

2020-2021 Annual Report



Fullness of life for all in a transformed Nepali society

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Thank you to all who contributed stories and photographs for this Annual Report

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NOTE FROM BOARD CHAIR

This annual report paints a wonderful picture for us of God's faithfulness. Jesus promises us that he will always be with us, (Matthew 28:20). This past year has provided new and unexpected challenges for Nepal and UMN as an organisation. As you read this annual report, I hope that you too will be encouraged by the thread of God's faithfulness running through it. God is good, all the time. All the time, God is good!

For over 67 years, serving the poor has been central to the mission of UMN. Jesus prepared us for the fact that the poor and this work would always be with us, (Mark 14:7). In this report you will find descriptions of UMN, working with partner organisations, continuing to respond to the needs of individuals and communities. These needs include adequate food, clean water, shelter, mental and physical health, recognition, justice, and peace.

You will read stories exemplifying the faithfulness and flexibility of our staff throughout the pandemic in supporting our partner NGOs, as they address the needs of their local communities.

We see the faithfulness of our God through the continued generosity of our supporting partners and donors, especially in the current pandemic.

We give thanks to Joel Hafvenstein for his time as Executive Director. We praise God for Joel's years of faithful service. We also give thanks to God

for guiding us to Joel's successor, Dhana Lama, who has served faithfully with UMN for many years. We are grateful to Dhana for being open to God leading her towards, and preparing her for, this vital role.

Our inspiration comes from the love and teachings of Jesus Christ, and our belief is that He is the Bread of Life, offering life in all its fulness. (John 6:35, John 10:10). Please join us in praying that, as UMN enters this new era, with Dhana as our first Nepali Executive Director, we will continue moving towards the fulfilment of our vision; 'Fulness of life for all, in a transformed Nepali society.'

DAVID RODGERS
Board Chair



ED'S LETTER

Dear Friends,

2020-21* has been a stormy year, full of disruption and devastation. Nepal's second COVID wave was much worse than expected, overwhelming hospital oxygen supplies throughout the nation and leaving thousands dead. As this report describes, UMN's Cluster teams around Nepal worked closely with local governments to provide essential support to health systems and communities during this disaster. Throughout the year UMN's NGO partners also continued to implement anti-poverty projects adapted to the pandemic situation.

Long-time supporters of UMN would expect that there has been a magnificent response by the hospitals in Tansen and Okhaldhunga and that was truly the case. By request of the Ministry of Health, UMN arranged in late 2020 to create a new public trust, the UMN Medical and Development Trust, to manage and operate the mission hospitals. The hospitals' heroic work throughout this worst year of the COVID-19 pandemic (and all of their work henceforth) will be covered in the annual report of the Trust rather than in this report¹.

Meanwhile we are grateful to confirm that despite the lockdown and other disruptions, UMN and the Social Welfare Council renewed our General Agreement for another five years. We thank the SWC for facilitating this vital renewal, which allows us to continue serving the people of Nepal as an INGO.

* This Annual Report follows the Nepali financial year, running from mid-July 2020 to mid-July 2021.
¹ See MDT report for work related to our two hospitals www.umn.org.np/umnmdtar

This will be my final full year as UMN's Executive Director. I am delighted to hand over to Dhana Lama, our Programme Director, who has a 27-year track record of outstanding service with UMN. At our General Assembly in November 2021, she will become the first Nepali ED in our mission's 67-year history. I hope that all of UMN's supporters around the world will join me in prayer for continued inspiration, guidance, and strength for Dhana in the new, historic leadership role to which she has been called.

It has been an honour to serve this extraordinary organisation for the past five years. We thank God for bringing UMN and the communities we serve through the storms of 2021, and for providing the leadership, resources and vision to continue to bless the Nepali people for many years to come.

JOEL HAFVENSTEIN
Executive Director

BAJHANG

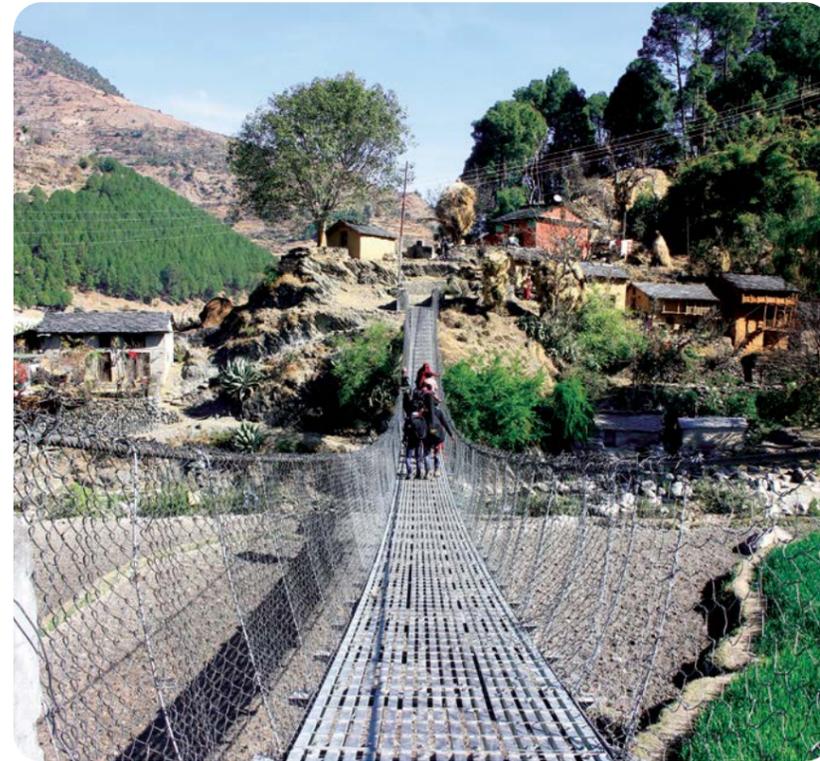
UMN's work in Bajhang district focuses on education, food security, economic opportunity, gender equality and community-based rehabilitation.

This year, Bajhang Cluster's Food Security projects helped 1,498 farmers including 296 people from the Dalit community and 125 single women. Farmers from 25 households are involved in vegetable cultivation and are now able to earn NPR 20,000 (USD 168) a year per household. This has improved their annual food availability by one and a half months.

One hundred and three teachers from 45 schools have received training on activity-based learning, which has brought positive and significant changes in classroom teaching and learning. Out of 10 schools, four have developed a School Improvement Plan. Twenty-two schools developed teaching materials, seven schools improved their drinking water and toilet facilities and 11 classrooms are set up with a child-friendly learning environment. The local government has allocated NPR 500,000 (USD 4,215) for child-friendly interventions in school. Due to COVID schools were closed for a period of time, however 838 children continued education from self-learning books published by UMN. Children from 11 marginalised families who used to assist their families to earn are now going to school as their parents have been given livelihoods support (for pig-rearing, grocery shop and barber shop).

We have been able to support three schools to make disability-friendly water and toilet facilities, two families to modify their houses and 12 people living with disabilities to receive vocational training. Our team also facilitated five Disability Rights Promotion Committees to become registered in the rural municipality. This gives them a legal identity and they are now legally eligible to raise funds for their activities. Two committees received NPR 175,000 (USD 1,470) from the local government for their plans.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, a huge number of migrant workers returned to their communities. Over 1,000 people were helped to cope with job losses and received support of vegetable seeds, goats and other income generation schemes. Bajhang Cluster actively donated medical equipment supplies to hospitals and food rations to those struggling to provide food to their families during the pandemic.



OVERCOMING CONFLICTS JUST IN TIME

Due to lack of job opportunities and income generation sources, most of Masta Rural Municipality's men go to India to work for their household's main source of income. But, the COVID-19 outbreak and lockdowns forced all migrants to return to their villages. With no alternatives for earning, daily lives were in a critical situation, especially for poor and marginalised people. Family conflicts and tensions increased since they were unable to fulfil basic needs.

UMN and local partner Ekikrit Bikash Manch explored possibilities to address this, including adapting the existing food security project's activities. Following discussions with community groups and stakeholders, income generation support was proposed. A guideline was developed and orientated in each community group to select beneficiaries without developing conflict. Using this, 94 households were selected from the 45 groups. Most beneficiaries requested goat rearing, followed by poultry farming, polytunnel support for vegetable farming and grocery shops. The project team faced a great challenge to source hundreds of livestock which were not available in the local market.

Unfortunately, in the process of implementation a misunderstanding developed between our partner staff and the Executive Committee (EC) of the local government. The EC members decided not to participate in the process, causing the programme to stop. This breakdown also resulted in a misunderstanding between the local partner's project team and UMN. There was only one month left to complete the programme. Further conflicts were likely to arise if the support did not materialise.

UMN organised a meeting among all parties in an attempt to mediate this conflict. Together we analysed the causes and effects of the conflict, using the conflict tree tool. After open sharing of views and concerns, at last we found that partner staff were not communicating well with the EC members about the implementation process, which created suspicion and mistrust between them. Consensus was reached not to repeat this in future, but now only 15 days were remaining! We developed an inclusive team of EC members, partner staff and UMN, each with assigned responsibilities. As a result, 175 goats and 850 chickens were sourced and distributed within 10 days. All 94 beneficiaries received income generation support. Meanwhile, the relationship between EBM staff and EC members is now good; they are implementing subsequent plans with effective co-operation.

DOTI

This year 5,368 people benefitted from seven projects that we are running in Joroyal, Bogtan Fudsil and Badikedar Rural Municipalities (RM). We re-opened our cluster office in September 2020 after the March lockdown.

An integrated community transformation project with health, livelihoods, education, disability, good governance, and gender components was started in Badikedar RM from early 2020. The project² helped and encouraged 72 seasonal migrants, people from marginalised groups and those impacted by the pandemic to self-support themselves. Following the training, their newly set up small-scale businesses have been giving them an average income of NPR 20,000 to 50,000 (USD 167 to 417) annually.

Child-friendly classrooms are an important requirement of quality education. One hundred and forty children of Badikedar RM have been enjoying learning in such classrooms thanks to UMN's project which helped to set up the classrooms and has also been promoting and providing training for activity-based learning. The project helped children to continue learning during the pandemic when they were away from school, providing self-learning books to 2,250 school students of Grade 3 to 6 during the COVID-19 crisis period.

Another project supported 25 households which were most impacted with the adverse effects of climate change with 78 goats, 25 resilient goat sheds, livestock insurance and fodder samples for plantation in disaster-prone areas. This has helped poor and marginalised households to sustain their income for livelihoods and discourage seasonal migration to India for cheap labour work.

