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HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal is one of the decentralized country programmes of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation which has been operating in Nepal under an agreement with the Government of Nepal since 1956. It implements its programmes and projects in all the 75 districts across the country and cooperates with many technical and social organizations. Through its work at both local and national levels, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal supports actions leading to self-propelling development and eradication of poverty. It aims at creating environments where people have new choices and become equipped with new skills and abilities to improve their livelihoods.

HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal partners with local and national non-governmental organisations, private sector entities, and local and national bodies of the government. It promotes the principles of decentralization and subsidiarity in decision making, implementation and accountability for development.

Detailed information on HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal programme is available on the internet and can be accessed at [www.helvetas.org.np](http://www.helvetas.org.np)

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## Message from the Country Director

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Since its early years in Nepal, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation has taken a role as an innovator. It attempts to address problems and challenges faced by right-holders and duty bearers with innovative approaches and technologies. In these innovations HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation tries to foster more efficiency, more effectiveness, better cost-benefit ratio or just a better accepted way of doing something.

In the past HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation has innovated new trail bridge designs that were not only cheaper, but also simple enough so that communities could build these bridges themselves. On top of that, based on these bridge designs, new designs for rural road bridges emerged and are now ready for up-scaling. Outcome-based payments for training and employment services in technical education and vocational training have resulted in more focus on employment, rather than just the completion of training events. More sustainable options in agricultural development led to improved use of local resources and better incomes of subsistence and commercial farmers alike. Participatory planning and management of water resources and financial resources from blended block grants through water-use master planning and village development periodic planning are gaining more and more recognition in the country. It is important to note that many of these innovations have already been taken up by others and in cases have become national policy thanks to the evidence-based advocacy work of the different HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation projects. Coffee used to be largely promoted as a potential commercial crop through HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation initiatives and is now incorporated in the Agricultural Development Strategy as an important cash crop.

Also today HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation continues to innovate or document innovations observed in the field based on its long-term experience at the grassroots combined with an in-depth technical understanding in the different working areas. Some of the innovations are mentioned in this Annual Report for 2013: table nurseries, jute bag-lined plastic irrigation ponds, biochar application for soil amelioration, involving the banking sector in business literacy development through farmer business school approaches. Other recent innovations are mentioned on our web page ([http://nepal.helvetas.org/en/country\\_programme/innovation\\_new/](http://nepal.helvetas.org/en/country_programme/innovation_new/)): private connections in rural areas for water supply, banana stem paper making, distillation of essential oil from turmeric leaves, paper made from industrial cotton wastes, farmer business schools.

It is not only 'home-made' innovations that play a major role in HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation's work in Nepal. It is also about accepting approaches and up-scaling of options that were spearheaded by others: recently HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal has accepted the Making Markets Work for the Poor approach as one of its central approaches in rural economies. Independent third party monitoring has been applied through one of its programmes. The issue of integrity – transparency, accountability, participation – has been included in water supply related activities and was highly acknowledged by different water supply, sanitation and hygiene stakeholders during the recent joint sector review.

In addition to innovations HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation continues to focus on quality implementation of its own funded and mandated projects. This is shown with the fact that also in 2013, the output and outcome level indicators of all seventeen projects were fully achieved. This contributed to the overall livelihood improvement of more than one million targeted population in Nepal.

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This year HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation continued its major thrust on job creation, skills development of un- and under-employed youth and different innovations related to private sector-led enterprise development. In order to create more jobs, the focus was not only given to production, but increasingly on processing of the main products and waste in the production process through product diversification, using investments from returnee migrants and credits from financial institutions. Farmers in the working districts supported the transition from subsistence to semi- or commercial farming where feasible, by giving more attention to business development and entrepreneurial skills amongst the producers.

Some other highlights in 2013 are:

- Riverbed farming was extended to twelve Tarai districts in collaboration with Riverbed Farming Alliance members and other organizations.
- In order to improve service delivery, the planning approaches for inclusive village development and integrated water resources management are being up-scaled to additional village development committees within the working districts and there is an interest in these approaches from other countries including Pakistan, Madagascar and Ethiopia.
- On the basis of the learning gained from the pilot project, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal has started implementing a project on safer migration and trying to deal with issues of labour migration through various interventions.
- HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal is increasing its efforts to understand localized effect of climate change in order to extend support to small farmers in developing real adoption plan for minimizing the negative effects of climate change.
- The handicraft exports from Nepal for the FairShop of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation in Zurich have experienced a major increase in 2013 and goods worth US\$ 150,000 were supplied from six different fair trade suppliers.
- Gender equity, social inclusion and poverty, knowledge management and learning continued to be the cross-cutting themes. Our concentrated effort backed up by affirmative action resulted in an increase in women in senior management positions.
- HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation has become a member of the Global Alliance 2015 - an alliance to fight poverty more effectively by cooperating on various levels, working together in developing countries as well as on campaigns to influence public and political opinion in Europe. The only other Alliance 2015 member active in Nepal is Welthungerhilfe, with which we have now agreed on a memorandum of understanding for closer collaboration in the near future.

In 2014, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal will continue to strive for quality project implementation, technical assistance, advocacy and innovation. We would like to thank our supporters – the Swiss public, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Department for International Development/UKAid and all other donors and partners - for their continued trust and support in our endeavour to improve the livelihoods of Nepal's women and men through innovative approaches and quality implementation.

Shiva Prasad Aryal  
Country Director

## Country Context

As in the preceding years, the political stalemate continued having a major impact on the country's development progress. After several months of a caretaker government, the long awaited second election to the Constituent Assembly was held on 19th November 2013. 70 per cent of the 12 million voters cast their votes. Nepali Congress received the highest votes followed by the Communist Party of Nepal – United Marxist Leninist and the Unified Communist Party – Maoist, the latter being the party with the highest number of votes in 2008 elections. According to a citizen survey 'Nepal in Transition in 2013' the trust in the democracy has however reduced considerably amongst Nepali citizens: only 53 per cent of the respondents felt that 'democracy is always preferable to any other kind of government', while 11 per cent favoured 'authoritarian government in some circumstances' and 36 per cent said it 'does not make a difference' when asked to choose between democracy and authoritarianism.

Due to lack of accountability and a long-standing culture of impunity, incidences of human rights violations and authority abuses by both the state and non-state actors continued to be reported throughout the year. Even after six years following the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, issues related with conflict victims remained unaddressed and transitional justice related mechanisms could not be established. The Ordinance on Disappearances, Truth and Reconciliation Commission was declared unconstitutional and in violation of international human rights law by the Nepal Supreme Court on January 2, 2014. According to the recent "Nepal Human Rights Yearbook 2013" there were 4,511 incidents of human rights violation victimizing 5,434 individuals. Major types of human rights violation were related to women's rights violation including rape, domestic violence, dowry death and inhuman treatment on charge of being witch. As in the preceding year, impunity is fuelling a culture of crime in the society and the criminalization of politics and vice-versa has been expanding. In addition, discrimination on the basis of caste, ethnicity, religion, gender, economic situation and disability persist. Problems faced by migrant workers from Nepal remained one of the burning human rights issues.

In terms of general development, Nepal's Progress Report on the Millennium Development Goal 2013 confirmed the Government of Nepal's commitment to achieving the goals. Nepal is on track and is likely to achieve most of its Millennium Development Goal targets, despite the prolonged political instability. The original sanitation target of 53 per cent has been surpassed, while the current target of 80 per cent by the Government of Nepal seems unlikely to be met. The target on gender equality and women's empowerment is unlikely to be met.

In the fiscal year 2012/13 gross domestic product growth dipped to an estimated 3.6 per cent, down from 4.5 per cent in 2011/12. This downward trend was apparently caused by delay in passing a full budget due to lack of political consensus. Other reasons included: reduced agricultural production due to the unfavourable monsoon and the shortage of chemical fertilizers. The major contribution for the growth is attributed to the services sector and particularly from remittances induced consumption. Globally, Nepal is ranked third with a remittance contribution of 25 per cent to the gross domestic product. This inflow of remittances continues to grow along with the Government's efforts to better regulate the migration process. The Government has announced a Foreign Employment Sector Reform to synchronize existing regulations.

The vision of the Approach paper to the Thirteenth Plan (2013 – 2016) is to upgrade Nepal to a developing country by 2022 with the following priority areas: developing hydropower and other alternative energies, increasing productivity, diversification and commercialization of the agricultural sector, developing basic education, health, drinking water and sanitation sectors, promoting good governance, developing roads and other physical infrastructure, developing tourism, industrial and trade sectors and protecting natural resources and the environment.

The Government continued to follow up several high profile infrastructure projects, including road and hydropower projects (amongst others the Mid Hill Highway linking the Eastern hills with the Far Western hills). With Mugu now linked

to the strategic road system this year, only two districts, (i.e. Dolpa and Humla) remain out of the national road network. The road to Jumla, the hub of Karnali, is being upgraded to bituminous surface. The Government further revised and approved the National Irrigation Policy (2070) and is currently working towards developing a Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector Development Plan and an umbrella Act. The agriculture sector has received a boost with completion of the Agricultural Development Strategy and some important policy changes. The lending for this sector increased by 33 per cent based on a new Government policy that requires commercial banks to extend at least 10 per cent of their total loans to agriculture. Providing agro insurance has now been made mandatory for non-life insurance companies to insure varied products. To combat the reoccurring issue of shortage in chemical fertilizer supply, the Government has allocated budget to develop organic fertilizer plants.

High intensity rainfall events during the monsoon season caused several water induced natural disasters in 2013. Incessant rainfall caused major flooding incidences in the Far Western region of the country, resulting in several people being killed, missing, homeless and displaced. Lives and property were also lost because of landslides, snow avalanches, cold and hot waves.

The new Foreign Aid Policy draft that was proposed, but has not been passed to date, appears more restrictive towards the involvement of international non-governmental organisations following the overall demand of the Government and national non-governmental organizations. However, despite the political instability and restrictive environment, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation has successfully implemented its programme, mainly due to its working approaches i.e., involving local partners and close coordination with the relevant government ministries and agencies.



