



ANNUAL REPORT 2020

Elevate Nepal

Email: anthony@elevatenepal.org

Website: elevatenepal.org

Tel: 928-699-4988

P.O. Box 391, Flagstaff, AZ 86002



TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD BY ANTHONY MANCINI Co-Founder	3
Mission and Vision	4
General Assembly and Board Members	6
Past and Current Programs	7
VITAL INFRASTRUCTURE	8
Geography of Nepal	13
Opportunity for Employment	14
ELEVATE NEPAL - DISASTER RELIEF PROJECTS	15
Bahunipati Temporary Housing Project	16
Patelshor Primary School	17
Kholegaon Housing Project	17
Sarsyu Primary School	19
ELEVATE NEPAL - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	21
Sapana Coffee	21
Ananda Jyoti Agriculture School	24
Medical Camp Collaboration	26
ELEVATE NEPAL - EMERGENCY PANDEMIC RESPONSE PROGRAMS	27
A LOOK TOWARD THE FUTURE	31
SUPPORTERS OF ELEVATE NEPAL	33
FINANCIAL INFORMATION FISCAL YEAR 2020	34
FINANCIAL INFORMATION FISCAL YEAR 2020	35
FINANCIAL INFORMATION FISCAL YEAR 2020	36
PROJECT APPENDIX	37
PROJECT APPENDIX	38

FOREWORD BY ANTHONY MANCINI CO-FOUNDER



Elevate Nepal's vision is to facilitate, educate, and empower Nepalese citizens as the country of Nepal continues to develop in stride with the modern world. The key to successful development lies in the acquisition of knowledge. With proper education and access to knowledge we can directly increase the capacity of individuals, allowing them to advance themselves and each other. At times, the world around us can be overwhelming with a seemingly endless mountain to climb. With assistance from others and through selfless acts of kindness, we hope to plant seeds that will inspire and facilitate those to climb the mountain that once seemed insurmountable.

Elevate Nepal began 2020 with plans to build on the successes and partnerships that were established over the previous three years. Growth was expected in many areas as we looked to add value and impact to our work in Nepal by establishing our first collaborative medical camp with Humanitarian Efforts Reaching Out (HERO).

Sarsyu Primary School, completed in 2019, stood tall accommodating 700 students in an earthquake resistant, fully furnished, new building. Research was well underway on a long-term infrastructure development project, designed to directly improve the quality of life for thousands of villagers. Our infrastructure projects are focused on a few simple goals. These are to improve sanitation, source potable water, and enable hygienic practices. A focus on these goals will positively impact school attendance, literacy rates, overall health, life expectancy, and infant mortality, all of which are building blocks towards development.

All great missions will face challenges at some point, which becomes the true testament to how great they can be. An unforeseen obstacle, the COVID-19 pandemic provided that challenge and quickly re-routed all plans and intentions for 2020. As a young organization, a worldwide event such as a pandemic could be devastating. With travel to Nepal restricted, we began to explore ways to help from afar. Opportunities to provide relief emerged from our staff and partner organizations within a few weeks of the initial lockdown. We began to mobilize funding immediately and were able to facilitate aid within one month of the enforced lockdown.

We have reached the end of 2020 with hope on the horizon of a return to normalcy. Although there were challenges to overcome, we are invigorated by the achievements we accomplished during this time. A growing network of support and an ability to adapt in order to make a positive impact in Nepal were hard fought victories this year. Navigating a path through uncharted waters brings about many opportunities to learn and expand our capacity and capability.

This report will cover the efforts put forth since 2015 by Elevate Nepal and will provide a look ahead at future projects.

Sincerely,

Anthony Mancini

Mission and Vision

Elevate Nepal is a registered non-profit corporation in the United States with 501(c)(3) tax status, organized and operated exclusively for charitable, scientific, and/or education purposes (Incorporated 01/31/2017). The organization initially intends to provide infrastructure development and improvements in Nepal, including without limitation, sanitation systems, education facilities and housing. Elevate Nepal is recognized as an incorporated organization, registered as a non-profit by the Government of Nepal through the Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Supplies Office of the Company Registrar, with a certificate of affiliation through the Social Welfare Council, overseen by the Nepal Government (Registered 06/28/2018).

Our mission is to provide the Nepalese access to resources that allow for the responsible development of sustainable communities. When providing aid there are many factors to consider. Our work in Nepal is always focused on facilitating and empowering the people of Nepal. We believe in developing relationships with the communities we choose to work with and we will never visit a village with the mindset of fulfilling our own agenda. At Elevate Nepal we are committed to taking a holistic approach to our community involvement. Countless meetings are held with villagers and local officials to listen to and discuss their needs. Throughout these conversations, the mission for Elevate Nepal remains the same. The projects we undertake in Nepal must be of use to the community as a whole and they must fulfill a need and want of the community.

In order to establish trust and support, we create community involvement by hiring local labor for construction projects in addition to using as many locally sourced materials as possible. By hiring community members, we not only provide an opportunity to earn income, we also develop a sense of pride within the community. If an attachment is not made to a project it has limited value. Thoughtful construction projects have the ability to stand proud for generations to come and can be seen as a shared accomplishment among the community.

A major issue in Nepal over the last 20-30 years has been an increasing dependence on currency. Technology and a global economy have pressed this dependence into the deepest corners of our world. Nepal's geographical location and a lack of internal development makes it difficult for industrial investments that are capable of providing jobs on a large scale. Nepal is in dire need of infrastructure development in almost every regard as well as the creation of sustainable jobs for its citizens.

Over the last 20 years Nepalese citizens have taken matters into their own hands. The business of sending Nepalese citizens abroad for education and work has become a massive industry. Families have resorted to undertaking crippling amounts of debt for the chance to send children and family members abroad. Without regulation or oversight many families are tricked into a scam or they waste

money on programs that have already reached maximum acceptance. The chosen individuals who are accepted into these programs are a part of the 4 million migrant workers that send remittances home to their families (asiafoundation.org). With unattainable and unaffordable government and bank loan programs many people are forced to borrow money from family, friends, or the black market, perpetuating the increasing need for a regular monetary presence in their lives.

We believe there is a strong desire throughout Nepal to maintain independence and create opportunities at home. Villages across Nepal are going dormant, losing vital members of their workforce for the chance of a more prosperous life in a city or abroad. This loss of workers is applying more pressure to an already strained workforce, making it harder to produce food and tend to animals that have historically been relied upon as nutrition sources.

Within our vision, we hope to help fill the void that has been created. We will invest our time and skills to facilitate projects that will develop rural communities and provide opportunities that have been missing. By building necessary infrastructure revolving around potable water and sanitation systems, we will directly impact communities that suffer from high infant mortality rates, low life expectancy, and low literacy rates. By investing in the health of a community, we can improve their chances to flourish. In addition to the infrastructure project, our plans to incorporate medical camps will reinforce the importance of receiving regular healthcare as part of community development. Part of our long-term vision is to utilize partnerships with schools such as Ananda Jyoti Agriculture School. Internships with students will allow us to offer community members access to programs that will teach them how to monetize their land. One example is our work in Nepalese coffee. Small scale farms with proper management offer the opportunity for growth and generational income.

