

COMMUNICATION ON PROGRESS (COP)

Fiscal year 2066 / 067
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By

Environmental Camps for Conservation Awareness
(ECCA, Nepal)



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Acronyms

BCI	Biodiversity Conservation Initiative
CCE	Coalition for Clean Nepal
CDO	Chief District Office
CFUG	Community Forest Users' Group
CRE	Center for Renewable Energy
CTC	Counsellor Training Camp
DDC	District Development Committee
DFO	District Forest Office
ECCA	Environmental Camps for Conservation Awareness
GLOBE	Global Learning and Observation to Benefit the Environment
GON	Government of Nepal
GRID	Group for Rural Infrastructure Development – Nepal
ICS	Improved Cook Stove
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
KAPRIMO	Kathmandu Participatory River Monitoring
KMC	Kathmandu Metropolitan City
LSMC	Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoEST	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
NGO	Non Government Organization
NPG	Nepal Permaculture Group
NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation
ODW	Operation Day Work
PVO	Professional Volunteer Organization
PWEDO	Population Women Environment Development Organization
SAYEN	South Asian Youth Environment Network
UNEP	United Nation Environment Program
VDC	Village Development Committee
VRATA	Versatile Research and Training Academy
WMT	Wilkins Memorial Trust

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1. INTRODUCTION

Environmental Camps for Conservation Awareness (ECCA) has been a leading organization in the sector of social mobilization and community development. It implements various programs so as to raise the quality of life through wise-use of available local resources and application of alternate and renewable technologies.

Mission

- ☞ ECCA will be a Model Professional Volunteer Organization (PVO) dedicated towards natural resources management,
- ☞ ECCA will organize programs so as to secure children's sound ecological future,
- ☞ ECCA will support the development of conservation related entrepreneurship.

Briefs

- ☞ ECCA was established in 1987 as a non profit, non political, non government organization,
- ☞ ECCA is registered with CDO office, Kathmandu and affiliated with Social Welfare Council,
- ☞ ECCA established an Environmental Resource Centre (ERC) in Bhaktapur in 1992,
- ☞ ECCA pioneered the concept of children nature club (in Nepal) in 1992,
- ☞ ECCA first established paper-recycling unit (named Pap Again) in 1994 with the objective of producing recycled paper from waste paper,
- ☞ ECCA Head Office was shifted to its newly constructed building in Kopundol, Lalitpur on March 14, 2004 (Chaitra 1, 2060).

Awards

- ☞ 1991 and 2001, Government of Nepal
- ☞ 1993, International Rolex Award 'Spirit of Enterprise' (for ECCA's unique methodology)
- ☞ 2005, Global Development Marketplace (for Solar Tuki), World Bank, Washington DC, USA
- ☞ 2007, Global Development Marketplace Photography Contest, World Bank, Washington DC
- ☞ 2007, Tech Museum Awards (category Economic Development) (for Solar Tuki), The Tech Museum of Innovation, California, USA
- ☞ 2008, Nepal Development Marketplace (for safe drinking water campaign)
- ☞ 2008, Global Development Marketplace Amateur Video Contest, World Bank, Washington DC

Methodology

The ECCA methodology involves the following five interfaces:

- ☞ The expert-youth interface
- ☞ The youth-to-youth interface
- ☞ The youth-children interface
- ☞ The child-to-child interface
- ☞ The children - community interface



