

ANNUAL REPORT

April 2016 - March 2017



OXFAM



TABLE OF CONTENTS

03	FOREWORD
04	WHERE WE WORKED
05	NEPAL EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY PROGRAMME <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water, Sanitation and Hygiene• Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods• Shelter• Gender and Protection
19	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women Empowerment Programme• Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood Programme• Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA) Programme
32	MEDIA, ADVOCACY AND CAMPAIGNS
33	HUMAN RESOURCES & ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
34	FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Compiled by: Bed Prasad Dhakal

Editors: Prerana Marasini, Cecilia Keizer

Cover Photo: Oxfam

Copyright © Oxfam in Nepal

THE POWER OF PEOPLE AGAINST POVERTY

Oxfam is an international confederation of 20 affiliates working in over 90 countries, and Oxfam in Nepal is part of a global movement for change, to build a future free from injustice and poverty.

Our vision is a just world without poverty. We want a world where people are valued and treated equally, enjoy their rights as full citizens, and can influence decisions affecting their lives. We use a combination of rights-based sustainable development programmes, public education, campaigns, influencing, and humanitarian assistance in disasters and conflicts.

Oxfam has been working in Nepal since the early 1980s addressing poverty and injustice faced by the population, especially women and other socially and economically excluded groups. We understand the priorities set by the Government of Nepal to promote development and we work together with the government and 51 local civil society organisations to create the best impact for the poor and marginalised people.

Our overall goal is: “By 2020, 1.5 million women and men in Nepal are empowered to overcome poverty, vulnerability and inequality.”

We hope that this Annual Report provides you with a good overview of the achievements we made as Oxfam in Nepal, and we sincerely thank everyone who supported us in achieving our targets. We will continue to our work in Nepal with a lot of commitment and enthusiasm to empower people to overcome poverty and inequality.

Happy Reading!

Cecilia Keizer

Country Director,
Oxfam in Nepal, Kathmandu



WHERE WE WORKED



Nepal Earthquake Recovery Programme

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

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood Programme

Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Darchula, Kailali, Bardia, Surkhet, Kapilvastu, Arghakhanchi, Nawalparasi, Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Sindhupalchowk, and Udaypur



Women Empowerment Programme

Banke, Dailekh, Baitadi, Rautahat, Makwanpur, Surkhet, Kathmandu



Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

Banke, Surkhet, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Saptari, Dhanusha, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Sindhupalchowk, Gorkha, Nuwakot, Dhading

NEPAL EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY PROGRAMME



Immediately after the earthquake of 2015, Oxfam worked in Sindhupalchowk, Kathmandu Valley (Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, and Lalitpur), Nuwakot, Dhading and Gorkha districts to provide support to the people affected by the earthquake through four sectors—Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Emergency Food Security and Livelihood (EFSVL), Gender and Protection, and Shelter.

Oxfam's Earthquake Response Programme, in the second year, moved from helping those in acute need, to a recovery and reconstruction phase to provide sustainable support in housing, water and sanitation, livelihood, job creation, and small and medium enterprise support to restore lost businesses. In all our works, we focus on gender equality and social inclusion, helping communities to be better prepared for new disasters.

In Shelter, we provided technical support and training to masons, emphasizing women's participation to create a workforce that can contribute to post earthquake reconstruction. We have also started to work with the National

Reconstruction Authority to find solutions for more than 13, 000 people displaced by the earthquake who are still living in temporary accommodation since 2015.

In Gender, we moved our focus towards the most marginalised women and provided legal support to get vital registration documents.

In WASH, we renovated and built new water systems along with new pumping schemes, hygiene promotion, and construction of toilet facilities.

In EFSVL, apart from supporting in agricultural value chains and irrigation schemes, we also created job hubs for urban job seekers.

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Earthquakes of April and May 2015 destroyed water and sanitation facilities worth NPR 11.4 billion damaging 5,233 community water systems along with 220,000 household toilets and around 4000 school toilets in 14 most affected districts (as per the Post Disaster Needs Assessment report).

In the emergency phase, Oxfam responded by distributing clean water and hygiene kits, fixing damaged water systems, and constructing emergency and shared latrines.

In the second year, we focused on recovery and reconstruction by supporting the communities to reinstate water systems, build household and school toilets along with hygiene promotion for behaviour change.

The objective of the WASH programme is to build capacity of the earthquake-affected vulnerable communities in order to provide sustainable access to WASH facilities and improve their hygienic behaviour so that there's less incidence of diarrhea.



A school boy in Kerauja drinking water from a tap stand built with Oxfam's support. Photo by: Christophe Hodder/Oxfam

16,840

Toilets built

108

Water systems
built/repaired

119

Schools have
separate girls' and
boys' toilets

206,753

People living in Open
Defecation Free (ODF)
Areas

14

VDCs declared open
defecation free

CONSTRUCTION OF WATER SCHEME MAKES LIVES EASIER

“It was really tough for me to go to the work on time, after the earthquake, as most of my time was spent in fetching water,” recalls Kalpana Nepali of Gyaji village in Gorkha.

Oxfam and its partner Goreto Gorkha supported the Water Users’ and Sanitation Committee to construct a gravity water supply system. Oxfam provided construction materials, transportation, and cash for skilled labourers

while technicians from Goreto Gorkha supported in the construction works.

Now, Kalpana and 50 other families of Gyaji and Muldevi villages are using the water 24 hours a day. Some families have started growing vegetables in their kitchen garden and they don’t have to waste hours on collecting water. The Water Users’ Committee collects fees from the users that go to the Repair and Maintenance Fund for future maintenance works.



Kalpana Nepali collects water from the new tap stand installed in her locality at Gyaji, Gorkha.
Photo by: Navin Ale/Oxfam

MAKING REUSABLE SANITARY NAPKIN

More than 300 students and women from earthquake-affected communities have been trained on making homemade sanitary pad using locally available materials such as sari, shawls, threads and needle.



