

ANNUAL REPORT 2081/082



सहकर्मी समाज
Sahakarmi Samaj

Message from Executive Director



It is with great pleasure that I present the Annual Report for 2025, which highlights the significant achievements of our organization and the positive impact we have continued to make in the community. This report reflects our ongoing commitment to empowering impoverished and marginalized communities, safeguarding their rights, and promoting inclusive and equitable development for a dignified life. It also provides a transparent account of our financial stewardship throughout the year.

The report is informed by our continuous interactions, monitoring, reviews, and reflections on the progress, challenges, and lessons learned during the implementation of our programs. The year 2025 has been a testament to both resilience and transformation, at individual, community, and institutional levels, motivating Sahakarmi Samaj to further maximize the impact of the resources mobilized.

Throughout the year, Sahakarmi Samaj, in close collaboration with our valued partners, strengthened its development and humanitarian initiatives. Building on our past experiences, we continued to respond to emerging community needs while reinforcing long-term development outcomes. Our collective efforts have enabled us to reach more vulnerable populations and deepen the sustainability of our interventions.

In 2025, Sahakarmi Samaj successfully implemented multiple projects across all thematic areas outlined in our Strategic Plan. These initiatives have contributed meaningfully to advancing our vision and mission, bringing us closer to achieving sustainable and inclusive development goals.

We extend our sincere appreciation to local, provincial, and federal governments; development partners; networks; community-based organizations; and the communities we serve for their continued trust and collaboration. I would also like to acknowledge the dedication and hard work of our staff, whose commitment drives our success. My heartfelt gratitude goes to our Board members for their strategic guidance and unwavering support.

It is my hope that this 2025 Annual Report will serve as a valuable resource, offering a comprehensive overview of Sahakarmi Samaj's contributions toward the SDG 2030 agenda, a Prosperous Nepal, and the well-being of all Nepali people.

As we look ahead to 2026, we remain committed to delivering impactful, accountable, and innovative initiatives. We will continue to strengthen partnerships, enhance organizational effectiveness, and ensure that no one is left behind.

Your feedback, suggestions, and constructive insights are invaluable to us. We look forward to your continued support and collaboration as we strive to create lasting and meaningful change.

Thank you for your continued dedication to our shared mission. Together, we will continue to empower communities and build a more just and equitable society.

Sincerely,

Ammar Bahadur Air
Executive Director
Sahakarmi Samaj

INTRODUCTION

Sahakarmi Samaj (SS) is a national non-governmental organization established in 1997, committed to social transformation, empowerment, and inclusive development, with a strong focus on rural, marginalized, and disadvantaged communities. Over nearly three decades, SS has grown into one of Nepal's recognized resource organizations in capacity building, community governance, and integrated development facilitation.

SS promotes sustainable, justice-oriented development by enabling communities to become self-reliant and actively engaged in local governance processes. Its thematic areas of expertise include: agroecology, livelihoods and economic empowerment; governance and social accountability; capacity building and facilitation; gender equality, disability, and social inclusion (GEDSI); health and nutrition, climate resilience, and disaster risk reduction.

SS currently supports 25 Community-Based Network Organizations (CBNOs), registered local NGOs, across Karnali, Lumbini, and Sudurpaschim Provinces, delivering comprehensive technical backstopping, organizational governance support, and program implementation assistance. SS's facilitation model, "Facilitation for Empowerment and Social Transformation (FEST)," has facilitated the formation of over 3,000 Community Development Groups (CDGs) and enabled grassroots institutions to lead their own development processes with sustained impact.

SS has demonstrated leadership at the consortium level, serving as lead agency for the European Union-funded Sub-National Governance Programme (2019-2023), coordinating two international and two national NGOs. This experience demonstrates SS's capacity to manage complex, multi-stakeholder partnerships and deliver results in demanding program environments.

Recognized as a national-level resource organization for capacity building, SS operates the Sahakarmi Training and Research Centre (STRC) in Kohalpur, Banke, a dedicated infrastructure for residential training and professional development for NGOs, government officials, and development practitioners.

VISION, MISSION and OBJECTIVES:



VISION

Marginalised people of Nepal will secure justice and an enhanced quality of life as equal and active citizens in an inclusive, interdependent, well-governed and sustainable society.



MISSION

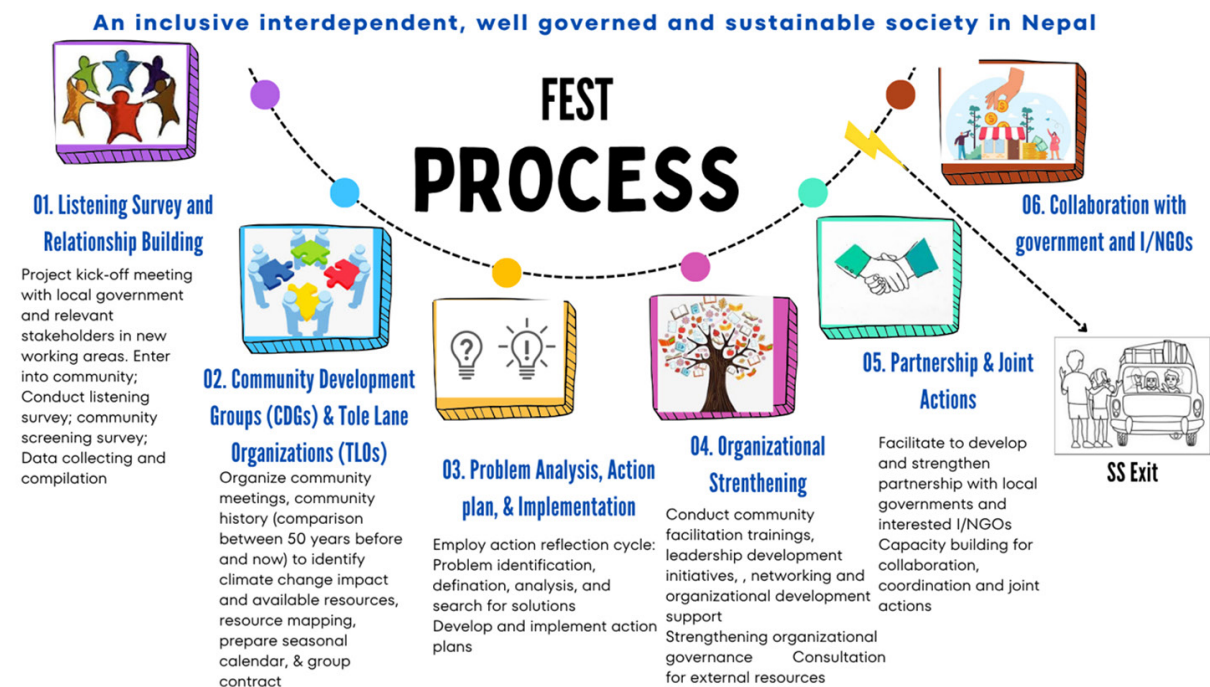


To ensure that there is sufficient capacity amongst disadvantaged and marginalised people, as well as amongst the organisations and institution whose purpose is to serve them, to initiate and sustain inclusive processes of governance that are oriented towards the just distribution of rights, opportunities and resources and an optimal quality of life for all.



