



Major Activities

A number of activities have been launched and successfully completed to improve agricultural capacity, market access and livelihood opportunities of local people. These include mainly the establishment of productive infrastructures such as rural road, small scale irrigation systems (canals, lift pumps, water harvesting ponds, multi-use drinking water supply systems etc.), market centres,

responsible agroforestry in the degraded lands using fruits, fodders and NTFPs, small scale aquaculture activities, promotion of clean energy technologies such as micro-hydro (peltric set), solar home systems, biogas, improved cooking stoves, nutritional support activities to pregnant and lactating women and 6-23 months of child, emergency operational services to earthquake victims etc.

The physical progress includes

- ▶ Rural road (178 km), irrigation (2,518 ha), drinking water supply system (188 schemes)
- ▶ Fish ponds-531 including successful breeding of common carp in Jumla at 2500 m altitude (2014-2017)
- ▶ Agroforestry in degraded lands - 5000 ha. (by planting 14.6 million plants including fruits, fodders and NTFPs mainly broomgrass (Amrisha)
- ▶ Nutritional services to pregnant and lactating women and 6-23 months of child - establishments of home gardens, distribution of Super Cereals (1004 MT), nutritional counseling and post-natal services through Health Posts and DHOs.
- ▶ Clean energy technologies- Biogas (122 schemes), Improved Cooking Stoves (762), Solar Home Systems (247) and micro-hydro (7 schemes with a total power capacity of 45.2 KW.
- ▶ Emergency Operational services to earthquake victims

- served 25861 affected families in Makawanpur, Sindhuplachwok and Kavreplanchwok district through food and cash support.

In overall, all of these projects mentioned above have given a significant result in reducing poverty of marginal groups of people mostly from ethnic origin (such as Chepangs, Tamangs, Gurung, Magar, Rai and so-called Dalits) in improving the quality of life by increased income level.

MDI has also facilitated in the establishment of sustainable local institutions working in good governance. Some 500 local institutions are in existence, mostly handled by women members, carrying saving and credit activities (with an annual turnover of approximately NPR 10-15 million).

Some of which have also been federated into higher level institutions such as cooperatives. Co-operatives are also involved to promote marketing of the products.



Major Areas of Expertise

- ▶ Responsible agroforestry in marginal and degraded lands - Diversifying land uses adding fruits, fodders and NTFPs in their traditional cropping portfolio to enhance resilience such that even if one crop failed somehow, they could rely on others.
- ▶ An integrated food security, livelihood and nutrition model in food-insecure households to Increase year-round availability and accessibility of micronutrient-rich foods (Super Cereal) for pregnant and lactating women and 6-23 months of children.
- ▶ Nutrition sensitive small-scale aquaculture- with special reference to highland areas of Nepal - enabling environment for new research on fish for nourishment of highland people.

National & International Awards

In due recognitions of our work, MDI has received number of national and international awards at different times. These include;

Jagdish Chandra Ghimire Social Service Award - 2015 by NGO Federation of Nepal (NPR 25,000).

Adaptation at Scale prize-2016 (GBP 10,000), UKAID/DFID, Kathmandu, Nepal.

UNEP EPLC Excellence Award 2010, South Korea.

Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Award- 2008 (US \$ 20,000), APFED/IGES, Japan.

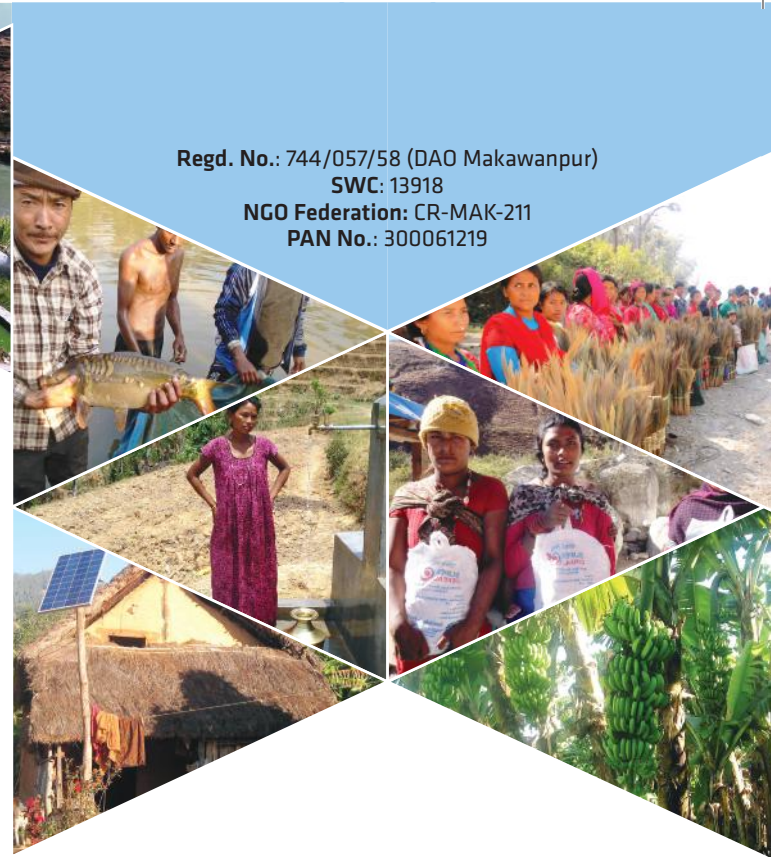
Appreciation Letter by NGO Federation of Makawanpur, 2010.