Photo by: Deepika Joshi/Oxfam

WASH

Long Term Outcome	Key Outputs	Key Results
By 2019, earthquake affected communities take action to manage and sustain gender sensitive WASH facilities and services	At least 78,941 people have access to improved sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16,840 toilets constructed for vulnerable households • 14 VDCs/municipalities supported to achieve ODF status • Kitchen gardening promoted in 279 households • Gender friendly WASH facilities in 119 schools with 72 schools having Menstrual Hygiene Management facilities • 506 masons trained on toilet construction • 126 soak pits, 40 solid waste chambers, 55 improved cooking stoves and 41 HHs level rain water harvesting system constructed at HHs level
	At least 80,302 people have access to adequate and reliable safe drinking water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 108 community based water supply schemes reconstructed • 143 water systems repaired
	260,739 people practice improved personal hygiene behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 VDCs are declared open defecation free • 431 hygiene promotion campaigns and a number of events conducted reaching 245,424 people
	Strengthen 58 WASH-Coordination Committee (CC) and 133 water user committees (WUCs) to enable sustainability of WASH projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38 WASH CC trained • 108 WUCs trained on water system operation and maintenance



Participants of the 50-day On the Job Mason training in Nuwakot. Photo by: Bed Prasad Dhakal/Oxfam

SHELTER

Shelter remains the number one priority of the people who lost their houses in the earthquake. In the initial phase of the response, Oxfam focused on prevention of loss of lives and responded to the immediate needs of people by providing temporary shelter materials like corrugated iron sheets, tarpaulins, household kits and tools,

along with information to build temporary shelter using those materials. In year 2, we focused more on creating a workforce that is capable of building earthquake-resilient houses. We also supported communities to store their harvested grains in safer places and keep their livestock in safe sheds.

2,109

People received mason training

3,342

Households got financial and technical support for granaries

2,349

Households supported for livestock shed construction

46,156

People sensitized on building back better

PRODUCING SKILLED MASONS FOR RECONSTRUCTION

“When the earthquake struck, I was plastering a house nearby,” says Krishna Prasad Badal, 37, from Nuwakot, whose house was completely damaged by the earthquake of 2015. Badal has been involved in masonry for the past nine years but he never had the chance to lead a group of masons to make earthquake-resilient houses.

Badal received a seven-day mason training from Oxfam and its partners in November 2016 in Nuwakot. “Though I have worked as a construction worker for many years, I learnt the earthquake-resistant technology from the training” Badal said. Since then, he says, he has been applying the earthquake-resistant technology himself and suggesting others to do the same.

Besides the seven-day mason training, Oxfam conducted 50-day On the Job Mason Training 26 times for people willing to join the construction industry.

The 50-day training completes with the construction of earthquake-resistant model house. Most of these houses are used either as information centres or collection centre for vegetables and grains, depending on the needs of the districts.



Oxfam trained masons Rita Dulal in Sindhupalchowk and Krishna Prasad Paudel in Nuwakot. Photos by: Bipana Dhimal and Bed Dhakal/Oxfam

SUPPORTING FARMERS TO STORE THEIR HARVEST

Bhim Bahadur Tamang from Kadambas, Sindhupalchowk constructed a granary to store his harvest and protect them from moisture, rodents and rain using Oxfam’s technical and financial support.

His granary was destroyed by the 2015 earthquake and his produce was damaged in absence of a proper storage.



Bhim Bahadur Tamang of Kadambas, Sindhupalchowk, stores his crops in the newly constructed granary. Photo by: Arjun Gahatraj

SHELTER

Long Term Outcome	Key Outputs	Key Results
By 2019, 336.888 poor, vulnerable and marginalized Earthquake affected women (at least 60%), men, girls and boys have access to sufficient resources in order to avail dignified and more earthquake resilient living spaces	826 earthquake affected households are provided with adequate temporary shelter solutions and knowledge on safer building methods during early recovery phase (month 6 to month 9).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 826 Households (4625 people) received in kind (Corrugated Iron Sheets) support for improved temporary shelter.
	39,394 vulnerable households in earthquake affected communities have access to resources to support long term reconstruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,109 male and female masons trained. 476 sessions on Building Back Better for 46,156 people 26 community buildings constructed through On the Job Training
	7,390 earthquake affected households have access to construction resources to support livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2349 Households are provided in cash or in kind for livestock shelter. 3,342 households got support to either construct storage (granary) or received containers to store their harvest 97 petty traders supported.

EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY AND VULNERABLE LIVELIHOODS (EFSVL)

The main objective of the EFSVL programme is to ensure basic food needs of the earthquake-affected people are met and that the communities are able to recover their livelihood assets.

Oxfam and partners supported the rehabilitation of irrigation systems, rural roads and agriculture harvest collection centres. Thousands of earthquake affected households, who had lost their farming tools, machines and businesses, were provided with small grants, agriculture input vouchers and improved farming and business plan trainings so that they could re-start agriculture and livestock production and re-establish small businesses and enterprises.



15,413

Households restarted their lost businesses

7,369

Households participated in cash for work

22

Cooperatives got business grants to restart their financial services

13

Local partners supported to draft contingency plans, carry out livelihood assessment and do market mapping

TURNING A TEASHOP INTO AN EATERY



Kaanchhi Maya Tamang at her new eatery at Helambu, Sindhupalchowk. Photo by: Shekhar Giri/Oxfam

Kaanchhi Maya Tamang, 56, from Helambu, Sindhupalchowk lost her teashop in the 2015 earthquake, which was the only means for her to generate income and support her family.

"All the materials and goods I had managed, like furniture and utensils were destroyed," she recalls. She suffered more when her husband died three months later. With her daughter married and son abroad, Kaanchhi was worried as she did not know how she could move ahead in life.