Field of Work

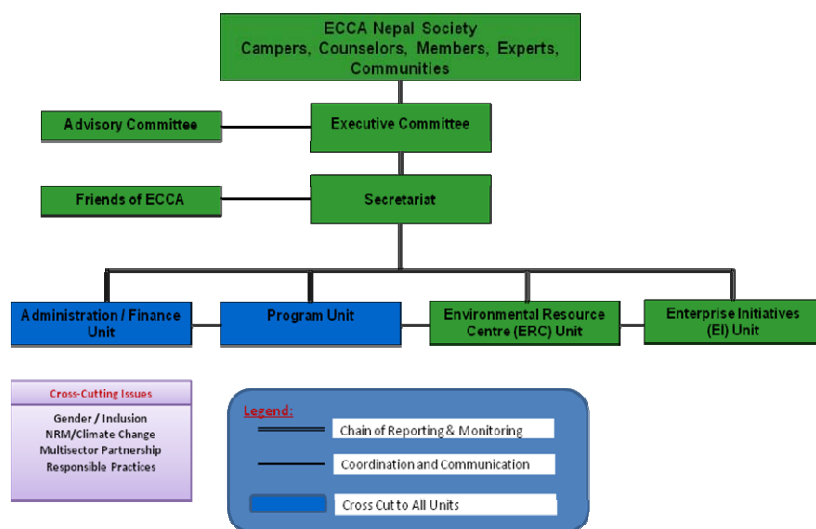
- ☞ Environment & Natural Resource Management
- ☞ Culture & Heritage
- ☞ Education for Sustainable Development
- ☞ Appropriate & Renewable Technology
- ☞ Poverty Alleviation
- ☞ Advocacy

Membership

- ☞ UNEP South Asian Youth Environment Network (SAYEN) – Country focal point

- ☞ Global Learning and Observation to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) – Country coordinator and Member secretary of the National Steering Committee
- ☞ IUCN – The World Conservation Union, Switzerland – NGO member since 1991
- ☞ Nepal National Committee of IUCN – General Secretary
- ☞ NGO Federation – Founding member
- ☞ Nepal Permaculture Group (NPG) – Founding Member
- ☞ Improved Cook Stove (ICS) Network – Member
- ☞ Consortium of organizations working for the child club – Member
- ☞ Coalition for Clean Nepal (CCE) - Member
- ☞ World Toilet Organization – Member
- ☞ Climate Change Network – Member
- ☞ "Wise-use House" Network - 8 organizations working under one single roof
- ☞ Socially Responsible Business Development Network (SRBDN) – Member
- ☞ South Asian Forum on Responsible Business (SAFoRB) - Member
- ☞ Federation of Nepalese Chamber, Commerce & Industries (FNCCI) CSR Forum – Member
- ☞ National Global Compact Committee, Nepal – Member
- ☞ Danish Development Research Network – Member
- ☞ UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) - Consultative status

Organogram



2. WISE USE HOUSE



With the objective of operating different organizations independently for mutual benefit, it is envisaged to house several link-minded NGOs in the ECCA building – named as “Wise-use House” - and in adjacent buildings and develop a new concept in networking. This had been launched not only to make optimum and efficient use of available resources but also to bring together like minded individuals and groups of people to a common platform from where we can


launch our best ideas and efforts to secure a sound ecological, prosperous and just future for Nepal and our planet.


Besides ECCA, other offices in the wise-use house complex are: Kathmandu 20/20, Nepal National Committee of IUCN, Center for Renewable Energy (CRE), Versatile Research and Training Academy (VRATA), National Conservation & Development Center (NCDC), Group for Rural Infrastructure Development – Nepal (GRID), Group of Engineers for Appropriate Technology (GREAT Nepal), Society of Mechanical Engineers Nepal (SOMEN) and Future Now Pvt. Ltd. (FN).

Environment friendly practices at the Wise-use House

Solar photovoltaic system

Rain water harvesting

 **Grey water treatment:** Grey water and Black water are separated. Grey water (i.e. water from kitchen and urinals) are passed through the constructed wetland (reed bed) to treat and collected in 500L underground tank, which is then pumped to overhead 500L tank to re-use for flushing of toilet urinals and cubicles. This practice has also saved fresh water.

 **Black water management:** Black water (i.e. sewage from toilets) is collected in two chambered septic tank. The overflow enters into the soak pit.

