

ANNUAL REPORT

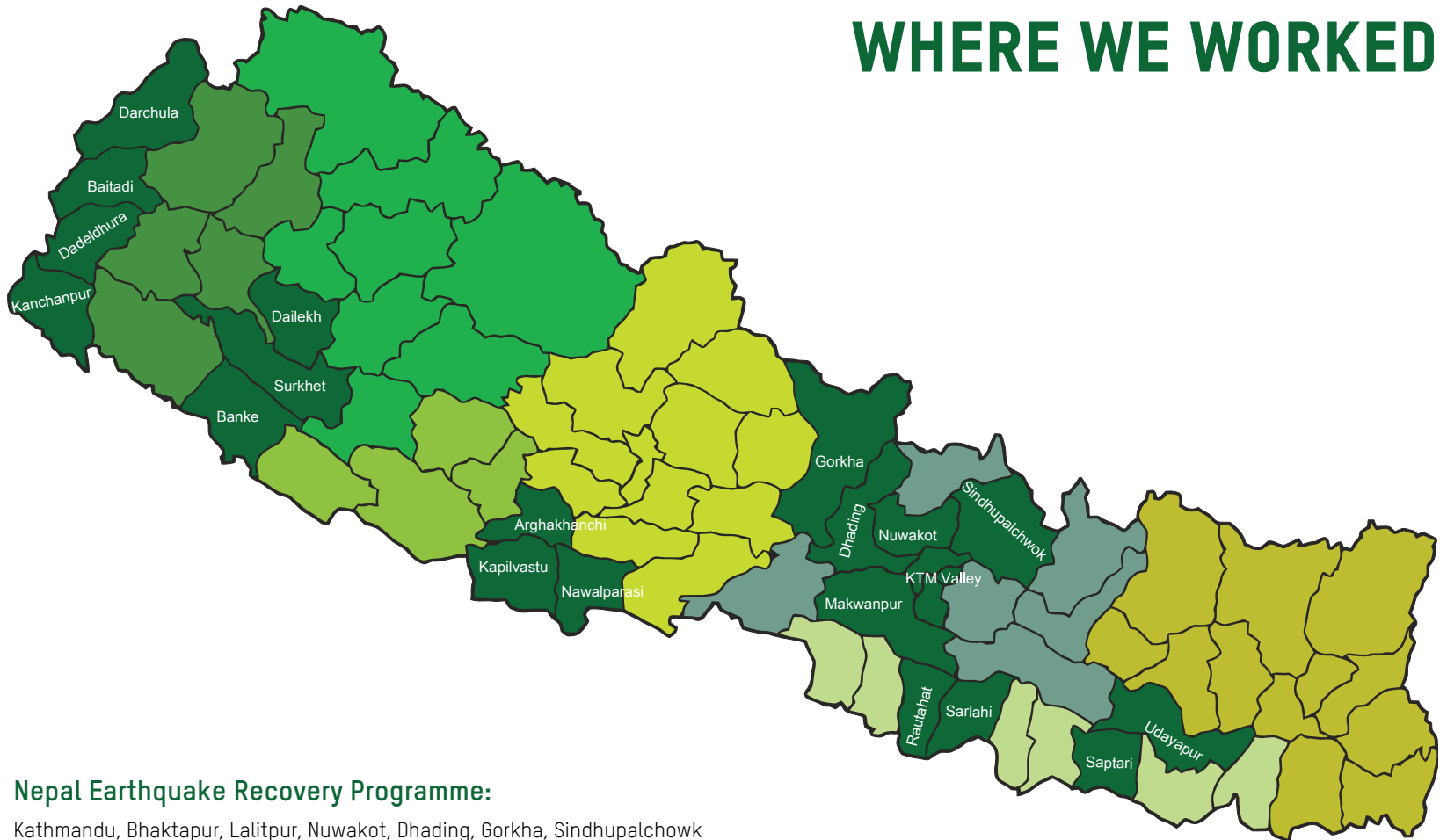
April 2017 - March 2018



OXFAM



WHERE WE WORKED



Sustainable Development Programme :

Arghakhanchi, Banke, Baitadi, Bhaktapur, Dailekh, Darchula, Kanchanpur, Kapilvastu, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi, Nuwakot, Sarlahi, Saptari, Sindhupalchowk, Surkhet, and Udaypur

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Cover Picture: Kamima Gurung in Kerauja of Gorkha district smiling after making her citizenship certificate at the age of 70.

Photo by: Ayush Raj Manandhar for Oxfam.

Editors: Cecilia Keizer, Damodar Kanel, Prerana Marasini

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The power of people to address poverty

Oxfam in Nepal's overall goal is: "By 2020, 1.5 million women and men in Nepal are empowered to overcome poverty, vulnerability and inequality".

It's a pleasure to document our key activities that empower people to bring changes in their lives and present them in this Annual Report 2017/18. We hope it gives you an overview of who we are and what we do. In 2017/18, Oxfam teams continued their work to support people living in 21 districts of Nepal working with 47 partner organisations in coordination with government agencies. We supported the earthquake-affected families and facilitated the re-building and reconstruction of their houses. We restored their disrupted livelihood and created together with them new

ones. We continued to provide support on construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems, supported government bodies to prepare disaster preparedness plans, and prepared communities to reduce the risks of disasters.

We responded to the survivors of floods in four districts and survivors of landslides in two districts. More than 150 people had lost their lives in floods, inundation, and landslides last year. We continued our work in women empowerment and supported some women leaders to contest in the local elections. We have

worked with partner organisations and security forces as well to help prevent child marriage and violence against women. We supported economic development by

Oxfam's vision for Nepal is a just society without poverty, in which all women and men live a life of dignity, enjoy their rights and assume their responsibilities as active citizens of Nepal.

strengthening several cooperatives and enterprises that gave people better income and jobs.