Samman ('Dignity') project mobilised more than 600 women, youth, children and migrant returnees in 24 different groups. They were educated about different laws, Acts and government policies on domestic violence, gender, trafficking and migrant workers through civic education sessions facilitated by UMN. A total of 88 potential youths, adolescents, and migrant returnees were selected for business literacy training. Later, they



also received support to start small enterprises. A Migration Information Service Centre was also established to help and provide information on safe and secure migration.

COVID-19 in its second wave again affected the work of Doti Cluster. Rapid spread of the virus and high death cases in Nepal created fear and uncertainty in almost all areas of work. We had an opportunity to provide a timely support to the Ministry of Social Development of Far West Province, District Hospital, local health facilities, District COVID Crisis Management Committee and COVID hospitals, with health and safety items and some life-saving medical equipment including oxygen concentrators and cylinders.



LEADING AT 65 - WELL DONE KAMALA!

Life wasn't at all easy for Kamala Devi 45 years ago, when she was abandoned by her husband. A young girl, barely 18, pregnant and with no husband is not an easy status in a village. She went through trauma, faced financial struggles, heard false accusations and was shunned by the community because she was a single woman with a child. She had no option but to return to her mother's house in a nearby village.

Kamala is 65 today. Her story has changed and is worth a celebration. The village is proud of Kamala. Thanks to the 'Able' project of UMN.

During 2020, a group of ladies from those who were poor, marginalised, of minority groups, people with disability and single women were selected and organised in a group for the project's Civic Education classes. Kamala was selected too. Kamala learned so much in these sessions and flourished as the chairperson of a woman's group.

Recently, she successfully led and completed the drinking water construction project within the given time frame.

Such projects are commonly led by men in her village, but the village ward office and the group members encouraged her to lead this project. Though it seemed like a daunting task at first, she took up the challenge and worked hard towards its success. None of the women from her group had ever been involved in a community project such as this in the past. She feels happy, confident and proud of her achievement and hopes to spend the rest of her life in community development work. She is also encouraging other women to initiate and lead in community projects.

It is encouraging and rewarding to see women like Kamala build their confidence, get involved in village projects, and to see them shine as leaders. There's no more shame for Kamala; the villagers thank her for getting drinking water to their houses.



² Badikedar Integrated Community Transformation.

KAPILVASTU

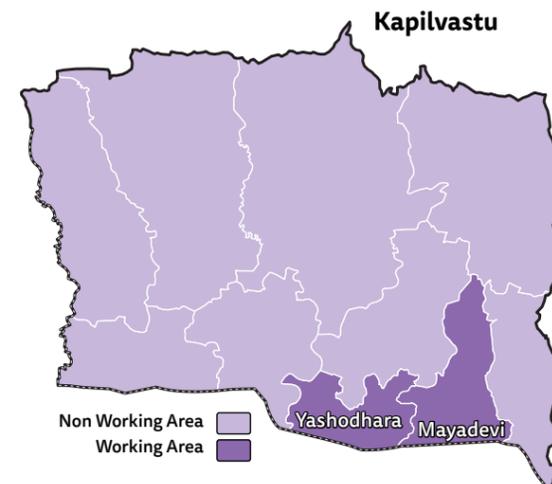
During lockdowns, 'Our Access' project engaged with group members through door-to-door visits and then resumed regular civic education sessions in its 64 groups. Ninety-five percent of the 1,234 members have resumed savings in the groups. Forty-five members have started small businesses. From the 32 self-help groups of the SECURE³ project, 471 vulnerable households earned an annual average of NPR 28,788 (USD 238) during the reporting year from various farming and other activities. Meanwhile, Yashodhara Rural Municipality endorsed and has started implementing the Local Disaster and Climate Resilient Plan which SECURE initiated. At the initiative of UMN and two local partners, men, women and youth from villages in Yasodhara and Mayadevi Rural Municipalities gathered for the first time with our staff, local partners and police to celebrate '16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence'.

Our Community-Based Rehabilitation project supported 63 people (25 people living with disabilities) to start new livelihood alternatives after they had lost livelihood opportunities during the pandemic, helped register eight self-help groups and four disability committees in their respective ward offices, and registered a municipality-level network as a Disabled People's Organisation.

The communities and families of Mayadevi Rural Municipality are gradually being empowered through various child-related structures. Children, Youth and Community for Change has united 1,907 women and 534 children in 76 self-reliant groups and 27 child clubs and enrolled 1,650 children as child partners in the sponsorship programme. Eight Ward Child Protection Committees, 13 School Child Protection Committees continue to empower and protect children. The project has partnered with eight schools to promote activity-based learning and published self-learning books for Grades 3 and 6.



Besides the regular development projects, the cluster also responded to the COVID-19 emergency by supplying relief and health and safety materials for vulnerable people and to enhance the capacity of the district and local health institutions. Also, 450 households made handwashing and utensil cleaning stalls in their houses as a safety measure in response to the pandemic. Working amid the fear of COVID and taking care of colleagues who tested positive, this year was full of challenging times for our team but we will now hopefully return to our normal pace and activities.



³ Strengthening Community Resilience through Livelihoods and Environment Improvement

REKHA CHOSE EDUCATION, NOT MARRIAGE!

Only 17, but Rekha Raidash, a Grade 10 student from Kapilvastu is already facilitating sessions in her village's self-help group (SHG). But until a year ago, things were entirely different. When her father decided to get her married, she had to give up her dreams to study further.

In her community and in a conservative Dalit (so called lower caste) family like hers, a good girl never dares to say 'no' to her parents. But when UMN's SECURE project was searching for female group-volunteers who could read and write, the project staff heard her story. She was then requested to join a SHG meeting with her mother who is also a SHG member.

The session on the drawbacks and risks of child marriage was helpful for Rekha. She learned that child marriage is a crime and one of the major causes of violence and abuse against women. The social mobiliser also

convinced her mother to cancel her marriage and let Rekha choose a bright future. Rekha was finally bold enough to say 'no' to her parents and further shared, "Father, I want to pursue my higher education so that I can do something different from an ordinary woman in our community." But her father was still insisting that she should marry as he considered it to be a part of their culture and feared he would be disgraced by his community.

Her mother finally convinced him and shared what she had learned from the SHG on the negative consequences of child marriage. Finally, after a month, Rekha went back to school. Rekha now not only goes to school but she has also received training on group documentation, group facilitation skills and leadership development from the project. She even supports the SHG to collect savings alongside facilitating sessions. Rekha, as smart as she is, made the most of the training she received from UMN's project and is already providing strong leadership in her group. She plans to continue being a role model, to help eradicate child marriage from the community. There's no stopping Rekha.



MUGU

UMN's work in Mugu focuses on equipping the local health facilities for better services, mobilising youth towards sustainable development, supporting people living with disability and strengthening the education system.

This year we supported 28 schools of Soru Rural Municipality (RM) to set up child-friendly classrooms. For all these schools, we provided teaching and learning materials to Grade 1 and self-learning books (which were developed and published by UMN) to Grades 2, 3, and 6. This has greatly helped 1,667 children (916 girls and 751 boys) to engage in self-learning activities on their own at home during the pandemic when schools were closed.

Another successful work in the education sector is the development of the 'Educational Strategic Plan' of Mugum Karmarong RM. This was a joint effort with the local government who have formally endorsed it. As a result, agendas for mother tongue-based multi-lingual education⁴ and child-friendly teaching-learning approach are included in it. We are delighted to see textbooks of Grade 1 translated into the local language. Ethnic minority children from 14 schools are benefitting from this.

Fifteen child clubs have been reformed with the purpose of nurturing and providing life skills, enriching children's learning about their community and to develop their leadership skills. They have been engaging in productive project works and have initiated some good community work like constructing waste-pits and conducting extra-curricular activities.

Paying close attention to climate and environmental issues, Mugu Cluster collaborated with the community forest user committee. One hundred and sixty-three households were provided with a gas stove and cylinder which will reduce and help the hills to recover from deforestation. Cooking on gas stoves has also saved time and workload for women.

Forty-five families were helped to increase their income generation with support for goat rearing, grocery shops and poultry farming set-up. Some grocery shopkeepers are already making some profit. Twenty-three people



with disabilities (9 women and 14 men) were given assistive devices which has helped in increasing their activities of daily living. In addition, 14 people with disabilities (PWDs) received support to start income-generation schemes such as grocery shops, tailoring, and chicken, rabbit, goat and pig keeping. Treatment for 39 children with disabilities (new 21, follow-up 18) is underway. Through UMN's collaboration with the local government, 28 PWDs received their disability identity cards. Seventy-five households (with people living with disabilities) were given relief support including sanitation and hygiene materials and stationery items to help them with their immediate needs during the pandemic situation.



A CONSTRUCTIVE CHANGE IN SCHOOL

Mugum Karmarong Rural Municipality in Mugu District is populated with large groups of an indigenous community named 'Karamrong' where there are 16 villages. They have their own culture, traditions and customs and are unique in their ethnicity too. They are culturally rich but socio-economically weak and left behind. They are deprived of basic needs such as education and health.

The government of Nepal had facilitated basic schools in every village of Karmarong, but the full facilities required for delivering a proper education are not available. Among those schools, Shree Ablang Basic School located at Karti village is also one which is deprived of proper educational infrastructure. With a very poor and damaged building, the school had been facing problems in maintaining a child-friendly teaching-learning environment. Students had to sit on the cold floor while studying as there were no desks, benches or carpets on the floor. They had nowhere to keep their books and jotters. Without basic facilities, students couldn't fully concentrate on their studies. Such were the problems they faced, due to which the students' studies were gradually deteriorating.

UMN and partner Karani Community Development Centre (KCDC) have been conducting various programmes for the empowerment of Karmarong people and their communities since 2005. Recently, KCDC has been conducting the Mugu Initiatives for Community Advancement (MICA) project all over Karmarong, providing support in education, health, community mobilisation and for the welfare of the Karmarong area. During this phase of work, KCDC built a two-roomed classroom at Karti, made repairs and supplied items such as carpets, cushions, a tea table for students, and much more for the educational development of the school. Self-learning books for Grades 2 and 3 were also provided.

The local community, members of the School Management Committee and students as well as teachers are now all contributing towards improving education in school. Community people participate in group meetings and discuss the importance of sending children to school while the School Management Committee monitors the teachers and overall management of the school. The joint effort has paid off and the school environment has changed significantly. After everyone's engagement and the variety of support given through UMN's partner, students are now attending school regularly and teachers are teaching appropriately. Little drops of water can make an ocean. So, with UMN's small help the school has turned into a sound platform for providing and maintaining a thriving educational environment.