“Locally developed and constructed distillation unit for essential oils made affordable for individual entrepreneurs”

## Country Strategy

In terms of achieving the set indicators, the third year of the HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal Country Strategy for 2011 to 2015 was marked by an overall encouraging progress. The current strategy aims at improving the living conditions of disadvantaged and economically poor men and women in the rural and peri-urban areas of Nepal with two outcomes: diversified and sustainable livelihoods of the primary stakeholders and improved service delivery of local governments and private/civil society organisations in response to the rights of the primary stakeholders. The indicators that refer to established and on-going projects continue to achieve the targets as planned in general. Indicators related to basic services in terms of overall development have made very good progress. In the year 2013, through farmer managed irrigation schemes in collaboration with village development committees we were able to reach 14,000 disadvantaged people. For some indicators the cumulative achievement so far surpasses the planned targets.

Indicators related to access to in-depth information about protection from deception and fraud for safer migration surpassed the country programme target (10,399 people were reached as opposed to the target of 1,800) and will increase due to the expansion of the Safer Migration project to 19 districts. In regards to overall achievement for indicators for gainful employment, 28 per cent (of

the total target of country programme 2011-2015) of households vulnerable to the impacts of climate change has been reached. With a planned expansion of activities related to climate change education, the set target is expected to be reached by the end of 2015. Concentrated effort backed up by affirmative action resulted in increase in women in senior management positions.

During the year 2014, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal will review its current strategy and reset the priorities and targets based on the achievements and lessons learned from various activities. An action plan will be formulated to assess the qualitative indicators particularly in relation to the participation of women and disadvantaged groups. Although in increasing trend, more focus will be given to good governance and accountability, with specific attention to conducting public auditing practices in all projects. After the recently held constituent assembly election and newly formed government, the main challenges for HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal in achieving progress include absence of village development committee secretaries from their duty station and frequent staff changes and transfers at different levels in government agencies. Although new projects were acquired and will commence in 2014, for certain projects and working areas the lack of adequate funding is hindering the desired progress.



“Paper roses made from coloured banana paper by young women entrepreneurs in Sarlahi District”

# Outcome Monitoring Summary

Outcome	Verifiable Indicators	Target (2011-2015)			Achievements (2011, 2012 and 2013)		
		Male	Female	Disadvantaged	Male	Female	Disadvantaged
Economically poor and socially discriminated people adopt sustainable and diversified livelihoods	20,000 farmers of whom at least 60 per cent are disadvantaged and in total 50 per cent are women, operate new farmer managed irrigation schemes fed by different water sources covering 2,800 ha of irrigated land.	10,000	10,000	12,000	26,346	25,943	34,389
	40,000 people of whom at least 60 per cent are disadvantaged and in total 50 per cent are women in 8,000 households maintain direct access to water sources from 200 new water projects.	20,000	20,000	24,000	12,786	12,328	13,796
	40,000 people of whom at least 60 per cent are disadvantaged and in total 50 per cent are women in 8,000 households maintain access to sanitary facilities.	20,000	20,000	24,000	25,526	24,647	27,875
	30,000 households market non-timber forest products and cash crops including vegetables according to a group business plan benefitting 150,000 people of whom at least 60 per cent are disadvantaged and in total 50 per cent are women.	30,000		18,000	37,918		25,053
	10,000 landless/land poor households affiliated in 500 community groups produce vegetables on riverbeds, with women from these households being the majority participants in all training sessions.	10,000		6,000	8,118		6,160
	4,500 people of whom at least 60 per cent are disadvantaged and in total 50 per cent are women reduce their vulnerability from negative impacts of climate change plan adaptation according to a newly developed approach.	2,250	2,250	1,350	655	802	371
	10,000 farmers of whom at least 60 per cent are disadvantaged and in total 50 per cent are women, maintain organically certified production systems.	10,000		6,000	13,419		6,575
	80 per cent skill training graduates of whom at least 80 per cent are disadvantaged, in total 50 per cent are women, are in gainful wage or self-employment.	80 per cent employment		64 per cent	70 per cent employment		84 per cent
	3,000 potential migrants and returnees, of whom at least 60 per cent are disadvantaged and in total 50 per cent are women, have access to in-depth information about protection from deception and fraud.	1,500	1,500	1,800	39,431	7,177	10,399
Local government and private / civil society organisations deliver services (effectively) in response to the rights of people, especially those who are economically poor and socially discriminated.	40 per cent of the village development committees in the HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation led cluster implement annual plans based on their periodic plans and allocate money according to at least the national provisions.	40 per cent			40 per cent		
	300 village development committees allocated resources through Agriculture, Forestry and Environment Committees to undertake agricultural extension for the promotion of sustainable agriculture, particularly targeted to women and disadvantaged people.	300			306		
	20 village development committees implement Water Use Master Plans developed partly with their own resources.	20			19		
	All partnering civil society organizations (including HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation) implement a gender and social inclusion policy with the target to reach proportionate representation of social groups and in terms of gender.	100 per cent			51 per cent of total 222 partners have their own gender and social inclusion policy		
	33 per cent of all leadership positions (e.g. team leader, senior project/ programme officers) in HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation projects are taken up by women.	33 per cent			27 per cent		
	33 per cent women representation is maintained in all user groups supported by HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation.	33 per cent			Among 77,253 members of 3,390 user groups, 40,807 members (53 per cent) are women		
	Each group supported by HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation includes at least one member from discriminated groups in a key group position.	100 per cent			In 82 per cent of the user groups at least one member from discriminated group is holding a key position (Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer)		
	All projects and partner organisations (including village development committee and district development committee) conduct annual public hearing/audit or other relevant measures to foster transparency and accountability and specifically encourages the opinions of women and disadvantaged people.	All			All the Water and Infrastructure and Governance and Peace projects are conducting it. Other projects need to implement measures.		
	Trail bridge technical, social as well as managerial norms as defined in the National Policy Trail Bridge Strategy auxiliary to the Local Infrastructure Development Policy are adhered to by all district development committees. Gender equity, social inclusion and poverty elements are adequately reflected in the social norms.	All			All District Development Committees adhere to it		
The Government of Nepal ensures secured tenure rights of forest and public land dependent communities through the implementation of appropriate policies and legal framework, and upholds the equal rights of women and disadvantaged as members of such communities.	Forest and public land (especially riverbed farming) policies are formulated			Riverbed farming policy is in draft format developed by Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development. Forestry policy is being developed.			

## Education and Skills Development

With 450,000 youths entering the job market in 2013, the pressure on the employment market did not lessen. HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation continued its major thrust on job creation, skills development of un- and underemployed youth and varied innovations related to private sector led enterprise development.

The different programmes of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation trained a total of 18,262 (52 per cent women) this year. Women's participation in a variety of non-traditional trades such as brick laying, masonry, electrician, junior plumbing, junior poultry technician continued to increase. Along with improved income, involvement of women in these "un-traditional women's jobs" had a positive impact on the social status and self-esteem of the women concerned. In most cases women reported supportive response from their family members, remarkably reduced incidences of gender discrimination and a conducive working environment. Most of them expressed confidence that they could perform at par with their male counterparts. They were satisfied with their decision to follow up on a non-traditional trade for women.

More than 85 per cent of the graduates were from disadvantaged groups. The gainful employment rate (i.e. graduates that earn at least NPR 4,600 per month) for six months after the training was 71 per cent, while the average income of gainfully employed graduates was around NPR 6,800 per month. The second tracer study of the Employment Fund with samples from 2011 graduates showed that 65 per cent of the 675 traced and interviewed graduates (62 per cent of them women) were gainfully employed. The average income of these traced graduates was NPR 9,301 per month. Out of the total employed, 55 per cent were self-employed and the remaining - wage employed.

The private sector led enterprise development approach promoted by HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation has led to new income opportunities for 865 households. This includes 17 new banana paper making factories established by local entrepreneurs, with a total of 85 employees. Diversification of paper products has been initiated in three places. Four defunct distillation units were revived and newly managed following a business plan. These units benefit 355 households involved in non-timber forest product collection and production, with an additional earning of NPR 41,300 per household/per year on average. The banana farming area has expanded by 125 hectares in 2013 providing a substantial income for an additional 488 households. They are supported by twelve new banana nurseries linked to a private biotech laboratory in Kathmandu.

220 new entrepreneurs initiated their business, based on the productive use of electricity in Syangja and Banke districts and 195 new entrepreneurs with the use of remittances in the Central Tarai.

HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation projects supported technical education and vocational training sector with the translation and updating of 38 curricula, the development of 8 new curricula, 6 new guidelines, 5 new occupational profiles for Level 2 through the National Skills Testing Board and various training manuals and flip files. The above materials have received approval from the Council of Technical Education and Vocational Training. More than 650 trainers received training of trainers, skills training for Level 2 or life skill instructor training. Based on the long-term experience in the Employment Fund, different approaches such as result based financing and rapid market appraisal were reviewed by the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank. On this basis, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation through the Employment Fund provided intensive capacity development support to the EVENT project implemented by the Ministry of Education. A training on rapid market appraisals was conducted for HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation in Kosovo. The area potential survey tool has generated much interest from various organisations including the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre, German Agency for Technical Cooperation and the Multi-Stakeholder Forestry Programme.

Career counselling on skills training and enterprise development for youths was initiated in 2013 through the development and testing of a career counselling package and a career information dictionary. This dictionary provides career options and description of more than 80 popular occupations. Furthermore, in collaboration with the Poverty Alleviation Fund, two approaches for better targeting and supporting skilled youths for micro enterprise development for job creation were piloted with more than 5,000 youths. Eleven new products and enterprises were identified of which five products were piloted by utilizing different waste in urban areas as resource for enterprise development. These products have expansion potential to other municipalities in the Tarai. In the hills, varied post-harvesting technologies including a grading machine and low cost zero energy storage was built as innovation for the orange sub-sector. Based on the recent policy recommending non-life insurances to offer insurance products for the agricultural sector, a crop insurance scheme was introduced for banana farming in collaboration with a private insurance company.

