

# ANNUAL REPORT

2015/16



# WHERE WE WORK



## Earthquake Response Districts

Gorkha, Dhading, Sindhupalchowk, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Nuwakot



## Disaster Risk Reduction Districts

Darchula, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Banke, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Dhanusa, Sarlahi, Rautahat, Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Dhading, Gorkha, Saptari



## Gender Justice Districts

Dadeldhura, Banke, Surkhet, Dailekh, Nawalparasi, Makwanpur



## Food and Economic Justice Districts

Darchula, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Kailali, Surkhet, Dailekh, Bardiya, Kapilbastu, Arghakhanchi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Makwanpur, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Udayapur

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

## 04 FOREWORD BY COUNTRY DIRECTOR

## 05 HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME

Helping those in acute need

**Programme accomplishments**

1. WASH
2. Emergency Food Security & Vulnerable Livelihoods (EFSVL)
3. Shelter
4. Gender

**Case study:** Cash for Work rebuilds and empowers

## 10 GENDER JUSTICE

Empowering the voiceless

**Project accomplishments**

1. My Rights My Voice (MRMV)
2. Women's Leadership Programme (WLP)
3. Food Security Governance (FSG) Project

**Case study:** A leader in the making

## 16 OXFAM GRAPHICS

## 18 FOOD & ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Fighting poverty and hunger

**Project accomplishments**

1. Rural Livelihood Support Project
2. EERPW Surkhet
3. EERPW Dadeldhura through Vegetable and Seed Enterprises
4. Nawalparasi Rice Enterprise Development Programme (EDP)
6. Safer Remittances and Improved Livelihoods
7. Securing Food/GROW Campaign
8. Livelihood and Empowerment Project (LEP)
9. Promoting Women Economic Leadership

**Case study:** From outcast to entrepreneur

## 24 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Building resilient communities

**Project accomplishments**

1. Strengthening Health Sector Disaster Preparedness in Kathmandu Valley (DIPECHO)
2. Disaster Risk Management and Humanitarian Preparedness Programme (DRM/HP)
3. Urban WASH/CBDRR Preparedness (URM)
4. WASH Innovation

**Case study:** Well lit houses and irrigated fields in Seri

## 30 FINANCIAL REPORT

# THE YEAR NEPAL SHOOK

The past year proved to be the most challenging one for Oxfam in Nepal since its establishment in the country over three decades ago. With a massive earthquake striking the country on April 25, followed by another quake on May 12, and thousands of aftershocks, it was a year full of upheaval. I am very proud of our team and partners, who in the face of so much suffering and destruction worked tirelessly to support the survivors. Most staffs were initially affected and displaced themselves, sleeping outside under tarpaulins.

Oxfam organized a large scale and systematic response in seven of the worst affected districts. This demanded much flexibility on the part of our staff. Through great commitment and endurance Oxfam and its partners were able to provide support to over 480,000 people one year on.

Now that life has been restored to some extent we can take a deep breath and reflect. In the face of great suffering great courage has been shown. By the security forces for instance, and by countless volunteers and aid workers, but especially by the survivors themselves, who have taken up every opportunity provided to them to restore their lives.

To honor their spirit and investment, the government now needs to face the challenge of building back right and for Oxfam that means being inclusive by reaching out to the most marginalized, including women, landless and those without documents.

I want to give a special thanks to our Sustainable Development team and our local partners, who continued to make great strides in fighting hunger and poverty in Nepal's poorest places. They helped vulnerable families connect to markets and diversify their livelihoods. They gave a voice to women across the country, building their confidence and decision making. They also helped build resilient communities, prepared for disasters, both natural and manmade.

It is through this approach, addressing poverty's root problems, being pro active and helping those in acute need that Oxfam in Nepal has been able to reach out to over a million people in the past year.

I like to thank our partners, our donors, the Government of Nepal and our committed team for making this happen.

**Cecilia Keizer**  
Country Director





# HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME

## Helping those in acute need

The powerful earthquake that struck Nepal on April 25, 2015, followed by a second quake on May 12 and countless aftershocks, affected 39 out of 75 districts, or a third of Nepal's population. While nearly 9000 people died, more than 22,000 got injured and nearly 750,000 houses were damaged or destroyed.

Oxfam in Nepal immediately responded by providing lifesaving relief including food items and drinking water and by setting up temporary shelters and emergency latrines. In total, 481,900 earthquake displaced people have so far been supported by Oxfam and its partners.

One year on, the overall humanitarian situation has improved. The frequency of aftershocks has decreased and the country has slowly begun to move towards recovery and reconstruction. Oxfam's humanitarian response has transitioned into the early recovery phase, continuing to focus on meeting immediate shelter, water, sanitation, food and livelihood needs, with increased emphasis on sustainability.

### 1. WASH

301,743 earthquake affected people received immediate access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. No major outbreaks of communicable diseases were reported in Oxfam's working area. The first response phase was focused towards minimising health risks in emergency camps/shelters where focus was on immediate relief need through access to water tankering, emergency toilet, distribution of hygiene kits, and the second phase focusing on monsoon preparedness. Oxfam intends to move ahead towards total sanitation practices, where liquid and solid waste management and community health and hygiene practices will be priority.



Credit: Pablo Tosco/Oxfam

## 2. Emergency Food Security & Vulnerable Livelihoods (EFSVL)

295,823 individuals were reached through EFSVL initiatives. Oxfam and its partners aim for complete recovery of livelihoods losses and support households to diversify their livelihoods in order to strengthen their resilience to future shocks. In the emergency phase Oxfam distributed food items,

seeds, storage containers and service and agricultural vouchers. In the recovery phase capital and training are issued to restart local businesses. To rebuild community services and provide vulnerable families with much needed income, over 20,400 households participated in Cash for Work projects.



Credit: Kieran Doherty/Oxfam



Credit: Catherine Mahony/Oxfam

## 3. Shelter

395,898 earthquake affected people received immediate access to shelter. Oxfam started distributing emergency shelter kits just three days after the earthquake. VDCs with extensive damage were selected for improved shelter kits, which were distributed from July 2. With its partners, Oxfam trained masons, carpenters and vulnerable women in building safe shelters. Close to 50,000 emergency shelter kits were distributed and 8,600 families were enabled to build an improved shelter. To protect survivors from the cold, over 12,300 families received a so-called Winterization Kit containing thermal mattress, blankets and hot water bags.