- To empower Nepalese citizens by assisting with construction of potable water and sanitation systems
- To establish educational resources to reinforce the need for sanitation systems and hygienic practices
- To improve the overall health of remote communities by providing safe water sources
- To coordinate medical camp missions to remote villages, building a trend of basic medical care
- To provide a consistent, basic education for younger generations
- To invest in programs and opportunities for job creation to offer an alternative to migration to cities and abroad for work
- To provide an income source to villagers throughout project implementation

General Assembly and Board Members

Elevate Nepal's board members receive a monthly report keeping them up to date on the conditions in Nepal and Elevate Nepal's involvement in the U.S. and in Nepal. Every quarter the Board meets virtually to discuss projects, programs, fundraising opportunities, and increased organizational capacity.

Board Members:

- President: Daniel Maurer
- Chairperson: Mark Mertel
- Vice Chair: Craig Rucker
- Treasurer: Anthony Mancini
- Secretary: Julia Josefchuk
- Outreach Chair: Tina Truglio



Dan, Resham, Anthony in Sarsyu, Nepal

Managing Team:

- Operations Manager: Anthony Mancini
- Project Manager: Daniel Maurer
- Project Coordinator: Resham Kumar Bal
- Project Advisor: Wangchuk Raptan Lama

Partner Organizations:

- Humanitarian Efforts Reaching Out – HERO – U.S. based organization, International Medicine
- Steps Foundation – Nepal based organization
- Mountain People of Nepal – Norway and Nepal based organization
- Kyimolung Foundation Nepal – Wangchuk Raptan Lama's Foundation in Nepal
- Kokroma Nepal – Nepal based textile company producing PPE throughout the pandemic



Past and Current Programs

- ◇ Begnas Coffee Farm – Volunteer programs in permaculture and coffee cultivation
- ◇ Temporary Housing – Bahunipati – Disaster Relief 2015
- ◇ Sanitation System – Patelshor Primary School – Disaster Relief 2015
- ◇ Kholegaon Housing Project – Disaster Relief – 2017/2018
- ◇ Sarsyu Primary School – Disaster Relief – 2018/2019
- ◇ Ananda Jyoti Agriculture School – Agriculture Programs (2019 – Present)
- ◇ Rasuwa Coffee Farm – Agriculture Programs (Sapana Coffee Source 2018 – Present)
- ◇ Medical Camp Collaboration – Humanitarian Efforts Reaching Out (postponed 2020)
- ◇ Emergency Pandemic Response Programs (2020)
 - Nutrition Assistance Programs
 - Makwanpur, Terai (Southern Central, Nepal)
 - Namo Buddha, Kavre (Central, Nepal)
 - Goldunga, Kathmandu (Central, Nepal)
 - Shreechaur, Okhaldhunga (Eastern, Nepal)
 - PPE Distribution
 - Namo Buddha Monastery and Municipalities (Kavre)
 - Swayambunath Buddhist Temple (Kathmandu)
 - Makwanpur – Schools and villages (Terai)



VITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Nepal is plagued with under-developed vital infrastructure, constantly being made victim to ecological events in addition to lack of oversight, regulation, and implementation. These conditions create a trap and a perpetual cycle of hardship that is difficult to overcome for the citizens of Nepal. Over the years, the government has issued new building regulations that will help deter the ecological disasters chronically affecting their livelihood. For these regulations to succeed, they require assistance with education and implementation to begin proper development that will benefit the nation. Unfortunately, this is not an immediate priority, further perpetuating the construction and reconstruction of unstable, dangerous infrastructure.

More than two years after the 2015 earthquakes an aid program was announced to help qualified victims of the earthquake receive funds to rebuild their homes to the National Reconstruction Authorities Earthquake Resistant Guidelines. The problem with this program was it required those reconstructing their homes to use materials not traditional to rural Nepalese construction. Investments had to be made in rebar and cement to accomplish the new requirements. Also, the new guidelines require knowledge of building a structure with these materials.

Historically, homes had been constructed for centuries utilizing local timber, shaped rocks, thatched roofs, or shaped slate tiles. In order to attain the financial assistance offered to those whose homes were destroyed, citizens were required to invest in materials and build the foundation of their new home to the required standards. Once this phase was complete, an inspection could be filed with the local government. When enough foundations were complete in a given area, the government official would journey to the area and approve or decline the funding to purchase additional materials for the next phase of construction. This process would continue for three phases of construction until the home was complete.

The majority of people seeking assistance had been living in rudimentary, temporary shelters since the end of April 2015. Temporary shelters consisted of emergency aid tarps and bamboo poles or scavenged materials from collapsed homes. Some people continued living in their damaged homes. These homes were subject to collapse from the slightest ecological misfortune since they were not structurally sound. Temporary shelters are not adequate protection from the annual monsoon and winters in Nepal. These factors all contributed to the rebuilding of homes that were not in accordance with government regulations. It became a dire necessity to rebuild a structure to protect family members from the additional hardships brought by the environment.



Temporary shelters that have become homes (top left and bottom) and temporary school (top right).

Housing is just one of the many parts of national infrastructure in Nepal that is underserved. Road construction throughout rural Nepal is a new endeavor. Up until 20 years ago, most of the traffic in and out of rural villages was by foot. Due to the opportunity of providing transportation services and commerce, the development of roads has begun with little to no government oversight or investment. Cliff side roads are being carved into the side of mountains with drops ranging from hundreds to thousands of feet. These roads have become a lifeline for transportation, supplies, and medical care.

Without oversight and regulation, the stability of these roads makes them extremely dangerous. Investments are not made on drainage, reinforcements, or retaining walls to combat the annual ecological wear and tear. Waterfalls cut through these roads causing devastation during monsoon season that make the roads impassable until repairs are complete. The monsoon increases the flow and force of the waterfall that is beating down on the road, saturating the cliff, which can washout that section of the road.

The frequency of landslides has increased from deforestation, further compromising villages and road construction projects. Little to no surveying occurs in regard to the stability of the cliffs that the roads are being carved into. Road construction is slow and seems to occur with no coherent schedule. A handful of workers can be seen toiling away with one or two excavators equipped with a digging bucket and demolition hammer. Typically, large amounts of debris consisting of boulders from chiseled rock cliffs, trees, and soil are pushed off the side of the cliffs and sent tumbling down the mountainside to the deep valleys below. The loosely trained construction workers have no other option of debris removal as they work their way along the cliffs while building roads. This practice can prove deadly for any villagers living on the mountain slopes throughout the valleys below.



Road construction in Nepal. Most rural roads consist of a single lane along precarious cliffs. Waterfalls are a beautiful part of the landscape in Nepal, but having them cut through your roads is less than ideal.

