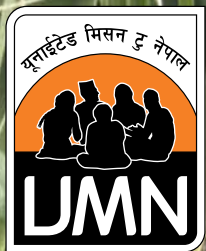


# 2021-2022 Annual Report



*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

Namaste! It is a pleasure to introduce the annual report for 2021-2022\*. As you will see, it has been a year of transformation, consolidation, and celebration. At our General Assembly in November, we celebrated the contribution of Joel Hafvenstein, our outgoing Executive Director, and the appointment of Dhana Lama as our first Nepali Executive Director. The GA was a 'blended' meeting with online sessions alongside in-person presentations, facilitating participation from all over the world.

UMN works in partnership with the Government of Nepal, local NGOs, and our Supporting Partners. This year we have consolidated these relationships through the signings of our General Agreement, Project Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding. We are indebted to the relevant government ministries, the Social Welfare Council, and our Leadership Teams.

What drives us to do what we do? Our Vision is '*Fullness of Life for all, in a transformed Nepali society*'. Jesus taught his followers that God is concerned with people's physical and social well-being, as well as their spiritual lives. In this report, you will read many stories of communities experiencing transformation in education, food security, safer motherhood, family planning, gender equality, domestic violence and child marriage.

Part of an organisation's responsibility is to consolidate what it does well and yet seek to improve constantly. I have become increasingly aware of the excellent work done by the various teams in UMN HQ – supporting

the frontline work. We are striving to improve governance, both within UMN and in our partner NGOs. We constantly review and improve how we design, implement, evaluate, and report on our work. Funding and Finance teams strive to identify and secure the funding required for our work and provide accountability and transparency regarding how these funds are used. Personnel continues to recruit, equip, and support our staff. Our innovative Communications team keeps our partners and supporters up to date. Check out the excellent 'Stories of Hope' series of videos on our website!

Inspired by Christ's example, UMN is building on the foundations prayerfully laid in the 1950s, consolidating what it does well whilst transforming itself as an organisation as well as the individuals and communities it is honoured to serve. We are grateful to God and to you, our partners, for your prayer, service, and support. As you read this annual report, I hope you will join us in celebrating the past year.

**DR DAVID RODGERS**  
Board Chair

\* This Annual Report follows the Nepali financial year, running from mid-July 2021 to mid-July 2022.  
See MDT report for work related to our two hospitals and community development: [www.umn.org.np/umnmdtar](http://www.umn.org.np/umnmdtar)



## ED'S LETTER

Dear Friends,

I am very excited to share the major highlights of the year with you. Though the year continued with challenges from the COVID pandemic, the impacts of the ongoing Russia-Ukraine War, climate change, and the usual monsoon related disasters, the political unrest, leadership transition, delayed Project Agreements, etc., we have had opportunities to experience God's faithful presence in sustaining us through these. As I ponder upon the year, I am humbled and very grateful to God, all the UMN and UMN Medical Development Trust staff and teams for their committed efforts; communities, local implementing and international supporting partners for their partnership and support, the Government of Nepal for their cooperation; and UMN Board of Trustees for their continuing prayers, guidance, and support. I would also like to express my gratitude to Joel Hafvenstein, former Executive Director for ever encouraging and entrusting me with the responsibility to further nurture UMN, carrying on the legacy to build a new history. It wouldn't be possible to present this Annual Report without each one of them. I am hopeful that you will be encouraged and inspired as you go through the report for it gives you a glimpse of what we have been doing and achieving.

We rejoiced and celebrated throughout the year when our projects were approved by the Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizens and four Project Agreements, including the COVID Response work, which has been signed between UMN and the Social Welfare Council (SWC) for the next five years. We thank the SWC for facilitating the agreement process, which allows us to continue to serve the people of Nepal and to contribute to

the plans of the Government of Nepal, Sustainable Development Goals for Nepal and fulfilling UMN's vision. As a result, six cluster teams of UMN, across the three provinces in Western Nepal, continued to work closely with local and provincial governments and Kathmandu-based teams to address the local needs during the pandemic and other natural disasters. The local NGO partners continued to implement projects with the support from UMN to address the root causes of poverty by equipping the communities to adapt and fight against the injustice and inequities, restoring livelihoods, hope, freedom, wellbeing, and security, treating people with dignity and respect, caring for the environment, and being peace builders throughout the year.

Once again, while I rejoice with you over the achievements detailed in this report, being grateful to God and you all for the provisions, it is my humble request that you continue to uphold us in prayer for wisdom, courage, and humility as we continue the work and explore new areas to serve and flourish.

Thank you and God bless you!

**DHANA LAMA**  
Executive Director

## BAJHANG

The COVID Response Project improved the capacity of 15 health institutions and 28 isolation centres in Bajhang District. The project provided COVID emergency medical equipment, and the health workers received COVID safety materials which enabled them to continue to provide health services to both COVID and non-COVID patients.

In 23 schools, 2,398 students received education in a child-friendly environment with conducive classroom management and interactive learning materials. Twenty-one teachers applied an activity-based learning approach which contributed to improve the learning achievement from 64% to 73%. Renovation of WASH facilities in six schools has also created a cleaner environment.

Each of seven Disabled People Organisation groups earned NPR 10,000 to 20,000 (USD 78 to 156) monthly from an income generation scheme supported by the community-based rehabilitation project. The project has improved their capability to meet their own needs and access necessary treatment. Forty-four people with disabilities received social security allowances and eight children with disabilities received treatment and have improved their mobility. An inclusive hostel has been constructed in a public school for visually impaired children.

EVE project engaged 983 community people (611 women, 220 men, 88 Girls and 64 boys) including 88 single women, 18 people with disabilities and 265 Dalits<sup>1</sup> in 42 different types of groups in three wards of Bungal. The project contributed to changing behaviour, attitude, relationship, social norms, and policy about gender in the community.

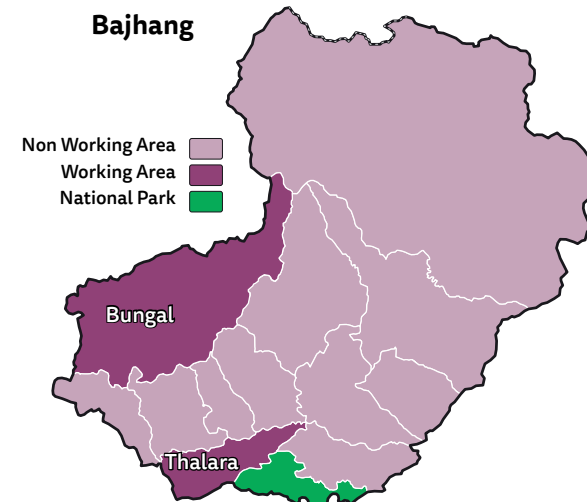
Srijana Project created 254 farm and off-farm based micro businesses. Each beneficiary earned NPR 8,000 to 32,000 (USD 63 to 252) monthly from their business. In total, 39 youth (6 women) received CTEVT<sup>2</sup> affiliated training courses on vocational skills, 108 were oriented on financial literacy and 253 youth received psychosocial counselling. The project created opportunities for collaboration among local government, financial institutions and community groups and contributed to creating employment for youth in the working areas.

<sup>1</sup> Members of the so-called lower-caste community.

<sup>2</sup> Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training.



CLIMATES is a five-year project which started in 2022 and was implemented in three wards of Bungal. This year, 18 farmers' groups with 515 members (450 women) and 15 other groups with 336 members (256 women) have been formed. The objective is to create resilient communities that mitigate climate shocks and stresses, adapt with diversified livelihoods, and cope with climate-induced hazards in a sustainable manner.



## EDUCATION FOR ALL!

Bathpali Secondary School is a unique government-run school in the Far West Province. It provides inclusive education opportunities for children with disabilities (CwD), including visually impaired children and others. They all study alongside those without disabilities. Located in Bajhang, around 600 children from Grade 1 to 10 study here.

However, the school had limited provision to create an environment suitable for visually impaired children. The School Management Committee rented a house close to the school and tried to provide a hostel facility, but the children faced many difficulties. These included mobility, grasping the lessons provided in the traditional classroom environment, improving their learning outcomes, and maintaining their personal hygiene.

UMN worked in collaboration with its local partner PYS<sup>3</sup> and supported the school to adopt and apply an inclusive education approach. It also provided the essentials such as kitchen utensils, beds and other furniture. They constructed a toilet, and provided sign language and braille training for the teachers. Some of the key initiatives of UMN and PYS in the school before 2019 had been to promote the teachers' capacity to deliver inclusive education and advocacy for the CwD's right to that education.

