



ANNUAL REPORT 2018

World Vision International Nepal



It takes Nepal
to end child marriage

World Vision International Nepal

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About Us

World Vision is a global Christian relief, development and advocacy organisation dedicated to working with children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice. World Vision serves all people regardless of religion, race, ethnicity or gender.

Our Focus



EDUCATION

Quality, safe and inclusive basic education is accessible for children



HEALTH

Improve child health



RESILIENCE

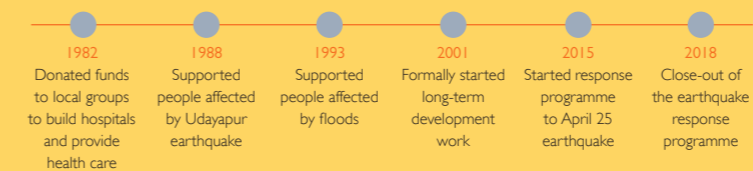
Increase community resilience to disasters and economic shocks



PROTECTION

Increase protection for vulnerable groups

World Vision in Nepal



17

Years in operation

12

Districts

7

Provinces

170+

Staffs

Innovation



The Innovation Lab is a part of WWIN and provides a collaborative working environment to test, prototype and scale breakthrough solutions for humanitarian and development challenges.

Campaign



On 10 August 2017, in partnership with the Association of Community Radio Broadcasters Nepal, World Vision International Nepal launched a five-year campaign 'It Takes Nepal to End Child Marriage' in the presence of Right Honorable President Bidya Devi Bhandari.

Vision

Our vision for every child, life in all its fullness;
Our prayer for every heart, the will to make it so

Together we've impacted the lives of over 200 million vulnerable children by tackling the root causes of poverty.

In 2018, we reached out to more than 138,000 vulnerable girls and boys through long-term development programmes in 12 districts of Nepal.

Message from the National Director

Dear Partners,

Namaste !



I am pleased to share with you World Vision International Nepal's (WVIN) Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2018. The report highlights the results WVIN and its partners have achieved across its programmes in the areas of health, education, protection, agriculture and economic development, youth economic development, disaster risk management and through the earthquake response activities, with gender equality and social inclusion mainstreamed. Results include improved education, health and economic status of the most marginalised children and communities; completion of education and health infrastructure to support children's learning and access to good health; improved awareness and positive changes in behaviour towards protection of children; and the establishment of youth and child clubs to drive these changes in communities. Overall, in partnership with partner NGOs; federal, provincial and local governments; civil society; the private sector; donors; academia; and inter-faith networks, WVIN reached out to more than 494,000 women, men, girls and boys with long term development programmes across 12 districts in seven provinces across Nepal.

In 2018, we made deliberate shifts to focus our programmes on the most vulnerable children and communities. This is aligned with the Government of Nepal's social and economic development priorities and World Vision International (Global) Strategy. An example of our commitment to realise this new focus was to give momentum to our five- year campaign to end child marriage, which was launched in 2017. The campaign aims to contribute to reduce child marriage through the formulation of national and local policies and with the strengthening of community and legal systems. Activities included awareness raising; media mobilisation; collaboration with child protection committees; national, provincial and local consultations with concerned stakeholders etc. Since the launch of our campaign, 44 child marriages have been prevented with these efforts.

Another significant milestone in 2018 was the completion of our three-year earthquake response to the devastating earthquake that struck Nepal in April 2015. We are proud to have been a part of efforts to reach out to some of the worst-hit populations through interventions in livelihoods, education, child protection, WASH and shelter/infrastructure, to benefit more than 570,000 people across ten of the hardest hit districts in Nepal. A critical part of our work was a strong accountability programme, which used a variety of mechanisms to ensure that we listened to communities and incorporated their concerns and feedback into our programming and implementation. Communities and local government representatives attest to the achievements of our response teams and I believe we have achieved our response goal to meet the emergency needs, strengthen the resilience and self-recovery, and restore a sense of safety for earthquake affected children and their communities.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to thank our staff, implementing partners and key government partners for their commitment, tenacity, collaboration and trust. We are also grateful to all our donors and sponsors who offered their financial resources and supported our work in Nepal. We look forward to your continued support so that together we can address the causes of poverty and inequity for the sustained well-being of children in Nepal with a hope for a better future.

Janes Imanuel Ginting

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Education

Quality, safe and inclusive basic education is accessible

We work to improve the quality learning environment for young children; enhance learning outcomes; strengthen school safety and systems; improve sanitation and hygiene; and promote child-friendly teaching and learning in schools in line with the Government of Nepal's standards for schools.

In FY 2018, the education programme focussed on strengthening teaching and learning practices to enhance children's literacy, increasing support for children's learning by families and communities, improving access to quality and safe learning environment and increasing accountability of sub-national education structures to improve quality education provision in schools. These were achieved through three major intervention models namely Unlock Literacy (UL)/Early Grade Reading (EGR); Comprehensive School Safety Framework (CSSF) – risk reduction and resilience in schools; and Citizen Voice and Action (CVA)/social accountability.



Januka happy to be back to school

31,498

students reached with various activities



- 5** Schools supported for classrooms construction/renovation
- 23** Schools supported with drinking water facilities
- 15** Schools supported with toilet construction/renovation
- 63** Schools provided furniture support
- 48** Schools provided library support/book corners
- 113** Schools supported to formulate SBDRMC/ SBDRM plan
- 263** Reading clubs established
- 147** Teachers trained
- 148** Community schools reached via CVA to improve government guided indicators to provide quality education.



Programme Districts

Achham, Doti, Jumla, Kailali, Lamjung, Sindhuli, Udayapur

Key Stakeholders

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST); Center for Education and Human Resource Development (CEHRD); Education Development and Coordination Unit (EDCU); SMC; PTSA; Municipalities and Rural Municipalities; Ward Offices; child clubs; and NGO partners



Januka and her friends play in front of her newly constructed school building

Back to a safe school

Nine-year-old Januka and her friends no longer fear going to school.

Their school had borne the impact of two huge disasters. Firstly, the school building was completely destroyed during the devastating earthquakes of 2015. “The earthquake struck on a Saturday morning and when we came to see the school the next

day, there was nothing left. It was painful to see,” shares Maiya, a teacher at Januka’s school. This incident compelled the school to run from temporary learning spaces made out of bamboo and iron sheets. “Due to insufficient space inside the bamboo shelters, we had to squeeze multiple grades inside the same room. Teachers had to speak over each other and classes were often quite chaotic,” Maiya adds.

Struggling to run classes in the temporary space, no one had anticipated what would happen the following year. A fire broke out in the school compound that burnt down the temporary spaces, taking away the only hope the school was holding onto. “After the remnants of the school burnt down, I was unwilling to send my daughters to school. They had to study in an open space under unfavourable circumstances,” recalls Netra Kumari, Januka’s mother.