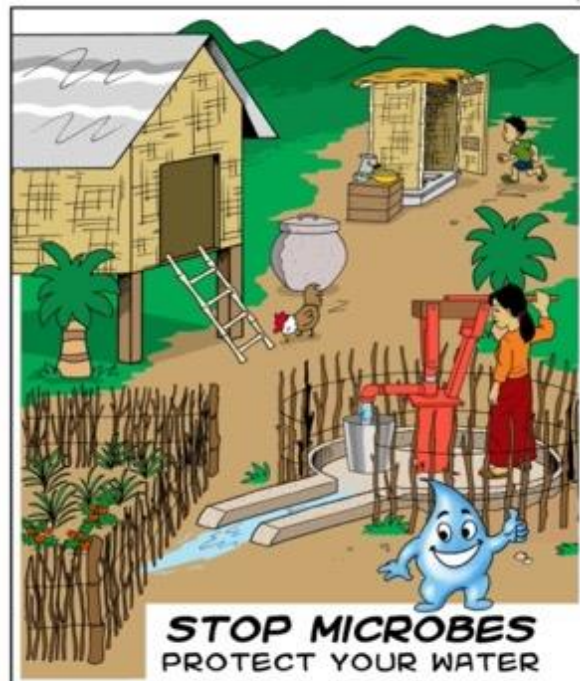
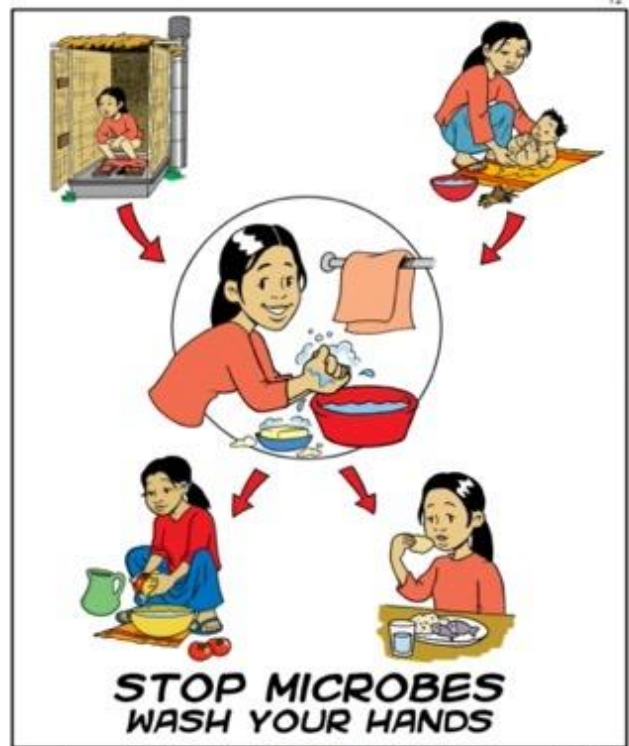
Schools in rural Nepal are typically considered a structure of high priority and can be found in most villages. The facilities are usually outdated and undersized for the number of students who attend the school. At times there can be multiple grades of students all sharing the same classroom which makes it difficult to teach grade appropriate lessons. Learning environments tend to be chaotic under these circumstances, affecting student's quality of education and literacy rates. It is not uncommon to find schools that are ill-equipped with proper sanitation systems to accommodate the number of students and faculty in the setting. Conditions of the toilet systems are extremely unsafe and unsanitary. They typically do not contain running water to flush the toilet or to facilitate hygienic practices such as hand washing.



Unsanitary and unsafe toilets like this are common across Nepal. Very rarely will you find them with running water.

Nepal has an abundance of water due to glaciers, annual monsoons, and numerous springs. Depending on the geographical location, there are many opportunities for these water sources to become contaminated. Water sources are often tapped and left open, which can make contamination occur easily since the source is not protected. Animal waste and human waste are common rural contaminants for springs that are tapped and not protected. Using rivers as garbage dumps and allowing sewer systems to drain into rivers are major contributors to contaminated waterways. Open defecation practices still have a common place in rural Nepal and are a major contributor to waterborne illness. This practice causes many opportunities for disease to spread. Monsoon rains accelerate this process as an abundance of water rushes down hills and through valleys into the nearest perennial stream to continue its southern journey across Nepal and towards India. To avoid contaminated water sources, wells must be bored to tap fresh ground water or hillside springs must be tapped using gravity to send the water to a series of holding tanks that will ensure contaminants cannot infiltrate the water supply.

There are endless studies confirming how important a safe, clean water source is to a nation's development. Contaminated water sources have a direct, negative impact on infant mortality rates, literacy rates, overall health, life expectancy, and brain development. The point is simple, if a population is constantly battling waterborne illness which can contribute to malnutrition and stunted development, how can they possibly advance?





A common scene of waste being dumped into the rivers of Nepal (image: omgnepal.com).

Geography of Nepal

The geography of Nepal is nothing short of incredible, boasting unmistakable evidence of the Indo-Australian Plate flowing into the Eurasian Plate. The country of Nepal is 549 miles east to west and 120 miles north to south. Within the 120 miles north to south you can see the entire ripple, known as the Himalayas, caused by these moving plates. To build a visual of this start by thinking of Nepal in thirds, each 40 miles wide, then extending east to west across the country. The bottom third of Nepal is at an elevation of 200-900 feet, while the middle third of the country is filled with hills ranging from 3,000-12,000 feet. When you finally reach the upper third of the country, staggering mountains unveil themselves with 1,310 peaks above 19,500 feet. This geological feature covering 120 miles from south to north is absolutely astounding.



Map to convey Nepal's diverse geography (Map: ezilon.com).

Opportunity for Employment

Globalization has reached almost every corner of the world we live in, increasing worldwide dependence on a monetary presence in all of our lives. Nepal is no exception. Over the last few centuries the country of Nepal was considered to be over 90% agrarian. This means that over 90% of the population of Nepal was contributing to agricultural practices, whether it be for export or in-country use. Since the 1980's that number has steadily declined down to approximately 65% (Britannica.com/place/Nepal). Many citizens are looking to leave behind their traditional way of life in pursuit of higher paying jobs. Unfortunately, the cities of Nepal are small and do not provide a viable work source. This has forced a wave of migrant workers to exit Nepal in search of new opportunities for income and higher education.

The mass exodus of the workforce over the last 30 years in Nepal has left its mark. It is not uncommon to see a hillside that was once alive with extraordinary, almost incomprehensible, cascading terrace farms now overgrown and abandoned. Due to the geography of Nepal, agriculture is a labor-intensive daily activity. As younger generations chase a lifestyle seen on television and smart phones, the agricultural work load becomes unmanageable by those left behind. Those interested in a chance to go abroad are willing to amass incredible amounts of debt to have the opportunity to leave their village in search of wealth and prosperity. Many times, the international labor market takes great advantage of migrant workers in this position. In the Middle East, high risk, low paying jobs are the standard for Nepalese migrant workers. Injuries and death occur regularly while the workers are forced to live in overcrowded, almost prison-like conditions. Typical work weeks are comprised of seven, twelve-hour days. Migrant workers may not receive their pay regularly, they may only receive their compensation once a month. This situation is not always the fate of a migrant worker, but it is very common depending on the country that accepts their visa request.

Since 2009, the Department of Foreign Employment has issued over four million labor permits to Nepalese workers. The majority of those permits are for Middle Eastern countries and India. In addition to the advent of cheap migrant labor, many scams have developed with promises of income and opportunity. Scams can range from paying an entity in advance to help you file visa paperwork and work permits that never actually get filed to paying fees for a job opportunity when in reality one is becoming a victim of human trafficking. Despite the range of risk, these scams have done nothing to deter the ambition and necessity of pursuing opportunities abroad.



Farming terraces carved into the hills of Himalaya's. The terraces pictured are all actively in use.