Realising the need for safe residential accommodation for CwD, UMN designed an inclusive building and collaborated with the local government for construction. The construction started in May 2021 and was completed in April 2022, achieved by the local government investing 25 percent of the cost of construction and UMN 75 percent. The residential building was inaugurated and handed over to the School Management Committee on 19 April 2022.

The school is now providing a much-improved learning environment to the CwD, including children with visual impairment. A total of 15 CwD (two girls) and six orphan children (two girls) are staying in the hostel. Children are very glad to stay in this new facility and teachers and parents are also happy to see the improved learning facilities at the school.

Kalak Bahadur Chalaune, the school principal shared, "The new hostel building will certainly improve the retention of the CwD in the school and I hope, with the facility of the new hostel, the quality of education of the CwD will improve a lot." This inclusive hostel facility has ensured that those with disabilities are not left behind.

<sup>3</sup> Pragatishil Yuwa Samaj.



Recently constructed disability-inclusive building of Bathpali Secondary School in Bajhang.



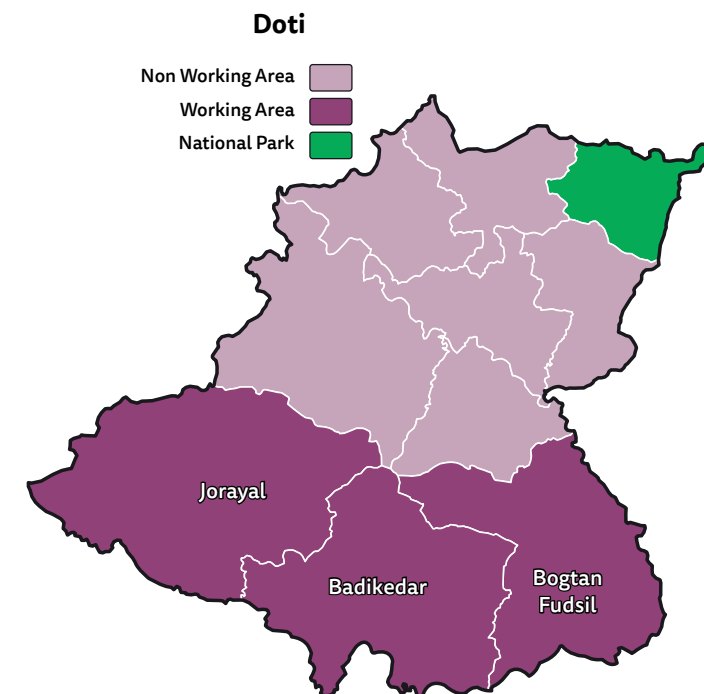
## DOTI

UMN's work in Doti District focuses on integrated and resilient development. Doti Cluster ran five projects during 2021- 2022 in the rural municipalities of Joraya, Badikedar, and Bogtan Fudsil.

This year, the Saksham – “empowered” - project helped over 800 community members in 33 different groups, through regular Civic Education sessions. The group members have benefitted from financial saving plans and implemented various action plans. These had been prepared during the discussions at the Civic Education sessions. They have been actively organising awareness events in the community on different social issues, rights and entitlements such as personal and community hygiene, nutrition, women's, children's and disability rights and the services available from the local government. They have also been facilitating cleaning campaigns and maintenance of the village drinking water supplies. Three groups have received funds from the local government to implement their action plans. 791 group members and 498 adolescents and children are participating in regular group meetings under the CORD<sup>4</sup> project.

The physical conditions of 29 children with disabilities have improved after receiving treatment, and 11 were further supported with assistive devices, which have helped them in their daily activities. A total of 23 people with disabilities and their families have benefitted through income generation support, and 50 children with disabilities were provided with school uniforms and essential materials to encourage them to continue their education.

It is encouraging to see 56 community members set up small micro-enterprises after receiving entrepreneurship training. In collaboration with the provincial government, fifty households have benefitted through the construction of small irrigation schemes in their vegetable fields, and 16 households in Badikedar now have a proper source of drinking water.



<sup>4</sup> Children Oriented Resilience Development

## DABAL FINDS DIGNITY

Dabal Bahadur Kami, aged 50, has a physical disability and was living in poverty with his family of five in Doti. He injured his back in an accident, causing poor mobility and speech problems; he communicates with his family using sign language.

Due to low crop yields and no other source of income, he struggled financially even to provide food for his family. Also, his son was born with a disability, which added to his challenging responsibilities. With the community's discriminatory attitude towards people with disabilities (PwD), he felt stigmatised, depressed and hopeless.

Under UMN's Community-Based Rehabilitation Project, partner DSO<sup>5</sup> formed a Self-Help Group (SHG) of PwD in his community and people like Dabal were encouraged to join. The project staff regularly taught them about the rights and entitlements available for PwD from the state. Dabal actively participated and gradually developed leadership skills. Later, he was selected for the Disability Rights Protection Committee of his ward, representing his SHG.

As a SHG member, he expressed an interest to start income generation work and came up with a plan for a beekeeping business. His group recommended him as a suitable candidate to receive start-up assistance. With the NPR 25,000 (USD 196) he received, he purchased four beehives and earns NPR 40,000 (USD 314) annually from this business. He has opened a bank account in his child's name to start a saving for him. With a good business setup, he now plans to promote beekeeping commercially and further increase the number of hives.

Dabal is now financially independent and happy. As a group member he participated in the decision-making process. He is successfully running his own business which in turn helps to provide for his family's food, education, and medical expenses. With the plan to expand his business, Dabal shares, "I am thankful for the SEED money. I now feel respected in my community as they invite me to meetings and ask for my thoughts. All credit goes to the organisation and the group for what I have now."

<sup>5</sup> Disabled Service Organisation (DSO)



Dabal Bahadur Kami runs a beekeeping business that has helped him to be financially independent.



## KAPILVASTU

During the COVID pandemic and the subsequent transition phase, the Kapilvastu Cluster in this reporting period has implemented both humanitarian and development projects. In Yashodhara and Mayadevi, the very poorest of the people living in poverty have benefitted greatly from UMN's endeavours in COVID response, economic recovery, resilient livelihoods, community-based rehabilitation, quality education and good governance.

As a result of UMN's support, both the community and its institutions have returned to normality, recovering from the impact of COVID. The health institutions of the district and rural municipalities were supported with necessary equipment under the Improving Health Systems and Our Access projects. Those government institutions were also helped to improve accountability and integrate a Feedback and Response Mechanism for promoting good governance. Similarly, the affected markets and the community have recovered well, due to economic recovery (RECOV) and livelihood (SECURE) projects. So far, SECURE has empowered 32 self-help groups and supported 314 households for farm and off-farm businesses, significantly improving their livelihoods. Also, under the RECOV project, 45 people have revived their sources of income.

The Children and Youth for Community Change Project has succeeded in enhancing the quality of education provided by 13 schools in Mayadevi RM. This was achieved by developing School Improvement Plans and providing child-friendly teaching-learning materials worth NPR 6.5 million (USD 51,000) to 54 classrooms in those schools. Local Capacity for Peace (LCP) has also succeeded in empowering its 21 youth members, who have actively campaigned against harmful traditional practices in Mayadevi RM. In this reporting period, two projects, Our Access and Community Based Rehabilitation, were phased out from UMN but have continued to transform people's lives and the mindset of communities. Our Access, now being directly implemented by our partner, DSDC, has successfully engaged with 1,234 women, who have started seeking entitlements from the local government on their own.



## VERMICOMPOST-ITS ALL ABOUT WORMS

Tiju Yadav, aged 54, from Kapilvastu has finally solved his farming woes. Previously, he faced problems as he couldn't find chemical fertiliser from the market when he needed it. Now he has been successfully engaged in commercial vegetable and livestock farming for three years, after receiving technical input and support from UMN's project.

In Nepal, there are neither industries to produce fertiliser nor is any private sector allowed to import it. The government is solely responsible for managing its availability in the market through imports, but unfortunately, has been unable to provide enough fertiliser during farming seasons for several years. Although Tiju could have used manure from local animals for his crops, he instead used the animal dung to make dung cake. This is a fuel used to cook food, which is traditionally made from the waste of cattle and buffalo mixed with husk, straw, and dry leaves. When this biomass burns, dangerous gases are released and inhaled by people, especially women while cooking. It is also a source of carbon emissions.

