26

years of community service













TRAINING & EXTENTION | ONE HEALTH APPROACH | RESEARCH & DOCUMENTATION | POLICY CONTRIBUTION | INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

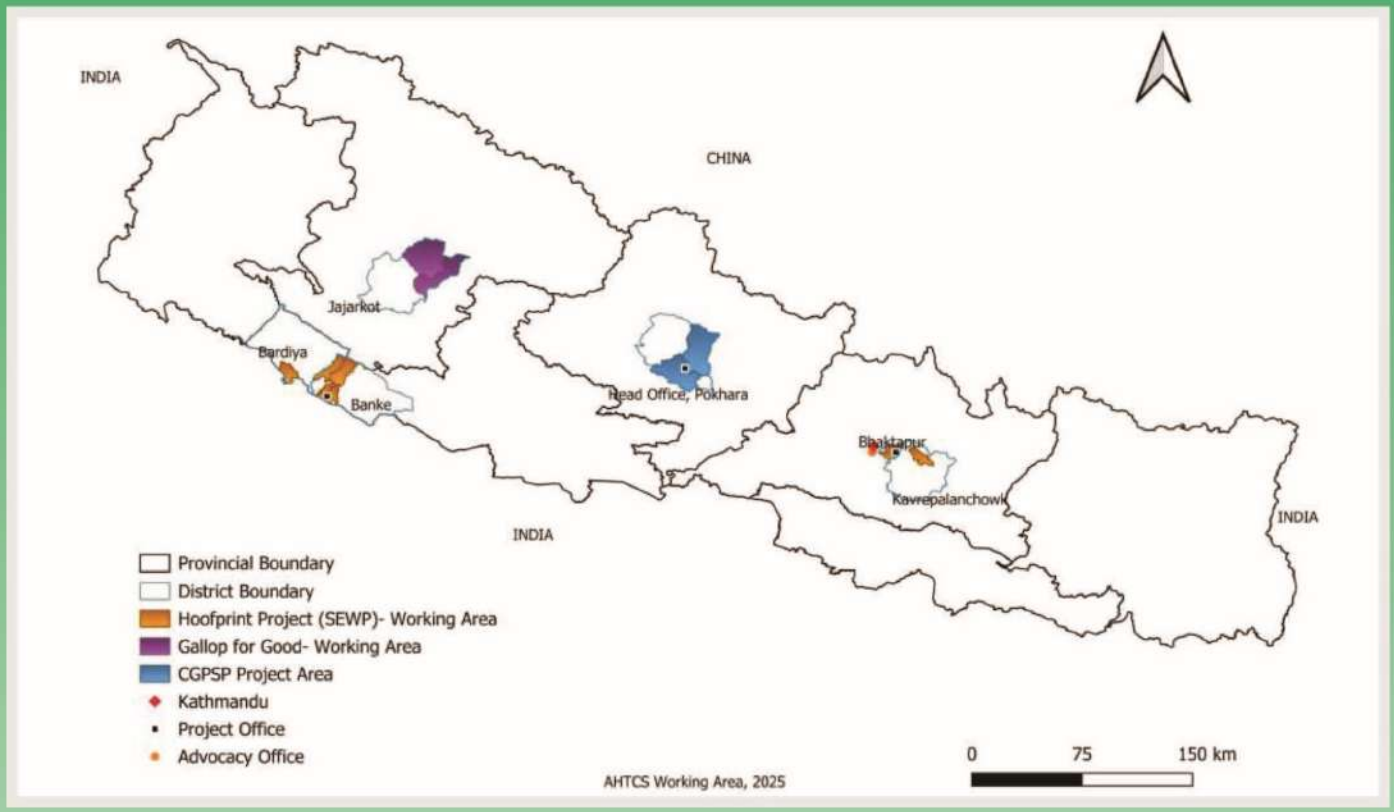
ANNUAL REPORT

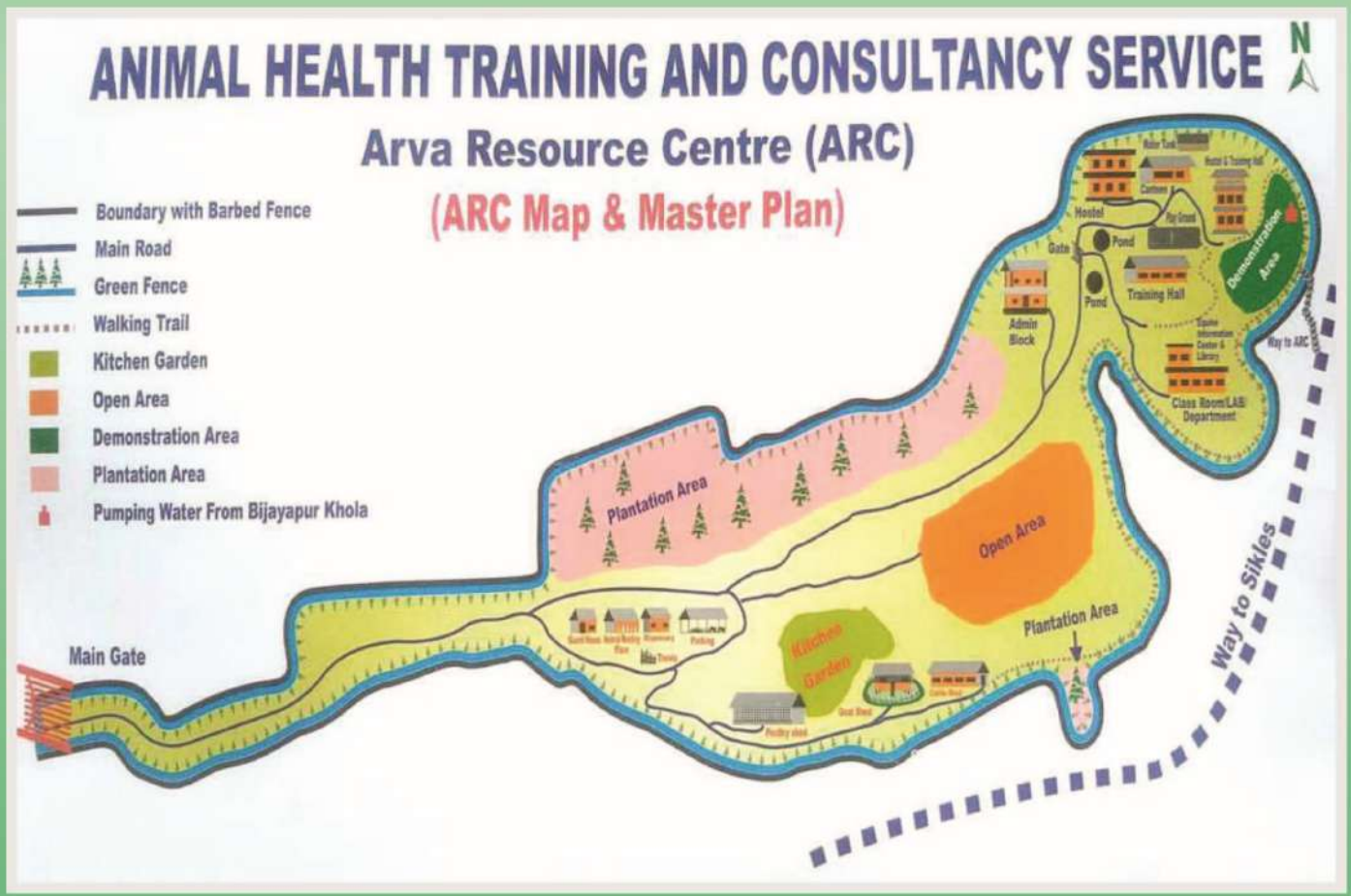
2025/26

ANIMAL HEALTH TRAINING AND CONSULTANCY SERVICE

पशु स्वास्थ्य तालिम तथा परामर्श सेवा

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Foreword

We are delighted to present our annual report for fiscal year 2025/26, marking 26 years of dedicated community service in advancing animal health, training, animal welfare, community engagement, livelihood promotion, and the One Health approach.

Since its founding in 2000, AHTCS has remained firmly committed to its mission of empowering communities with the knowledge and resources needed to build sustainable livelihoods and strengthen resilience. We continue to focus on improving the lives of poor and marginalized communities through smart farming practices, stronger animal health systems, and practical education. In close collaboration with local communities, government institutions, and development partners, AHTCS remains dedicated to promoting sustainable livestock management and animal welfare for a more resilient future.

AHTCS takes great pride in serving communities across Nepal through the generous collaboration of its development partners. The year 2025/26 has been a remarkable one for AHTCS, marked by valuable new project partnerships with World Horse Welfare (UK) and The Donkey Sanctuary (UK). We also sincerely acknowledge the vital contributions of our other ongoing development cooperation partners, including Brooke (Action for Working Horses and Donkeys, UK) and Vets Without Borders Ireland (formerly VIVA Ireland). At the local level, project implementation has been carried out with support from Heifer International Nepal, SAHAS Nepal, various local NGOs across different districts, and local governments particularly rural and urban municipalities throughout Nepal along with several esteemed universities and donor agencies worldwide. The year 2025/26 was also notable for AHTCS in establishing relationships with various universities and veterinary teaching institutions, contributing to capacity building in animal welfare and other areas for faculty members and undergraduate students alike. These university partnerships open up new opportunities for future collaboration, strengthening the capacity of both organizations and contributing to animal health and welfare initiatives nationwide.

During fiscal year 2025/26, AHTCS strengthened animal health and welfare through capacity building, veterinary services, and community-based interventions. Two V/CAHW training events trained 41 participants, while 14 participants received Artificial Insemination training. AHTCS also enhanced the capacities of 69 veterinarians and para-veterinary professionals in animal welfare, humane handling, and equine health and management. Veterinary outreach provided treatment and essential services to 783 small and large ruminants. Working equine welfare interventions directly reached 2,302 equines, including 1,311 horses, 989 mules, and 2 donkeys, with a further 2,530 indirectly reached through collaboration with District Brick Kiln Associations in Banke and Bardiya. Additionally, 281 dogs in Nepalgunj were spayed/neutered and vaccinated, supporting humane population management and rabies prevention.

The year 2025/26 marks another significant milestone in AHTCS's journey of serving communities across Nepal. Through strengthened partnerships, capacity building, veterinary services, and animal welfare interventions, AHTCS continued advancing One Health, sustainable livelihoods, and community resilience. These achievements provide a strong foundation for deeper collaboration and greater impact in the years ahead.