**“ HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation piloted different innovations related to better targeting of its activities and increased job creation and employment.**



## FARMER BUSINESS SCHOOL TO ENHANCE ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS OF MICRO CREDIT GROUPS

Based on the farmer business school concept, piloted in earlier years, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation initiated farmer business schools in collaboration with MEGA Bank Limited. as an attempt to upscale the approach in collaboration with private sector actors. These schools target small agriculture based entrepreneurs in five market centers of Sarlahi and Rautahat districts, with a focus on enhancing their entrepreneurial skills and basic understanding of business in general and business planning in particular. 90 per cent of the participants initiated different businesses such as mushroom farming, meat shop, herbal farming, vegetable collection and trading, Dalmoth making, grocery shops and bamboo stick making for incense sticks and ice-cream based on business plans they developed as part of the classes.

“Before joining the farmer business school we did not have any technical business knowledge and we did not even know about the real costs of our products. We just sold our products at the traders’ prices whether it was profitable or not and could not calculate our costs of production. Now we know our costs and can negotiate with the traders to get an appropriate price,” recalls a participant of a farmer business school in Chandranigahapur, Rautahat District.

MEGA Bank Limited. has also realized that this is an appropriate approach to enhance business awareness amongst their micro credit groups. According to the Branch Manager of Sarlahi, Mr. Binod Rayamajhi, both investment volume and repayment rates could be increased as a result of this initiative.

# 120,255



individuals received vocational training for gainful employment since 1992

## Environment and Climate

“ Char from biomass waste is being used by HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation for bioenergy and soil amelioration.

A total of 1,457 persons were trained on climate adaptation. Through such human resources HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation was able to reach out to approximately 4,210 persons (2,400 students, of which 55 per cent are girls, 170 school teachers, 140 school management committee members and 1,500 farmers). The students and their parents (farmers) have begun working together to strengthen the community groups and neighbourhood to increase their adaptive capacity by promoting income earning activities, leadership skills, business and enterprise schemes, better forest and water management practices. As a result, farmers have renovated water ponds, reused waste water, harvested rain water and started integrated pest management. As part of two blue schools in Dailekh District, children awareness is raised on the protection of water sources and wise use of water resources.

A dialogue among farmers and between farmers and the government authorities were started, to resolve water related conflicts among communities and additionally, conflict started by the Melamchi inter basin water transfer project. For this 4 village Water Sanitation and Hygiene coordination committees have been formed in 4 village development committees. This supports effective water governance mechanisms to be set up through harmonizing planning processes for water use master planning,

village development periodic planning and local adaptation planning.

In collaboration with different partners, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation was able to secure a SwitchAsia supported project on bioenergy which will be initiated in early 2014. Through its various activities this project aims to create 10,500 green jobs (full time jobs for at least 6 months each year) through expanding 700 small sized charcoal enterprises which are expected to consume 87,500 tons of forest biomass as fire hazard to produce about 30,000 tons of bio char from 14,000 hectare sustainably managed community and private forests which are accessible to road heads.

The project aims to reduce approximately 74,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions because of the increased use of bio char as an alternative to imported fissile fuels such as cooking gas, Kerosene and coal. The project will sustain the production and supply chain of bio-energy and strengthen capacities of actors of bio char sub-sector.

About 472 million Nepalese rupees (Euro 4.1 million) worth of local jobs will be generated over the project period. It is expected that at least 10 per cent cooking gas, kerosene and coal used in the targeted industries will be replaced by approximately 36,000 tons of bio char produced during project life and this percentage will be increased in and beyond project area gradually over time.

# 637.80

tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emitted in 2013





## BIOCHAR – FOR IMPROVED PRODUCTIVITY FROM AGRICULTURAL WASTE

Biochar – a solid material obtained from the thermochemical conversion of biomass in an oxygen-limited environment and applied to the soil - is an emerging soil additive for the amendment of agriculture soils. It is not a substitute for manure or fertilizer, but a catalyzing agent for enhancing soil properties and health resulting in improved food security, environment conservation and organic production systems. Simultaneously it sequesters carbon, contributing to mitigating climate change. While any organic waste can be the feedstock for making biochar, the most common source is agricultural residues and agro-forest litter.

HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation in collaboration with the Kathmandu University and the Foundation for Sustainable Technology initiated a pilot project on the decentralized production of biochar and its application in coffee agroforestry systems. Up to date small scale gasification and pyrolysis systems with biomass inputs of 10 kg/h to 200 kg/h, that can be used on farm or by small industries, have been developed and are being tested. The bioenergy produced from these systems can be used for cooking or heating purposes, while the produced biochar may be applied to the agricultural land of the producers or sold in the market. Coffee pulp and husk were identified as viable biochar feedstock, which does not interfere with existing uses of biomass such as fodder and fuel. Long-term agronomic trials were initiated in three coffee farms and a coffee nursery.

## Governance and Peace

In the context of the political instability in the country, weak governance structures and ever increasing labour migration flows, this working area concentrated on different focus areas in 2013. The up-scaling of the inclusive village development planning approach to additional village development committees within the working districts and beyond was a major success. Smallholders were supported in their transition to semi-commercial farming on the one hand by imparting business development and entrepreneurial skills and on the other hand with better understanding of value chain governance. The expansion of safer migration initiatives to additional districts, with new activities to address issues related to India migration, provided necessary support for those making informed decisions to go for migration. First lessons learnt emerged from the third party monitoring of the World Bank financed projects in Nepal.

drama and vocational skills training. Out of these, 17,370 people in Khotang and Sarlahi districts visited Information and counselling centers and attended individual and group counselling. As a result, during a sampling phone follow up, 54 per cent and 70 per cent of those who left for foreign employment from Khotang and Sarlahi districts respectively left copies of their documents back home. The trend of fraudulent complaints against individuals have reduced from 1,245 cases in the previous year to 486 this year, a good indicator that there are now better chances for victims to get justice as it is easier to track institutions than individuals. The media outreach at local level in Sarlahi District has been effective in helping raise pertinent issues related to migration. One such case is the rapid response which resulted in the rescue of 52 Nepali youth victims of fraudulence in Malaysia.

“ Migration is a major development issues in Nepal, which HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation addresses from different angles including human rights and right to information.

In 2013, 87 village development committees were given support for preparing village development periodic plans in various hill and mountain districts of the Far and Mid-Western Development regions. Sokat Village Development Committee in Achham prepared its periodic plan on its own initiative and costs. Based on these plans, village development committees now implement their annual plans and allocate money according to the national provisions. The periodic plan being a base document for prioritization, reportedly contributed to avoiding unnecessary competition at local level and discouraging haphazard allocation of available resources. It has ultimately contributed to improving and integrating the delivery of services in devolved sectors at local level in response to community defined priorities and needs. The second phase of the Local Governance and Community Development Programme has set a target to develop periodic plans of 500 village development committees. The approach has garnered much interest from various implementing partners this year and it is anticipated that it will be expanded to other regions.

Based on the learning from the pilot phase, the Safer Migration Project has been upscaled and expanded to 6 districts and now includes three additional components: addressing social cost of labor migration through family management and psychological support, strengthening financial literacy of labour migrants as well as returnees and supporting the government agencies for better service delivery. Apart from working through local non-governmental organisations as during the pilot phase, the Project has now initiated a new approach of working directly in partnership with district development committees which run District information centres.

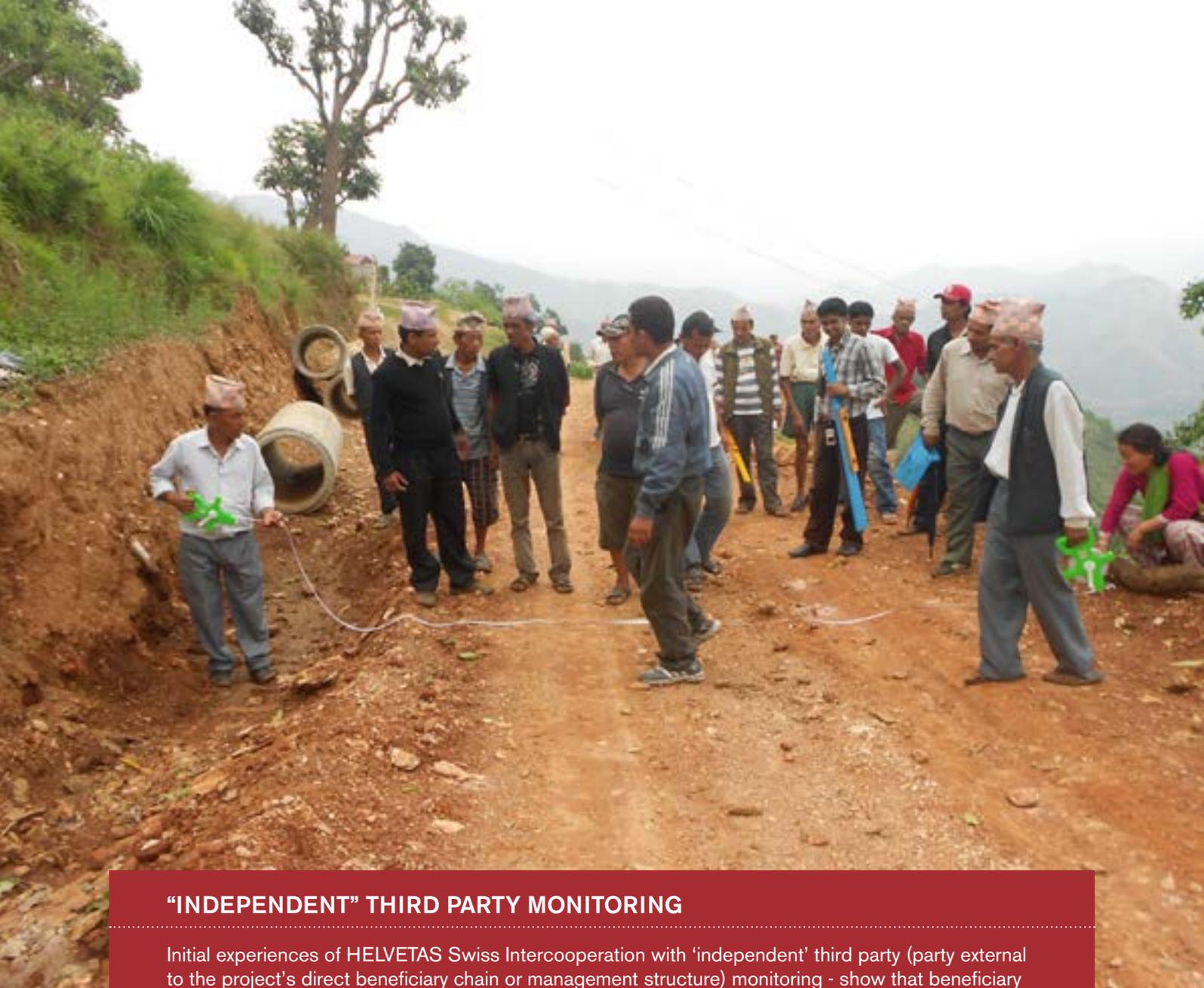
Under the current development context of the country, migration remains a major livelihood option nationwide. HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation continued its activities related to the issues with initiatives related to improved information for potential migrants, paralegal and shelter support for migrants affected by fraud and support to families left behind. In total 45,333 people were reached through different outreach activities including information centres, school programmes, information booth at the Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu, street

Monitoring of the Government implemented projects by local non-governmental organizations is a new approach to Nepal. Such independent monitoring, known as third party monitoring, is seen to strengthen and complement traditional monitoring by bringing in the voices of project beneficiaries. The World Bank team in Nepal has drawn on the experience of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal to include measures which are being called “beneficiary monitoring” in the next rural transportation project. However, without demonstrating the value of such monitoring with practical examples, it will be difficult to convince the Government counterparts that the purpose is to improve project performances rather than functioning as a watchdog. Hence, identification and working with the champions within the government system is essential.