We are very grateful to the support we received from the Government of Nepal, donor agencies, and our implementing partners, and we continue to express our commitment to empower the people of Nepal to address poverty, inequality and vulnerability.

Thank you.

Cecilia Keizer, Country Director,
Oxfam in Nepal

Nepal Earthquake Recovery Programme

We have promoted an owner-driven reconstruction approach where the beneficiaries themselves are involved to reconstruct or rehabilitate infrastructure and livelihood.



Women constructors in Nuwakot.
Photo by: Cecilia Keizer/Oxfam

Integrated settlement under construction in Bagua of Gorkha.
Photo by: Prerana Marasini/Oxfam



The Nepal Earthquake Recovery Programme continued in its third year to work in Sindhupalchowk, Kathmandu Valley (Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur), Nuwakot, Dhading and Gorkha districts. Since last year, we have taken an integrated approach to support the population affected by the 2015 earthquakes. In doing so, we have targeted the most vulnerable population that could benefit through four sectors—livelihood recovery; water, sanitation, and hygiene; housing; disaster risk reduction; and gender and protection.

We have promoted an owner-driven reconstruction approach where the beneficiaries themselves are involved to reconstruct or rehabilitate infrastructure and livelihood. A pool of skilled masons,

retrofitters, entrepreneurs has been created through various skills trainings. We provided financial support to the most marginalized families who had lost their houses in the earthquake, so that they could move in to new permanent houses. To ensure better health and hygiene, we worked to provide safe drinking water at community and household levels, along with the construction of toilets. We are proud to be partners of the Nepal Government in helping municipalities and rural municipalities become open-defecation free.

To help farmers and producer groups, we rehabilitated and constructed production infrastructures, promoted mechanized tools, and provided vocational skills to generate income or find jobs.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH)



A woman in Darchula carrying a bucket of water. Photo by: Bed Prasad Dhakal/Oxfam

The goal of the WaSH programme is to “address water insecurity of poor, socially excluded and vulnerable women and men, and achieve systemic change for sustainable and equitable access to water and sanitation.” Oxfam, since 2015, has continued supporting the poorest and vulnerable communities to access reliable and safe water closer to their houses. Together with partners, Oxfam

in Nepal has promoted good hygiene practices that improved sanitation and helped reduce water-related diseases. Additionally, its focus is to build resilience of targeted communities by empowering Water User Committees (WUCs) and by working together with the local government to sustain WaSH infrastructure through operation and maintenance support.

Oxfam, since 2015, has continued supporting the poorest and vulnerable communities to access reliable and safe water closer to their houses.

56,424

people benefited through construction/repair of 96 water supply schemes.

2,477

households have built latrines for 13,142 men, women and children

506

masons trained on toilet construction

27

wards and 5 palikas supported to be declared as Open Defecation Free

Sharing a water source to resolve water shortage



People now have running water at their household levels. Photo credit: Oxfam

People of Archale village in Saurpani of Gorkha had long been facing shortage of drinking water. The Thulo Padhera water source was shared between Bhailam and Archale villages. After the 2015 earthquake, it dried up, leaving them with a distant water point called Samma Paakha. Both the villages now had a single resource to collect water. Constrained resources meant long queues and longer waiting times. Januka Paneru, a local of Archale village recalls, "In the day time, there would be more than 50 people in line totaling 2-3 hours of our time to collect water."

Nights were troublesome too. "We'd quietly go to the water source or else the neighbors could wake up and we'd have to line up again," Januka adds.

Oxfam had been working at Saurpani in partnership with Goreto Gorkha for the earthquake-affected households. The people of both villages requested Oxfam to support in constructing a water supply scheme. The nearest feasible source was Dhapekhola, which was inadequate to cater to the need of both villages. Finally, an agreement was reached with the nearby village of Kamigaon to

"We'd quietly go to the water source or else the neighbors could wake up and we'd have to line up again," Januka adds.

share the water from their source. Oxfam and Goreto Gorkha finished the construction within two months with a strong participation of the community.

"We spent 36 days as community contribution; it was a lot of hard work and pain, but we forgot it all on the day we had water running in our household taps. Now we have enough time to look after children, work in field as well as to attend community meetings," Januka says. The Dhapekhola Water Supply Scheme caters to 48 households of Archale and Bhailam villages. Apart from building water supply schemes, households were also supported to build toilets, which has benefited differently-abled people as well.

Livelihood Recovery Programme



Women in Sindhupalchowk using a grain huller. Photo credit: Oxfam

The main objective of the livelihood recovery programme in 2017/18 was to restore livelihood of earthquake affected families by supporting producer groups and cooperatives to provide access to productive infrastructure, inputs, finance, market and income-generating opportunities at local level. Gorkha, Sindhupalchowk, Dhading and Nuwakot districts incorporated interventions designed for rural context focusing on agrarian community whereas the Kathmandu Valley embedded rural, peri-urban and urban priorities focused towards creating employment opportunities.

Producer groups were trained and provided with modern tools and equipment for farming that reduced women farmers' workload. This programme conducted training on improved farming techniques and supported them in the rehabilitation of production infrastructure such as irrigation canals, collection centers and processing units. Likewise, cooperatives' capacities were strengthened for business plan preparation and implementation of new enterprises.

The main objective of the livelihood recovery programme in 2017/18 was to restore livelihood of earthquake-affected families

48,439

individuals benefited through rehabilitation of irrigation canals, collection centres, processing equipments, agro machines, and trainings

4,899

individuals got professional training needed for cook, waiter, tourist guide, carpentry, home stay management

982

small and micro entrepreneurs received training, equipment and grant to restart their business; strengthened capacity of 57 rural cooperatives

368

youth received vocational and skill enhancement trainings, 237 people got jobs through the Urban Job Hub Center

* As a project funded by DEC continued until April 2018, there were additional 7421 beneficiaries.