Thankfully, Kaanchhi learned about the Oxfam's petty traders' grant being provided to people like her whose businesses were destroyed by the earthquake. She applied for the grant and opened up a small tea shop where she started selling tea and local snacks again. She worked hard and made good use of the resources she received. Her business is doing very well—she has turned the teashop into an eatery. "Sometimes, I earn up to NPR 10, 000 per day," she says. She has also started encouraging other women to have the confidence to run a business like hers.

FINDING JOBS FOR THE URBAN JOBLESS



Photo by: HomeNet Nepal

Manu Paudel, an earthquake survivor from Sindhupalchowk has started working as an accountant through Oxfam's Job Hub Centre that links job seekers to potential employers. The project started from January 2017, and until now, 250 people have got jobs at various companies.

Long Term Outcome	Key Outputs	Key Results
Poor, marginalized and vulnerable Earthquake affected men and women have increased ability to meet basic needs, restore, develop and sustain livelihood	4,000 vulnerable households (HH) are supported to meet their basic needs through Cash for Work activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7,220 households participated in around 20 days of Cash For Work activities. The work helped participating households to earn a minimum wage to meet one month food basket. 149 HHs received NPR 7,500 as unconditional grant to meet the food need.
	21,000 HH vulnerable households are supported with assets to promote immediate resumption of normal livelihood activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,296 HH received agriculture input grant equivalent to NPR 8,000-10,000/HH in Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk districts. 2,477 HH received livelihood recovery grant ranging from NPR 15,000- 20,000/HH in Nuwakot and Kathmandu valley. 5,380 HH received livestock recovery grant equivalent to NPR 10,000- 14,000/HH in Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk. 800 HH received poultry support grant in KTM valley equivalent to NPR 3,500/HH 998 HH received granary bin in Gorkha that can store 350 kg grain/ HH 1,362 HH received small business grant/petty traders grant equivalent to 15,000-24,000/HH in Gorkha, Kathmandu valley and Sindhupalchowk. 100 HH received livestock shed management grant equivalent to NPR 5,200 in Kathmandu valley 17 livestock service camp established to support livestock farmers in Nuwakot and Kathmandu valley.
	7,000 poor, socially excluded and vulnerable HH have built more resilient livelihoods through broadening their livelihood activities, better accessing and controlling assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,080 HH (49 Groups) received agriculture machines and tools (mini tiller, mini thresher, wheel barrow, sprayer, corn seller, solar dryer) for reducing women's work load and increasing agriculture productivity in Dhading district. 180 HH re-established their own small enterprises in tailoring, bee-keeping, poultry and iron smithing. 326 community infrastructure (160 Irrigation systems, 148 foot trails, 5 agriculture harvest collection center, 2 group processing unit, 5 river training and land protection, 3 drinking water supply schemes, 2 wooden bridge, 1 water mill) reconstructed 841 HH installed improved cooking stoves in the new reconstructed houses in Gorkha and Kathmandu 748 HH paid the insurance premium of livestock 22 cooperatives received grant support to provide low interest loan to 307 member households in Nuwakot 263 youth received vocational skill in house wiring and agriculture extension services.

GENDER AND PROTECTION



A woman visitor at an information exhibition putting a fingerprint on an attendance sheet. Photo credit: WHR

Since over a quarter of the houses damaged by the earthquakes were owned by single women, and only a few of them had access to land documents, women were in danger of being excluded from reconstruction process.

To ensure that no one was left behind, gender team carried out awareness raising activity through REFLECT circles in all working districts. People of the vulnerable community take the REFLECT classes in which issues of gender-based violence, single women, citizenship,

vital registration, legal documents, women trafficking, sanitation, livelihood, are discussed. The Gender team provided support to the local government in carrying out citizenship mobile camp in Darkha, Dhading to award citizenship certificates and vital registration documents.

130

People got citizenship certificates

144

People got their vital documents such as birth and marriage certificates

154

People got social security cards

5

Women networks capacitated to claim women-targeted budget in 5 VDCs

LONG WAIT FOR CITIZENSHIP & BIRTH CERTIFICATES FINALLY OVER



Bimala Nepali receiving citizenship certificate from Dhading's Chief District Officer, Umesh Kumar Dhakal. Photo by: Sarita Rai/Oxfam

Bimala Nepali, a single mother from Dhading, could not send her son to school because she did not have her citizenship certificate, in absence of which the boy did not have his birth certificate needed for enrolment.

The story dates back to the time when Bimala was in a relationship with someone and gave birth without officially being married. The man left her after the birth of the son. When Bimala went to the District Administration Office to acquire the citizen certificate by descent, she was told to get it through her husband's name as she already had given birth to a child.

She had shared her story in one of the REFLECT circles organised by Oxfam's partner

organisation in Darkha VDC. At the REFLECT circle, it was known that there were many others who had similar problems. To support people like her who did not have the vital documents, Oxfam with its partner, lobbied with the local government. A mobile citizenship camp was then organised in collaboration with the local government in March 2017 where Bimala and 129 others got their citizenship certificates.

"I can now issue a birth certificate to my son, he will be able to go to the school and I can also proceed for things that were left behind for many years," Bimala broke down into tears holding her citizenship card. She had just been

acknowledged legally as a Nepali citizen.

Now, Bimala has issued birth certificate to her son and he goes to school. Bimala wants to be engaged in a number of committees and wants to advocate other women on the importance of having citizenship and other vital documents. Her father is also working on transferring his ancestral property and a piece of land legally in her name.

ACTIVE WOMEN NETWORKS



Photo by: Bipana Dhimal/Oxfam

An active member of the Women's Network in Sindhupalchowk who took the lead to write a proposal and apply for women targeted budget. Women networks have been capacitated to demand budget that can be used for women's development.