To provide farmers with an alternative to chemical fertiliser and to reduce carbon emissions from burning animal dung, the project introduced farmers to vermicompost. This organic fertiliser is produced by earthworms after they consume compostable materials, including animal dung. Vermicompost is not only rich in nutrients but also loaded with the microorganisms that create and maintain healthy soil. Our project enhanced farmers' knowledge and skills to develop this fertilizer. This included arranging a visit to a vermicompost site and providing them with earthworms. The project also oriented farmers on the issue of climate change and its potentially negative impact on local livelihoods.

Tiju attended the training. He also received two kilograms of improved earthworm species and then started to feed his animal dung to the worms, along with other decomposable waste. As a result, he produced about two quintals (200kg) of organic manure in the first three months. He has been using this manure for vegetables, which he has grown on 10 Katha (3,386 sq mt) of land. He has also reduced his production of dung cake by 50 percent, substituting it with a gas cylinder for cooking.



*Tiju Yadav shows the vermicompost manure which he uses for his vegetable farm.*

With vermicomposting technology, Tiju has successfully adapted to the chemical fertiliser shortage and is contributing to the reduction of carbon emissions. Even more importantly, the technology promotes sustainable local agriculture. He is thankful for UMN's project as he has learnt a sustainable solution to soil nutrient management. Tiju is also sharing his new technological 'secret for success' with the other local farmers who visit him.



## MUGU

This year, 13 community groups in Mugum Karmarong Rural Municipality initiated and worked on disaster preparedness after assessing the vulnerability capacity of their villages. They developed dams and boundary walls in disaster-prone areas.

Grade 2 classrooms of 28 schools were helped with provision of floor cushions, carpet, and low tables to meet the new government standards. Children now enjoy a new bright, child-friendly classroom environment. Also, 45 teaching-learning materials were distributed to Grade 2 of these 28 schools.

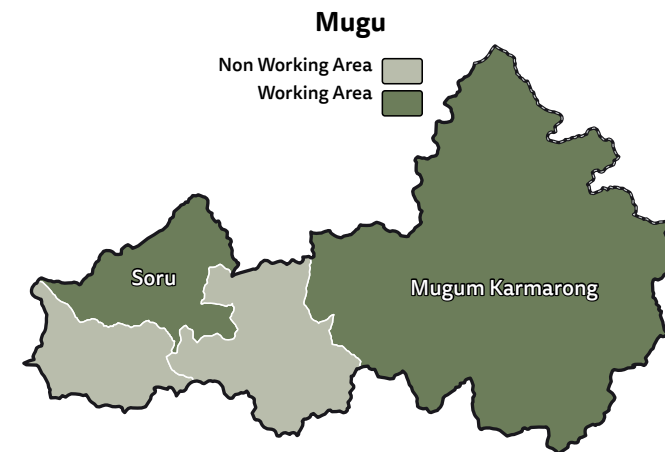
Forty-nine children with disability (21 girls) received medical rehabilitation support, such as surgical and medical interventions, assistive devices, therapeutic exercises, counselling, training, and education on their diagnosed problems. The partner's monitoring report shows that these children are using the devices properly and the intervention has immensely helped them to do their daily life activities independently and comfortably. Ten people living with disability received disability identity cards and the ward office has also allocated NPR 75,000 (USD 558) to implement the disability committee's plans.

As part of the multi-lingual education project, two textbooks for Grade 2 were translated into the mother tongue language of the Karmarong people. These books have been distributed to students of 12 schools in the area. Learning in their mother tongue has eased the young children's learning and significantly improved their attendance.

Fifteen community groups in Soru Rural Municipality have constructed 15 small buildings for *Okhal* (traditional husk lever/mortar/grain threshing) in their settlements. The need for this came up while identifying needs and problems. Community people, especially women, who came here got into disputes as they had to rely on just one *Okhal* and queue up. This has helped to reduce conflicts and establish more harmonious relationships amongst neighbours and families.



Emergency relief items were provided to 145 families affected by fire, with special concern for women, children, and senior citizens. Thirty-one Dalit (so-called lower caste) girls received scholarship support to help them continue their education.



## MORE OKHALS - NO MORE DISPUTES

Some villages in Soru Rural Municipality are still deprived of electricity, which also prevents them from running a mill. Consequently, most women here still prepare rice, millet, and corn using the *Okhal*, also known as *Dhiki*, the traditional, manual method of milling grains or crops.

In this community, there was just one *Okhal*, meaning that village people had to wait for a long time for their turn. Often, frustrated neighbours got into fights. With such a lengthy process, other work was affected, which then caused quarrels at home; meals would not be cooked on time, children would be late for school and mothers-in-law would get angry.

Some people even walked to neighbouring villages if they didn't get their turn. But due to the rain, the muddy, unmade road would be slippery and sometimes, even by evening they still hadn't had a chance to use the *Okhal*; women had to set out very early in the morning in the hope that they could get their job done. Overall, this issue caused much suffering.

UMN and its partner GSS<sup>6</sup> extensively discussed this problem and made an action plan to construct more *Okhals* in Wards 1 and 2 of Soru Rural Municipality, contributing NPR 836,000 (USD 6,560). Group members collected wood and stone and also, by digging and carrying, contributed their manual labour. With this joint effort, eventually, 15 *Okhals* with tin roofs were built in the villages and settlements of Soru.

Now women in this community no longer face problems with grinding their grains and preparing their food. They no longer have to go to another village, and this has saved them a lot of time. It is no longer a cause of quarrels between women, and timely cooked meals have reduced chaos in the family. The group members clean and repair the *Okhals* from time to time. With more *Okhals* in the rural municipality, the challenges and realities of daily life, especially for women, have been significantly improved.

<sup>6</sup> Gramin Samudayik Sanstha



Milling grains using the *Okhal* which is a traditional and common method in Mugu.



## NAWALPARASI WEST

UMN works in two rural municipalities of Nawalparasi West District in Lumbini Province. In 2021/22, we implemented five projects<sup>7</sup> through collaboration with two local partners. The Integrated Rural Community Health project was implemented by our partner INDRENI<sup>8</sup>, while SCDCS<sup>9</sup> implemented the Gender and Civil Peace Service projects. Two COVID response projects covered both rural municipalities – the COVID health project by was implemented INDRENI the COVID livelihoods project by both partners.

We supplied 19 health facilities with COVID health and safety materials and equipment. These included a digital x-ray machine, an ultrasound machine, PCR testing set-up in the district hospital, BIPAV machines, electric suction machines, cardiac monitors, pulse oximeters, thermal guns and more. This means that more people can now access the health services they require within their local area, reducing the need for patients and relatives to travel. This potentially saves lives as well as the associated costs, discomfort and loss of time.

Through the work of the Integrated Rural Community Health project, 431 mothers received home-based post-natal care three times a week and 47 women received uterine prolapse treatment from local health facilities. A total of 467 women received implant services and 21 pregnant women received obstetric emergency support from the project, helping to save the lives of both mothers and babies.

In order to raise awareness regarding domestic violence and dowry practices, 40 groups have been developed and mobilised. Eight dispute cases between in-laws, group members or families were resolved locally by the group members. The project has trained 40 gender champions on the negative consequences of the dowry system and the importance of a participatory action-reflection process promoting gender equality. During this reporting period, eight group members ensured no dowry was either given or taken on the occasion of their children's marriages.

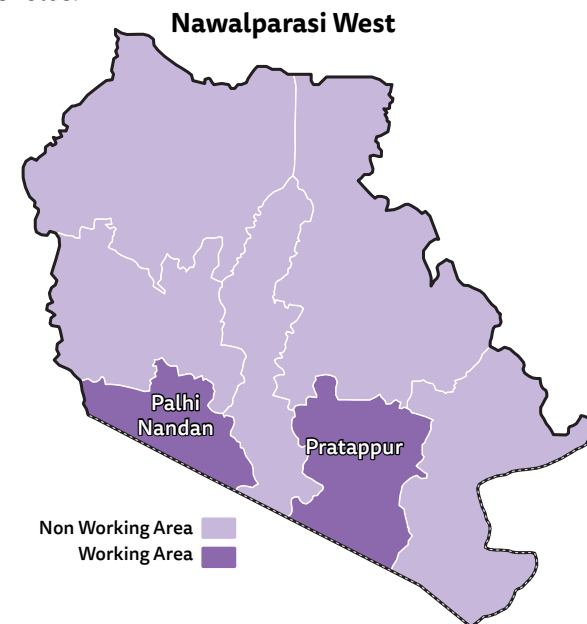
<sup>7</sup> Another project, *Relive*, was run under UMN's Medical and Development Trust (MDT) – see separate MDT report.