# 1,450

public audits were conducted since 2004

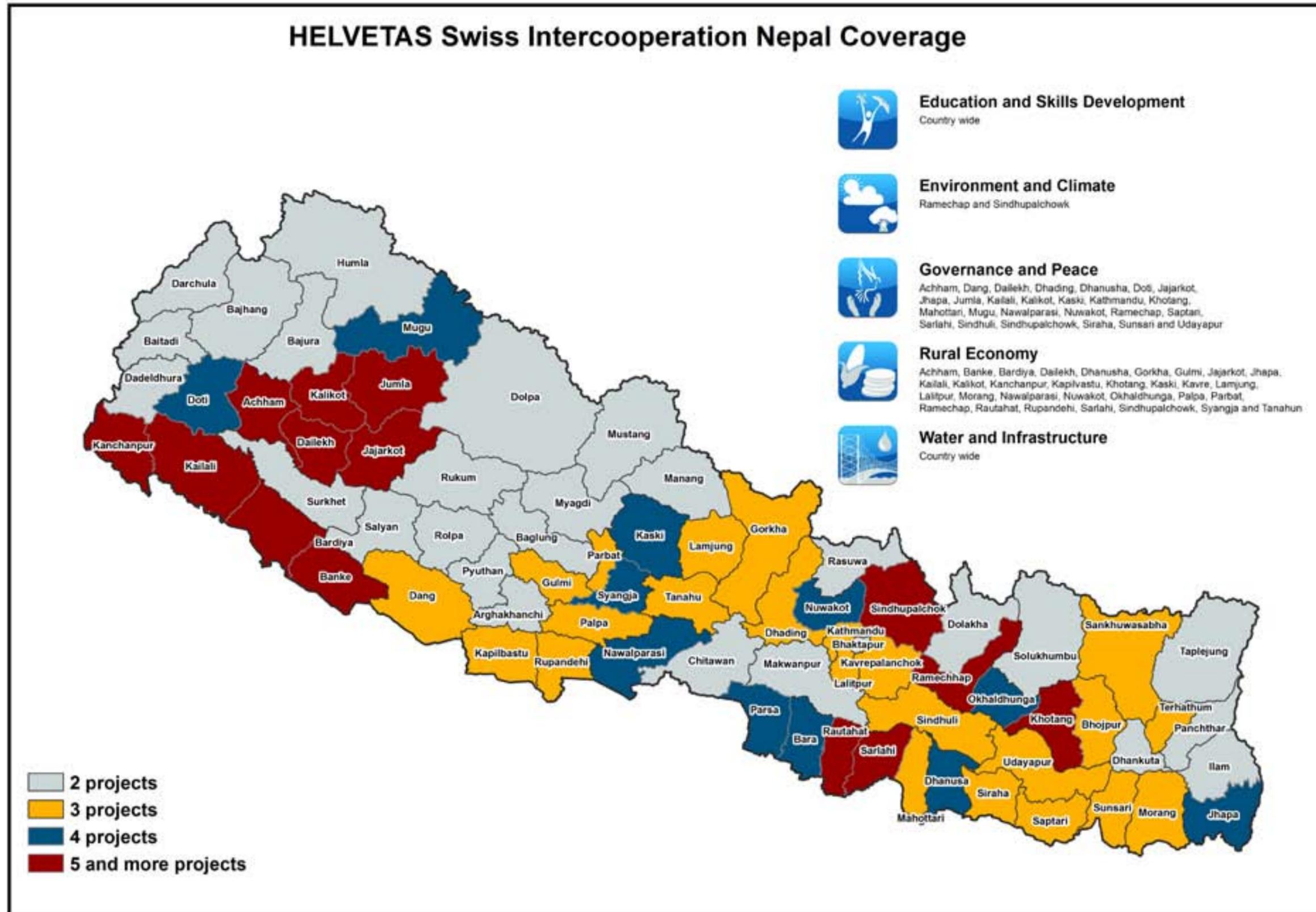




## “INDEPENDENT” THIRD PARTY MONITORING

Initial experiences of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation with ‘independent’ third party (party external to the project’s direct beneficiary chain or management structure) monitoring - show that beneficiary empowerment is crucial for effective monitoring ensuring good governance in a project. In addition a proactive approach to building stakeholders’ buy-in is necessary. Another important factor is the independence of the financial channels and the monitors, in this case civil society organisations. Such monitoring was shown to significantly improve the project implementing units’ knowledge of project impacts, targeting and problems and gains of the support of project beneficiaries and other stakeholders. The findings are more credible and ultimately contribute to improvement of project development effectiveness. Overall the third party monitoring needs to be considered as an approach for mitigating project risks rather than as a watchdog and it is for improving project performance rather than to criticize it (for more details please visit our website [www.helvetas.org.np](http://www.helvetas.org.np)).

## Working Area



## Rural Economy

“ Based on long term experiences and evidences from the field, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation supported in policy advocacy and formulation.

HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation implemented rural economy projects in more than 34 mid hill and Tarai districts in 2013, facilitating increased access of poor and disadvantaged communities to markets, improved income and creating new employment opportunities based on agricultural value chains. A total of 190,779 people were benefited by the programme this year, of which 63 per cent of the beneficiaries were women and 59 per cent were disadvantaged. Out of these, 15,987 households have earned more than NPR 20,000 per annum from the sales of cash crops and vegetables. 7,251 households are found involved in value chain oriented marketing of agricultural and non-timber forest product commodities and they are reported to have earned NPR 217 million with an average income of NPR 29,900 per household in 2013. These households are provided services by 55 agro-vets and collectors. 19,500 farmers have changed from traditional to improved grain crops and 90 per cent of farmers are benefitting from combined irrigation. On-farm extension support recorded an increase in maize productivity of over 50 per cent. The total income from the sale of coffee by coffee producers is NPR 62 million, i.e. an average of NPR 4,640 per household in 9 districts. From the 12 district coffee cooperative unions with 4,725 members, three cooperatives have established long-term business relationships with international fair trade buyers for exporting organic coffee and are receiving premium. The households were supported by a total of 1,630 experienced leader farmers and local resource persons associated with agriculture, forestry and environment committees (82 per cent), district agriculture development offices (5 per cent) and other development projects (13 per cent). After the establishment of 80 new agriculture, forestry and environment committees in 2013, all 378 village development committees in the HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation cluster districts now have functioning committees. 284 village committees

in the cluster districts allocated budget for agriculture in 2012/2013, 54 per cent of which spent all the money allocated for agriculture. With the technical support of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation, selected village development committees in the Tarai also initiated the process to establish committees.

In Achham, Dailekh, Kalikot and Jajarkot districts, 822 women out of whom 83 per cent were spouses of migrant workers attended 45 farmer business schools. They learned to select market demand led agricultural commodities, prepare business plans for the selected commodities and set the price of their commodities by calculating per unit production costs.

The knowledge and experiences generated at the grass roots is being linked with Government of Nepal policies. The Sustainable Soil Management Programme is in continuous dialogue with the Government, donors and various implementing agencies to support introduction of this decentralized agriculture extension system to all 75 districts of the country. The Ministry of Agriculture Development has already allocated budget through its annual plan to out-scale improved cattle sheds through these committees to 10,000 households in 40 districts. The 'Local Riverbed Farming Promotion Policy-2069' and National Coffee Promotion Policy are in process of endorsement by the relevant authorities. The Guideline of the Local Riverbed Farming Promotion Policy 2069, revised Coffee Quality Standards and Coffee Logo Implementation Guideline are in the final stages with the support of various HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation projects. The efforts of the Riverbed Farming Project to exchange their experiences with different stakeholders and in policy advocacy earned them the HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Knowledge Management Award.

# 293,985



households were advised and trained in agriculture, forestry or animal husbandry since 1997



## THE TANDE NURSERY

The Tande (table) nursery - a single or double level structure usually made of bamboo and waste wood, in which the lowest level or levels are used to produce vegetable seedlings, above the wet ground and protected from the rain by a second story or roofing material - was developed by lead farmers in Chayanam Village Development Committee of Okhaldhunga District and was first seen by HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation staff in 2012. This innovative step was taken by the farmers to combat the disease problem commonly associated with raising seedlings in a standard nursery bed for off-season vegetable production during the monsoon. Initially, farmers used just a single table, but individual farmers developed their own innovative variations.

The structure can be semi-permanent or permanent, cheap and easy to construct from local resources (with the exception of the plastic roofing sheet) and the only element that needs regular changing is the soil and compost for the nursery bed. It can be used in the winter, with extra polythene side-sheets to create the effects of a protected green-house.