GENDER & PROTECTION

Long Term Outcome	Key Outputs	Key Results
By 2019, earthquake affected at-risk women & girls and vulnerable women and men have more influence on and equitable and safe access to humanitarian and recovery activities that address their expressed needs.	Output 1: Vulnerable and marginalised beneficiaries have equal access to OGB assistance, including participation and enjoy safe environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 joint land ownership campaigns Public audit between women and men and decision makers from Ministry of Law and Justice, Chief District officer and representative from Bar association Supported local government authority in organizing mobile citizenship camp in Dhading where 428 received citizenship certificate, vital registration certificate and social security certificate.
	Output 2: Targeted community members and stakeholders have awareness and knowledge of post-earthquake related incidents like child marriage, girls trafficking, VAW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 REFLECT sessions in 5 working districts on early marriage, sexual and gender based violence and girls trafficking, women target budget, women's meaningful participation in decision making. Early marriage and girls trafficking programme was conducted in 4 high risk VDCs of Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk.
	Output 3: Increased knowledge of targeted people about procedures to claim their rights related to recovery activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 6000 of women benefit from awareness raising events on access to legal rights and other earthquake benefits in the programme implemented districts through REFLECT circles
	Output 4: Oxfam and partners' staff have increased capacity in addressing issues related to protection and gender in the EQ recovery process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender in Emergency training was delivered to all Oxfam and partner staff of all 5 working districts. Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) ToT delivered to Oxfam managers and Technical lead to ensure gender responsive budgeting at all level of project cycle

PARTNERS FOR 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 Intergrated Rural Development and Research Centre (KIRDARC)/Humanitarian Accountability and Monitoring Initiative (HAMII), 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)

NEPAL EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY PROGRAMME

BENEFICIARY REACH

APRIL 2015-MARCH 2017

538,404



WOMEN
274,586
51%



MEN
263,818
49%



APRIL 2016-MARCH 2017

247,597



WOMEN
126,960
51.3%



MEN
120,637
48.7%

APRIL 2015-MARCH 2017

KATHMANDU

57,856

NUWAKOT

59,334

DHADING

31,217

SINDHUPALCHOWK

54,597

GORKHA

44,593

WASH

148,279



WOMEN
80,543



MEN
67,736

EFSVL

163,352



WOMEN
81,758



MEN
81,593

SHELTER

153,233



WOMEN
77,173



MEN
76,060

GENDER

18,826



WOMEN
13,194



MEN
5,632

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 earthquakes of 2015, Oxfam organised all its long-term development activities as Sustainable Development Programme (SDP). The SDP comprises of Women Empowerment Programme, Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood Programme, and Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Programme (DRR-CCA).

The Women Empowerment Programme is aimed at reducing violence against women and girls, improving livelihood and economic situation of marginalised communities and violence survivors, and promoting women's social and political leadership. The Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood Programme works with poor, small holder farmers, socially excluded, vulnerable and disaster affected people to help them increase their production, create

market access and profitable businesses. The DRR-CCA 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.

Currently, SDP works in the following districts—Darchula, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Kanchanpur, Banke, Surkhet, Dailekh, Kapilvastu, Arghakhachi, Nawalparasi, Nuwakot, Gorkha, Dhading, Sindhupalchowk, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Makawanpur, Udayapur, Sarlahi, Saptari and Rautahat.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME

Oxfam promotes women's leadership and empowerment (including economic empowerment) and encourages citizens to have a greater influence. Oxfam mainstreams gender in all sectors and programmes; staff and partners are trained in gender related policies, frameworks and approaches.

The Programme promotes a positive legal and policy environment for gender equality, social inclusion to ensure that women's rights are realised and that the women, especially from marginalised communities, participate equally in politics and governance.



PROJECTS IN 2016-2017

Women's Leadership Programme (WLP)

WLP, a three-year programme, was implemented in Surkhet, Makwanpur and Lalitpur districts enabling poor and marginalised women to influence decision making. A total of 155 Community Discussion Centres (CDCs) were formed making use of the REFLECT methodology and 912 women were able to lead in local structures. Out of them, 33 are in influential positions like chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary and treasurer. Likewise, as a result of the Gender Responsive Participatory budget planning workshop, CDC representatives were able to get 10% of the VDC budget allocated for activities targeted at women.

Strengthening Women's Political Participation and Leadership in 2017 Local and Provincial Elections in Nepal

To provide poor and marginalised women leaders equal rights as decision-makers at local government structures, social structures and political bodies, this project supported 200 community women leaders from 10 project VDCs in Surkhet and Makwanpur districts to enhance their capacity, skills and knowledge. Out of them, 53 women won key positions in the election.

Creating Spaces to Take Action on Violence against Women and Girls

This project capacitates women and girls to advocate for their rights through advocacy, leadership, and life skill trainings. Men and boys, community leaders, religious leaders, private sector actors, political leaders, and government officers are engaged to denounce VAWG (Violence Against Women and Girls) and CEFM (Child, Early, and Forced Marriage) practices. A total of 180 Community Discussion Centres (CDCs) and 40 child clubs have been formed so far.

DISCUSSION CENTRES EMPOWERING WOMEN



Durga Rawat, 23, of Shubaghat Municipality-1, Surkhet is a guardian of two brothers and a sister. Her father had gone to India 12 years ago who never came back and her mother went to Kuwait to earn for the family. The situation forced Durga to work at a young age, while she was still in grade eight. Eventually, she dropped out of school.

Durga heard about Kalika Community Discussion Centre where women from her area found a place to share their problems and also tried to find possible solutions to it. She became a member, shared her stories and got positive insights from the members on solving her problems.

Durga was a part of saving groups and she now has a bank account that enabled her to save the money she received from her mother. She also took a training on forum theatre and was a part of a campaign to end social injustice, child marriage, gambling and alcohol consumption in the village.

155

Community Discussion Centres (CDCs) formed

REPORTING A RAPE CASE



Photo Credit: Oxfam

Twenty-year-old Sushmita Pun (above), a member of the Samjhana Community Discussion Forum from Bheriganga, Surkhet challenged the locals to get the accused of a reported rape case to be sentenced so that the survivor could get fair justice. She was threatened by the perpetrator but she did not back off and the perpetrator was eventually arrested.