Convenient financial services for migrant families



Sunita, accessing remittance service in Hagam. Photo credit: Oxfam.

People of Hagam in Jugal Rural Municipality-7 of Sindhupalchowk used to walk four hours to get remittance service in Jalbire, 12 km from Hagam. In November 2017, Oxfam provided a business plan development training, grants for the extreme poor, human resource, equipment and internet connection to Shree Guransmaya Hagam Saving and Credit Cooperative (SGHSCC) to enable them to start the remittance service. Oxfam also facilitated the

linkage between SGHSCC and Prabhu Management, which ultimately helped them to start a professional remittance service. Sunita Thapa, a member of the cooperative said, “Establishment of the cooperative has saved our time and money.” Suklal Tamang, chairperson of the cooperative said, “The remittance service increased our day-to-day financial transactions and boosted our goodwill.” Oxfam has been providing support to six such cooperatives in Sindhupalchowk.

Fixed irrigation canal, increased production

Farming families of Ralukadevi-2, Chilaunegaun used to rely on Dupche Khola Chilaunegaun Irrigation system for farming. The earthquakes in 2015 not only damaged their individual properties but also damaged the irrigation system leaving their farming occupation in jeopardy. The locals sought support from the ward office, which in turn recommended Oxfam in Nepal and its partner organization, Sahayata Samajik Sanstha (SSS), to rehabilitate the irrigation canals.

Through the restored irrigation canal, 56 farmers are irrigating nearly 350 ropanies of land. “We can now produce three crops from the same field,” says 93-year-old Manjeet Tamang, “We requested government office to restore this irrigation canal several times, but couldn’t get the budget for it.”

Purna Bahadur Tamang, chairman of Dupche Khola –Chilaunegaun Kulo user committee says, “We are happy that we can cultivate three seasonal crops now.”



A rehabilitated irrigation canal in Nuwakot. Photo credit: Oxfam.

Housing

Reconstruction of private houses has been the utmost priority of people who lost their houses in the 2015 earthquakes. In the initial phase, Oxfam focused on prevention of loss of lives and responded to immediate needs of people by providing temporary shelter materials like corrugated galvanized iron sheets, winterization kits and tools along with information to build temporary shelter.

In the second year of response, the focus shifted towards creating local trained workforce to build earthquake-resilient houses. In the third year, in consultation with the Nepal Reconstruction Authority (NRA), Oxfam refocused its intervention on supporting the reconstruction of permanent houses for internally displaced populations (IDPs), adopting an integrated settlement approach combining WaSH and livelihood, promoting alternative construction materials and a local entrepreneurship model.



Women constructors in Nuwakot. Photo by: Cecilia Keizer/Oxfam.

532

people have got
permanent houses as we
supported construction of
95 houses until March 2018

404

households received
top-up support
for rebuilding their
houses

31

on-the-job
mason training;
12 retrofitting
training

28,124

people benefited
through trainings
and door-to-door
technical assistance

Alternative construction materials improved our lives

Earthquake survivors of Mahaankal Rural Municipality in Lalitpur have started making bricks to reconstruct their houses destroyed by the devastating earthquake. Oxfam and its local partner trained 10 villagers to operate the machine to produce interlocked bricks.

Brick production has been started with the help of a local cooperative, Progressive Multi-Purpose Cooperative. “We pay Rs 20 per brick to workers as their wage,” said secretary of the cooperative, Bhim Prasad Dulal. He said that the total cost for a brick is Rs 40 including the wages and material cost. “The cooperative charges Rs 46 per brick to its members while others have to pay Rs 48 for each brick,” he informed. Dulal further said that the bricks meet the quality standards of the District Technical Office, Lalitpur, and can be used for reconstruction.



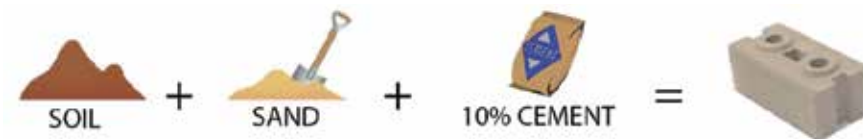
Manufacturing compressed stabilized earth bricks in Lalitpur.

Photo by: Sudin Pradhan/Oxfam

Dulal has constructed a demonstration building using the reconstruction grant of the government with the same bricks. “I am delighted to build my own house using this technology so that others can see and replicate,” Dulal said, adding that the demand of bricks have increased lately and they are planning to hire more labours to fulfill

the demand. A total of 150 people received the training last year. As of March 2018, 65 houses have been constructed using these bricks.

***As of March 2018,
65 houses have been
constructed using
these bricks.***



Reconstruction united a family in Dhading

Like many others, Ram Bahadur Sarki of Nigalpani, Nilkantha-9, Dhading had also lost his house due to 2015 earthquake and was forced to settle in a temporary shelter. His family of four, faced troubled times when he got into drinking habit and his family was on the verge of splitting.

But the fate of the family took a turn, when the government announced a list of beneficiaries eligible for the government grant. Ram's name was included. Despite getting the first tranche of the grant, he could not reconstruct his home largely due to his drinking habits. When all the money from the grant was gone, Ram Bahadur realized how his construction was affected in absence of a stable income.

And when Oxfam started collecting names of the beneficiaries to



Ram Bahadur Sarki's house after construction in Nilkantha, Dhading. Photo by: Saroj Maharjan/Oxfam

support in construction of a permanent house, Ram's name was there. Oxfam had adopted an owner-driven approach, requiring the owner to take the lead in the reconstruction of the house. The houses would be built using compressed stabilized earth bricks (CSEB), made by the community itself. The house owner had to arrange labor for the construction and Oxfam would provide the construction materials, technical expertise.