<sup>8</sup> Indreni Social Development Forum

<sup>9</sup> Sunwal Community Development Centre



Within this year we have supported income generation for 206 individuals and families by providing items they needed to achieve various business activities, including shops, mobile repairing, tailoring, goat and pig raising and vegetable farming. Fifty households have been provided with safe drinking water (no arsenic) from one deep bore installation. In August 2021, we provided food and non-food items as emergency relief to 910 flood-affected households.



## A WOMAN OF COURAGE

Sunita Chaudhary, a mother with five daughters, couldn't celebrate her children's birthdays as she would have wished. She lived in a society in Nawalparasi West where preference for a boy child over a girl is deeply entrenched. She was blamed by the villagers for giving birth only to daughters and they even considered her to be a bad omen.

Like many women in her village, Sunita could have also become weak and resigned, but she was courageous. She decided to abandon her community and along with her five daughters, shifted miles away from that village. Seeing this kind of rare courage, her husband supported her too. But the biggest worry for Sunita was about sustainability, not only for her but also for her daughters.

Sunita is a fighter. Even though life was incredibly hard, she didn't hold back. First, she built a small house and opened a general store to earn enough for her daily expenses. But still, even if she managed to cover the basic needs of life, she desperately wanted her daughters to get educated; the fire inside her to prove that daughters are no less than sons was still burning strongly. So, to ensure her daughters received an education, she started a small poultry and goat farm using a bank loan. Later she also tried to start a fishpond, but renting a pump would cost about NPR 10,000 (USD 78) a month. This was a very high cost when there was also pressure to pay the rising monthly bank installment on her loan. During the COVID pandemic, the situation became much harder. However, UMN's RECOV Project with partner INDRENI<sup>10</sup> heard her story and handed over an electric pump free of cost to Sunita. This not only saved her thousands of rupees, but also helped her to stock the fishpond. With the additional fish farm income, she could pay for her daughters' education and cover the monthly the bank instalments.

Sunita is now full of hope with her fish farming business, as the demand for fish is high in her area. Through her earnings, she has even been able to send her husband abroad for work. Although she is now left alone with her daughters and ailing father-in-law, with no other relatives or familiar people around, she is busy running the general store, and her poultry, goat, and fish farming. She has fought for her freedom and for her daughters. Sunita has come a long way and proven that she is indeed a woman of courage.

<sup>10</sup> Indreni Social Development Forum (INDRENI)



Sunita Chaudhary who runs a general store and does poultry and goat farming is hopeful of her fish farming business too.



## RUKUM

Rukum East Cluster's three major projects are being implemented through two local partners in most of the wards of Bhume and Putha Uttarganga Rural Municipalities, while some disaster risk reduction, pandemic and disability-related support is also being provided in Sisne Rural Municipality.

The Achieving Better Life for Every Child and Adolescent (ABLE) project focuses on reducing traditional harmful practices i.e. child marriage, domestic violence, and empowering children and women through different activities. The Pro-ACT<sup>11</sup> project mainly focuses on people with mental illness, capacity development of government health personnel and equipment support to health facilities, livelihood support to PPLPs<sup>12</sup>, and working on reducing harmful traditional practices. The SEED<sup>13</sup> project is being implemented in a remote area of Putha Uttarganga with a focus on environment protection, climate change adaptation, and entrepreneurship development.

The mother tongue-based multi-lingual education (MTB MLE) project phased out in December 2021, but the local and provincial governments are continuing the work. Bhume Rural Municipality has approved NPR 700,000 (USD 5492) for MTB MLE textbook printing this year and the 12 schools there are continuing to receive annual funds for MTB MLE promotion from the Provincial Government. The cluster is designing future projects according to its 2020-2025 strategic plan. So far, a five-year inclusive education project, second phase of ABLE project (three years), and sheep-based product promotion project have been approved by funding partners while Disaster Risk Reduction and Disability Inclusive Development related projects are still to be developed.

The ABLE project supported the formation of a rural municipality-level child rights protection committee in Putha Uttarganga. The committee and child clubs have been effectively addressing the issues of child marriage: so far nine cases of child marriage have been stopped. Nineteen children with disability were rehabilitated from treatment and three people with disability were supported with a wheelchair, house modification, and income generation by UMN's disability project in the district.

<sup>11</sup> Advancing for Community Transformation

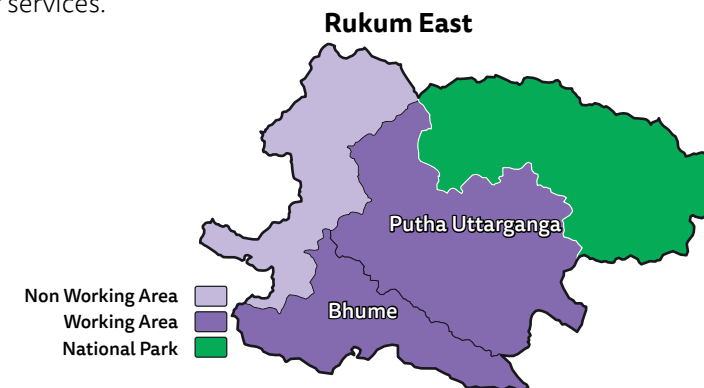
<sup>12</sup> Poorest people living in poverty

<sup>13</sup> Sustainable Environment and Economic Development



The Pro-ACT project supported equipment for 12 birthing centres, capacitated 53 health personnel through various trainings, and encouraged Bhume Rural Municipality to allocate NPR 500,000 (USD 3923) to procure psychotropic medicine for people with mental illness. Through the SEED project, 143 vulnerable households received income generation and entrepreneurship support, farmers conducted 100 soil tests, and 2,300 seedlings were planted. We mobilised local people to attend an animal health camp and raised awareness on the animal insurance scheme. The project also supported the rural municipality to develop local Disaster and Climate Resilient Plans and to conduct an agricultural sub-sector analysis.

During this year, the cluster also continued to respond to the COVID second wave according to the need of local government and health facilities by providing essential health and safety equipment and materials to continue their services.



## SRIJANA WOMEN'S GROUP TRANSFORMS A COMMUNITY

Situated in Rukum East, the remote village of Arjal is not served by any motorable roads or telephone networks. The difficult geographical landscape deprives local people of many basic facilities, and leaves them vulnerable to severe environmental, social, and economic challenges. Poor sanitation, lack of safe drinking water, alcoholism and gambling, are some of the issues found in this village. Home to more than 100 families, still 20 percent of the households here don't have toilets. The population includes a high concentration of Dalit families, with a very low economic status.

UMN's SEED project has been running in the area since July 2021. After the initial meeting with the community people, especially women, the need to form at least one group in the village to fight against the different community issues was identified. The project then enabled the formation of a new mothers' group called 'Srijana', meaning 'creation,' who then developed an action plan to improve their environment and economic

issues. As per their action plan, the group has been actively involved in the making of reservoir tanks, with more than 50% of the labour and local resources needed for the construction being contributed by the group. This construction work has directly benefitted 15 families who had not previously had safe drinking water.

To improve sanitation, villagers have now started using water wisely and have discouraged people from washing clothes at the drinking water sources. But the group did not stop here! They have been actively involved in sanitation awareness-raising campaigns in the community, and conducted cleaning work on a weekly basis. They have taken care of waste management, assigning a separate area to dump garbage. In addition, to address social issues, the group has been raising awareness of some traditional harmful practices, including gambling.

Gauri Kumari Pun, Chairperson of Srijana shares, "Most men are addicted to gambling and are wasting money on it, but after the formation of the mother's group we have been able to control gambling in the villages." All the members of the group have been very encouraged to work more in the future and want to make Arjal a model village".



Srijana mother's group from Arjal have been actively involved in sanitation campaigns and more in the community.