3. PROGRAMS

3.1 Enterprise Initiatives

ECCA Nepal understands that economic development initiatives and facilitations are effective and sustainable only if these initiatives are aligned with business principles. ECCA Nepal believes in global compact's three bottom lines of sustainable development viz: - planet, people and profit. Since its establishment, ECCA Nepal has been working for the conservation and advancement of planet and people. Enterprise Initiatives (EI) is a new endeavor of ECCA Nepal (initiated from January 2008) walking-the-talk towards 'think-like-business' and adopt business principles in development activities. EI is established as an additional unit of ECCA Nepal. Along with its establishment EI unit has formulated a new professional team to carry out EI activities effectively. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is another approach for EI to explore private sector world for partnership. The CSR approach focuses on the triple bottom line approach which is economic, environment and society. Achievements

Major Achievements

INTERNAL

3.1.1 Orientation on Logical Framework Approach

A half day orientation on logical framework approach was organized by EI team for ECCA team and a planning exercise was facilitated. The program was attended by all program staffs. The orientation mainly focused on the management styles, LFA approach and the process for filling up the framework.

3.1.2 Personal Entrepreneur Capacity Assessment

Assessment of Personal Entrepreneurship Capacity was conducted to ECCA team by EI unit. The main objective of the exercise was to assess one's personal qualities. The linkage of the Personal Entrepreneur Capacity assessment was also seen with previously done Personal Development Exercise. The event was organised to assess how each of the participating member self analyse ones capacity and develop strategy to overcome weaknesses. The analysis also helped in understanding characteristics of an entrepreneur and how a potential entrepreneur can be identified for facilitation.

3.1.3 Support and Recommendation

Apart from the above activities, EI unit has been helping and working as a team to incorporate "Innovative" and "Think Like Business" presepctive in various programs conducted by ECCA on regular basis. EI has also been providing recomendationa on various internal strategic and thematic issues of ECCA.

3.1.4 Website and yahoogroup Manual update

Seperate manuals to run srbdn website and sdbdnepal yahoogroups has been updated to facilitate any updates on the website.

3.1.5 CSR Resource Centre

ECCA is now storing news, articles and press releases related to CSR published in local, natioal as well as international media. It also includes data and resource materials for different tools on CSR like UN Global Compact, SA 8000, CSR Europe, CSR Asia. Along with these tools, sustainability report of various worldwide companies, news & atrticles, related resources and informations are maintained in the resource centre.

3.1.6 CSR Country and Sectoral Profile of Nepal

Write up on status of Corporate Social Responsibility in Nepal has been regularly updated. This article provides insight on the start of CSR in Nepal, how it is perceived at present and the future prospects of CSR in Nepal. Also CSR status of different business sectors has been prepared. For details please contact EI Unit at ei@ecca.org.np

3.1.7 Officer Induction Manual

EI Officer Induction manual was prepared for new Officer. Introduction of ECCA and EI unit, day to day activities to be performed, resources and tools used in the unit and the information on their availability were included in the manual. The induction manual also elaborates activities of EI officer mentioned in terms of reference in sequential and priority basis.

3.1.8 Orientation to newly appointed Officer

Reema Shrestha, CSR expert and former EI Manager provided an orientation to the newly appointed EI Officer. She shared an overview about the unit's Vision, introduction of working area, different key players of the sector and considerable points while working with EI. Similarly, Kumar Ale, ex-EI Officer also oriented the new EI Office regarding the unit and handed over the Inductional Manual.

EXTERNAL

3.1.9 Baseline Study of Chatara-Dharan Water Supply Project

ECCA was involved in a research titled "Baseline Study of Chatara-Dharan Water Supply and Solid Waste Management Project" conducted by KRYSS International and Dharan Municipality. The study was conducted between December 2009 to March 2010. The main issue that was focussed during the study was seeking the modality which could be applicable for the problems related to Water Supply and Solid Waste Management in Dharan Municipality. Major finding from the study was that the respondents focussed on carrying out the program through Public Private Partnership and were willing to join hands with private Companies for the project.



Interaction with the local stakeholders during the Study of Chatara-Dharan Water Supply Project at Dharan

3.1.10 Current Status of Corporate Responsibility in Nepal

EI-ECCA along with South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics & Environment (SAWTEE) with the support of South Asian Forum on Responsible Business (SAFoRB) conducted a study titled "Current Status of Corporate Responsibility in Nepal" from March 2010 to July 2010. The main objective of the study was to assess the present status of Social Responsibility practices which have been performed by corporate sector of Nepal, record their attitude towards CR and report future recommendations. The study was carried out covering 124 companies of different industrial belts and corridors located in different development regions of the country.