Considering the amount of work required and the final product, Ram reached out to his wife and kids. He persuaded his wife to come back home and start everything afresh. So, to construct the house, the family got together and built their house. Their family is united again. Oxfam in Nepal, until March 2018, has helped families build 95 such houses.

Gender and protection



Interaction on importance of citizenship in Sindhupalchowk.

Photo by: Bipana Dhimal/Oxfam

The most vulnerable and marginalized people in the earthquake-affected districts are still not able to access reconstruction grant and other benefits provided by government mainly in absence of legal documents and adequate information to acquire them. Thus, Oxfam began to work on creating legal awareness, and supporting people to access legal documents—citizenship, vital registration, and single women protection fund. A mobile application Thaaha Chha is also developed for raising awareness among mobile phone users.

Oxfam began to work on creating legal awareness, and supporting people to access legal documents (citizenship, vital registration) and single women protection fund.

Oxfam has been promoting and facilitating Reflect methodology based community discussion centers for community empowerment and social change. At the Reflect circles, weekly sessions are conducted on issues of citizenship, vital registration, single women protection fund, gender-based violence, women transformative leadership, women trafficking, and issues related to gender inequality. The programme supported local governments in organizing citizenship mobile camps from where they could get their vital documents.

120

community discussion centres (REFLECT circles) formed in 5 districts with 2604 participants

2903

people received legal documents and social security cards (1108 citizenship certificate, 898 vital registration, 397 social security documents) through mobile camps

130

community people emerged as gender champions

150

single women applied for single women protection fund

True gender champions



Thami couple awarded as Gender Champions. Photo by: Bipana Dhimal/Oxfam

“No work is small or big for me, if I eat, I must wash my plates,” says Bhagyaman.

Bhagyaman Thami (44) and Dhanchari Thami (45) of Sindhupalchowk have been recognized as Ideal Couple and amidst a programme organized by Oxfam in Nepal. When the Reflect facilitator discussed about an ideal couple at the Bhumesthan Community Discussion Center, everybody suggested their names. They are known to take decisions together and take an equal share of work. Bhagyaman supports his wife in household chores and also encourages her to be a part of community discussion center. As a result, Dhanchari became an active member.

“No work is small or big for me, if I eat, I must wash my plates,” says Bhagyaman. His wife smiled as he shared this to the audience. He said that the community discussions that Oxfam conducted with partner organizations have played an important role in realizing the importance of gender equality.

Oxfam in Nepal introduced concepts of Ideal men, Empowered Single Women, Ideal Couple, Ideal Mother-in-law and Daughter-in-law through the Gender and Protection Programme in Sindhupalchowk and Nuwakot district. Communities are encouraged by this concept and they regard these ‘Ideal’ people as role models.

Ganga Maya gets social security finally



Gangamaya holding her citizenship certificate. Photo by: Shreedhar Neupane/JGSS

***“Finally, I will get the monthly allowance,”
she said happily.***

Seventy-two-year old Gangamaya Tamang from Hagam of Sindhupalchowk used to wonder why some people in her village were getting monthly allowance from the government, while she was not. She shared her concern at a community discussion center ran by Oxfam and Janahit Gramin Sewa Samiti.

At age 72, she realized that she was not able to receive government entitlements as she didn't have her citizenship certificate. She had never realized that the document would be that important. She always thought that she could get citizenship through her father, but he was no more alive.

There was a cooperative in her village and a mothers' group too, but she couldn't be a part of it because she didn't possess the proof of citizenship. At the discussion center, she came to know about the social security provided by the government through an elderly allowance. More importantly, she came to know that she could get her citizenship card with the help of her husband. Finally, Gangamaya went with her husband to the ward office in her area and got her national identity card for the first time. “Finally, I will get the monthly allowance,” she said happily.

NEPAL EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY PROGRAMME

BENEFICIARY REACH

THREE YEARS
(APRIL 2015–MARCH 2018)

619,071

WOMEN
51%

MEN
49%

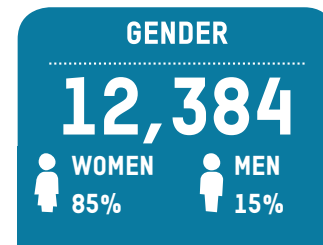
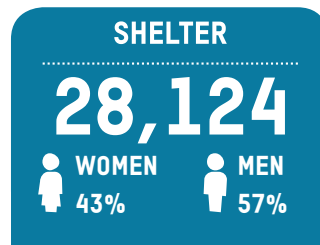
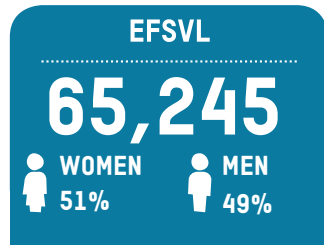
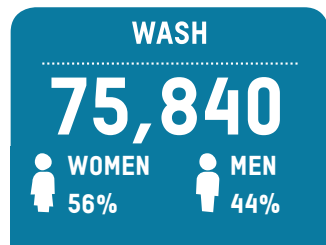
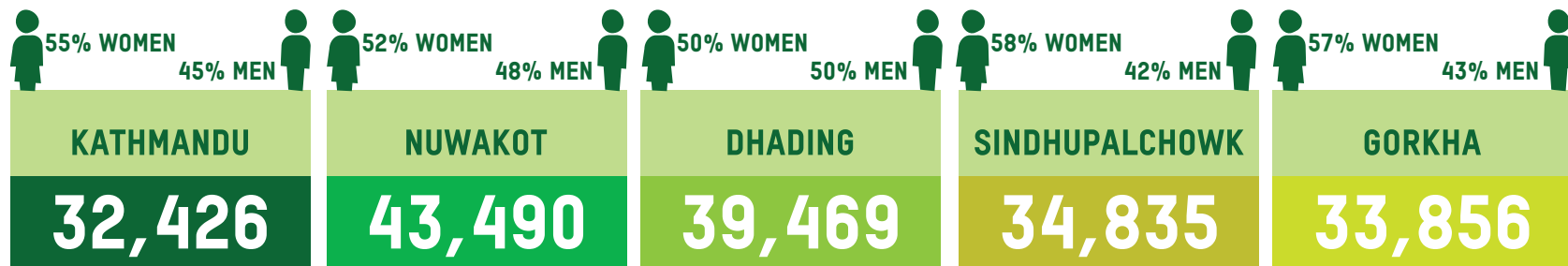