Dr. Shivahari Ghimire
Chairperson



Shiba Kumar Pradhan
Executive Director

Executive Summary

Annual Achievements 2025/026

The Animal Health Training and Consultancy Service (AHTCS) successfully completed its targeted activities in fiscal year 2025/026. The effort made by AHTCS helped the strengthen its contribution to animal health, welfare, community resilience, sustainable livelihoods, and One Health through capacity development, veterinary outreach, and community-based interventions. All the efforts that have been came in materialized in partnership with communities, local government, project stakeholders & professional networks, and development cooperation partners, AHTCS expanded access to animal health and welfare services across several districts of Nepal.

The Capacity building activities and training remained the main priority domain of AHTCS. Total of two events of Village/Community Animal Health worker (V/CAHW) Training have been completed in reporting year. A total of 41 V/CAHW participants, comprising 27 males and 14 females have been graduated from 35-day Village/Community Animal Health Worker (V/CAHW) training batches, strengthening capacity to provide basic animal health services. Additional, 14 including 12 males and 2 females, inseminator have been graduated from the 12 days Artificial Insemination training to enhance livestock breeding and productivity. AHTCS also provided development opportunities to 69 animal health professionals, comprising 13 veterinarians and 56 para-veterinary professionals.

The Veterinary outreach was expanded through nine Animal Health Camps conducted in Kaski, Banke, Bardiya, Kavre, Jajarkot, Kanchanpur, and Dang. In Madi Rural Municipality, Kaski, 783 small and large ruminants received veterinary treatment and care. AHTCS had also reached 2,302 working equines, including 1,311 horses, 989 mules, and 2 donkeys whereas, additional 2,530 working equines were



indirectly reached through collaboration with the District Brick Kiln Associations of Banke, Bardiya Dang Kanchanpur and Kavre, extending welfare awareness and services to communities dependent on working equines. During the Reporting year, in collaboration with Nepalgunj Sub-metropolitan city the AHTCS implemented stary dogs' welfare initiative. The activity supported humane dog population management and rabies prevention by spaying/neutering and vaccinating 281 dogs, comprising 162 females and 119 males.

The achievements of AHTCS in 2025/26 demonstrate integrated progress in training, veterinary services, animal welfare, and community engagement, strengthening capacities, supporting livelihoods, advancing one health, and fostering sustainable impact in strengthening animal health services.

About AHTCS

Animal Health Training and Consultancy Service (AHTCS), established in 2000, is a service-oriented, non-profit, and autonomous non-governmental organization committed to improving the quality of life of poor, marginalized, and underserved communities. Building on the foundation of the Animal Health Improvement Program (AHIP) initiated in 1981 by the Rural Development Centre (RDC) under the United Mission to Nepal, AHTCS was created to address the persistent challenges faced by rural livestock farmers. Registered with the District Administration Office, Kaski, and affiliated with the Social Welfare Council, AHTCS works to foster self-reliant, healthy, and sustainable farming communities by delivering eco-friendly, practical education and services in animal care and related agriculture, while forging partnerships with both national and international organizations.

AHTCS focuses on animal health, husbandry, welfare, and zoonosis control, while integrating livestock-based solutions into broader community development efforts. The organization promotes sustainable farming systems that improve livelihoods through profitable, need-based interventions. By ensuring the effective and efficient delivery of quality education and services, AHTCS strengthens both community capacity and its own organizational resources. Looking ahead, AHTCS is committed to diversifying its programs, exploring new livelihood opportunities, and maximizing the use of local resources. Its vision is to empower farming communities with the knowledge, skills, and resilience needed to thrive, while advancing animal welfare and agricultural sustainability.



Vision: AHTCS will be a sustainable and leading organization for building self-reliant, healthy and sustainable farming communities.

Mission: Improve the qualities of life of poor, marginalized and needy communities by providing them with eco-friendly practical education and services on animal care and its associated agriculture practices, using local resources and linking with other partners.

Goal: Improve the livelihood status of target communities by providing quality education and services effectively and efficiently, along with increasing internal resources of organization.

AHTCS' STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Training and Extension

- Animal Health and Management System
- Farm enterprise and value chain development.
- Disaster preparedness
- Community Awareness

One Health approach

- Zoonosis and Public Health
- Training and awareness
- Coordination, collaboration, communication, and capacity building

Research and Documentation

- Action and adaptive research
- Database and information management
- Collaborative research
- Development and dissemination of knowledge products

Policy Contribution

- Policy Campaign
- Policy Lobby and advocacy
- Policy Dialogue
- Networking and Mass communication.

Institutional Development

- Institutional policy
- Organization directives
- HR development and management
- Programme development
- Capacity Strengthening of local institutions

AHTCS Resource Centre



The organization is well equipped with different physical resources (tools, equipment's IT technologies), that are required to run various livestock related activities and projects. The organization has its own library equipped with different books, journals, reports, national and international publications, training manuals, handouts and other training materials related to animal management and health, veterinary, agriculture.

AHTCS ow ns approximately 22,000 square meters (about 42 ropani) of land in Arva, Pokhara Metropolitan City - 13, Gandaki Province. Located 7 km east of Gandaki Hospital Chowk, Ramghat, Pokhara, this site hosts the Arva Resource Center, a dedicated training facility. The center features a two-story hostel accommodating up to 35 people, a canteen, and a classroom equipped for the same number. The facilities include a power backup system, and the classroom is furnished with essential teaching materials such as a multimedia projector, desktop computer, printer, various handouts, training posters and charts, audio-visual aids, veterinary equipment, and veterinary medicines and vaccines.





The Arba Resource Centre had a model goat shed designed to accommodate approximately 100 goats, including kids. This facility serves as a practical learning site where training participants gain hands-on experience in goat management. Additionally, a polyhouse has been established for nursery management of fodder and forage, enabling the cultivation of high-quality feed seedlings. Both the goat shed and the polyhouse are integral to the Centre's educational programs, providing valuable training opportunities. They also support the community by supplying improved goats and healthy fodder seedlings, contributing to enhanced livestock productivity and sustainable farming practices in the area.

26 Years of Training Excellence: Building Rural Capacity

Over the past 26 years, the Animal Health Training and Consultancy Service (AHTCS) has established itself as one of Nepal's leading institutions for community-based livestock extension and animal health capacity development. Through a diverse portfolio of technical, vocational, and community empowerment trainings, AHTCS has played a significant role in strengthening rural livelihoods, improving animal health services, promoting sustainable livestock production and ensuring the welfare working animals all over the Nepal.

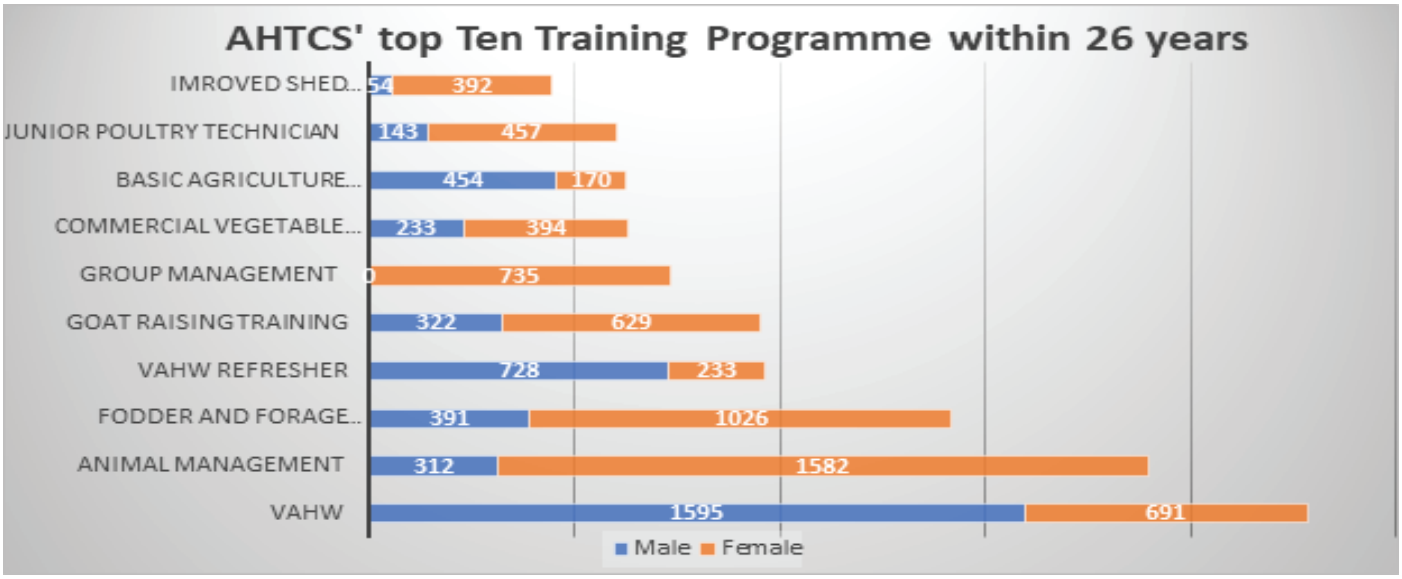
Since its establishment, AHTCS has successfully organized 632 training events, reaching 14,436 participants, of whom 58.26% (8,411) were women and 41.74% (6,025) were men. This remarkable female participation reflects AHTCS's long-standing commitment to gender-inclusive development and the empowerment of rural women through livestock-based interventions.

The cornerstone of AHTCS's training program has been the Village Animal Health Worker (VAHW) Training, with 84 batches producing 2,286 trained VAHWs, supported by 961 refresher trainees and 203 Trainers of Trainers (TOTs). This comprehensive approach has created a sustainable network of skilled community animal health workers capable of providing essential veterinary services in underserved rural areas.



Beyond animal health, AHTCS has diversified its training portfolio to address the broader needs of farming communities. High demand programs such as Animal Management (1,894 trainees), Fodder and Forage Production (1,417), Goat Raising (974), Commercial Vegetable Production (627), and Junior Poultry Technician Training (600) demonstrate the organization's integrated approach on improving farm productivity and household income. These trainings have equipped farmers with practical skills to enhance livestock production while promoting resilient farming systems.

Recognizing the importance of institutional and social development, AHTCS has also invested substantially in community strengthening. Trainings on Group Management, Gender Sensitization, Women's Rights, Cooperative Development, and



Savings and credit Management have empowered community organizations, particularly women's groups, to become active participants in local development and decision-making. The predominance of women in these programs illustrates the organization's success in fostering inclusive community leadership.

AHTCS has further responded to emerging needs by introducing specialized courses in working Equine Welfare, Farriery, Artificial Insemination, Zoonotic Disease Prevention, LEGS (Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards), and Graduating Veterinarian Training, reflecting its adaptability to evolving veterinary and livestock sector priorities.