## 4. Gender

25,399 women were reached through gender based activities. Since over a quarter of damaged houses are owned by single women, and few of them have access to land documents, women are in danger of being excluded from reconstruction. Oxfam and its partner established 8 Women's Centres ensure that females have a safe space to meet and receive legal and psychosocial counselling. 6,972 women benefitted from awareness raising events and 8000 received a Dignity Kit including items like cotton sari, woollen shawl, Nepali cotton blouse, undergarments, mosquito net and sanitary pads. Oxfam commissioned an assessment on the Impact of the Earthquake on Women and lobbied for their safety and inclusion in reconstruction.



Credit: Kieran Doherty/Oxfam

## PARTNERS

- LUMANTI – Support Group for Shelter
- Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO)
- Women for Human Rights, Single Women Group (WHR)
- Mahila Atma Nirvarta Kendra (MANK)
- Gramin Mahila Srijansil Pariwar (GMSP)
- Janahit Gramin Sewa Samittee (JGSS)
- Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum (CDECF)
- Centre for Energy & Environment Development (CEED)
- Sindhu Development Center
- Development Project Service Center – Nepal (DEPROCC)
- Kakani Centre for Development of Community (KCDC)
- Sahayata Samajik Sanstha (SSS)
- Community & Rural Development Society Nepal (CARDSN)
- Rural Development and Empowerment Center (RUDEC)
- Development and Environment Conservation Centre (DECON –Nepal)
- Tulsi Mehar UNESCO Club (TMUC) –Gorkha Chapter
- Goreto Gorkha
- Forum for Community Upliftment System (FOCUS Nepal)
- Prayatnasil Community Development Society (PRAYAS –Nepal)
- ACTION Nepal
- Committed Society for Change (COSOC)
- Shanti Nepal
- Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Center (KIRDARC Nepal)
- Himalayan Conservation Group
- Nepal Society for Integrated Allied Nepal



## WASH

Long Term Outcome	Key Outputs	Key Results
<b>Earthquake affected communities take action to manage and sustain gender responsive WASH facilities and services within 3 years (even in times of crisis)</b>	300,000 people have improved access to, and use culturally appropriate sanitation facilities in Oxfam's target areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7,247 latrines were built/materials distributed</li> <li>• 131 bathing facilities constructed/repaired and maintained</li> </ul>
	300,000 people have improved access to, and use potable water for drinking in displaced camps and homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 209 community water systems repaired benefiting at least 6,630 Households</li> <li>• 2,487,000 litres of water chlorinated and trucked to 14,949 Households</li> <li>• At least 46,789 individuals benefitted from household water treatment kits</li> </ul>
	350,000 targeted people are able to improve community health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 54,365 hygiene kits were distributed</li> <li>• Hygiene Promotion Campaigns reached over 65,233 individuals</li> <li>• 72 FCHVs (Female Community Health Volunteers) were trained for menstrual hygiene management</li> </ul>

## SHELTER

<b>Earthquake affected vulnerable and marginalized women, men, girls, boys, elderly persons and those living with disabilities have impartial access to sufficient resources in order to avail dignified and more earthquake resilient living spaces by 2019.</b>	50,000 vulnerable households receive emergency shelter kits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 49,978 Households received emergency shelter kits (tarpaulins and ropes ) benefiting 258,976 individuals</li> <li>• 13,097 Households provided with winterization kits benefiting 150,803 individuals</li> </ul>
	7,000 vulnerable households receive improved shelter kits and knowledge on safer building methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8,690 Households received improved shelter kits</li> <li>• (CGI sheets, toolkits and additional sundry items as necessary (nuts, bolts etc)</li> <li>• 186 individuals were provided with mason trainings on safer reconstruction</li> </ul>

## EFSVL

<b>Poor, marginalized and vulnerable Earthquake affected men and women have increased ability to meet basic needs, restore, develop and sustain livelihood (37.710 individuals with at least 60% women)</b>	4,900 vulnerable households (HH) are supported to meet their basic needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7,396 Households received emergency food items benefiting 52,264 individuals</li> <li>• 1,506 Households received fresh food vouchers in Kathmandu benefiting 9,284 individuals</li> </ul>
	18,700 vulnerable households are supported with assets to promote immediate resumption of normal livelihood activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11,669 Households received rice seeds benefiting 59,131 individuals</li> <li>• 45,451 Households received storage containers</li> </ul>
	12,500 vulnerable households stabilize their livelihood strategies in the medium-term post-disaster period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20,422 Households participated in Cash for Work activities</li> <li>• 6,066 Households received vouchers for purchasing agriculture tools and inputs</li> <li>• 611 Households received service vouchers to hire oxen and tractors to plough their land</li> </ul>
	District-specific livelihood profiles and market mapping and assessment contribute to evidence-based livelihood support programming from a multi-sector perspective during monsoon and post-monsoon period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a study to assess the impacts of the earthquake on tourism losses around the Greater Himalayan Trail</li> <li>• a labour market analysis and mapping in Kathmandu Valley, Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk</li> </ul>

## GENDER & PROTECTION

<b>By 2019, earthquake affected at-risk women &amp; girls and vulnerable women and men have more influence on and equitable and safe access to humanitarian and recovery activities that address their expressed needs</b>	<p>80% of women targeted by the program (at least 60% of total beneficiaries) report increase in the ability to influence decisions in humanitarian assistance and recovery efforts that affect their lives</p> <p>Oxfam's integrated gender aware policy lines on reconstruction and DRR are included in the passed bills/amendments and translated into implementation mechanisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In all sectors of Oxfam's Earthquake Response a gender responsive strategy has been applied.</li> <li>• 8,000 women benefitted from Dignity Kits</li> <li>• 8,000 women benefitted from Need Based Kits</li> <li>• 8 Women's Centres are in operation to ensure that females have space to meet and interact</li> <li>• 6,972 women benefitted from awareness raising events and referral</li> <li>• 2,427 affected women benefitted from psycho social counselling</li> <li>• Oxfam commissioned a study on single women affected by the earthquake</li> </ul>
--	---	--

# CASH FOR WORK REBUILDS AND EMPOWERS

*“After the earthquake people in the village didn’t know what they would do or how they would earn. Oxfam came in and provided financial support for manual labour. It has been really helpful for the women because now they know they can provide for their families.” – Bimala Balami*



Credit: Kieran Doherty/Oxfam

Bimala Balami, a young mother, is one of the many Nepalese women involved in rebuilding community services through Oxfam’s Cash for Work programme.