These events had a detrimental impact on the lives of the children, including Januka. “I was terrified after the earthquakes and couldn’t sleep well. We somehow managed to study under the bamboo, even though it was hot and uncomfortable. Things were becoming normal and then the fire happened. I was sad again,” she shares.

A ray of hope came to them when a local organisation came with a proposal to reconstruct the school building. Work began - foundations were laid, pillars were set, and a small portion of the wall was set up, but the process came to a halt abruptly. “There was some unresolved dispute between the organisation and local authorities. As a result, the construction project was left unfinished,” shares Maiya.

Just when the community thought it was the end of the road, a promising avenue appeared. It was around this time, a project was initiated in Sindhuli under financial assistance of World Vision USA to ensure school safety and a good learning environment. Januka’s school, Kalika Basic School, was one of the four schools identified

in need of support and thus began a journey this village will never forget.

Construction began despite geographical challenges. There was no road that connected the village with surrounding areas, making transportation of construction materials extremely difficult. To solve this issue, local government authorities were approached to allocate some budget to construct a road. With much persistence, a 2.8 kilometre road was constructed, finally making it possible to continue the construction work and complete the school building on time. In September 2018, Januka and her friends started attending classes in their new school building.

“I love my new school building as it is brightly coloured and resistant to earthquakes. Every morning I wake up with excitement, and come to school where I feel safe,” exclaims Januka, a fourth grader. Her mother, Netra Kumari, is beside herself with joy following these changes. “I recently took part in the social audit of the school building construction and was able to provide my positive feedbacks. My daughters now have a safe space to study and love going to school. They eagerly ask us to get them ready instead of us having to push them to go to school!” she shares.

Following successful development programmes in Sindhuli, the construction of Kalika Basic School is an excellent example of good coordination between World Vision and local government authorities. World Vision continues to work in Sindhuli to improve the quality of education and foster good learning practices.


Health

Improve Child Health

We work to support safer motherhood; improve child nutrition; strengthen capacity and governance of health institutions in maternal child health; and support government campaigns promoting community-led total sanitation.

In FY 2018, our health programme focused on improving maternal and child nutrition, promoting safe motherhood, managing childhood illnesses, supporting full immunisation, equipping health facilities and birthing centres, supporting the construction of Primary Health Care Outreach Clinics (PHCORC) and water schemes, working closely with local health facilities and District Public Health Offices. These were achieved with the adoption of four approaches: functionalising and regularising Health Mothers' Groups and support groups, growth monitoring promotion, Positive Deviance (PD) Hearth and community based health promotion model. CVA, a local level advocacy tool to improve service delivery was also initiated in 22 health facilities in 7 ADPs which contributed to the availability of health staff and medicines in those facilities.



 A child's nutrition status being monitored in Kailali district.

15,589

children reached with health interventions



16 Local Health Facilities/ ORC supported with construction

45 Local Health Facilities/ORC supported with equipment and furniture

11 Local Health Facilities/ ORC supported with WASH facilities

649 Mother's groups formed

118 PD Hearth session conducted

1,026 Children enrolled in PD Hearth Session

12,028 Pregnant and lactating women reached through mother's groups



Programme Districts Achham, Doti, Kailali, Sindhuli, Udayapur

Key Stakeholders Ministry of Health, Department of Health Services; District/Public Health Offices; PHCORC; Health Facility Operation Management Committees; Municipalities and Rural Municipalities; Ward Offices; mothers' groups; and NGO partners



Yogesh is now healthy and back home

Becoming healthy again

As Yogesh's wailing grew at night, 21-year-old Mamta was convinced her neighbours were correct, that some evil energy had caused her son to suffer from 'Runche' (cry baby) syndrome. In a desperate attempt to curb this, she visited a traditional healer the following day. A 'jantar' (a herbal pendant coated with copper and blessed by the traditional healer) was put around Yogesh's neck,

which calmed him for about a week. But soon enough, his crying was back.

That was in April 2018. Prior to this, Mamta had tried taking her second son, Yogesh, to various clinics who failed to diagnose his symptoms. The symptoms, which included weakness and limbs

so thin that he couldn't even stand up, made Mamta worried sick. Being weak herself, she wasn't able to breastfeed Yogesh. She feared that she would lose her son.

What Mamta did not know was that her son was suffering from severe acute malnutrition, something she found out during a healthy baby competition organised in her community by World Vision's partner organisation, Welfare Association for Children (WAC) Tikapur. Healthy baby competitions are an effective approach to regular growth monitoring in the community in collaboration with local health facility and PHCORC staff members, where the parents of children who are found the healthiest are awarded, and the parents of children who are identified underweight, and suffering from acute malnutrition are supported with counselling and referred for treatment as necessary.

At 13 months, Yogesh weighed only six kilograms and his mid upper arm circumference was less than 115mm, which indicated he was affected by severe acute malnutrition and required immediate referral for treatment. His family was distraught upon learning this. Soon after, the health facility staff conducted a full assessment for medical complications and then referred Yogesh to the nearest nutrition rehabilitation home where he underwent intense treatment for a month. "They fed him fruits, pulses, vegetables, meat and eggs every day. He was also given a kind of liquid medicine. They monitored him day in and day out," recalls Mamta. By the end of a month, Yogesh had gained two kilograms and his nutritional status improved. Mamta had herself gained some weight and was feeling better. But, although Yogesh was out of the danger zone, his health was still at risk of slipping back to severe acute malnutrition if not taken care of.

Hence, after returning from the nutritional rehabilitation centre, Yogesh was enrolled into a Positive Deviance (PD) Hearth session, a well-established community-based rehabilitation and behavioural change intervention for families with underweight children under three years. Throughout the 12-day sessions, Mamta learnt how to prepare nutritious meals for her children with available local resources and fed them to Yogesh. She was advised to continue the learnings at home even after the sessions ended.

Following this, not only was Yogesh able to stand up, but he even started to walk. "I am so relieved to see my son healthy and eating well now. I have learnt a lot of things at the PD Hearth sessions and the rehabilitation centre. I am amazed that with just a few changes at home, I can give him healthy food. I will continue to practice what I learnt at home," shares Mamta. "If it was not for the healthy baby competition, I might not have known the nutrition status of my son and would've never taken him to the rehabilitation centre. I could have lost my son. Thanks to the event and support, I got him back," she adds.

Mamta is now confident she can take good care of her sons, Tipes, 5 and 20 month-old Yogesh with her supportive family. Her mother-in-law, is a part of a health support group, formed in the community as a part of World Vision's health programme. Like its name, a health support group includes family members, other than mothers, who play an important role in a child's nutrition status. They receive orientation and counselling on how to be better caregivers and/or provide better support to mothers.

Yogesh is one of the 3,250 new babies whose growth was monitored through World Vision's healthy baby competitions this year.