These initiatives have strengthened professional competencies while contributing to improved animal welfare, disease prevention, and disaster preparedness.

The cumulative achievements of AHTCS over the last 26 years demonstrate more than impressive training numbers they represent sustained investment in



human capital, rural resilience, and community led development. By combining technical excellence with inclusive participation and practical learning, AHTCS has built a legacy of strengthening Nepal's livestock sector and improving the livelihoods of thousands of Nepalese farming families. As the organization moves forward, its extensive experience and proven training model provide a strong foundation for advancing One Health, climate-resilient livestock systems, and sustainable rural development.



Empower Growth Initiative (EGI)

The Empower Growth Initiative (EGI) is one of AHTCS's flagship capacity-building programs, developed in line with the organization's strategic priority of Training and Extension. The initiative aims to strengthen sustainable and resilient communities by enhancing technical knowledge, practical skills, and entrepreneurial capacity among farmers, livestock producers, animal health workers, youth, women, and other community stakeholders.

Through EGI, AHTCS provides a comprehensive range of training and extension services in animal health, livestock husbandry, animal welfare, and agriculture. The program promotes improved animal health and management practices, commercial livestock production, enterprise development, value chain strengthening, livelihood diversification, income generation, and other market-oriented agricultural approaches. By equipping participants with practical knowledge and business skills, EGI contributes to increased productivity, improved household incomes, and the long-term sustainability of rural livelihoods.

1. Village Animal Health Worker (VAHW) Training:

During Reporting 025/26, AHTCS, in collaboration with the Livestock Service Training Centre under the Ministry of Agriculture, Land Management and Cooperatives, Gandaki Province Government, successfully conducted two batches of the 35-day Village Animal Health Worker (VAHW) Training.

The training was designed to equip leader farmers, livestock keepers, and community-based service providers from rural districts of Nepal with practical knowledge and hands on skills in animal health, husbandry, and livestock management. The program aimed to strengthen local capacity to improve livestock production and health services, particularly among poor and marginalized farming communities. Tailored to the needs of semi-literate participants and individuals actively engaged in supporting their communities, the course provided essential technical competencies in animal care, disease prevention,



treatment, and management. Graduates of the program are expected to play a vital role in extending basic animal health services and promoting improved livestock management practices, thereby contributing to the sustainable development of Nepal's livestock sector.

A total of 41 participants from different districts of Nepal attended the Village Animal Health Worker (VAHW) Training. Of these, 27 (65.9%) were male and 14 (34.1%) were female, demonstrating good geographical representation and encouraging female participation in community-based animal health service delivery.

The training outcome and impacts:

The VAHW training strengthened the technical capacity of participants to deliver basic animal health and husbandry services within their communities. Upon completion, participants demonstrated competence in examining livestock, identifying and managing common diseases, administering medicines safely, controlling internal and external parasites, and reporting notifiable livestock and poultry diseases to the relevant authorities. They also acquired practical skills in animal husbandry, vaccination, castration, obstetrical assistance, fecal examination, and post-mortem examination of poultry and small ruminants. Equipped with both technical knowledge and hands-on experience, the graduates are now better positioned to provide community-based

animal health services, advise farmers on improved livestock management practices, promote disease prevention and early detection, and contribute to enhanced livestock productivity, animal welfare, and sustainable rural livelihoods.

Collaborative Partners:

- Group of Helping Hands (SAHAS - Nepal)
- Magar Samaj Nepal
- Rural Community Development Center (RCDC)
- Baijanath Rural Municipality, Banke
- Vets Without Boarder Ireland (VWB-I) /AHTCS
- Brooke Action for working Horses and Donkeys/AHTCS

2. Artificial Insemination (AI) Training:

During the reporting year, AHTCS conducted a 12-day Artificial Insemination (AI) Training for 14 Rural Livestock Technicians, including two women, representing the districts of Jhapa, Bardiya, Doti, Rautahat, Sindhuli, Gulmi, and Dhading. The participants were nominated by local implementing partners and local governments from the project areas supported by Heifer International Nepal. The training was organized to strengthen the technical capacity of frontline livestock service providers and enhance access to quality breeding services at the community level.

The training combined theoretical knowledge with intensive practical sessions on animal reproduction, heat detection, semen handling and storage, hygienic insemination techniques, breeding record management, biosecurity, and reproductive health management. It aimed to develop competent AI technicians capable of delivering safe and effective artificial insemination services, improving the genetic potential and productivity of livestock, promoting scientific breeding practices, and providing farmers with reliable technical support to enhance livestock production, animal health, and sustainable rural livelihoods.



Training Outcome:

- Participants acquired comprehensive knowledge of livestock reproductive anatomy and physiology, estrus detection, breeding management, semen handling, storage, thawing procedures, and hygienic AI techniques.
- Through intensive practical sessions, trainees demonstrated competency in handling liquid nitrogen containers, preparing AI equipment, and safely performing artificial insemination in cattle,



buffalo, and goats under field conditions.

- Participants strengthened their understanding of reproductive health management, including estrous synchronization, infertility, repeat breeding, abortion, and basic diagnosis and referral of reproductive disorders, while applying appropriate biosecurity and animal welfare measures.
- The training improved participants' ability to maintain breeding and insemination records, monitor reproductive performance, and provide technical advice to farmers on scientific breeding and herd improvement practices.
- Group presentations, daily reviews, and continuous practical assessments confirmed that participants successfully integrated theoretical knowledge with practical skills and demonstrated confidence in applying AI techniques in real-life situations.

Other trainings and services offered by AHTCS:

1. VAHW Refresher Training

Conducted based on need assessments, this 10 to 15-day refresher course updates VAHWs on recent diagnostic and treatment techniques. It also provides a platform for VAHWs to share experiences and learn from each other, ensuring they remain active and effective in their roles.

2. Basic Equine Care and Management

The 3-5-days Basic Equine Care and Management training equips participants with essential veterinary skills, including compassionate handling, hoof care, lameness management, first aid, nutrition, and preventive healthcare. It also covers harness fitting, welfare assessment, and fundamentals of equine surgery and anesthesia, ensuring improved care, health, and welfare of working equines.

3. Goat Raising Training

A 3-to-7-day course covering basic goat health and management, including breed selection, breeding techniques, common diseases, de-worming practices, and diet preparation.

4. Pig Raising Training

This 3 to 5-day course covers pig health and management, including breed selection, handling, shed disinfection, diet formulation, and disease prevention.

5. Poultry Health and Husbandry Training

Aimed at poultry farmers, this 7-day course focuses on preventive and curative health care and basic management to boost the income of poor families.

6. Animal Breeding & Management Training

A 3–7-day practical training course covering essential aspects of animal breeding, husbandry, and health management, including heat detection, mating, breeding animal care, shed management, feeding, fodder and pasture management, and disease prevention. The course aims to promote effective livestock management, minimize inbreeding, improve animal health and productivity, and ultimately contribute to better livelihoods and economic returns for farmers.

7. Animal Nutrition & Fodder, Forage Production Training

A 3–5-day practical course focusing on fodder cultivation, soil management, and balanced animal feeding using locally available resources. The course includes practical demonstrations and aims to improve the availability of quality green fodder, optimize livestock nutrition, and strengthen overall feed and nutrition management.

8. Zoonotic Disease Control and Prevention Training

A 3-day course covering zoonosis, public health, transmission methods, and prevention measures for diseases like rabies, anthrax, and bird flu.

9. Commercial Vegetable Production Training

A 5-day course aimed at producing seasonal and off-seasonal vegetables as commercial commodities. The training emphasizes organic farming and includes practical demonstrations on seeding methods and vegetable variety selection.

Sustainable Equine Welfare (HoofPrint) Project

Progress Highlights

Over the past year, the HoofPrint Project has continued to strengthen the welfare of working equines while improving the livelihoods of equine-owning communities across Banke, Bardiya, Bhaktapur and Kavrepalanchowk. Through an integrated approach combining community engagement, veterinary capacity building, institutional collaboration and policy advocacy, the project has established a strong foundation for sustainable equine welfare in Nepal.

Project Reach

By the reporting year, the project had directly reached **1,887 working equines**, including **1,270 horses, 615 mules and 2 donkeys,** across **53 communities** comprising villages, brick kilns and a tonga stand. Approximately **790 equine owners and users** benefitted directly from project interventions, representing an estimated **4,732 household members.** Through strategic collaboration with the District Brick Kiln Association, the project also achieved an indirect reach of approximately **2,500 equines** across Banke District.



Promotion of Better Welfare Practices

Behaviour change has remained the core of the project. Throughout the reporting period, regular awareness sessions and practical demonstrations were conducted on:

- Compassionate handling
- Proper harnessing and load management
- Animal Welfare Directive (AWD 2073)
- Hoof care
- Balanced nutrition
- Disaster preparedness
- First aid and responsible animal management



The reporting year Quarter 1 alone, organized 20 awareness sessions and reached 250 equine owners, while practical mentoring during routine field visits reinforced good welfare practices. Overall, the AHTCS had conducted 55+ sessions to reach above mentioned target equine owners and users. Special attention was given to reducing harness injuries, promoting humane handling and improving owners' understanding of equine needs.

Community Livelihoods Strengthening

Recognizing that equine welfare is closely linked with household wellbeing, the project invested significantly in community development through:

- Women's groups expanded from 6 to 8 groups.
- Four groups have already established community savings and credit systems.
- Women received training on tailoring, mushroom cultivation, goat rearing, financial literacy and leadership.
- Twenty women received goat rearing training and Goat support.
- Previously trained women were successfully linked with local tailoring businesses and garment industries, enabling income generation beyond the project period.

These interventions have strengthened financial resilience while reducing dependence on a single livelihood source.

Animal Health Service Improvement

Across the reporting period, the project:

- Trained **46 Animal Health Providers,** including **13 veterinarians, 27 para-veterinary professionals, 4 Village Animal Health Workers and 2 agrovet owners.**

- Shifted from classroom-based instruction towards hands-on practical clinical training, improving confidence and competency among participants.
- Continued mentoring of service providers while supporting government laboratories during disease investigations, surveillance and sample collection.

The project also promoted responsible antimicrobial use, biosecurity and zoonotic disease awareness among veterinary professionals **and communities**.

Policy Advocacy

During the period of reporting, we successfully:

- Established partnerships with **three veterinary teaching institutions** to strengthen equine education.
- Initiated discussions on establishing Clinical Skills Laboratories (CSLs).
- Signed an MoU with **Changunarayan Municipality** to pilot telemedicine services.
- Established an **Equine Welfare Committee** under the District Brick Kiln Association, Banke.
- Established a Help Desk within the Brick Kiln Association to improve coordination and service delivery.
- Continued advocacy with the Department of Livestock Services, Nepal Veterinary Council, Nepal Veterinary Association and other stakeholders to improve access to essential equine medicines and strengthen national policies.