2,394

Women and 730 men involved in the CDCs

912

Women held key positions in local structures

Women Empowerment Programme

Outcomes	Key Outputs	Key Results
Women from marginalized communities in target areas have increased leadership in politics and governance	Raise the voices of poor, marginalised women, so that at least 2,290 women have the skills to actively campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported 155 Community Discussion Groups (93 for women and 48 for men), to allow them to share their experiences and campaign for women's human rights, gender equality and social inclusion. Supported CDC groups to raise awareness of at least 5000 people on human rights for women and gender equality through various campaigns
Positive legal and policy environment for gender equality and women's rights created.	Enable women to have an equal chance of leadership and influencing decisions, so that at least 20 per cent of community decisions are influenced by women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 women networks formed at local and national level; 90 ward level networks supported 4 meetings organized with senior politicians, enabling 160 people from Community Discussion Groups to raise their concerns and demand action to address inequality.
Reduced prevalence and threat of VAWG in target areas.	Encourage men and their families to address gender inequality so that at least 70 per cent of targeted women report improved gender relations in their families by project end.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised community workshops, with approximately 120 women and men, to increase awareness about gender inequality and the unfair division of labour at home, related to household chores and childcare. Facilitated monthly discussions about gender inequality between Community Discussion Group women leaders and representatives of the local government, to ensure that authorities are informed and incorporate equality in their work. 90 Mother-in-laws and husbands recognised as role models in supporting female members in household chores and providing them opportunity to take leadership role

P.S. The above outcomes, outputs, and results are for the Women's Leadership Programme.

PARTNERS

Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CWIN), Everest Club (EC), Mahila Utthan Samaj (MUS), Social Awareness Concerned Forum (SAC), Support Group for Participatory Development (PRERANA), Women Association for Marginalised Women (WAM)

FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME

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

By working with market actors and businesses, financial institutions, Business Membership Organisations (BMOs), Civil Society Organisation (CSO) networks, and government, the programme capacitates and empowers its target group to make them able to secure productive assets and control over natural resources, increase market access, reduce vulnerability and resilient to changes. The programme also supports women-led rural enterprises and supports their development into viable micro and small-scale enterprises.

Through its Fair Trade Project, 1,473 households from 80 groups were supported last year with women friendly tools and equipment like electronic corn/maize sheller, rice/wheat harvester, power tiller, tools and equipments for wood carving, tailoring, hand knitting, lapsi processing, leather processing, ginger processing and weaving.



31,480

Beneficiaries in
16 districts

10,932

Women
producers are
engaged in
market-led
production

20,764

Members
(79% women) are
involved in 42
cooperatives

49

New
micro-irrigation
schemes

2,254

Farmers
(women- 1825)
received
improved farming
training

106

Couples
received joint
land ownership
certificate

PROJECTS IN 2016-2017

Promoting Women's Economic Leadership

This project supported for economic leadership development by developing women-led groups and cooperatives, improving farming and business development services and empowering women to campaign for greater government support in their communities.

Community Land Rights Project

The project was implemented in Kailali and Bardiya districts aiming to secure land rights for women and land poor by empowering the land poor and rural women, facilitating Nepal's joint land ownership policy implementation and developing a Community Led Land and Agrarian Reform model.

Establishing Economic Rights of Rural Poor and Women through Vegetable Seed Enterprises

People in Surkhet and Dadeldhura districts are supported to start their own enterprise of fresh vegetable and vegetable seed production.

Livelihood and Empowerment Project

To improve the status of food and income security of the target community and to empower and institutionalize the target community for access to resources and services in 41 VDCs.

Nawalparasi Rice Enterprise Development Programme

To improve a pro-poor value chain in rice, smallholder farmers are capacitated for quality paddy production, promoting a cooperative-owned mill for value addition and marketing of the "Sana Kisan" (small farmers) brand.

Securing Food/GROW Campaign

To influence decision making process related to food security, agriculture, land and climate change at different levels, the campaign facilitates effective engagement of civil society organisations, farmers' network, government agencies and other stakeholders.



Photo by: Bal Krishna Sharma/CSRC

Sustainable Livelihoods Support for Earthquake Affected Families in Nepal

To improve livelihood and economic opportunities for earthquake affected men and women (producers) in five earthquake-affected districts, the project establishes a strong business linkage between producers and Fair Trade Organisations and private sectors.



Photo by: Chandra Ojha/DAFACOS

HIRA MAYA SELF SUFFICIENT WITH FAIR TRADE



Hira Maya Maharjan, 37, a woodcarver and a single woman was without work for four months after the 2015 earthquake buried tools and damaged her equipment. Today, she serves as the chairperson of the Bungmati Kasthakala Fair Trade Group in Lalitpur.

She participated in a three-month training provided by Oxfam where she got

new skills, a daily allowance, and a set of wood carving tools and equipment. With the tools, she started crafting wooden picture frames and traditional Nepali windows at home. She now has a secure market to sell her products as her group is linked by Oxfam with Fair Trade Group Member Organisations. She earns up to NPR 15,000 per month.

MAKING LAWS FOR THE PEOPLE

Oxfam and Community Self Reliance Centre have strengthened communities' capacity to develop their own rules to manage land and natural resources. As a result, 3 VDCs and one municipality developed their bylaws. Also, 12 paralegals, 43 Community Land Rights Coordination Committee, digital land use maps and land use plan have been developed through the project.