Balami’s village, Dakchinkali in Kathmandu District, was hit badly by the 2015 earthquakes as it was one of the epicentres of a 4.4 magnitude aftershock. There are a total of 25 Cash for Work programmes in the area, reaching 600 direct beneficiaries. Balami’s group restores an irrigation channel. Other programmes focus on debris clearing, pond restoration and road repairs.

Says Balami: “I like the job that I am doing because I know it is for the welfare of my entire village. People do need proper irrigation for their fields. If I don’t do this work people won’t even be able to eat. Also, at the end I will be paid handsomely.”

Investment is at the heart of Oxfam’s Cash for Work programmes, which engage villagers in short-term community improvement projects, like the construction of water lines and sturdy foot paths, in exchange for a wage. In Dakchinkali, Oxfam engaged groups of 30 women for 15 days to build channels that

will bring water to the fields. The women receive a small salary, fixed by the district government - earning a total of NPR 8600 (£56) for their labor.

The programme has another important impact: it empowers women, who generally face unequal treatment. Says Balami: ‘In this village men go out and roam about, so women have to come forward. I believe that all women in the village are capable, and it’s the women and not the men that are doing all of the development that’s happening in the village.’

# GENDER JUSTICE

## Empowering the voiceless

In Nepal, like elsewhere, the struggle for gender equality is a key to poverty eradication. Though Nepalese women nowadays have more access to education, health care services and job opportunities, gender disparities remain. About two thirds

of female adults are illiterate and sixty percent of girls in Nepal do not have access to secondary education.

The untapped contribution of women is a priority for Oxfam therefore the Gender

Justice programme works with partner organizations that focus on female participation in development, gender equality, legal reform, and ending violence against women. We put women's rights at the heart of all our programmes.





# PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

## 1. My Rights My Voice (MRMV)

In 2015, this project organised young people into 18 networks and influenced the government authorities. As a result youth have got better access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) services as per the government provisions and policy mandates. Young people through the networks have organized and led advocacy campaigns to combat child marriage and gender based violence as a result have stopped 8 cases of child marriage.



## 2. Women's Leadership Programme (WLP)

The engagement of men has significantly and positively affected the gender relations in the community and household level and facilitated women to actively participate in community level meetings and activities. 258 marginalised women have gained skills on participatory planning and social accountability tools which has helped to improve government services and made accessible to the poor and marginalised women. Poor and marginalized women have increased their representation in local structures as 616 women have taken community leadership positions out of which 135 hold key positions.

## 3. Food Security Governance (FSG) Project

Farmers and fisher folk have increased awareness and understanding of existing legislative and institutional arrangements concerning food security and nutrition, and their right to participate in food security governance. Community based groups and networks have increased participation in decision-making processes advocating for favorable policy provisions for protection of their right to food. Linkages between these groups and networks at the South Asia regional level have been strengthened and joint advocacy to operationalise SAARC food and seed banks for food security in the region have been initiated.



## MY RIGHTS MY VOICE (MRMV) PROJECT

Long Term Outcome	Key Outputs	Key Results
<b>Young people developed adequate understanding of their rights to health, sexual, reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in particular and negative consequences of child marriage.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity of young people enhanced through training initiatives like advocacy and campaigning, Gender Equality &amp; Social Inclusion (GESI), REFLECT skills etc.</li> <li>Awareness raised on health rights issues, Sexual &amp; Reproductive Health &amp; Rights (SRHR), child marriage through different campaigns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teachers and parents of young people started supporting the young people's initiatives of advocacy campaigns and awareness raising campaigns on SRHR and child marriage.</li> </ul>
<b>Young people organized in Community Discussion Centres/Youth Health Centres (CDC/YHC), Child Health Committees (CHC) and health rights networks advocate for implementation of health and youth policies and programmes.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18 Children and Women Networks formed.</li> <li>Number of policy advocacy campaigns organized for policy formation and change as well as effective implementation of existing policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Young people are organized locally and nationally to get policy maker's attention for health rights, SRHR.</li> <li>They have liaised with government's local authorities to work on health rights issues, SRHR, child marriage issues.</li> </ul>
<b>Young people gain the ability and agency to realise their SRHR along with free quality basic health care and oppose gender based inequalities, child marriage in particular.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children and youth provide orientation sessions on SRHR and child marriage to school students.</li> <li>Organized campaigns like anti-alcoholism and gambling to end GBV.</li> <li>Young people organised policy advocacy campaign on quality free health services and SRHR.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Young people are confidently oriented on SRHR and child marriage issues.</li> <li>They have organised advocacy campaigns against child marriage, SRHR and GBV.</li> <li>Men and boys' attitudes and practices related to SRHR and child marriage changed positively.</li> <li>A total of eight (8) cases of child marriage stopped with the help of youth, civil society and governments' authorities.</li> </ul>
<b>Strong popular opinion built in favour of young people's right to health and gender based inequalities, particularly child marriage and SRHR.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>52 episodes created focusing on various aspects of health rights including SRHR and negative effect of child marriage produced and aired through community radio stations in Banke, Surkhet and Nawalparasi district including one at national level.</li> <li>36 shows of forum theatre performed in nine VDCs of three project districts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Young people from project districts utilised the media components as local level reporters.</li> <li>Young people are confident to use tools like participatory video, forum theatre. They performed a total of 36 shows in the year and showcased the participatory videos they developed as advocacy tools.</li> </ul>

## PARTNERS

- PRERANA (Kathmandu)
- Women's Association for Marginalised Women (Surkhet)
- Women's Skill Creation Centre (Makwanpur)

## WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP PROGRAMME (WLP)

Long Term Outcome	Key Outputs	Key Results
<b>Men actively support the poor and marginalized women's efforts towards improving gender relations in the homes and community</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness raised through different campaigns and workshop, training, visit</li> <li>Use of street drama, different competition and felicitation programme for supportive In-laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family member of community discussion centers (CDC) women demonstrated change in their attitude and practice and the women corroborate it. They are now supporting women in household work so that women can go to different community and VDC level meeting</li> </ul>
<b>Increased the capacity of poor and marginalized women to hold power to account for ensuring their rights to equal participation in decision making at household and public domain</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women Networks formed (2 at district level &amp; 10 at VDC level)</li> <li>Policy advocacy campaigns organized on gender based violence (GBV) and vital registration</li> <li>Women are able to allocate 10% VDC budget specifically allocated for meeting their needs through women networks</li> <li>2000 women are able to participate in public and policy dialogue on gender equality, local governance process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>258 marginalized women gained skills to conduct advocacy campaign and monitoring of CFUG, School, drinking water and VDC services, analysis gender role, carry out participatory planning and use social accountability tools</li> <li>Poor and marginalized women are organized locally and nationally to get policy maker's attention towards the issues on citizenship rights, property rights and women participation</li> </ul>
<b>Increase in understanding of gender equality, local governance processes and their roles and responsibilities as active citizen.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through 96 Female CDC/ 49 Male REFLECT methods based CDC gain adequate understanding of their right and roles as active citizens and enhanced self esteem.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know the key points of existing legal and institutional provisions related to women's rights e.g citizenship, women participation in different community level structure</li> </ul>
<b>Increase the participant of poor and marginalized women in local structure (eg community forest user group - CFUG, School Management Committees etc.)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity of community women enhanced through trainings, learning visits, supporting different initiatives by women.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women are aware about their roles and responsibilities of different key postings</li> <li>616 women have taken community leadership positions out of that 135 are in key positions at local structures</li> </ul>

## FOOD SECURITY GOVERNANCE (FSG) PROJECT

<b>Strengthen the capacities of poor and vulnerable women and men farmers and fisher folk and their organizations, empowering them to network and hold governments to account on their rights to food security.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public and policy dialogues on right to participate in decision-making related to food security</li> <li>Target group and network members trained in essential disciplines such as leadership, social mobilization, advocacy, monitoring, participatory planning, and use of social accountability tools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased awareness and understanding among farmers and fisher folk of existing legislative and institutional arrangements concerning food security and nutrition, and their right to participate in food security governance</li> <li>Linkages between farmers' and fisher folks' groups and networks at South Asia regional level strengthened and joint advocacy to operationalise SAARC food and seed banks for food security in the region.</li> </ul>
---	--	--



# A LEADER IN THE MAKING

*"Had I understood things better, I  
would have never gotten married."  
- Ratna Rana Magar*







Amuse Communications/Oxfam

When Ratni Rana Magar, from Lekhparajuli in Surkhet district, got married at the age of fifteen her life changed drastically. She failed to complete her studies and got busy taking care of her 9-member joint family which includes her 3-year-old son and an aging grandmother-in-law. But at the age of twenty her life took a turn for the better.

A Discussion Centre was established in her village by Oxfam's partner Women Association for Marginalized Women (WAM). Since Ratni studied up to class 10, she got selected as treasurer. At the Centre she learned skills training such as stool making.

Ratni also joined campaigns against child marriage, domestic violence and untouchability. "I have always been interested in social work. Women have to come out and ask for their rights. They should be more active and not just be happy with what they are told to do," says Ratna.

By now the young farmer is the chair of the Ward Citizen Forum. She is trained in programme planning and budget allocation. During her one year tenure, she plans to open at least one Child Care Centre. She also lobbies for road construction and improved drinking water.

Ratna's family supports her interest in pursuing social work. Her husband is behind her and her in-laws share the household work. But society is a different thing. "Society does not support me in the way my family does," says Ratni. "People make derogatory remarks like 'Here comes Ratni our leader'. But when I hear that I get more determined."

Ratni's new life is much more than about being a mother and caretaker. She thinks she should try passing the class 10 exams: "I need to build my capacity, and I need to attend more workshops and seminars. I want to progress further."



**26**  
**DISTRICTS**



**59**  
**PARTNERS**



**481,900**  
**PEOPLE REACHED**

## COVERAGE

- 6 Districts supported with Gender Justice
- 7 Districts supported with Earthquake Response
- 15 Districts supported with Disaster Risk Reduction / Climate Change Adaption
- 16 Districts supported with Food and Economic Justice

## PARTNERS

- 3 Partners in Gender Justice
- 4 Partners in advocacy and influencing
- 12 Partners in Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change
- 15 Partners in Food and Economic Justice
- 25 Partners in Earthquake Response

## HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME

- 54,365 Hygiene kits distributed
- 49,971 Emergency shelter kits distributed
- 8,690 Improved temporary shelters built
- 20,422 Households involved in Cash for Work
- 12,357 Winterization kits distributed
- 7,247 Latrines constructed/kits distributed
- 6,066 Agricultural vouchers distributed
- 2,312 Multipurpose vouchers distributed
- 159 Water systems (re)built

**TOTAL NUMBER OF**  
**PEOPLE REACHED**  
**1,087,000**



NUMBER OF  
PEOPLE REACHED  
7,400



**276,695**  
PEOPLE REACHED

## GENDER JUSTICE

**18** Child Health Committees established and supported  
**261** Community Discussion Centres established and supported  
**26,351** Households reached  
**276,695** People reached directly



**148,956**  
PEOPLE REACHED

## FOOD AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE

**65** Village Development Committees supported with capacity building  
**1,100** Farmers groups (80% women) supported with capacity building  
**24,826** Households supported in livelihood support  
**148,956** People improve their livelihood



**179,849**  
PEOPLE REACHED

## DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

**9** Municipalities supported with capacity building  
**25** Village Development Committees supported with capacity building  
**24** Cooperatives receive support and training  
**322** Local Disaster Committees receive support and training  
**218** Women Empowerment Groups/Centres supported with capacity building  
**179,849** people reached

# FOOD AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE



## Fighting poverty and hunger

In Nepal hunger is the constant companion of an estimated 5 million people. Two-third of people depend on farming for a living, but less than half produce enough to meet their needs. Despite Nepal's progress in poverty reduction, half of the children aged five and below remain undernourished. Poor rural people have very small landholdings and high rates of illiteracy. Climate change and natural disasters like erosion, flooding, landslides and earthquakes further threaten their fragile lives.

Oxfam wants to help lift the most vulnerable out of poverty. Food and Economic Justice programme works with diverse stakeholders ensuring that the poor get access to sufficient food, land and income. It supports their productivity with climate resilient agricultural practices and access to markets and finance.

