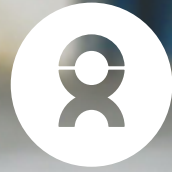


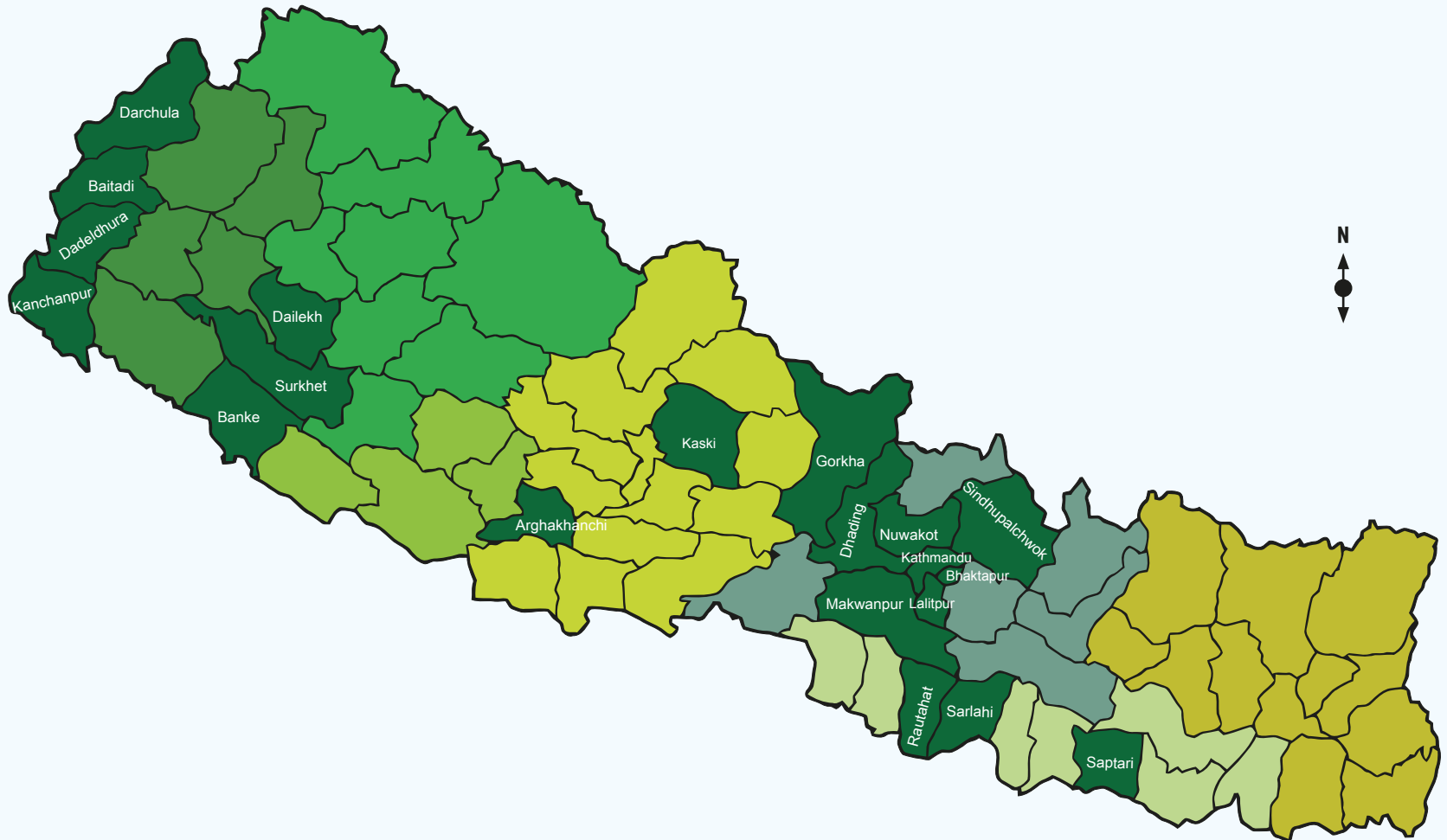
# ANNUAL REPORT

2018 - 2019



OXFAM

# WHERE WE WORKED



Oxfam in Nepal worked in 20 districts in the fiscal year 2018 - 2019.

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Cover picture credit: Oxfam in Nepal

Editors: Cecilia Keizer, Sanjay Samsher Rana and Sofila Vaidya

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# MESSAGE FROM COUNTRY DIRECTOR

Hello and Namaskar,

This year, Oxfam in Nepal continued to work towards its vision for Nepal being a just society without poverty, in which all men and women live a life of dignity, enjoy their rights and assume their responsibilities as active citizens of Nepal. And, it is our pleasure to document our key achievements that helped address the challenges faced by poor and marginalized people of Nepal while empowering them to bring change in their lives. We sincerely hope this report gives an overview of who we are and what we do. During 2018/2019, Oxfam in Nepal team continued their work to support people living in 20 districts in Nepal through partnership with 36 local organizations in coordination with government agencies.

Last year, our major focus remained in supporting and facilitating earthquake affected families in re-building their livelihood. Nevertheless, this year, we initiated the process of concluding our Nepal Earthquake Response and Reconstruction Program. In last four years after the devastating earthquake, Oxfam in Nepal has reached 645,804 community people, amongst which were 51% women and girls.

With its four inter-connected programmes, a) Humanitarian, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation; b) Gender and Social Justice; c) Food and Economic Justice, and d) Water Sanitation and Hygiene, and Water Governance, Oxfam aims to provide people with opportunities to reduce poverty, vulnerability and inequality, ensuring that development-related activities are gender sensitive, socially inclusive, demand driven and sustainable, and that the most vulnerable are empowered to claim their

rights. Oxfam works in close coordination with national and local governments and Civil Society Organizations to support marginalized, socially excluded and economically poor communities.