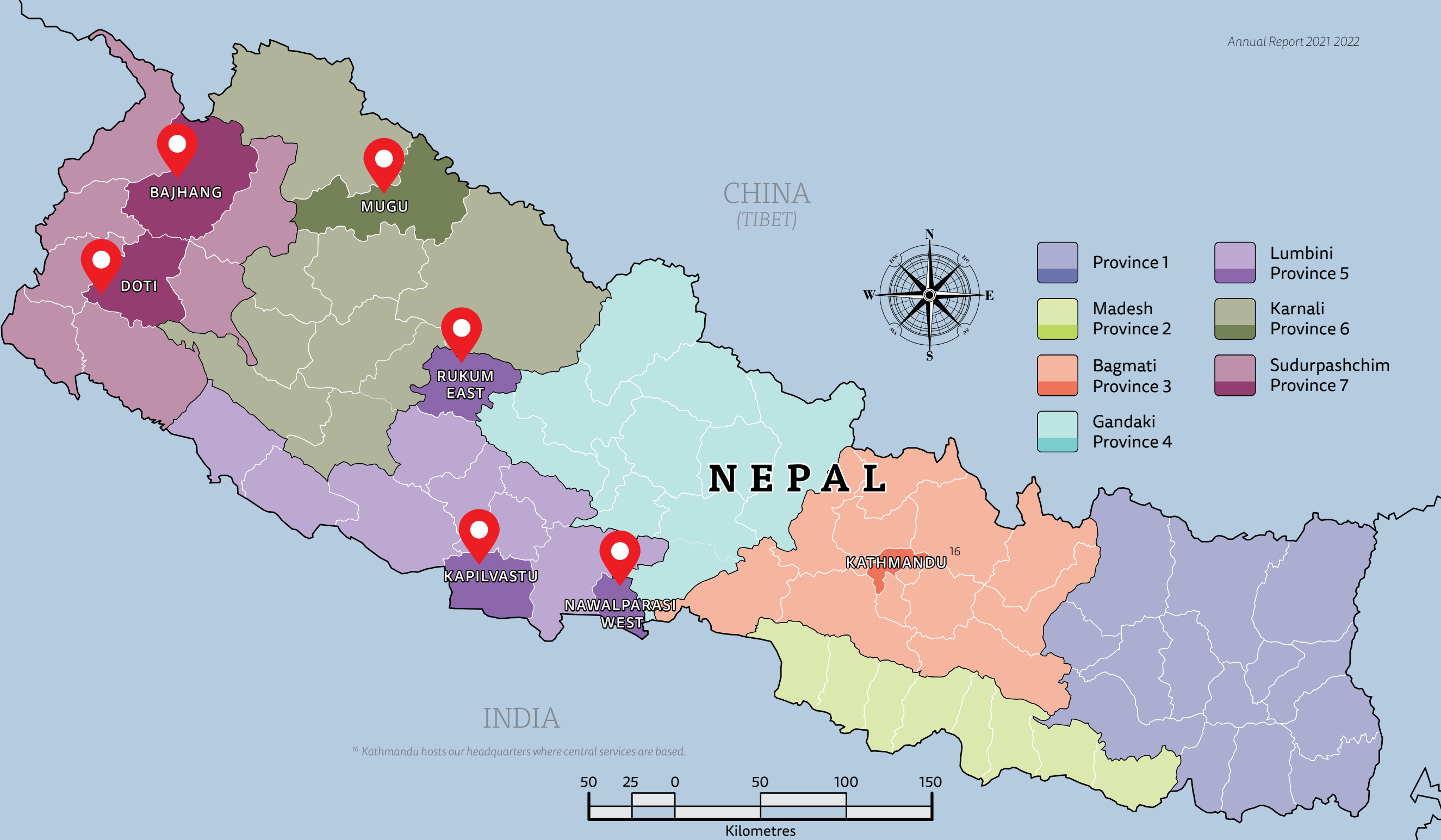


WHERE WE WORK

DISTRICT	DISTRICT POPULATION	POPULATION OF WORKING AREAS	DIRECT BENEFICIARIES	PARTNERS	AREAS	WORKING AREAS
Bajhang <sup>14</sup>	189,097	49,448	11,342	2	2	Bungal, Thalara
Doti <sup>15</sup>	205,683	30,990	5,283	2	2	Badikedar, Bogtan Fudsil
Kapilvastu	686,739	102,290	20,760	2	2	Mayadevi, Yashodhara.
Mugu	66,658	21,665	5,394	2	2	Mugum Karmarong, Soru.
Nawalparasi West	385,515	90,651	17,603	2	2	Palhi Nandan, Pratappur
Rukum East	57,962	38,789	7,545	2	2	Bhume, Putha Uttarganga.

<sup>14</sup> Bajhang - During the reporting period we also worked in Masta, Chabispalthivera and Khaptad Rural Municipalities and had five local partners in total.

<sup>15</sup> Doti - During the reporting period we also worked in Jorayal Municipality and had three local partners in total.



<sup>16</sup> Kathmandu hosts our headquarters where central services are based.



## EDUCATION AT A GLANCE



- 51 Muslim girls have enrolled in public schools in Mayadevi, Kapilvastu this year, an increase on 37 last year, with nearly all of these following the intervention of our project. Due to their religious beliefs, most Muslim parents are still reluctant to enroll their girls in public schools. It has encouraged and set a milestone for other Muslim girls to enroll in public/mainstreamed school.
- 64 schools in Bajhang, Mugu and Kapilvastu Districts have introduced child-friendly classrooms. In Bajhang, 2,398 (1,276 girls) students have benefited from this and are now learning in a child-friendly environment.
- 126 teachers in Kapilvastu and Bajhang Districts have received child-friendly activity-based teacher training this year. Now the learning achievements recorded in the working areas have increased significantly (see Bajhang Cluster Report).
- 26 child clubs<sup>17</sup> were given training on the rights of children and life-skills. During the course, 102 children and youth (90 girls) learned The Four Pillars of children's rights along with life skills. It has increased their confidence to raise voice for their participation in different decision making bodies.
- 349 school children have benefited from the drinking water scheme supported in 6 schools in Thalara, Bajhang. It has increased use of toilets, improved personal sanitation and hygiene of children and school sanitation and environment.
- After seeing the effectiveness of the activity-based learning project in Thalara, Bajhang, the rural municipality allocated NPR 500,000 (USD 3,923) to support the project to implement similar activities in other schools in Thalara.
- In Kapilvastu, the people we engaged with in Mayadevi now have an increased awareness of their rights, which helps them claim their legal identity. As a result, through the initiative of self-reliant group members, 70 women have received citizenship cards, and 36 children gained their birth registration certificates.

A health worker during a check-up at a health camp in Badikedar, Doti.

## GOOD GOVERNANCE AT A GLANCE



- All six clusters and 12 partner organisations conducted Social Audits with a wide cross-section of participants from elected representatives, target beneficiaries, teachers, civil society members, politicians, media, personnel, and government officials.
- Anti-corruption and Fighting Fraud workshops were conducted in five clusters of UMN. Being a very important concept, this workshop was also given to all UMN staff in Thapathali. 354 participants (134 women) from UMN and 10 partner participated in the orientation.
- Financial health check of 10 partner organisations was carried out using Mango, a widely used financial health check tool. This assessment has helped all partners to identify their financial gaps and make action plans to address them.
- 2,442 community people (1,914 women) participated in different capacity building, skill development and income generating activities which has improved their decision making, negotiation and lobbying skills, while claiming their rights and entitlements with public institutions.
- All 6 clusters reviewed their Cluster Strategic Plans, inviting partners, beneficiaries, stakeholders and UMN staff. 190 participants (78 women) participated and contributed to the revision process. Programme Support Team members facilitated the revision process in all six clusters.
- 840 group members (686 women) attended civic education sessions held in communities and received information on civic rights and entitlements. The group members also discussed harmful traditional practices, participatory planning and budgeting process, child marriages, gender roles and other topics.
- A three-day Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) training was successfully organised in Doti Cluster where local government elected representatives of Bogtan Rural Municipality participated. At the end they made an action plan to declare Bogtan a CFLG Rural Municipality by the end of February 2023.

<sup>17</sup> Attended by children and youth aged 11-19.