Facilitation for Empowerment and Social Transformation (FEST): SS's Facilitation Philosophy

At the heart of SS's approach is its "Facilitation for Empowerment and Social Transformation (FEST)" model, which emphasizes participatory analysis, collective planning, local resource mobilization, and constructive engagement with government and civil society stakeholders. FEST strengthens community institutions and local governments to collaboratively address the needs of vulnerable populations, particularly women and marginalized groups. The CODE¹ methodology, developed by Brazilian development educationalist Paulo Freire, is a complementary tool used to facilitate community-level hazard identification, problem analysis, and action planning.

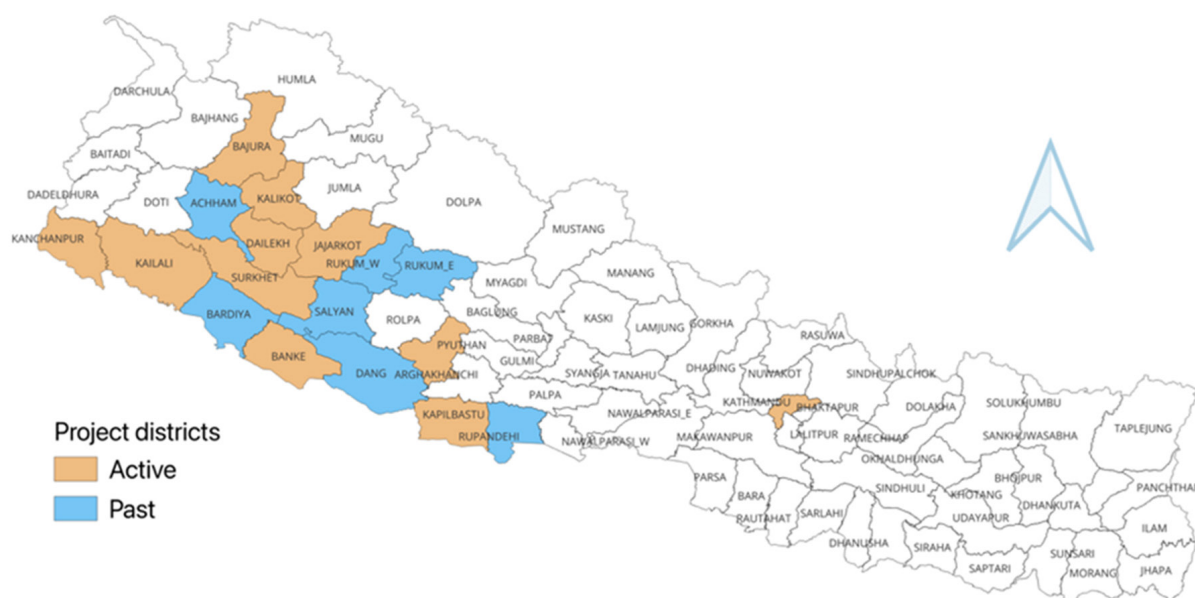


¹ The code methodology was developed by the Brazilian development educationalist, Paulo Friere, to identify issues facing the community and initiate discussions.

Geographical Coverage:

SS has implemented its approach across 18 districts in Sudurpashchim, Karnali, Lumbini, and Bagmati Provinces. It has facilitated the formation of more than 3,000 Community Development Groups (CDGs) and Tole Lane Organizations (TLOs), along with 25 Community-Based Network Organizations (CBNOs) that are recognized by local governments as representative platforms of community voices.

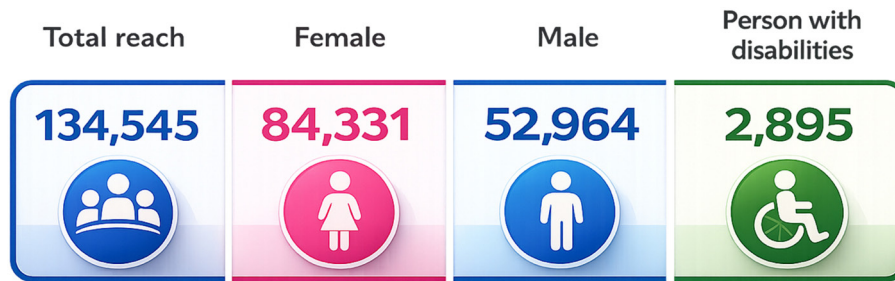
Province	Districts Covered
Karnali Province	Surkhet, Dailekh, Kalikot, Jajarkot, Salyan, Rukum West
Lumbini Province	Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Pyuthan, Kapilbastu, Rupandehi, Rukum East
Sudurpashchim Province	Kailali, Kanchanpur, Achham, Bajura
Bagmati Province	Kathmandu



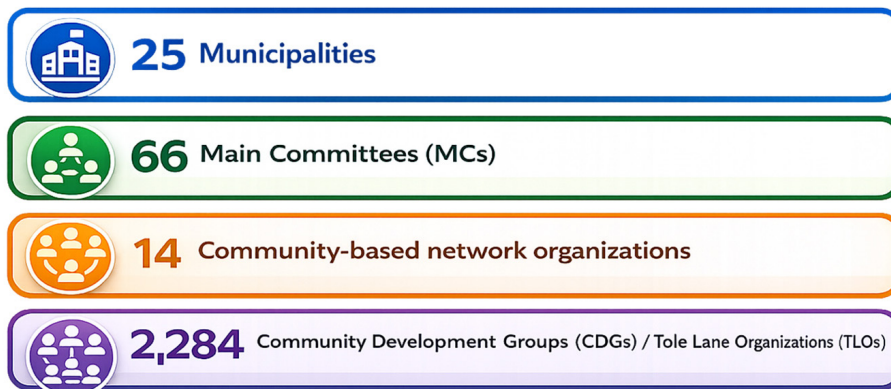
Human Resource:

Province	Female	Male	Total	Brahmin, Chhetri, Thakuri	Janajti	Dalit	Madhesi	Person with disability	Total
Executive Committee	6	3	9	6	1	1	1	0	9
General members	19	39	58	42	10	23	3	1	58
Staff	80	43	123	88	9	24	2	0	123

Beneficiaries at 2025



INSTITUTIONAL REACH



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Alignment:



Current Projects:

Project Name	Start and ending date (MM/YY)	Donor/ INGOs	Working Areas/ Coverage	Annual Budget-2025 (in NPR)
PAHUNCH - Empowering Communities for Inclusive and Accountable Health Services	1 November 2025- 30 June 2027	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Lumbini Province Pyuthan Jhimruk rural municipality Kapilvastu Bijaynagar rural municipality Banke Nepalgunj sub-metropolitan city	2,84,99,284
SAMMAN	April 2025 to December 2027	Fastenaktion	Karnali Province Kalikot Narharinath rural municipality Sanni triveni municipality Jajarkot Junichande rural municipality	80,63,806
Water Justice Fund (WJF)	October 2022- March 2026	SIMAVI, The Netherlands	Lumbini Province Dang-Bangalchuli RM Sudupaschim province Kailali -Gauriganga Municipality, Bajura (started from 2025) Budinanda municipality	70,52,874
Strengthening Community Engagement at Local Level through mobilization and Empowerment of Tole Lane Organizations (TLOs) to Improve Local Governance	23 September 2022 - 22 December 2026	Australian Aid, and The Asia Foundation	Surdur Paschim Province Kailali Tikapur Municipality, Bhajani municipality Karnali Province Surkhet Birendranagar Municipality Dailekh Gurans rural municipality Narayan municipality	3,11,44,750
Local resource program (LRP)-47	June 2025- July 2035		Karnali Province Surkhet Bheriganga rural municipality ward no. 2,4,9,10,11, and 13	56,33,452
SHAKTI program I	October 2022– November 2025	SHEP/ Irish Aid	Sudur Paschim Province Kailali, Gauriganga Municipality Kanchanpur, Beldandi RM Bajura, Gaumul RM, Jagannath RM	1,00,13,373
Community Organizing for Sustainable Empowerment Livelihood Initiatives (COSELI II) Program	January 2021 - December 2025 (Second Phase)	Development Fund (Norway)	Lumbini Province Banke Kohalpur Municipality Nepalgunj sub-metropolitan city Bardiya Badhaiyatal Rural Municipality Dang - Bangachuli RM, Dangisharan RM Sudurpaschim Province Bajura, Jagganath R.M. Karnali Province : Jajarkot Bheri Municipality, Shivalaya R.M.	2,93,56,538
Community-led Agro ecological Practice for Food Sovereignty (CAPFS)	January 2022 -April 2025	Fastenaktion Switzerland	Jajarkot Junichade Municipality	1,58,11,819
Enabling Truth, Memory, and Justice	October 2022- January 2025	International Alert/US Department of State	Karnali Province : Rukum East Bhume Rural Municipality (RM) Rukum west Musikot Municipality, Triveni Rural Municipality Surkhet- Birendranagar Municipality, Chaukune RM, Chingad RM	51,75,571

Major Achievements:

1. Climate resilience and disaster risk reduction



Sahakarmi Samaj has supported community-led climate adaptation and environmental sustainability through aCI range of practical measures at household and community levels. Major achievements include the construction of irrigation ponds by 69 households and 1,443 meters of irrigation canals, to improve water access for agriculture. 953 households started using improved cookstoves, and solar systems have been installed in 254 households to promote cleaner energy and reduce pressure on natural resources.

Communities carried out 1,502 rounds of cleaning of water sources, wells, and taps, while 70 households adopted drip irrigation and 249 cases of rainwater harvesting and use were recorded. Environmental conservation efforts included the plantation of 11,789 trees in forest areas. Sustainable farming and soil health were promoted through the use of organic manure and bio-pesticides in 1,768 households, and improved manure/fertilizer management in 1,564 households.

Access to irrigation was further strengthened through pump sets, motors, and boring systems benefiting 832 households. Climate-resilient livelihood support also included the construction of 540 improved animal sheds and adoption of tunnel and mulching technology for vegetable farming in 483 households. In addition, 48 cases of biogas use were promoted, 117 fire-control/fire line interventions were carried out, and 106 groups implemented bio-engineering embankment and landslide prevention measures.

To improve disaster preparedness and response, 111 groups established emergency funds, and 11 support camps for earthquake-affected communities were organized. Livelihood diversification under climate-resilient practices was also promoted through commercial floriculture by 112 households.

Success Stories

Story from Bheri municipality (CBNO Name: Bheri Samudayik Bikas Manch (BSBM))

Bhurchaur of Bheri Municipality Ward No. 10 suffered small to large landslides frequently during the monsoon season. Because of this, the group members in the Bhurchaur were continuously concerned about how to conserve the forest and how to prevent floods and landslides. As a result, the group had a long discussions and analysis focusing in their group. Based on the one-month technical consultation with Ranichaur community forest, the group together with Ranichaur community forest, developed an action plan to organize plantation program. They received seedlings of sissou (Dalbergia sissou/ Indian Rosewood), khair (Senegalia catechu), baigana (local name), and syaali (local name) from Division Forest Office.



Members of the Nawa Pragatisil Tole Lane Organization- Susila B.K., Khimsara B.K., Yami Shahi, Lal B. Chand and the Chairperson of Ranichaur Community Forest went to Division Forest Office and submitted a proposal. As a result, they received NPR 700,000 in 2081 B.S. (2024 A.D.) and NPR 350,000 in 2082 B.S (2025 A.D.). With this support, they planted 2,425 seedlings in lower Bhurchaur and 75 seedlings in front of the community building. This has helped prevent the landslides from the seasonal stream (khahare khola) and protected the barren land along the Bheri River from being washed away by floods. Fencing has been installed to care for and protect the planted trees.