⁴ By providing instruction in the first language before transitioning to other languages, this approach tries to establish equitable educational opportunities for speakers of indigenous languages, enabling increased access to and quality of education

NAWALPARASI

This cluster is one of the newest clusters of UMN, established in 2019. To fulfil UMN's vision, eight projects are currently being implemented through three partners in eight rural municipalities of Nawalparasi, Nawalpur and Rupandehi Distircts.

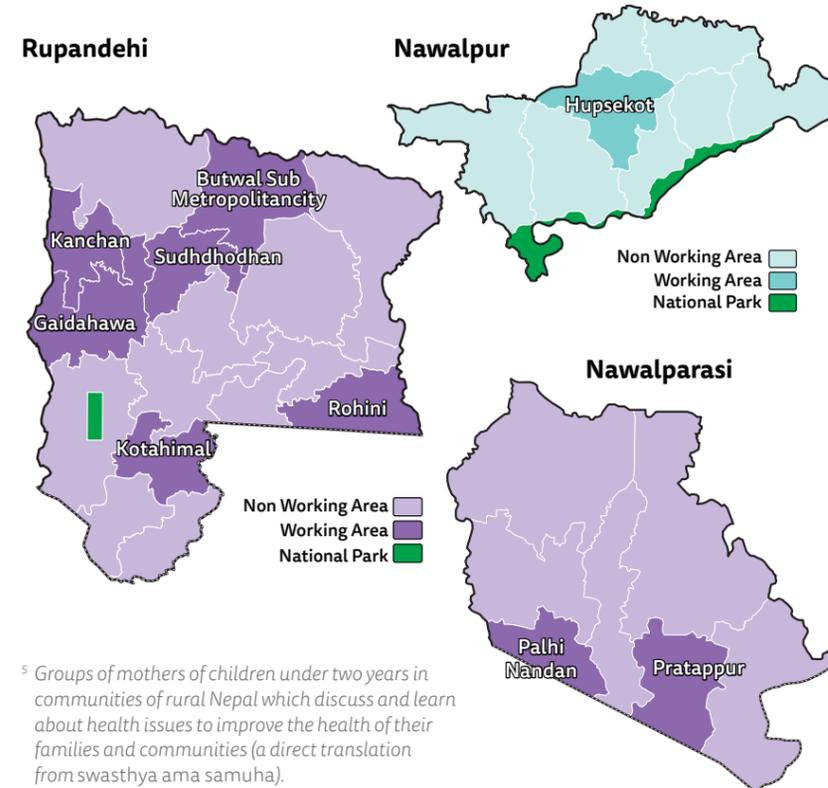
The Integrated Rural Community Health project has been instrumental in saving lives of mothers and children. This year 230 women received home-based postnatal check-up services from trained health workers. Similarly, 1,202 mothers received delivery services from four birthing centres where UMN had helped with provision of equipment. The project also supported 40 needy and marginalised women from the emergency fund to receive referral services from bigger city hospitals during obstetric emergencies.

We have worked closely with 13 health facilities in two rural municipalities in basic mental health services through training, coaching and medical support. Through this, we were able to help 31 people with mental health services, including eight perinatal cases of depression. Psychosocial education and mental health counselling were given to 138 perinatal mothers. During the COVID-19 outbreak period in the project areas, 411 people received psychosocial first aid.

Income generation support given through four of our projects to 132 people towards farming or other activities increased their ability to cover family expenses.

Multiple community groups have become efficient change agents: 113 health mothers groups⁵, 20 groups of leaders or relatives (of parents, couples or daughters-in-law etc.) and 12 anti-human trafficking (AHT) groups were strengthened and have become aware to seek health services from local health facilities and have worked to protect lives and restore relationships. Group members have committed to not give or accept dowry in marriages in their families. AHT groups have taken timely actions in stopping local human trafficking as well as stopping a few cases of domestic violence or quarrels between neighbours.

This year, COVID-19 second wave response kept our team very busy. Thirteen local health facilities, three hospitals and five isolation centres were supported with oxygen cylinders, oxygen concentrators, antigen kits, isolation beds, essential health equipment and PPE. This has also helped the cluster gain trust and strengthen relationships with communities and government agencies.



⁵ Groups of mothers of children under two years in communities of rural Nepal which discuss and learn about health issues to improve the health of their families and communities (a direct translation from swasthya ama samuha).

RECEIVING POSTNATAL SERVICES AT HOME

Postnatal check-ups were rare in two rural municipalities (RMs) of UMN's working areas – Pratappur and Palahinandan of Nawalparasi District, especially in the remote settlements which are far from health facilities.

A mother of two daughters, Sabnam Dewan, 24, is one of the women who received postnatal care (PNC) at her home. She shared, "During my first pregnancy, I hardly completed my four antenatal care (ANC) visits and didn't visit the health facility for postnatal care." Although she had heard about PNC visits, the health facility was far away and difficult to reach, and her family did not deem it necessary, so she also did not prioritise it.

Her younger daughter is four months old now, and this time, she completed her four ANC visits according to the protocol. When the doctors had asked her to come for the follow-up, she was apprehensive about managing it. But, a nurse from a local health area visited Sabnam's house on the third day after birth for a postnatal check-up. "I couldn't believe how it was possible when I first saw a nurse at home. I came to know that the Female Community Health Volunteer from my neighbourhood had informed her. I was so happy when she visited. She did all the health checks, including that of my child. She also provided family education on PNC to my family. I felt blessed that I received such a great health service at my home."

UMN's Integrated Rural Community Health project was planned jointly with the two RMs and initiated the first ever home-based postnatal check-up services in four remote settlements (wards) of these municipalities. Since October 2020 to July 2021, a total of 230 women from four remote villages received home-based PNC check-ups from locally trained health workers. This home-based service, the norm for decades in many western countries, is only now reaching mothers and neonates in this remote part of Nepal.



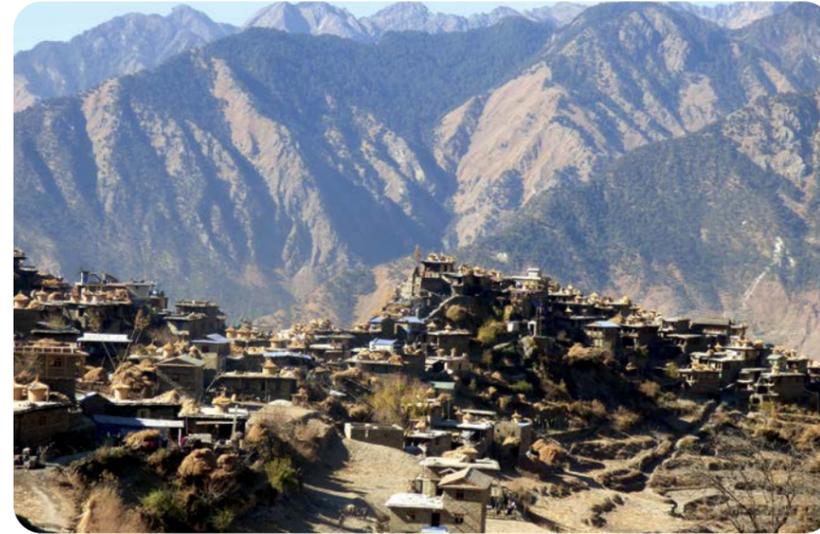
RUKUM

This year we officially exited from Rukum West District, phasing out our projects there and moving to a new office location in Rukumkot, the headquarters of Rukum East District. Rukum was divided into two districts during the federal changes in Nepal in 2015. Now, UMN only works in Rukum East District. We commenced two new projects in Bhume and Putha Uttarganga⁶ Rural Municipalities (RMs) in July 2020 (SEED)⁷ and January 2021 (Pro-ACT)⁸ and also were able to respond to the COVID-19 second wave. The cluster provided essential health and safety equipment and materials such as oxygen concentrators, cylinders, antigen testing kits, respiratory items, PPE sets etc. to the district hospital and two COVID hospitals to help them resume services during the acute shortages of the COVID second wave.

In addition, 400 families affected by the COVID-19 second wave were supported with food relief packages and 123 poor and most affected families have been supported for income generation activities with goat rearing, pig rearing, poultry farming, grocery shop, tailoring and blacksmith etc. while 14 most-affected micro-enterprises were restored. Moreover, two small irrigation schemes and two drinking water systems were constructed, and WASH⁹ facilities were renovated in five schools to address the immediate needs of the community in Putha and Bhume RMs.