Advocacy efforts have also contributed to ongoing revisions of the Animal Welfare Bill, discussions on updating the National Essential Veterinary Medicines List, development of Live Animal Transportation Standards and inclusion of equine welfare within the Federation of Nepal Brick Industries' Social Code of Conduct. Although these policy reforms remain under development, substantial institutional commitment has been secured during the period.



Cases Treated (April, May, June 2026)

S.N.	Case Details	# of
1.	Fracture	2
2.	Colic	2
3.	Electrocution	1
4.	Wound	18.
5.	Strangles	3
6.	Spinal Injury	3
7.	Trypanosomasis	3
8.	Nasal bleeding	22
9.	Weakness	4
10.	Opthalmic lesion	1
11.	Testicular tumor	1
12.	Hypothermia	1
13.	Leg injury	2
14.	Diarrhea	1

S.N.	Case Details	# of
15.	Lameness	7
16.	Anorexia	1
17.	Bite injured	3
Worm infected		3
19.	Hyperthermia	1
20	Castration	8
21	Heat stress	6
Foot Abscess		2
23	Accidental injured	1
24	Esophageal Obstruction (Choke)	1
25	Blood protozoa	1
26	Euthanasia	3
27	Post- mortem	5
28	General Debility	

Community Goat Production and Strengthening Project (CGPSP)

Community Goat Production Strengthening Project (CGPSP), a joint initiative of Animal Health Training and Consultancy Service (AHTCS) Nepal and Vets Without Borders (VWB) Ireland. AHTCS officially launched the project in December 2023, targeting goat-rearing communities in Pokhara-16 (Armala) and Madi Rural Municipality. Over its three-year implementation period, the project aims to directly support 100 households by promoting a commercial goat farming value chain, improving livelihoods, and building resilient communities.

Objectives and Core Components of the CGPSP

- Improve the socioeconomic status and quality of life of goat farming households
- Address key constraints in goat production through a holistic and sustainable approach
- Meet both immediate and long-term community needs by promoting resilient and commercially viable goat farming systems
- Empower communities through active participation and farmer engagement.
- Promote improved goat husbandry, animal health, and sustainable production practices.
- Build the capacity of farmers, local animal health workers, and service providers.
- Conserve and improve indigenous goat genetic resources.
- Strengthen market linkages, value chain development, and income-generating opportunities.
- Foster coordination, collaboration, and networking with local governments and other relevant stakeholders.

Through these interventions, CGPSP aims to build resilient goat farming communities with sustainable income sources and improved animal health systems. The project also focuses on women empowerment, recognizing the significant participation and contribution of women among the beneficiaries involved in goat farming activities.

Project Progress Narrative

Group Formation and Mobilization

- Initially four groups were established and regular monthly meetings were conducted with case-based learning.
- A total of 105 farmers, majorly women, were actively engaged.

Training Conducted

- Trainings were conducted to Farmers of beneficiaries' groups on Breeding Buck Management, Goat Husbandry, Fodder and Forage Cultivation and Market Value Chains. As well as topics such as disease prevention, housing, record-keeping, financial literacy were included.

Fodder Plant Distribution

- More than 5000 fodder plants were distributed among 4 groups. Plants such as Stylo, Mulberry, Ficus spps (Rai Khanyu), Napier, Nemaro as well as Oats were distributed.



Breeding Buck Distribution and Breed Improvement Initiatives

- A total of 8 high-quality breeding buck was distributed to the Beneficiaries groups
- Deurali Women Goat Rearing Group (1 Buck)
- Pragatisil Women Goat Rearing Group (1 Buck)
- Taprang Youth Goat Rearing Group (4 bucks)
- Shivalaya Youth Goat Rearing Group (2 Bucks)

S.N	Group Name	Address	Total participants	Male	Female	Total No. of Goats Reared
1	Deurali Women Goat Rearing Group	Pokhara-16, Armala, Kaski	26	4	22	116
2	Pragatisil Women Goat Rearing Group	Pokhara-16, Armala, Kaski	29	3	26	86
3	Taprang Youth Goat Rearing Group	Madi Rural Municipality-06, Taprang, kaski	25	18	7	1068
4	Shivalaya Youth Goat Rearing Group	Madi Rural Municipality-04, Tarkang Kaski	25	17	8	195
		Total	**105**	**42**	**63**	**1465**

Animal Health Camp at Madi Rural Municipality

- Free Animal Health Camp in the area of beneficiaries group including PPR, Anti- Rabies vaccination, where a total of 783 animals were treated.



Collaboration with Government Stakeholders

- Dr. Ciaran Gobl, Chairman of Vets Without Borders (Ireland), visited the project areas in Madi Rural Municipality and Pokhara–16 (Armala), where he observed goat sheds and held discussions with community members, the Ward Chairperson, and other key stakeholders.
- As a part of networking and coordination initiatives, a meeting and interaction program was organized with ward chairpersons of Madi Rural Municipality to discuss about the local livestock development, community-based goat farming, and sustainable fodder management practices. These initiatives strengthened cooperation and support from local government and livestock groups.

Goat Resource Center

- Inauguration of Goat Resource Center in AHTCS, Pokhara in the presence of Dr. Ciaran Gobl which serves as Breed improvement support, demonstration of improved shed designs

Shed Improvement Initiatives

- A total of 25 rolls of wire mesh and 330 CGI sheets were distributed to the beneficiary farmers to strengthen and upgrade goat sheds, enhancing animal safety and welfare and promote better farm hygiene.



The project is currently in the final phase of its third year and has proven to be both effective and impactful for the beneficiary communities. Over the past three years of implementation, many beneficiary farmers have successfully transformed their subsistence-based goat farming into commercial enterprises, resulting in improved livelihoods, enhanced goat management practices, and increased household income.

Strategic Recommendations for the Next Phase

- Enhance market access by strengthening linkages between farmer groups, cooperatives, and digital marketing platforms to improve market opportunities and price realization.
- Strengthen group leadership and governance while expanding project interventions to marginalized communities where goat farming remains largely subsistence-based.
- Improve genetic potential through the distribution of improved breeding bucks focusing on meat and milk traits.
- Expand fodder development program by promoting fast-growing, high-yielding, and climate-resilient fodder species to ensure sustainable year-round feed availability.

Gallop For Good Project



The Gallop for Good Project, Led by Aasaman Nepal with technical support from Animal Health Training and Consultancy Service (AHTCS) along with other 2 organizations and funding from The Donkey Sanctuary (TDS), adopts a One Welfare approach that recognizes the close relationship between animal welfare, human wellbeing, environmental sustainability and child education. Implemented in Nalgad and Barekot Municipalities of Jajarkot District, the project aims to improve mule welfare while strengthening resilient communities and protecting the environment.

Animal Health Strengthening

During the reporting period, the project directly reached **374 working mules,** including **273 newly reached animals,** through veterinary outreach and community-based interventions. The project also engaged **74 mule owners and handlers, 240 community members and stakeholders**, and trained more than **120 participants** on mule healthcare and environmentally sustainable practices.

Access to veterinary services was significantly improved through six ward-level veterinary health camps organized in close collaboration with local governments and veterinary offices. The camps provided preventive and curative healthcare to 374 mules and 41 horses, addressing common welfare problems such as poor body condition, lameness, harness wounds, fractures and eye conditions.



In addition to treatment, mule owners received practical demonstrations on first aid, wound management, improved saddling techniques and responsible use of veterinary medicines. Deworming, nutritional supplementation and preventive healthcare were provided based on clinical need, while owners were also introduced to the government's livestock insurance scheme to encourage long-term investment in animal health.

Achievements

Promotion of One Welfare in Communities

The project introduced the One Welfare concept through six community awareness sessions, bringing together municipal leaders, government officials, teachers, farmers, students and mule owners. These sessions demonstrated the interconnectedness of mule welfare, human health and environmental sustainability.

A stakeholder workshop involving municipal leadership, veterinary professionals, health institutions and community representatives strengthened local ownership of the project. As a result, both Nalgad and Barekot Municipalities formally expressed their commitment to supporting One Welfare initiatives within local development processes.

Indicator	Achievement
Project Area	Nalgad & jarekot Jajarkot
Working Mules Reached	374
New Mules Reached	273
Mule Owners & Handlers Reached	74
Mule Welfare Groups Formed and Mobilized	2
Community Members & Stakeholders Reached	240
One Welfare Awareness Sessions	6
Veterinary Health Camps	6
Mule Owners Trained in First Aid	32
Sustainable Land-use Training Participants	96
One Welfare Stakeholder Workshop	1
Students Reached through School Programme	47
"No Child in Labor" Community Pledges	130
Goat Rearing Training Participants	23

Children Education and investing in future generations

Recognizing the importance of education in breaking the cycle of poverty, the project launched several child-focused initiatives.

The 3 events of school sensitization programme were organized and reached 179 students, introducing concepts of mule welfare, personal hygiene, zoonotic disease prevention and environmental stewardship. The project also initiated the "No Child in Labor" Community Pledge Campaign, through which 130 parents, guardians and community leaders formally committed to ensuring children remain in school and are protected from child labour.

These activities reinforce the project's vision that healthier animals, educated children and stronger communities are mutually dependent.

Environmental Resilience

Environmental sustainability forms an essential pillar of the project.

Training on sustainable land-use practices, organic composting and rotational grazing reached 96 community members, promoting practices that improve soil fertility, reduce land degradation and strengthen fodder security for working mules.

The school education programme was organized in conjunction with the celebration of World Environment Day, engaging both students and teachers in environmental awareness activities. As part of the programme, participants took part in tree plantation initiatives to promote environmental conservation, enhance ecological sustainability, and encourage long-term stewardship of natural resources.

The project also established collaboration with the Division Forest Office, Jajarkot, which committed to providing fodder tree saplings for upcoming plantation activities. Coordination with local governments is underway to finalize plantation sites as part of broader efforts to reduce soil erosion and promote climate resilience.

Moving forward, the Gallop for Good Project will expand veterinary outreach, strengthen community-based One Welfare initiatives, implement tree plantation and environmental conservation activities, broaden school programmes, and continue promoting child protection, sustainable livelihoods and resilient ecosystems. By integrating animal welfare with human wellbeing and environmental stewardship, the project is establishing a sustainable model for inclusive rural development in Nepal.