The community group members participated with great enthusiasm. One person from every household, bringing 75 people in total, participated for plantation work in the vacant land. The digging of pits was completed in just 10 days, and the fencing work was completed in the 20 days. The previously dry and barren land has now turned green; the floods no longer wash away the soil, and the flow of seasonal streams and landslides has significantly reduced. The community members are very happy. In the coming years, they plan to carry out such plantation activities in other high-risk areas.

Susila B.K., a member of the Nawa Pragatisil Tole Lane Organization and Chairperson of the Community Based Disaster Risk Management Committees says, "To ensure continuity of this work, the group has made a commitment to coordinate and collaborate with the local government.

Success Stories

Transforming Jhilmila Wetlands into a Productive Farming Area

Jhilmila village, situated in Ward No. 5 of Beldandi Rural Municipality, was traditionally a wetland where only one-season crops were cultivated. Residents avoided farming the land due to its wet nature. However, over the past 2–3 years, at least 50–60 households from Milan CDG and Shuklaphata CDG have started cultivating a special variety of rice called *Chaite Dhan*, suitable for the area. This transformation began through discussions led by community educators on food security and land utilization.

The local government (Palika) has supported this change by constructing canals to improve water drainage, which has enhanced the land's quality. As a result, some areas now support two cropping seasons: paddy in the first and wheat in the second. Farmers now preserve *Chaite Dhan* seeds and share them with neighbors, strengthening social bonds. Planting and harvesting are done collectively, fostering a sense of unity within the community. Additionally, the Palika provides subsidies to farmers cultivating *Chaite Dhan*, encouraging continued production and food security.

Previously, families could not produce enough food for a year and often had to go to India for work. Now, they produce sufficient food for the entire year, and some farmers even have surplus crops to sell. This success has brought hope and happiness to the community, turning Jhilmila from a single-season wetland into a productive, two-season farming area.



2. Agrecology, Livelihoods, and Economic empowerment



Sahakarmi Samaj has promoted food security through agroecological practices, livestock development, and climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods at the community level.

Under household and community food production, 7,332 households established kitchen garden, 2,674 households established home gardens, 747 households are engaged in commercial vegetable farming, and 2,417 households have reported increased food grain production. In addition, 3,066 fruit cultivation initiatives were supported. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture and awareness initiatives have been integrated into these efforts 4,170 participants in nutrition awareness interactions and 391 participants in nutrition awareness fairs and exhibitions.

Livestock promotion has been a major area of support. In livestock rearing, 3,341 households are engaged in goat and sheep raising, 859 households in pig rearing, 2,416 households in cow and buffalo rearing, 3,461 households in poultry and duck farming, and 23 households in fish farming.

To strengthen agricultural productivity, 855 households established vegetable nurseries, while 53 households established fruit nurseries. Fodder cultivation has been adopted by 1,069 households, and 988 people have been engaged in medicinal herb cultivation.

In addition, 962 households cultivated cash crops such as ginger, garlic, turmeric, and taro (pidalu). To reduce livelihood risks and strengthen production systems, 532 households accessed livestock insurance, 284 households adopted beekeeping, and 6,159 households received agricultural seeds and have been increasing production through improved seed access.

To strengthen household income, economic resilience, and self-reliance, Sahakarmi Samaj has supported a wide range of small businesses, micro-enterprises, and income-generating activities. These include collective farming (such as mushroom, onion, turmeric, and other crops) practiced by 588 households, and collective grass/fodder farming by 233 households. 552 households have been involved in commercial vegetable sales. Milk collection and distribution has been undertaken by 76 households, and 243 households are operating fresh houses (meat shop).

Additional small enterprise included: blacksmith/Aran shops by 55 households, grill/metal fabrication enterprises by 54 households, auto-rickshaw driving by 163 households, grocery shops in 676 households, hotel and snack shops by 174 households, tailoring/sewing shops by 126 households, and Beauty parlors by 32 households.

Success Stories

Sukmali Chaudhary Becoming Self-Reliant Through Pig Farming

Sukmali Chaudhary is a hardworking woman who once struggled with severe financial difficulties. Her family relied mainly on daily wage labor for survival, but the income was minimal and irregular, making it difficult to manage household expenses. Determined to change her situation, she decided to start a pig farming business. Her success story proves that with small investment, proper training, and continuous hard work, sustainable income is possible through pig farming.



Previously, Sukmali supported her family by working as a daily wage laborer. Due to the lack of regular income, managing household expenses was very challenging. To improve her situation, she applied for a revolving fund from Samriddha Samaj Organization to start pig farming. After receiving the fund, she purchased two piglets and used the remaining amount to buy feed and repair and improve the pig shed.

Although the revolving fund was small, proper planning and training helped her start the business in an organized manner. She believes that “where there is a will, there is a way.” In a small piece of land between natural drainage areas, she constructed her house and pig shed and began her enterprise.

During the first cycle, she sold piglets at the rate of NPR 4,500 each and earned more than NPR 45,000. Since a sow gives birth twice a year, she gradually increased the number of mother pigs to three. From these three sows, she now earns between NPR 40,000 to NPR 250,000 annually from piglet sales. With the income generated, she manages household expenses, expanded the pig shed, and repaid debts taken for feed purchases. According to her, the greatest benefits have been increased confidence and patience. With strong belief in the profitability of raising breeding sows, she expanded her business. Currently, she has seven pigs in her shed and has successfully repaid the revolving fund within the agreed timeframe.

In the beginning, Sukmali received pig farming training from the local agriculture group and Samriddha Samaj Organization. After the training, she constructed a well-managed

shed in a location with good ventilation and proper drainage to prevent water stagnation. She paid special attention to cleanliness, waste management, and regular feeding. She separates pigs according to age and weight, ensures timely vaccination, and follows disease prevention measures. She uses locally available feed such as rice bran, vegetables, household food resources, and commercial feed when necessary.

Within a few months, the pigs gained weight steadily. From the very first batch of sales, she earned a significant income. She reinvested her earnings to expand the business further. Currently, she regularly sells pigs and generates steady income.

Income from pig farming has made it easier for Sukmali to manage household expenses, repay loans, and support her daughter's education. She has also created employment opportunities at home. Her success has become an inspiration for other women in the village. Her experience shows that with proper training, effective shed management, and hard work, pig farming can lead to self-reliance and economic empowerment.

