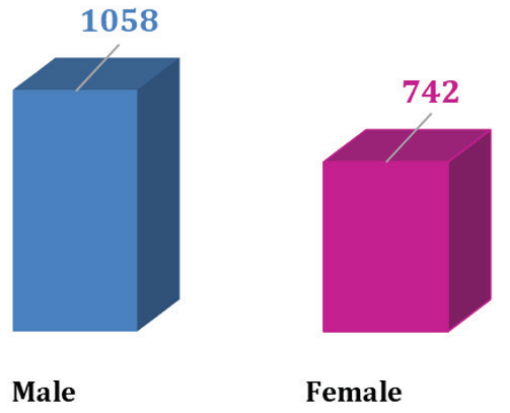
- Achieved an 87.8% grievance resolution rate through an effective grievance redress mechanism.
- Strengthened participatory and accountable programme implementation through regular beneficiary feedback and monitoring.
- Maintained high standards of transparency, inclusion, and institutional accountability across programme implementation.

Women Making Thakal Hat and Bag- Magar Bheja, Tinau-1 Palpa

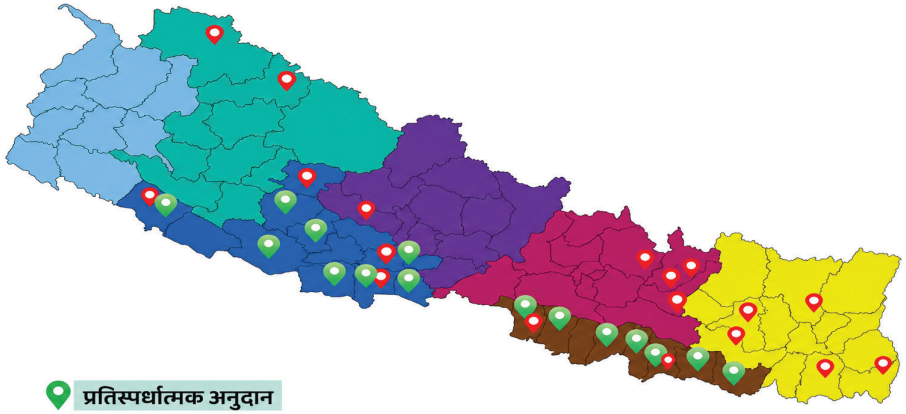
Beneficiaries Based on Ethnicity



Beneficiaries Based on Gender



डीजीएम नेपाल परियोजनाको जिल्लागत कार्यक्षेत्रहरु



"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." — Rajeswor Chamar

A Dalit Youth's Journey of Turning Tradition into a Thriving Forest-Based Enterprise

Coming from the marginalised 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. Like many others, his family traditionally depended on agriculture for livelihood and on the forest for fuelwood. Economic challenges had pushed him to to the edge of seeking foreign employment in the Gulf — an all-too-common path for young men in Nepal.

Everything changed when he learned about the DGM Nepal small-grant programme 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. He applied for the grant and established a forest-based enterprise, "Janaki Duna Tapari Udhyog", aiming to turn the traditional skill of handmade leaf-plate production into a sustainable livelihood for himself and for marginalised Dalit women in his community, while promoting sustainable forest management through the responsible use of leaf resources.

The DGM Nepal small grant helped him buy a leaf-plate-making machine, receive operational training, and access entrepreneurship development guidance. Before the grant, he produced 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 fifteenfold rise — and his monthly profit rose to NPR 35,000.

"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." — Rajeswor Chamar

Beyond his personal success, Rajeswor's initiative brought positive change to his community. He trained 20 Dalit women and currently employs 10 of them; altogether, 14 individuals work with him today, including 12 Dalits. The initiative has given many women their first experience of stable income, skill-building, and self-confidence, bringing social recognition and improved education for their children. Rajeswor is committed to growing his enterprise further, exploring packaging technology to extend shelf life and reach larger markets — preserving a traditional practice while creating a model for inclusive, local, forest-based enterprise, a core vision of DGM Nepal.