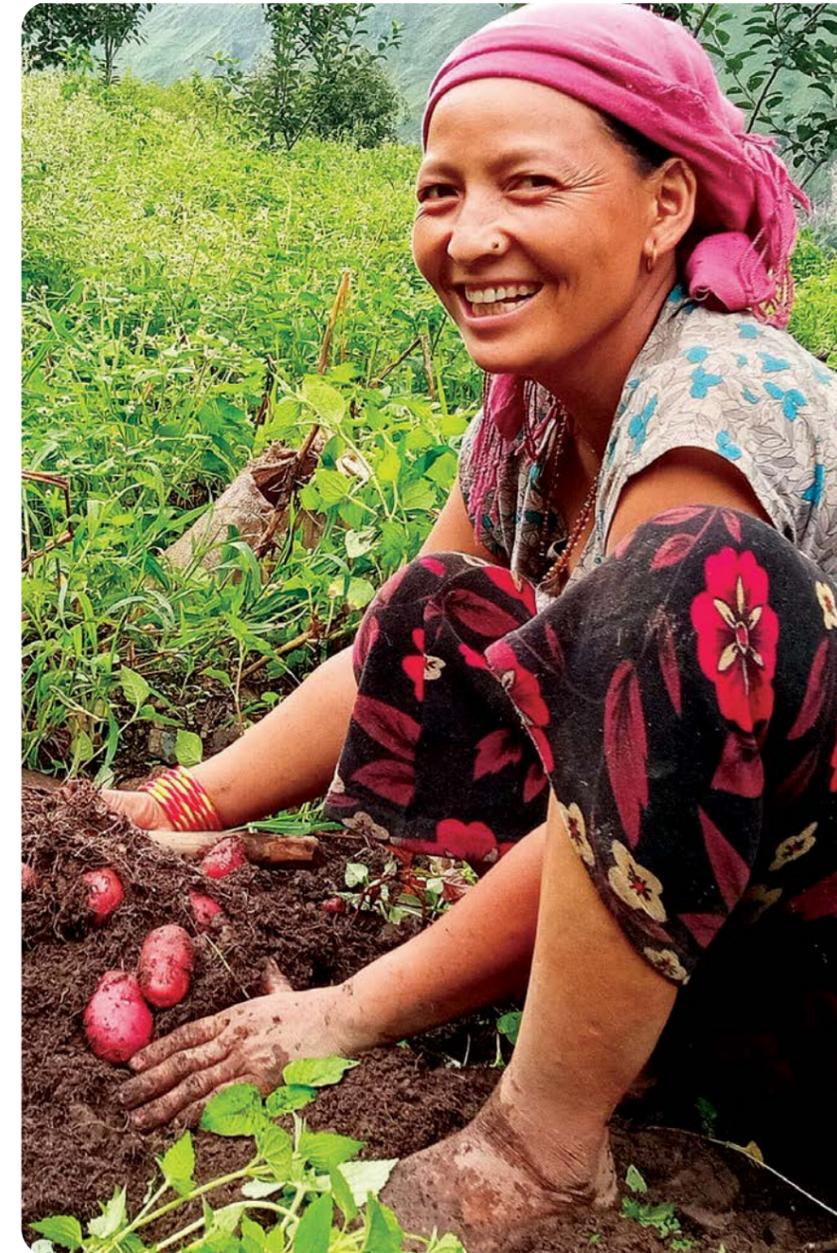
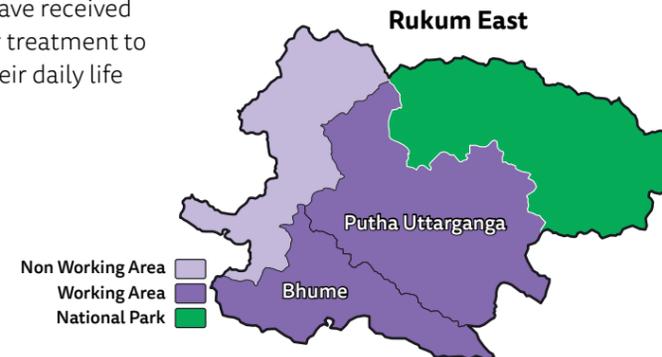
Bhume and Putha RMs have endorsed a Multilingual Education Policy. Bhume RM has allocated NPR 600,000 (USD 4,992) while Putha RM has committed to allocate budget for textbook printing for Grades 1 to 3 for 25 schools. Learning achievements of Grades 1 to 3 in these schools have improved by 5.7% in three years of project implementation. UMN is phasing out its multilingual education project here by December 2021. The local government has agreed to take on ownership of the programme and the handover is in progress.

⁶ Hereafter referred to as 'Putha'
⁷ Sustainable Environmental and Economic Development
⁸ An integrated project with Mental Health, Maternal and Child Health, Livelihood, Good Governance and Protection components.
⁹ water, sanitation and hygiene



In addition, seven ward-level Child Rights Committees and a RM-level Child Rights Committee have been formed in Putha, where the rural municipality has endorsed a Child Rights Protection and Promotion Policy. The committees have been effectively addressing the issues of child marriage: so far three cases of child marriage have been stopped by the committees.

In order to strengthen mental health services at the local level, training in psychological first aid and/or for psychosocial and mental health support was provided to 16 health facilities, of which health workers of eight health facilities were trained to treat (prescribe and counsel) clients with mild to moderate mental health illness/disease. In addition, six children with disability have received support for treatment to improve their daily life activities.



LIFE FOR AND FROM THE LAND

For many years Mahima Kunwar's food, which was produced with so much hard work, barely lasted for four months a year. Mahima, 29, wasn't alone in this struggle to survive; 21 more subsistence farmers and their families from Okhma village in Rukum East District faced similar challenges. There is a very scant supply of water and irrigation depends on monsoon rains which are becoming increasingly unpredictable with the changing climate.

"For a decade, the land was good enough to grow mustard, potato, wheat, buckwheat and more. But, after the unpredictable monsoon rain, the production of these crops drastically reduced," explained Mahima. As a result, all 22 households of the village chose an alternative option and planted 200 apple saplings in early 2020. But again, their new option didn't pay off. Without a reliable irrigation system, more than half of the saplings did not survive.

Finally the situation changed when UMN's SEED project enabled construction of an irrigation system in early 2021, including a water collection tank. The land which was once dry was finally irrigated and this season, people from the village were able to water their potatoes on time.

As a result, this year the potato growth was quite satisfactory. Mahima shared, "For the first time, this year I have sold around one quintal (100kg) of potatoes worth NPR 3,200 (USD 27) and still have around one more quintal left to sell." Mahima now hopes to grow seasonal vegetables and crops in her field.

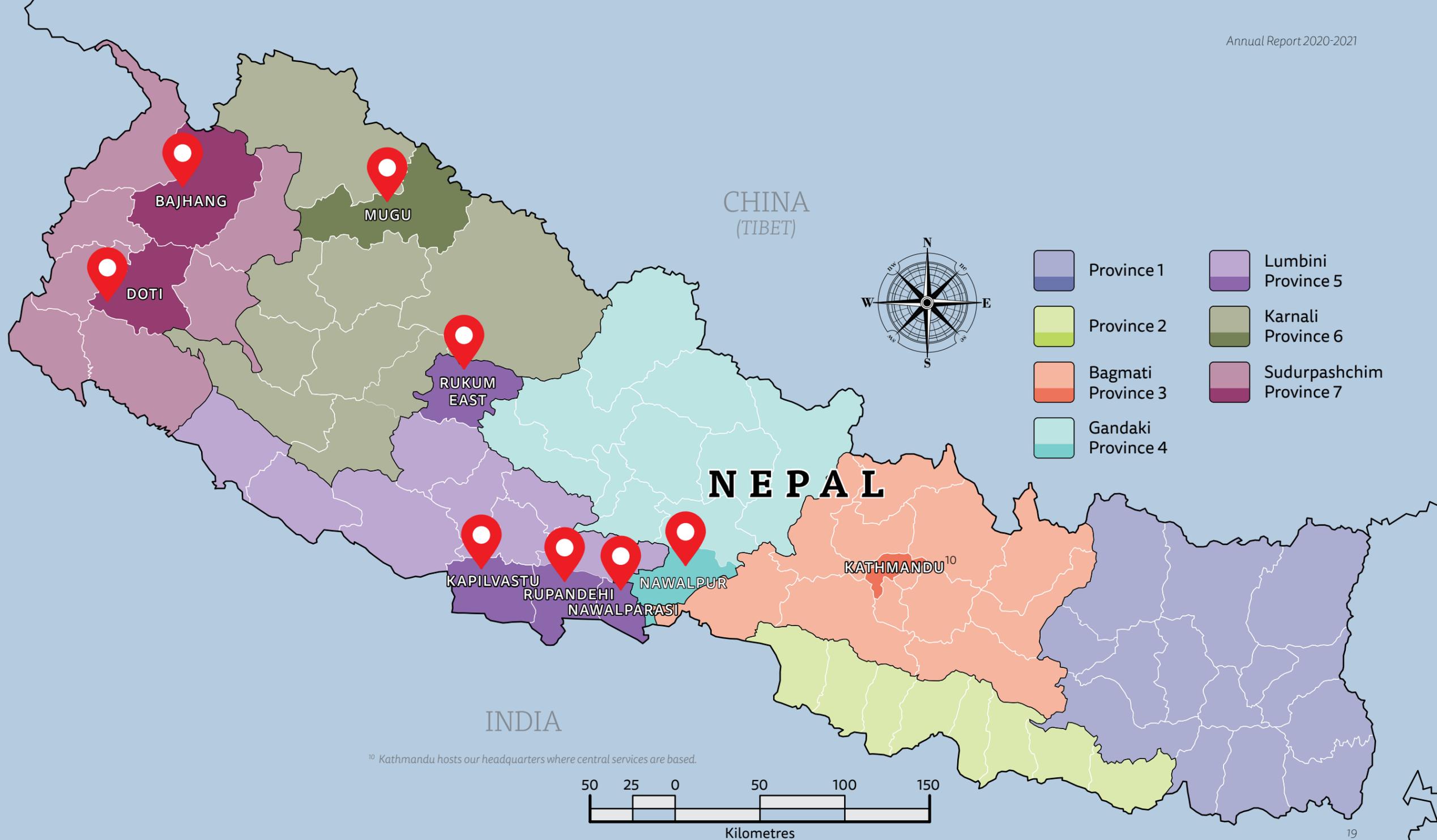
The 21 other farming households like Mahima are also benefitting remarkably from the new irrigation system in their local area. Local community leader Om Prakash Kunwar shared, "Because of the irrigation, now the apple saplings look good. I plan to grow more saplings this year."

The project invested NPR 300,000 (USD 2,551) while additional manual labour provided by the local communities worth NPR 138,000 (USD 1,173) increased the total contribution by 46%.

Irrigation support has once again brought hope for these hard-working farmers.

WHERE WE WORK

DISTRICT	POPULATION	BENEFICIARIES	PARTNERS	AREAS	WORKING AREAS
Bajhang	195,159	8,212	3	5	Bungal, Chabispalthivera, Khaptadchhanna, Masta, Thalara
Doti	211,750	5,368	3	3	Badikedar, Bogtan Fudsil, Joroyal
Kapilvastu	571,936	8,003	2	2	Mayadevi, Yashodhara.
Mugu	55,286	3,818	3	2	Mugum Karmarong, Soru.
Nawalparasi	331,904	8637	2	2	Palhi Nandan, Pratappur.
Nawalpur	311,604	227	1	1	Hupsekot.
Rukum East	53,018	11,871	2	2	Bhume, Putha Uttarganga.
Rupandehi	880,196	1238	1	5	Gaidahawa, Kanchan, Kotahimai, Rohini, Sudhdhodhan.
Total	2,610,853	47,374	17	22	



COVID SECOND WAVE RESPONSE

Nepal faced the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic from April 2020 onwards., We are however very grateful to God and our supporting partners for the financial support to address the local needs as well as the needs of our two hospitals. We managed to raise sufficient funds which was a wonderful outcome. We are also thankful to our local partners and local and provincial government for their coordination and cooperation. The response not only addressed the local needs but also strengthened our work relationship and trust building, which is also an essential aspect of our policy/strategy or aims. Very few staff and family members have been infected during the course of the pandemic and we are very grateful that all of those who were infected recovered well (except for a few family

members: we are very sad for the bereaved families). The majority of our staff have been vaccinated. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the staff who have contributed to the COVID response work, taking the risk and delivering what needs to be done. It would not be possible to see the infographic (below) or the highlights on the next page without you.