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

Lastly, I would like to take the opportunity to share that this is my last foreword as Country Director for Oxfam in Nepal's operation. After 4 ½ years of leadership in Nepal, I am now moving into another role within Oxfam. I wish Oxfam in Nepal the very best in achieving its goals for the coming years and would like to sincerely thank everyone, especially the Oxfam team in Nepal, for the excellent and fruitful collaboration in Oxfam's exciting journey of empowering poor and marginalized women and men, boys and girls to create a better world without poverty.

Hope to see you again.

**Cecilia Keizer**  
Country Director,  
Oxfam in Nepal





# NEPAL EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY PROGRAMME

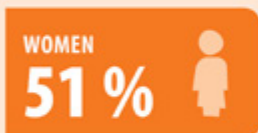
## BENEFICIARY REACH

### FOUR YEARS

(April 2015 – March 2019)

Total beneficiary reached

**645,804**

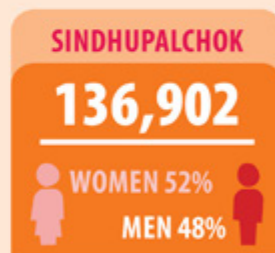
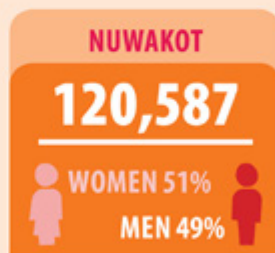
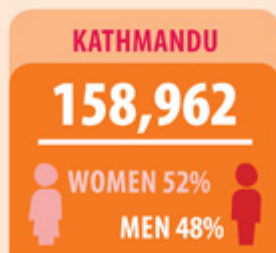
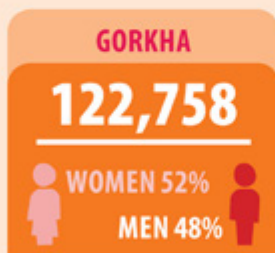
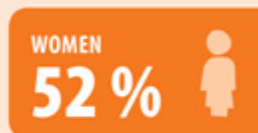


### LAST YEAR

(APRIL 2018 – MARCH 2019)

Total beneficiary reached

**38,981**



\*There could be duplication among the sectors

# NEPAL EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE PROGRAMME



Photo by Aurélie Marrier d'Unienville/Oxfam

Our aim to support the most vulnerable families to build back better continued for the fourth year with the objective of contributing towards gender responsive sustainable recovery and reconstruction by reducing risk and increasing resilience among vulnerable earthquake affected households. This year, the programme was focused in Sindhupalchowk and Nuwakot with concentration on the integrated settlement programme approach comprising of Housing, Livelihood, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, and Gender and Protection for the IDPs to ensure maximum impact.

We supported affected communities with reconstruction of damaged infrastructures such as the construction of individual houses for poor and geo-hazard displaced communities, rehabilitation and renovation of drinking

water facilities, irrigation canals, toilets, rural agriculture and roads. Various trainings, agricultural machines and tools, cattle and goat sheds, seeds, poultry and livestock breeding were provided to improve their livelihood, reduce disaster risk and optimize local resources. Entrepreneurship training and linkages with existing cooperatives were established in the communities to receive credit and market access for their production. Environmental friendly practices in post-disaster recovery were carried out.

We worked in close collaboration with National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), local government, media and host communities to bring effective results for affected communities. Our intervention helped in building social cohesion between newly relocated internally displaced families with the host communities.





## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

We focused on establishing and repairing households and community water supply systems focusing on equitable access to serve the most vulnerable people providing them with improved water quality and sanitation facilities by introducing gender responsive technological upgrades.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene needs of the people living in host communities in the vicinity of the integrated settlements of newly relocated households were supported as well. The programme also focused on building resilience by empowering Water Users Committees and by working together with the local governments to sustain WASH infrastructures. Altogether, 22,273 population were reached through this programme.

25

institutional toilets and wash facilities installed in Nuwakot and Sindhupalchok

23

drinking water supply schemes constructed

21

hygiene promotion sessions conducted in the community

4

rural/municipalities were supported to develop WASH strategies

Photo by Oxfam

## FROM FEW TOILETS TO AN OPEN DEFECATION FREE VILLAGE

Gaunkharka, a small community in Nuwakot district is now an Open Defecation Free village. Once this village with more than 800 households had less than 10 toilets. Majority of the people belonging to a marginalized ethnic group travelled to a nearby riverside and forest for defecation. "I still remember, men and women used to go to riverside and forest areas for defecation while children used to defecate around the house and in the fields," said Rojilal Moktan, former LDSRC member of Gaunkharka.

However, things have changed drastically. After the devastating earthquake of 2015, the condition of the village further worsened, and the existing toilet blocks and water supply schemes were fully damaged.

Oxfam in partnership with CARDSN (Community and Rural Development Society Nepal) started working on the areas of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Livelihood, Shelter, and Gender and Protection in the area. Toilet construction along with hygiene and sanitation awareness was found to be an essential requirement.

"During our assessment, we found out that lack of toilets was the main problem the communities were facing," said Santosh Oliya, PHE Officer for Oxfam in Nepal. However, after community consultation, community mobilization and frequent coordination with the community leaders, results were visible in a short period of time.



Photo by Oxfam

Additionally, the child and gender friendly toilet blocks were also constructed in the four schools of Gaunkharka. The safe drinking water supply was provided to the community by constructing six water supply schemes in the community ensuring no one was left behind. The hygiene status was improved and promoted in the area through VWASHCC trainings, community hygiene promotion

sessions, door to door visit, child club formation, FCHV trainings.