For more details of the DGM Project, read the Annual Report 2025 or please visit the website: **DGM Nepal | Dedicated Grant Mechanism Nepal**

6. Locally-Led Nature Conservation Project, Nepal (LNCP)

Donors	:	Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund (KNCF)
Location	:	Budhanilkantha Municipality and Shankarapur Municipality – selected wards
Duration	:	April 2025 – March 2026
Funding Amount	:	JPY 3,600,000

Objectives

To strengthen local capacity, governance, and public awareness for effective biodiversity conservation by enhancing community participation and institutional collaboration; reduce human–wildlife conflict while promoting sustainable livelihood opportunities; improve forest fire management and ecosystem resilience; and support research, monitoring, and evidence-based approaches to inform sustainable conservation and natural resource management.

Project Results

Result 1: Strengthened Community Capacity and Biodiversity Governance

- Strengthened community participation in biodiversity conservation through capacity-building trainings, stakeholder coordination, and awareness programmes.
- Established six eco-clubs, engaging 352 students in environmental education and conservation activities.
- Improved collaboration among schools, local communities, and Shuklaphanta National Park authorities to strengthen local conservation governance

Result 2: Promoted Sustainable Livelihoods and Reduced Human–Wildlife Conflict

- Supported 75 households through agroforestry interventions and sustainable livelihood activities.
- Constructed three predator-proof livestock enclosures to reduce human–wildlife conflict and livestock losses.
- Promoted non-timber forest product (NTFP) enterprises through skills development and enterprise training to enhance household resilience.

Result 3: Enhanced Ecosystem Resilience and Sustainable Forest Management

- Strengthened forest fire preparedness through training for Buffer Zone Community Forest User Groups (BZCFUGs) and Nepali Army personnel.
- Established community forest fire management mechanisms supported by equipment distribution and fire-line construction.
- Prepared an ecosystem inventory and management plan for the Ratamate Buffer Zone Community Forest User Group

Result 4: Strengthened Research and Evidence-Based Conservation

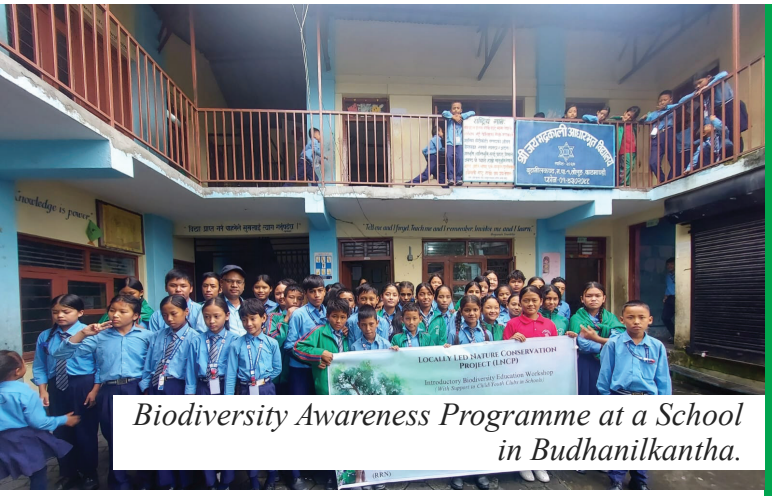
- Enhanced local capacity in conservation planning through GIS and Google Earth Engine (GEE) training.
- Supported two conservation research grants to generate evidence for biodiversity management.
- Increased public awareness through the dissemination of IEC materials and digital conservation campaigns.

Major Challenges

- Limited scale of interventions due to budget and resource constraints.
- Limited advanced technical knowledge on NTFP processing and value addition.
- Weak market linkage and value chain systems for local products.
- Lack of early warning systems and logistical support for forest fire management.
- Need for expansion of integrated conservation interventions into wider geographic areas.
- Recurring human-wildlife conflict in buffer zone communities, particularly crop damage and livestock depredation.
- Need for long-term follow-up and technical support to sustain eco-clubs, NTFP enterprises, and agroforestry initiatives.
- Time-consuming stakeholder coordination and participatory decision-making processes.

Reach of the Project

- Direct reach: community members from three Buffer Zone Community Forest User Groups; students and teachers from local schools; park officials, Nepali Army personnel, and local stakeholders; and agroforestry beneficiary households and forest user groups.
- Digital reach: 49,392+ people via social media.
- IEC materials disseminated: approximately 1,600 copies.