Her family including her supportive husband, son, daughter, and daughter-in-law plays an important role in her success. Her husband and son help by carrying feed in the morning and evening, while also managing other work during the day. Alongside pig farming, her family is also engaged in vegetable farming and local poultry rearing, which are also thriving.

Sukmali Chaudhary's journey clearly demonstrates that determination, proper guidance, and family support can transform lives and create sustainable livelihoods

The Local Market Gave Nirmala Shahi a New Identity

Nirmala Shahi, a resident of Block No. 18, Ward No. 1, Tikapur Municipality, is the Vice-Chairperson of the Jagaruk Tole Lane Organization. Her family consists of eight members: her husband and herself, two sons, one daughter, her brother-in-law, and her mother-in-law and father-in-law.



The family's economic condition was weak. Her brother-in-law had a

mental health condition and was not in a position to work. Her husband earned only a small income from his mobile gallery shop, which made it very difficult to cover the family's daily expenses.

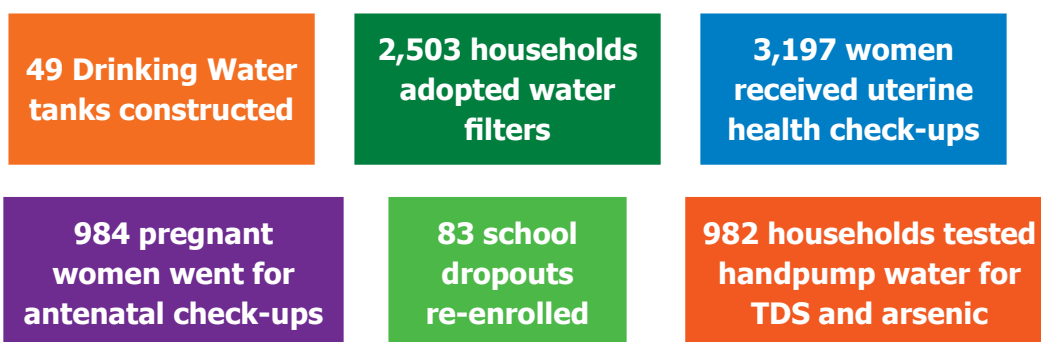
As these challenges continued to grow, the family had even reached the point of deciding that they could no longer survive in the village and would have to migrate to Bangalore, India, in search of employment.

At that difficult time, during a monthly meeting of the Jagaruk Tole Lane Organization, an analysis of household income and expenses was conducted using the example of a "leaking pot" (a participatory tool to understand income leakage and expenditure patterns). Following the discussion, the institution developed a plan to establish an inclusive agricultural market (haat bazaar) in the public open space near the Eye Hospital, where farmers could sell vegetables and other agricultural produce.

The Tole Development Institution submitted a proposal to Tikapur Municipality and Ward No. 1. After the proposal was approved, the haat bazaar was formally registered and began operating regularly.

Nirmala Shahi was given the responsibility of issuing receipts and managing the market. Since the haat bazaar operates twice a week, she needs to work only 8–9 days a month. Through this role, she began earning a monthly income of NPR 4,700.

3. WASH, Health, and Education 3,197 women received uterine health check-ups



Sahakarmi Samaj has supported improvements in drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, community health, and nutrition through integrated community-based interventions.

Key WASH achievements include the construction of 49 drinking water tanks to improve access to safe water. In sanitation, 1,111 toilets were constructed, repaired, and put into use. Communities also carried out 80 kilometers of drainage cleaning and 13 kilometers of road/pathway cleaning to improve environmental sanitation and reduce public health risks. Likewise, In Tikapur 982 households of 21 Toles of Ward No. 3 & 8, tested their handpump water for TDS and arsenic, leading to the use of safer drinking water sources.

At the household level, 4,388 families began using dry racks, 2,955 utilized waste disposal pits, and 2,503 adopted water filters. 120 case of safe burial/disposal of dead animals were also observed.

Health-related interventions were also integrated into WASH and community wellbeing efforts. Awareness and facilitation sessions were held in both municipalities to minimize of incidence of seasonal communicable diseases like dengue, malaria, typhoid, and other.

CODE on women's health, available health services, mental health, prevailing health issues were facilitated. A total of 3,197 women underwent uterine health check-ups and treatment, while 984 pregnant women

Senior Citizen's health insurance after TLOs updated data:

After discussing government's health insurance provision at TLOs regular monthly discussion they have proactively collected the updated information of elderly citizen based on this data 68 senior citizen became success to enroll in health insurance policy and taking benefits regular treatment. - Birendranagar Municipality

received antenatal check-ups. In addition, 229 malnourished individuals were reached through coaching services. Health check-ups at camps were also provided to 1,540 people. For example: A Fistula Awareness Camp program conducted in Tikapur 416 women directly benefited. Likewise, 1609 individual received eyes checkup services in Birendranagar and received free medicines and eye glasses. SS has also focused on mental health discussion as a result 16 individuals visited health institutions for check-ups following the mental health discussions.

Education quality improvement was also strongly supported. During this year, 19 girl students received scholarships. To strengthen parental engagement and school-community collaboration, 77 parent gatherings and interaction sessions were conducted, with a total participation of 1,517 people. In addition, 68 monitoring visits were carried out to improve the quality of school midday meals.

Community participation in school governance has also increased significantly, with 196 group members elected to School Management Committees (SMCs). Furthermore, 83 school dropouts re-enrolled and resumed their studies. 45 school monitoring visits were conducted with recommendations provided to improve the quality of education. 72 school cleanliness campaigns were carried out in and around school premises. 12 advocacy initiatives were undertaken to support school improvement and educational quality enhancement.

Success Stories

A Step Toward Health Security



In Shaktinagar village of Ward No. 1, Tikapur Municipality, seven Tole Lane Organizations (TLOs) have been established. After the formation of these TLOs, the community adopted the Code Picture method to identify local issues and find solutions facilitated by Community educator. Through coaching sessions and surveys, it was discovered that many women in the area were experiencing lower abdominal pain.

Focusing on this concern, the seven TLOs of Shaktinagar delved into discussions about women's abdominal pain during their monthly meetings using the CODE tool. The conversations revealed that the problem was not limited to a single ailment but uncovered various hidden health issues within the community. It was also noted that poor and vulnerable families often struggled to afford medications or medical care. Consequently, discussions on health protection and healthcare access gained momentum in the TLOs.