Protection

Increase protection for vulnerable groups

We work to strengthen formal and informal community systems that work to protect women and children, increase children's resilience and reduce harmful practices against children

In FY 2018, the protection programme focussed on strengthening local protection systems working with child protection advocacy groups and ensuring vulnerable children have the resilience and skills to protect themselves through the provision of Rupantaran life skills. Rupantaran is a government endorsed life skills package containing 15 sections that are very relevant for adolescents, something not necessarily provided either at school or home. It is rolled out to adolescents in groups through peer education; the peer educators are trained as trainers in the beginning to deliver the sessions to their peers. Additionally, working with child clubs, teachers, students and parents, protection activities were successfully conducted in all working areas.



Rajo Urau is now a confident peer educator



27,007

children and people benefitted from protection interventions



147 Local child protection committees supported

900 Children trained in Rupantaran life skills through peer education

364 Child clubs formed/reformed

231 Child clubs supported with various activities

670 Child club members mobilised for sensitisation on child protection issues

3,118 Community members reached directly through awareness/access child protection information

69 Teachers trained on positive disciplining

295 Students trained on school-related gender-based violence

350 Parents oriented on positive parenting



Programme Districts Kailali, Kathmandu, Morang and protection interventions in all working districts

Key Stakeholders Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen; Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security; Central Child Welfare Board; Social Development Ministries (Provinces); District Coordination Committees; Police (Women and Children Service Centres); Municipalities and Rural Municipalities; Ward Offices; WCPPC; schools; mothers' groups; child clubs; local health workers; NGO partners; and the media.



▲ Rajo Urau educating her peers on life skills

Peer educators help children stay protected

17-year-old Rajo Urau might be young but her efforts are massive. For the past few months she has been working as a peer educator in her community in Ailanpur, Morang. She speaks with passion and a strong will to change the mindset of her society. “The topics we discuss are generally considered taboo. Girls don’t speak enough about menstrual health and boys do not discuss their physical

changes when transitioning to adulthood. This forms a social barrier to an otherwise aware community. I want to do my part to break this,” she shares. Earlier, she participated in a protection programme of World Vision to acquire life skills and knowledge in child rights via a training in ‘Rupantaran’ -the word in itself means transformation, a shift from old to new.

By contrast, her beginnings were quite humble. After losing her father to tuberculosis when she was 10 years old, her family struggled. Her mother was forced to take up numerous daily wage jobs, working non-stop, in order to fend for her family. “I used to take loans most of the time because the money I earned was not enough to look after my three daughters, it was tough, I will not lie. But, I always saw something special in Rajo, she was bold and outspoken,” recalls Rajo’s 51-year-old mother, Chaiti Kumari Urau.

Despite all the hardship, Chaiti is happy that all her daughters are doing well. Two of them are married and the youngest, Rajo, has just completed her tenth-grade exams. When Rajo heard about the Rupantaran training from a field staff of Nari Bikas Sangh, World Vision’s implementing partner, she was thrilled. She felt that it was a perfect fit for her and she is glad she took the decision. “I learnt a lot during the Rupantaran module training and made many friends. It was a perfect platform for me to learn about adolescence and express my views and I enjoy talking to my peer group,” shares Rajo.

Menstrual hygiene is a key issue Rajo is passionate about. “A lot of times girls in my community get infections during their periods and they do not know what to do about it or whom to talk to. I want to

change this pattern because change begins with dialogue,” states Rajo. Her peer group members are slowly moving in this direction. 18-year-old Sanju Urau says, “I used to hesitate to talk about menstruation at home, but now I know that is not something we should be ashamed about. I have learnt a lot of new things about my body from attending the sessions that are held every Saturday. Things that I was not taught at school.”

And it’s not just teenagers. Rajo’s actions have reached out to adults in her community, especially women. “I am extremely fond of Rajo, she has a very nice heart and is very well-spoken. Whenever we go out somewhere, she tells me about her will-power to bring change and that she is not afraid at all. It is amazing to talk to her, she fills us with enthusiasm and is educating our children well,” shared 35-year-old Pavitra Urau, Rajo’s neighbour and a parent herself.

Rajo considers this opportunity a part of her larger goal which is to become a nurse and serve her community. “Although there are a lot of technical aspects to becoming a nurse, much of it consists of dialogue and counselling. I think there’s so much I can learn here, but I have a long way to go. The main thing that worries me is paying my fees, and for this reason I am learning tailoring and am looking to support my mother and myself with my income,” she shares.

Resilience

Increase community resilience to disasters and shocks

We work to help families strengthen their production and income and their ability to meet the need of their children through trainings with the use of technology and improved farming practices; value chain development, skills development for vulnerable youth and support for communities to help manage disaster risks.



▲ Bishnu, head of Bhagwati Savings Group



Agriculture Economic Development (AED)

In FY 2018, the AED programme focussed on two core project models to benefit vulnerable families in Nepal. Local Value Chain Development (LVCD) uses the value chain approach in a participatory way, helping vulnerable producers and farmers to analyse markets, gain information, build relationships and act collectively to overcome market barriers and increase profits. Savings groups are owned, managed and operated by the members, using a simple, transparent method whereby groups accumulate and convert small amounts of cash into savings.



Programme Districts Jumla, Kailali, Kathmandu, Sindhuli, Udayapur



26,878

people reached with AED activities



712 Producers groups formed/reformed

15,021 Members in producers' groups

244 Saving groups formed/reformed

5,017 Members in saving groups



▲ A monthly meeting of Bhagwati Savings Group in progress

Empowering women through savings groups

“Earlier, women in my community used to panic when they faced financial crisis but now there is hope,” says Bishnu, a mother of two from Jumla district.

Bishnu continues, “Most women in my community are illiterate and had to rely on their husband’s income for any financial support. Now, things are beginning to change.”

30-year-old Bishnu is the head of the Bhagwati Savings Group formed with the support of World Vision and Karnali Sustainable Development Academy. Consisting of 25 members, she and her group members received capacity building training on financial literacy and on ways to develop saving habits. Each member maintains a passbook which records their savings, loans and repayment. They officially meet once a month, at which time each

of them contributes a fixed amount which goes into the savings box.

The amount they save is separated into two parts referred to as ‘loan fund’ and ‘social fund’. The members are then allowed to take ‘micro-loans’ from the loan fund with a minimum interest rate, far less than a bank or a financial institution would levy. The social fund, on the other hand, can be provided to members for emergency purposes or spent on a social cause or another purpose jointly agreed upon.

World Vision and Karnali Sustainable Development Academy are promoting the adoption of the savings group approach by vulnerable households, particularly women. This will facilitate their access to small scale accessible savings and credit to enable them to plan ahead, cope with emergencies and access micro-finance to enable establishment of sustainable livelihoods.

World Vision is currently supporting 202 savings groups in five districts of Nepal, benefitting over 4,000 people. The support provided to the savings groups’ members has mostly involved trainings and material support in the form of savings kits. The activity is well received by community members who are hopeful that it will contribute to livelihoods and enhanced well-being of vulnerable community members, particularly women and children.