Credit: Aubrey Wade/Oxfam



# PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

## 1. Rural Livelihood Support Project

Rural Livelihood Support Programme is implemented in 10 VDCs of Baitadi and Darchula districts. The target beneficiaries are remote and food insecure communities especially poor, women, Dalit and ethnic minorities (Janajatis). Oxfam and its partners constructed 3 micro irrigation schemes which benefitted 97 households and irrigated 279 hectares. 1071 community members (66% women) were organized in 10 cooperatives. 386 women from 13 Women Empowerment Centres (WEC) engaged in local level advocacy after which VDCs allocated 15% of budgets to women farmers groups. 72% of the households now have access to market. Their income lies in the range NPR 7,000-40,000/year (£ 45-258).



Credit: Jane Beesley/Oxfam

## 2. EERPW Surkhet



Credit: Aubrey Wade/Oxfam

The Establishing Economic Rights of Rural Poor & Women through Vegetable Seed Enterprises project aims to strengthen the economic condition of the rural poor and women in ten VDCs of Surkhet district by supporting them to develop their own micro enterprise of vegetable seed production. Partner Pabitra Jankalyan Farmers' Cooperative sold 56 tons of semi-processed seeds and 1.2 tons of processed seed. It achieved 125% of its revenue target and lowered net loss from 32% in 2014-15 to 27% in 2015-16. The enterprise has started to sell its own brand processed seeds.

Through campaign activities 50 women farmers acquired Joint Land ownership. Average seed sales per farmer ranged from NPR 3400 to 49,700 (£23 to £336).

## 3. EERPW Dadeldhura

Partner Dadeldhura Farmers' Cooperative Society (DAFACOS) increased its sales by five-fold reaching NPR 12,785,265 (£85,803) compared to 2014. Due to continuous protests and blockades in the region only 37% of vegetable sales target was met. The enterprise expanded outreach to farmers of 3 neighbouring districts and established linkages with 5 seed companies and 12 wholesale vegetable vendors. The number of farmers trading through DAFACOS increased to 1383 (65% women), including farmers from neighbouring districts. Average seed sales per member ranged from NPR 6,500 to 75,000 (£ 44 to £ 510).



Credit: Aubrey Wade/Oxfam

## 4. Nawalparasi Rice Enterprise Development Programme (EDP)



Credit: Aubrey Wade/Oxfam

The project vision is to improve well being of small holder farmers, especially women through pro-poor rice value chain development and empowerment to claim their rights and entitlements. The Rice Enterprise increased its annual sales by 69%. It introduced a more attractive packaging and sold to 34 buyers in twelve districts including Kathmandu. Three “One Window Shops” were established in three cooperatives providing agro-inputs, technical support and extension services to farmers. The membership of the three shareholder cooperatives increased to 3,375 farmers (88% female). Paddy sales income of famers ranged from £41 to £4697.

## 5. Community Land Rights Project

The CLR project is implemented in Kailali and Bardiya districts. The project aim to secure land rights of women and land poor by empowering the land poor and rural women. 12 paralegals and 43 Community Land Rights Coordination Committee (CLRCC) got elected. 43 CLRC and 12 paralegals have been trained in conflict analysis, facilitation and communication, by-laws development, land mapping, land literacy and land use planning. 6 conflicts were identified: 4 conflicts got resolved and 2 are in process of resolution. An MoU was signed with the Ministry of Land Reform and Management to work jointly on implementation of community land rights project and finalization of National Land Use Policy and Land Use Act.



Credit: Aubrey Wade/Oxfam



Credit: Aubrey Wade/Oxfam

## 6. Safer Remittances and Improved Livelihoods

This project is implemented in Surkhet and Kailali District. This project specifically seeks to protect the migrants from losing the money through awareness campaigns to use formal remittance transfer channel. In 2015/16 50 seasonal migrants (36 men and 14 women) were provided skill trainings. 2,500 migrant families received financial services including the remittance. Over 1200 families have improved financial and business management skills for capital formation and enterprise development. Over 1200 women got organized into 41 Farmers' Groups.



## 7. Securing Food/GROW Campaign

The main objective of this project is to influence the decision making process related to food security, agriculture, land and climate change. The project contributes to the Oxfam's Global GROW campaign. In 215/16 a National Level Interaction Programme brought women farmers from 4 districts together with representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and National Women Commission. A study was conducted on the Feminization of Agriculture and a workshop organised for national and local stakeholders. The Eco Farm National Workshop was attended by innovative farmers from over 8 districts and national stakeholders. A planning meeting was conducted to discuss participation in the Global Call to Action for Community and Indigenous Land Rights.



## 8. Livelihood and Empowerment Project (LEP)



This project is implemented in 41 VDCs of six districts to support socially, economically

and geographically excluded and vulnerable communities. In 2015/16, 5025 families got involved in cultivating crops or vegetables or livestock farming. 35 Farmers Service Centres got (re)established to provide inputs and technical support to farmers. 68 Small irrigation schemes were constructed. Knowledge on bio/organic pesticides preparation was disseminated in 33 VDCs. Close to 21,500 farmers are now associated with groups, 82% of whom are women. 148 farmers group are registered and linked with the government.

## 9. Promoting Women Economic Leadership

The project is implemented by local partner NGOs in 11 VDCs of Dadeldhura, Dailekh and Surkhet Districts. The overall project objective is to increase livelihood status of rural families by enhancing women's economic leadership. The project provided training to 88 community members, including women technicians; agriculture workers and animal health workers. Close to 3500 women got organised into 130 Women Farmers Groups (WFGs). Close to 5000 cooperative members received services from agriculture technicians. 67% of farmers practice systematic commercial vegetable farming

increasing crop productivity and household average net income to NPR 8,865 (£ 57) per month. The project also constructed 10 micro irrigation schemes.