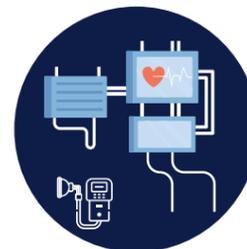
DHANA LAMA
Programme Director



USD 177,846

LIFE-SAVING EQUIPMENT

Including 50 oxygen concentrators, 7 CPAP and 5 BiPAP machines¹¹, 1 ECG¹² machine, oxygen cylinders and patient monitors.



2
INTENSIVE CARE UNITS
SUPPORTED WITH EQUIPMENT



USD 58,819

HEALTH AND SAFETY MATERIALS

Including masks (medical and N95), face shields, oximeters, gloves, sanitiser.



35
ISOLATION CENTRES
SUPPORTED



USD 26,907

FOOD RELIEF

In 1,639 food relief packages.



14 & 49
HOSPITALS HEALTH POSTS
SUPPORTED

¹¹ Continual Positive Airway Pressure, Bilevel Positive Airway Pressure,
¹² Electro cardiogram



Bajhang Cluster

Emergency food rations were provided to 274 families including single women, Dalits, people with disabilities and those living in high poverty of five RMs along with food for COVID patients at the District Hospital.



Mugu Cluster

Despite being the most remote cluster they were able to handover six oxygen concentrators along with health equipment to the District Hospital and two RMs.



Doti Cluster

Health and safety materials including antigen testing kits, oxygen concentrators, 10 oxygen cylinders with flow metre/mask with filled gas, 28 hospital bed sets were provided to the District Hospital and three RMs.



Rukum Cluster

When Rukum Team completed the final second wave distribution most essential medical equipment such as oxygen concentrators was carried to health centres in three RMs - we included neighbouring Sisne with the District Hospital for COVID-relief.



Kapilvastu Cluster

Besides supplying health and safety materials to health institutions in Kapilvastu, two local health posts of two rural municipalities also received a generator and back-up power solution.



Nawalparasi Cluster

The team provided health and safety materials, beds and 35 oxygen cylinders to a 15-bedded isolation centre in one RM. Life-saving health and safety materials and equipment were given to numerous local institutions.

EDUCATION AT A GLANCE

- 1,132 child club leaders and members (629 female) were mobilised to mainstream and raised awareness on child rights among adolescents, youth, families and communities. 52 child clubs were reformed, mainly in three districts: Kapilvastu, Doti and Bajhang.
- During the COVID-19 pandemic, 8,792 children from five districts (Mugu, Bajhang, Kapilvastu, Rukum and Dhading) were given student self-learning books and were able to continue their learning even during school closures.
- Language barriers in school education have been reduced. Children in 33 schools are receiving school education in their mother tongue in Mugu and Rukum.
- 96 teachers (40 female) are adopting child-friendly teaching methods and techniques in Rukum and Bajhang. This has positively impacted children's learning outcomes.
- In Kapilvastu, eight targeted schools have prepared their school development plans and a tripartite agreement among UMN's partner SSDO¹³, schools and local government authorities was signed. 450 participants (members of school management committees, parent-teacher associations and children) in Mugu and Bajhang discussed and learned about 98 indicators of child-friendly schools, school governance and management.
- 25 school child protection committees have been formed and mobilised in Kapilvastu (10) and Dhading¹⁴ (15). We helped 13 ward-level child protection committees to conduct regular monthly meetings, prepare and implement action plans, discuss on child rights, etc. – 8 in Kapilvastu (re-formed) and 5 in Dhading.
- 50 Dalit¹⁵ girls received scholarships to continue their education. Out of them, nine received financial support to study technical courses to become Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, Community Medical Assistants, Veterinary Junior Technical Assistants, Computer Science, Animal Science and AMIN¹⁶.

¹³ Sunshine Social Development Organisation

¹⁴ In Dhading, the Safeguarding Vulnerable Children project is still running until December 2021.

¹⁵ So-called low caste

¹⁶ Pre-Diploma in Survey Engineering

GOOD GOVERNANCE AT A GLANCE

- 11 partner organisations (73% of our partners) conducted social audits in broader participation of elected representatives, target beneficiaries, teachers, civil society members, politicians, media personnel and government officials. There were 666 participants (258 female) from six clusters. Similarly, 19 teachers from 10 schools were oriented on the social audit process.
- Digital Information Devices (public screens) supported by UMN projects in 6 rural municipalities of 6 districts are enabling COVID-19 related and other general public information to be displayed. As a result, 18,300 people (6,954 women) have accessed information in these municipalities.
- 2,518 civic education sessions were conducted through 119 community groups to impart knowledge on vital registrations, social issues, women's rights, planning/budgeting process, public information, right to information and civic rights and entitlements. 3,787 women participants benefitted from the sessions.
- All 15 partner organisations reviewed their organisational policies to align them with current political structures and reworded them to conform to the new legal provision of the Nepal Government. Anti-corruption, financial, personnel, child safeguarding, and conflicts of interest are some of the policies revised.
- All 15 partners conducted internal and external audits to make their financial system transparent. They also held their general assemblies and renewed their registration with government authorities.
- All 15 partner organisations completed an organisational assessment with clear action plans. There were 254 participants (99 female) involved during the assessment process.
- All 15 partners have ensured at least 33% women's representation in the different structures so that they are included in key roles within the executive committee and other sub-committees. All women members have played an active role in the assigned structures.
- All the 64 self-help groups (SHGs) have developed guidelines and policies to better govern their groups. 1,178 (95%) SHG members have started weekly and special savings in their groups.

GRANT MANAGEMENT AT A GLANCE

- Trained 6 groups and more than 30 individuals from UMN clusters and partner organisations on quality reporting.
- Worked closely with cluster and partner staff to develop, review and edit more than 40 proposals, 18 concept notes and 22 other plans including annual project plans to submit to various supporting organisations.
- Reviewed and edited more than 70 annual, semi-annual and project end reports.
- Assisted clusters to refine and revise plans and proposals considering the COVID-19 pandemic (first and second waves).
- Led in developing the Interim Project Agreement and Second Wave COVID-Response proposals to submit to the Social Welfare Council.
- Worked closely with thematic teams and clusters to develop and present the Central Project Advisory Committee report before the Facilitation Committee of the Government of Nepal.
- Continued the automated notification system to remind responsible staff for timely submission of reports and proposals.
- Helped UMN's Human Resource Team to revise the leave recording system.
- Updated/revised the training materials on proposal writing and report writing.

HEALTH AT A GLANCE

- 18 birthing centres in Nawalparasi and Rukum-East were supported with delivery equipment for 24-hour obstetric services. Our emergency fund covered transport costs for 40 women and children from marginalised communities, enabling them to reach higher-level health facilities in emergencies.
- As part of innovative practice to promote postnatal check-ups, 230 women from marginalised communities received home-based postnatal check-up services from trained midwives from local health facilities.
- 303 women received long-acting family planning (by implant) through government health workers trained by UMN's projects in Mugu and Nawalparasi. Also, 197 women accessed Minilap services through our project in Nawalparasi.
- 57 health workers in Rukum East received psychological first aid and self-care training this year and 506 COVID-affected people (including 352 women, 154 men and 23 persons with disability) received psychological first aid counselling services from trained staff thanks to our projects in Nawalparasi and Rukum East.
- Along with 12 other organisations, UMN participated in the joint procurement of health equipment worth NPR 98,026,660 (USD 821,220) to assist the Ministry of Health and Population as part of the COVID second wave response.
- UMN cluster teams and partners were engaged in immediate supply of COVID-related health equipment, WASH facilities and logistics in all the clusters, reaching out to six district-level hospitals and all working municipalities including isolation centres, health desks, health facilities and schools as part of the second wave response.
- Risk communication materials for COVID including messages on symptoms, prevention, importance of vaccine and strengthening public health measures like hand washing, physical distancing and mask use were promoted and disseminated in all clusters and municipalities using different methods and local languages.

INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT AT A GLANCE

- 11 local churches which we have worked with in Bajhang, Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi and Doti raised funds from among their members and used their initiative to coordinate with the local government in distributing food and health and safety items to poor families who were being impacted by the wave of COVID-19 infection.
- 68 pastors and leaders from 31 churches in UMN working areas participated in the Integral Development in Rural Areas programme orientation meetings: 10 churches in Bajhang, 10 in Doti, 28 in Nawalparasi, 11 in Kapilvastu and 9 in East Rukum. These church leaders are now promoting Integral Development and church community mobilisation in their localities.
- 31 churches have appointed two members each as facilitators to be trained in the Sangsangai process: Kapilvastu (6), Bajhang (6), Doti (6), Nawalparasi (6) and Rukum East (7). These 62 leaders are now planning to run the Sangsangai process¹⁸.
- District church networks have been contacted and good relationships are being established. For example, in Nawalparasi District: Sunwal Christian Society collected NPR 55,000 (USD 470) of funds from the local churches. This has been appreciated by government officers in Sunwal Municipality for COVID-19 second wave response works.
- Transforming Masculinity training given in Bajhang and Nawalparasi produced 30 'Gender Champions' who will return to their churches to promote fair treatment of women and girls in families, church and community.

¹⁷ Equipping Christian institutions to more effectively address the needs of the poorest of people living in poverty.

¹⁸ This is a period of guided group Bible study and practical training sharing a vision of why and how the local church can work in its local community to demonstrate God's love.

MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING AT A GLANCE

- Contributed to developing the Interim Cluster Strategic Plans in response to the onset and aftermath of COVID-19. Our role included designing and facilitating the process and writing and reviewing these documents.
- Conducted 3 external evaluations, 1 internal evaluation, 2 partnership evaluations, and 9 baseline evaluations. They were done remotely, primarily through desk-based research and telephone interviews with key stakeholders.
- We were significantly involved in the design of 5 new projects, including COVID response projects. This included involvement in writing concept notes, conducting participatory needs assessments, analysing the assessment data and writing the project application.
- As a convener of the Outcome Mapping / Outcome Harvesting (OM/OH) Working Group, we led the process of conducting a virtual training on OM/OH, which was attended by UMN's Programme Support Team staff, Cluster Team Leaders and some Project Managers.
- Analysed and prepared a report on UMN's Organisational Assessment data and shared the key findings to UMN's Leadership Team and most Programme Team staff. The assessment has identified areas that UMN needs to improve as an organisation.
- Provided project monitoring related support to different clusters and projects. This included helping projects to develop matrices for monitoring plans. We provided training on monitoring (Kapilvastu) and facilitated cross-project monitoring (Rukum).
- All UMN staff were given orientation about Feedback Response Mechanism. Following our orientation to all UMN staff in the first six months of its implementation, we received feedback on 12 areas of UMN's work this year.