Biodiversity Awareness Programme at a School in Budhanilkantha.

Forest Fire Management Training to Nepal Army in SNNP

Community Action in Forest Fire Management

Under the LNCP project, the Ratamate Buffer Zone Community Forest User Group (BZCFUG) of Shankarapur Municipality received forest fire management training in coordination with Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park officials. Fire-fighting equipment worth approximately NPR 80,000, including rakes, shovels, water backpacks, helmets, gloves, fire swatters, and protective gear, was provided to the BZCFUG. The project also formed a community-based volunteer forest fire management team, with active participation of women and youth, and they were assigned clear roles and responsibilities.

Within a month of the training, a forest fire broke out in a neighbouring buffer zone community forest. The trained volunteers quickly mobilised and, in coordination with the affected BZCFUG, park officials, Nepali Army personnel, and local stakeholders, actively participated in controlling the fire. The incident demonstrated the value of community-based training and preparedness.

"The training and equipment support provided by RRN through the LNCP project was highly valuable. It enabled us to mobilise quickly and effectively control the forest fire. We are deeply grateful to the LNCP team of RRN." — Arjun Ghalan, Chairperson, Ratamate BZCFUG

Campaign, Advocacy and Networking

RRN continued its active engagement in national, regional, and global civil society networks in 2025, promoting poverty eradication, inequality reduction, labour rights, food sovereignty, gender equality, climate justice, and economic justice. As a founding and host organisation of key regional and global platforms, RRN strengthened collective advocacy by connecting grassroots realities with policy processes at multiple levels.

RRN remained a focal member and host of the South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication (SAAPE) and the People's SAARC Secretariat in Kathmandu, contributing to coordinated South Asian advocacy on social, economic, and environmental justice issues, including the regional inequality campaign.

Through LDC Watch, whose International Secretariat is hosted by RRN, the organisation linked the priorities of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with international policy processes on development finance and global economic governance, amplifying the voices of marginalised communities from Nepal and other LDCs in global forums.

RRN also collaborated with regional and global networks, including the Asia Peoples' Movement on Debt and Development (APMDD), the Fight Inequality Alliance (FIA), the Global Alliance for Tax Justice (GATJ), and Tax and Fiscal Justice Asia (TaFJA Asia), to advance climate, tax, and economic justice agendas — including advocacy for fair climate finance, debt cancellation, and equitable transitions for vulnerable communities.

Key Highlights

Advocacy Campaigns at the National Level

In collaboration with RtFN, FIAN Nepal, SAAPE, LDC Watch, NFGF, and Welthungerhilfe (WHH)/BMZ, RRN organised a National Dialogue on the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty in Kathmandu on 23 January 2025. The dialogue brought together government officials, civil society, academics, and development partners to discuss food insecurity and the implementation of the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act, 2018. The event emphasised the need for climate-resilient, gender-responsive, and inclusive food systems aligned with SDG 2 and Nepal's national nutrition commitments, with key stakeholders reaffirming their commitment to food systems transformation and the realisation of the Right to Food for all.

Together with the National Planning Commission and the UN in Nepal, RRN co-organised a national consultation in Kathmandu on 24 June 2025 ahead of the Fourth UN Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4), with NGO Federation Nepal, SAAPE, and LDC Watch as co-organisers. The consultation discussed Nepal's priorities for reforming the global financial system for LDCs, LLDCs, and climate-vulnerable countries, emphasising fair, grant-based, non-debt-creating climate

finance and stronger international cooperation.

RRN further supported advocacy and lobbying initiatives targeting government authorities and policymakers. Notable actions included collective action by dairy producers, led by Right to Food and Food Sovereignty campaign members, demanding payment of unpaid milk dues (31 August 2025); the submission of a memorandum to the Minister of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOLMAC) of Madhesh Province, highlighting drought conditions in the Terai region and calling for immediate relief, improved irrigation, and long-term mitigation measures (17 July 2025); and the submission of a demand letter by tea plantation workers to the Chief Minister of Koshi Province, raising concerns related to minimum wages, social protection, and land rights (11 March 2025).

Advocacy Campaigns at the Regional Level

RRN organised public mobilisation as part of the inequality campaign during the Davos Week of Action across South Asia (including Nepal) from 20–24 January 2025 and the Peasants' Conference on land rights and agrarian justice in Nepal and other South Asian countries in September 2025.