LAST YEAR
(APRIL 2017–MARCH 2018)

184,076

WOMEN 99,075
54%

MEN 85,001
46%



*There could be duplication among the sectors

Women Empowerment Programme



Members of child club in Rautahat who have been campaigning against child marriage. Photo by: Prerana Marasini/Oxfam

The Women Empowerment Programme's goal is "women and girls from poor and excluded groups enjoy their rights and lead a dignified life free from violence." This theme covers women's political participation and transformative leadership, social inclusion, women and girls' economic empowerment and women's legal rights, and addressing violence against women and girls, with a particular focus on ending child, early and forced marriage (CEFM).

In the last year, the programme focused children and women's groups

and providing them with leadership skills so that they could develop themselves as community change leaders. This helped in breaking stereotypes around gender norms such as child marriages or ending violence against women. Oxfam, together with its partners, sensitized women on the impacts of violence against women and helped either to prevent it or to ensure right actions were taken when they occurred. We've used counselling, mediation, and referrals as steps to address cases on violence against women.

4863

women and girls got leadership and advocacy skills to stop child marriages and combat violence against women and girls

494

people aware on women's economic rights and the government schemes on livelihoods and economic empowerment

400

women oriented on constitutional provision for women's participation in local bodies. 125 women leaders contested for the local elections 55 women won key positions

200

At least 200 cases of violence against women addressed through counselling, mediation, and referrals

180

community discussion centers and 40 child clubs formed in four districts

58

case of child marriages prevented

PROJECTS IN 2017-2018

CREATING SPACES (CS) TO TAKE ACTION ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

This project is implemented in Rautahat, Banke, Dailekh and Baitadi districts to reduce violence against women and girls, child, early and forced marriage, through coordinated prevention and response initiatives. A total of 180 community discussion centers (CDCs) have been formed for women and girls to discuss

issues around violence against women, women's rights, access to government services and collective solutions to address their problems. These cases are mostly addressed through counselling and mediation by CDC members and at times referred to police and District Women's Cell.



A regular CDC session in Dailekh. Photo by: Aarati Sharma/Oxfam

STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP IN 2017 LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS



Manju Rumba from Makwanpur got elected as woman member in her ward. Photo credit: Oxfam

Around 400 community women leaders from ten village development committees of Makwanpur and Surkhet were oriented on constitutional provision for women's participation in political bodies, political

parties' mandates in party manifestos, and election process. Out of the total 400 community women leaders, 125 contested for local level elections and 55 women won key positions in the local bodies.

“Winning the first position in an essay competition organised in my school turned my life forever,” says 16-year-old Bikram Godia, an eighth-grade student at Janata Basic School in Duduwa Rural Municipality, Banke. Right after the essay competition in school, Bikram’s relatives came from India with a marriage proposal.

He was shocked to know that his parents had already accepted the proposal and were planning his wedding. The irony was he had just won a prize on his essay on child marriage.



Child club members staging forum theatre in Dailekh. Photo credit: Oxfam

Bikram refused the proposal right away and tried to convince his parents as he was underage. He wanted to complete his education and become independent. But his parents were adamant. Then Bikram threatened his parents saying he would go to police and report that they were getting him married off against his will. His parents and relatives tried to persuade him by getting engaged and get married after seven years. Bikram refused again saying he wouldn’t commit for such a long period.

A young man who stopped his own marriage



Bikram Godia. Photo by: Aarati Sharma/Oxfam

Bikram’s parents had to eventually drop the marriage proposal. “My parents now want to see me as a successful and highly educated person. They don’t bother me with marriage proposals anymore,” said Bikram smiling. “He is the hero of our school. We give his example to all the children of our school and community,” said Shiva Sapkota, Vice-Principal of the school. Through the Creating Spaces project, a total of 58 cases of child marriages have been stopped in Banke, Rautahat, Baitadi, and Dailekh.

“He is the hero of our school. We give his example to all the children of our school and community,” said Shiva Sapkota, Vice-Principal

Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood Programme



A woman at Pokhara Handicraft Enterprise cutting fabrics. Photo by: Swikriti Sharma/Oxfam

This programme aims to improve food security and livelihood of poor, vulnerable, socially excluded and disaster-affected men and women residing in rural and urban areas. The programme supports smallholder farmers and women farmers to increase agricultural productions and productivity by organizing them into groups and cooperatives, enhancing their technical capacity, providing agri-inputs and technologies and establishing linkages with different governmental, nongovernmental agencies and private sectors.

The programme also supports women-led rural and urban enterprises become viable micro and small-scale enterprises. The programme works with different

stakeholders at different level such as with local and national NGOs, Civil Society Organization (CSO), networks, alliances, local and central government, market actors and financial institutions to capacitate and empower its target group to make them able to secure productive assets and to gain control over natural resources such as land and water, increase their market access, reduce vulnerability and make vulnerable communities resilient to changes.

This programme aims to improve food security and livelihood of poor, vulnerable, socially excluded and disaster affected men and women residing in rural and urban areas.

24,474

small holder farmers (18, 942 women farmers) have increased access to agricultural inputs and extension services.