3.1.11 Conduction of Training to EDF's for scaling up Micro Entrepreneurs and Development of Training Manual

EI team (ECCA) Future Now for the development of "Handbook for Facilitator" for Conduction of training on Scaling up of Micro Enterprises. The manual was developed based on learning and issues from the field and conduction of trainings to Enterprise Development Facilitators (EDF) of Micro Enterprise Development Program (MEDEP –GoN/UNDP). The trainings were conducted in six centrally located venues under different Area



Participants of the ME's Scale up training at Kavre, Dhulikhel

Program Support Offices where 148 EDFs participated from 33 districts. Along with the manual a simplified Trouble Shooter has been developed for EDF's to identify problems of ME's and facilitate remedies.

SRBDN FORUM

Socially Responsible Business Development Network (SRBDN) was formed in October 2004 to create awareness on Corporate Social Responsibility in Nepal through discussion forums on different responsible issues. The main objective of SRBDN is to create awareness on responsible business/CSR to businesses in Nepal. ECCA, through EI unit, has been backstopping the SRBDN secretariat and its activities since January 2008.

The forums held in between July 2009 to July 2010 were

- “Orientation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to SEJON”
- “Social Responsibility and Youth”
- “Need of Socially Responsible practices in Tourism Sector”

Please visit www.srbdn.org.np for more detail on SRBDN and its activities



3.1.12 22nd SRBDN Forum

Media plays an important role in sensitizing businesses on CSR. Many businesses get inspired by what others are doing and try to learn and do it. Therefore Media can have a role in showcasing the best practices of private sector in responsible businesses so that they can learn the best practices and replicate in their organization. Hence, the main objective of the 22nd forum was to create awareness about CSR and the role of media. The program was jointly organized with Society of Economic Journalists – Nepal – (SEJON). The program was attended by economic journalist of major media houses.

3.1.13 23rd SRBDN Forum

To provide awareness about CSR issues and current practices around the world, 23rd SRBDN Forum was organized on 17th December 2009 on the theme “Social Responsibility and Youth” at ECCA building. Fifteen youths from different backgrounds (management, science, journalism, engineering, rural development and social mobilization) actively participated in the forum. The objectives of the forum were to create awareness & share practices on recent global trend and discuss the role and responsibility of youth in the field of SR. The program was conducted in an interactive way.



Mr. Neeraj Nepali (EI-Director) interacting with the participants during 23rd SRBDN forum on December 17, 2009 at ECCA

3.1.14 24th SRBDN Forum

Socially Responsible Business Development Network (SRBDN) conducted its 24th SRBDN Forum on 29th July 2010 with the theme of "Need of Socially Responsible practices in Tourism Sector" at Nepal Tourism Board. The main objective of the forum was to share ideas on why socially responsible practices were needed in the tourism sector and the issues that could be addressed. Mr Bhuwan Sharma from the Last Resort and Mr. Chandra Prasad Kachhipati representing Sana Hastakala were the resource person's for the event who shed light on the practices being carried and how CSR can be applied for attaining prosperity in the tourism sectors of Nepal.



Sharing during 24th SRBDN forum on 29th July, 2010 at Nepal Tourism Board hall.

3.1.15 SRBDN Postings

Every Wednesday postings were sent to SRBDN subscribers which at present consist of more than 150 subscribers. Subscribers are from various sectors like the Private Sector, NGO Sector, academics, and from different associations. Private Sector subscribers include officers from Banks, Food and other sectors.

Wednesday postings focus on CSR activities at local, national and international level. News and information on upcoming events regarding CSR, occurring nationally and internationally arena are shared and disseminated through the posting. Wednesday posting also facilitates sharing of information of members in the network.

3.1.16 Steering Committee Meeting on South Asian Forum on Responsible Business



ECCA has been regularly participating at the Steering Committee Meetings on South Asian Forum on Responsible Business. The current secretariat for the forum is CSR-Centre Bangladesh. The meetings were conducted to share CSR activities in the respective countries and to update the status of CSR Studies. Additionally, policy guidelines and framework for country level activities are discussed. ECCA is a founding member of SAFORB.