PEACE AND PROTECTION AT A GLANCE

- 46 sessions on gender equality and ending domestic violence were organised in the communities. 678 community people (530 women and 148 men) attended at least two sessions on these topics.
- 9 cases of domestic violence, 15 cases of gender discrimination, and 9 cases related to the exclusion of women from government resources were identified and addressed through the initiative of community group leaders who were empowered through the project. These cases were settled with the support of civil society members and duty-bearers.
- 76 pregnant women and lactating mothers received nutritious food, COVID risk awareness, and health and safety materials. Also, 83 COVID-affected families received business start-up support.
- 25 community leaders (13 men, 12 women) who speak up against social injustice and bad governance attended a two-day training on advocacy skills.
- 29 episodes of radio programmes on COVID-risk and local level protection mechanism issues were aired through 5 local radio stations. As per the data given by the radio stations, 5,645 people listened to at least two episodes.
- 11 community-based actions against human trafficking and domestic violence were organised by the community leaders who were trained and empowered by the project.
- 2 national-level virtual interactions on peace issues were organised by faith leaders. 73 leaders (49 civil society leaders and 24 faith leaders) attended the interactions.
- 5 learning-sharing meetings were organised among the trained mediators from 4 different faiths (Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist, and Christian). 2 intergroup and 13 intragroup conflicts were resolved by the trained mediators.
- 95 civil society members (65 female and 30 male) attended at least one capacity-building event on anti-human trafficking issues.

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS AT A GLANCE

- 596 households were helped to start or re-start businesses across all six clusters, in multiple business types and income generating schemes including shops, tailoring, poultry, goats, buffalos, mushroom growing and more.
- 60 financial literacy training events in Kapilvastu (32), and Bajhang (28) and 4 business literacy events for 54 entrepreneurs in Doti have taken place, alongside other assistance for farming and non-farming activities, and have helped communities to revive their economic activities despite the discouraging impact of COVID-19 second wave restrictions.
- To enhance community resilience to climate change by increasing crop yield, two irrigation systems in Rukum and one each in Bajhang and Doti were constructed, irrigating an additional 13.4 hectares of farmland this year. For the irrigation systems' sustainability, repair and maintenance committees have been formed. Now, farmers are able to grow paddy, maize, beans, and potato in their fields successfully without relying on rainwater.
- This year drinking water conservation was introduced in Rukum, Doti and Bajhang, in six locations. 98 families now have access to regular drinking water near to their homes, saving time and energy to carry it, while the wastewater is used by women for irrigating kitchen gardens.
- In Bajhang improvements in farming were encouraged this year through: an Integrated Pest Management field school conducted in three locations, benefitting 77 members (75 women); a farmer business school conducted in two places for 55 farmers (54 women); seeds of Khumal 10 rice, the most promising variety identified from our participatory varietal trial last year, given to 347 households (4kg each).
- In Doti, through five home garden promotion training events for 50 members, the Badikedar Integrated Community Transformation project provided seeds of seven different seasonal vegetables to each participant which they have been producing in their home gardens.

CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)

Yashodhara Rural Municipality of Kapilvastu has endorsed and started to implement the Local Disaster and Climate Resilient Plan which UMN helped the community to develop. As per the implementation plan, it has: aired disaster preparedness messages in the relevant seasons to prevent communities from injury related to forest fires and winter frost; conducted a vaccination event for animals to protect them from several diseases; prompted communities to conduct a village cleaning event. All clusters have supported their partners for review of their plans and policies regarding Climate Change. These have been updated accordingly.

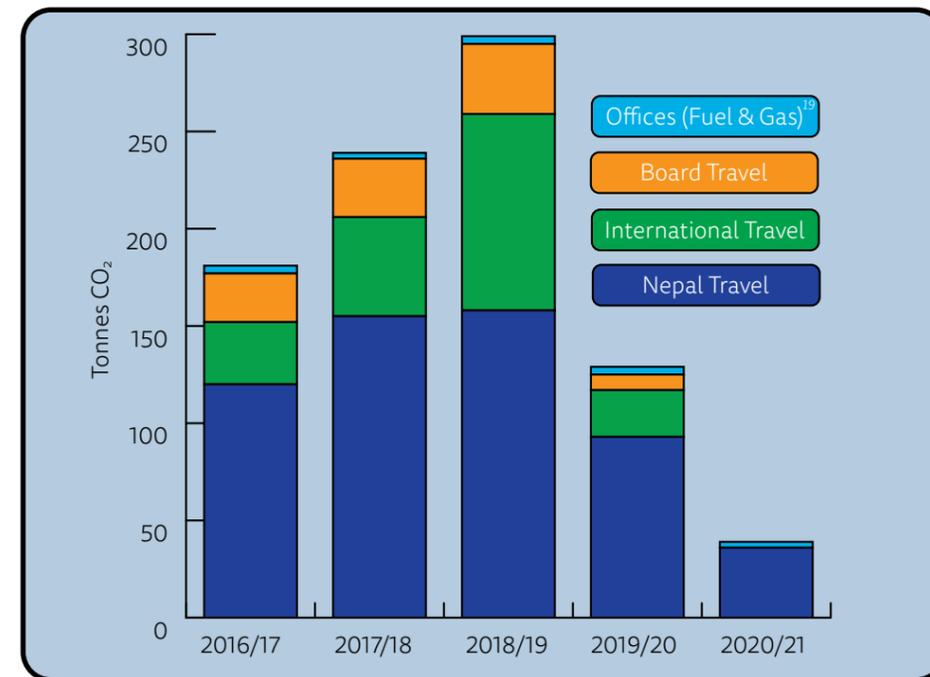
- UMN clusters have oriented their partners on environment, climate change and DRR, covering topics such as the harmful impact of plastics, proper waste management, environmental assessment for project interventions etc. Nawalparasi and Doti Clusters are now recycling office waste papers. To equip the clusters in disaster preparedness, items like lifejackets, safety helmets, ropes, ladders, tents, shovels, crowbars, picks, etc. have been stockpiled in cluster and partner offices.
- In Bajhang, 536 people (55 men, 481 women) from 22 groups participated in awareness-raising on 'climate change, its adaptations and mitigation measures'. In Rukum, water conservation work in Gujfalne Danda of Bhume has been completed to minimise the risk of accidents for school-going children in the dam area.

UMN'S CARBON FOOTPRINT

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the national and international movement for UMN staff and board members was almost totally stopped for a long time. However, following changes in the Nepal Government rules, some movement with the approval of UMN's Incident Management Team started from November 2020.

Therefore, this report has covered the calculation of data only from November 2020 to July 2021. The reduced flight and vehicle movement made some positive impacts on the global environment and climate change, but it also hampered UMN's ability to complete its planned projects on time and even to provide an effective response for the COVID-19 pandemic situation.

The graph shows that the carbon footprint has decreased in each category. The data show that Nepal travel has decreased by 62% compared to the previous year. International and board travel show complete decrease (100%). The use of fuel and gas in the office has also decreased by 34% compared to the previous year.



¹⁹ Fuel (petrol and diesel) and gas used in the office in both clusters and Thapathali Headquarters.

CONFLICT SENSITIVITY

To help achieve COVID response programmes without any conflicts and tensions, we integrated the Do No Harm approach into the partnership framework and developed a Rapid Conflict Assessment tool and Do No Harm mainstreaming guideline in our COVID-19 response which were used by all clusters and partners.

The Do No Harm approach²⁰ has been integrated into 30 community groups of UMN projects. This helps to identify and resolve the misunderstandings and tensions of group members, who are also applying their learning to deal with and manage family and community tensions.

Do No Harm reviews and refreshers workshops were conducted with UMN clusters and partners. Connectors and dividers²¹ of accomplished works were identified. Dividers were addressed with mitigation plans. As a result, trust, good relationships and cooperation with communities and stakeholders was enhanced.

DISABILITY

UMN's Disability inclusion guideline has moved forward and been applied speedily, which is helping UMN and its partners in mainstreaming concerns of disability inclusion at both organisational and programme levels. The guideline's recommendations and its suggested tools and methods were oriented to UMN and partner staff through both physical presence and virtual mode. UMN clusters and partners have reported that the tools and methods are helpful and are used in both current and new projects.

This year, three clusters - Mugu, Rukum and Nawalparasi - have incorporated disability inclusion and rehabilitation concerns intensively in their newly designed projects. Additionally, three projects which were designed specifically in disability inclusion and with a disability rehabilitation focus have started to be implemented. A new disability inclusion project is designed for all UMN clusters which we plan to start from 2022.

Bajhang Cluster and its partner staff were provided with in-depth training on disability inclusion. Also, inclusion assessments were carried out with three partners of this cluster. Inclusion gaps were identified in the clusters, including among partners, and action plans against the gaps were prepared. The plan ahead is to reach out to the rest of the clusters.

²⁰ Designing and running projects or programmes to minimise harm and support local capacities to build peace.

²¹ 'Connectors' - local capacities for peace that bring people together. 'Dividers' - sources of tensions or barriers between people. Both can be attitudes, systems, values, experiences or symbols.

GENDER

The Participatory Action and Reflection process for gender equality has been continuously emphasised with community groups. Sixty-one community groups are practising this process in their regular group discussions as well as while responding to COVID-19. From this process, the group themselves identified and decided to address issues while maintaining a record of the process. This is ongoing and is raising awareness on gender equality and the unequal situation of gender relations and norms.

Also, sexual harassment at workplace policy orientation sessions were conducted with staff and partners of UMN that helped to increase understanding and importance of policy to ensure a safe and harassment free workplace at the organisation and related working field. Some partners have developed and are implementing sexual harassment policies to make their workplace sexual harassment free. UMN sexual harassment policy was reviewed to make it in line with the Nepal government's policy and needs. The policy has now become more comprehensive and effective, in both the Nepali and English language with a new title 'Prevention on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment.' Orientation on the updated policy is planned for all staff in the coming year.



CENTRAL SERVICES

FINANCE

The Finance Team functioned well during the pandemic situation by providing its services to clusters and others. The team also conducted internal audits, completed statutory audits, filed UMN's tax return and was able to get tax clearance on time. It also strengthened the budget monitoring system making it more effective by including the activity level details of community focused projects in the Quarterly Budget Review Committee meetings.

FUNDING

UMN received significant funding support from its financial partners for the second wave COVID response. We were able to receive NPR 143.5 million for this purpose in addition to the ongoing development projects.

BOARD

The overall governance and direction for UMN is the responsibility of the UMN Board of Trustees, elected by the supporting partner organisations. This is a skills-based board that sets the top-level policy framework regarding organisational goals and the acceptable parameters on Leadership Team (LT) decision-making.