Project staff and partners have helped extend this practice from lead farmer to lead farmer, farmers' group to farmers' group and from village to village. It has become a popular practice in Okhaldhunga District as its impact has been observed by farmers, both regarding the quality of seedling as well as labour saving. The practice is now beginning to establish itself in other neighbouring districts such as Khotang. Lead farmers and staff have also suggested improvements, such as better siting to make best use of the sun and to best control damage from the wind. The use of the Tande nursery has also increased the interest in vermicomposting – this too has been encouraged by the projects and partners (for more details please visit our website [www.helvetas.org.np](http://www.helvetas.org.np)).



## Water and Infrastructure

The major thrust of the working area in 2013 was supporting rural people, both men and women and especially disadvantaged, improving their livelihood through increased access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation, safe river crossing facility and water for irrigation. The key approaches included building capacity of the government agencies, local bodies, local service providers and the local communities in planning, implementing and monitoring local rural infrastructure.

In the year 2013, due to the interventions of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation in the working area on Water and Infrastructure, 512,899 rural people, out of which 57 per cent are from disadvantaged groups, were provided with safe river crossing facility. As a result of these safe river crossings, an average increase of 12 and 38 per cent respectively in school attendance and health post service seekers were observed. After the construction or rehabilitation of 101 farmer managed irrigation systems, a total of 10,893 hectares of land was sustainably managed, out of which 890 hectares of agricultural land of 5,720 farmer households (64 per cent disadvantaged groups) now have round the year irrigation facility. Equitable water sharing was introduced and is now adopted in 96 per cent of the schemes. 41 per cent of the farmers now cultivate their land with 50 per cent increased cropping intensity or more and the overall income of all households has risen by 142 per cent on average. The construction of 28 new drinking water schemes provided 9,797 rural people (48 per cent of them women) with access to safe drinking water and saved on average 3 hours per day for each household from fetching water. 32,573 (49 per cent women) have new access to improved sanitation contributing to the national efforts towards universal sanitation coverage and improved hygiene. The latter was further supported with orientations on improved hygiene and sanitation practices to more than 5,300 households. In order to prepare for the oncoming years, 9 water use master plans were developed in close collaboration with selected village development committees. Construction activities of this working area resulted in short-term local employment generation for 522,637 person days, of which 64 per cent went to

disadvantaged groups thereby contributing to the local economy.

The trail bridge experience of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal was also shared on request basis with projects outside Nepal. After successfully completing the collaboration with the International Labour Organisation in Indonesia, technical assistance was provided to HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Laos. A new project in Burundi, where Nepal's technical experience is central, was started in collaboration with the African Development Bank.

The functionality of implemented water supply schemes is a matter of concern in general, partly due to technical reasons and partly due to reasons of reduced integrity. For this purpose HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal started implementing a new initiative on water integrity with the three integrity pillars - transparency, accountability and participation - at its core. In order to enhance the transparency and accountability of the district level water supply, sanitation and hygiene actors, the project supported the district coordination committees to gather all actors' investment plans and published the essence in the form of a leaflet for wider dissemination to the primary stakeholders. HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal also aims to publish actual investment status next year, linking to this plan so that the actual plan-expenditure picture is clear to all. It was further observed that many households divert water directly to their courtyard by connecting a pipe to the tap stand leading to low or no maintenance of these tap stands. Therefore, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal piloted private connections in three drinking water schemes in rural setting, i.e. schemes that cater for household connections already included in the design. This year HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation also piloted the integration of the 3R (retention, reuse and recharge) approach into the existing water use master planning approach with catchment perspective. Based on this innovation, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation with different partners and the lead of The RAIN Foundation was able to secure a project development grant from the Department of International Development/UKAid.

“ **Functionality and long term sustainability of small rural infrastructure is the heart of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation approaches and innovations.** ”

# 13,637,009

people have access to pedestrian bridges, rural roads, drinking water, sanitation and small scale irrigation since 1960.





## SOIL-CEMENT JUTE BAG LINING FOR LONGER LIFE OF PLASTIC IRRIGATION PONDS

For irrigation purposes, especially for fresh vegetable cash crop production in water deficit areas, water is collected in ponds from springs or small streams. The ponds are lined and sealed with sheet membranes (200 g/m<sup>2</sup> fibre-reinforced plastic sheets, Silpaulin). The sheets are water proof; less affected by earth-movements, affordable for small farmers and can be easily repaired in case of small tears. However the sheets are photosensitive and tend to become brittle when directly exposed to the sun, especially when ponds are empty or filled with less water.

To improve the functionality and sustainability of the ponds the sheet membrane is protected from the sun – ultraviolet radiation and heat - and damage by other external factors such as stones, sharp items and fire. by a soil-cement jute bag lining. Compared with cement stone masonry or even concrete ponds, soil/cement jute bag lining has been found more useful and cost effective and is comparatively easy to apply. The soil/ cement jute bags are packed with a mixture of cement and soil in the ratio of 1:12 and are laid over the sheet membrane. Approximately 50 jute bags and 3.5 bags cement are required to cover 10 square meter surface area. The technology is simple and easily understood and appreciated by the users.

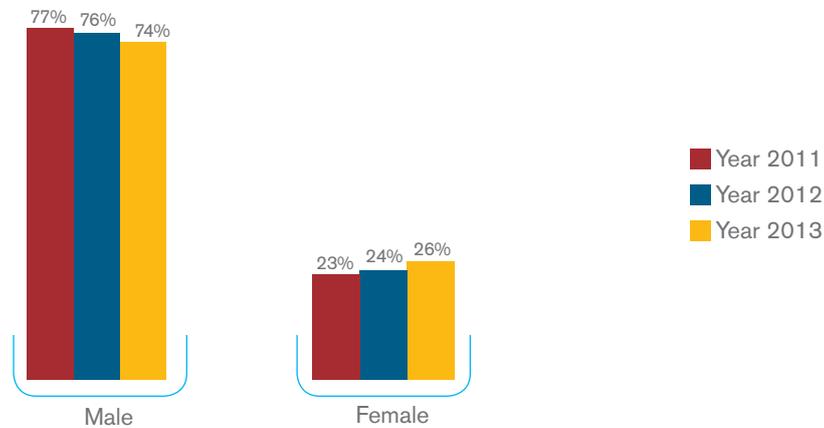
## Human Resources

**“ HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation is committed to develop a diverse and technically competent workforce to optimally serve its primary stakeholders.**

HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation takes all measures to build good working environment for its human resources. Diverse human resources are its strength and it is committed for workforce diversity principle. This is reflected in staff recruitment and staff capacity development. Based on the caste and ethnicity national data, it analyzes its staff composition and defines target groups for upcoming opportunities.

In the year 2013, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal was able to increase its female staff by 2 per cent from last year, reaching 26 per cent of the total 277 national staff. Besides, there are four staff under expatriate contract in key positions (all male). There were 45 new recruitments in 2013 out of which 19 were female. Percentage of female new recruits in 2013 was 5 per cent higher than that of 2012. Similarly, representation from Other Madeshi/Tarai caste and ethnic group in managerial level increased in 2013.

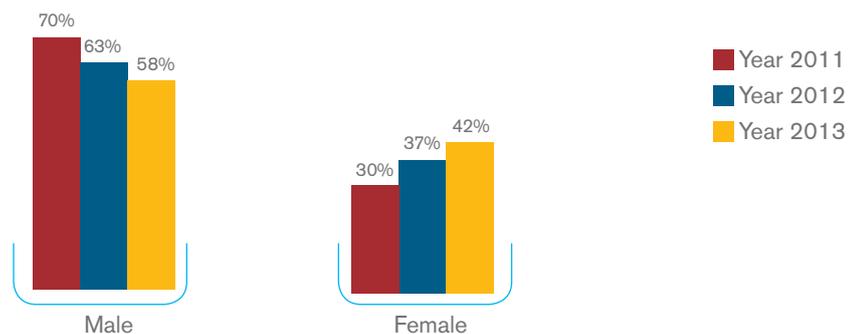
### Staff Composition Genderwise



HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal encourages capacity building of its employees by providing opportunities to upgrade their knowledge and skills to optimize their potential. In 2013, it provided in-house, external (in-country and international) trainings and workshop opportunities to its staff.

Besides, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation organized Asia regional trainings/workshops in key areas, i.e. advocacy/policy influencing workshop in Bangladesh; market systems development in Vietnam; climate change in India; impact/outcome monitoring and leadership and team work in Nepal. HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal sent 42 of its employees to participate in the above mentioned trainings/workshops. Of the total participants, 11 were female staff. Through these training, our employees were able to broaden their knowledge and skills in the subject matter and learn and share best practices with other HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation country programmes. It also helped them to build a wider professional network.

### Recruitment Data Genderwise



## MAINTAINING GOOD RELATIONSHIP IS CRUCIAL: SHIVA PRASAD ARYAL (COUNTRY DIRECTOR)

As Country Director, I enjoyed my four and half years with HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal and I am sure I will enjoy the remaining period even more. I feel my experience from the Maldives, Sri Lanka, China, Bangladesh and Nepal while working with Volunteer Services Overseas, Oxfam and the 'NGO/CBO Participatory Learning and Capacity Building' Project, contributed significantly to directing and administering the activities of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal. At the same time, I have learned much from the organisation and its committed staff.

All HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal programmes and projects are closely linked with the priorities of the concerned Government of Nepal ministries and departments, including the district and village development committees. This is unique in the context of international non-government organisations working in Nepal. As Country Director, I consider the good relationship we maintained with the government organizations crucial to the progress made by our organisation through the years.

HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation gave me the first opportunity to gain experience with Swiss organizations and concerned individuals. I find HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation as one of the developing organizations as an international organization.

I am very grateful to HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation management for trusting me with the responsibility to lead one of their largest programmes; to representatives of donor organizations specifically the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation for excellent cooperation and to all the colleagues of the Nepal programme for their continued moral and professional support.



## 39 YEARS OF COMMITTED SERVICE: PADAM BAHADUR JIREL (SENIOR DRIVER)

My association with HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation spans almost 40 years. I started my career with Lamosagu Jiri Road Project in 1975 with responsibility to keep office equipment, goods and belongings in a proper order. I was able to do so with utter enthusiasm and honesty for almost 13 years. In the year 1988 I took up more responsible job of a driver (then SATA). To carry staff of head office and projects to their destination safely was my most important concern. While ferrying them to the field and back to office, most of the time I was worrying about safety of my accompanying colleagues.