Neeru, another member of the group, says, “I am happy that women in our community are developing a habit of saving. I am sure our savings group will be an example in the community, showing that with a little push, women can go a long way.”



Youth Economic Development (YED)

In FY 2018, the YED programme focussed in creating Skills and Knowledge for Youth economic Empowerment (SKYE) clubs and running the SKYE curriculum (18 months) for youth in rural communities. SKYE clubs are groups of 10-25 young people who work together to identify community problems and market opportunities, plan and implement community service-learning and social entrepreneurship-learning projects in response. Each club undertakes three to four projects a year (18-month cycle). The SKYE club leaders use a curriculum based on experiential learning methodologies to help the adolescents and youths in the club cultivate competencies in the areas of active citizenship, leadership, employability, and social entrepreneurship.



Programme Districts Lamjung, Morang, Rupandehi, Sunsari

2,772

Youth SKYE members trained



148

SKYE club formed/reformed

3,599

Members in SKYE clubs

▶ **Shrikesh and his club member organising bins in their community**



Youth of today, leaders of tomorrow

“Good habits formed during youth make a big difference,” says Shrikesh. He is an enthusiastic 18-year-old from Rupandehi district.

Passionate about social work, he was always searching for ways to contribute positively to his community. Fortunately, his search came to an end when he heard about the formation of a Skills and Knowledge for Youth economic Empowerment (SKYE) Club in his community where World Vision’s partner, Namuna Integrated Development Council has been working to establish and run SKYE clubs. Sometime later, he was nominated as the leader of Sunrise SKYE Club.

Talking about the achievements of the club, Shrikesh says, “In the past twelve months the club has accomplished three projects where we mobilised club members for tree plantation, cleaning and installation of street lights.”

“The community roads were quite difficult to navigate at night due to lack of street lights, which often led to accidents. Once an elderly woman broke her leg when she fell inside a pit. As responsible club members we collectively decided to install street lights at key intersections. Now, the community people are not facing any

difficulty walking at night,” he adds. “Moreover, the tree plantation programme has also benefitted the environment. Planting a tree is one of the easiest ways to improve the environment and beautify your surroundings. Plants filter pollutants, absorb carbon dioxide, release oxygen and help fight soil erosion.”

Divya, another promising leader at Young Star SKYE Club in a different community in Rupandehi shares a similar experience. “There are 25 members in our club and we are really proud of the work that we do. Earlier, community people used to dump garbage everywhere but after the club members installed dustbins at key locations people are starting to change their habits. As a result, waste products are being managed systematically to some extent.” “Our tree plantation programme was also very successful. By planting and caring for trees, we help improve our surrounding and reduce pollution.”

The SKYE Club model is a youth-focused economic development model that has been co-developed by World Vision as a part of its youth economic development programme. So far, World Vision and partner NGOs have established and supported 148 SKYE clubs in Rupandehi, Lamjung, Morang, and Sunsari districts.

Disaster Risk Management (DRM)

In FY 2018, the DRM programme worked with communities to map disaster risks and facilitate development of local disaster risk management plans utilising a community based disaster management approach. It is a comprehensive community-based approach with active engagement of communities in identifying, analyzing, reducing, monitoring and evaluating disaster risks in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance capacities to cope with shocks and stressors¹ by anticipating, preparing for and mitigating the impact of hazards.

The programme focussed on strengthening the systems of the local government, helping form Local Disaster Management Committees (LDMC), establish Local Emergency Operation Centre (LEOC) and formulate Local Disaster Climate Resilience Plans (LDCRP) based on the Disaster Management Act-2017. It also built capacity of local government authorities including elected representatives, established emergency funds and provided lifesaving equipment (light search and rescue materials) at the local level.

Additionally, organisational capacity was also built to respond to disasters with preparedness, with efforts to build staff capacity and strengthen systems.



Programme Districts Achham, Doti, Jumla, Kailali, Kathmandu, Lamjung, Morang, Rupandehi, Sindhuli, Sunsari, Udayapur

Resilience Key Partners Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA); Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA); Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM); DAO; DDMC; DCC; CDMC; NEOC; Agriculture Knowledge Centre; savings groups; cooperatives; farmers' groups; and NGOs partners

¹ ADPC CBDRM-11 2003



16,136

people reached with DRM activities



- 56** LDCRP prepared with WVIN support
- 46** DRR and CCA learning centres at local level established
- 46** Emergency fund at local level established
- 47** LDMC supported with search and rescue materials
- 24** Disaster related drills conducted

Advocacy and External Engagement

WVIN's work in advocacy aims to strengthen strategic collaborations on identified thematic areas for the well-being of children. It also aims to foster research and innovation, focusing on the areas of social accountability and sustainable development goals, campaigns, child friendly local governance and policy formulation.

The goal is to ensure that these efforts help to strengthen various systems and structures, including the allocation and utilisation of resources that are required to improve the lives of children in Nepal, working with federal, provincial and local governments, civil societies, the private sector, donors, academia, and inter-faith networks.

Contributions to Policies and Reporting

In FY 2018, WVIN's advocacy efforts helped to formulate the Children's Act - 2018, and the Disaster Risk Management Act - 2018. It also helped to revise the Child Friendly Local Governance National Strategy, which is yet to be endorsed. All the above mentioned policies have been formulated or amended in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or the federal governance system that Nepal entered after the three tiers of elections in 2017. These policies are directly linked with WVIN's

Revised Country Strategy (2018-2020) and have contributed in the setting of a good policy environment. WVIN also collaborated with 25 rural municipalities to formulate policies relating to ending child marriage, and on child protection procedures. In addition, WVIN worked with the National Human Rights Commission and networks of Civil Society Organisations (CSO), including Children as Zones of Peace (CZOP) and Consortium to prepare the shadow reports on the Convention on Rights of Children (CRC) and the Universal Periodic Report (UPR) for 2018.

Social Accountability

Citizen, Voice and Action (CVA) is a local level advocacy tool, developed by World Vision to promote good governance by strengthening accountability in service delivery. It is being implemented in six Area Development Programmes (ADP) for social accountability in the field of education. So far, WVIN has reached out to 148 community schools to improve government guided indicators to provide quality education. There are at least

eight indicators from the Priority Minimum Enabling Conditions (PMEC), which are based on the Child-Friendly School Framework. We work to improve the quality of learning environment for young children; enhance learning outcomes; strengthen school safety and systems; improve sanitation and hygiene; and promote child-friendly teaching and learning in schools in line with the Government of Nepal's standards for schools.