ELEVATE NEPAL – DISASTER RELIEF PROJECTS

Since 2015 Elevate Nepal has dedicated our focus to vital infrastructure and agriculture initiatives. We see these areas in drastic need of development and see an opportunity to create a synergistic relationship that will allow our model of aid to succeed. As a young organization we have spent the last few years taking the steps to build our portfolio with our long-term vision and goals in mind. Despite the growth and development of cities in Nepal, just over 80% (over 22.4 million people) of Nepalese citizens live in rural communities with under 20% living in urban environments (2018 Britannica). This rural population is underserved and neglected when it comes to development of necessary infrastructure. Urban environments have a great number of challenges as well, but there is far more investment and development than in rural Nepal.

After the 2015 earthquakes over one million structures were either destroyed or heavily damaged. This number could be even higher than reported. Being geographically isolated can affect statistical systems in a developing country leading to underreporting. Nepal is one of the most seismically active countries in the world due to the Indo-Australian Plate actively moving further underneath the Eurasian Plate. This natural occurrence is the reason that the Himalaya's continue to show an increase in height every year. Nepal is not only prone to seismic activity, but it also ranks in the top five for countries most affected by climate change. Rapidly melting glaciers from climate change, landslides,

monsoons, and earthquakes all play their role in the continued adversity the Nepalese have battled for millennia.

Bahunipati Temporary Housing Project

Immediately after the earthquake, Elevate Nepal founders Daniel Maurer and Anthony Mancini hosted a crowd funding campaign to raise funding for relief efforts in Nepal. In March of 2015, Dan and Anthony had booked a trip to Nepal for October 2015 to work on a business idea in the tourism sector. The earthquake of April 25, 2015 subsequently redirected their course, calling attention to the immediate crisis at hand.

In October 2015, Dan Maurer traveled to Nepal, where he was connected with Resham Kumar Bal and The Trek Nepal Foundation. The trekking agency, Trek Nepal, had formed a foundation and became immediate responders to the earthquake's disaster. Funding generated from Elevate Nepal's crowd funding campaign was mobilized to assist the efforts of the Trek Nepal Foundation. One of the projects was the Bahunipati Temporary Housing Project. Bahunipati, located in Sindhupalchowk was completely destroyed from the earthquake. Approximately 5,000 people were left exposed to the harsh elements of the impending summer monsoon. Elevate Nepal funded the purchase of materials and transportation to supply the village of Bahunipati with vital construction materials to build temporary shelters. Five volunteers from Elevate Nepal worked alongside villagers to construct shelters made to accommodate 1,000 villagers. (see appendix page 37)



Nepalese villagers and volunteers working to build temporary shelters for thousands before the winter of 2015.

Patelshor Primary School

This primary school accommodating almost three hundred students was completely destroyed in the 2015 earthquakes. Elevate Nepal was unable to fund the reconstruction of the school, but we were able to contribute the funding for the school's sanitation system. An India based NGO was able to reconstruct the school. The sanitation system was constructed with the use of volunteers from Phalante, located in the Kavre District of Nepal. (see appendix page 37)



Patelshor Primary School sanitation system construction project 2015.

Kholegaon Housing Project

The village of Kholegaon located near the Shivapuri Forest, just outside of Kathmandu, experienced a large amount of damage from the 2015 earthquakes. In 2017 Elevate Nepal partnered with 35 villagers in Kholegaon to help begin the reconstruction of their homes and attain their government aid stipend. In 2017 the government of Nepal announced a program to help rural citizens reconstruct earthquake resistant homes. The plan required villagers to invest in the foundation and footers of their new homes before aid funds would be released to continue building. The cost of a footer and foundation was budgeted at about \$1,500. With six homes needing to be rebuilt, and an average national income of \$500 per year, this was virtually impossible. Elevate Nepal funded the beginning of the construction for these six homes as a way to support the villagers in their reconstruction effort. All

35 members of the village have been living in rudimentary, tiny, smoke-filled shelters built from the scavenged materials of their destroyed homes.

This project was a great learning experience to continue to develop understanding of the Government of Nepal's role in the lives of their citizens. Elevate Nepal along with the villagers of Kholegaon, incorporated the new building requirements issued by the reconstruction authority with little guidance from the local officials. Constant delays from phase to phase occurred due to inspection delays and changing protocols throughout construction. The delayed inspections caused stoppages in work and tension among the villagers, further dragging out the construction process. Eventually, after more than a year, the villagers had received all three of their government installments and were able to complete their new homes. It was originally predicted that it would only take 3-6 months to construct the homes and receive the installments for all six homes. (see appendix page 37)



Foundations (top pictures) and footers (bottom pictures) of the new homes in Kholegaon. All construction was completed to the National Reconstruction Authority requirements to receive aid stipends.

Sarsyu Primary School

The village of Sarsyu is located approximately five hours north of Kathmandu by vehicle, near the popular Langtang trekking circuit. The Village of Langtang experienced extreme trauma when it was wiped off the face of the earth, completely buried in over 300 feet of dirt, rock, and ice. Over 240 lives were lost in just a few moments after the earthquake struck. In nearby Sarsyu over 90% of homes were destroyed or experienced severe damage, including the primary school. Sarsyu's Primary School served as the central school for a number of neighboring villages, once providing education services for 700 students. The earthquakes destroyed the existing school and forced many students to forego their education or walk 2-3 hours round trip to another location.

In April of 2018 Elevate Nepal committed to the villagers of Sarsyu that we would facilitate the reconstruction of their primary school. Construction commenced in November of 2018, with 100% of the funding secured and contributed by Elevate Nepal. Elevate Nepal committed to hiring only local laborers for the project in addition to sourcing as many materials as possible from local suppliers. By approaching infrastructure projects with this model, we intend to provide a temporary source of income to villagers that they would not otherwise have as well as create a sense of empowerment by contributing to a vital part of their community.

To ensure that construction was continuous and met project goals, a structure of management was put into place. This consisted of 16 regular laborers, one project manager who lived in the village of Sarsyu during construction, a project coordinator (Resham Bal), and two part-time office workers that kept payroll records and documented purchase receipts. The support from the community of Sarsyu throughout construction was incredible. During the days when the concrete roofs were poured over 150 villagers volunteered from morning to night as they poured concrete by hand, one pan at a time.

Expected completion of the construction project was set for July/August of 2019. Our team worked tirelessly, most of them choosing to work seven days a week in order to finish the school before the yearly monsoon commenced. Many of the laborers have children or family that would be attending the school upon completion. In June of 2019 we were told that the majority of construction was complete, including furnished classrooms. Students and faculty moved into the new facility and began teaching classes in a protected environment that the monsoon could no longer disturb.



New science and computer labs at Sarsyu Primary School.

With the newly completed facility, the principal of the school was able to contact local government officials to ask for funding for a new science lab and computer room. The request was granted, and the rooms were outfitted with new resources to enhance the learning experiences at Sarsyu Primary School. The primary school once again facilitates a learning environment for 700 students. (see appendix page 37)



Phases of progress during the reconstruction of Sarsyu Primary School.

ELEVATE NEPAL – COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Community development throughout rural Nepal is imperative if the nation is to continue to develop. With over 22 million people living in a rural environment, the focus needs to be on developing potable water systems, sanitation systems, medical services, education services and adequate facilities, government facilitated agricultural resource initiatives, proper construction techniques, and awareness campaigns to reinforce collective behaviors. At Elevate Nepal we are committed to increasing our organizational capacity as we seek to develop communities in a holistic manner to create a useful, positive impact.