## HEALTH AT A GLANCE



- Emergency obstetric fund mobilisation at local level has been developed as an effective approach in safeguarding women's lives, especially for those from poorest background requiring emergency referral. **21** women have been benefited this year from this approach in Nawalparasi West.
- 431** women from marginalised communities received home-based postnatal check-up services from trained health workers (midwives) from local health facilities. The intervention has been effective and the local rural municipalities in Nawalparasi West have scaled up the intervention.
- 503** women received long-acting family planning method (implant) services through government health workers, trained by the projects in Mugu and Nawalparasi West.
- 57** health workers in Rukum East received mental health prescriber training in line with WHO guidelines. Mental health services have been expanded to **12** health facilities in the area. As a result basic mental health services have been started in these health facilities.
- 29** health facilities were supported with necessary equipment in Kapilvastu and Nawalparasi West. as part of the COVID response. **61** health workers were trained on COVID treatment and management as well as COVID vaccination in Kapilvastu and Nawalparasi West.
- 1,755** members (**900** in Kapilvastu, **855** in Nawalparasi West) from mothers' groups were trained in psychological first aid under the COVID response project, which has been crucial in developing women's capacity in dealing with possible mental health problems arising due to different stressors related to COVID and increased workload.

## PEACE AND AT A GLANCE PROTECTION



- 76** sessions on gender equality and ending domestic violence
- 37** cases of domestic violence, **15** cases of gender discrimination, two cases of caste discrimination and **19** cases of exclusion of women from government services were identified and addressed through the proactive initiative of community group leaders who were empowered through our project.
- 31** domestic violence survivors received income generation and vocational skills training. Currently, **19** are continuing their income generation work with an average annual income of NPR **48,000** (USD 377).
- 26** community-based initiatives/actions on ending domestic violence and caste discrimination were organised by community leaders who were trained and equipped by the project.
- 17** men who demonstrated exemplary actions to end domestic violence were commended by their community leaders.
- 21** school-aged girls who had dropped out were enrolled back in school by community leaders who had been empowered by the project.
- 17** multi-stakeholder meetings, which included leaders from different faiths, were organised to challenge the practice of child marriage and other harmful traditional practices against women and girls. During the reporting period, **5** anti-child marriage initiatives were carried out by them mobilising local resources
- 4** cases of child marriage were stopped by child and adolescent groups who had been established and trained by different projects. Religious leaders were also mobilised for this action.

## RESILIENT AT A GLANCE LIVELIHOODS



- SEED Project in Rukum: **123** vulnerable families (49 women) including 13 single women and 22 people with disabilities received livelihood restoration support such as goat and pig rearing, poultry farming, grocery shops, tailoring, and blacksmithing. **27** of them have started earning a monthly average of NPR **3,300** (USD 26).
- RECOV Project beneficiaries in Kapilvastu and Nawalparasi West, who were hit hard by the COVID pandemic, were supported to re-establish their livelihoods and are showing encouraging progress. **266** beneficiaries have received training, cash, and in-kind support to revive their sources of income from both on-farm and off-farm activities. In Kapilvastu, **80** farmers (69 female) were linked with financial institutions and insurance service providers.
- SECURE Project in Kapilvastu supported communities to access and receive agricultural resources from suppliers on time. They also received support with access to buyers, to secure markets for their products, and with service providers such as insurance companies and technical units of government to receive services regularly. As a result, the money supply to the villages has increased by NPR **11,486,815** (USD 90,128). Also, through the project's lobbying, a dairy has started providing 50% cash back to reimburse farmers for the premium they paid to the insurance company to cover their livestock.
- CLIMATES Project in Doti and Bajhang constructed **45** water recharge pits and irrigation ponds in three locations, each with a **15,000**-litre water-holding capacity, benefiting **275** households. **52** households (35 female-headed) received project-funded solar cooking stoves. An agrobiodiversity fair was organised in collaboration with the provincial government's Agriculture Knowledge Centre. Over **20** different varieties of vegetables, cereal, medicinal herbs, and fruit crops were exhibited.



A lady from Rukum East uses a ghoom (a traditional raincoat) in her vegetable farm.



## GRANT MANAGEMENT AT A GLANCE UNIT

- Finalised and submitted the Interim Project Agreement (2020-23), and Project Agreements (2022-27) for Far West, Lumbini and Karnali Provinces to the Social Welfare Council of the Nepal Government. Far West and Lumibini projects gained approval while the Karnali Project Agreement was withdrawn by UMN.
- Supported Mugu, Nawalparasi West, Kapilvastu, Doti and Bajhang Clusters in Participatory bottom-up Project Design to develop new proposals, as a result worked closely with core team members to finalise **36** proposals and concept notes.
- 50** cluster and partner staff from Mugu and Bajhang Clusters participated in training on quality report writing. Also provided coaching and mentoring on a one-to-one basis to **26** UMN cluster staff on quality report writing.
- Finalised the report of UMN projects (2015-2021) and mid-term report of second wave COVID project and presented it to the Central Project Agreement Committee members in the Social Welfare Council.
- Co-facilitated two Strategic Plan Review workshops in Mugu and Kapilvastu Clusters to assist the review and preparations for their Interim (2020-23) and five-year (2022-2027) Cluster Strategic Plans. Prepared the review report of Kapilvastu's Interim Cluster Strategic Plan.
- Reviewed and edited more than **110** reports including quarterly, semi-annual, annual and final project reports.

## MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND AT A GLANCE LEARNING UNIT

- Coordinated and facilitated a review of Cluster Strategy Plans (CSPs) for all six UMN clusters. The CSPs were reviewed using participatory methodologies with participation of target groups, UMN's partner organisations and cluster staff. A new monitoring mechanism has been developed to monitor progress towards UMN's Fullness of Life model<sup>18</sup>.
- We developed a Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) framework for UMN. This framework will help to simplify and systematise all MEAL-related work in UMN projects. It provides guidelines, methodologies, tools, and templates.
- Involved in the participatory bottom-up project design process for four projects in three UMN clusters. One project in Kapilvastu was designed using Outcome Mapping principles, which has been a key priority of MEAL team.
- Coordinated and conducted five external project evaluations, five internal project reviews and two partnership evaluations. The MICA project in Mugu was evaluated using outcome harvesting principles which provided a great learning opportunity regarding this methodology. As new projects are being developed using outcome mapping principles, this learning will be very useful when evaluating these projects in the future.
- Conducted indicator-based monitoring in Bajhang and Mugu clusters. This helped the Cluster and Partner staff develop necessary skills about measuring the progress on project log-frame indicators, analysing the data and writing a monitoring report.
- Joined in the planning and implementation of the Social Audit process for UMN Clusters. This was the first time that UMN organised Social Audits for all our clusters<sup>19</sup>. At the end of the Social Audit event, feedback given by different stakeholders were compiled and response plans were made to address the feedback.

<sup>18</sup> See [www.umn.org.np/our-vision](http://www.umn.org.np/our-vision) for UMN's Fullness of Life model.

<sup>19</sup> Previously we have assisted our partner organisations to run their own Social Audits but have not run our own separate Social Audits for our UMN clusters, at district level.



Students in a classroom in Kapilvastu



## CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

### ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)

All clusters implemented activities to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change, with three clusters planting tree saplings of different species to offset carbon emissions.

Through the SECURE project in Kapilvastu, 20 farmers planted drought-adaptive elephant foot yam (Oal) tubers; 25 farmers practiced integrated pest management techniques; 5 farmers adopted vermi-composting and 220 farmers used green manure to minimise the use of chemical pesticides and fertilisers. Meanwhile, support was provided to two water recharge schemes in Bajhang, benefitting 400 households in the community.

In Rukum East, 26 groups have initiated sanitation works in their villages. Sixteen groups prepared 40 pits and started segregating bio-degradable and non-degradable wastes and seven groups are involved in water conservation. In addition, three local churches have dug pits and started segregating solid wastes. Meanwhile, by involving the local community, one church planted the over a thousand tree saplings of 90 distinct species on barren land at a riverbank. The saplings were provided from the district forest office.

This year Nawalparasi West, Mugu and Kapilvastu Clusters faced various disasters such as flood, wildfire and cholera outbreaks respectively. UMN timely responded to these by closely collaborating with district and local level governments to provide the disaster-affected communities with essential and immediate food and non-food relief materials.

Various media platforms such as FM, radio, newspaper, TV are being used to raise awareness on natural resource conservation and protection of the environment and climate change impacts.