5,601

producers and farmers have received technical and financial services

715

households benefited through 37 small irrigation and 75 drip irrigation schemes

193

farmer/producer groups trained on group management, book keeping, accessing financial services

8776

women have started market-led productions

2472

women are now familiar with safer remittance and productive use of remittance through 60 local campaigns

PROJECTS IN 2017-2018



Cauliflowers grown in Makwanpur after nursery management training. Photo by: Prerana Marasini/Oxfam

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT FOR EARTHQUAKE AFFECTED FAMILIES IN NEPAL

This project supports earthquake-affected men and women (producers) to generate sustainable income, develop market access for the producers and Fair Trade Members Organizations for ten market-assured products, and promote principles of fair trade.

MAKWANPUR LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY PROJECT

This project supports 4502 earthquake-affected families and local cooperatives in one municipality and three rural municipalities by enhancing their technical and vocational knowledge skills, providing farming inputs, tools and technical assistance for better livelihood.



Seeds produced by the Pavitra Seed Industry Packaged for sale. Photo by: Swikriti Sharma/Oxfam

ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (EDP)

EDP is a business-based approach to development that identifies business opportunities to support entrepreneurs develop and implement viable business plans. EDP supports Pavitra Seed Industry, Surkhet (targeting 4000 smallholder farmers, Pokhara Handicraft Enterprise (targeting 900 women from marginalized communities), and Bhaktapur Vegetable Enterprise (targeting 500 urban poor farmers) to improve their managerial and financial capacity, develop business plans, improve market linkages, accessing loans from banks and financial institutions, and provide business development services.

SAFER TRANSFER AND PRODUCTIVE USE OF REMITTANCE PROJECT

This project benefits 1601 migrant families through cost-effective and responsive formal remittance services system installed at four cooperatives of Baitadi and Darchula districts for Nepali migrant workers in India. The project also strengthens capacity of the families to utilize the remittance in income generation activities.



Tomatoes grown by farmers supported by Oxfam in Bhaktapur. Photo credit: Oxfam

LIVELIHOOD AND EMPOWERMENT

PROJECT (LEP)

This project was implemented in nine municipalities and two rural municipalities of four districts (Udaypur, Nawlaparasi, Kapilvastu and Arghakhanchi) to support 15,105 socially and economically excluded and vulnerable communities who are dependent on their small piece of land and natural resources to improve their status of food and income security.

SECURING FOOD/GROW CAMPAIGN

Oxfam's global campaign, supported by Oxfam in Nepal to advocate for food security, agriculture, land and climate change at different levels by facilitating effective engagement of civil society organizations, farmer's network and individuals with government agencies and other stakeholders in policy formulation and implementation.

Business restored and booming



She had bought the handlooms using her savings. She had been teaching Dhaka weaving to her neighbors.

Thirty-year-old Sunita Karmacharya, who is currently the chairperson of Manglachhen Dhaka Weaving group as well as proprietor of Manglachhen Dhaka Udhyog, faced problems after 2015 earthquake that damaged her house, which she had turned into a working station with five handlooms operated by five producers. She had bought the handlooms using her savings. She had been teaching Dhaka weaving to her neighbors.

Her determination to work independently was not shattered even after the earthquake, but the reconstruction of broken roof of her house left her with limited finance and less stability to grow in her business. Oxfam's Sustainable Livelihoods Support

Sunita Karmacharya making Dhaka items. Photo credit: Oxfam. for Earthquake-Affected Families in Nepal recognized her need and supported her with five additional handlooms and rent support for three months.

She resumed her business and now provides employment to 17 women including college students who work part time after college. She has been linked to an organization called SABHA which has been placing regular orders. Likewise, she has also been linked to Sana Hastakala, Fair Trade Member Organizations, through "Meet your Producer" campaign and "Market Visit by Producers" from the project. Now she sells her products to Sana Hastakala and Sabha Nepal and is making good income.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA) Programme



A man sliding down a rope as a part of community search and rescue training.

Photo by: Prakash Waiba/Lumanti.

The aim of the DRR-CCA programme is to reduce the risks and impact of disasters and climate change on vulnerable women and men, and build their resilience by improving their food security and livelihood. Oxfam believes that communities should be the first responders who could be prepared for disasters and respond effectively at the time of emergencies, so that after a disaster, they can go back to their pre-disaster state.

We first identify potential risks among communities, and then prepare risk-management plans, and build the capacity of communities against the risks that surrounds them. We work with government to mainstream disaster risk management in their development plans.

17, 509

people supported through response to 2017 floods and landslide, training on disaster risk reduction, and learning center,

35

VDCs supported to develop Local Disaster Risk Management Plan

24

VDCs supported to establish Emergency Management Fund

20

vulnerable schools supported with school safety plan (but put this above)

4

district warehouse constructed, 4 districts supported with emergency stockpile. and four districts endorsed evacuation route plan prepared by Oxfam

PROJECTS IN 2017-2018

BUILDING RESILIENCE AND CLIMATE ADAPTIVE PLANNING IN URBAN CENTERS OF NEPAL

This project was implemented in Nepalgunj and Birendranagar municipalities to make urban centers of Nepal more resilient to climate extremes and disasters. It worked with local government agencies in collaboration with private sectors and communities to develop and implement Municipal Adaptation Plans (MAP). The project directly benefited 514 people (189 women, 325 men) through orientation programs and training on climate change and solid waste management.



A man receiving essential items for daily use, after the 2017 floods. Photo by: Jeevan Kasula/Oxfam.