Rural Nepal is plagued with rapidly changing conditions that past generations have not experienced. The 1900's have seen a massive increase in population. From 1900 to 1950 the population increased from an estimated 3.5 million to 8.8 million. Over the next 50 years the population went from 8.8 million to over 23 million. Today the population is around 29 million (Britannica.com/place/Nepal). This staggering increase in population has made it difficult to keep up with the changing needs of a society as a whole. With an increased population comes an increase in waste, both organic or inorganic, that now must be cared for properly. The introduction of processed foods and beverages has superseded a natural lifestyle creating a surplus of inorganic material that must be dealt with as it contaminates what was once a pristine lifestyle.

Perennial glacial water sources once boasting some of the worlds purest water are now riddled with bacteria causing devastating mortality rates and the spread of waterborne illness. Despite advancements made in basic medical treatment, rural Nepalese are still facing untimely deaths for treatable ailments. Although medical wards have become more common in rural Nepal, medical care is not viewed with high importance.

The drastic increase in population combined with illegal dumping of waste into waterways has contributed to the acceleration of a contaminated lifestyle. Stressing the importance of sanitation systems and hygienic practices must be at the forefront of rural development. Without educational systems, awareness campaigns, and investment from foreign Non-Profits and the Nepalese Government, this cycle will continue.

Sapana Coffee

In 2011 the future founders of Elevate Nepal, Anthony Mancini and Daniel Maurer were on their first trip to Nepal. During this trip approximately eight weeks of time was spent working on farms in Nepal. One of the farms was a practicing permaculture farm that was growing coffee, owned by Surya and Saraswati Adhikari. Throughout our time spent on the farm we had the opportunity to learn from one of Nepal's most prominent farmers, credited with being a part of the green revolution of Nepal. Surya

explained to us some of the difficulties that Nepal was facing and how farmers like them were trying to create opportunity by inspiring coffee cultivation in Nepal.

Eventually, in 2017, we began to pursue the appropriate channels to import coffee from Nepal to the U.S. By July of 2018 we received our first shipment of coffee from Nepal to the U.S. Nepal is not a well-known producer of coffee throughout the world. Coffee cultivation in Nepal is a fairly young industry. It started in the 1980s and produces a fraction of coffee compared to other well-established coffee growing regions.

Although Nepalese coffee is not well-known, it is the only coffee in the world cultivated on slopes of the Himalayan Mountain Range, making it a unique commodity with limited availability. The Nepalese have been producing specialty grade coffee that we feel can be as competitive as other offerings from all over the world.



Building new drying beds on the coffee farm in Rasuwa, Nepal where Sapana Coffee originates. The bamboo being used was sourced directly from the farm, all additional materials are low cost and will last for multiple seasons. The drying process for coffee is pivotal to the production of high-quality coffee.

Our goals for Nepalese coffee are to build a coffee brand in the U.S. that will increase demand for Nepalese coffee. Increased demand will perpetuate the initiatives that started to come to life in the 1980s as a way to establish a rural income source with the ability to create jobs that spans generations, regardless of the size of the farm. Collectives allow a farmer to monetize their land and generate income for an international commodity by maintaining a handful of coffee trees.



Coffee cultivation began in Nepal with an idea that quickly turned into a dream. Sapana is the Nepalese word for Dream, which led us to choose the name Sapana for our coffee brand.

Coffee cultivation in Nepal has lacked foreign investment which has limited its capability. We intend to establish partnerships and programs with Ananda Jyoti Agriculture School, coffee growers in Nepal, and our own small farm to establish systems that will lead to the next phase of coffee cultivation in Nepal. (see appendix page 38)



Coffee tree nursery (top left), pulping coffee cherries (bottom left), coffee farmers in Rasuwa, Nepal (right).

Ananda Jyoti Agriculture School

Ananda Jyoti Agriculture School is one of the first of its kind, established in the village of Begnas in the Kaski District. Over the last 30 years the changes in Nepal have becoming glaringly apparent. As mentioned earlier, since the majority of the population lives in a rural environment, agriculture was the way of life. Nepal used to produce an immense amount of agricultural products at high enough quantities that they were able to export these products. As an agrarian lifestyle has lost its luster with younger generations, Nepal has become dependent on increased agriculture imports.

The government has recognized this issue and realized the need of stimulating this industry to create jobs and income. They have begun offering incentives, stipends, grants, and programs for those willing to venture back to their native roots. A rapidly increasing population combined with an influx of remittance money and dietary changes from migrant workers returning from abroad have driven demand in the marketplace.

Ananda Jyoti was created with the purpose of providing a high school level curriculum for students interested in learning about agriculture. Students enrolled in this 18-month course will have classroom, laboratory, and practical field studies revolving around agriculture and economics. The goal is to educate students on ways to manage and monetize their land while providing the opportunity to pursue higher education in the agricultural field.



Students at Ananda Jyoti Agriculture School conducting practical coursework. As part of the coursework they are growing 55 varieties of rice for study and seed preservation (bottom).

Since this is a new school Ananda Jyoti does not meet qualifications to apply for government funding. The rules of the Nepalese Government state that the school must exist for three years, be self-funded, and must graduate 2-3 classes of students before they can apply. The community of Begnas provided funding for the school's initial three months of programs with hopes that students would be able to commit 5,000NPR (\$50usd) per month to pay for required faculty and educational materials. Unfortunately, not every student can afford this monthly fee. The school and the community have committed to doing everything they can to keep students in the classroom even if they cannot pay the fee.

To assist with this community effort, Elevate Nepal has committed to funding \$430USD every month to help cover the cost of teachers' salaries and administrative office workers. This began in January 2019. The vision of Ananda Jyoti, the dedication of the students, and the community of Begnas is directly aligned with our mission in Nepal. Elevate Nepal will be a steward of Ananda Jyoti as it continues its path towards qualifying to receive government recognition and permanent funding.



Classroom learning at Ananda Jyoti Agriculture School.

We are looking to expand our involvement with Ananda Jyoti by eventually providing scholarships to qualified students, in addition to internship opportunities on coffee farms after they have graduated. (see appendix page 38)

Medical Camp Collaboration

Medical camps have not been a direct part of our original vision for our work in Nepal. The idea surfaced as relationships developed in Northern Arizona between Elevate Nepal founders and the founders of Humanitarian Efforts Reaching Out (HERO - International Medical Professional Non-Profit). HERO was interested in expanding their international medical camps to Nepal. Partnering with HERO to set up medical camps would add another way Elevate Nepal would be able to enhance our current programs and vision for our work in the rural communities of Nepal.

Elevate Nepal has been fortunate enough to work with Wangchuk Raptan Lama, a monk and well-respected medical professional in Nepal who has planned countless foreign medical and dental missions in Nepal. His expertise helped guide our team through the careful coordination and planning required by the Nepalese Government to conduct such a service through an international organization.



Wangchuk of Kyimolung (left) and the HERO medical team (right).