More than 2000 people gathered to witness the endorsing of the bylaws.
Photo credit: CSRC

Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood Programme

Long term Outcomes	Key Achievements	Key Results/Outputs
Poor, small holder, socially excluded, vulnerable and disaster affected women (at least 60%) and men increase their production and productivity and leading towards resilient livelihood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,254 small holders including 1825 women farmers received training and orientation on improved and climate smart farming technologies. 476 Women farmers received women friendly agriculture tools and equipment 107 demonstration plots developed to disseminate improved and climate smart farming technologies. 53 micro-irrigation schemes constructed and rehabilitated benefiting to 1207 HHs. Developed and strengthened 29 One Stop Shops/Farmers Support Centre benefiting 8,063 small holder and woman farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8, 063 small holder and women farmers have access to agriculture inputs and extension services. 1207 small holder and women farmers have increased their access to irrigation facilities. 1024 small holder and women farmers benefited from government supported livestock insurance scheme
Inclusive and sustainable markets provide landless / marginal women and men farmers & workers and entrepreneurs and informal workers in the informal sector (at least 60% women) with increased job security and income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 62 producer groups formed organizing 1,548 members (77% women) Capacity of 42 cooperatives strengthened benefiting 20,764 people (79% women) as share members 709 producers including 653 women received skill trainings and tool and equipment. 7004 small holder and women directly benefitted from three agro- based enterprises. 3 cooperatives supported to establish remittance transfer service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 709 people including 653 women have started their own enterprises. 5, 493 cooperative members have received credit and market services. 1217 migrant families have been able to utilize remittances services. 96 fulltime job (women-58) and 10 part time jobs have been created. 7004 small holder and women have been able to make an additional income from EDP (Income Range: minimum NPR 5,000 to maximum NPR 90,000)
Government and private sector increasingly develop and implement pro poor and women friendly policies, programmes and practices on food security, land rights, enterprise development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 54 WEC (Women Empowerment Centres) developed organizing and empowering 1387 women to claim their rights and entitlements. Developed advocacy skill of Fair Trade Project team and partners, strengthened capacity of Land Right Forum, Women Farmer Forum and networks and Agriculture Alliance for Food. Engaged with Ministry of Land Reform and Management in the process of amending National Land Use Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 106 couple received joint land ownership certificate. All programme VDCs have allocated and utilized 15% budget in agriculture sector

PARTNERS

Aadharbhat Gramin Bikas Sewa (AGBS), Community Self-Reliance Centre (CSRC), Dadeldhura Farmers' Cooperative Society (DAFACOS), Fair Trade Group Nepal (FTGN), Forest Resource Studies and Action Team (Forest Action), Integrated Development Society (IDES), Jana Chetana Sarokar Manch (FOPA), Kalika Self-Reliance Social Centre (KSSC), Krishi Sahakari Sang Limited (KSSL), 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

Oxfam in Nepal aims to strengthen the coping capacities of vulnerable women and men to better deal with natural disasters and climatic shocks through DRR-CCA programme. The EQ Recovery Programme also supported to mainstream DRR in the earthquake affected areas.

Under the leadership of Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development and other members, Oxfam has drafted National Strategy for Resilient Urban Community (NSRUC).

The NSRUC seeks to establish the vision and formulate strategies to enhance resilience of urban communities, in order to cope with natural as well as climate-related hazards, through a participatory approach and collaborative efforts of urban communities, involving multiple stakeholders and line ministries in the urban DRR-CCA sector.



A glimpse of the district level drill conducted in Chautara, the district headquarters of Sindhupalchowk.
Photo by: Shreedhar Neupane/JGSS

188

Masons Trained

63

LDRMP (Local Disaster Risk Management Plan) prepared

63

Municipalities/VDCs have integrated DRR & CCA in their annual development plan

PROJECTS IN 2016-2017

Building resilience and climate adaptive planning in urban centres of Nepal

This project supports municipalities in Surkhet and Banke districts to develop climate adaptive plans and improve livelihoods of vulnerable poor women and marginalised groups through climate adaptive business support and by influencing the private sectors to develop adaptation-friendly policy, practice and business plans.

Building Resilience to Disaster in Earthquake Affected Areas of Nepal and Humanitarian DRR Programme

These projects are implemented in 39 VDCs of Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Gorkha, Sindhupalchok, Nuwakot and Dhading

districts by mainstreaming DRR with post earthquake recovery, reconstruction and development plans. Disaster Risk Management Committees are formed at local level and disaster risk management plans are finalized in all the VDCs.

Disaster Risk Management and Humanitarian Preparedness Project

As a part of preparedness works, evacuation centre was established with an identified evacuation route. Gabion walls were used to prevent any probable bank-cutting by river. Renovation of irrigation canal was done to provide year round water to fields. Similarly, 3 VDCs were declared Open Defecation Free.

Trans-boundary Rivers of South Asia (TROSA)

The project brings together different stakeholders and supports the efforts to improve lives of communities living along the Ganges, the Brahmaputra-Meghana, Mahakali/Sarada and the Salween river basins. It focuses on reducing poverty and marginalisation of vulnerable river basin communities through increased access to, and control over, riverine water resources on which their livelihoods depend.

WASH Innovation

Oxfam is implementing a WASH innovation project named 3R Demonstration in Sarlahi district to provide drinking water to the community of the northern Terai through wells built in the sand bed of the river. Besides this, spring sources are protected and reservoirs are dug in the communities.



Photo by: Sujan Badal/BWSN

Flood simulation exercise carried out on the bank of Bagmati River, Rautahat.
Photo by: Nidhi Shrivastav/Oxfam



DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR DISASTER-PRONE AREAS

Forty six people had died in Satyadevi VDC of Dhading in the 2015 earthquake. To better prepare the local bodies for future disasters, Oxfam supported in DRR planning and provided NPR 50,000 as seed money to establish emergency fund to the VDC Council. The council matched the fund and agreed to add money every year so that the fund could be mobilised as per the emergency fund mobilisation guidelines.

Oxfam and partners formed Local Disaster Risk Management Committees (LDRMC), developed Disaster Risk Management Plans (later endorsed by the VDC council), formed two taskforces, and conducted demonstration sessions on Build Back Better in different places. Safe places were identified (in case of emergencies) and search and rescue items were stockpiled.