Sustainable Development Goals

WVIN strategically focused on prioritising SDGs in all its external engagements. As a part of this focus and in partnership with the UNDP and Nepal Entrepreneurs' Hub (NEHUB), a three-day Startup Weekend on the theme of Women, Girls, and SDGs from 16-18 Feb 2018 was organised at WVIN's Innovation Lab. The event provided a platform for female innovators to develop their ideas into a business model with the help of mentors. The event also highlighted the prospects and challenges of start-ups. Another national event called Bhawishya, was organised on 14 February 2018 by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology with WVIN, Karkhana Asia, Robotics Association of Nepal and Nepal Academy of Science and Technology as co-organisers. The event aimed to foster innovation among children aged between 8-14 year-old who worked in teams to visualise technologies that would help to achieve the SDGs. Some of the technologies included bomb-defusing robots, biogas from sewage, earthquake resistant buildings, and quality education models, among others. Additionally, WVIN presented country-specific progress at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York in July 2018 for Voluntary National Reviews on the basis of a study conducted by Nepal SDGs Forum, in which it is a member.

Campaign to End Child Marriage

Since 10 August 2017, WVIN has been partnering with the government and other stakeholders to reduce child marriage through a nationwide campaign called "It Takes Nepal to End Child Marriage". Since then, the focus has been to influence policies and induce behaviour change so that communities themselves can stand against such practices. In FY 2018, our advocacy efforts helped to formulate national policies to end child marriage and strengthen community and legal systems to fight against child marriage. Some of the major activities conducted and achievements are as follows:

Child-Friendly Local Governance

WVIN has been a strong advocate in promoting CFLG and is partnering with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration to revise the Child-Friendly Local Governance National Strategy, taking the lead to conduct consultations and consolidate feedback from concerned stakeholders. In FY 2018, WVIN conducted a qualitative study on "Child-Friendly Local Governance in Nepal: Practices, Learning, and Opportunities". The study recommended interventions to strengthen the national policy through advocacy, capacity development, revision of CFLG materials and resource-persons and host norm-changing events and campaigns. The study also recommended providing technical facilitation, support services, and mobilisation of child rights networks to promote the CFLG agenda and issues jointly. At the local level, Ward No. 2 of Ramdhuni Municipality, Sunsari; Ward No. 2 of Suddhodhan Rural Municipality(RM), Rupandehi, and Ward No. 15 of Triyuga Municipality, Udayapur were declared as child-friendly wards among working areas.

- WVIN partnered with the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens, the South Asian Initiative for Ending Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Centre for Reproductive Rights and Plan International to hold a two-day conference called "All Nepal Conference for Ending Child Marriage", that dwelt on the causes, challenges, and ways to end child marriage. The conference that took place on 26-27 September 2018 resulted in the Kathmandu Call for Action against Child Marriage.
- WVIN supported SAARC Law Nepal Chapter to organise a policy dialogue on "Laws on Child Marriage and Strategies for Effective Implementation" on 14 September 2018. The event discussed the role of criminal justice system actors to end child marriage. It also dwelt on the implications of the Penal Code that was launched by the government in August 2018. The panellists of the event were Sapana Pradhan Malla, Chairperson of SAARC Law and Supreme Court Judge; Harikrishna Karki, Supreme Court Judge and Agni Kharel, Attorney General.
- WVIN partnered with the Association of Community Radios Broadcasters (ACORAB) Nepal to reach out to 11,100 people in 65 districts to collect their voices and commitment to end child marriage. Among them were Madav Kumar Nepal (former Prime Minister), Chief Ministers of all Provinces, policy makers and political leaders. In Lamjung, Sarlahi and Achham districts, community radios also ran live events in public places. Interaction programmes were organised in Doti, Achham, and Kailali districts at the ward level, which saw the participation and commitment of 2,500 people, including local government officials. Similarly, community journalists from Gorkha, Sindhupalchowk and Nuwakot are raising awareness against child marriage through community radio programmes. The journalists were among the beneficiaries of the Earthquake Response Project that was launched in 2015 following the devastating earthquake.
- WVIN collaborated with UNDP, Restless Development, Raleigh International Nepal, Save the Children and UNFPA to organise a five-day "National Level Youth Mock Parliament" in Kathmandu from 12-16 July 2018. 383 youths from different parts of the country took part in the mock parliament where the causes, effects, and ways to end child marriage were highlighted through a session and an action plan was formulated to end child marriage.
- WVIN supported the Ministry of Social Development in Province One to organise the "Girls' Summit 2018" from 17-19 August 2018 in Biratnagar. As a result of the summit, provincial and local governments have committed to eliminating child marriage by 2025 in Province One. WVIN also provided technical and financial support to develop strategies to end child marriage and the dowry system in Gramthan and Budhiganga RMs of Morang district and Khabu RM of Udayapur district.
- WVIN through its partner NGOs and District Coordination Committee conducted six Child Congress events from July to August 2018 to raise awareness on the issue of child marriage in 16 rural municipalities and municipalities of Sindhuli, Lamjung, Kathmandu and Jumla districts.

- WVIN collaborated with the Private and Boarding Schools' Organisation (PABSON) to organise awareness raising events in Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Kailali and Rupandehi districts. The events saw participation of students from 44 schools across the country.
- WVIN organised interactions and workshops in schools and child clubs in all working areas to highlight the effects of child marriage. Child club members submitted memorandum letters to local governments seeking their commitments to end child marriage. Child clubs are working with local governments and informal committees such as mothers' groups and youth clubs to spread awareness on the issue of child marriage.
- WVIN led interactions with 2000 mothers from Kailali, Doti and Achham districts to generate awareness on how child marriage, early marriage and early pregnancy affects the health of both the mother and her child. The interactions were carried out in health mothers' groups. The groups are now actively spreading messages on how early marriage affects maternal/neonatal health and encouraging teenage brides to delay pregnancy.
- WVIN also equipped protection committees in working areas with resources and skills to fight against child marriage. Since the launch of the campaign, the protection committees have been able to prevent 44 child marriages.



▲ Raveena, on the left, with her mother at home



Breaking the cycle of child marriage

"I stopped going to school after seventh grade because of my family's financial problems. It was the same in the case of my two siblings. My elder brother left school after completing tenth grade and the younger one after fifth grade." shares Raveena, 18.

Raveena* lives in a remote village in Morang. Her family's livelihood depends upon the agricultural yield from the little piece of land they own.

"One day a family arrived and asked for my hand in marriage. The proposed husband worked in a slipper factory and my parents agreed to the marriage immediately. I was not even asked what I thought about it", shares Raveena. Soon, the marriage date was fixed and the invitations were sent out.

Fortunately for Raveena, she had recently joined Rupantaran. Rupantaran is a life-skills curriculum and a comprehensive training

for children and adolescents, run by World Vision's partner, Nari Bikash Sangh to develop adolescents' skills and help them become social agents for change in their families and communities, while empowering them to realise their rights. Raveena attended its weekly meetings regularly and was introduced to topics like child rights and responsibilities, child protection and so on.