After approximately 18 months of planning, a team of 22 doctors, nurses, and volunteers from HERO were set to host a medical camp in two different villages in cooperation with a staff of 22 Nepalese doctors, nurses, and translators. The medical camps scheduled for March 1-10, 2020 were forced into postponement due to COVID-19 approximately 30 days from commencement. COVID-19 has created an immediate, demanding need for medical professionals throughout the U.S. Due to these unforeseen circumstances, the medical camp has been rescheduled for March 1-10, 2022. (see appendix page 38)

ELEVATE NEPAL – EMERGENCY PANDEMIC RESPONSE PROGRAMS

The COVID-19 pandemic has created areas of need in every corner of our world. Strict lockdowns in Nepal and travel bans made it impossible to travel to Nepal safely in 2020. In addition to hosting the medical camp, Elevate Nepal planned to conduct two research trips in the District of Makwanpur. These research trips were part of the continued planning phases of a multi-year infrastructure project focused on bringing potable water from a safe perennial source to several schools and their surrounding villages. Sanitation systems with running water and handwashing basins were also in the works to be constructed.

Early into the first pandemic lockdowns, glaring issues started to become apparent in Nepal. Our team and partner organizations in Nepal were watching the reality of starvation become widespread for The Dalit. These members of society are considered the lowest social caste in Nepal. People in the Dalit

caste typically work as day laborers and do not own land. They earn a small wage for a day's work when its available. The lockdowns and lack of land ownership took away millions of people's ability to provide food for their families.



Food distributions in the Namo Buddha Municipality (top left) and Makwanpur led by Resham Bal (top right). Food packages consist of rice, lentils, dried beans, salt, cooking oil, and soap (bottom left). A truck full of rice bags being delivered at the distribution site in Makwanpur (bottom right).

Elevate Nepal began implementing and funding Emergency Response Programs focused on Nutrition Assistance and PPE Distributions. The nutrition assistance programs centered on supplying basic food staples to those in need. The food packages included a 30-day supply of rice, lentils, dried beans, cooking oil, salt, and soap for one person. Funding was distributed to our partners at The Steps Foundation/Mountain People of Nepal to facilitate Nutrition Programs in Goldunga, Kathmandu, Wangchuk Raptan Lama at the Namo Buddha Municipality in Kavre, and Resham Bal (Elevate Nepal Coordinator) in Makwanpur. The Nutrition Programs have fed over 5,000 individuals between May 2020 and October 2020.



Beni and her team (in red) of The STEPS Foundation distributing food packages in Goldunga, Kathmandu.

PPE programs were enacted to distribute supplies to medical wards in the Namobuddha Municipality. PPE was also distributed to everyone who received a food package. Resham Bal oversaw a PPE program to keep students and faculty safe by distributing supplies to schools in Makwanpur while educating them on how to manage the spread of the virus. PPE supplies include masks, sanitizers, full body suits, and gloves.



Wangchuk of Kyimolung Foundation distributing PPE to medical wards throughout Namobuddha Municipality.

Public awareness posters were designed, printed, and distributed to the areas where our Emergency Programs were administered. The goal of the awareness campaign was to share information and educate people about managing the spread of COVID-19.



As the pandemic evolves, we will continue to monitor the situation in Nepal through Resham Bal and our partners at The Steps Foundation, Mountain People of Nepal, Kyimolung Foundation, and Kokroma. We are committed to providing aid to the marginalized communities of Nepal as they combat challenges from the pandemic. (see appendix page 38)



Resham Bal of Elevate Nepal led programs in Makwanpur distributing masks to schools and educating faculty and students about the importance of wearing masks. Schools conducting lessons outdoors in late 2020 (all pictures).

A LOOK TOWARD THE FUTURE

Elevate Nepal believes in providing a hand up not a hand out. Our mission and vision for our work in Nepal has not waived since our organization was founded in 2017. Careful thought is put into every step we take and decision we make as we strive to increase our capacity and ability to facilitate the greatest impact possible through our work in Nepal. We are extremely fortunate and proud to call The Steps Foundation, Mountain People, Kyimolung Foundation, and HERO our partners and mentors.

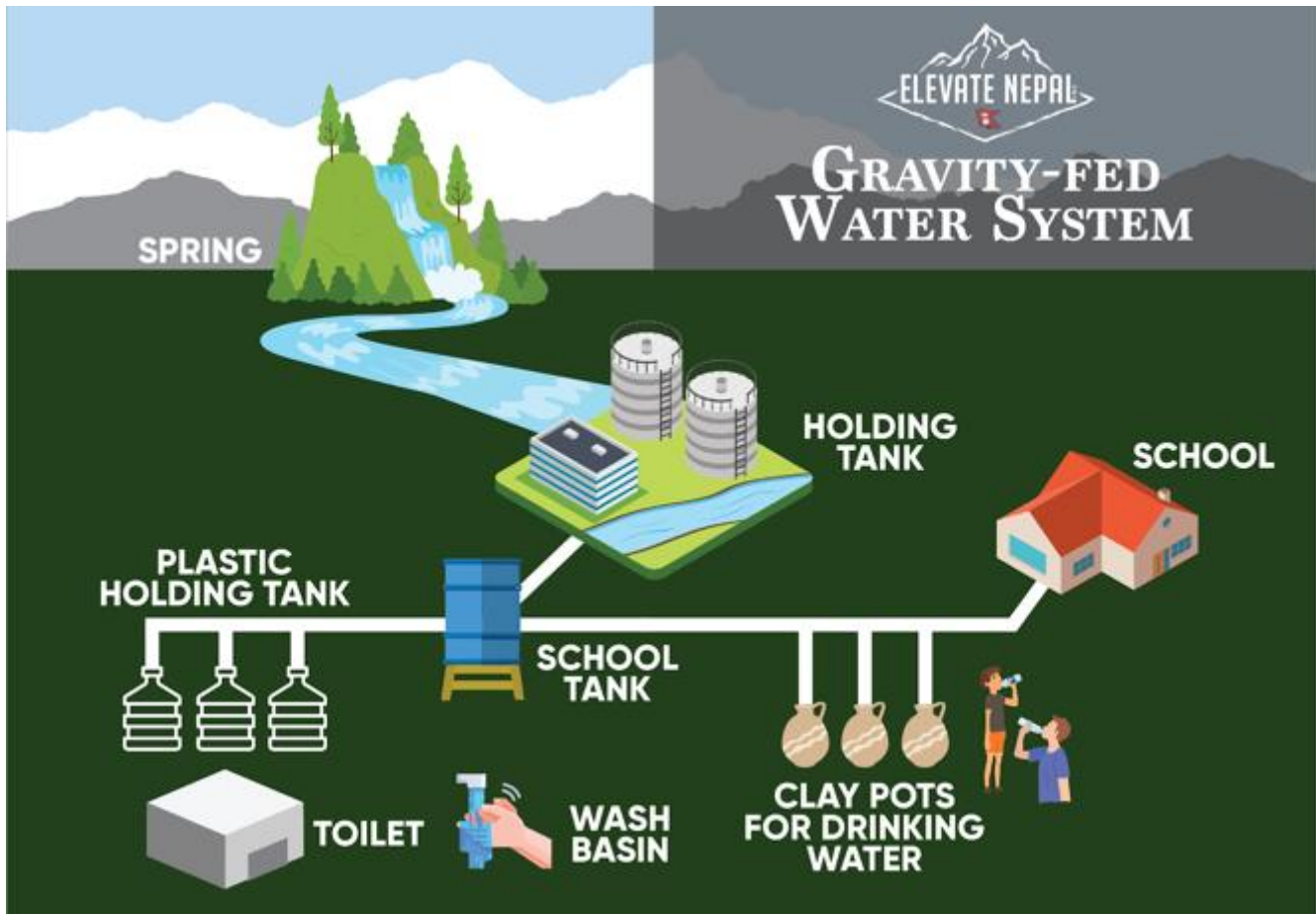
As we continue to build our team in Nepal and in the U.S., we look towards the future invigorated by our growth and eager for the opportunity to continue our work developing the rural infrastructure of Nepal. We firmly believe that the best way to facilitate change is to provide opportunity and education. These are the tools that have always allowed humanity to advance and adapt and they will continue to do so.