In the year 1992, I was part of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal (then Helvetas Nepal) when SATA became two separate entities: Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) and Helvetas Nepal. Although sometime challenging and little tiring, I enjoyed travelling with almost half of the organisation's staff so far. During my travel to almost all the districts my organisation worked, I met many people within and outside of my organisation and learned a lot from them. As I'm from a remote area of Jiri district, it was an opportunity for me to see and understand other parts of Nepal. Now the time has come for me to leave HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal and I will be leaving the organisation at the end of April after more than 39 happy years. Working for HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal has contributed greatly to both my personal and professional development.

I would like to sincerely thank all my colleagues for the enjoyable working relationship and wish them all the best. I wish continued success of this amazing, diversified and highly committed organisation.

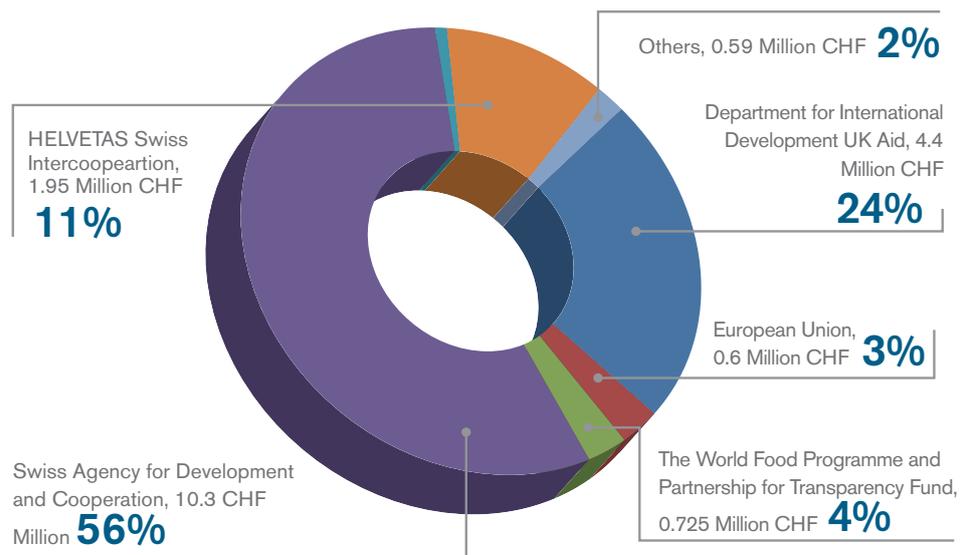


## Budget and Investment

Overall expenditure in the year 2013 was CHF 18.59 million against the approved budget of CHF 21.31 million (87 per cent utilization). Although the expenditure in local currency was close to the planned budget, the difference in the exchange rate reflected an under expenditure in Swiss Francs. The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the Department for International Development, UKAid, continued to be the major donors of the Nepal programme with 55.5 per cent and 24 per cent contribution respectively. Eleven

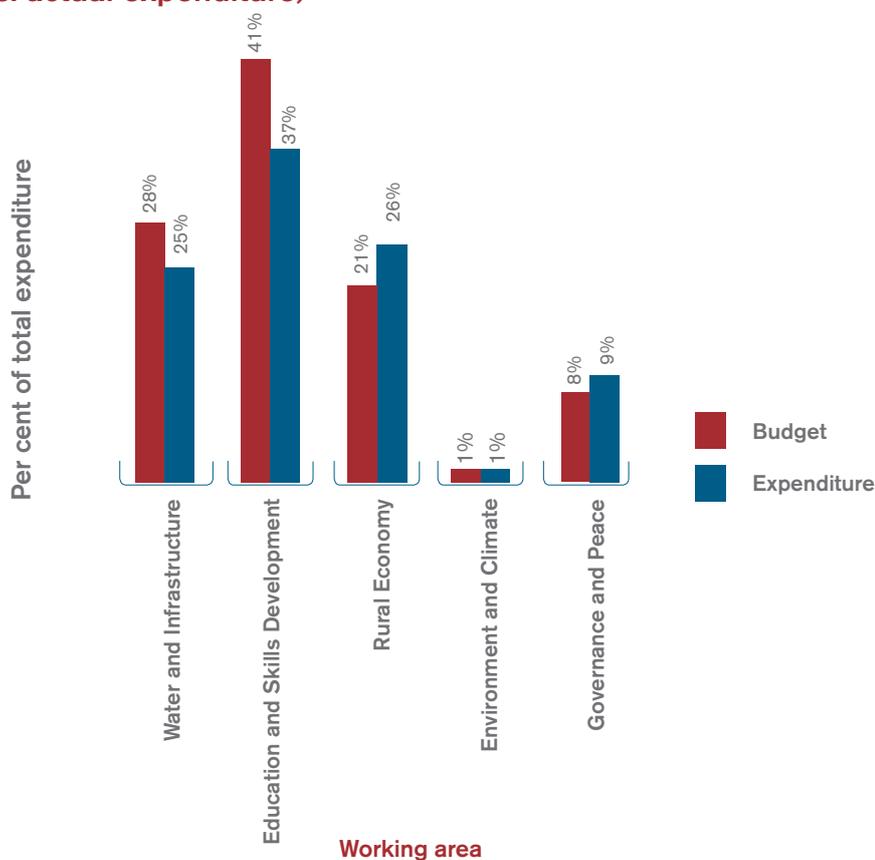
per cent of the funds were from the organisation's own resources from fund raising and matching funds. The European Union and the Partnership for Transparency Fund both contributed three per cent each to the annual expenditure. The United Nation's World Food Programme contributed one per cent. Total of two per cent of the funds came from ICCO Cooperation, the International Development Research Center, The RAIN Foundation, the World Bank and the Water Integrity Network.

### Sources of funds



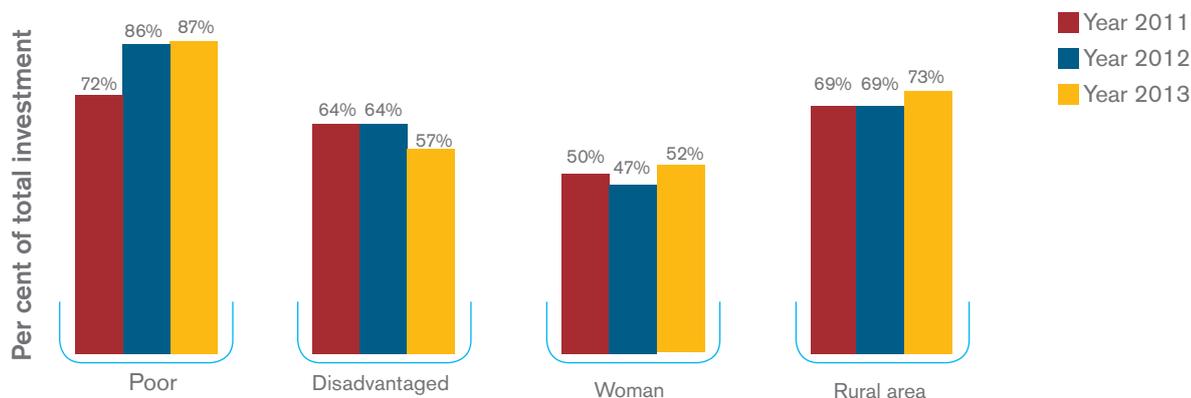
Of the total expenditure of CHF 18.59 million for 2013, approximately 24.5 per cent was invested in the Water and Infrastructure working area, 37 per cent in Education and Skills Development, 26 per cent in Rural Economy, 0.5 per cent in Environment and Climate and about 9 per cent in Governance and Peace. Three per cent was spent for the running of the Programme Coordination Office (Programme Directorate).

## Investment by working area (Budget vs. actual expenditure)



Of the total expenditure in 2013 of CHF 18.59 million about 25 per cent was invested on the Water and Infrastructure working area, 37 per cent in Education and Skills Development, 26 per cent in Rural Economy, 1 per cent on Environment and Climate and about 9 per cent on Governance and Peace.

## Investment by beneficiary group and location, 2013



HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal programme focuses on reaching disadvantaged communities. As a result, over the last three years beneficiaries from poor and disadvantaged communities has been in increasing trend. In the year 2013, more than 87 per cent of the total funds were invested to directly benefit the economically poor and approximately 57 per cent was invested to benefit the disadvantaged people. Similarly 73 per cent of the resources were invested in the rural areas. In comparison to previous years the results of 2013 were very encouraging. Out of the total beneficiaries more than half of them were women.

# Audit Report

BRS Neupane & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Kumari Marg, House No. 43  
P.O. Box 8137, Naxal  
Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel : 977-1- 4411314  
Fax : 977-1- 4420572  
E-mail : chartered@brs.com.np  
Web : www.brs.com.np

**BRS Neupane  
& Co.**

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal** which comprise the Balance Sheet, Statement of Income and Expenditure and Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Accounts for the period from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2013 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2013.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

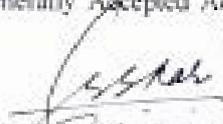
An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements gives a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial position of **HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal** as of 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2013 and operation results for the period then ended in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Date: March 04, 2014  
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

  
CA. Chandra B. Bhari  
Partner

HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal				
BALANCE SHEET				
As At December 31, 2013				
Currency : NPR				
Account Group	Description	Reference/ Schedule numbers	2013	2012
<b>ASSETS</b>				
1000	Cash in hand	1	202,496.41	265,461.68
1100	Cash at Bank	2	146,660,945.66	107,497,021.42
1150	Unissued Cheques	-	-	-
1200	Deposits	3	16,966,491.32	13,075,651.32
1300	Integral Current Account	-	-	-
1400	Advances	4	150,943,079.30	240,592,133.92
1500	Debtors	-	-	-
	<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>515,265,422.94</b>	<b>381,428,268.32</b>
<b>CAPITAL &amp; LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
2010	Statutory Liabilities	5	1,830,913.70	2,729,757.32
2020	Staff Liabilities	5	23,660,666.30	26,692,625.32
2030	Other Current Liabilities	6	12,613,614.90	40,176,083.42
2040	Internal Liabilities	-	-	-
2050	Liabilities to Offices	-	-	-
<b>Fund Balance</b>				
2100	<b>CAPITAL HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation</b>		<b>477,131,036.01</b>	<b>291,820,802.26</b>
	Head Office, Switzerland			
			<b>515,265,422.94</b>	<b>381,428,268.32</b>
<p>The annexed notes form an integral part of this Balance Sheet</p> <p><i>Pragna Adhikari</i> Pragna Adhikari Head of Finance and Administration</p> <p> HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation</p> <p><i>Shiva P. Aryal</i> Shiva P. Aryal Country Director</p> <p>This Balance Sheet referred to in our separate report of even date.</p> <p><i>Gyanendra B. Bhattarai</i> Gyanendra B. Bhattarai Chartered Accountant Partner BRS. Neupane &amp; Co. Chartered Accountants</p> <p><i>Pawan Khatiwada, Nepal</i> Date: March 04, 2014</p>				