During the monthly meetings, it was decided that the community needed detailed information about the advantages of health insurance. The TLOs then collaborated with health institutions and invited Ms. Surya Devi Bhattarai, a Health Insurance Facilitator, to provide orientation. Ms. Bhattarai elucidated the health insurance program, explaining its procedures, benefits, and how it could alleviate the financial burden of treatment. Subsequently, interest and enthusiasm for health insurance surged across all the toles, resulting in 68 people enrolling in the program.

Presently, community members are reaping the benefits of health insurance firsthand. The cost of purchasing medications has decreased, and accessing treatment has become more convenient when they fall ill. The experience of the seven Tole Lane Organizations of Shaktinagar vividly illustrates how facilitation, collective discussions, accurate

information, and informed decision-making can bring about significant changes in a community grappling with health challenges.

Milan Bista from the Urban Health Institution in Jyotinagar reported that the Tole Lane Organization formation program, implemented by Sahakarmi Samaj, has enhanced the efficiency of local health services. It has facilitated the delivery of services to previously hard-to-reach areas.

He also mentioned that the program has increased citizen awareness and knowledge. Previously, many individuals would arrive without understanding the procedures, leading to challenges in administrative tasks due to early or late arrivals. With improved information on service delivery, citizens now arrive well-informed and punctual, making service access smoother.

Bista emphasized, *"I have observed a notable difference in the approach of Sahakarmi Samaj compared to other organizations. While some organizations focus on budget spending within set deadlines, this organization maintains direct community engagement, raising awareness about service delivery and empowering citizens with information and skills."*

4. Gender Equality, Disability, Social Inclusion (GEDSI)



Gender equality, disability inclusion, social inclusion, and education improvement remain central to Sahakarmi Samaj's rights-based and community empowerment approach. These areas have been addressed through awareness, leadership development, school engagement, and targeted support to women, girls, and marginalized groups.

A total of 320 interaction sessions on gender equality, disability, and social inclusion (GEDSI) have been conducted at community level, strengthening awareness, dialogue, and collective action.

In support of women's leadership and empowerment, 38 Women's Day/Nari Diwas events and 35 Teej celebration and solidarity programs were organized. Communities also carried out 42 campaigns against violence to raise awareness on gender-based violence and social discrimination.

Social harmony and inclusion were promoted through support for 3 inter-caste marriages, as well as community feasts, reconciliation processes, and conflict mediation benefiting 50 individuals. Furthermore, 227 community discussions on reducing discrimination were conducted, and 89 instances of support and assistance were provided to persons with disabilities. Moreover, Women's leadership saw significant progress, with 254 women elected as chairpersons of community groups.

Success Stories

Deepak's Life Became Easier After Receiving a Disability Card

Deepak Nepali, born on 21/04/2058 B.S., is a permanent resident of Salkhark, Ward No. 9 of Narayan Municipality. He and all members of his family are persons with disabilities. Deepak has had a hearing and speech disability since birth. Even at the age of 24, he had not received any social security allowance.

Deepak, who comes from a family where all members are persons with disabilities and who live in poor economic conditions, was unable to speak or hear. To sustain his livelihood, he had gone to India for wage labor.

During the implementation of the Tole Lane Organization Strengthening Program for Improved Local Governance, facilitated by Sahakarmi Samaj and implemented by Narayan Municipality, Dailekh, he was identified during an audio survey and personal household visit on 2 Ashoj 2082 B.S. Initially, it was assumed that he must already be receiving a social security allowance. However, during counseling and coaching, his actual situation came to light. Because he had both hearing and speech difficulties, it was very difficult to communicate and help him understand.

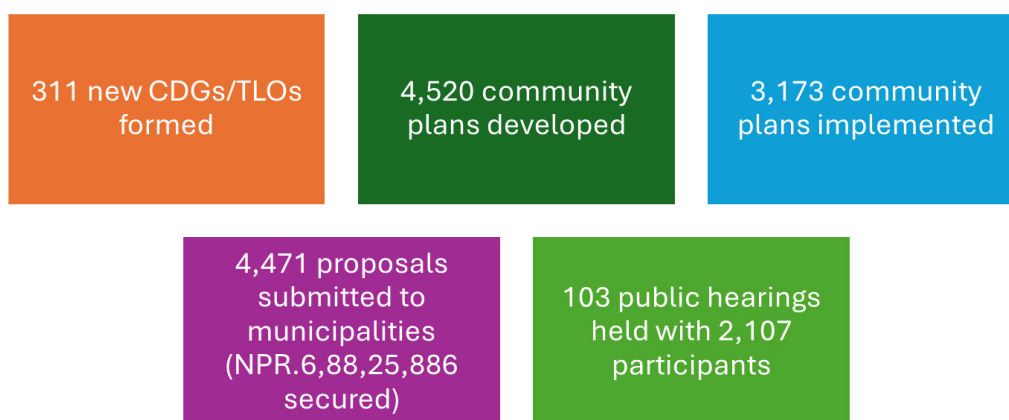
Although there had been previous efforts to support him in obtaining the required documents such as the National Identity Card, health check-up, and medical report, he had still not been able to benefit. Therefore, the community facilitator supported him by taking him to the Nepal Red Cross, Dailekh, for a health examination. After that, all required documents were submitted to the municipality, and facilitation was provided to ensure that his disability card could be issued.

After the documents were submitted to the concerned branch, Deepak finally received a Blue Disability Identity Card (Category "Ka") after the age of 24. Living a largely isolated life, he is now extremely happy to receive a monthly social security allowance of NPR 2,928.

With this amount, he is now able to buy clothes and food for himself. It is clear from his face that he feels he has finally received the justice and recognition he truly deserved.



5. Governance and Institutional Strengthening



Significant achievements were made this year in group formation and institutional strengthening. A total of 311 new community groups (CGs)/ Tole Lane Organizations (TLOs) were formed. 7534 CGs/ TLOs meeting were held following action reflection cycle. As a result, 4,520 plans developed, 3,173 plans implemented, and 2,792 completed plans evaluated.

In addition, 410 main committee meetings and 84 CBNO meetings were held. Three Sahakarmi branches were established. In addition, 55 institutional planning and review sessions were conducted, alongside 71 policy and procedure formulation and review processes, the development of 6 codes of conduct, and the completion of 9 audit, tax clearance, and renewal processes.