After all these efforts in the hardware, hygiene and sanitation in the community, Gaunkharka community was declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) on April 2017. It is the first village to be Open Defecation Free in northern Nuwakot.



## LIVELIHOOD

The main objective of livelihood recovery programme was to build resilience of earthquake affected people living in integrated settlements and nearby host communities by providing means of production and living for the future. The means of production support included agriculture inputs (seeds, poultry, livestock, agriculture machines and trainings), production infrastructures (irrigation, cattle and goat shed), cash grants for food security, enterprise development and vocational skills to women and youths.

We also provided vocational and skill development trainings targeting women and youth and we developed linkages with the markets for employment and product sales. Linkages of the communities with the local government were established so they can access additional resources to continue their livelihood in the future. Altogether, 11,672 people were reached through the programme.



Photo by Aurélie Marrier d'Unienville/Oxfam

# 14

different productive infrastructures like irrigation canals, cattle and goat sheds were constructed

# 15

cooperatives have been strengthened

# 896

members of 20 groups benefitted from agriculture and livestock inputs, machines and climate smart production technology

# 520

small and micro-entrepreneurs developed and supported

# 416

individual youth's women and men were provided with vocational skills

## ACHIEVING ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

Kamala, 27, was living a financially hard life with her family in Sindhupalchowk. She had to drop out of school to support her family and to take care of her younger siblings.

Earthquake of 2015 added more destruction in her life as her house was fully damaged. With the determination to make some living, Kamala with her sister came to Kathmandu in search of a job. With support from her relatives, she was admitted to Olgapuri Vocational School for three months Care Giver's training.

During the time, the Urban Job Hub (UJH) visited Olgapuri vocational school and provided an orientation on UJH working process and they provided career counseling sessions to 20 other ladies along with Kamala. She came to know about the Urban Job Hub which was established and

promoted by Home Net Nepal and Oxfam in Nepal, working with earthquake victims and vulnerable people to find job opportunities.

After the training, Kamala received a work placement with Euro Kids as an intern for one month. After successful completion of the internship, she joined them as a staff. "It's been nearly four weeks working and I am not only earning but also learning many things." says Kamala very proudly. Programme Coordinator of Euro Kids shares her experience, "for the first time we had a trained care giver, so we also felt safe to give Kamala responsibility to handle the children as she is already trained in it. We would like to thank UJH for connecting us with the ladies." This job has opened the doors of opportunities for Kamala, giving her a brighter future for herself and her family.

“ It's been nearly four weeks working and I am not only earning but also learning many things. ”



Photo by Oxfam

# HOUSING



Photo by Sofila Vaidya/Oxfam

Reconstruction remained an important priority in supporting the earthquake affected communities. Last year, Housing focused its activities in providing durable solutions, i.e. Integrated Settlement Development for IDPs and vulnerable households in 11 different locations of two districts, Sindhupalchowk and Nuwakot. Integrated settlement is a combination of house reconstruction, water systems, sanitation facilities and hygiene, gender equality and protection and promotion of and livelihood options.

Through Oxfam's Housing programme, we focused on earthquake resistant design, upholding the cultural aspects where possible, on-site production and use of eco-friendly earthquake resilient materials making sure it supported local economy, resulting in cost reduction of the house construction. The Oxfam integrated re-settlement programme used an owner and user committee driven construction approach. Altogether, 1,315 population were reached through this programme.

9

Compressed  
Stabilized Earth  
Bricks production  
unit established

65

people trained  
on mason and on  
alternative bricks  
production technology

239

houses completed during the program period of  
March 2018 to 2019 in 11 working sites



## NEW HOME, NEW BEGINNING!



An elderly couple, Tumba (78) and Menchuri (73) were surviving by themselves in the remote village of Bhalche, Nuwakot.

Their house which stood strong for generations, collapsed during the earthquake of 2015. Tumba and Menchuri, both had sustained injuries and fractures because of the earthquake. On one hand, they were facing health issues, and on the other, the earthquake eroded their land, making it fragile and hazardous. This led them to move away from their own area making them displaced without home and income.

The couple was forced to stay in a temporary shelter. They did not have much to support their living with very limited money they receive as social security allowance provided by the government. Few helping hands came along for support in an initial phase, but it was limited. Many families had started constructing their house with the government grants. Despite receiving government's grant, constructing their own house was not easy for the elderly couple.

Finally, National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) decided to move this displaced community to Japati, Bidur Municipality-9. Oxfam in partnership with Samajik Sahayata Sanstha (SSS) supported them in construction of their house in the integrated settlement site. The couple has shifted to their new house and are extremely happy. "We feel very happy and safe to have this new house with attached toilet after a long time. We can now have a sound sleep," happily said Menchuri.



Photo by Oxfam

# GENDER AND PROTECTION

Gender is mainstreamed in all the thematic interventions to support the vulnerable and earthquake affected communities. It explicitly recognizes gender equality and social inclusion as integrated to poverty reduction through gender equality, equity and good governance methods. REFLECT circles were established and groups came together every week over the period where issues were discussed including problems of access to citizenship, vital registration,

single women protection fund, gender-based violence, women transformative leadership, women's legal rights in civil and criminal codes and issues related to gender equality and inclusion.

We believe that empowering communities to claim their rights makes them self-reliant in the long run. Similarly, transformative women leadership training and meetings were facilitated for women and girls to

empower them to participate and lead different committees in the community. Oxfam's recovery programme contributed to reducing disparities supporting women, girls where possible, and supports women, girls and marginalized population to actively participate in recovery and reconstruction programme. Altogether, 2,019 people benefitted from this programme.