For more details please visit: <http://www.saforb.org/> for more detail on its activities.

3.1.17 National Steering Committee Meeting on United Nations Global Compact local Network Nepal



The United Nations Global Compact is a strategic policy initiative for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. As a leadership initiative endorsed by chief executives, it seeks to align business operations and strategies everywhere with ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption.

ECCA team members have been regularly participating in the meetings and programs conducted by United Nations Global Compact Local Network-Nepal. ECCA is a Local Committee Executive member of Global Compact Nepal. For more details please visit: <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/>

PARTICIPATION

3.1.18 RT Fringe Meet 2010

EI team member participated in “The Responsible Fringe Meeting” held on 02 Feb 2010 at the Dechenling Garden Restaurant. Over 50 individuals, including 17 students and faculty from three leading tourism institutes - SMSH, NCTTM and NATHM, participated in the meet which was organized by socialtours.com travels and Silver Mountain Institute of Hotel Management.

The meeting focused on inspiring students from the tourism institutes’ in Kathmandu on responsible travel and also providing them some exposure on what’s happening in the world of Responsible Tourism. This was the first event of its kind to be conducted in Nepal, aligned with international events such as this conducted regularly at WTM London and ITB Berlin.

3.1.19 Micro Finance Summit 2010

EI unit member participated in the Nepal Microfinance Summit, organised by the Centre for Microfinance (Nepal), February 14-16, 2010 in Kathmandu, Nepal. With a slogan of “Microfinance for Inclusive Economic Growth”, the objective of the summit was to facilitate a broad dialogue among all stakeholders involved in the field of microfinance, share information on current microfinance approaches applied in Nepal and/or internationally and create a common understanding among all stakeholders about the current status of microfinance and to jointly produce an overview on current outreach segmented by target.

3.1.20 Related Articles

5th April 2010, Republica Daily



3.2 Other Programs

3.2.1 Children school rights and Environment Conservation Follow up Program

ECCA has been very successful in providing environment awareness to youths and students but could not promote desirable action and behavior because their environment does not encourage them to do so. Therefore it was realized that work should also be done on improving the school environment.

This program was launched from February 2006 with the support of Taksvarikki ry, Finland to provide school environment that is child and student friendly and welcoming for a child. School environment not only includes quality curriculum and trained teachers but also clean

toilets, safe drinking water, greenery by proper management of open space, and privacy (especially for a girl child). Classroom management and relationship among children, teachers and community also plays an important role in improving the school environment.

The project contributes towards UN Decade on Education for Sustainable Development (DESD), in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and in "Education for ALL" campaign of Government of Nepal.

The project has succeeded to bring the impact on school environment thereby improving basic facilities which has increased the interest on students. It has been observed that student enrolment has increased by average 25% and attendance by average 35%. Testing of the drinking water quality was done in the schools. Combination of rainwater harvesting, underground tank (as required), bio-sand and other water filter system, and chlorination has been used to provide safe drinking to the students. This has positively contributed towards better health of the students.

The project has also helped to increase the enrolment of underprivileged group through different opportunities (like scholarship, camps and nature club activities). It is also helping to harmonise socially and developing participatory practices on community development activities.

The understanding has been increased on importance of environment and has activated the school teachers, students and management committee. Nature clubs of Letang are now involved in conservation of Raja Rani Lake (together with Raja Rani Lake Conservation Committee) under the one-school-one-heritage program. Interaction has been done with politicians, business groups and other stakeholders and future planning has been done for the development of their VDC and surrounding VDCs.



3.2.2 Conservation Education in Southern Lalitpur

Since 1994, with the support from Wilkins Memorial Trust (WMT) UK, ECCA has been working with school children and the nature clubs of 10 VDC's in Southern Lalitpur to make aware / educate the local communities on environmental issues as well as child rights. This year as well, the program was divided into



two categories. The first category was the regular program designed by the local counselors and conducted by ECCA whereas the second category was the award winner projects developed by the nature club members during the nature club interaction program. These winner projects were selected by a committee which included one representative from each project VDC. This year, focus was also made on providing safe drinking water through the use of WATA device, which produces chlorine solution through electrolysis of concentrated common salt solution.