RRN also organised capacity building of civil society organisations in Asia for effective advocacy on the UN Tax Convention (Bangkok, March 2025); the Sagarmatha People's Assembly: Voices from the Global South and the 2nd Asian Finance Conference on Finance for Reparations, Justice, Equity and System Change (Kathmandu, May 2025); side events during the Civil Society Week of Action and the Asia Pacific Social Forum (Bangkok, November 2025); the Regional Strategy Meetings of the Global Coalition for Social Protection Floors (GCSPF) (Islamabad, December 2025); and the Regional CSO Capacity Building and Parliamentarian Forum on Fair Taxation (Colombo, December 2025).

Advocacy Campaigns at the Global Level

In collaboration with SAAPE, LDC Watch, APMDD, and partner organisations, RRN organised side events and civil society forums during the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4) in Spain; engaged in the World Social Forum 2026 process; organised side events and civil society forums during the Third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDC3) in Turkmenistan; organised a virtual side event during the Second World Summit for Social Development 2025; and coordinated side events, as well as digital and physical actions, during COP30 in Brazil.

Major Achievements

Thematic Area	Key Achievement
Labour Rights	Formal recognition and registration of home-based women workers' unions in Pakistan, strengthening their legal status and advocacy capacity.
Agricultural & Livelihood Support	Advocacy and mobilisation contributed to policy gains in Nepal, including an increase in the national minimum wage through a tripartite agreement and the release of pending government subsidy payments to sugarcane farmers — strengthening worker protections and farmers' livelihoods.
Community Resource Protection	Improved action against illegal fishing and stronger community participation in monitoring and protection in Sri Lanka.

Cross-Cutting Themes

RRN consistently works across a range of cross-cutting and timely thematic areas. Each project integrates the following issues and focus areas into its programme design and delivery:

- Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI)
- Climate change adaptation
- Capacity building
- Community participation

Partnerships and Collaboration

RRN has actively engaged and collaborated with a wide range of agencies and institutions across levels, including:

- Government — ministries at the federal and provincial levels.
- Local governments — rural and urban municipalities.
- International partners and donors.
- Networks and alliances — national, regional, and global.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL)

RRN applies a structured approach to monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning across its programmes. Monitoring is undertaken at multiple tiers — community, local government, and organisational levels — to track progress and inform timely decision-making. Programme performance is assessed through baseline, midline, and endline evaluations by third external parties. Accountability is upheld through mechanisms such as public audits, public display boards, and the Grievance Redress and Feedback Mechanism (GRFM). A Management Information System (MIS) supports systematic data management across the organisation. Evaluation findings and lessons learned are reviewed regularly and translated into adaptive improvements that strengthen the quality and effectiveness of RRN's programmes.

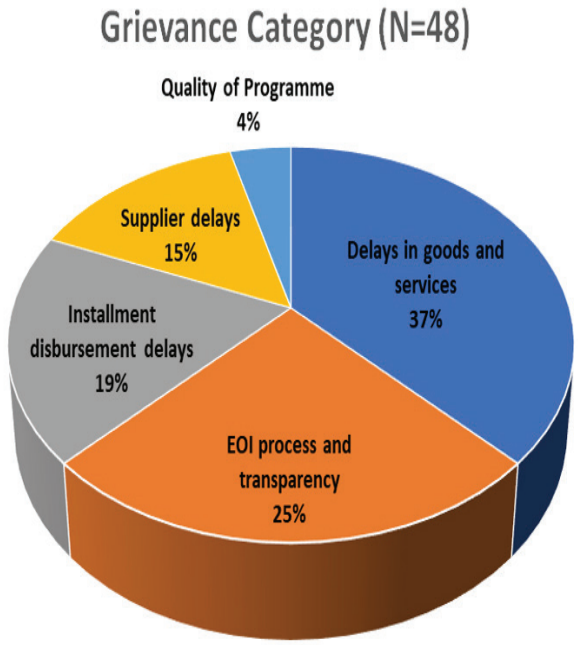
Grievance Redress and Feedback Mechanism (GRFM)

RRN has established a Grievance Redress and Feedback Mechanism (GRFM) to promote accountability, transparency, and stakeholder participation across its programmes and operations. The mechanism is guided by a formally endorsed GRFM Manual, which outlines procedures for receiving, assessing, responding to, and resolving grievances and feedback in a timely and fair manner. To ensure accessibility, RRN provides multiple channels for submitting grievances and feedback, including suggestion and feedback boxes at its head and field offices, a dedicated toll-free number, a dedicated email address, and verbal reporting options. Stakeholders may also submit grievances anonymously if they prefer.