## 357

people received their citizenship cards

## 211

received their social security cards, such as disability cards, single women cards, etc.

## 334

received vital registration documents such as marriage, birth, death, migration and divorce registrations

## 24

reflect circles established and operated for 9 months directly benefiting 1,017 individuals



Photo by Aurélie Marrier d'Unienville/Oxfam



## ACCESS TO HAPPINESS!



Nirmaya, 19, finally received her Disability Identity Card. After having tried twice with fail, she is now very happy to receive her ID card which will give her access to social security allowance provided by the government of Nepal.

Nirmaya's father and mother had tried to process the document for their daughter. Due to lack of proper guidance on the process of receiving the card, they were unable to progress. However, now they are very happy to see their daughter's name being listed

in the social security allowance list which was possible through the camp organized by Sahayata Samajik Sanstha (SSS) with support from Oxfam in Nepal.

Nirmaya is now receiving social security allowances of NRS 2,000 per month. She is using the grant to fulfill her personal needs. Her disability was keeping her away from education and she expressed that she wants to learn alphabets and is curious to sing different rhymes. Nirmaya plans to utilize

“ This identity card has been essential in receiving social security allowance which they are entitled to receive. ”

this money to learn and express herself in different forms.

Based on the issues identified by people with a disability in Nuwakot district, Oxfam in partnership with SSS focused its activities on facilitating the access to Disability Identity Card in Raluka, Baudhasing and Samari of Nuwakot district. This identity card has been essential in receiving social security allowance which they are entitled to receive.



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

## BENEFICIARY REACH

TOTAL  
BENEFICIARIES  
**320,516**  
April 2015 – March 2019

WOMEN  
**58%** 

MEN  
**42%** 



TOTAL  
BENEFICIARIES  
**73,391**  
April 2018 – March 2019

WOMEN  
**54%** 

MEN  
**46%** 

Food and Economic  
Justice Programme  
(FEJ)

**8,934**

WOMEN 74%   
MEN 26% 

Gender and Social  
Justice  
(GSJ)

**27,985**

WOMEN 60%   
MEN 40% 

Disaster Risk  
Reduction and Climate  
Change Adaptation

**8,487**

WOMEN 42%   
MEN 58% 

Water, Sanitation  
and Hygiene (WASH)  
and Water Governance

**28,485**

WOMEN 47%   
MEN 53% 

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Oxfam in Nepal has been working in Nepal since 1984 to support the Government of Nepal and the people in their effort to create a just, equal, safe and prosperous society in poverty stricken and disaster prone areas. After the earthquake of 2015, Oxfam organized all its long-term development activities as Sustainable Development Programme (SDP). It comprises of Gender and Social Justice, Food and Economic Justice, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Water governance programmes.

The Gender and Social Justice Programme works to change the situation of women and girls in the communities by reducing violence against women and girls and by avoiding child, early and forced marriages. The Food and Economic Justice works to improve food security and livelihood of poor, vulnerable, socially excluded and disaster affected men and women to increase agricultural productivity, enhance their capacity, establish linkage with different governmental, non-governmental and private sectors. The

Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Programme works to reduce high risks of vulnerable communities to cope with disasters, making them more resilient to the effects of natural disasters and climate change. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Water Governance Programme works to address water insecurity of poor socially excluded and vulnerable communities, and achieve systematic change for sustainable and equitable access to water and sanitation.



Photo by Oxfam

## FOOD AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE

To improve food security and livelihood of poor, vulnerable, socially excluded and disaster affected men and women residing in rural and urban areas is the main goal of this programme. It 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 to them and establishing linkages with different governmental, non-governmental agencies and private sectors. The programme works with different stakeholders including local and national NGOs, CSOs, networks, alliances, local and central governments, market actors and financial institutions to capacitate and empower the target groups to secure productive assets, and control over natural resources, increase market access, reduce vulnerability and resilient to changes.

Small and Medium enterprises were supported to increase the socio-economic leadership of producers' organizations; cooperatives were supported to enhance their capacity to deliver remittance services to their members This included the utilization of remittances for enterprise money for enterprise development and income generating activities, such as agro-based and handicraft enterprises to increase agriculture production and creating access to markets.



Photo by Aurélie Marrier d'Unienville/Oxfam

### **Makwanpur Livelihoods Recovery Project:**

This project supports communities to rebuild the livelihood of 5,106 families affected by the earthquake. It aims to increase their access to improved skills, technology, tools, finance, and infrastructures. As a follow up, the project continued to support in enhancing their technical and vocational knowledge skills, providing farming inputs, tools and technical assistance to create a better livelihood.

### **Building Economic Resilience of Seasonal Migrant Families:**

This project benefits 2,090 migrant families through cost-effective and responsive formal remittance services that includes mobile

banking software systems installed at six cooperatives of Baitadi and Arghakhanchi Districts for Nepali migrant workers in India. The project supports to increase access of migrant families to safer remittance services and strengthens capacity of the families to utilize the remittance in income generation.

### **Sustainable Livelihoods 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 Member Organizations, especially for ten market-assured products, and promote principles of fair trade.









## Enterprise Development Programme (EDP):

This project supports three enterprises, namely Pavitra Seed Industry in Surkhet (benefiting 4,000 small holder farmers), Pokhara Handicraft Enterprise in Pokhara (benefiting 900 vulnerable, marginalized and landless women) and Bhaktapur Vegetable Enterprise in Bhaktapur (benefiting 500 urban poor farmers). The EDP is focused on improving their managerial and financial capacity, developing business plans, improving market linkages, accessing loans from Banks and Financial Institutions, providing Business Development Services (BDS) with the aim to improve the livelihoods and income of poor and marginalized small holder farmers and producers.