LEADERSHIP TEAM

UMN's LT is led by the Executive Director, Joel Hafvenstein. The other roles included in the LT are the Programme Partner Team Leader, Programme Support Team Leader, HR and Support Services Team Leader, Finance Team Leader, Funding Management Team Leader, Liaison Lead, Programme Advisor, and one of the six Cluster Team Leaders (rotating every six months).

ITS

We initiated and completed a solar power backup system installation in Rukum, Bajhang and Mugu Clusters. The solar capacity in Doti was upgraded to higher capacity by reusing equipment from other clusters.

Our team researched a new payroll system and successfully conducted an e-tender. Rigo Software was implemented from July 2021, with ITS managing its introduction in close coordination with HR and Finance. TOPdesk software has been implemented with IT service desk function and a self-service portal for end-users is in full operation. We are now working closely with Site and Finance teams to manage UMN's equipment assets information through TOPdesk. Our team also worked with HR to prepare and deliver an Information Security Awareness Workshop to staff.

COMMUNICATIONS

After the success of the Save our Hospitals appeal by the end of 2020, the final quarter of the year was occupied with the COVID second wave appeal and its communication. Towards this we were able to produce and post five videos and 14 news items and stories on social media during the reporting period, alongside several mass-mail emails. We are grateful to our supporters and well-wishers, through whom we raised USD 263,572 to support the second wave response and relief work in our clusters.

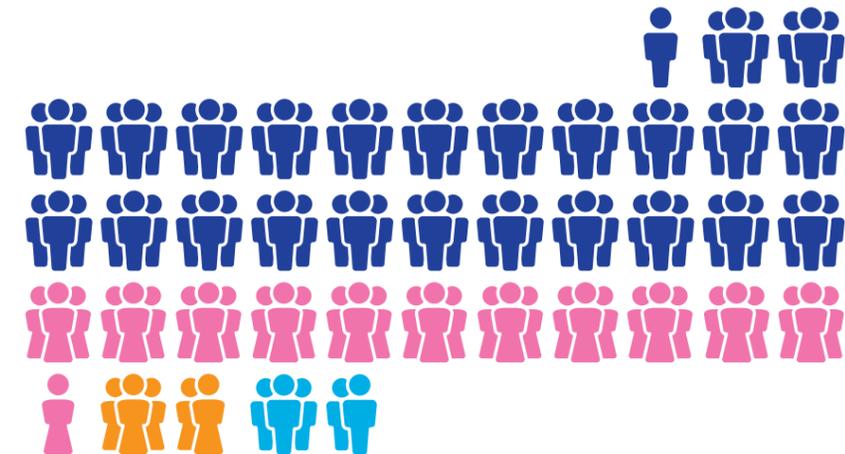
Though we could publish our publications and newsletters on time and share them online, we were unable to post any to our friends around the world because Nepal's international outgoing postal service has been closed since the first lockdown in March 2020.

HUMAN RESOURCES

A much simpler salary structure with 12 job levels (previously 48) was finalised and implemented in July 2021. UMN's internal information system was designed and developed by HR and ITS teams to manage staff data in an efficient system. UMN's Site management Team provided valuable support in purchasing and transporting medical supplies and equipment during cluster's COVID response work including logistics support to cluster offices even during lockdowns.

For the first time, staff recruitment and farewells were conducted online via MS Teams. A Staff Support Group was formed which is actively engaged in providing spiritual and emotional counselling support to help staff cope with mental stress caused by the COVID pandemic and to promote staff wellbeing. Long delays in approvals of UMN's Government Agreements during this year led to most non-hospital expatriate volunteers being unable to renew work visas and having to return to their home countries to wait for the Agreements to be concluded.

 Nepali male staff
  Nepali female staff
  Expat male staff
  Expat female staff



STAFF FIGURES

AT A GLANCE

-  117 total staff
-  107 Nepali staff  73 male, 34 female
-  56 Thapathali Headquarters, 51 clusters
-  11 new Nepali staff  16 Nepali staff left
-  10 Expats  5 male, 5 female
-  4 expats left

FINANCE

In the year ending 15 July 2021, UMN's consolidated income was USD 4,003,880 and consolidated expenditure was USD 3,933,265. The consolidated accounts of UMN also include the full accounts of Dhading Disaster Response Programme (DDRP) and UMN's COVID-19 response. UMN's accounts have been prepared using guidance from the Accounting Standards Board of Nepal and Nepal Accounting Standard for Not for Profit Organisations 2018. UMN has excluded UMN Hospitals from this fiscal year. UMN Hospitals accounts are reported in UMN Medical and Development Trust (MDT).

INCOME

Consolidated Income was USD 4,003,880 an increase of 16.6% on the prior year (USD 3,433,852)²². Grants from institutions and donations for UMN's clusters work and COVID-19 amounted to USD 3,967,814.

In the year 2020/21 the designated fund received from donors for running projects have been recognised as Grant Liability and recorded as income as and when expensed. The deficit project fund balances which are confirmed to be received from financial partners are also recognised in the income statement*.

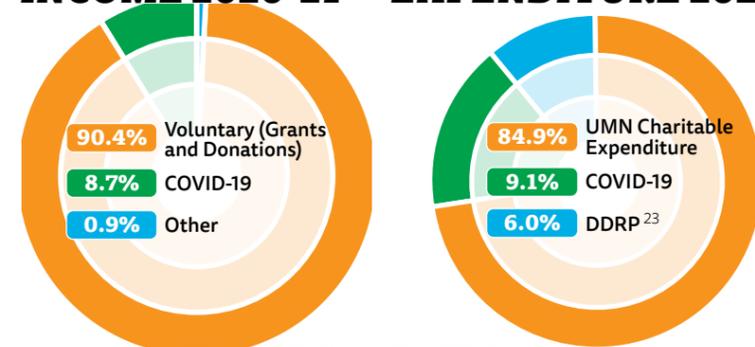
EXPENDITURE

Consolidated Expenditure was USD 3,933,265 a decrease of 4.7% on the prior year (USD 4,127,841)²². Charitable expenditure includes Dhading Disaster Response Programme USD 237,077 and COVID-19 response for USD 355,448 too.

Dhading Disaster Response Programme expenditure represents 6% and COVID-19 responses represents 9.1% of UMN's total expenditure in this year. The 2020/21 charitable expenditure of UMN is broken down in the locations below:

Bajhang, Doti, Mugu and Kapilvastu were the locations in which the highest proportion of UMN's charitable expenditure was made. Programmatic technical support is provided to clusters from Thematic Leads based in Kathmandu in order to ensure the quality and effectiveness of UMN's work.

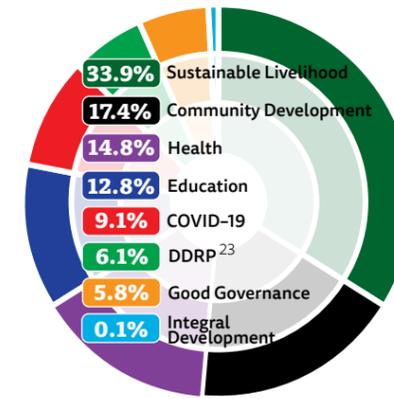
INCOME 2020-21 EXPENDITURE 2020-21



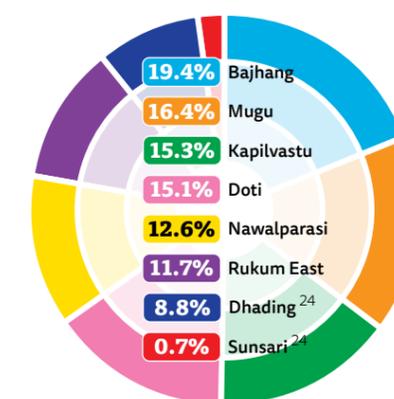
BREAKDOWN OF AT A GLANCE GRANT INCOME

DONOR	USD \$	%
Transform Aid International (TAI)	\$951,703	24.0%
PMU Interlife	\$365,970	9.20%
Mission Alliance	\$315,414	7.9%
Bread for the World	\$282,508	7.1%
Normisjon	\$271,400	6.8%
Other Donors	\$255,897	6.4%
InterAct	\$230,584	5.8%
HimalPartner	\$198,343	5.0%
Tearfund Australia	\$169,983	4.3%
Kerk in Actie	\$149,399	3.8%
United Methodist Church	\$132,799	3.3%
Tearfund UK	\$126,672	3.2%
*Grant Receivable	\$119,605	3.0%
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	\$100,034	2.5%
BMS World Mission	\$79,025	2.0%
Kindernothilfe	\$74,161	1.9%
Presbyterian Church in Ireland	\$76,873	1.9%
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission	\$67,445	1.7%
Total Grant income	\$3,967,814	100%

CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE 2020-21



CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE BY LOCATION 2020-21



BREAKDOWN OF AT A GLANCE CHARITABLE EXP.