To effectively manage complaints and feedback, RRN has designated GRFM Focal Persons and established a dedicated GRFM Committee. All grievances received are systematically recorded, tracked, and addressed through a structured assessment, response, and resolution process. Complaints are acknowledged and handled according to established procedures and timelines, with special provisions for the confidential management of sensitive safeguarding concerns, including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH).

To foster a culture of openness, accountability, and trust within the organisation, RRN also circulates weekly GRFM awareness messages among staff, encouraging them to raise concerns, provide feedback, and make use of the available grievance channels without fear of retaliation. The GRFM Committee regularly reviews grievance trends, resolution statuses, and corrective actions to strengthen accountability, improve organisational practices, and ensure continuous learning and improvement.

During the reporting period, a total of 48 grievances were received through the GRM via various channels across RRN's working areas. Of these, 38 cases (79%) were successfully resolved, while 10 cases (21%) remained under review or pending resolution at the end of the reporting period. The 79% resolution rate demonstrates the functionality of the GRM and its role in addressing grievances in a timely and effective manner.



Overview of Grievances and Resolution Status

Submit Your Grievances, Feedback, or Suggestions

Toll-Free Number:
1660-1233454

Email:
grm@rrn.org.np

Feedback/Suggestion Box:
Available at the Office

Labour Audit

RRN continued to strengthen compliance with labour laws and promote fair and safe working conditions through the regular implementation of labour audits. During the reporting period, a labour audit was conducted in accordance with prevailing legal requirements to assess compliance with labour standards, workplace policies, occupational health and safety measures, employee welfare provisions, and human resource management practices. The audit reviewed key areas including employment contracts, remuneration and benefits, workplace safety, social security contributions, grievance-handling mechanisms, and compliance with organisational policies. The findings indicated that RRN has established the necessary systems and procedures to support a safe, inclusive, and compliant working environment. Recommendations from the audit are being incorporated into organisational practices to further strengthen labour rights protection, workplace wellbeing, and continuous institutional improvement.

Organisational Development

During the reporting period, RRN advanced several organisational development milestones aimed at strengthening institutional systems, governance, and staff capacity. The organisation invested in staff retreats and capacity-building activities to enhance the skills and competencies of its team, and continued to strengthen its institutional systems through the development and operationalisation of tools such as the Management Information System (MIS). Improvements were also made to organisational governance practices over the course of the year.

On the policy front, RRN formulated and implemented new policies and revised existing frameworks — including the operationalisation of the Grievance Redress and Feedback Mechanism (GRFM) Manual and the development of a Youth Policy — to strengthen its wider organisational architecture. Notably, RRN introduced the Menstrual and Menopause Wellbeing and Dignity Policy 2025 to promote an inclusive workplace, empower menstruating and menopausal staff, and help destigmatise menstruation through awareness and advocacy.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Across its programmes in 2025, RRN encountered a number of recurring challenges that shaped implementation and informed organisational learning. Climate shocks — including erratic rainfall, floods, and prolonged dry spells — continued to disrupt planned activities and community livelihoods, reinforcing the need to mainstream climate resilience across all interventions. Seasonal and economic migration within working communities affected participation and the continuity of group-based activities, underlining the importance of flexible, locally anchored delivery models. Coordination among the multiple stakeholders involved in RRN's work — local governments, partners, networks, and community institutions — also presented challenges at times, highlighting the value of early, structured, and sustained engagement. These experiences continue to inform adaptive management and the ongoing refinement of RRN's programmatic approaches.

Communication and Advocacy

RRN produced a range of knowledge resources — including publications, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, and media content — while actively organising advocacy campaigns and national and local events addressing key social, economic, and development issues.