Governance and organizational systems were also strengthened through 71 policy and procedure formulation and review processes, the development of 6 codes of conduct, and the completion of 9 audit, tax clearance, and renewal processes. Institutional outreach and membership systems were reinforced through the distribution or renewal of 9,957 memberships, while 2548 individuals were reached through coaching and counseling support. Coordination and networking were further enhanced through 548 coordination meetings and visits, and 550 general assemblies were held for groups, cooperatives, and institutions. In addition, 650 groups were registered or renewed with municipalities and agriculture offices, and 8 institutional status assessments were completed to support organizational strengthening and compliance.

Through collective planning and collaboration with local governments and local resources, community groups implemented a range of infrastructure development initiatives that improved mobility, access, and basic services. Major achievements include 40,890 meters of road construction and repair, 69,169 meters of roadside bush clearance, and 10,516 meters of road gravelling.

Additional works included the installation of 19 hume pipes, construction/repair of 51 community buildings, installation of 130 electricity poles, construction of 10 culverts, and 2,983 meters of irrigation canal construction and repair. Communities also constructed 18 chautaras (community resting platforms).

Community groups actively engaged in advocacy, policy influence, and accountable local governance. During the year, they carried out 281 advocacy and lobbying initiatives on key community issues and 226 advocacy actions to support implementation of existing policies.

Groups also demonstrated strong participation in local planning and decision-making, with 4,534 groups and 5,494 individuals participating in plan formulation processes, and 4,471 proposals submitted to municipalities. As a result, they secured NPR.6,88,25,886 from the government. In addition, 6 people-centered development trainings, 111 social audits, 10 strategic plans, and 143 advocacy initiatives on common issues were undertaken.

Social accountability mechanisms were widely used, including 253 community scorecards, 202 orientation and interaction sessions on government services, and 103 public hearings involving 2,107 participants across ward, municipality, forest, school, hospital, and project platforms. These efforts have strengthened citizen voice, transparency, and responsive local governance.



Community members volunteered to construct a walking trail in Gaumul rural municipality, Bajura

Janataram, the People's Representative

"The Chairperson's presence in every community activity encourages us. We feel that he always takes interest in and cares about the development of our tole. Looking at his behavior, we feel that we have found a true people's representative-a genuine public servant."

The statement from Tek Bahadur Rawal clearly reflects the dedication and commitment of Ward Chairperson Janataram Chaudhary of Ward No. 4, Bhajani Municipality towards his community. However, things were not always like this.

In the past, elected representatives were often unwilling to attend community programs or discussions. Sometimes, even if they visited the tole, they would only stop by the homes of one or two members from their own political party and then leave. This was a common frustration shared by most residents of Jhaljhaliya settlement.

Similarly, Hariram Chaudhary, Chairperson of Navadurga Tole Lane Organization, recalls how discouraged he felt by the treatment he received when he went to the ward office to submit an application for settlement-level plan selection. "We are told that the Tole Lane Organization is an important structure for the municipality's social development, but in practice, the tendency to ignore our voices was deeply frustrating," he says.

Community members felt that if people had to fear taking initiative in social work, it could never create a positive environment for society. In some cases, there was even suspicion that the Tole Lane Organization was being seen as interfering in the ward's work.

But time does not remain the same forever. Gradually, the situation began to change. In Ward No. 4 of Bhajani Municipality, Tole Lane Organizations started demonstrating meaningful results in community development. Community members began discussing their own problems, making plans, and taking initiative to implement solutions. More importantly, it became evident that many of these activities could be carried out without creating an additional financial burden on the ward office.

Ward Chairperson Janataram Chaudhary also recognized this positive change. "Many of the tasks we would otherwise have to manage are now being completed by the community itself through voluntary labor. This has reduced our stress as well," he says.

He came to understand that when a community moves forward on the path of development, the role of an elected representative is not to command but to support. Alongside the growing activism of the community, the role and behavior of the Ward Chairperson also changed. Now, wherever a Tole Lane Organization meeting is held, he personally attends. Encouraging the community, offering guidance, and committing immediate ward-level support for work the community cannot accomplish on its own has become almost a part of his daily routine. "Now, I hardly have to listen to complaints from the community anymore," Chairperson Janataram says proudly.

Ammar Raj Neupane, a member of the Tole Lane Organization, is also very pleased with this transformation. "Now our Chairperson is with us in every community activity. If we make just one phone call, he arrives. Sometimes, he even joins us in voluntary labor," he says enthusiastically.

The Tole Lane Organization has built a bridge of trust, dialogue, and collaboration between the elected representatives and the community. It is because of this bridge that Janataram Chaudhary has truly become the people's beloved Janataram.

Success Stories

A Story of Safe Travel on a Challenging Foot Trail

The residents of Majhgaun Tole, Ward No. 10, Narayan Municipality, joined forces to repair and clean a challenging village foot trail, enhancing safety and convenience for daily activities and travel.

Prior to the establishment of the Tole Lane Organization, the village foot trail was in a state of disrepair, causing difficulties in the daily lives of the residents. However, the need for improving the path was overlooked, as most villagers believed it was the government's responsibility to build or repair the road.

The tole, consisting of 82 households predominantly inhabited by Brahmin and Chhetri residents, is situated approximately 12 kilometers from the district headquarters. For a significant period, there was a lack of initiative to enhance the trail, with no sense of collective responsibility among the residents. The notion of repairing the path through community labor contribution was met with skepticism by many.

Presently, the residents of the tole have actively engaged in community work through their participation in the Tole Lane Organization. Regular meetings are held twice a month, with 45 members, including office bearers, involved in the institution. Following extensive discussions, the Tole Lane Organization was officially established on 18 Kartik 2082 B.S.

During a meeting, the issue of the challenging foot trail was thoroughly deliberated, addressing its impacts, causes, and potential solutions. A collective decision was made



to repair and clean the path. As per the plan, on 18 Kartik 2082 B.S., from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM, all members of the Tole Lane Organization collaborated to successfully repair and clean approximately 300 meters of the foot trail between Gwati and Majhgaun Tole. This collective endeavor has fostered stronger relationships and harmony within the community, facilitating easier access to schools for children, safer livestock transportation, and improved travel convenience.

According to active member Khadga Bahadur Bogati, the community had waited for eight years for the ward and municipality to address the path, but no progress was made. The success was achieved only when the community took the initiative and became actively involved.