3.2.3 Human Values-Based Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (HVWSHE)

In Nepal, there is general lack of awareness in and understanding of water conservation. It is in this context that HVWSHE has been launched so as to build capacities of schools and communities in order to facilitate changes in behavior and personal attitudes among people and to promote better understanding of the critical roles that water conservation, among other things, play in human development and survival.

HVWSHE is an approach for promoting a better understanding and practice of water as a key social, economic and environmental resource and for facilitating the emergence of a new water management ethics both among the providers and users. It is a strategic entry point for bringing about positive attitudinal and behavioral changes and, in the longer term, for helping develop a new water-use ethic in society. Universally, LOVE, PEACE, TRUTH, RIGHT CONDUCT, NON-VIOLENCE have been defined as the five core Human Values.

ECCA piloted the HVWSHE in partnership with Ministry of Education, Stepping Stone, PWEDO and the schools with the financial support of UN HABITAT Water for Asian Cities Program.



3.2.4 LIGHT -FOR- ALL

In Nepal, 2.4 million households are to this day compelled to use kerosene based *Tuki* for household lighting, as they do not have access to electricity (either because of the geographical remoteness from the national grid or because of not having the capacity to pay for the electricity connection even in the place where national electricity grid is available). This form of lighting is neither cost effective nor is it environment friendly. Some of the social impacts related with the use of solar tuki (as compared to the use of kerosene lamps) are:

- ☞ Light: clean, white and smokeless light, which can be moved around (irrespective of rain or wind storm)
- ☞ Radio: able to listen for a longer time without having to worry the increase in cost
- ☞ Poverty eradication and a new economy: resource (sun) is made into an economic value, creating employment
- ☞ Education: allows children to study longer



Community charging station at Kantipur Village, Chitwan

- ☞ Environment (no fumes emission, no indoor pollution)
- ☞ Better health (less amount spent in medicine, soap)
- ☞ Reduced fire hazards

Two types of systems are being promoted:

- ☞ House-to-house charging system
- ☞ Community based multiple charging system – in which the users bring the tuki to get it charged in the center (and pay monthly fee)

3.2.5 SUPPORT A CHILD

Although the development in the education sector is significant, the situation where Nepal stands now is still far from the world status. A significant proportion of primary age children are still not enrolled in school, and even those children who are enrolled in primary school drop-out from school. Many of these problems pertain to the social and economic situation of the country. There are still many parents who do not send their children to school because of the poor financial situation. ECCA will facilitate to support the child in his/her education.

3.2.5.1 Adopt a Child

Adopt a child program encourages direct support of individual students. Those who are financially backward need financial support to continue the study and maintain the education standard. By adopting a child, an individual or institution could support student by providing scholarship for tuition fee and acquiring other educational materials. Adopt a child program also aim to develop the capacity of the students through different capacity development activities.

3.2.5.2 School to school

One urban school with an average strength of about 1,500-2,000 students can support 4 to 5 rural schools, which have around 200 students. The focus is on sensitizing the urban school children and their parents to the needs of their counterparts in rural areas. ECCA helps to channelize their discarded material like old books, uniforms, shoes, school bags etc. to the needy school in Nepal, thereby reducing the drop out rate of the students in the rural school due to the lack of the stationary materials.

3.2.5.3 School Environment Improvement

By adopting a school, an individual or institution could contribute to maintain good school environment and education standard. A school is a place where children have to stay for at least ten years. Besides financial and family problem of the students, lack of good school environment, educational materials at schools and other facilities - such as health care, school meals and transport also affect in student drop out. It is the common case in Nepal that the adolescent girl students drop out the school because of poor sanitation facilities and lack of privacy in the school. To discourage the drop outs, we must think of a child friendly school environment (maintain basic facilities in the school such as maintaining school buildings and classroom, healthy food, clean and hygienic toilets, safe drinking water supply, play ground, greenery, library, educational equipment, health care services etc.) and availability of good quality education.