Looking Ahead — 2026 Priorities

RRN's future strategic direction will focus heavily on research and evidence-based advocacy. Looking ahead to 2026, our projects will concentrate on the following priority areas:

- Climate change and the climate crisis
- Nature conservation
- Agriculture and livelihood
- Disaster prevention and preparedness
- Social inclusion
- WASH and public health

Financial Overview

The following overview summarises RRN's restricted-fund income and expenditure for the year ended Ashad 32, 2082 (16 July 2025). The detailed fund accountability statement is presented overleaf, followed by a summary of key financial categories and a breakdown of expenditure.

Financial Summary

Category	Amount (NPR)
Total Available Fund (Income)	313,820,733.49
Total Expenditure	272,337,090.93
Programme Costs	188,274,612.38
Administrative & Support Costs	84,062,478.55
Closing Fund Balance	41,483,642.56

Note: Administrative & Support Costs comprise personnel (NPR 64,430,340.34), operating (NPR 10,601,017.25), and management support, including IDF (NPR 9,031,120.96). Programme costs accounted for approximately 69% of total expenditure during the period.

Available Fund versus Expenditure by Project

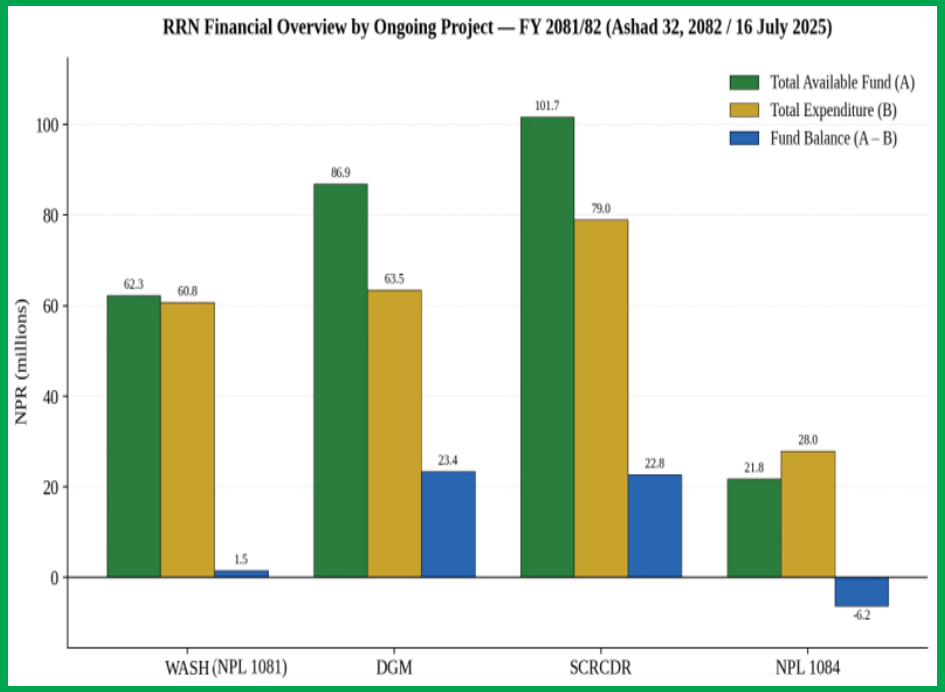


Figure 2. Comparison of total available fund and total expenditure across projects (NPR millions).