BUILDING RESILIENCE TO DISASTER IN EARTHQUAKE AFFECTED AREAS OF NEPAL

Implemented in Sindhupalchok, Gorkha, Nuwakot, Dhading and Kathmandu valley through local partners, the project supported earthquake-affected people to be prepared for emergencies. For this, disaster risk management committees were formed and trained, vulnerability and capacity assessment was done, and disaster risk management plans were prepared. Taskforces under these committees were trained and provided with kits for first aid and community search and rescue. To mitigate potential risks, bioengineering, wall protection, plantation on landslide-prone areas were done in seven districts.

TERAI DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN PROJECT

This project is implemented in two flood-prone districts, Saptari and Rautahat. This project has a mix of interventions under disaster risk reduction, water sanitation and hygiene, and sustainable livelihood to improve their economic status. Our approach is to form committees, inform about risks, and prepare for the possible risks in times of disasters. Besides, we also encourage communities to practice good sanitation and hygiene by helping them construct toilets.

TROSA (TRANSBOUNDARY RIVERS OF SOUTH ASIA)

It is a five-year regional programme funded by the Government of Sweden. In Nepal, the program aims to contribute to reduce poverty and marginalization of river-dependent communities of Mahakali River. For this, there would be inter-country efforts and policy dialogues to raise the issues at national and international levels. And at the community level, people would be capacitated to raise their voices themselves with the concerned stakeholders. As of March 2017, a six-point "Dhangadhi Declaration" has been signed by Province 7 local authorities to protect the rights of the riverine communities, and 23 Women Empowerment Centers (WECs) have been formed and running.

Access to clean water restored

Four Dalit families in Kathhariya municipality of Rautahat district who used same water source faced health issues when an unprotected well they were using was damaged by the 2017 floods. They had a handpump earlier but not in use anymore.

“Our houses remained flooded for four days. We settled temporarily at a neighbor’s concrete home. When we came back, our grain stock had been swept away by flood, the bamboo and mud walls were brought down and there was water everywhere inside the home,” recalls Samtaliya Majhi from Katthariya.

Her daughter Ughani, whose family also relied on the same well, said she and her kids started falling sick consuming water from the well. “The water from the well was not clean; there were frogs leaping in and out of it,” said Ughani.

Moreover, their toilet which was under construction was also damaged by the flood. Samtaliya says, “Defecating in the open was shameful, but we had to go in the open fields for a long time in the absence of a toilet.”

As a part of the Early Flood Recovery Project, Oxfam repaired their handpump and the toilet. Samtaliya is happy now that her family has access to clean water and a toilet. Their time to fetch water has also been sharply reduced as they no longer need to walk a kilometer to collect water.

Oxfam has been working in the Katthariya, Hathiyahi since 2011 on Disaster Risk Management and Humanitarian Preparedness, and more recently supporting the people affected by the 2017 floods.

“The water from the well was not clean; there were frogs leaping in and out of it,” said Ughani.



Samtaliya pumping water from her restored handpump. Photo credit: Oxfam

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

BENEFICIARIES

April 2015-March 2018

367,315

BENEFICIARIES

April 2017-March 2018

87,464



WOMEN

61%



MEN

39%

FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME

TOTAL

26,614



WOMEN
73%



MEN
27%

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME

TOTAL

25,586



WOMEN
62%



MEN
38%

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (DRR-CCA)

TOTAL

35,264



WOMEN
50%



MEN
50%

Media, Advocacy and Campaigns

The Disaster Risk Reduction Act has been finally endorsed by the government. Oxfam in Nepal had been working continuously with its partners to advocate for the endorsement.

The Humanitarian Accountability Management Initiative (HAMI) and Oxfam developed a Citizen's Charter highlighting the issues of earthquake-affected people and submitted to the local election manifesto drafting committees of political parties during the local elections.

A report "Effectiveness of Reconstruction Aid in Nepal" has

been jointly produced by Oxfam and HAMI with recommendations to concerned stakeholders to expedite the reconstruction process so that those awaiting grants could complete their reconstruction activities. Through Oxfam in Nepal's Accessing Land in Reconstruction Process (ALRP) project, 1502 earthquake survivors (1443 from Melung rural municipality of Dolakha district and 59 from Godawari municipality of Lalitpur district) have signed grant agreement with National Reconstruction Authority.

The Disaster Risk Reduction Act has been finally endorsed by the government.

Media and Communication

In order to encourage strong communication within and outside Oxfam, we produced a number of communication products—monthly newsletters, infographs, short videos, collection of stories, and one pagers.

We regularly interacted with our audience on social media, Facebook in particular, which has become the most convenient medium for anyone to reach out to us, either seeking information on the trainings we provide, the support we provide to farmers, or current openings. We have also been supporting Oxfam employees and partner staff to document stories better. In all of the stories we produced or helped produced, we put people first, their voices and their issues, with a special focus on women.



**55,000 FOLLOWERS
ON FACEBOOK**



**50,000 VISITORS ON
WEBSITE**



Oxfam staff felicitated for serving for a long time. Picture by: Bed Prasad Dhakal/Oxfam

Human Resource and Organizational Development

Oxfam in Nepal had 212 staff in 2017/2018. With a revised Oxfam Country Strategy and a revised Country Operational Plan, restructuring was done, which resulted in less number of staff. A hundred and nineteen positions were made redundant in the new structure with a total of 95 positions continuing for 2018/19. Oxfam is an employer that recognizes its staff as the key resource that helps in achieving great results, and investing in staff is done on a regular basis.