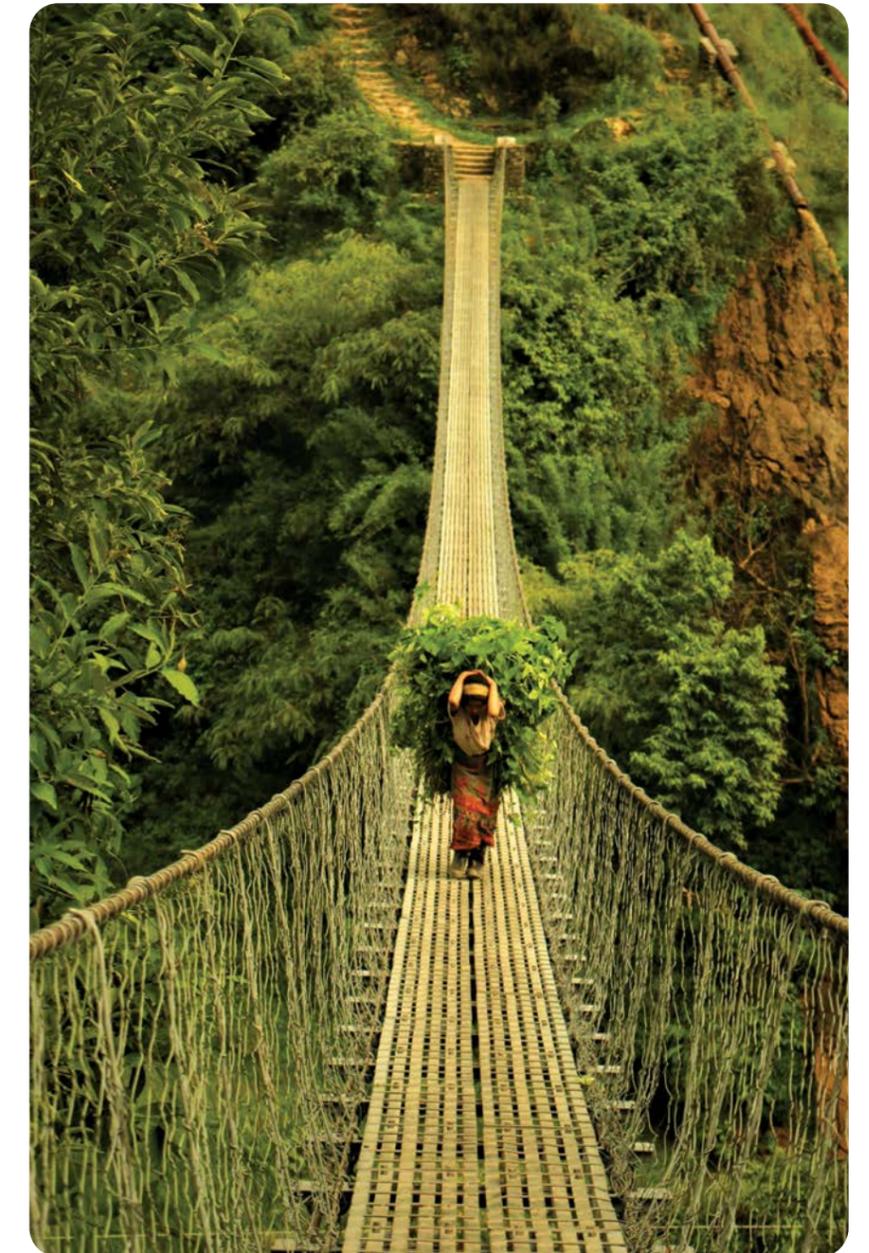
DONOR	CHARITY EXPENDITURE	% OF CHARITY EXPENDITURE
Sustainable Livelihoods	\$1,325,182	33.9%
Community Development	\$680,037	17.4%
Health	\$575,613	14.8%
Education	\$500,834	12.8%
COVID-19	\$355,448	9.1%
DDRP ²³	\$237,077	6.1%
Good Governance	\$225,922	5.8%
Integral Development	\$4,541	0.1%
Total	\$3,904,652	100%

Exchange rate: USD 1 = NPR 118.8

²² Since all financial reports are denominated in NPR, for comparative reasons we have recalculated last year's figures with this year's exchange rate.

²³ Dhading Disaster Response Programme

²⁴ Final costs from Dhading and Sunsari Clusters which closed in 2020. See also page 34 for Dhading.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES



DAVID RODGERS *(Chair)*

David and his wife Sandra live in Northern Ireland. They have three children. David first visited Nepal as a medical student in 1986. He returned for a visit in 1990 and met Sandra, who was working in Tansen Hospital at that time. After getting married back in Ireland they served together, with UMN, in Amp Pipal from 1995 to 2001. David, a retired GP, is also a trustee of UMN Hospitals' Endowment Trust.



HEIDI WESTBORG STEEL

Heidi is based in Oslo, Norway and has a background in leadership, organisational development and geography. She had her upbringing in Asia and Africa and has worked for Blue Cross Norway, with alcohol and drug related problems in Southern Africa. She was previously the head of HimalPartner, one of UMN's partner organisations. She is now working for ICDP (International Child Development Program) and is taking a masters in leadership and global mental health.



SAMUEL GROSZ

Samuel is a lawyer who is based in the United States. His practice focuses on business, tax and international law. He also has experience in real estate development and managing small businesses. Samuel spent significant time growing up in Nepal when his parents served with UMN.



MALATI RAI

Malati has experience in managing community development projects working with various organisations in Nepal since 2010. A former UMN intern in 2008 she has worked with organisations like Early Childhood Education Center, Educational Horizons Nepal and Mission Aviation Fellowship. She is now engaged in International Needs Nepal as the Women Empowerment Coordinator. Passionate about creation care, climate change and environmental issues she is also serving as a Children's Ministry Coordinator in a local congregation in Kathmandu.



LALBIAKHLUI ROKHUM

Kuki, as she is more popularly known, is currently the Director of Training and Mobilisation of EFICOR, India where she has worked since 2002. Kuki is passionate about issues of justice and is involved in teaching about issues such as HIV and AIDS, creation care and climate change.



RUPA CHHETRI

Rupa is a psychologist and has worked in direct anti-sex trafficking interventions and aftercare with International Justice Mission, Kolkata. Rupa currently serves as Program Manager for the Justice Ventures International project of Torrent Consulting in Nepal. She also teaches a course in the Masters in Psychology and Crisis Management programme at Tribhuvan University, Nepal.



ARBIN POKHAREL

Arbin is the founding pastor of Cross-Way Church in Kathmandu and leads the Nepali Reformed Church movement. He has been involved in developing the Reformed and Presbyterian Seminary for over 18 years, where he loves to teach Nepali Ecclesiology. He is passionate about Pastoral Formation.



MATHEW SANTHOSH THOMAS

Santhosh currently lives in Delhi and works part time as a Consultant Physician and the rest of the time with the International Christian Medical and Dental Association as Training in-charge and Regional Secretary South Asia. He previously worked with Emmanuel Hospital Association in various leadership roles. He has been associated with various Health and Development organisations as a board member.



AJAY ANAND SHARMA

Ajay has been working in community development and transformation since 2002. He is a Director of WACT, an NGO working in the far western region of Nepal. He has served on the board of different local and national level NGOs in Nepal. He has experience in conducting evaluations of development projects and organisational assessments of NGOs.



NASTU SHARMA

Nastu Sharma is a registered physician and has a long history of working with Nepal government's health system, multilateral and bilateral donor agencies, and non-governmental organisations. Nastu Sharma has served as the hospital director of UMN Okhaldhunga Hospital, also as administrative director and as a Chief Executive Officer of Kathmandu University Teaching Hospital.



CAROLINE TRIMBLE

Caroline lives in the UK and is Head of Finance at BMS World Mission. She and her husband, Tim, worked with UMN between 1995 and 2003. Caroline has over 30 years' experience working in finance in the not-for-profit sector both in the UK and internationally.



NARAYAN KHADKA

Narayan is the National Director of DAI (Development Associates International) in Nepal and has been working in the areas of leadership and organisational development. He serves as an Elder for a local congregation and leads the diaspora department of Nepal Christian Fellowship. Previously, he worked for World Vision International Nepal for many years.

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Activity-based learning	Students actively participate in the learning experience rather than sit as passive listeners. They learn through and from activities during their lessons.
Cluster	UMN has separate teams and offices to coordinate our work in different districts. We call these district field offices and teams 'clusters' or 'cluster offices'. One cluster may cover work in more than one district.
Cross-cutting	Diverse issues which must be addressed in everything we do if we want transformational change.
Dalit	Member/s of the so-called low caste community.
Local partner	A Nepali local or national non-governmental organisation or cooperative with and through whom UMN works and cooperates to carry out UMN's projects and aims. (See page 34).
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NPR	Nepali Rupees (local currency)
PWD or PLWD	People with disabilities (themselves) or people living with disabilities (themselves or in their family).
RM	Rural Municipality - an administrative level of government (between districts and wards).
Self-help groups/ Self-reliant groups	Informal associations of people (often women) who come together with the help of any NGO or government agency to find ways to resolve their issues and improve their living conditions. They are generally self-governed and peer-controlled.
Supporting partners	International organisations which support our work. Most are involved in governance of UMN (see page 35).

CLUSTER PARTNERS

BAJHANG

Dalit Sahayog Samaj/Dalit Help Society (DHS)	NGO
Ekikrit Bikash Manch (EBM)	NGO
Pragatishil Yuwa Samaj/Progressive Youth Society (PYS)	NGO

DHADING²⁵

Chandrajyoti Integrated Rural Development Society (CIRDS)	NGO
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DOTI

Centre for Equal Access Development Nepal (CEAD Nepal)	NGO
Disabled Service Organisation (DSO)	NGO
Rural Community Development Centre (RCDC)	NGO

KAPILVASTU

Dalit Social Development Centre (DSDC)	NGO
Sunshine Social Development Organisation (SSDO)	NGO

MUGU

Gramin Samudayik Sanstha (GSS)	NGO
Karani Community Development Centre (KCDC)	NGO

NAWALPARASI²⁶

Indreni Social Development Forum (INDRENI)	NGO
Sunawal Community Development Centre (SCDC-S)	NGO
Sungabha Community Development Centre (SCDC-R)	NGO

RUKUM EAST

Christian Society Development Campaign (CSDC)	NGO
Nepal Disable Protection Forum (NDPF)	NGO
Nepal Magar Society Service & Information Centre (MIC Nepal)	NGO
Nepal People Awakening Forum (NPAF)	NGO

²⁵ The Safeguarding Vulnerable Children Project which is running through this partner ends in December 2021 following the closure of Dhading Cluster in 2020.

²⁶ Nawalparasi Cluster includes Nawalpur and Rupandehi districts.

SUPPORTING PARTNERS

AUSTRALIA

Transform Aid International
Tearfund Australia

FINLAND

Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission

GERMANY

Gossner Mission

IRELAND

Presbyterian Church in Ireland

THE NETHERLANDS

Tearfund Netherlands
Cordaid

NORWAY

Normisjon
HimalPartner
Mission Alliance

SWEDEN

InterAct
PMU Interlife

UNITED KINGDOM

BMS World Mission
Church of Scotland
Tearfund

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
World Mission Prayer League

MULTI-NATIONAL BODIES

Interserve
Global Ministries of The United Methodist Church



UMN is also grateful to the following organisations for their support this year

Bread for the World-Protestant Development Service, Germany
CEDAR Fund, Hong Kong
Church Mission Society, UK
EduTech, Nepal
Forum Wiednest, Germany
Kindernothilfe, Germany
Lloyd George Asia Foundation, UK
Presbyterian Church of Canada
Presbyterian Church World Mission, USA
Samaritan's Purse, Canada
SIM
Smyrna Church, Sweden
UMN Support Trust, UK
United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), USA
United Methodist Women, USA

UMN is also grateful to many individuals, groups and churches around the world who provide faithful support to UMN.

The flags below represent the nations which have supported or served with UMN during 2020-21:





*Fullness of life for all,
in a transformed Nepali society*

UNITED MISSION to NEPAL

PO Box 126, Kathmandu, Nepal

Phone: +977 1 4228118, 4268900

communications@umn.org.np

www.umn.org.np

[www.fb.com/umnnepal](https://www.facebook.com/umnnepal)