This initiative exemplifies that with strong mutual harmony and solidarity, tasks that once seemed insurmountable can be accomplished through community initiative.

Media Coverage:

<https://ekantipur.com/News-Folder/2025/08/19/jhaljliabasi-making-a-biological-embankment-by-raising-donations-and-turning-the-farm-into-a-flood-29-58.html>

जैविक तटबन्ध बनाउँदै झलझलियाबासी

०६४ सालदेखि बाढीको मारमा परेका झलझलियाका परिवारले आफ्नो थातथलो गुमाउँदा गुजाराका लागि भारतमा मजदुरी गर्न बाध्य भएका छन् ।

भाद्र ३, २०८२ | अर्जुन शाह



धनगढी — कैलालीको भजनी नगरपालिका-४ झलझलियाका फाँट धानबालीले पहेंलपुर भएका थिए । किसानहरू धान काट्ने तरखर गर्दै थिए । गत वर्ष असोज ५ गते कान्द्रा नदीमा आएको बाढीले झलझलियाको करिब पाँच सय बिघा धानखेती क्षणभरमै बगर बनाइदियो । भीमलादेवी ल्वार परिवारले १० कट्टा खेतीपाती हुने जमिन किनेको थियो । जग्गा किनेको दोस्रै वर्षको बाली भित्र्याउने बेला लहलह झुलेका धानसहितको सबै जमिन बाढीले सखाप पान्यो । जग्गाजमिन बगर भएपछि देवर चन्द्रको परिवार गाउँ छाडेर भारतको बैंग्लोर हिँड्यो । भीमलादेवीका श्रीमान् जस्या ल्वार बिरामीले थला परेर हिँडडुल गर्न सक्दैनन् । वृद्धावस्थाकी भीमलादेवीलाई यतिबेला मर्नु न बाँच्नु जस्तै भएको छ ।

झलझलियामा भीमलादेवी जस्तै ४२ परिवारको करिब ५० बिघा खेती पोहोर सालको बाढीले बगर बनायो । पाक्न थालेको बालीमा नदी बग्यो । हरेक परिवारको १० कट्टादेखि एक बिघासम्म धान खेती थियो । रंगबहादुर धामी, रंगबहादुर शाही, चर्तुभूज बमलगायत १५ परिवारको थातथलो नै बगर बनेपछि घरबारविहीन भएर आश्रय लिन झलझलिया शिविरमा सरे ।

‘१० कट्टाभन्दा कम कसैको थिएन । धान काटौं भन्ने बेला अकस्मात् बाढीले खेती गर्ने नमिल्ने गरी बगर भयो,’ स्थानीय टेकबहादुर रावलले भने, ‘मेरो परिवारको पनि १० कट्टा सबै लग्यो । अहिले हाम्रै जमिन छेउमा नदी बगिरहेको छ ।’ झलझलियाका ४२ परिवारकै खेत कान्द्राले नामेट बनाएपछि उनीहरू पनि अलि वर बसाइँ सरेका छन् । ‘हरपल त्यही बगर बनेको जग्गामा झुल्ने धानका बाला आँखामा घुमिरहन्छन्,’ स्थानीय निर्मलादेवी देउवाले भनिन् ।

SAHAKARMI SAMAJ

Birendranagar, Surkhet

Statement of Financial Position

As at 32nd Ashadh 2082 (16th July, 2025)

Particular	Notes	This Year Amount NPR	Previous Year Amount NPR
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipement	4.1	15,507,748.91	16,012,596.85
Intangible Property	4.2	-	-
Investment Property		-	-
Long term Investment		-	-
Other non - current Assets		-	-
Intangible Assets		-	-
Investment Property		-	-
Long term investments		-	-
Other non-current assets		-	-
Total Noncurrent Assets		15,507,748.91	16,012,596.85
Current Assets			
Inventories	4.3	-	-
Account Receivable	4.4	17,887,624.59	24,757,918.60
Cash and cash equivalents	4.5	26,554,260.68	32,388,109.50
Total Current Assets		44,441,885.27	57,146,028.10
TOTAL ASSETS		59,949,634.18	73,158,624.95
LIABILITY AND RESERVE			
Accumulated Reserve			
Unrestricted fund/accumulated surplus	4.6	4,889,580.68	5,386,995.61
Designated funds	4.7	-	-
Restricted funds	4.8	17,625,220.84	23,478,660.53
Endowment Fund	4.9	-	-
Other Capital Reserve	4.10	29,644,326.20	27,142,251.93
Total Accumulated Reserve		52,159,127.72	56,007,908.07
Non-Current Liabilities			
Loans and borrowings		-	-
Employee benefit Liabilities		-	-
Deferred Revenue		-	-
Other non-current Liabilities		-	-
Total Non - Current Liabilities		-	-
Current Liabilities			
Account Payables	4.11	7,790,506.46	17,150,716.88
Loans and borrowings		-	-
Provisions		-	-
Bank Overdrafts		-	-
Total Current Liabilities		7,790,506.46	17,150,716.88
Total Liabilities		7,790,506.46	17,150,716.88
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		59,949,634.18	73,158,624.95

The Notes of accounts form an integral part of the financial statements

as per our report of even date

Date: 2082/05/16

Place: Birendranagar- 10, Surkhet


Ammar Bahadur Ait
Executive Director


Hema Boddhathoki
Admin. & Finance Manager




Bakhat Bahadur KC
Chair Person


Anju Gurung
Treasurer


Gyanendra B. Bhari
BRS Neupane & Co.
Partner



Photos:



Community group Meeting at Jhimruk rural municipality



Community group meetings where the community educator is showcasing the CODE



Tole members took an initiative to construct bio-embankment using local resources i.e., bamboo and sand racks at Jaljaliya, Bhajani rural municipality, Tikapur



Tole members took an initiative to construct bio-embankment using local resources i.e., bamboo and sand racks at Jaljaliya, Bhajani rural municipality, Tikapur



SBS- Bangalachuli-4, Dang- Bagibikash CG



Community members are assembled together to form a seasonal calendar at Bhajani rural municipality, Kailali

Donors:



act:onaid



Contact Information:

Contact us at: +977-81-540099/540999

Kohalpur Municipality-10, Rajhena road, Banke Nepal

info.kohalpur@sahakarmi.org.np

Youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/@SahakarmiSamaj/featured>

Website: <https://www.sahakarmisamaj.org>