## Way Forward

The programme of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal will continue to strive for quality project implementation, technical assistance, advocacy and innovation in 2014 with the following main areas of attention:

### Overall programme

- With the upcoming retirement of the current Country Director and handover to the Deputy Country Director, a smooth transition is anticipated.
- The HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal Country Strategy initiated in 2011 is due for a peer midterm review. This review will kickstart the development process for the new Country Strategy.
- An internal assessment of governance and a gender analysis of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation will be carried out as a part of the early activities related to the Country Strategy development.
- The Programme Coordination will continue its efforts to provide better support and services to the projects and programmes.
- Close cooperation with the central and local governments will be ongoing to upscale innovation. Further collaboration with private sector partners will be sought and strategic alliance with likeminded international non-governmental organisations will be strengthened for better delivery.

### Working areas and projects

- HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal will continue its engagement in all five working areas with a similar total volume of budget but with slightly expanded geographical areas in peri-urban areas of Kathmandu Valley and the Tarai as compared to 2013. Disaster risk reduction will be introduced in some of the existing projects and programmes.
- Thematically the emphasis will be on improving governance of duty bearers at all levels with special focus on local level planning, using village development periodic and water use master plans as necessary instruments and their integration in and harmonization with local level climate adaptation planning.
- Capacity building in market systems development and related approaches will be further intensified.
- Wherever possible, innovative efforts will be expanded, utilizing resources from various development partners and institutionalized by decision makers through increased advocacy. The areas will include riverbed farming,

private sector development, climate change education, water supply and sanitation and hygiene.

- HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal will continue strengthening the sub-sector wise approach, especially regarding trial bridges and work towards a sub sector approach on farmer managed irrigation systems, coffee, banana and riverbed farming.
- Collaboration with the state authorities including increased and effective joint implementation with the Ministry of Labour and Employment of the Safer Migration project will be continued.
- Collaboration with other countries in the South will be intensified in areas including: trail bridge sub sector, tools in skills development and integrated water resources management. For this purpose staff resources are allocated in varied topics and working areas and will be put to optimum utilisation.
- Observing the present trend in increase of violence against women, some initiatives will be taken to address the issue by building on our previous experiences and learning.

### Acquisition and knowledge management

- HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal will continue consolidation of its funding sources by strengthening its acquisition capacity to attract new donor funding and preparing competitive tender documentation for various opportunities.
- For more effective acquisition a system will be developed including a roster of potential senior managers and technical experts and a database for project references.
- The focus on knowledge management will continue with the ongoing implementation of the Knowledge Management Strategy including improved archiving of electronic and hard copy files. The Pamoja platform will be used in an attempt to contribute more effectively to institutional learning. Early in the year tele-conferencing facilities will be introduced to facilitate exchange with staff in various satellite locations.
- Several knowledge products are planned including maintenance in infrastructure, extension approaches and business development.
- Human Resources Information System will be made fully functional to keep track of human resource development needs and its effective management.

# Portfolio



## Education and Skills Development

ELAM - Informal Sector Enterprise Development and Employment Generation Programme

Employment Fund

Skill Development and Employment for the Informal Sector

### Coverage (Districts)

Banke, Bara, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Parsa, Rautahat, Sarlahi and Syangja

Country wide

Banke, Bara, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Parsa, Rautahat and Sarlahi



## Environment and Climate

Community Practice in Schools for Learning Climate Change Adaptation

Rights and Resources Initiative

Effective Water Governance in Asian Highlands

### Coverage (Districts)

Ramechhap and Sindhupalchowk

No particular district

Sindhupalchowk



## Governance and Peace

Citizen Action for Results, Transparency and Accountability Programme

Linking Smallholders with Local Institutions and Markets

Safer Migration Project

### Coverage (Districts)

No particular district

Achham, Dailekh, Doti, Jajarkot, Jumla, Kalikot and Mugu

Dang, Dhading, Dhanusha, Jhapa, Kailali, Kaski, Kathmandu, Khotang, Mahottari, Nawalparasi, Nuwakot, Ramechhap, Saptari, Sarlahi, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchowk, Siraha, Sunsari and Udayapur



## Rural Economy

Coffee Promotion Project

Riverbed Farming for Landless and Land-poor

Sustainable Soil Management Programme

### Coverage (Districts)

Gorkha, Gulmi, Kaski, Kavre, Lamjung, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Palpa, Parbat, Sindhupalchowk, Syangja and Tanahun

Banke, Bardiya, Dhanusha, Jhapa, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kapilvastu, Morang, Nawalparasi, Rautahat, Rupandehi and Sarlahi

Achham, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Kalikot, Khotang, Okhaldhunga and Ramechhap



## Water and Infrastructure

Local Infrastructure for Livelihood Improvement

Rural Access Programme II

Rural Access Programme III

Trail Bridge Sub-sector Project

Water Resources Management Programme

### Coverage (Districts)

Achham, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Kalikot, Khotang, Okhaldhunga and Ramechhap

Achham, Bhojpur, Dailekh, Doti, Khotang, Sankhuwasabha and Terhathum

Dailekh, Jumla, Kalikot and Mugu

Country wide

Achham, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Kailali (Water Integrity intervention only) and Kalikot

Details about these projects are available on [www.helvetas.org.np](http://www.helvetas.org.np).

# THANKS

HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation would like to sincerely thank all its partners who continue to support the efforts to achieve the desired outcomes:

## Government agencies and projects

Association of District Development Committees of Nepal  
 Department of Agriculture  
 Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads  
 Department of Water Supply and Sewerage  
 Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and its district units  
 Ministry of Education  
 Ministry of Labour and Transport Management  
 Ministry of Local Development and its district units  
 Ministry of Physical Planning and Works  
 National Tea and Coffee Development Board  
 Nepal Agriculture Research Council  
 Poverty Alleviation Fund  
 Project for Agriculture Commercialization and Trade

## Donor and international implementation partners

Beautiful Coffee  
 Department for International Development (UKAid)  
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit  
 European Union  
 Fastenopfer  
 Glacier Trust  
 ICCO Cooperation  
 International Development Research Center  
 IMC Worldwide  
 Kunming Institute of Botany  
 Micro Enterprise Development Programme  
 Partnership for Transparency Fund  
 Rights and Resource Initiatives  
 The RAIN Foundation  
 Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation  
 Water Integrity Network  
 World Bank  
 World Food Programme

## Non-governmental national and local implementation partners

Aadarsha Youth Club, Bara District  
 Action for Development, Kathmandu District  
 Agriculture Research Station, Dailekh District  
 Alliance Nepal, Lalitpur District  
 Andha Andhi Community Development Centre, Syangja District  
 Anirudra Rural Reformatory Centre, Baitadi District  
 Annapurna Handicraft Private Limited, Kathmandu District  
 Annapurna Organic Agriculture Industry, Arghakhanchi District  
 Asian Human Rights and Cultural Development Forum, Kathmandu District  
 Associates' Nepal Synergy, Kathmandu District  
 Bal Sewa Samaj, Khotang District  
 Bara Laghu Byasaya Bikash Tatha Paramarsh Kendra, Bara District  
 Bhakti Ram Pandey, Banke District  
 Bheri Training Centre, Bardiya District  
 Bhim Pokhara Youth Club, Baglung District  
 Biotech Private Limited, Kathmandu District  
 Buddha Organic Coffee Industries Private Limited, Kathmandu District  
 Business Nepal Consultancy Private Limited, Parsa District  
 Business, Entrepreneurship, Service & Training Centre Private Limited, Kailali District  
 Byabasay Talim Bikash Tatha Paramarsh Kendra, Bara District  
 Byabasayik Krishi Paramarsh Kendra Belauri, Kanchanpur District  
 Byabasayik Krishi Uddyam Tatha Paramarsh Kendra, Kailali District  
 CAT Nepal, Gorkha District  
 CDECF, Sindhupalchok District  
 CEMECA Human Resources Academy Private Limited, Kathmandu District  
 Centre for Community Development, Lamjung District  
 Centre for Community Development, Manang District  
 Centre for Disaster Management, Rupandehi District  
 Chetana Bikash Kendra, Mahottari District  
 CIVIC Forum, Dolakha District