“Disasters like landslides, lightning, and forest fires occur in the VDC every year and many people die and there is damage to properties. If we can make plans in advance, it saves many lives,” says Buddha Ram Tamang, Vice Chairperson of LDRMC of Satyadevi VDC.



Photo Credit: SDRC

MUSAHAR COMMUNITY GETS TOILETS

The desire of the District Water Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee of Makhanaha VDC of Dhanusa district to declare the VDC as open defecation free (ODF) has come true after the Musahar community has now built and started using toilets. Oxfam and its partner provided each family a set of slabs, toilet seats and rings. Now, 35 Musahar families have constructed toilets and the VDC is all set to be declared ODF.



Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment and Community Based Disaster Risk Management training.
Photo by: Devi Raman Acharya/Action Nepal

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

Outcomes	Key Output	Key results
High-risk communities, including earthquake affected areas, both urban and rural, have reduced their disaster risks and become more resilient to the effects of natural disasters and climate related shocks.	188 masons and 3156 VDC/municipality level staffs trained; 124 community members; 15 partner staff; 21 FCHVs trained on hand washing	Increased knowledge and skills on disaster risk reduction, mitigation and adaptation measures
	24 LDRMP prepared and revised, 2 DDMPs prepared, 6 DPRPs updated, 16 partner contingency plan; 12 E-WASH Plan,	Developed community-based disaster risk management and response plans
	38 LDRMCs, 376 CDMC, 10 WEC; 2 LHDRT; 18 CHDRT formed and reformed, 83 committees have EMF and CSAR stockpile completed in 96 places	Developed community-based disaster risk management committees and institutions
The Government of Nepal mainstreams DRR/CCA into earthquake recovery, reconstruction and development policies & plans with dedicated budget and implements climate adaptive local disaster risk reduction planning guidelines.	505 government authorities trained	Enhanced knowledge and skills of government authorities on DRR and CCA
	62 LDRMP prepared and revised, 2 DDMP prepared, 6 DPRP updated	Disaster management Plans (LDRMP, LAPA and DDMP, NAP) developed /updated
	63 municipalities/VDC integrated DRR & CCA in annual development plan and policies of VDC and municipality	Disaster risk reduction issues and measures are integrated into recovery, reconstruction and development plans
	6 DPRPs updated, 16 partners CP developed and brought into operation	Improved capacity of local partners and community disaster networks for influencing policies and practices
Government, civil society and private sector are able to deliver effective, accountable, gender sensitive humanitarian assistance, in accordance with international standards.	61 LDRMCs formed and capacitated with LDRMP endorsed	Improved knowledge and understanding of stakeholders, (Government, partners, civil society, media and private sector) on core humanitarian standards

PARTNERS

Bagmati Welfare Society Nepal (BWSN), Bheri Environment Excellence Group (BEE-Group), Clean Energy Nepal (CEN), Environment Development Society (EDS), Koshi Victim's Society (KVS), Rural Development Centre Nepal (RDC), Social Development and Research Center (SDRC), Unification Nepal, Tulsi Meher Unesco Club (TMUC), Goreto Gorkha, JGSS (Janahit Gramin Sewa Samittee), KCDC (The Kakani Centre for Development of Community), SSS (Sahayeta Samajik Sanstha), CARDSN (Community And Rural Development Society Nepal), PRAYAS (Prayatnasil Community Development Society-Nepal, Action Nepal, LUMANTI support group for shelter and Environment and Public Health Organization (EHPHO)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

APRIL 2016 - MARCH 2017

BENEFICIARIES
116,036



WOMEN
76,476
66%



MEN
39,560
34%

**FOOD SECURITY
AND SUSTAINABLE
LIVELIHOOD
PROGRAMME**

TOTAL

31,480



WOMEN
23,565



MEN
7,915

**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
PROGRAMME**

TOTAL

14,929



WOMEN
9,742



MEN
5,187

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

TOTAL

69,627



WOMEN
43,169



MEN
26,458

Being part of Oxfam's Worldwide Influencing Network, Oxfam in Nepal's Media, Advocacy and Campaigns (MAC) team supports the needs of local people to advocate for systemic changes through campaigning and influencing work.

The main task of the MAC team is to provide professional support to all programmes and to help them create a positive policy and development environment where Oxfam is successful in achieving the targets in changing policy and practice, ensuring the voices of poor and marginalised people are heard.

Advocacy and Campaigns

Together with our partners, we worked with the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) to amend the 'Working Procedure on Grant Distribution on building private houses to 2015 earthquake victims' which required earthquake survivors to produce land ownership certificate to be eligible for the government grant to rebuild their damaged houses. Now, those families residing in guthi (trust) land, birta (grantee) land and other land types who do not have land ownership certificate are eligible to get the reconstruction grant. The policy change is expected to benefit at least 94,481 families living in earthquake affected districts.

Oxfam is leading a consortium that has been implementing the Durable Solutions project to support the Internally Displaced People living in various camps. The consortium drafted the Procedures for the Relocation and Rehabilitation of Hazard Prone Settlements for NRA. The NRA is working with the consortium to

disseminate the provision of the guidelines to the stakeholders, especially the displaced people.

Social mobilisers in various districts were able to influence the local planning to take up the needs of the local people. The village development councils then allocated approximately NPR 1,545,000 from the local development budget to support the community needs such as construction of water scheme, suspension bridge, and livelihood projects (goat farming, kiwi farming).



Sixty farmer families in Dhunche of Rasuwa received tenancy certificates for the first time in their names through the support of Oxfam in Nepal and Community Self Reliance Center. Photo Credit: CSRC

Media and Communications

The Media and Communication team produces communication materials such as monthly newsletter, infographs, collection of stories, and supports both the Nepal Earthquake Recovery Programme and the Sustainable Development Programme to promote their campaigns and to produce communication materials. The team also provides training to Oxfam and partner staff on effective ways of documenting cases and stories. National

and international journalists covering development issues are also hosted by the team.