# 5742

small holder and women farmers have been able to increase their agri-production through knowledge and skills on improved climate resilient farming practices

# 2165

landless, smallholder farmers, migrant workers, entrepreneurs and producers have received training and counselling on entrepreneurship development

# 4690

small holder and women farmers accessed agri-inputs, extension services, irrigation facility, crop and livestock insurance service

# 8675

producers received improved access to business development services including financial services and markets

# 1465

women producers and home based workers have received various skills development training

# 2842

small holders, producers and women farmers started new enterprises and market led production

# 14

local government collaborations, initiated insurance services for season migrants' workers



Photo by Swikriti Sharma/Oxfam



## SWEET HONEY, SWEET MONEY

Bishnu, 51, a resident of Kaphalbas Municipality in Baitadi, Nepal, who stayed away in India for ten years, is now back to his country. Once away from his family for a long time, he is now back with the enthusiasm to start his own bee farming.

Bishnu knew the traditional methods of bee farming, however, he was keen to learn improved methods. He took the training provided by Government's Apiculture Department to enhance his capacity and skills. Oxfam's Building Economic Resilience project introduced in his village helped him further improve his knowledge about bee keeping and bee hives. Till date, he has 47 improved bee hives which produces 400 kilograms of honey annually, rendering to 400,000 Nepali rupees of earnings per year.

Furthermore, he is actively involved in the local cooperative where he received loan for betterment of his bee farming. Through the project, he was also connected with government subsidies program such as Prime Minister Modernization Project for honey pocket areas. Bishnu is also considered as a resource person amongst his community members.

Now, highly renowned around his village as a master of bee farming, Bishnu plans to open an enterprise where he wants to make bee hives and sell bees, hives and honey to potential bee farmers in his community.



# WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) AND WATER GOVERNANCE

The goal of the WASH programme is to address water insecurity of poor socially excluded and vulnerable communities, and achieve systematic change for sustainable and equitable access to water and sanitation. Oxfam has been supporting the poorest and vulnerable communities to access reliable and safe water closer to their homes. The programme works to provide easy access to drinking water supply, helping to promote hygienic practices that improves sanitation and helped reduce water-related diseases. It focused in building resilience of target communities by empowering Water User Committees by working together with the local government to sustain WaSH infrastructures through operation and maintenance. Moreover, bringing water supply closer to home has saved time and energy of female members who are usually responsible to fetch water for household activities. They are now able to spend time in schools and nearby empowerment centers to learn about matters concerning their well-being.

Oxfam also worked towards dedicated spaces for women participation, proper mechanism to hold duty bearers accountable and coordinated interventions at multiple levels to create lasting synergies leading to effectiveness and greater impact.



## Purnima:

This project supports earthquake-affected communities by providing them with safe and adequate drinking water to address the challenge of water insecurity and achieve systemic change for sustainable and equitable access to water and sanitation.

## Safe Water:

This project is implemented in Sarlahi and Rautahat districts to provide clean and safe drinking water to communities with a single, robust, hybrid-powered water system. Community people have been sensitized on

improved hygiene behaviors. Sustainability of the water supply system through private and public sector engagement is ensured in the project.

## TROSA:

The Trans-Boundary Rivers of South Asia (TROSA) is a regional programme that brings together efforts to support the lives of communities, especially women, living along the Mahakali river basin. It is implemented in Kanchanpur, Dadelhdhura, Baitadi, and Darchula.





Photo by Oxfam

**43**

water supply schemes constructed providing safe drinking water to 18,377 people

**106**

village maintenance workers were trained and engaged in operation for sustainability and maintenance of water supply schemes

**6**

points Dhangadi Declaration developed through collaboration between provincial government and communities and followed up into action

**4**

community to community advocacy networks formed between communities of India and Nepal to identify and solve common riverine problems

**29**

women empowerment centers established to emerge women as leaders in transboundary water governance in Mahakali river

**2**

municipalities have contributed in total 0.37 hector land for the construction of water supply system in Rautahat and Sarlahi districts

**1738**

people were made aware on safe drinking water and improved hygiene practices

**1238**

students benefitted with child friendly handwashing station in two schools and two health centres



## START OF AN EASY LIFE WITH PROPER WATER SUPPLY

Sushmita, 33, lives with her family of five members in Mahankal Rural Municipality of Lalitpur district, not very far from capital city Kathmandu. However, she along with her community members suffered severe water scarcity. She used to travel hours to reach the nearest river bank to fetch water for drinking, cooking and animal rearing. She had managed to fulfill the water demands of her family by walking endless hours. Without proper water supply, life has been very hard, with no comfort at all. "We survived more than thousand nights starving from hunger because we did not have enough safe water for cooking. After spending long days at work and walking hours to fetch a bucket full of water, we could not manage to collect water every day. We slept empty stomach many nights," said Sushmita, recalling the hard days.

Now, after construction of a tap stand in front of her door step through the Purnima project, she is hopeful about her future. Sushmita, along with her community members now have direct access to water. This access to water has alleviated her life from water woes, making her daily survival easier. She is happily looking forward to improving her living status and turn her barren lands into productive assets. "I have plans to collect excess water for my kitchen gardening and vegetable farming. I hope our economic status raises eventually," said Sushmita with a smile in her face.



Photo by Punit Raj Shrestha/Oxfam

“ I have plans to collect excess water for my kitchen gardening and vegetable farming. I hope our economic status raises eventually. ”

## GENDER AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Oxfam's Gender and Social Justice programme has been able to change the situation of women and girls in the communities by reducing violence against women and girls, and by avoiding child, early and forced marriages. The programme has been able to strengthen the capacity of elected women leaders to better perform their roles and responsibilities as elected local leaders. Oxfam has been able to contribute to

developing young people as change agents in their community to advocate for their rights and positively influencing changes in local policies.