3.2.6 PLANT A TREE

Global warming has threatened the future of the Earth. No doubt, the increasing human activities have brought the consequence. Nepal is not exception. A country, where majority of people depend on agriculture, forest for firewood, and rain for water, will have severe consequences from shifting of hydrological cycle, shifting of vegetation and outbreak of diseases with even a rise of one degree centigrade.



ECCA has initiated Plant-a-tree campaign by linking it with the on-going ECCA projects (school environment improvement, beautification, wise use of open spaces). Through these on-going projects, basic facilities are already supported and this campaign has added value to it and vice versa.

The campaign is being implemented in schools, community forest and other open spaces (which are owned and managed by a legal entity). Grown-up trees are planted as it shows the difference and people will also be able to see changes in the location, besides being the CO₂ absorber. The school management, school based nature clubs, local women groups and other local groups are the local partners involved in the campaign. They are motivated to take action in their locality and to look after the planted trees. Adopt-a-tree scheme (where school children will study and monitor the growth of the tree) has also been linked to this campaign. Linkage has also been done with local government bodies.

This campaign is directly contributing towards Billion Tree Campaign of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

3.2.7 SAFE DRINKING WATER

The quality of the drinking water supply is always the matter of questioning for safety due to lack of filtration system, no use of disinfection and no proper maintenance. The conditions in the hilly and mountainous regions are even worse compared to the plain areas of Nepal with limited sources of water. Many times, people have to collect water from the far sources and spend hours for the daily need of water. The tragedy behind water use in Nepal is that, the water collected from this much of hardship is also not safe for drinking purpose due to the pollution in the source or due to bad storage vessels.

The fact sheet released by Water Partners International depicts that 88% of the whole diseases are the waterborne diseases. 4,900 children are dying every day due to diarrhea. According to Asian Development Bank report, sanitation-related diseases account for 72 per cent of total ailments and diarrhea continues to be one of the leading causes of childhood deaths in Nepal.

has initiated the campaign by using chlorine solution (WATASol) – which is locally produced from concentrated common salt solution through an electrolysis process, by using a device known as WATA. It is simple to use, robust and sustainable technology. The WATA device requires only DC source or solar panel, a clean plastic container (not metallic), common salt and clear water. For an average water quality, 1 litre of WATASol can treat 4,000 litres of water.

The device:

- ☞ MINI WATA (production capacity 1 liter of WATASol in 8 hours)
- ☞ WATA (production capacity 1 liter of WATASol in 1 hour)

ECCA is promoting through different approaches:

- ☞ Disinfecting drinking water in schools (and providing WATASol in the surrounding community through teachers and students)
- ☞ Through community drinking water users' committee
- ☞ Through entrepreneurs

3.2.8 Partnership with Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City Office

ECCA and Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City (LSMC) Office have been working together with common vision since the last several years. Partnership between LSMC and ECCA have not only complemented each other in effective implementation of their program but also expanded field of working.

Different programs (such as life skill training, nature hike to different spots, promotion of solar tuki and its assembling, dustbin placement, etc.) were conducted in government schools, child clubs, women group and community. City volunteers and ECCA counselors were mobilized to monitor the programs and guide all child clubs.

Although major focus of LSMC was in solid waste management, their interest of working also extended to environment education in government schools, school environment improvement, empowering students and bringing positive changes in the behavior of students and community.

3.2.9 Paper Recycling (PapAgain)

ECCA established a paper-recycling unit (named Pap Again) in 1994 with the objectives of

- producing recycled paper from the waste paper collected from office, schools, press, etc.
- teaching students the importance of recycling paper
- introducing recycled paper in the market
- developing a recycling society

Recycling of scrap paper makes use of waste as a resource and adds value to it by producing various products. Besides managing the waste problem, paper recycling also has the added benefits for saving natural resources, reducing dependency on foreign resources and products, creating jobs and generating revenue. The challenge still exists to change our society's habit of "throwing" into the habit of "recycling". To replicate the concept and to further promote paper recycling in Nepal, ECCA has been helping other organizations as well to setup their own paper recycling unit. ECCA's PapAgain is presently being managed by Innovative Ideas Pvt. Ltd

3.2.10 LIFE SKILL PROGRAM

In FY 2063/64, ECCA had initiated life skill and physical education training classes in 5 government schools in Lalitpur City in partnership with Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City Office and Dr. Tanya Ferneries, Assistance Professor of Ottawa University Canada. Research proposal on life skill was approved by Nepal Health Research Council last year. This program was continued with the involvement of Canadian Volunteers.