Enhancing Welfare and Health of Working Equines

The Enhancing Welfare and Health of Working Equines Project is led by Animal Health Training and Consultancy Services (AHTCS) and implemented in local collaboration with the Nepal Animal Welfare and Environment Society (NAWES), aimed at improving the welfare and health of working equines engaged in brick kilns. The project commenced in November 2025 and is being implemented in Dang and Kanchanpur districts of Nepal.

The project was implemented to address gaps in animal health services and improve the welfare of working equines in brick kilns and surrounding communities of Dang and Kanchanpur districts. It enhanced access to essential veterinary services through regular health camps, treatment, vaccination, deworming, hoof care, and basic management support. Community awareness sessions contributed to positive behavioural changes among equine owners and handlers, promoting humane handling, improved nutrition, disease prevention, workload management, and overall welfare. A community-based animal healthcare approach helped improve the health status of working equines, while first-aid orientation sessions and provision of first-aid kits strengthened the community's capacity to respond to common injuries and health problems. The project also strengthened local government capacity by providing specialized training to veterinary technicians on equine health, disease diagnosis, treatment, preventive care, and welfare management. Brick kiln owners and stakeholders were sensitized on improved working hours, workload, feeding, housing, water access, and welfare standards, supporting sustainable improvements in equine welfare.

Project Activities

Equine Health Services and Medical Treatment

- Regular veterinary services were provided to working equines in Dang and Kanchanpur, including health examinations, disease diagnosis and treatment, vaccination, deworming, wound management, and nutritional supplementation, contributing to improved equine health and welfare.

Training for Equine Owners and Handlers

- Twenty equine owners and handlers were trained on improved care and management of working equines, including balanced nutrition, feed preparation, basic first aid, and wound management, enhancing their capacity to promote better equine health and welfare.

Training for Local Veterinarians and Livestock Technicians

- Capacity-building training was conducted for 29 local veterinarians and livestock technicians in Dang and Kanchanpur, strengthening the availability and quality of equine health services in the project areas.







Awareness and Orientation for Brick Kiln Stakeholders

- Awareness and orientation sessions were conducted for 18 brick kiln owners, supervisors, and managers to strengthen their understanding of working animal welfare standards and their responsibilities toward equines used in kiln operations.

Monitoring of Brick Klins for Equine Welfare

- A regular monitoring system was established in brick kilns to ensure proper implementation and maintenance of welfare standards for working equines.

Coordination with Brick Kiln Associations

- The project closely coordinated with the Federation of Nepal Brick Industries and its district chapters in Dang and Kanchanpur to promote the effective implementation of the Working Animal Welfare Directive.

Coordination for Disease Prevention and Surveillance

- The project collaborated with relevant government institutions, including the Livestock Service Offices of Dang and Kanchanpur, and international organizations to strengthen disease prevention and surveillance systems for equines.

Advocacy for Equine Welfare Policies

- The project undertook advocacy initiatives at provincial and federal levels to promote stronger recognition of working equines in national policies and development programs.



Output:

A pilot initiative, the project has successfully contributed to improving the welfare and health status of working equines in brick kilns of Dang and Kanchanpur. Through sustainable interventions, the project is expected to achieve its intended goals and objectives while establishing a foundation for long-term improvements in equine care and management.



One Health in Action: Strengthening Animal Welfare and Public Health Through Municipal NGO Partnership.

The Animal Health Training and Consultancy Service (AHTCS), in partnership with the Nepalgunj Sub-Metropolitan City, Banke, successfully implemented a comprehensive Stray Dog Rabies Vaccination and Animal Birth Control (ABC) Programme across the municipality. The initiative aimed to promote humane stray dog population management, prevent dog-mediated rabies, and enhance public awareness, thereby contributing to improved animal welfare and public health through a One Health approach.

The programme was implemented through a collaborative partnership in which the Livestock Development Section of Nepalgunj Sub-Metropolitan City provided financial support for the vaccination, sterilization, humane handling, and post-operative release of stray dogs into their respective communities. AHTCS served as the technical implementing partner, mobilizing a skilled veterinary team and managing the complete operational process, including dog catching, humane handling, clinical examination, anti-rabies vaccination, surgical sterilization (spay/neuter), post-operative care, identification, and safe release.





During the reporting period, a total of 281 stray dogs including 162 females and 119 males were successfully vaccinated against rabies and sterilized. The intervention is expected to contribute to a gradual reduction in the free-roaming dog population, minimize the incidence of dog-mediated rabies, improve animal welfare, and reduce human–animal conflict within urban communities.

Beyond direct service delivery, the programme strengthened collaboration between local government and technical service providers, demonstrating an effective model for municipal stray dog management. By integrating disease prevention, population control, and humane animal welfare practices, the initiative contributes to healthier communities while reinforcing the interconnectedness of human, animal, and environmental health under the One Health framework.

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 15: Life on Land

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

From Overseas Hardship to Local Impact: The Inspiring Story of Mr. Punya Dhamala.

Mr. Punya Dhamala, born in 1991 in Siddhicharan Municipality of Okhaldhunga, grew up in a modest middle-class farming family. His parents worked tirelessly in agriculture to sustain the household, often struggling to meet daily needs. Witnessing their hardship from a young age, Punya carried a deep desire to support his family and improve their living conditions.

At the age of 23, driven by hope and responsibility, he migrated to Saudi Arabia in search of better opportunities. Like many young Nepali men, he believed foreign employment would transform his family's future. However, reality proved far more challenging than he had imagined. The work was demanding, the environment unfamiliar, and life abroad was emotionally and physically exhausting. Despite working hard for more than two years, the outcomes did not match his expectations. Disheartened but not defeated, he returned to Nepal with a renewed determination to build a life in his own homeland.

Back in Nepal, family responsibilities grew as the number of dependents increased. Financial pressure mounted, and stable employment remained elusive. He tirelessly applied for jobs but faced repeated rejection. Feelings of failure began to weigh heavily on him. In a difficult decision, he once again left for Saudi Arabia, hoping for a better opportunity this time.

Although he secured improved employment, the COVID-19 pandemic struck unexpectedly. Workplaces shut down, lockdowns were imposed, and he remained unemployed for more than six months. His savings were completely depleted. Faced with uncertainty and hardship, he made the courageous decision to return home once again.

This time, however, he returned with clarity and unwavering resolve. He promised himself that he would no longer depend on foreign employment and would instead create opportunities within his own



country. With his limited savings, he began engaging in agriculture and livestock farming. For two years, he worked relentlessly, learning through practice and gradually rebuilding his confidence.

Having the interest of doing something in the country, he has been selected for the Village Animal Health Training and that provided him the opportunity to participate in a 35-day Village Animal Health Worker (VAHW) training at Animal Health Training and Consultancy Services (AHTCS), Pokhara. This training became a life-changing experience. It equipped him with practical, skill-based knowledge in animal health care, disease management, and livestock support services.

After completing the training, Mr. Dhamala expressed immense joy and gratitude. For the first time, he felt empowered with professional skills that could directly serve his community. He shared with pride that he would apply the knowledge gained to support farmers in his hometown, treat animals, and

improve livestock productivity. He pledged to work 14–16 hours a day, just as he had done abroad but this time, for his own village and his own country.

Today, Mr. Punya Dhamala stands not as a migrant worker defined by hardship, but as a skilled Village Animal Health Worker committed to rural development. His journey reflects resilience, perseverance, and transformation. From struggling overseas laborer to a confident local

service provider, his story is a powerful example of how skill development and determination can turn adversity into opportunity bringing dignity, stability, and hope not only to one family but to an entire community.



Fig: VAHW Treating the case of mastitis in small ruminants (Goat) as community livestock technician

Human Interest Story
Skills and Confidence building through Tailoring Training

As part of the livelihood component of the project (Under Output1.2.2), a three-month tailoring training was conducted for 20 participants from 4 women's groups on Banke. Participants were selected based on their interest and mutual agreement within the groups.

During the training, participants learned basic tailoring skills, including stitching techniques, use of sewing basic (standard one), and preparation of simple clothing items such as night gowns, kurta, cloths for babies. The training builds their practical skills that can be used for income generation in future.

The project also provided the sewing machine on cost sharing basis (60:40). Few participants have started to earn form these skills and others have not yet started earning. Whatever the scenario, this training has significantly increased their confidence and willingness to engage in income generating activities. Many women expressed interest in continuing practice and opportunities for advance trainings.

This initiative is an important first step toward livelihood diversification. With continued support, we expect that these skills will contribute to improved economic conditions of the households, positively influencing the welfare of their equines.



Empowering Farmers: The Success Story of Mr. Nandalal Acharya

Mr. Nandalal Acharya, born in 2028 B.S. (1971 A.D.), is a resident of Armala, Ward No. 16 of Pokhara Metropolitan City, Kaski. At 55 years of age, his life story is an inspiring example of hard work, determination, and the belief that success can be achieved at home through agriculture.

For almost 30 years, Mr. Acharya worked in India to earn a living and support his family and elderly parents. Life away from home was not easy. He worked long hours and faced many challenges, but he continued to work hard so that his family could have a better future. Despite spending many years abroad, he always dreamed of returning to Nepal and doing something meaningful in his own village.

After returning home, Mr. Acharya decided to invest his savings in goat farming instead of going abroad again. He started with only a few goats and gradually expanded his farm through hard work, patience, and proper management. Today, he owns 37 goats and has successfully transformed his traditional subsistence farming into a commercial goat farming enterprise. Goat farming has become the main source of income for his family, helping them improve their living standard and become more financially secure.





Mr. Acharya lives with his wife, two sons, and a daughter. His family supports him in managing the goat farm, and together they have built a sustainable livelihood. He is also an active member of the Deurali Goat Rearing Group, where he regularly participates in meetings, shares his experiences with other farmers, and learns improved goat farming practices from Animal Health Training and Consultancy Service (AHTCS).

According to Mr. Acharya, goat farming has brought him greater satisfaction than working abroad. He says that although earning money in a foreign country was difficult and required him to stay away from his loved ones for many years, farming at home allows him to earn a decent income while living with his family. He believes that if farmers are willing to work hard and adopt improved livestock management practices, goat farming can provide a reliable and profitable source of income. Today, Mr. Nandalal Acharya's journey inspires many people in his community. His story shows that with dedication, patience, and the courage to invest in local opportunities, it is possible to build a successful and dignified life at home. He hopes that more young people will see agriculture and livestock farming as a promising career and contribute to the development of their communities instead of depending only on foreign employment.