More than 55 media outlets (national and international, print, electronic and online) carried 250 news articles on the works done by Oxfam and its partners in the period April 2016 to March 2017.

 **20,800**
Followers on Facebook

 **30,000**
Visitors on website

 **250**
News coverage
(April 2016-March 2017)

 **7**
Newsletters
(April 2016-March 2017)

 **6**
Videos
(April 2016-March 2017)

PARTNERS: Community Self Reliance Center, National Network of Community Disaster Management Committee, Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre/Humanitarian Accountability and Monitoring Initiative.

HUMAN RESOURCE & ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

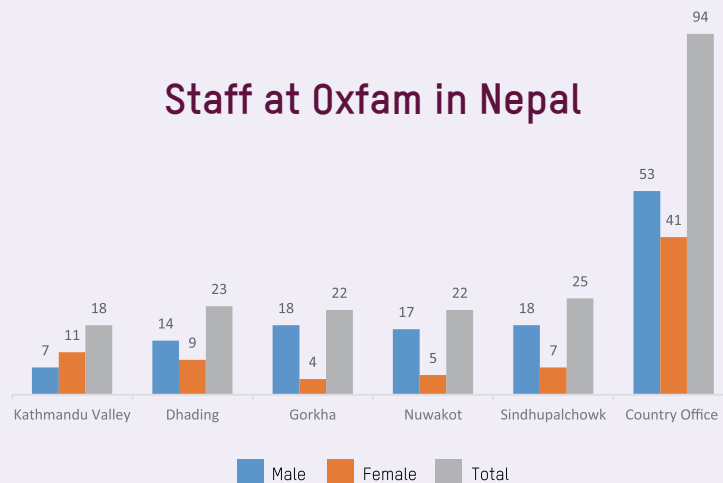


Staff felicitated in 2016 for their long-term service.
Photo by: Prerana Marasini/Oxfam

We recruit and retain a diverse and professional workforce that has the necessary skills, knowledge and commitment to meet the organisational goals and objectives.

We reward good performance and guides staff in the process of identifying and setting professional and career goals. We established a Learning and Development function in 2016 to make learning an integral part of the job.

Staff at Oxfam in Nepal



Total Income

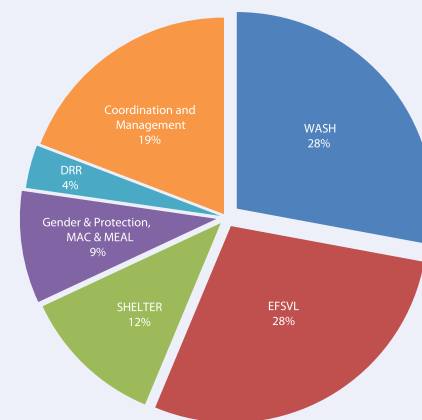
Sources	In GBP
General Flexible Fund	659,926
Restricted Grant Fund	14,451,369
Total Income	15,111,295

Total Expenditures

Programmes	Amount in GBP	Ratio in %
Nepal Earthquake Recovery Programme	13,231,348	88%
Sustainable Development Programme	1,879,947	12%
Total Expenditure	15,111,295	100%

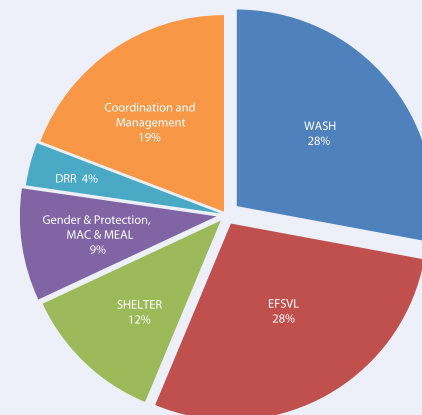
Spending on Nepal Earthquake Recovery Programme

Budget Headings	Budget used (in GBP)	in percentage %
WASH	3,693,267	28%
EFSVL	3,755,068	28%
SHELTER	1,555,456	12%
Gender, Protection, Advocacy & MEAL	1,221,481	9%
DRR	468,761	4%
Coordination and Management	2,537,315	19%
Total	13,231,348	100%



Spending on Sustainable Development Programme

Budget Headings	Budget used (in GBP)	in percentage %
Food Security & Sustainable Livelihood	711,645	38%
Women Empowerment	268,645	14%
DRR/CCA	640,581	34%
Coordination and Management	259,076	14%
Total	1, 879, 947	100%



Where did the funds come from?

Different Oxfam affiliates and donor agencies provided us fund to support the most vulnerable, marginalized and excluded communities for the period 2016/17.

FUNDING SOURCES

Oxfam Affiliates

Oxfam Great Britain (OGB)
Oxfam Canada
Oxfam Hong Kong (OHK)
Oxfam International
Oxfam Novib - Netherlands
Oxfam Australia
Oxfam Belgium
Oxfam Germany
Oxfam Intermon-Spain
Oxfam France
Oxfam Italy
Oxfam Ireland
Oxfam Mexico
Oxfam New Zealand
(IBIS) Oxfam Denmark

DONORS

Arbonaut LTD
Department for International Development DFID
Humanitarian Coalition
Comic Relief
KLUB
Global Affairs Canada (GAC)
Gorkha Welfare Trust
Samenwerkende Hulporganisaties (SHO), Netherlands
Supporter Marketing Funding Team, PFD
Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC)
Unilever
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)
United Nations Food & Agricultural Organisation
United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF)

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

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



OXFAM

Oxfam Country Office

Jawalakhel, Lalitpur, Nepal

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

Website: www.nepal.oxfam.org

www.facebook.com/OxfamInNepal | www.twitter.com/OxfamInNepal