Shreedhar, a peer leader at Rupantaran, came to know about Raveena's marriage arrangement and informed the local police, members of the Ward Child Protection and Promotion Committee, and World Vision's partner NGO staff. He did so as through Rupantaran he had come to know that child marriage is a crime in Nepal.

In Nepal, according to the National Criminal Code 2017, any marriage that takes place involving people below the age of 20, will be revoked and a fine up to 30,000 NPR with three years in prison will be charged to anyone involved in marrying or arranging such a marriage.

The police arrived at Raveena's house but since her parents were out visiting some relatives they informed Raveena that if her parents or anybody tried to get her married they would be

prosecuted according to the law since she was underage. Upon her parents' return, she explained to them what had happened.

Soon after this, the Chairperson of the Ward Child Protection and Promotion Committee and the Ward Chairperson met with Raveena's parents and informed them that they could not marry their daughter before she turned 20 otherwise legal actions would be taken against them.

Her father agreed she should not marry since it could get them arrested.

The following day, Raveena's parents informed the boy's family about the situation and made an agreement with the boy's family to postpone the marriage until Raveena turned 20.

"After joining Rupantaran, I came to know about the harm that can be caused from marrying at an early age. I know that young girls' like me are not physically fit to bear a child and both the mother and child can die in such cases", says Raveena who dreams of opening a tailoring shop one day.

(* name changed)

Nepal Innovation Lab

The Nepal Innovation Lab (NLab) was set up in 2015 by World Vision to test, prototype and scale breakthrough solutions for humanitarian and development challenges. Through the offering of an innovation residency, the NLab has been supporting partners to access start-up resources; shape methodologies for prototyping and experimentation; establish community networks; solve problems at the strategic level; connect with mentors and collaborators; document and publish learnings; and connect to the right ecosystem of donors, investors, and stakeholders needed to scale-up proven innovations to reach national and international platforms.

In FY 2018, NLab was successful in scaling-up four prototypes, formed new partnerships, and was invited in numerous forums throughout the globe to share the experiences and learnings.

Sikka, a blockchain based digital asset transfer platform that was in development since 2017 was piloted for the first time in April 2018 amongst 105 beneficiaries for a cash for work programme in Sindhupalchowk. A post-pilot analysis of time and costs for this deployment showed reduction of operational costs by over 78 percent compared to conventional distribution processes. This was the first time that beneficiaries had received payments through SMS on their phones who also learnt how the process made it easier for them to collect payments from their local cooperatives.

Field Sight, a digital project monitoring and supervision tool which is a product of collaboration between UNOPS and NLab, was implemented in more than 50,000 sites across 40 different types of projects, both in Nepal and globally.

The NLab partnered with Field Ready to produce heavy lift airbag kits, a prototype in search and rescue technology which were

prepositioned in 46 rural municipalities and 11 districts offices. Additionally, Telemetry Flood Early Warning Systems prototyped and tested in the Lab were set up across three major river systems working closely with the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Nepal.

The NLab also contributed to developing the Humanitarian Innovation Fund's Humanitarian Innovation Guide - a growing online resource to help individuals and organisations define humanitarian problems and successfully develop innovative solutions.

In FY 2018, NLab successfully collaborated with stakeholders working in the innovation ecosystem in Nepal to co-organise social impact events such as Bhawishya - National STEM Challenge 2018; Startup Weekend: Women, Girls and SDGs, and Kathmandu Mini Maker Faire - 2018 through which it was able to engage more than 3,000 people of diverse age groups.



▲ First responders from Lamjung, Kathmandu, Sindhuli and Rupandehi being trained to operate heavy lift airbag

Programme Accountability

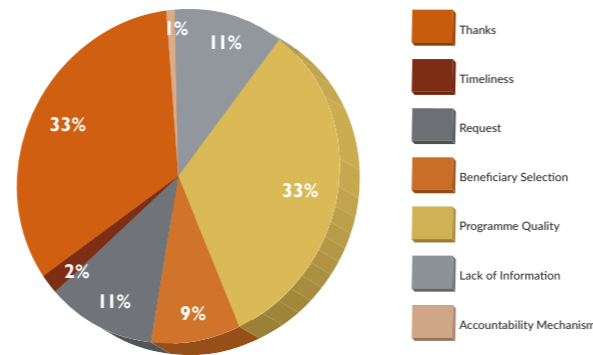
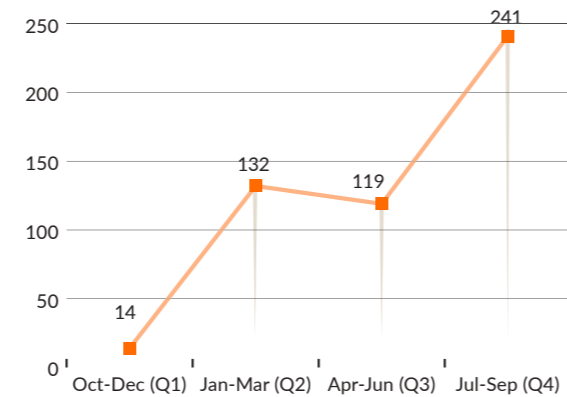
WVIN is committed to transparency and has been working to demonstrate accountability in its programming, operations, monitoring, and evaluation. Providing information, consulting with communities, promoting participation, and collecting and acting on feedback provides the basis of our accountability work. The accountability system initiated in 2014 has now been fully integrated in all of WVIN's development programmes across 11 districts.

Communities and other stakeholders have been made aware of WVIN's accountability mechanisms including the feedback and response mechanism, the right to information, and the right to lodge complaints. Various types of awareness methods are used, including face-to-face meetings, leaflets, posters, radio jingles, and hoarding boards. Holding consultations with communities on various aspects of the programme has been established as an integral component in the programme cycle, particularly at programme design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation stages. Beneficiaries from the most vulnerable communities are selected using a transparent and participatory approach.

The community feedback mechanism has enabled community people and stakeholders to freely express their concerns, suggestions, and thoughts. Through the feedback medium (such as staff proactively encouraging feedback during events, a suggestion box, and hotline numbers) community voices concerning beneficiary selection and issues on programme quality, timeliness, appreciation, requests, and concerns were received and addressed. In addition to fostering the relationship between WVIN and communities, this approach has also helped reach out to the most vulnerable children and families, providing them with a voice in the community.

In FY 2018, WVIN received feedbacks totaling 241 in number and noted an increasing trend in the amount of feedbacks, as seen in the graph below.

Total number of feedbacks received = 506



In FY 2018, out of the 506 feedbacks received, more than half (53%) did not require any further action, whereas 45 percent were responded to accordingly. The remaining two percent were referred on and follow-up was done to ensure that the desired objective was achieved. The overall results also show that the knowledge and skill of WVIN field staff and PNGO staff is high.