Strengthening Animal Welfare in Nepal's Disaster Risk Management: From Policy to Practice

Manju Gautam (Advocacy Officer)

Nepal is the world's most disaster-prone countries, facing frequent earthquakes, floods, landslides, disease outbreaks, and the growing impacts of climate change. While significant progress has been made in strengthening disaster governance, the welfare of animals; particularly working animals that support rural livelihoods which remains largely overlooked within national disaster risk management (DRM) systems.

To better understand this gap, the Animal Health Training and Consultancy Service (AHTCS) conducted a comprehensive policy gap analysis examining national legislation, international frameworks, and field evidence from working equines in the brick kiln industry. The review found that Nepal has a strong policy foundation through the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act (2017), Animal Welfare Directive (2016), Animal Health and Livestock Services Act (1998), and other sectoral laws. International commitments, including the Sendai Framework, WOAH standards, and Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS), also provide clear direction for integrating animal welfare into disaster preparedness and response.

Despite this enabling policy setting, implementation remains weak. Most importantly, animal welfare is rarely incorporated into local disaster management plans, emergency response mechanisms, or recovery strategies. Veterinary services remain under-represented within disaster management structures, while dedicated financial resources and operational guidelines for emergency animal response are largely absent.

Animals continue to be viewed primarily as economic assets rather than as sensitive beings whose welfare directly influences livelihoods, food security, public health, and community resilience. This disconnect becomes particularly critical during disasters, when the loss or suffering of livestock and working animals can significantly delay household recovery and increase vulnerability.

The study recommends that animal welfare be formally integrated into Nepal's Disaster Risk Management framework through stronger collaboration between disaster authorities and veterinary services, inclusion of animal welfare in local disaster and climate resilience plans, establishment of emergency animal response protocols and shelters, dedicated funding for veterinary emergency response, and recognition of working animals within the forthcoming Animal Welfare Act. Strengthening the role of National Veterinary Services and institutionalizing animal welfare within disaster governance will not only improve the protection of animals but also enhance the resilience of communities that depend on them.

As Nepal continues to strengthen its disaster resilience and implement the Sendai Framework and One Health approach, integrating animal welfare into disaster policies is both a humanitarian responsibility and a strategic investment in sustainable development. Protecting working animals means protecting livelihoods, strengthening food security, and building more resilient communities for the future.

Assessment of the effect of Napier grass on serum calcium level in horses

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ABSTRACT

Napier grass (Pennisetum purpureum) is a commonly grown tropical grass which contains a high amount of oxalate which can cause hypocalcemia finally leading to nutritional secondary hyperparathyroidism in horses. This experiment aimed to evaluate the effect of Napier on serum calcium levels in horses. A total of 15 horses of age 4-10 years (average weight: 506 ± 28.93) were used in this experiment, which was conducted over 30 days. The horses were divided into three groups using complete randomized design (CRD), 5 horses in each group: Treatment 1(T1) which was fed 20 Kgs of Napier grass, Treatment 2(T2), which was fed 20 Kgs of Napier grass along with 50 gm of limestone supplement, and a control (To), which was fed a diet that did not contain Napier grass. Serum samples were extracted calcium level was measured at intervals of 15 days. The result was analyzed using one-way ANOVA with treatment groups as independent variables and serum calcium level as dependent variables. The data showed no significant difference between treatment groups at the start of the treatment; $F(2,12)= 1.042$, $p>0.05$. The data showed significant differences between treatment groups on the 15th day of the experiment; $F(2,12)= 20.418$, $p<0.05$, and on the 30th day of the experiment $F(2,12)= 12.092$, $p<0.05$. Tukey's post-hoc analysis further revealed that the T1 group has significantly lower serum calcium levels than the T2 and control group both on the 15th day and 30th day of the experiment. In conclusion, feeding Napier grass resulted in a decline in serum calcium levels in horses. However, the serum calcium level of horses fed Napier grass along with 50 gm of limestone supplementation per day was not significantly affected. So limestone supplementation is recommended for horses that are on a diet with Napier grass.

Keywords: hypocalcemia, nutritional secondary hyperparathyroidism, limestone, colorimeter, absorbance

एक स्वास्थ्य (One Health): स्वस्थ मानव, पशु र वातावरणको साझा भविष्य

डा. विन्दु ढकाल (परियोजना अधिकृत)

विश्वमा पछिल्ला केही दशकयता देखिएका कोभिड-१९, इबोला, बर्ड फ्लु, रेबिज, ब्रुसेलोसिस तथा अन्य जुनोटिक रोगहरूले मानव, पशु र वातावरणबीचको गहिरो सम्बन्धलाई स्पष्ट रूपमा उजागर गरेका छन्। यस्ता रोगहरूको प्रभावकारी रोकथाम र नियन्त्रण कुनै एक क्षेत्रको प्रयासले मात्र सम्भव छैन । यही आवश्यकता महसुस गर्दै विकसित भएको अवधारणा हो **एक स्वास्थ्य** (**One Health**), जसले मानव स्वास्थ्य, पशु स्वास्थ्य र वातावरणीय स्वास्थ्यलाई एकअर्कासँग अन्तरसम्बन्धित मान्दै बहुक्षेत्रीय तथा अन्तरविषयगत सहकार्यमार्फत अधिकतम स्वास्थ्य लाभ प्राप्त गर्ने लक्ष्य राख्दछ । एक स्वास्थ्य अवधारणाले रोगको उपचारभन्दा पनि रोगको उत्पत्ति रोक्ने, जोखिम न्यूनीकरण गर्ने तथा दीर्घकालीन रूपमा स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित गर्ने विषयमा जोड दिन्छ । यसका लागि चिकित्सक, पशु चिकित्सक, वातावरणविद्, वन विज्ञ, जनस्वास्थ्यकर्मी, अनुसन्धानकर्ता तथा नीति निर्माताबीच समन्वय र सहकार्य अपरिहार्य हुन्छ ।

एक स्वास्थ्य अवधारणाको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विकासक्रम हेर्दा सन् २००४ मा वाइल्डलाइफ कन्जर्भेसन सोसाइटीले आयोजना गरेको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सम्मेलनबाट यसको औपचारिक चर्चा सुरु भएको मानिन्छ । त्यसपछि सन् २००८ मा एफएओ, डब्लुएचओ, ओआइइ (हाल WOAH), विश्व बैंक तथा अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय संस्थाहरूले संयुक्त रूपमा "**One World, One Health**" रणनीतिक रूपरेखा तयार गरी मानव-पशु-वातावरणीय अन्तरसम्बन्धमा आधारित स्वास्थ्य

व्यवस्थापनलाई विश्वव्यापी प्राथमिकतामा राखे। त्यसयता विश्वभर एक स्वास्थ्य अवधारणालाई नीति तथा कार्यक्रममार्फत कार्यान्वयन गर्ने प्रयास भइरहेको छ।

आज विश्वमा देखिने अधिकांश नयाँ संक्रामक रोगहरू पशुबाट मानिसमा सर्ने (जुनोटिक) प्रकृतिका छन् । विश्व पशु स्वास्थ्य संगठनका अनुसार करिब ६० प्रतिशत संक्रामक रोग र करिब ७५ प्रतिशत नयाँ देखा पर्ने संक्रामक रोगहरूको स्रोत पशु हुन् । नेपालमा समेत दर्जनौं जुनोटिक रोगहरू पहिचान भइसकेका छन्। रेबिज, ब्रुसेलोसिस, एभियन इन्फ्लुएन्जा, लेप्टोस्पाइरोसिस, एन्थ्राक्स लगायतका रोगहरूले मानव र पशु दुवैको स्वास्थ्यमा गम्भीर असर पारिरहेका छन्। त्यसैले पशु स्वास्थ्यलाई सुदृढ नगरी मानव स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षित बनाउन सकिँदैन ।

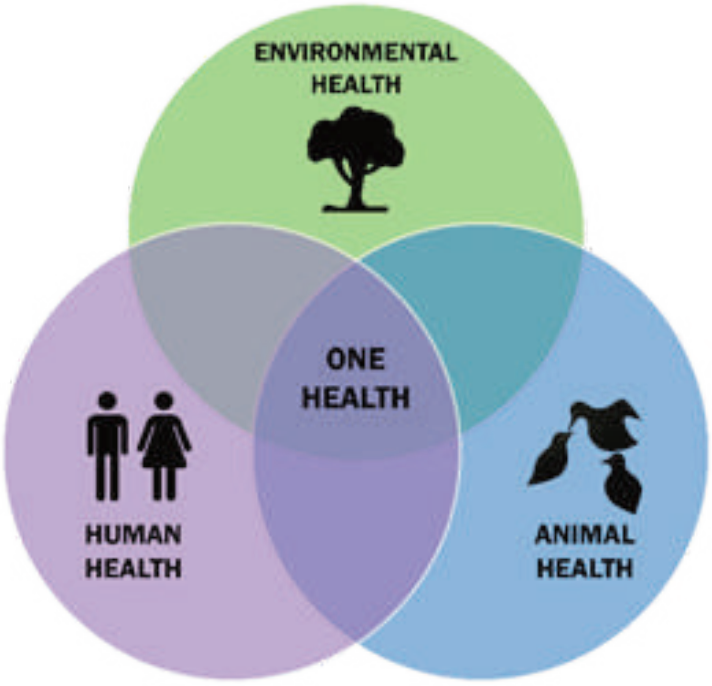
वातावरणीय परिवर्तनले पनि नयाँ रोगहरूको जोखिम बढाइरहेको छ। जलवायु परिवर्तन, वन विनाश, जैविक विविधताको ह्रास, अनियन्त्रित शहरीकरण तथा वन्यजन्तुसँग बढ्दो सम्पर्कका कारण नयाँ रोगजनकहरू सक्रिय भइरहेका छन्। तापक्रम वृद्धि, वर्षाको अनियमितता तथा पारिस्थितिकीय असन्तुलनले लामखुट्टे लगायतका रोग सार्ने जीवहरूको भौगोलिक विस्तार बढाएको छ। यसले पहिले सीमित क्षेत्रमा मात्र देखिने रोगहरू नयाँ स्थानमा फैलिने जोखिम बढाएको छ ।

कोभिड-१९ महामारीले एक स्वास्थ्य अवधारणाको आवश्यकता अझ स्पष्ट बनायो। महामारीको समयमा धेरै देशहरूमा मानव चिकित्सक र पशु चिकित्सकहरूले संयुक्त रूपमा प्रयोगशाला सेवा, रोग निगरानी, अनुसन्धान तथा खोप विकासमा सहकार्य गरेका थिए । यसले स्वास्थ्य संकटको प्रभावकारी व्यवस्थापनका लागि बहुक्षेत्रीय समन्वय अपरिहार्य रहेको प्रमाणित गऱ्यो। नेपालमा पनि उपलब्ध पशुरोग अनुसन्धान प्रयोगशाला, पशु स्वास्थ्य जनशक्ति तथा प्राविधिक क्षमताको प्रभावकारी उपयोग गर्दै मानव स्वास्थ्य प्रणालीसँग सहकार्य गर्ने पर्याप्त सम्भावना रहेको छ ।