Our future projects will concentrate on one of Nepal's most marginalized and impoverished populations, The Chepang. The Chepang are a Tibeto-Burman indigenous group in the Makwanpur district. They are traditionally semi-nomadic forest dwellers, practicing limited slash and burn agriculture. The Chepang have adopted a settled lifestyle, cultivating steep hills prone to landslides, floods, and drought with their agricultural practices supplemented by hunting, fishing, and foraging. As followers of an animist nature-based religion, they possess invaluable indigenous knowledge of herbal and medicinal forest resources, worship nature/earth related deities, and practice neighboring Hindu and Buddhist religions.



Wangchuk of Kyimolung Foundation on the porch of a typical Chepang House - Makwanpur, Nepal

Villagers lack safe year-round sources of drinking water. Many have limited access to sanitation and use fields or forest as toilets (open defecation). Living far below the national poverty level, the Chepang have sporadic access to schooling. The literacy rate among the tribe is 23%. School enrollment is low and drop-out rates are high due to limited educational facilities and the need for children's labor to support subsistence farming as a way of life. Many of the existing schools are in poor condition and lack drinking water and toilets.





















Visual plan for potable water and sanitation project in Makwanpur

Elevate Nepal plans to focus our work in Makwanpur assisting the Chepang to develop more stable sustainable communities. The infrastructure and development projects we embark on with this community will be the cornerstone of Elevate Nepal's legacy.

SUPPORTERS OF ELEVATE NEPAL

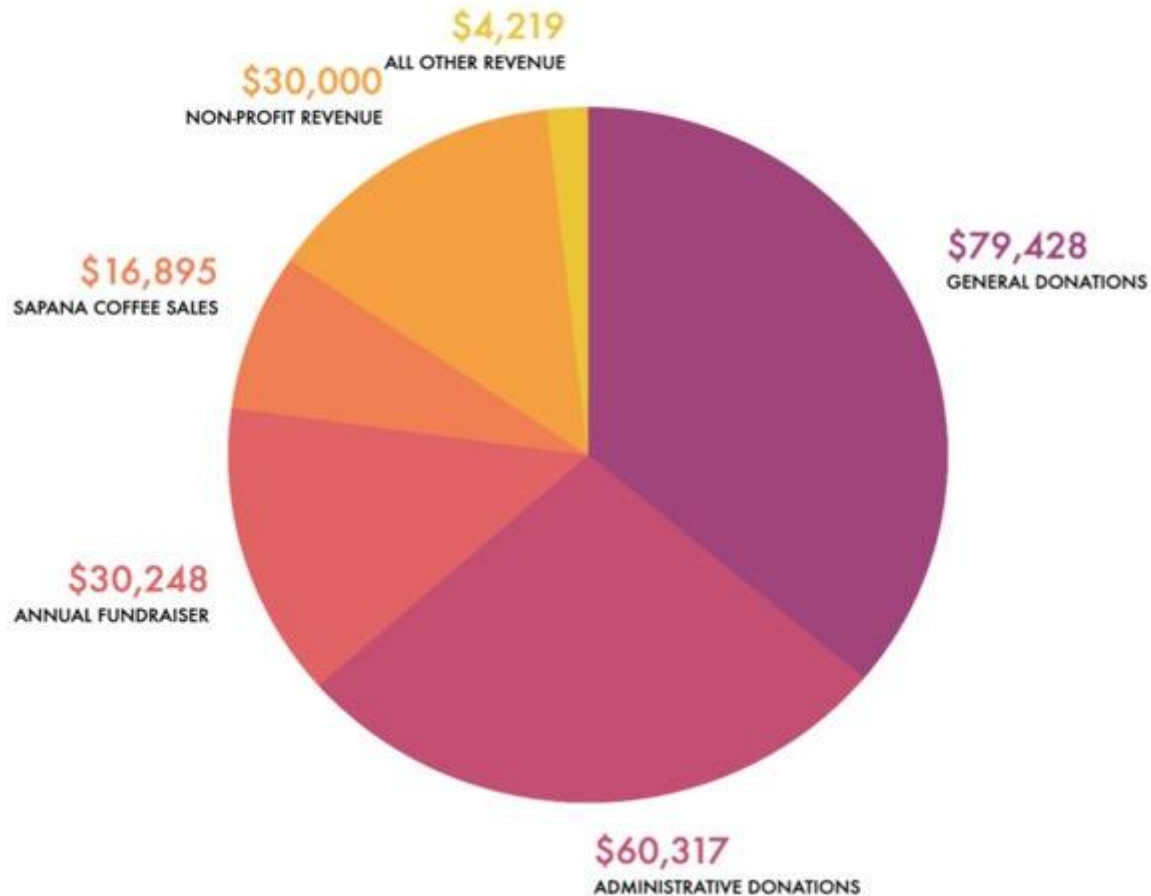
Since 2015 Elevate Nepal has been fortunate enough to make an impact in the lives of thousands in Nepal. There is only one reason this has been possible, and that is because of our incredible supporters. Elevate Nepal receives hundreds of donations every year from individuals and companies that believe in our mission. With your help we have proven that no contribution is too small, and countless small contributions *WILL*, without a doubt, make a difference. From the beginning our supporters have believed in us and have continued to spread our mission. We are proud to call all of you our Elevate Nepal family, and cannot thank you enough for including us in your charitable giving's. We promise to continue our work in Nepal with the utmost integrity and transparency as we all continue our journey toward becoming global citizens. Thank you for making our work possible.