Projects

In FY 2018, WVIN successfully secured funding for four projects as part of efforts to reach out to the most vulnerable children and communities in Nepal. The projects are Strengthening Inclusive Education in Nepal (SIKAI) funded by ANCP - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT); Knowledge Improvement Through Access to Books (KITAB) funded by the World Bank; Nepal Disaster Preparedness Project (NDPP) funded by Aktion Deutschland Hilft (ADH), Germany; and Building Resilience with Children in Kathmandu's Brick Kilns (BRiCKK) funded by WV Hong Kong.

The SIKAI project focuses on improving learning outcomes of children in a cross-cultural learning environment regardless of their ethnicity, gender, religion and physical ability in Sarlahi district. KITAB, a project supported by the Results for All Children (REACH) trust fund, housed at the World Bank, and the Global Book Alliance is the first project that will utilise a results-based financing (RBF) intervention. The project aims to generate rigorous evidence on the effectiveness of the RBF intervention. It will provide incentive to stakeholders to align and support the achievement of existing government education standards to improve literacy outcomes for the National Early Grade Reading Programme that will benefit children in Morang and Sunsari districts. The NDPP aims to ensure local government and communities are resilient and actively prepared to respond appropriately to save lives and reduce impact of disasters in 11 districts of Nepal. The BRiCKK project focuses on creating a non-exploitative, decent environment in brick kilns for children and their caregivers in Kathmandu district.

Additionally in FY 2018, WVIN's new and ongoing projects were able to deliver significant results as highlighted below.

The NDPP was successfully implemented in 46 rural municipalities of 11 districts to support local governments in the formulation of Local Disaster and Climate Resilient Plans and equip Emergency Operation Centres with search and rescue materials. Under the same project and in coordination with the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Telemetry Flood Early Warning Systems were also set up in the Kandra River (Kailali), Bakhra River (Morang) and Tinau River (Palpa), and 57 sets of heavy lift search and rescue airbags were handed over to 46 rural municipalities and 11 district government offices.

With the funding of ECHO, and working closely with local governments and schools, the Child Centred Disaster Risk Reduction project was implemented in Kailali district. Schools were supported to develop School Improvement Plans and School Based Disaster Risk Management Plans guided by the Comprehensive School Safety Framework to improve disaster risk management systems.

A total of 25 earthquake resistant school blocks, with WASH facilities, were constructed in 12 schools and handed over to communities in Doti, Morang, and Sindhuli districts to provide children with an access to a safer learning environment. These were supported by the Community and School Disaster Preparedness and Resilience project- MOFA, Japan; AVESHA project- WV Korea; and Every Last One (ELO) project -WV US respectively. Additionally, the ELO project established 300 reading corners in 20 community schools and is helping run 48 reading camps directly benefitting 682 students from Grade 1-3 in Sindhuli district.

Under the Takeda Healthy Village Project -WV Japan, eight Out Reach Clinics (ORCs) were constructed in Doti district and handed

over to the community. The main objective of the project is to promote institutional child delivery, and in 2018, 88 percent of the total births in the working areas of Doti took place in local health institutions. Similarly, ward number one of Sayal RM was declared as a fully immunized ward with the efforts of the project.

WVIN also responded to several flash floods in Morang, Sunsari and Kailali districts in August- September 2018 with the funding from the Australian Humanitarian Partnership (AHP). The interventions were in the areas of safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities and supplementary nutrition.

Promoting safer motherhood

Laxmi was only 20 when she gave birth to her son. The delivery happened at home and her mother-in-law oversaw the whole process. "Institutional delivery of babies was almost unheard of back then. Women would deliver at home with the support of family members, which is quite unsafe. Health institutions would provide home delivery kits to expecting mothers," shares Laxmi, recalling her experience ten years ago.

Much of it has to do with the lack of accessibility to health institutions and low awareness of the need for professional help at childbirth. "Expectant mothers would rather not go to the health posts because they had to walk hours to reach it. 'What will we get by going there?' they would ask. It was difficult to convince them," adds Laxmi.

Hailing from Laxmi's village, Chetraj Ojha first joined Banjhakani Health Post four years ago as the in-charge of the health post. At that time, the health post was in a deplorable state. In the following years, Chetraj contacted the District Health Office and international organisations in the district for support. His solace came in the form of a comprehensive health project funded by Takeda Japan. Implementation began in 2016 in seven wards

across Doti, including Banjhakani.

The health post was supported with complete sets of equipment necessary for growth monitoring, perinatal tests, and child delivery. Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHV), like Laxmi, were trained and made accountable to spread awareness among mothers about the importance of visiting health institutions. An Outreach Clinic was also constructed, making health facilities accessible to communities which are far away from the health post. This resulted in a gradual increase in visits by mothers for



Laxmi, 30, a FCHV in Doti district



A mother and her child in front of the newly constructed ORC in Banjhakani, Doti.

ANC, PNC and delivery. In 2018, 100 babies were delivered at the health post and the ward was declared to have full institutional delivery coverage.

Acknowledging the project's contribution in Adarsha Rural Municipality, Bam Bahadur Khadka, Health Coordinator at District Health Division shares, "Through joint coordination we have already declared two wards, including Banjhakani, as having 100% institutional delivery. As a government representative, I am extremely thankful to all for the much-needed support. "

Under the Takeda Healthy Village PNS Project -WV Japan, eight Out Reach Clinics (ORCs) were constructed in Doti District and handed over to the community in 2018.

▶ Children registered for WVIN's programmes in Achham



Sponsorship

Child Sponsorship: Child sponsorship in World Vision focuses on improving the well-being of children in need, especially the most vulnerable. We take an integrated approach, working alongside communities to tackle the root causes of poverty, and create sustainable change. We work to strengthen the whole community, so that all children can thrive.

Our vision of life in all its fullness for children means much more than them surviving. It means children are loved and valued, and they grow strong in body, mind and spirit. In 2018, more than 35,000 sponsors contributed to changing the world in which their sponsored child live. And for every one child sponsored, another four children participated in and benefitted from World Vision's programmes.

By the end of FY 2018, 36,489 children from 10 districts, namely Achham, Doti, Kailali, Jumla, Rupandehi, Lamjung, Sindhuli,

Udayapur, Sunsari, and Morang were registered for child sponsorship, and 16 Area Development Programmes carried out sponsorship operations.

Community Sponsorship: When a sponsor or a group of sponsors commit to sponsor a community, their contributions help to fund projects that enable communities to address the unique challenges they are facing and create a better future for their children. Sponsors are not required to write to or build a relationship with one child. Instead, World Vision sends updates on a regular basis from the community of their choice about the work we are doing and the difference it is making. By the end of FY 2018, sponsors contributed to Chisapani and Sinja communities of Kailali and Jumla districts, respectively, and helped them tackle their major livelihood and education challenges by implementing development project activities to improve their food production and income, and increase their children's access to quality education.