त्यसैगरी, विश्वव्यापी रूपमा बढ्दो **एन्टिमाइक्रोबियल प्रतिरोध (Anti-microbial Resistance–AMR)** अहिलेको अर्को प्रमुख चुनौती हो। मानिस र पशु दुवै क्षेत्रमा औषधिको अव्यवस्थित प्रयोगका कारण प्रतिरोधी जीवाणुहरूको विकास भइरहेको छ । यस समस्याको समाधान पनि मानव, पशु र वातावरणीय क्षेत्रबीचको समन्वित प्रयासबाट मात्र सम्भव छ ।

नेपाल जैविक विविधता, कृषि तथा पशुपालनमा आधारित देश भएकाले यहाँ एक स्वास्थ्य अवधारणाको महत्त्व अझ बढी छ । नेपालले पनि यस अवधारणाको महत्त्वलाई आत्मसात् गर्दै **"एक स्वास्थ्य रणनीति, २०७६"** कार्यान्वयनमा ल्याएको छ । यस रणनीतिले प्रभावकारी रोग निगरानी प्रणाली, प्रयोगशालाको सुदृढीकरण, अन्तरमन्त्रालय समन्वय, जनचेतना अभिवृद्धि, सुरक्षित खाद्य प्रणाली, वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण तथा वातावरणीय व्यवस्थापनलाई एकीकृत रूपमा अघि बढाउन प्राथमिकता दिएको छ । साथै, संघीय, प्रदेश र स्थानीय तहमा एक स्वास्थ्यसम्बन्धी नीति, कार्यक्रम तथा संस्थागत संयन्त्रलाई थप प्रभावकारी बनाइनुपर्छ ।

अन्ततः स्वस्थ मानव, स्वस्थ पशु र स्वच्छ वातावरण एकअर्काका पूरक हुन् । यीमध्ये कुनै एक पक्ष कमजोर भए सम्पूर्ण स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली नै प्रभावित हुन्छ। त्यसैले भविष्यमा देखा पर्न सक्ने महामारी तथा स्वास्थ्य संकटहरूको रोकथाम र नियन्त्रणका लागि एक स्वास्थ्य अवधारणालाई व्यवहारमा लागू गर्नु आजको अपरिहार्य आवश्यकता हो । मानव, पशु र वातावरणबीच सन्तुलित सम्बन्ध कायम राख्दै समन्वित प्रयास अघि बढाउन सके मात्र स्वस्थ, सुरक्षित र दिगो समाज निर्माण गर्न सकिन्छ ।



Donor Engagement and Support:



Dr. Ciaran Gobl, Chairperson of Vets Without Borders Ireland, visited Nepal from 7–12 October 2026 to observe progress, engage with communities, and understand the change brought by the CGPS Project. Dr. Gobl visited project sites and met all four supported goat-raising groups. Farmers shared how project interventions have strengthened collective action and improved husbandry. Through group formation, monthly meetings, and practical training on Village/Community Animal Health Workers (V/CAHW), goat production, breeding and housing management, nutrition and fodder, value-chain development, and marketing, communities reported greater capacity to manage their enterprises.



Dr. Gobl also met ward chairpersons, municipal representatives, and livestock technicians. Local stakeholders appreciated AHTCS and Vets Without Borders Ireland for contributions including



improved breeding bucks, fodder seedlings and forage seeds, medicines and vaccines supports, materials to improve the goat sheds, animal health camps, weighing machines, and Burdizzo castrators. These inputs have helped strengthen productivity and the sustainability of goat-based livelihoods.



During the visit Dr. Ciaran (VWB-I) and Dr. Shivahari Ghimire (AHTCS Chair) jointly inaugurated the newly constructed Goat Resource Center at AHTCS, Arba, Pokhara-13. The AHTCS envisioned the resource center avail the improved goat breeds to the community for enhancing the production capacity of the community.



From 1–12 November 2025, AHTCS welcomed representatives from The Donkey Sanctuary (TDS) to Jajarkot as part of the Gallop for Good project. The visit provided an important opportunity for the TDS team to see AHTCS's work directly in some of the remote and challenging working equine communities of Jajarkot.



During the visit, the team joined three equine health camps where around 150 mules received preventive and curative services. More importantly, the camps created an opportunity for the visitors to interact directly with equine owners and observe the conditions in which working equines are kept and used. Discussions with owners also helped the team understand the practical challenges faced by communities and the type of support that is most useful to them.

The visit also included meetings with local stakeholders, veterinary service providers, and community representatives. These discussions helped identify gaps in local animal health services and the need for continued engagement with local government and other service providers. Three schools were also visited, where sessions were conducted on animal welfare, empathy towards animals, zoonotic diseases, and responsible ownership. A handwashing and hygiene promotion activity with students further linked animal welfare with human and environmental health under the One Health approach.



For AHTCS, the visit was particularly valuable because it allowed the donor team to see the project beyond reports and numbers. Direct interaction with communities helped strengthen mutual understanding and provided useful feedback on the relevance and sustainability of the interventions. The visit also motivated the field team and communities, while strengthening the relationship between AHTCS and TDS.





AHTCS had the opportunity to welcome senior representatives from Brooke, including the Chair, CEO and Rohan, from 15th Nov 2025 to 19th Nov 2025. The visit provided an important platform for strengthening the relationship between Brooke and AHTCS and for demonstrating the progress being made through AHTCS's work with working equines and their owners.

The visitors were taken to project locations and field activities where they could directly observe the implementation of interventions and interact with equine owners, communities, animal health service providers, brick kiln stakeholders, and local authorities. These interactions were particularly useful because they provided a space for open and practical discussion what is working well, where changes are being seen, and where further effort is still required.



The field engagement also allowed AHTCS to share some of the realities faced while implementing equine welfare programmes in Nepal. Issues such as changing equine populations, mobility of owners, working conditions, animal handling practices, availability of veterinary services, and the need for stronger local systems were discussed during the engagement.

The visits helped bring greater visibility to the work being carried out by AHTCS at community and brick kiln level. Direct interaction with field teams also allowed Brooke representatives to appreciate the efforts made by AHTCS staff and local service providers in improving equine health and welfare.



For AHTCS, these visits were more than donor monitoring activities. They provided opportunities for learning, reflection, and honest discussion about the direction of future work. The feedback and observations received during the visits have helped AHTCS identify areas where interventions can be strengthened and where further technical support and collaboration may be required.

The engagement further reinforced the importance of maintaining a strong partnership between AHTCS and Brooke, particularly in strengthening sustainable animal healthcare systems and improving the welfare of working equines across Nepal.





From 5–14 July 2026, AHTCS hosted Dr. Saurabh Singh and Mr. Angus Wiseman from Brooke for a technical and institutional engagement under the Sustainable Equine Welfare Project (SEWP). The visit focused particularly on understanding the current situation of hoof care and farriery services in Nepal and exploring how these services could be strengthened as part of a more sustainable equine healthcare system.



The visit began with engagement with the Department of Livestock Services (DLS) in Kathmandu. Discussions focused on the Equine Veterinary Mentorship and Learning (EVML) initiative, institutional collaboration, and opportunities to strengthen equine veterinary capacity in Nepal. The team then undertook a scoping exercise to understand existing hoof-care and farriery practices, available skills and resources, and the gaps that need to be addressed.

A major highlight of the visit was the three-day faculty development training conducted at the Faculty of Animal, Veterinary and Fisheries (FAVF), Agriculture and Forestry University (AFU). Seven faculty members participated in the training, which combined classroom learning with practical sessions. Dr. Saurabh covered equine welfare, behaviour, safe handling, pain recognition, and clinical topics, while Mr. Angus provided practical training on hoof anatomy, hoof checking, trimming, basic farriery, common hoof problems, and horseshoes. Participants also practiced sedation, nasogastric tubing, lameness examination, and safe restraint.

An interactive session was also conducted with veterinary students on equine welfare, behaviour, safe handling, and the role of welfare-cantered veterinary practice. The visit was highly valuable for AHTCS as it connected field-level needs with veterinary education and institutional capacity building. It also helped identify practical opportunities for strengthening hoof care and farriery services in Nepal. The engagement laid an important foundation for continued collaboration with Brooke, DLS, AFU, and other stakeholders to improve the quality and sustainability of equine healthcare.



Animal Health Training & Consultancy Service (AHTCS)

Pokhara, Kaski

Fund Accountability Statement

For the period from 1st Shrawan 2082 to 32nd Ashad 2083

N	Particulars	SEWP	VIVA (CGPSP)	GFG	WHW	AHTCS Core Account	Total
	Opening Fund Balance						
1	Bank	1,385,222.47	8,700.76	2.74	-	8,355,176.88	9,749,102.8
2	Advance and Receivables	122,775.00	485,734.00	-	-	1,118,438.77	1,726,947.7
3	Inventories	-	-	-	-	15,761,608.52	15,761,608.5
4	Less: Payable	(258,914.17)	(23,469.00)	(5.00)	-	(620,000.00)	(902,388.1
	Total	**1,249,083.30**	**470,965.76**	**(2.26)**	**-**	**24,615,224.17**	**26,335,270.9**
	Fund Received						
1	Grant Received	17,646,408.00	4,092,258.28	3,357,587.00	1,547,895.65	71,660.00	26,715,808.9
2	Training Income	-	-	-	-	2,548,696.00	2,548,696.0
3	Interest Income	-	-	-	-	61,189.83	61,189.8
4	Overhead Income	-	-	-	-	1,951,968.00	1,951,968.0
5	Other Income	-	-	-	-	598,743.00	598,743.0
6	Fixed Asset Fund	-	-	-	-	589,499.97	589,499.9
	Total	**17,646,408.00**	**4,092,258.28**	**3,357,587.00**	**1,547,895.65**	**5,821,756.80**	**32,465,905.7**
	Fund Expensed						
1	Program Expenses	7,747,174.02	1,116,012.00	536,678.99	378,628.00	1,984,173.60	11,762,666.6
2	Human Resource Expenses	8,213,150.00	1,914,344.00	864,710.00	456,559.00	1,639,832.00	13,088,595.0
3	Travel Expenses	533,804.83	86,349.00	178,695.00	109,310.00	378,306.00	1,286,464.8
4	Office Overhead & Administrative Cost	1,272,211.00	1,465,922.00	319,506.00	279,654.01	451,177.00	3,788,470.0
5	Capital Expenditure	482,299.98	-	37,700.00	69,499.99	-	589,499.9
6	Deffered Tax Expenses					48,307.63	48,307.6
7	Depreciation	-	-	-	-	585,537.98	585,537.9
8	Depreciation & Disposal of Donated Assets	-	-	-	-	346,655.21	346,655.2
	Total	**18,248,639.83**	**4,582,627.00**	**1,937,289.99**	**1,293,651.00**	**5,433,989.42**	**31,496,197.2**
	Closing Fund Balance (A+B-C)	**646,851.47**	**(19,402.96)**	**1,420,294.74**	**254,244.65**	**25,002,991.55**	**27,304,979.4**
	Represented By:						
1	Bank	545,633.47	11,074.04	1,420,294.74	254,244.65	8,918,176.64	11,149,423.5
2	Advance and Receivables	214,218.00	-	-	-	546,696.61	760,914.6
3	Inventories (Expendable & Nonexpendable)	-	-	-	-	15,538,118.30	15,538,118.3
4	Less: Payable	(113,000.00)	(30,477.00)	-	-	-	(143,477.0
	Total	**646,851.47**	**(19,402.96)**	**1,420,294.74**	**254,244.65**	**25,002,991.55**	**27,304,979.4**