Long term Outcomes	Key Outputs	Key Results
<p><b>Poor, small holder, socially excluded, vulnerable and disaster affected women (at least 60%) and men increase their production and productivity and leading towards resilient livelihood</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4,524 households trained in home state gardening and commercial vegetable production</li> <li>• 81 micro irrigation schemes were constructed benefitting 2,505 households by irrigating 639.3 hectare land</li> <li>• 9 Farmers Service Centres established and 37 strengthened</li> <li>• 41 Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMCs) supported</li> <li>• 40 VDCs trained and oriented / orientations on soil management and IPM</li> <li>• 938 women supported with women friendly agro-tools</li> <li>• Around 300 cooperative members capacitated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Systematic commercial vegetable farming practiced by farmers increasing crop productivity and average net income</li> <li>• Increased number of farmers have access to credit, inputs and extension services as well as access to market to sell their agriculture produce</li> <li>• More than 80% household have twelve months food security while the malnutrition of under-five children has been reduced</li> <li>• Workload of women producers has decreased and they have improved capacity to produce better quality of seeds through better storage and collection</li> </ul>
<p><b>Inclusive and sustainable markets provide landless / marginal women and men farmers &amp; workers and entrepreneurs and informal workers in the informal sector (at least 60% women) with increased job security and income</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23,103 farmers (83% women) are organized in 1060 groups; 212 farmers group are registered and linked with DADO.</li> <li>• 50 cooperatives strengthened and 12 new registered</li> <li>• Total 25,038 members (71% women) are affiliated in 69 cooperatives</li> <li>• Membership of 3 cooperative enterprise increased to 5,355 (75% women) from 3,599 members</li> <li>• 3,823 partial on-farm jobs (2,856 women) and 39 full time jobs (15 women) created by 3 EDP enterprises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women leadership in the cooperatives and farmers' group has increased significantly; Women's involvement in decision making, planning and monitoring has increased</li> <li>• Increased participated in community-based organizations</li> <li>• Farmers received quality agro-inputs, technical assistance, extension services, women-friendly tools and business development services along with fair price and guaranteed market for their products</li> <li>• Farmers earned minimum £23 to maximum £4,697 from the sales of their agriculture produce</li> <li>• Enterprises have improved capacity in financial management, working capital management and account keeping</li> </ul>
<p><b>Government and private sector increasingly develop and implement pro poor and women friendly policies, programmes and practices on food security, land rights, enterprise development</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 59 Women Right Activists (WRA) developed as local leaders</li> <li>• 3,155 women engaged in 124 WEC centers</li> <li>• District Agriculture Development Strategy of Arghakhanchi district prepared and endorsed</li> <li>• Research accomplished on feminization in agriculture and policy discussion paper prepared</li> <li>• 12 paralegals and 43 Community Land Rights Coordination Committees (CLRCC) elected and trained</li> <li>• MoU with Ministry of Land Reform and Management has been signed to work jointly on implementation of community land rights project and finalization of national land use policy and land use act.</li> <li>• 723 couples received joint land ownership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All programme VDCs allocated 15% budget for agriculture sector</li> <li>• Farmers benefitted with technical trainings and irrigation schemes in support of DADO; NRs 30 million grant was mobilized</li> <li>• Women groups have actively involved in local level advocacy on budget utilization in agriculture sector, joint land ownerships, gender based violence and right utilization of social security fund</li> <li>• Increased participation of women, landless and marginalized communities (more than 50% of women) in the CLRCC formation, decision making, by-laws formation and mapping procedures</li> <li>• Ministry and key stakeholders were made aware about the community land rights project through policy meetings</li> </ul>



## FROM OUTCAST TO ENTREPRENEUR

***“People respect me for my hard work and leadership, and I feel proud of how society has changed its treatment of a Dalit women like me. This is the outcome of my involvement in seed farming.”***

– Uma Koli

A mother of three daughters and one son, Uma Koli, 50, lives in Manilek, Dadeldhura district. Born into a Dalit family, her life in the past was full of hardship. She had no respect in the community and was socially discriminated as ‘untouchable’. In addition, she faced economic problems, as she had no source of income.

The woman farmer owns a small plot of land. “I used to produce vegetables and crops in a traditional way and it was hardly sufficient to sustain my family. I tried vegetable farming but lost my investment as there was no nearby market.”

With the support of Oxfam’s Enterprise Development Programme, Uma Koli received training in vegetable seed production. The meetings conducted by the Seed and Vegetable Enterprise in her community gave Ms Koli lots of ideas on quality production and markets for vegetable seeds. “The enterprise buys all seeds that I produce and pays a very fair price. In addition we receive technical support and services from outreach workers,” says the mother of four.

At present, Uma Koli is one of the best seed farmers in Dadeldhura. She annually supplies 700 kg of seeds, mainly maize, okra, spinach and peas, and earns around NPR 66,000 (£429) per year from seed business only.

Thanks to the improved financial condition and her involvement in local government meetings the social status of Ms. Koli has improved. She says: “My seed enterprise has helped me earn a good living and provided me with a good social status too.”



Credit: Aubrey Wade/Oxfam

## PARTNERS

- Environment Development Society (EDS)
- Pavitra Farmers’ Cooperative
- Sustainable Development and Environment Conservation Center (SuDECC)
- Integrated Development Society (IDeS)
- Dadeldhura Farmers’ Cooperative Society (DAFACoS)
- Rural Development Society (RUDES)
- Sankalpa Youth Club (SYC)
- Sanakishan Cooperative Federation
- Sahamati
- Kalika Self Reliance Centre (KSCC)
- Women Skill Creation Centre (WOSC)
- Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC)
- Fair Trade Group Nepal
- Forest Action
- Agriculture for Food Alliance

# DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

## Building resilient communities

Increased frequencies of disaster have made Nepal a major disaster hotspot area in the world. Featuring among the world's twenty poorest countries, Nepal ranks fourth in terms of climate change impact, eleventh in terms of earthquake risk and thirtieth in terms of flood risk.

Disasters have devastating costs – both inhuman and economic terms – and these

costs are disproportionately borne by the poorest and most marginalized people.

Oxfam aims to strengthen vulnerable women and men coping powers to better deal with natural disasters and climate related shocks through its Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) programme.

Through Disaster Preparedness and Capacity building and Climate Change Adaptation,

integrating food security and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), supported with advocacy and influencing, Oxfam and its partners aim to build sustainable and resilient communities by 2020.

Oxfam in 2015/16 provided technical and financial assistance to the Nepal Government for developing a National Strategy for Resilient Urban Communities.





# PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

## 1. Strengthening Health Sector Disaster Preparedness in Kathmandu Valley (DIPECHO)



Credit: DDR Team/Oxfam

In 2015, DIPECHO prioritized mainstreaming health and WASH in the Local Development Disaster Risk Management Plan. The team developed an Emergency-WASH Trainer of Trainers programme for health professionals and (re)established Local Health Disaster Response Team and Community Health Disaster Response Teams (LHRT and CHDRT) in Mahalaxmi and Kirtipur municipalities. The national Bir Hospital was prepared for disasters with WASH items, a milestone in the health sector.

## 2. Disaster Risk Management and Humanitarian Preparedness Programme (DRM/HP)

The DRM/HP programme operates in Sarlahi, Saptari, Rautahat and Dhanusa districts. The project has developed and implemented local level disaster risk management plans in 24 programme Village Development Committees (VDCs) and replicated in other 6 VDCs linking communities with the District Emergency Operation Centre. It also conducted small scale structural mitigation interventions linked with livelihood activities. Oxfam and its partners established WASH facilities in 12 VDCs and declared 2 VDCs as Open Defecation Free (ODF) areas while 6 VDCs are in process. The project increased knowledge and skills of community people in disaster resilient crops by providing training in pesticide license, Integrated Pest Management, rice intensification and adaptation of flood and drought tolerant crop varieties. 24 cooperatives have been registered to provide access to saving and credit. The project has contributed technically as well as financially in drafting and finalizing District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP).



Credit: DDR Team/Oxfam

### 3. Urban WASH/CBDRR Preparedness (URM)

In 2015, URM conducted Urban WASH preparedness activities like installing water treatment plants and national level emergency stockpiling. It also implemented WASH facilities at two major Internally Displaced People's sites. The key highlights included strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction capacity of local governments, preparing stakeholders and communities with developed disaster management plans, establishing local information centres, ward level stockpiling and income generation activities through Women Empowerment Centres. The project further contributed towards GIS VCA (Global Information System Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Mapping). The information has been digitized and submitted to local government bodies.



### 4. WASH Innovation

This project in 2015 built a multi-purpose micro hydro plant in Seri VDC of Darchula district which brought electricity and irrigation facilities to at least 50 households. The project created a canal which is used both as irrigation canal as well as a head-race canal for the micro-hydro plant, showing how water optimisation brings additional benefits to communities.

## URM PROJECT

Long Term Outcome	Key Outputs	Key Results
<b>Reduce suffering and loss of life following a major disaster particularly an earthquake in vulnerable municipalities of Nepal</b>	Improved community and stakeholders knowledge and capacity on DRR and emergency WASH through enhanced participation of community people in earthquake preparedness, response and earthquake risk management	Formed and supported Community Disaster Management Committees and Emergency Response Teams. Established Emergency Management Funds, GIS based hazard maps and Ward level Information Centre
<b>Increased urban resilience to an earthquake in Kathmandu Valley and Terai Municipality</b>	Strengthened Disaster Risk Management (DRM) capacity and preparedness of three municipalities	Developed DRM plan and supported. Established information centers and water facilities renovated in IDP sites

## DIPECHO PROJECT

<b>Strengthen health response system to reduce the preventable mortality, morbidity and disease associated with the mass casualty incidents in Kathmandu Valley</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17 Community Health Disaster Management plans including E-WASH plans of two municipalities developed during previous cycles are operationalized, tested and adopted by local authorities</li> <li>• Emergency medical and E-WASH logistics are prepositioned in a network of health institutions</li> <li>• ToTs for E-WASH conducted in each hub</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17 E-WASH plans reviewed and operationalized in two municipalities</li> <li>• Emergency E-WASH logistics are put in place in Bir Hospital</li> <li>• 80 staff from Bir Hospital and its satellite hospital participated in E-WASH training</li> </ul>
<b>Community health sector preparedness and response plans mainstreamed into the local level planning process via a vis open spaces planning in the Kathmandu valley</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200 community members receive capacity building trainings on health and E-WASH preparedness and contribute to community disaster preparedness activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LDRMP prepared in Kirtipur and Mahalaxmi Municipality</li> <li>• Both municipalities separate NRs 25 million (£16.174) for DRR/WASH and health sector preparedness</li> </ul>

## WASH INNOVATION PROJECT

<b>Target communities are provided with livelihood opportunities and risk on women during wood collection are to be minimized</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 290 people supported with electricity supply and at least 18 ha land irrigated</li> <li>• An electric grinding mill is established to support at least 100 households</li> </ul>	Increased enterprise development due to access to electricity and strengthened livelihoods due to increased access to irrigation water
---	--	--



## DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN PREPAREDNESS PROJECT

Long Term Outcome	Key Outputs	Key Results
<b>Target communities and institutions are able to establish preparedness mechanisms for effective emergency response and quick recovery from disasters</b>	Developed and implemented LDRMP and DDMP with sufficient resources linking with community DRR including capacity building of non DRR partners on LDRMP	Community based disaster risk management strengthened
<b>Establishment and maintenance of WASH facilities in public places where the evacuation shelter is established at the time of emergency response</b>	Integrated local levels WASH preparedness and response, including Open Defecation Free campaign in targeted district and VDCs	Established and maintained five toilets and eight raised hand pump and water facilities.
<b>Economic opportunities created for poor and most vulnerable, livelihood diversification and dissemination of climate smart agriculture practices through more sustained institutional mechanisms, particularly WEGs, CDMCs and cooperatives</b>	Increased knowledge and skills of community and their institutions, on disaster and climate resilient crop varieties, technologies and practices	24 cooperatives registered in four districts (Rautahat, Sarlahi, Dhanusha and Rautahat). Trainings about Integrated Pest Management, drought and flood tolerant crop varieties adapted, System of rice intensification methods demonstrated and animal health campaign organised in all working districts
<b>Target communities are provided with livelihood opportunities and risk on women during wood collection are to be minimized</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 290 people supported with electricity supply and at least 18 ha land irrigated</li> <li>• An electric grinding mill is established to support at least 100 households</li> </ul>	Increased enterprise development due to access to electricity and strengthened livelihoods due to increased access to irrigation water

## PARTNERS

- Lumanti Support Group for Shelter (Lumanti)
- Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO)
- Forum for Awareness and Youth Activity (FAYA)
- National Environmental and Equity Development Society (NEEDS) Nepal
- Bheri Environment Excellence (BEE) Group Nepal
- Sankalpa Darchula
- Rural Development Center (RDC)
- Nepal Red Cross Society-Rautahat
- Bagmati Welfare Society Nepal (BWSN)
- Social Development and Research Centre (SDRC)
- Koshi Victim Society (KVS)
- National Network of Community Disaster Management Committees (NCDMC)



## WELL LIT HOUSES AND IRRIGATED FIELDS IN SERI

***“I did not get any free time to play with my friends because I had to complete all my tasks before sunset, including taking care of my siblings and animals. Now I can play in the afternoon and study and work in the evening.” - Nirmala Mahara***

Nirmala Mahara, 15, studies in class 9 at the local government school in Seri VDC, Darchula district. After Oxfam and its partner, Sankalpa Darchula helped establishing a micro hydro plant in the area, Nirmala no longer has problems completing her homework. Her house is well lit, and the family’s fields are irrigated regularly.