Coffee Cooperative Union Limited, Lalitpur District  
 Collaboration for Development, Jajarkot District  
 College of Employment, Chitwan District  
 Community Centre for Development (Lamjung), Kaski District  
 Community Development Forum, Dhankuta District  
 Community Development Programme, Dailekh District  
 Community Human Resource Development Programme, Ramechhap District  
 Creative Business Consultancy Centre, Parsa District  
 Creative Services and Sales Private Limited, Parsa District  
 Creative Skill Development Centre Private Limited, Rautahat District  
 Dalit Awareness Society, Tehrathum District  
 Danfe Yuba Club, Jajarkot District  
 Development Concern Society, Rolpa District  
 Development Project Service Centre Nepal, Nuwakot District  
 Development Project Service Centre, Rukum District  
 District Coffee Cooperative Union Limited, Kabhrepalanchok District  
 District Coffee Federation, Gulmi District  
 District Coffee Producers Association Gulmi  
 District Coffee Producers Association Kabhrepalanchok  
 District Coffee Producers Association Kaski  
 District Coffee Producers Association Lalitpur  
 District Coffee Producers Association Palpa  
 District Coffee Producers Association Parbat  
 District Coffee Producers Association Syangja  
 Dolpo Educational Social and Environmental Reservation Team, Dolpa District  
 Don Bosco Institute of Skill Development, Kathmandu District  
 ENPRED Nepal, Parbat District  
 Enrich Society of Development Centre, Surkhet District  
 Environment Conservation and Service Centre, Okhaldunga District  
 Ethnic Welfare Society, Okhaldunga District  
 Everest Club, Dailekh District  
 Everest Coffee Mill, Kathmandu District  
 Far-West Community Development Forum, Kailali District  
 Forever Craft Training Centre, Kathmandu District  
 Forum for Dhading Development, Dhading District  
 Forum for Rural Development Nepal, Okhaldunga District  
 Forum for Rural Welfare and Agriculture Reform for Development, Chitwan District  
 Franchising SKILL Private Limited, Lalitpur District  
 G-Force Security Private Limited, Kathmandu District  
 Global Engineering Consultancy, Achham District  
 Global Institute of Hotel Management Tourism Technical Centre, Kathmandu District  
 Gramin Bikash Jana Sewa Kendra, Dailekh District  
 Gramin Bikasko Lagi Miteri Nepal, Bhojpur District  
 Gramin Samudaik Bikash Sewa Parishad, Mahottari District  
 Gurukul Institute of Technical Education, Kanchanpur District  
 Help Line Nepal, Rautahat District  
 Highland Coffee Promotion Company Private Limited, Kathmandu District  
 Hill Resource Development Centre, Myagdi District  
 Hilly Region Development Centre, Jajarkot District  
 Himalaya Community Development Forum, Nawalparasi District  
 Himalaya Jadibuti Prasodhan Kendra, Kanchanpur District  
 Himalaya Youba Club, Jajarkot District  
 Himalayan Bio Trade Private Limited, Kathmandu District  
 Himalayan Community Resource Development Centre, Kalikot District  
 Himalayan Conservation and Development Association, Humla District  
 Himali Club, Khotang District  
 Human Resource Development Centre, Dailekh District  
 Human Rights and Environment Development Centre, Kalikot District  
 Indreni Samaj Kendra, Palpa District  
 Innovative Community Development Center, Gulmi District  
 Integrated Development Resource Centre, Kathmandu, (Dailekh/Achham) District  
 Integrated Rural Development and Reconstruction Campaign Nepal, Saptari District  
 Jagat Samaj Sudhar Manch, Achham District  
 Jana Sewa Samaj Nepal, Khotang District  
 Janabhawana Yuwa Club, Ramechhap District

Janachetanasil Samaj, Mahottari District  
 Janahit Training and Trading, Kaski District  
 Jaya Durga Bhawani Jadibuti Prasodhan Udyog District  
 Jayan Technical College of Technology, Rupandehi District  
 Jhapa Technical Institute, Jhapa District  
 Jimnadi Niyantaran Samrakshan Sanstha, Sarlahi District  
 K.S. Laghu Udhayog Tatha Byabasaya Bikash Paramarsha Kendra, Bara District  
 Kamalesh Mishra, Banke District  
 Kedar Rural Development Society, Doti District  
 Khurkot Youth Club, Parbat District  
 Kohalpur Institute of Technical Education, Banke District  
 Kotgari Shikhar Samaj, Okhaldunga District  
 Krishi Byabasaya Sewa Kendra, Kailali District  
 Krishi Byabasayee Tatha Prabidhik Paramarsh Kendra, Kanchanpur District  
 Krishi Sewa Tatha Bastu Prasar Kendra, Kailali District  
 Krishna Gopal Yadav, Banke District  
 Kushal Byabasaya Paramarsh Kendra Private Limited, Bara District  
 Laxmi Mentha Utadan Samuha, Bardiya District  
 Likhu Demba Community Development Forum, Okhaldunga District  
 Local Development Fund, Jajarkot District  
 Loknath Kewat, Banke District  
 Lumbini Integrated Development Organization Nepal, Kapilvastu District  
 Manakamana Training and Skill Development Institute, Kailali District  
 MEGA Bank Limited, Kathmandu District  
 Micro Enterprise Development for Trade Empowerment Service Training Private Limited, Kailali District  
 Mid West Engineering Consultant, Surkhet District  
 Milan, Myagdi District  
 Mountain Social Welfare Centre, Ramechhap District  
 Multi Dimensional Engineering Consult, Banke/Jajarkot districts  
 Mustang Coffee, Kathmandu District  
 Mustang Welfare Association, Mustang District  
 National Association of Community Electricity Users Nepal, Lalitpur District  
 National Employment Training Centre, Kathmandu District  
 Natural Resource Industries Private Limited, Bara District  
 Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Development Program, Lalitpur District  
 Nawa Kiran Samaj Sewa, Khotang District  
 Nepal Coffee Producers' Association, Kathmandu District  
 Nepal Employment Promotion and Enterprise Consultancy Centre Private Limited, Kanchanpur  
 Nepal Organic Coffee Products, Kathmandu District  
 Nepal Permaculture Group, Kathmandu District  
 Nepal Red Cross Society, Sindhuli District  
 Nepal Training Centre Private Limited, Banke District  
 NGO Network, Tanahun District  
 NMB Bank, Kathmandu District  
 No NGO, Dadeldhura District  
 Om Herbs Production, Bara District  
 Oriental Hospitality and Tourism Training Centre, Kathmandu District  
 Pahadi Bikas Samaj, Ramechhap District  
 Panchakanya Training Institute Private Limited, Kaski District  
 Panchtare Yuva Samrachhak Munch, Jajarkot District  
 Pariwartan Nepal, Sunsari District  
 Participatory Rural Sustainable Development Centre Nepal, Achham District  
 Pathibhara Himalayan Polytechnic Institute, Sunsari District  
 Peace Technical Training Centre, Lalitpur District  
 PEACEWIN, Bajura District  
 People Forum for Human Rights, Kathmandu District  
 Plantec Coffee Estate Private Limited, Kathmandu District  
 Pourakhi Nepal, Kathmandu District  
 Poverty Alleviation & Rural Development Program, Dhankuta District  
 PR Consultancy, Sunsari District  
 Prasodhan Kendra Bayawasthapan Samiti, Kanchanpur District  
 Pravasi Nepali Coordination Committee, Kathmandu District  
 Prawidhik and Samajik Bikash Sewa Samuha, Bajhang District  
 Ram Naresh Yadav, Banke District  
 Rastriya Rojgar Prabardhan Kendra, Sarlahi District  
 Regional Agriculture Training Centre, Kailali District  
 Resource Management and Rural Empowerment Center, Kabhrepalanchok District  
 Rural Awareness and Development Organization Nepal, Makwanpur District  
 Rural Community Development Centre, Dailekh and Mugu districts  
 Rural Development and Environment Conservation Centre, Achham & Nuwakot districts  
 Rural Development Service Centre, Achham, Dailekh District  
 Rural Integrated Development Centre (RIDC), Jajarkot District  
 Rural Self-reliance Development Centre, Kalikot District  
 Rural Women Upliftment Association, Sarlahi District  
 Sahabhagi, Chitwan District  
 Sahara School of Hospitality Management and Tourism Nepal, Kathmandu District  
 Sahayogi Hartharuko Samuha, Okhaldunga District  
 Sahayogi Samaj, Sarlahi District  
 Sajha Byawasay Ship Bikash Private Limited, Rautahat District  
 Sakela Club, Khotang District  
 Samaj Kalayan Samaj, Darchhula District  
 Samaj Sarokar Kendra Nepal, Khotang District  
 Samaj Sewa Youth Club, Ramechhap District  
 Samudayik Biskas Pariyojana, Mahottari District  
 Sana Byabasaya Paramarsh Kendra, Murla, Parsa District  
 Sarada, Salyan District  
 Sathi Enterprise, Kailali District  
 Sayapatri Sanstha, Okhaldunga District  
 School of Energy and Environmental Development, Parbat District  
 Sewa Pratisthan, Dang District  
 Shree Tapsi Peace Society Service Union, Achham District  
 Siddheswar Jadibuti Prasodhan Udyog, Banke District  
 Siri Junga Gramin Bikash Kendra, Panchathar District  
 Skill and Enterprise Promotion Service Centre Private Limited, Kanchanpur District  
 Skill Development and Business Consultancy Centre Private Limited, Kailali District  
 Skill Providers and Creation of Employment Nepal Private Limited, Bardiya District  
 SKILL-Nepal, Lalitpur District  
 Social Awareness and Development Academy, Kalikot District  
 Social Awareness Centre, Surkhet, Dailekh District  
 Social Empowerment and Building Accessibility Center Nepal, Achham District  
 Social Service Centre, Dailekh District  
 Social Welfare Organization, Achham District  
 Society Development Centre, Sankhuwasabha District  
 Socio Economic Development and Research Centre, Sarlahi District  
 Somati Chaudhary, Banke District  
 South Asian College of Modern Technology, Lalitpur District  
 Srijansheel Yuwa Samaj, Ramechhap District  
 Srijansil Bywasaya Talim Kendra Private Limited, Bara District  
 Sukh Sagar Tharu, Banke District  
 Sungava Bikash Sanstha, Ilam District  
 Sunita Chaudhary, Bajapur, Banke District  
 Surya Samajik Sewa Sang, Jumla District  
 Sustainable Agriculture Environment and Water Resource Conservation Centre, Dailekh District  
 Sustainable Agriculture Health Environment Centre, Sindhupalchok District  
 Tamakoshi Sewa Samaj, Ramechhap District  
 Technical Group for Social Development, Taplejung District  
 Training and Consultancy Centre for Employment & Enterprising, Kailali District  
 Triveni Health Environment Group, Baitadi District  
 Uddham Bikas Tatha Paramarsh Kendra, Bara District  
 Uddham Byabasaya Bikash Company Private Limited, Lamjung District  
 Udham Bikash Thata Rojgar Srijana Kendra Private Limited, Sarlahi District  
 Vijaya Development Resource Centre, Nawalparasi District  
 Village Development and Social Environment Forum, Kalikot District  
 Working for Access and Creation Nepal, Achham District  
 Young Star Club, Solukhumbu District  
 Youth Engagement in Sustainability Nepal, Achham District

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