Expenditure by Category

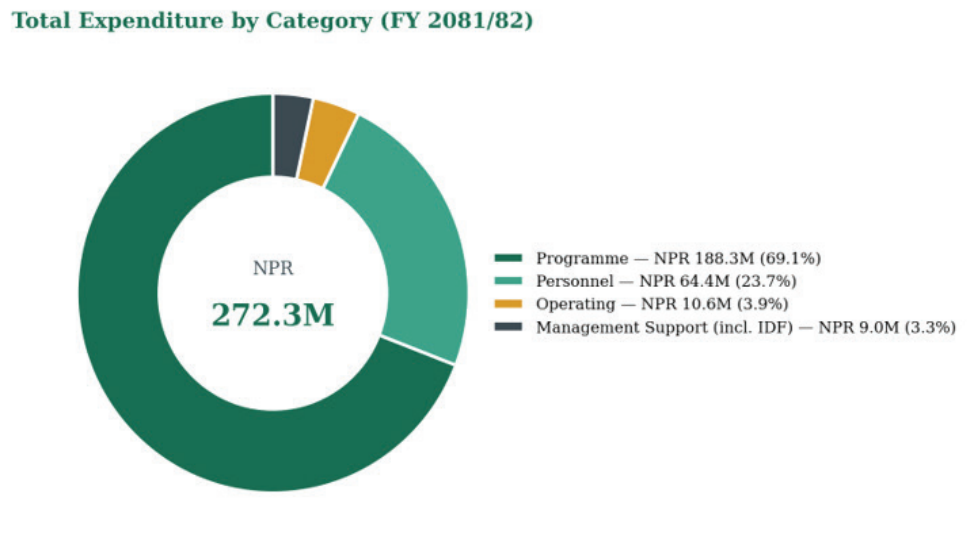


Figure 3. Distribution of total expenditure by category (NPR 272.3 million).

Rural Reconstruction Nepal
Gairidhara, Kathmandu
Statement of Financial Position
As at 32ndAshadh 2082 (16th July 2025)

Particulars	Notes	*"Amount in NPR" As at* 16th July, 2025	*"Amount in NPR" As at* 15th July, 2024
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	88,699,435	106,026,162
Intangible Assets	5	-	-
Investment Property		-	-
Long Term Investments		55,000	55,000
Other Non-Current Assets		-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		**88,754,435**	**106,081,162**
Current Assets			
Inventories		-	-
Accounts Receivable	6	32,423,489	25,758,915
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	390,429,039	379,134,309
Total Current Assets		**422,852,528**	**404,893,224**
Total Assets		**511,606,963**	**510,974,386**
Liabilities & Reserves			
Accumulated Reserves			
Unrestricted Funds/ Accumulated Surplus	8	357,792,183	369,575,768
Designated Funds	9	69,994,338	69,994,338
Restricted Funds	10	41,483,642	23,865,164
Endowment Fund		-	-
Other Capital Reserves	11	24,041,935	24,041,935
Total Accumulated Reserves		**493,312,098**	**487,477,205**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Loans and Borrowings			
Employee Benefit Liabilities			
Deferred Revenue			
Deferred Tax Liability		-	-
Other Non-Current Liabilities			
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	12	18,294,866	23,497,181
Loans and Borrowings		-	-
Provisions		-	-
Bank Overdrafts		-	-
Total Current Liabilities		**18,294,866**	**23,497,181**
Total Liabilities		**18,294,866**	**23,497,181**
Total Liabilities and Reserves		**511,606,963**	**510,974,386**

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

Iswar Nepal
Finance Manager

Mohan Kumar Parajuli
Treasurer

Dr. Arjun Kumar Karki
Executive President

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

Date: 2082/06/05
Place: Gairidhara, Kathmandu

Rural Reconstruction Nepal
Gairidhara, Kathmandu
Statement of Income And Expenditure
For the Year Ended 32ndAshadh 2082 (16th July 2025)

Particulars	Notes	*"Amount in NPR" For the Year Ended* 16th July, 2025	*"Amount in NPR" For the Year Ended* 15th July, 2024
Income			
Incoming Resources	1	290,974,009	365,930,063
Financial Income		11,764,214	16,744,914
Other Income		-	-
Total Income		**302,738,223**	**382,674,977**
Expenditure			
Staff Cost/ Expenses	2	9,700,672	8,807,327
Program Expenses	3	272,337,091	342,002,600
General Administrative Expenditure	21	11,036,269	8,827,318
Depreciation	4	17,326,727	17,326,727
Other Expenditure		-	-
Training Centre Expenses		4,116,548	3,196,259
Total Expenditure		**314,517,307**	**380,160,231**
Net Surplus/(Deficit) before Taxation		**(11,779,085)**	**2,514,746**
Income Tax Expenses			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year		**(11,779,085)**	**2,514,746**
Appropriation of Surplus for the Year		**(11,779,085)**	**2,514,746**
Allocation to Reserves		**(11,779,085)**	**2,514,746**
Allocation to Endowment Fund			-

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Treasurer

Dr. Arjun Kumar Karki
Executive President

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

Date: 2082/06/05
Place: Gairidhara, Kathmandu

Publications

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