Oxfam together with its partners has been working closely with the government to influence and advocate for the adoption of women and youth empowerment models and Community Discussion Centers (CDCs). Oxfam highly encourages its partners to integrate

and strengthen the programme themes on VAWGs, CEFMs, women's transformative leadership including political leadership and issues related to single women as their organizational mandate.

We continue to use counselling, mediation, and referrals as steps to address cases of violence against women, and link those cases with judicial mechanisms established under the new constitution.



### Creating spaces to take action on violence againsts women and girls (CS):

This project aims to reduce violence against women and girls, including prevalence of child, early and forced marriage, through coordinated prevention and response initiatives. It builds on compelling global evidence that combating violence against women and girls is demonstrated to be most effective strategies when involving a broad range of social actors. The project is implemented in Rautahat, Banke, Dailekh and Baitadi districts and ensures that women and girls who have been affected by violence and child, early and forced marriage are able to ensure their long-term development by accessing support services and collective solutions to address their problems.

### Capacity Strengthening of Elected Women Leaders at Province and Local Level in Nepal:

This project aimed to strengthen the capacity of elected women leaders at province and local level in Makwanpur district. All 37 women

legislative members and 28 newly elected local women leaders of Province number 3 were supported with leadership skills particularly on public speaking, knowledge of parliamentary processes, planning and budgeting, advocacy and networking, while also building on their knowledge on policies, planning, implementation and monitoring.



### Increase access of Single Women in Single Women Protection Fund (SWPF) for Sindhupalchok and Nuwakot districts:

This project is supported by Oxfam's earthquake response programme. The project aims to enhance the capacity of single women to increase their access to Single Women Protection Fund (SWPF) and to lobby and influence the government for favourable SWPF policies and strategies. The project is implemented in two earthquake-affected districts Sindhupalchok and Nuwakot.

### Discovering opportunities to improve GBV outcomes for IDPs in post-earthquake in Nepal:

This project aims to 'reviewing measurement practice for GBV programmes in the recovery context for IDPs in Nepal' through focusing at the district and federal level identifying opportunities for innovation and impact.

174

child marriage cases were stopped by members of CDCs and CCs

82

domestic violence cases were facilitated and mediated

1270

CDCs' members are in leadership positions in Cooperatives, School Management and User groups

65

elected women leaders at Provincial and Local government at Province 3 were supported with capacity strengthening

14

single women groups strengthened leading to the start of saving and credit groups

131

interactive forum theatres performances, reaching out to 21,726 community audiences



## NOW, IT'S OUR TURN!



Photo by Aarati Sharma/Oxfam

“People never trusted us to take the responsibilities carried out so far by men in our society. But, now, we women have proved that we are equal to them and can take leadership roles if needed,” said Pabitra, Chairperson of Building Construction Committee of Naulathar Community Discussion Center in Naumule, Dailekh. Naumule is a Rural Municipality located 23 kilometers away from Dailekh headquarter where most of the population are amongst the ethnic groups. The community members are rarely exposed to the world beyond their area.

Oxfam in Nepal with support from Everest Club, Dailekh, initiated Creating Spaces project in the area to support women in realizing their rights, transformative change,

gender relationships and legal provisions on Child, Early and Forced Marriage and Violence Against Women and Girls. Community Discussion Centers were formed and women started to take part to learn new things. This has led women to speak up and express their opinions concerning women in their communities. CDC members were also able to lobby with the rural municipality office to construct their own CDC hall. The rural municipality, impressed with their confidence, passed the proposed plan and provided them with funds. After the completion of the construction and a public audit, CDC members have formed a management committee for the building. The women are now investing the amount they get from hall rentals and are providing small scale loans

to CDC participants. “It was not easy for me to mobilize the building fund and open a bank account for the first time in my life. But with support of all my CDC friends we have completed the task and are now happy that we have our own CDC building,” said Karisma Sijali, Chairperson of Building Construction Committee of Jagamali CDC, Naumule, Dailekh.

“ Women are now investing the amount they get from hall rentals and are providing small scale loans to CDC participants. ”

# DISASTER RISK REDUCTION & CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (DRR – CCA)

Oxfam in Nepal through its DRR-CCA programme is committed to save lives of poor and vulnerable people with enhanced resilience. The programme contributes to one of the four strategic goals of Oxfam in Nepal which is “Saving lives now and in the future with enhanced resilience for vulnerable women and men at risk of, or coping with, disasters and the impact of climate change”.

We identify potential risks among communities, and prepare communities with proper risk management planning and capacity building. We worked with the government to facilitate seven steps planning process of local government, and in this process, communities were informed about disaster risk reduction and management act. Oxfam has supported local government for local disaster preparedness and response plan. And, it has also supported in capacity building of Local Disaster Management Committee (LDMC) for vulnerability assessment and lobby and advocacy with local government for budget allocation. This has triggered LDMC to be accountable towards their Disaster Risk Reduction interventions at local level.

For greater preparedness, Oxfam engaged with private sectors, lose forum networks, media and volunteers for humanitarian assistance.



## Building Resilience and Climate Adaptive Planning in Urban Centers of Nepal:

It is an initiative which was designed to support urban centers in Surkhet and Nepalgunj to develop and implement urban resilience and climate-adaptive planning. The overall objective is to make “local government agencies in the urban centers, develop and implement adaptation plans to make cities more resilient to climate extremes and disasters. This project was implemented in collaboration with the private sectors and communities, especially from the most vulnerable sectors. The project has reached 499 beneficiaries.