For and on behalf of Animal Health Training & Consultancy Service (AHTCS)

As per our attached report of even dat

Dr. Shiva Hari Ghimire C.C.S.
Chairperson

Mr. Nabin Bhandari
Secretary

CA. Bibek Khanal
Bibek Khanal & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Mr. Dipendra Poudel
Admin/Finance Officer

Mr. Shiba Kumar Pradhan
Executive Director

Ms. Sunita Pradhanang
Treasurer

Animal Health Training & Consultancy Service (AHTCS)
Pokhara, Kaski
Statement of Income & Expenditure
For the period from 1st Shrawan 2082 to 32nd Ashad 2083

Particulars	Note	Current Year Amount Rs.	Previous Year Amount Rs.
Income			
Incoming Resources	4.5	25,472,707.85	13,470,997.79
Training Income		2,548,696.00	2,094,425.00
Overhead Income		1,951,968.00	3,524,904.00
Financial Income		61,189.83	99,381.92
Other Incomes		670,403.00	122,810.75
Total Income (a)		**30,704,964.68**	**19,312,519.46**
Expenditure			
Program Expenses	4.6	25,472,707.85	13,470,997.79
AHTCS Core Account	4.7	4,453,488.60	6,211,119.26
Depreciation During Period		585,537.98	553,773.02
Total Expenditure (b)		**30,511,734.43**	**20,235,890.07**
Surplus (Deficit) During the year		**193,230.25**	**(923,370.61)**
Current Tax Expenses		-	-
Transfer From Specific Fund		-	-
Deffered Tax Expenses (Income)		48,307.63	(230,842.65)
Surplus (Deficit) During the Year Transfer to Balance Sheet		**144,922.62**	**(692,527.96)**

The Notes on accounts form an integral part of the financial statements

Dr. Shiva Hari Ghimire
Chairperson

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Bibek Khanal & Associates
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Admin/Finance Officer

Mr. Shiba Kumar Pradhan
Executive Director

Ms. Sunita Pradhanang
Treasurer

Animal Health Training & Consultancy Service (AHTCS)
Pokhara, Kaski
Statement of Financial Position
As at 32nd Ashad 2083 (16th July 2026)

Particulars	Note	Current Year Amount Rs.	Previous Year Amount Rs.
Assets			
Non Current Assets			
Property Plant & Equipment			
a Cost Price	4.1	34,351,810.95	33,593,854.98
b. Accumulated Depreciation		19,272,508.70	18,340,315.51
c. Written Down Value (a-b)		**15,079,302.25**	**15,253,539.47**
Current Assets			
Inventory (Consumables-Stationeries)		458,816.05	508,069.05
Deposits, Advance and Receivables	4.2	472,731.81	1,390,457.34
Cash and Bank Balances	4.2	11,149,423.54	9,749,102.85
Deffered Tax Assets	4.3	288,182.80	336,490.43
Donor's Fund	4.4	19,402.96	2.26
		12,388,557.16	**11,984,121.93**
Total Assets		**27,467,859.41**	**27,237,661.40**
Fund & Liabilities			
Fund & Reserves			
Previous Year's Balance		23,213,920.20	23,906,448.16
Add: Surplus (Deficit)		144,922.62	(692,527.96)
Accumulated Reserves		**23,358,842.82**	**23,213,920.20**
Disaster Relief Fund		106,765.00	106,765.00
Property, Plant & Equipment Fund		1,537,383.74	1,294,538.98
Donor's Fund	4.4	2,321,390.85	1,720,049.06
Total Reserve & Fund		**27,324,382.41**	**26,335,273.23**
Non Current Liabilities		-	-
Current Liabilities			
Account Payables	4.2	143,477.00	902,388.17
Total		**143,477.00**	**902,388.17**
Total Liabilities		**143,477.00**	**902,388.17**
Total Fund & Liabilities		**27,467,859.41**	**27,237,661.40**

The Notes on accounts form an integral part of the financial statements

Dr. Shiva Hari Ghimire
Chairperson

Mr. Nabin Bhandari
Secretary

CA. Bibek Khanal
Bibek Khanal & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Mr. Dipendra Poudel
Admin/Finance Officer

Mr. Shiba Kumar Pradhan
Executive Director

Ms. Sunita Pradhanang
Treasurer

Development Cooperation Partners

- Brooke, Action for Working Horses and Donkeys UK
- Vets Without Borders Ireland (former VIVA Irelands)
- The Donkey Sanctuary (TDS) UK
- World Horse Welfare UK
- Global Alliance for Rabies Control (GARC)
- The University of Florida (UoF – USA)
- Bóthar, Ireland
- Heifer International Nepal
- Asian Development Bank (SEP/CTEVT)
- European Union
- Danmission, Denmark
- University of Colorado State, USA
- University of Illinois, USA
- University of Pennsylvania, USA
- Netherlands Reformed Church, The Netherlands
- Global Ministries of the Uniting Protestant
- Churches of the Netherlands (UNC)
- Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission (FELM), Finland
- UMN (United Mission to Nepal)
- United Mission to Nepal / Rural Development Centre

AHTCS Founding Members

AHTCS Founding Members	**AHTCS Chairpersons:**
1. Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha	1. Dr. Surendra Kumar Shrestha
2. Mr. Ananda Kumar Parajuli	2. Mr. Narayan Ojha
3. Dr. Shanti Upadhaya	2. Ms. Sunita Pradhananga
4. Ms. Saraswati Shrestha	3. Mr. Yuba Raj Bhusal
5. Ms. Sunita Pradhananga	4. Mr. Rammani Poudyal
6. Mr. Shiba Kumar Pradhan	5. Mr. Shiba Kumar Pradhan
7. Mr. Indra Bahadur KC.	

AHTCS' Executive Board Members:

S. N.	Name	Designation
1	Dr. Shiva Hari Ghimire	Chairperson
2	Mr. Tulasi Jung Dahal	Vice Chairperson
3	Mr. Nabin Bhandari	Secretary
4	Mrs. Sunita Pradhananga	Treasure
5	Mr. Magan Lal Shrestha	Executive Member
6	Dr. Sagun Malla	Executive Member
7	Ms. Shiva Kumari Gurung	Executive Member

AHTCS' General members

S. N.	Name	Designation
8	Mr. Yubraj Bhusal	General Member
9	Mr. Sunil Gautam	General Member
10	Mr. Shiba Kumar Pradhan	General Member
11	Mr. Lila Bahadur Gurung	General Member
12	Mr. Padma Kiran Rana	General Member
13	Mr. Ram Mani Paudyal	General Member
14	Dr. Jeewan Thapa	General Member
15	Dr. Bidur Pakhrin	General Member
16	Dr. Tapendra Psd Bohara	General Member
17	Dr. Rishi Ram Sapkota	General Member
18	Dr. Rupesh Shrestha	General Member
19	Dr. Bodh Raj Baral	General Member
20	Mr. Keshar Bdr Raibhat	General Member
21	Dr. Nabin Paudel	General Member
22	Dr. Grishma Neupane	General Member
23	Dr. Rajesh Kumar Chaudhary	General Member
24	Dr. Yagya Raj Pandeya	General Member
25	Dr. Lekhnath Adhikari	General Member
26	Mr. Keshab Pd Dhungana	General Member
27	Mr. Nagendra Bastakoti	General Member
28	Ms. Pramila Badikar	General Member
29	Mr. Sunil Pandey	General Member
30	Mr. Devendra Pokharel	General Member
31	Dr. Ashesh Bhattarai	General Member
32	Dr. Sital Kaji Shrestha	General Member
33	Mr. Pustak Raj Ojha	General Member
34	Mr. Ishwar Man Shrestha	General Member
35	Dr. Kiran Pandey	General Member
36	Dr. Bhaju Ram Mahato	General Member

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



DR. SHIVAHARI GHIMIRE
Chairperson



TULASI JUNG DAHAL
Vice Chairperson



NABIN BHANDARI
Secretary



SUNITA PRADHANANG
Treasurer



MANGAN LAL SHRESTHA
Member



DR. SAGUN MALLA
Member



SHIVA KUMARI GURUNG
Member

STAFF MEMBERS



SHIBA KUMAR PRADHAN
Executive Director



DR. SUDARSHAN BHATTARAI
Project Coordinator



DIPENDRA POUDEL
Admin & Finance Officer



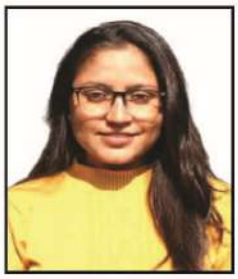
MANJU GAUTAM
Advocacy Officer



DR. SAFIULLAH SAMANI
Service Provision Officer



PUJA YADAV
Community Officer



DR. BINDU DHAKAL
Program Officer (MEAL)



RANJU PAUDEL
Admin & Finance Assistant



BHARAT POKHAREL
Assistant Training Officer



RAMAN KUMAR MISHRA
Community Mobilizer



MUKESH CHAUDHARY
Welfare Facilitator



PURNA BDR CHAUDHARY
Welfare Facilitator



HANUMAN LODH
Vet Techniciann



SHAMSHER CHAUDHARY
Vet Techniciann



JIVAN KHARTI
Driver



KRISHNA PSD BARAL
Office Attendant + S.G





ANIMAL HEALTH
TRAINING AND CONSULTANCY SERVICE

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