To develop life skills (COMMUNICATION, LEADERSHIP, GOAL SETTING, COOPERATION, SELF CONFIDENCE) among students, ECCA has been working through nature club. The students were taught life skills through games and physical activities. Four Canadian volunteers along with ECCA counselors organized life skill sessions for four weeks. This program has created a better learning environment in the nature club. Regular follow up and monitoring was done in the schools. The evaluation of the program effectiveness was carried out in two stages. Compilation of forty life skills games was published as resource material for the student (in both English and Nepali language).

3.2.11 New Generation Capacity Building Program

For more than a decade environmental education has been introduced as a separate subject in the schools from the primary level. This has no doubt contributed a lot for the public awareness in the environmental issues. However, still most of the learning process relies on classroom studies, which has narrowed the learning only in theories. The students know all in the book but hesitate to apply in their daily life. Practically they are not forward to apply what they have learned in the school due to the lack of implementing platform.

To fill this gap, ECCA has been organizing various programs focusing on the school students. All these are educational, environmental, social and recreational programs, which at all times, strives to be interesting, appropriate to their level and balanced in every context.

3.2.12 Participatory Mai River Reclamation

Rivers are the primary source of water for most of the water distribution systems constructed in different parts of Nepal. The growing population and adoption of modern lifestyle has created waste water and solid waste management problems in Ilam Municipality putting pollution pressure in the water bodies. The decline of river quality directly impacts on the health of water user groups in the downstream area. Therefore Namsaling Community Development Center (NCDC) and ECCA jointly implemented the Participatory Mai River Reclamation (PMRR) project with the support from Development Fund Norway in coordination with the Ilam Municipality and District Development Committee.

The PMRR project was started from December 2008. The lead organization NCDC is mobilizing a team of local stakeholders, members from CBOs, ward representatives and representatives from the concerned authorities to implement the project.



3.3 Involvement with Internal Stakeholders

3.3.1 Annual General Body Meeting cum Election and Others

According to the ECCA Constitution, General Body Meeting is held every year and election for the Executive Committee is held every three years. Both the General Body Meeting and the Election was held on September 12, 2009 (Bhadra 27, 2066). There was unanimous election of 7 persons to the Executive Committee.

- ☞ Annual Staff Workshop: September 16, 2009 (Bhadra 31, 2066)
- ☞ Staff Retreat: January 2-3, 2010 (Poush 18-19, 2066) Dhulikhel
- ☞ 22nd ECCA Day: July 18, 2009 (Srawan 3, 2066)
- ☞ 23rd ECCA Day: July 17, 2010 (Srawan 1, 2067)
- ☞ Consultative meeting with well wishers September 4, 2009 (Bhadra 19, 2066)
- ☞ Consultative meeting with senior counselors September 6, 2009 (Bhadra 21, 2066)

3.3.2 Honorary Membership of ECCA

As per the ECCA Constitution, two distinguished personalities - Mr. Purna Chandra Lall Rajbhandari (Kathmandu) and Dr. Urs Heierli, Antenna Technologies (Switzerland) were awarded Honorary Membership of ECCA on January 3, 2010 (Poush 19, 2066) and July 12, 2010 (Asar 28, 2067) respectively.

3.4 Highlights from Audit Report 2066/67 (2009/10)

S. No.	Particular	Amount (NRs.)
1	Assets	7,533,267.97
2	Contribution from Funding Agencies	21,775,989.73
3	Contribution from Local Organization (Wise-use House)	139,906.51
4	Contribution from Other Program	1,418,580.26
5	Contribution from Local Level	1,475,773.00
6	Contribution in Trust Fund	1,235,643.97
7	Membership Fee	11,935.00
8	Bank Interest	217,849.29
9	Closing Stock	1,139,363.37
10	Program Expenses	16,706,362.03
11	Office Expenses	6,221,998.92
12	IUCN Membership Fee	30,748.75