## Disaster Risk Management and Humanitarian Preparedness Project of Nepal:

This project is implemented in two flood prone districts, Saptari and Rautahat. The project comprises of three main elements: community-based disaster risk reduction in the flood and earthquake prone area; humanitarian capacity building for government, partner organizations and key stakeholders at the district level; and humanitarian advocacy. The project has reached 10,502 beneficiaries.

# 8487

people were supported with various integrated humanitarian and Disaster Risk Reduction interventions

# 480

people supported in establishing and expanding climate-friendly and green businesses

# 4

monsoon preparedness plan developed in Saptari, Rautahat, Sindhupalchok and Nuwakot

# 14

cooperatives fully functional, which helps in community livelihood improvement and economic growth

# 108

Community Disaster Management Committees, WASH task forces and First Aid task forces were formed at community level





## SAVING LIVES WITH LOCAL LIFE JACKET



Photo by Bijay Sha Baniya/RDC

Twelve used bottles of mineral water, jute sack and a thread are all that is required to produce a lifesaving jacket. In Terai region of Nepal, this bottle jacket has already saved more than 20 lives during last year's devastating flood.

The jacket was firstly used by the community members of Banjhara to save those who were trapped in a disastrous flood of 2017 in Nepal. With the help of life jacket, around 20 people were saved from drowning. Encouraged by the usefulness of the jacket during emergency response, every community members wanted to learn how to produce and have it as a to-go jacket for safety.

Popularity led to production, and Oxfam in Nepal with support from Rural Development Centre organized a training for 27 households to produce and use the jacket. In Banjhara village, which has 523 households, almost all community members were interested to learn how to make the life-saving jacket. As such, local ward level community member plans to further train remaining households. "I aim to introduce the jacket made with locally available resources to all 523 households living in Banjhara," says Bigu Sha Baniya, Ward Chairperson of Banjhara village.

Made with the available resources, it is very easy to produce and is equally durable. Families from marginalized and poor income communities can make the jacket without any extra cost. No specific skills are required to create the jacket and it can be made in any size. More the number of bottles, greater the reliability.

Observing its popularity, the committee has also planned to encourage interested households to produce the life jacket and sell them in the flood prone areas of terai. This will contribute to income generation too. "Previously, we threw away the bottles which resulted in environment pollution. Now, we have learned that this bottle-made jacket can save our lives during flooding," says Bigu.

“ I aim to introduce the jacket made with locally available resources to all 523 households living in Banjhara,” says Bigu Sha Baniya, Ward Chairperson of Banjhara village ”

# HUMAN RESOURCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Oxfam in Nepal employed 93 staff in the period of March 2018 to April 2019. The gender ratio stands at 45:48 for women and men that is close to our target of achieving an equal gender ratio of 50:50. Oxfam is an employer that recognizes its staff as the key resource that helps in achieving quality results, investment in staff is done on a regular basis with training and international opportunities.

## INFLUENCING AND ADVOCACY

A report entitled Fighting Inequality in Nepal: The Road to Prosperity was published and widely disseminated online and offline. National media both print and online covered the findings of the report which abundantly contributed to bring the issue to the light and call those concerned to act to address widening gap of inequality between rich and the rest.

A policy brief based on the inequality report was prepared and utilized as influencing tool to generate a true debate on actions to address inequality in Nepal. Op-eds and

media releases were published to inform the public about the agenda, and facilitate discussion around it. Nepal video on inequality shared through social media generated a lot of conversations via shares and comments. All these contributed to set the terms of the debate on inequality among policy makers, media and CSOs, and urge them to focus on collective actions to reduce inequality.



## FIGHTING INEQUALITY IN NEPAL

The road to prosperity

## MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

Media and communication has been key in supporting our programmes to communicate and profile learning and results within and outside of Oxfam in Nepal. Various communication products including monthly newsletter, booklets, info graphs, short videos, and one pagers were produced to provide information to our stakeholders, donors and well-wishers. Stories from

programmes focusing successes were documented for publication.

Regular updates were provided through Oxfam in Nepal's official website and its social media channels. Facebook and Twitter have become the most convenient medium for everyone to reach to us. Externals who are interested to know more about our programme and activities, directly write to us.

We have actively engaged with local media with support from our partners. Our engagement with them have been crucial for highlighting our works at the local and national level.

So far, we have 60,000 followers on Facebook and 830 followers on Twitter.



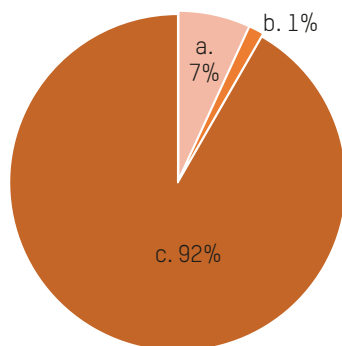
# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## Total Income

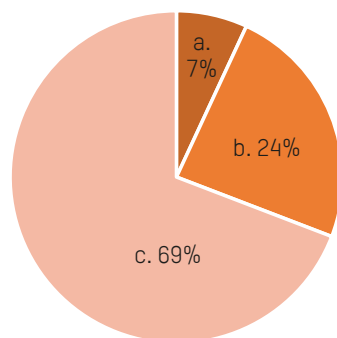
Source of Income	In GBP	
a. Collective Resource Allocation	477,491	7%
b. Discretionary fund (Oxfam)	100,000	1%
c. Restricted Grant Fund (Institutional Donors)	6,367,999	92%
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>6,945,490</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Total Expenditure