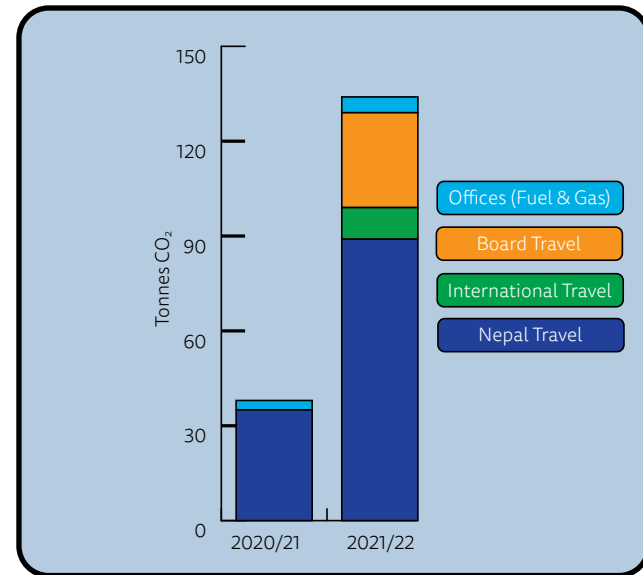
### UMN'S CARBON FOOTPRINT

Since the dimensions of UMN's work changed considerably following the 2018-20 change process<sup>20</sup>, this year's carbon footprint calculation report covers only the two-year period from 2020 to 2022 instead of five years.

As daily life returned to normal after the COVID pandemic, UMN's regular work has resumed. National travel (office, cluster and field) and international travel for UMN staff or board members were normal this year, with visits conducted by staff according to work requirements. Consequently, the carbon footprint calculations have increased significantly in the last year.

UMN's carbon footprint calculation has always been affected by the use of international flights. So, this year, the total carbon footprint has increased by 72% from the previous year due to an increase in travel, both national and international. Among the four major areas of carbon emissions, there has been a considerable increase from the previous year in national travel (61%) as well as in the offices (fuel and gas - 66%). Not surprisingly, there was a 100% increase in international and board travel as there were no such travels in 2020/21.

Even though the increased volume of travel has negative impacts on the environment and climate change, it is also necessary to complete UMN's planned activities in a timely manner, including those related to COVID response.



<sup>20</sup> This UMN carbon footprint calculation report is slightly different to earlier years; it covers data for only two years (2020/21 to 2021/22). According to the change process and new strategic plan (for 2020 -2025), two clusters (Dhading and Sunsari) ended while Rupandehi Cluster has been expanded into two clusters (Kapilvastu and Nawalparasi West) and some long-term projects have been completed.

### CONFLICT SENSITIVITY

1. **Learning Documentation:** Success stories about conflict sensitivity at the individual, organisational and programmatic levels were collected, documented and disseminated. The stories were helpful for cross-learning and replication among the clusters.
2. **Election Contingency Plan:** Considering the local elections in May, an election contingency plan was developed and implemented. The plan identified potential risks and recommended mitigation plans. As a result, there was no negative effect on UMN staff, partners and programmes during the election.

### DISABILITY

Disability inclusion work has been implemented in UMN mainly in two ways, firstly by implementing the disability-specific projects targeting people with disabilities and their families and secondly by mainstreaming disability concerns in all of UMN's programmes, organisational processes and strategies.

In the first area, two new projects have been developed, namely a Disability Inclusive Development project in Nawalparasi West and Medical Rehabilitation Ambassador project in Kapilvastu. Four other projects have been running in four districts: Bajhang, Doti, Mugu and Rukum with the purpose of enabling people with disabilities and their families to raise their voices for improved access to better rehabilitation services.

In the second area, the Disability Inclusion and Accessibility policy of UMN has been approved and is being implemented.

### GENDER

During the year a gender-just working group assessed UMN's progress toward the organisational goal of 50-50 gender balance and proposed suggestions and findings to help move effectively towards that goal. The assessment findings have revealed the gender balance in UMN over the last six years in various categories such as different teams, different thematic areas etc. Currently, 63% of staff are men and 37% are women. The experiences of male and female staff were assessed on how they are treated and perceived in their teams. This assessment has further helped in proposing recommendations to realise the gender-just recruitment policy to reach a 50-50 gender balance in UMN.



UMN staff Minesh Gurung and Indira Rai were the recipients of the Gender Equality Award. They were recognised for their effort to change gender inequality through work and personal life.



## CENTRAL SERVICES

### 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.

### COMMUNICATIONS

The Communications Team continued to support the clusters and hospitals in producing various Information Education and Communication materials and publications. This year we published eight Nepali booklets for communities and schools. Our regular publications were all published digitally, but we continued to face the challenge of posting hard copies<sup>21</sup>. For our postal-only subscribers we sent nearly all of the hospital magazines through expats visiting their home countries and also sent two-year UMN updates to UMNews subscribers in some countries as they had not received our news since March 2020.

We produced five 'Stories of Hope' videos for the 2021 General Assembly and, for the first time, facilitated live-stream broadcasting for those attending online. After concluding the COVID second wave appeal in September 2021 we ran a Gender Appeal from December to May to address a funding gap but received only a limited response. We then launched the 'Gift a Kit' appeal in June which received a much stronger response<sup>22</sup>.

### FINANCE

The finance team conducted internal audits, completed statutory audits, filed UMN's tax return and was able to get tax clearance on time. This year UMN has completed financial health checks of 10 local partners. All of UMN's staff and all of the staff and executive committee members of its local partner organisations (354 participants) received training on fighting fraud in collaboration with the good governance team.

The team has put in extra efforts to manage all work deadlines despite a limited number of staff.

### FUNDING

UMN's Funding Strategy for the rest of the strategic period i.e. July 2022 to July 2026 has been finalised, having been delayed due to COVID pandemic. UMN's financial partners have continued to be faithful and generous in providing the needed resources for our work. We were able to get seed funding from a new organisation, Womanity Award, as we were one of the top three organisations in the final scoring. We are also working with two new organisations for securing new project funding.

### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICE

In all UMN clusters (except Mugu) we have installed power stabilisers to protect systems from power fluctuations. Phase one of the Hospital Information Management System (HIMS) for Okhaldhunga Community Hospital is almost complete (completion planned by July 2023). The Human Resource Management System Rigo, for staff attendance and payroll, has been implemented and handed over to the HR Team. UMN assets management has been migrated to the TOPdesk system with finance coordinators in clusters also managing their own assets using TOPdesk.

### LEADERSHIP TEAM

UMN's Leadership Team (LT) is led by the Executive Director, Dhana Lama. 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).

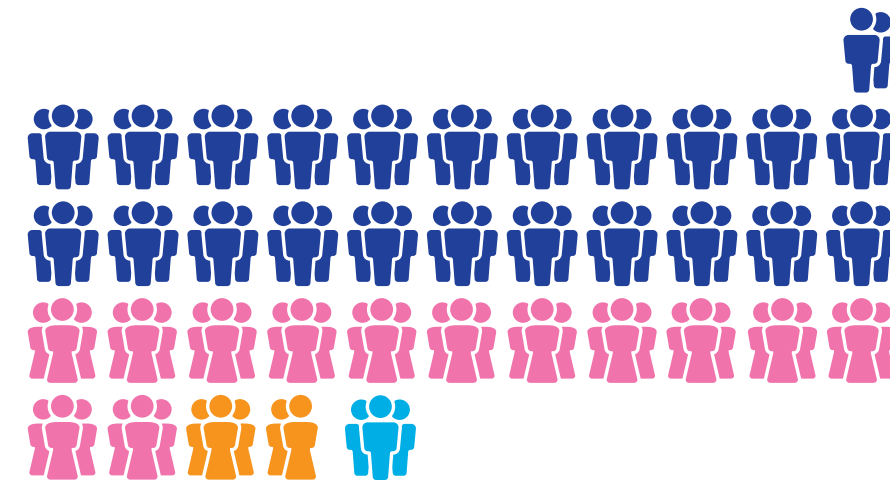
<sup>21</sup> Nepal's outgoing postal service is still closed since the first lockdown.

<sup>22</sup> It was ongoing in this reporting period so it will be reported next year.

### HUMAN RESOURCES

The gender-just recruitment policy was revised, and an improvement plan has been implemented to address gender equality in staffing. Individual registration of staff (online) in the Social Security Fund was completed; now individual staff make monthly contributions to SSF for medical and retirement benefits. HR policy changes are regularly updated on SharePoint (UMN Intranet). The Staff Support Group continue to provide mental stress management and psychological counselling support to staff. Financial support from Staff Emergency and Compassionate Fund (SECF) was provided to staff and family members for treating severe illness. A challenge this year was a delay in acquiring work visas for our expatriate volunteers due to lengthy visa processing and strict documentation requirements. In collaboration with the ITS team, the Rigo and TOPdesk software systems were implemented.