Financial Statement

Total Income:

Sources of Income	in GBP
Collective Resource Allocation (Oxfam Affiliates)	381,802
Discretionary Fund (Oxfam)	100,000
Restricted Grant Fund (institutional donors)	11,864,673
Total Income	12,346,475

Total Expenditure

Cost Centre	in GBP	Ratio in %
Programme Management & Admin (PMA)	381,481	3%
Sustainable Development Programme (SD Program)	2,256,928	18%
Nepal Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Programme (Nepal ERR Program)	9,708,066	79%
Total Expenditure	12,346,475	100%

Spending on Sustainable Development Programme

Budget Headings	Budget Used in GBP	Performance in %
Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood	825,101	37%
Women Empowerment	429,363	19%
DRR/CCA	1,002,464	44%
Total Spent	2,256,928	100%

Spending on Nepal Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Programme

Budget Headings	Budget Used in GBP	Performance in %
Housing	2,189,788	23%
WaSH	2,478,575	26%
Livelihood Recovery Programme	1,625,444	17%
DRR/CCA	372,955	4%
Gender and Protection	481,429	5%
Research and Communication	217,836	2%
Monitoring and Evaluation	354,642	4%
Coordination and Management	1,987,397	20%
Total Spent	9,708,066	100%



Students in Darchula thanking Oxfam for providing water supply. Picture by: Bed Prasad Dhakal/Oxfam

Funding Sources/Donors

Oxfam International Affiliates (Australia, IBIS Denmark, America, Belgium, Italy, Mexico, Canada, Germany, Intermon, France, Hong Kong, Ireland, New Zealand)

Global Affairs Canada

Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC)

Department For International Development (DFID)

De Stichting Samenwerkende Hulporganisaties (SHO)

Nordic Development Fund (NDF)

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

Poul due Jensen Foundation

The Burberry Foundation

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), Australia

Brahma Kumari Trust

Mott MacDonald

The United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

Institute of Development Studies (IDS)

Entwicklungshilfe-Klub

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS:

Nepal Earthquake Recovery Programme

Action Nepal, Centre for Integrated Urban Development (CIUD), Community & Rural Development Society (CARDSN), Community Self-Reliance Centre (CSRC), Development Project Service Centre (DEPROSC), Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO), Forum for Community Upliftment System (FOCUS Nepal), Goreto Gorkha, Gramin Mahila Srijanshil Pariwar (GMSP), Himalaya Conservation Group (HCG), Home Net Nepal (HomeNet), Janahit Gramin Sewa Samiti (JGSS), Karnali Intergraded Rural Development and Research Centre (KIRDARC)/Humanitarian Accountability and Monitoring Initiative (HAMi), LUMANTI Support Group for Shelter (LUMANTI), Mahila Aatma Nirvarta Kendra (MANK), National Network of Community Disaster Management Committee (NCDMC), People in Need (PIN), Prayatnasil Community Development Society (PRAYAS Nepal), Sahayata Samajik Sanstha (SSS), Society for Integrated Allied Nepal (SIAN), The Kakani Center for Development of Community (KCDC), Tulsi Mehar UNESCO Club (TMUC), Unification Nepal (UN Nepal), Women for Human Rights (WHR)

Sustainable Development Programme

Women Empowerment Programme

Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CWIN), Kathmandu; Rural Development Centre (RDC), Rautahat; Mahila Utthan Samaj, Baitadi; Social Awareness Concerned Center (SAC), Banke; Everest Club, Dailekh; Women Skill Creation Center (WOSCC), Makwanpur; Women's Association for Marginalized Women (WAM), Surkhet; Jagaran Nepal; Sancharika Samuha; Feminist Dalit Organizaiton (FEDO).

Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood Programme

Community Self-Reliance Centre (CSRC), Dadeldhura Farmers' Cooperative Society (DAFACOS), Fair Trade Group Nepal (FTGN), Forest Resource Studies and Action Team (Forest Action), Jana Chetana Sarokar Manch (FOPA), Kalika Self-Reliance Social Centre (KSSC), Pabitra Jankalyan Agriculture Cooperative (PAVITRA), Rural Development & Environment Management Society (RUDES), SAHAMATI, Sankalpa Youth Club (SYC), Social Workers Group (SWOG), Women Skill Creation Centre (WOSCC)

Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA) Programme

Prayas Nepal, Action Nepal, Unification Nepal, Goreto Gorkha, Tulsi Mehar Unesco Club, Janahit Gramin Sewa Samaj, KCDC, CARDSN, SSS, ENPHO, Lumanti, RDC, KVS, BEE-Group, EDS, Rural Women's Development and Unity Center (RUWDUC)

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

BMO: Business Membership Organisation	HHs: Households
CCA: Climate Change Adaptation	IDP: Internally Displaced People
CDC: Community Discussion Centre	IEC: Information Education and Communication
CDMC: Community Disaster Management Committee	LDRMC: Local Disaster Risk Management Committee
CDO: Chief District Officer	LDRMP: Local Disaster Risk Management Plan
CEFM: Child, Early and Forced Marriage	LHDRT: Local Health Disaster Response Team
CLRCC: Community Land Rights Coordination Committee	MAC: Media, Advocacy and Campaigns
CSAR: Community Search And Rescue	MEAL: Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
CSO: Civil Society Organisation	NPR: Nepali Rupees
CTEVT: Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training	ODF: Open Defecation Free
DADO: District Agriculture Development Office	OGB: Oxfam Great Britain
DAO: District Administration Office	OI: Oxfam International
DDC: District Development Committee	REFLECT: Regenerated Freirean Literacy Through Empowering Community Techniques
DDMP: District Disaster Management Plan	ToT: Training of Trainers
DDR: Disaster Risk Reduction DPRP: Disaster preparedness and Response Plan	VAWG: Violence Against Women and Girls
DEC: Disasters Emergency Committee	VDC: Village Development Committee
DRM: Disaster Risk Management	WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
EDP: Enterprise Development Project	WEC: Women Empowerment Centre
EFSVL: Emergency Food Security and Vulnerable Livelihood	WEG: Women Empowerment Groups
EMF: Emergency Management Fund	WFG: Women Farmer Group
FTGN: Fair Trade Group Nepal	WLP: Women's Leadership Programme

WE PUT WOMEN AT THE HEART OF ALL OUR WORK





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