Cost Centre	In GBP	
a. Programme Management and Admin	480,037	7%
b. Sustainable Development Programme	1,660,632	24%
c. Nepal Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Programme	4,803,761	69%
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>6,945,490</b>	<b>100%</b>



Total Income



Total Expenditure

## Spending on Nepal Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Programme

Budget Heading	In GBP	
Housing	1,133,068	24%
Wash	2,054,670	43%
Livelihood	444,909	9%
DRR	105,489	2%
Gender and Protection	136,814	3%
Research and Communication	12,381	0%
Monitoring and Evaluation	163,586	3%
Coordination and Management	752,845	16%
<b>Total Spent</b>	<b>4,803,761</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Spending on Sustainable Development Programme

Budget Heading	In GBP	
Food and Economic Justice Programme	537,983	32%
Gender and Social Justice Programme	402,466	24%
Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaption	544,640	33%
WaSH	175,543	11%
<b>Total Spent</b>	<b>1,660,631</b>	<b>100%</b>

# OUR SINCERE THANKS TO DONORS AND SUPPORTERS

- Oxfam International affiliates (Oxfam Great Britain, Oxfam Canada, Oxfam Hongkong, Oxfam Australia, Oxfam Belgium, Oxfam Germany, Oxfam Intermon- Spain, Oxfam France, Oxfam Ireland, Oxfam Italy, Oxfam Mexico, Oxfam New Zealand, Oxfam IBIS-Denmark, Oxfam America, Oxfam Novib)
- Nordic Development Fund - Arbonaut Ltd
- Global Affairs Canada (GAC)
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
- Humanitarian Innovation Fund (HIF)
- Poul Due Jensen Foundation
- Department for International Development (DFID) - Mott Macdonald



Photo by Aurélie Marrier d'Unienville/Oxfam



# IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

## NEPAL EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY PROGRAMME

- Gramin Janahit Sewa Samiti (JGSS), Sindhupalchok
- Mahila Aatma Nirvarta Kendra (MANK), Sindhupalchok
- Gramin Mahila Sirjansheel Parivar (GMSP), Sindhupalchok
- Samajik Sahayata Sanstha (SSS), Nuwakot
- Kakani Center for Development of Community (KCDC), Nuwkoat
- Community and Rural Development Society Nepal (CARDSN), Nuwakot
- Tulasi Mehar Unesco Club (TMUC), Gorkha

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

### Food and Economic Justice

- Rural Development and Environment Management Society (RUDES), Baitadi
- Pavitra Jankalyan Cooperative (PJC), Surkhet
- Forum for People's Awareness (FOPA), Arghakhanchi
- Women Skill Creation Centre (WOSCC), Makwanpur
- Fair Trade Group Nepal (FTGN), Lalitpur
- HomeNet Nepal, Kathmandu

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene - Water Governance

- Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO), Lalitpur
- Community and Rural Development Society Nepal (CARDSN), Nuwakot
- Action Nepal, Dhading
- Forum for Community Upliftment System (FOCUS-Nepal), Dhading
- Prayatnashil Community Development Society (PRAYAS-Nepal), Dhading
- Tulsi Meher UNESCO Club (TMUC), Gorkha
- Goreto, Gorkha
- Unification Nepal (UN), Gorkha
- Bagmati Welfare Society Nepal (BWSN), Sarlahi
- Rural Development Centre Nepal (RDC), Rautahat
- Nepal Environment and Equity Development Society (NEEDS), Kanchanpur
- Rural Women's Development and Unity Centre (RUWDUC), Dadeldhura
- Rural Development and Environment Management Society (RUDES), Baitadi
- Sankalpa Nepal, Darchula

### Gender and Social Justice

- Rural Development Center (RDC), Rautahat
- Social Awareness Concerned Center (SAC), Banke
- Everest Club (EC), Dailekh
- Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Center (CWIN), Kathmandu
- Ujyalo 90 Network (Radio Media Partner), Kathmandu, Banke, Rautahat, Dailekh and Baitadi
- Women Skill Creation Centre (WoSCC), Makwanpur
- Women for Human Rights (WHR), Nuwakot and Sindhupalchowk
- Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CWIN), Kathmandu
- Mahila Atmanirbharta Kendra (MANK), Sindhupalchowk

### Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation:

- Koshi Victim's Society (KVS), Saptari
- Rural Development Centre (RDC), Rautahat
- Bheri Excellent (BEE) Group, Banke
- Environment Development Society (EDS), Surkhet.

Do you have any feedback regarding our programmes? If yes, please contact us at 9801571204 or 1660-01-22454. At Oxfam, we are committed to zero tolerance of sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse in our organization. If you have any questions regarding safeguarding, please call us at 16600150076.

# ABBREVIATIONS

CC: Child Clubs

CCA: Climate Change Adaptation

CDC: Community Discussion Centre

CDMC: Community Disaster Management Committee

CEFM: Child, Early and Forced Marriage

CSO: Civil Society Organization

CTEVT: Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training

DRM: Disaster Risk Management

DRR: Disaster Risk Reduction

DRPR: Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan

DRM: Disaster Risk Management

EDP: Enterprise Development Project

FTGN: Fair Trade Group Nepal

HHs: Households

IDP: Internally Displaced Persons

IEC: Information, Education and Communication

LDSRC: Local Disaster Search and Rescue Committee

NPR: Nepali Rupees

ODF: Open Defecation Free

OGB: Oxfam Great Britain

OI: Oxfam International

REFLECT: Regenerated Freirean Literacy Through Empowering Community Techniques

SWPF: Single Women Protection Fund

VAWG: Violence Against Women and Girls

VMW: Village Maintenance Workers

WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WEC: Women Empowerment Centre



Photo by Oxfam





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