Environment Conservation Award- 2011 by Government of Nepal 2011 (NPR 50,000).

UNEP Sasakawa Prize - 2011 (US \$ 100,000), UNEP Headquarter, Nairobi, Kenya.

Appreciation letter by District Development Committee (DDC), Makawanpur, 2010.

Appreciation letters from various local community organizations from the ground.



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SWC: 13918
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Introduction

MDI-Nepal which stands for Manahari Development Institute-Nepal (MDI-Nepal) is a grassroots non-governmental organization (non-political and non-profitable) founded in 19 September, 2001 by contemporary groups of professional staffs working in different NGO sectors of Nepal.

The NGO is registered under the society registration act in district Administration Office of Makawanpur district (744/057/58) and is affiliated

with Social Welfare Council (SWC 13918) in Kathmandu. MDI-Nepal has proven its strength to improve the livelihoods of rural poor primarily through interventions in agricultural and water sectors.

The organization is steered by nine board members of whom four are women. The organization has adequate number of well trained, qualified and competent staff members to carry out the component activities.

Mission

MDI believes that poor, given some specialized support for example education, health care, livelihood skills and community development services can unleash their potential capacity and create capital and use it efficiently to improve their quality of life and achieve self-reliance. Land and labor being the primary asset of poor, sustainable agriculture development should be the core intervention for their improvement in food security and income. Child and gender development are fundamental mission and is tightly linked for every components to our work.

Vision

MDI envisions a society where all people including children and women enjoy secure, healthy, enlightened lives and responsive environment that promote their social, economic, cultural and moral development.

Goal

The main goal of the organization is to improve the quality of life for oppressed, disadvantaged, and marginalized peoples on a sustained basis through food and income security.

Objectives

- ▶ To reduce poverty by improving economic status of individuals through income generation activities.
- ▶ To improve health status of communities through health education, nutritional counselling, environmental cleanliness, and increasing access to primary health care centres in remote villages.
- ▶ To organize women into self-help groups, inculcate the habit of savings and develop their leadership qualities in decision making level.
- ▶ To promote gender equality.

The Donors

Number of bilateral and multilateral donors has recognized the capability of MDI as revealed from their financial support to the organization in carrying out pro-poor programs on food security, environment and water sectors. Some examples are World Food Programme (WFP), Embassy of Denmark (DANIDA), Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF), UNDP/GEF/Small Grants Programme, German Technical Cooperation (GIZ), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and others.

During this period (2002-2018), MDI has received a total of USD 4,891,042 through 62 projects signed with different donors of which the WFP contributes the largest share equivalent to 59% (USD 2,905,636) of the total grants followed by PAF 20%, FAO 9%, DANIDA 8%, UNDP/GEF/SGP 3%, WWF 1%, GIZ 0.31% and DDC 0.14%.

LOCATION/AREA OF OPERATION

The main office of the MDI Nepal is located in Hetauda of Makawanpur district while its small contact unit is located in Imadol of Lalitpur district managed by an Information Officer.

Since its establishment in 2001, MDI has worked in 16 districts of Nepal reaching almost 70 thousand rural families. The districts covered are Khotang and Udayapur in Province No. 1, Makawanpur, Chitwan, Kavreplanchwok & Sindhupalchowk in Province No. 3, Tanahun in Province No. 4, Rolpa & Pyuthan in Province No. 5, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Rukum, Salyan, Jumla, Kalikot & Dolpa in Province No. 6 of Nepal. During this period MDI has been able to reach to almost 70 thousand rural families mostly from vulnerable communities of ethnic origin (70%).