Corporate Supporters

FINANCIAL INFORMATION FISCAL YEAR 2020

Revenue



Categories of Revenue:

General Donations (Unrestricted Contributions)

Administrative Donations (Specifically Admin Expenses)

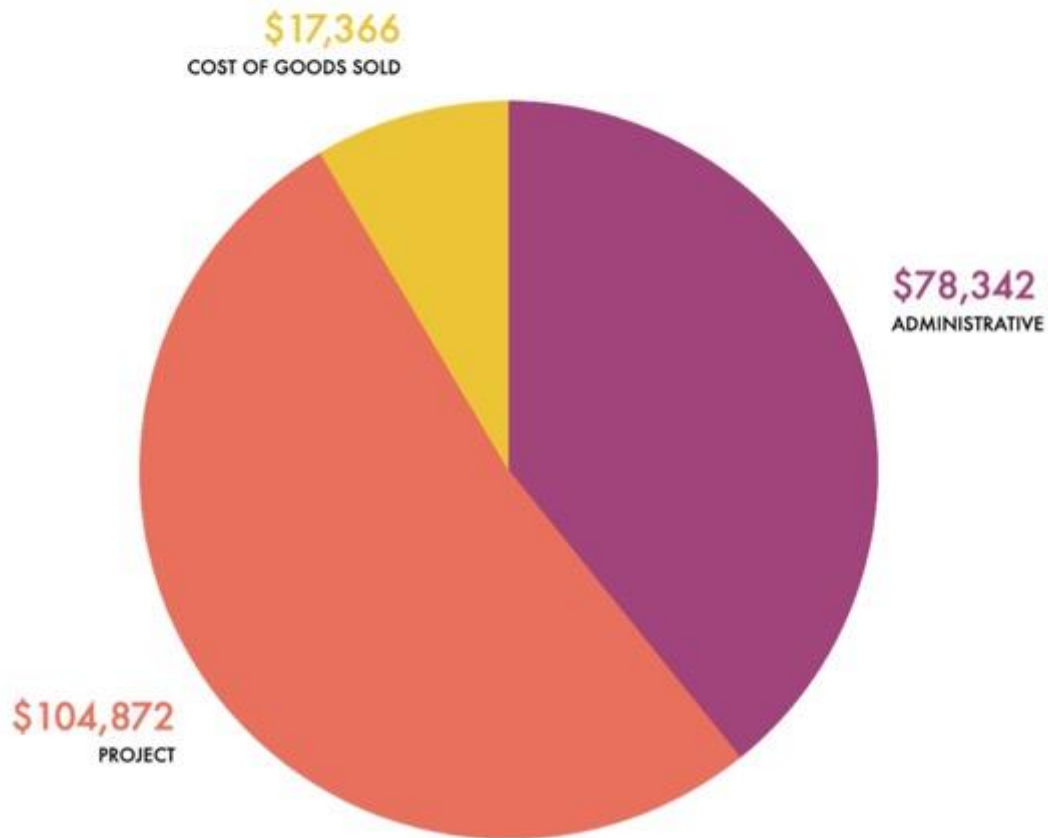
Annual Fundraiser (Bowling Fundraiser for Nepal)

Non-profit Revenue (HERO/Elevate Nepal Medical Camp)

Sapana Coffee Sales (Gross sales, not including unsold inventory)

FINANCIAL INFORMATION FISCAL YEAR 2020

Expenses



Categories of Expenses:

Administrative (Legal Fees, Payroll/Healthcare, Supplies, Insurance, Lease, Web Development)

Project (Marketing, Fundraising Expenses, Travel, Programs in Nepal – Medical Camp, Pandemic Response, Building Costs, Program Staff)

Cost of Goods Sold (Sapana Coffee, Export Freight, Gift Set Collaboration)

FINANCIAL INFORMATION FISCAL YEAR 2020

Elevate Nepal Inc.	
Profit & Loss	
January through December 2020	
	Jan - Dec 20
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
Big Lebowski Charity Fundraiser	30,248.01
Billable Expenditure Revenue	3,211.85
Non Profit Revenue	30,000.00
Other Revenue	52.43
Payroll Donation	60,317.14
Refunds-Allowances	3,973.86
Sales	63.56
Sales of Product Revenue	13,684.26
Uncategorized Revenue	100.00
Unrestricted Contributions	79,428.36
Total Income	221,079.47
Cost of Goods Sold	
Cost of Goods Sold	17,366.66
Total COGS	17,366.66
Gross Profit	203,712.81
Expense	
Aetna Healthcare	4,437.70
Anada Jyoti Secondary School	4,879.21
Bank Adjustment	59.67
Bank Charges	996.02
Building Costs	3,758.00
Consulting	1,133.29
Dues & Subscriptions	149.90
Event Expenses	146.10
Fundraising Costs	669.51
Humana Healthcare	4,591.44
Insurance	788.00
Lebowski Fundraiser	8,571.70
Legal & Professional Fees	6,335.26
Marketing	4,815.56
Meals and Entertainment	250.37
Medical Camp	43,498.84
Office Expenditures	52.79
Payroll Expenses	53,909.16
Project Expenses	38,207.11
Rent or Lease	1,982.22
Shipping, Freight & Delivery	1,608.19
Supplies	806.69
Taxes & Licenses	5.08
Training Expense	46.54
Travel	517.54
Web Development	999.55
Total Expense	183,215.44
Net Ordinary Income	20,497.37
Other Income/Expense	
Other Income	
Interest Earned	27.69
Total Other Income	27.69
Net Other Income	27.69
Net Income	20,525.06

PROJECT APPENDIX

Bahunipati Temporary Shelters

- October 2015 (6 months after the earthquakes)
- 3,000 pieces of tin were purchased and transported to Bahunipati
- 300 people received temporary shelters
- Volunteers constructed 12 shelters (Elevate Nepal/Trek Nepal Foundation)
- Budget \$5,000

Patelshor Primary School Sanitation Project

- November 2015
- Volunteers from Patelshor constructed two toilets with running water and handwashing basins (one for boys, one for girls)
- Budget \$3,500

Kholegaon Housing Project

- November 2017 (construction commenced)
- Vast damage of homes throughout Kholegaon
- Funding for initial phase of reconstruction
- Project completion November 2018
- Construction was compliant with National Reconstruction Authority Standards
- Budget \$17,000

Sarsyu Primary School

- November 2018 (construction commenced)
- 16 full time local laborers were employed throughout the project
- 150 volunteers participated in hand pouring the concrete roof
- The school supports 700 students
- 12 fully furnished classrooms
- 9,000sq ft building
- 1 computer lab, 1 library, 1 science lab
- Students resumed classes June 2019, construction 100% complete February 2020
- New toilets with running water and handwashing basins
- Construction was compliant to National Reconstruction Authority Standards
- Budget \$85,000

PROJECT APPENDIX

Sapana Coffee

- 2018 - Present
- Imported over two tons of coffee from Nepal to the U.S.
- Coffee processing post-harvest experiments, testing the impact on quality
- Facilitated the construction of low-cost drying beds to meet specialty grade coffee standards
- Taught villagers how to construct drying beds for coffee
- Planning for phase two experiments on coffee tree management for increased tree utilization
- Facilitated a workshop between one of Nepal's leading agriculture specialists and the village of Riepe for a new coffee cultivation project

Ananda Jyoti Agriculture School

- Ongoing financial support for teacher/administrative salaries (January 2019 – Present)
- Donated microscopes from Coconino Community College (Flagstaff, AZ) to the school's lab
- Budget \$3960 annually, increased to \$5,160 annually 2021

Medical Camp Collaboration

- 22 doctors, nurses and volunteers from the U.S.
- 22 doctors, nurses and volunteers from Nepal
- 2 villages over 10 days
- General medical exams for thousands of rural villagers
- Establish a pattern of behavior to utilize medical services regularly
- Provide resources for ongoing or additional care

Emergency Pandemic Programs

- Throughout 2020
- Nutrition Assistance Programs supporting almost 5000 citizens in three districts
- PPE Distributions to over 7,000 people in three districts
- Public awareness posters displayed in the three districts where aid programs were conducted
- Presentations by Resham Bal to schools on the importance of wearing masks as protective measures