For the construction a canal was dug to provide water for irrigating the fields in the day and run a 12 KW micro-hydro plant at night. The plant benefits 50 houses of Jayathala village. Some of the electricity is used for household lightning and cooking and some for running the community grinding mill.



Credit: Anjil Adhikari/Oxfam

The electricity has opened new avenues for development, linking enterprise development with food security and livelihood. The women, who used to spent hours collecting firewood, now use a rice cooker and invest the extra time in income generation activities. With the easy access to irrigable water, more fields are irrigated, increasing production.

Thanks to the installation of electric poles, women feel safer going out, even in the dark. Students now have access to computers and youth have the option to start a local business. Some plan to open a cyber café to connect people to the wider world.

# FINANCIAL REPORT

## Spending in the year 2015/16

Spending	GBP
Unrestricted Fund	806,119
Grant fund	18,065,635

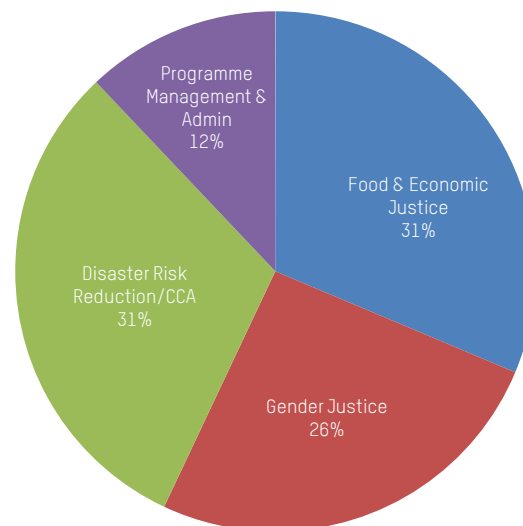
## Spending in Sustainable Development Programme (NPR)

Budget Headings	Spend	Spend %
Food & Economic Justice	123,404,550	31%
Gender Justice	101,033,798	26%
Disaster Risk Reduction/CCA	121,723,199	31%
Programme Management & Admin	47,464,263	12%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>393,625,811</b>	<b>100%</b>

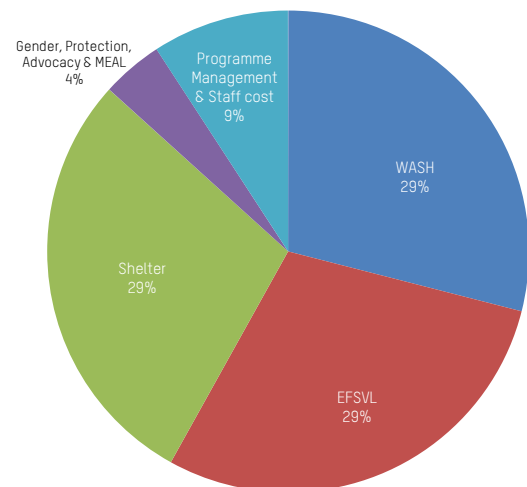
## Spending in Humanitarian Programme (NPR)

Budget Headings	Spend	Spend %
WASH	763,233,670	29%
EFSVL	764,773,138	29%
Shelter	753,784,548	29%
Gender, Protection, Advocacy & MEAL	107,956,177	4%
Programme Management & Staff Costs	241,661,003	9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,631,408,536</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Spending in Sustainable Development Programme (NPR)



## Spending in Humanitarian Programme (NPR)



*Oxfam's fiscal year 2015/16 covers the period April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016*

## Main donors Humanitarian Programme

Donor	Spend 2015/16 (GBP)
DFID	446,828
DFAT (AusAid)	292,304
DFATD (CIDA)	147,626
Dutch MoFA	425,742
Gates foundation	397,727
IrishAid	72,570
UNICEF	585,172
SIDA	331,309
INDITEX	353,846
OFDA	639,240
Innocent Foundation	50,000
City Council of Paris	28,308
ECHO	431,075
OGB	2,111,470
Oxfam International (OI)	4,570,671
SHO	1,852,148
Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC)	2,781,062
Humanitarian Coalition	258,694
AGIRE	170,949
UNILEVER	7,565
IOM	6,626
INTERMON	38,911
Various corporate donations and Oxfam India Appeal	312,228
DFID GIK	91,104
D Lights	7,813
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,410,988</b>

## ABBREVIATIONS

CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDMC	Community Disaster Management Committee
CFW	Cash for Work
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DDR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EDP	Enterprise Development Project
ERT	Emergency Response Team
EMF	Emergency Management Fund
E-WASH	Emergency Water Sanitation and Hygiene
FDG	Focal Group Discussion
FEJ	Food and Economic Justice
GIS VCA	Global Information System Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Mapping
GJ	Gender Justice
HH	Households
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IEC	Information Education and Communication
LDRMP	Local Disaster Risk Management Plan
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ToT	Training of Trainers
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WEC	Women Empowerment Centre
WEG	Women Empowerment Groups
WFG	Women Farmer Group





**OXFAM**

**Oxfam Country Office**

Jawalakhel-20, Lalitpur, Nepal

Telephone: +977 (1) 5542881 | Fax: +977 (1) 5523197

Website: [www.nepal.oxfam.org](http://www.nepal.oxfam.org)

[www.facebook.com/OxfamInNepal](https://www.facebook.com/OxfamInNepal) | [www.twitter.com/OxfamInNepal](https://www.twitter.com/OxfamInNepal)