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



UMN's Executive Director Dhana Lama during the signing of the Community Development Project Agreement in the presence of Mr. Manoj Bhatta, a Member Secretary of the Social Welfare Council.

### STAFF FIGURES AT A GLANCE

- 115** total staff (as serving at mid-July 2022)
- 107** Nepali staff
  - 68** male, **39** female
- 58** Thapathali Headquarters, **49** clusters
- 14** new Nepali staff
  - 15** Nepali staff left
- 8** expats
  - 5** male, **3** female
- 3** new expats
  - 5** expats left



# INCOME & EXPENDITURE

In the year ending 16 July 2022, UMN’s consolidated income was USD 4,495,642 and consolidated expenditure was USD 4,495,905. The consolidated accounts of UMN also include the UMN’s COVID Second Wave 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.

## INCOME

Consolidated Income was USD 4,495,642 an increase of 20.5% on the prior year (USD 3,732,138). Grants from institutions and donations for UMN’s clusters work and COVID Second Wave amounted to USD 4,414,401. Rest of the income was received from assets disposal and bank interest etc.

In the year 2021/22 the designated fund received from donors for running projects have been recognised as Grant liability and recorded as income when expensed.

## EXPENDITURE

Consolidated Expenditure was USD 4,495,405, an increase of 22.6% on the prior year (USD 3,666,315). Charitable expenditure includes USD 786,706 for COVID Second Wave Response, representing 17.5% of UMN’s total expenditure this year. The 2021/2022 charitable expenditure of UMN is broken down in the locations below:

The highest proportion (20.4%) of UMN’s charitable expenditure has occurred in Kapilvastu, followed by Bajhang (19.7%) whereas the lowest charitable was made in Dhading (0.7% - due to the location closure).

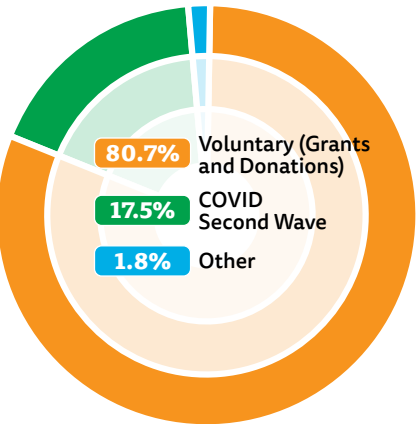
## BREAKDOWN OF AT A GLANCE GRANT INCOME

DONOR	USD \$	%
Transform Aid International (TAI)	902,357	20.4%
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)	429,382	9.7%
PMU Interlife	404,427	9.2%
Normisjon	293,865	6.7%
Bread for the World	281,054	6.4%
HimalPartner	265,665	6.0%
Kerk in Actie	218,431	4.9%
Interact	206,519	4.7%
Mission Alliance	165,535	3.7%
Grants Receivable <sup>23</sup>	140,077	3.2%
Tearfund Australia	138,894	3.1%
Misean Cara	135,501	3.1%
United Methodist Church	119,290	2.7%
Tearfund UK	117,886	2.7%
Tearfund Netherlands	108,935	2.5%
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	67,210	1.5%
Kindernothilfe	65,102	1.5%
Gossner Mission	45,208	1.0%
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission	44,396	1.0%
BMS World Mission	43,698	1.0%
Other Donors	220,969	5.0%
Total Grant Income	4,414,401	100%

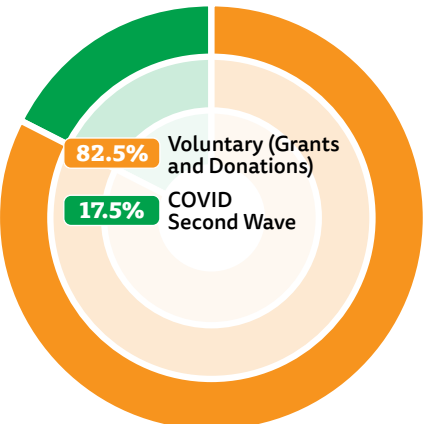
Exchange rate: USD 1 = NPR 127.45

<sup>23</sup> The deficit project fund balances which are confirmed to be received from financial partners are also recognised in the income statement as Grants Receivable.

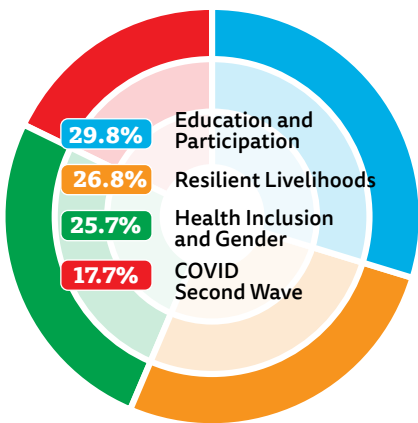
## INCOME 2021-22



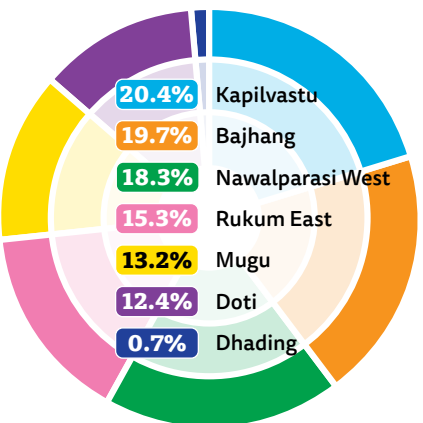
## EXPENDITURE 2021-22



## CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE 2021-22



## CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE BY LOCATION 2021-22



Anti-fraud training in Rukum East Cluster.

## BREAKDOWN OF AT A GLANCE CHARITABLE EXP.

DONOR	CHARITY EXPENDITURE	% OF CHARITY EXPENDITURE
Education and Participation <sup>24</sup>	\$1,323,031	29.8%
Health Inclusion and Gender <sup>25</sup>	\$1,188,711	26.8%
Resilient Livelihoods	\$1,140,890	25.7%
COVID Second Wave	\$786,708	17.7%
Total	\$4,439,340	100%

Exchange rate: USD 1 = NPR 127.45

<sup>24</sup> Education and participation includes projects related to education, peace and protection and disability.

<sup>25</sup> Health inclusion and gender includes projects related to health, WASH and gender mainstreaming.



## BOARD OF TRUSTEES



**DR DAVID RODGERS** (Chair)

David and his wife Sandra live in Northern Ireland. 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 hospital from 1995 to 2001. David, now retired from General Practice, is also a trustee of UMN Hospitals' Endowment Trust and UMN Support Trust.



**LALBIAKHLUI ROKHUM**

Kuki, as she is more popularly known, is currently Lead - Training and Resource 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.



**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.



**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.



**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.



**DR 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.



**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.



**DR 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.



**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.



**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.



**DR 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.



**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 lower 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.
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NPR	Nepali Rupees (local currency)
PwD or CwD	People with disabilities or children with disabilities.
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

<b>BAJHANG</b>	
Dalit Sahayog Samaj/Dalit Help Society (DHS)	NGO
Pragatishil Yuwa Samaj/Progressive Youth Society (PYS)	NGO
<b>DOTI</b>	
Centre for Equal Access Development Nepal (CEAD Nepal)	NGO
Rural Community Development Centre (RCDC)	NGO
<b>KAPILVASTU</b>	
Dalit Social Development Centre (DSDC)	NGO
Sunshine Social Development Organisation (SSDO)	NGO
<b>MUGU</b>	
Gramin Samudayik Sanstha (GSS)	NGO
Karani Community Development Centre (KCDC)	NGO
<b>NAWALPARASI WEST</b>	
Indreni Social Development Forum (INDRENI)	NGO
Sunawal Community Development Centre (SCDC-S)	NGO
<b>RUKUM EAST</b>	
Nepal Magar Society Service & Information Centre (MIC Nepal)	NGO
Nepal Public Awakening Forum (NPAF)	NGO

*Note:*  
During the reporting period we also worked with  
Ekikrit Bikash Mancha, Bajhang  
Disabled Social Organisation, Doti  
Chandra Jyoti Integrated Rural Development Society, Dhading  
Christian Society Development Campaign and Nepal Disable Protection Forum, Rukum East  
Sungabha Community Development Centre, Nawalparasi West

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  
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 2021-22:







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

**UNITED MISSION to NEPAL**

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