Motivation to Learn

Tula, 10

WV sponsored child from Achham West

"Due to poverty, my family could barely manage to send me to school. It was a struggle for my parents to afford essential things like notebooks and pens for my education. I did not even have a school bag. Also, the teachers at my school were quite strict. For these reasons, I did not want to go to school. I am registered in World Vision's sponsorship programme today. Their programmes are helping me and my school friends in the areas of education and health. Our teachers now teach us in a more child friendly way and we have received hygiene kits and learnt about hygiene and sanitation. We also received orientations on child protection and child marriage and took part in quiz contests with the theme 'End Child Marriage' which was a lot of fun. Nowadays I participate more in school activities and I even win awards. Because of this my parents are also motivated to send me to school. I attend school regularly and have better hygiene habits. I also now understand the harm child marriage can cause. I teach everything I learn at school to younger children in my home and in my community. I will continue learning because I want to have a better future."



Story of Hope

Saru, 19

WV sponsored child from Morang

“My father used to work in a carpet factory, which was the only source of our family’s income in the past. I decided to quit my studies after Grade 10 since our family’s economic condition was not so good. My father was also not satisfied with his job. He wanted to own a Chatpate (a type of spicy and tangy Nepali snack) cart. His dream took time to come true. I became associated to World Vision after I was registered in their child sponsorship programme. They had a project to improve the livelihood of people in our community. While we managed some of the costs for the cart, World Vision supported us to turn my father’s dream into a reality. Now, my father earns a good amount of money from the Chatpate cart. World Vision also supported 20 carts of various types for other people in need in our community. The income my father makes from the cart helps him pay for our family’s needs and also save for emergencies. I am also continuing my studies and doing my Bachelor’s as my family can now afford it. Being the only educated member in my family and getting a higher education makes me proud. I have also become more skilled and confident. After I received a Training of Trainers on life skills, I have started volunteering as a peer educator and I run life skills classes and perform street dramas to make other adolescents aware of the negative effects of child marriage and child labour. My association with World Vision has been very fruitful to me and my family.”



Our new-found interest of reading books

Sabina, 17

WV sponsored child from Jumla

“My school was established almost two decades ago and earlier this school provided only basic level education till grade five. Now we have classes up to the 12th standard. I study in the 11th grade. Our school is very inclusive. There is a good representation of students belonging to different castes and ethnicities. The school also welcomes children who differently-abled. Despite of being located in a remote area of Jumla, with geographical limitation, our school has been producing quality graduates. We have access to a library which was set up with the support of World Vision. Before there was not much to do during recess but now most of the students enjoy going to the library and read interesting books from the well-stocked shelves. They make good use of their free time. We are grateful to World Vision for their contribution.”

Finance Report

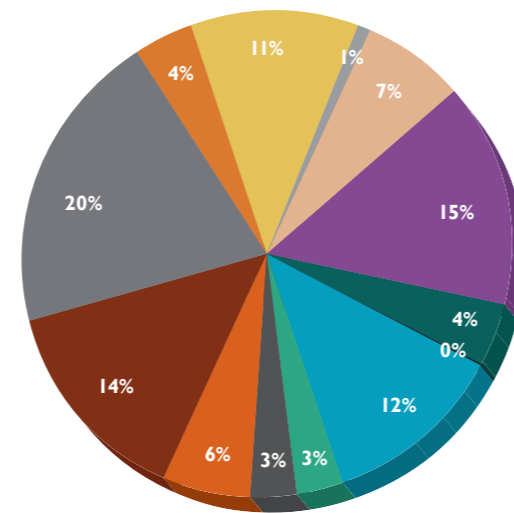
Development Programmes

Total Expenses (in USD)

Fiscal Year 17	9,087,373
Fiscal Year 18	10,357,910

Sectoral Expenses in FY 18 (in USD)

Child Protection	587,861
Community Engagement for Child Well-Being	1,456,414
Disaster Mitigation	2,032,129
Economic Development	406,351
Education and Life Skills	1,098,416
Emergency Response	104,329
Health	718,718
Livelihood	1,522,779
Nutrition	418,644
Organisational Capacity Building for Partners	29,753
Programme and Project Management	1,303,208
Sponsorship Services	322,768
Water and Sanitation	356,542
Grand Total	10,357,910



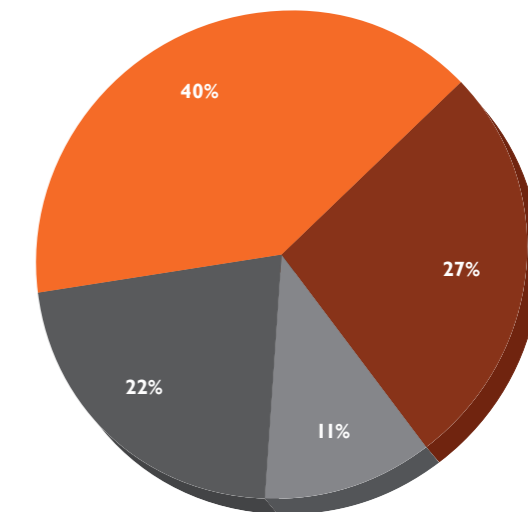
Earthquake Response Programme

Total Expenses (in USD)

Fiscal Year 17	11,911,200
Fiscal Year 18	7,857,468

Sectoral Expenses in FY 18 (in USD)

Emergency Response	1,749,195
Livelihood	3,154,763
Programme and Project Management	2,108,905
Water and Sanitation	844,605
Grand Total	7,857,468



WVIN books of account have been audited by independent external, internal and international auditors. The above figures are based on WV's Fiscal Year which runs from October- September.

Our Working Areas

Province 1

Morang District

- Budhiganga RM
- Gramthan RM
- Katahari RM
- Sundarharaicha Municipality
- Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan City

Sunsari District

- Gadhi RM
- Inaruwa Municipality
- Ramdhuni Municipality
- Itahari Sub-Metropolitan City

Udayapur District

- Rautamai RM
- Limchungbung RM
- Tapli RM
- Udayapuragadhi RM
- Katari Municipality
- Triyuga Municipality

Province 2 (proposed for 2019)

Sarlahi District

- Parsa RM
- Chandranagar RM
- Brahmapuri RM
- Haripurba Municipality

Province 3

Kathmandu District

- Kirtipur Municipality
- Chandragiri Municipality and
- Kathmandu Metropolitan City

Sindhuli District

- Golanjor RM
- Phikkal RM
- Tinpatan RM

Gandaki Province

Lamjung District

- Dordi RM
- Kwolhasothar RM
- Besishahar Municipality
- Sundarbazar Municipality

Province 5

Rupandehi District

- Siyari RM
- Sudhdhodhan RM
- Tillotama Municipality

Karnali Province

Jumla District

- Guthichaur RM
- Patarasi RM
- Tatopani RM
- Tila RM
- Chandannath Municipality

Province 7

Achham District

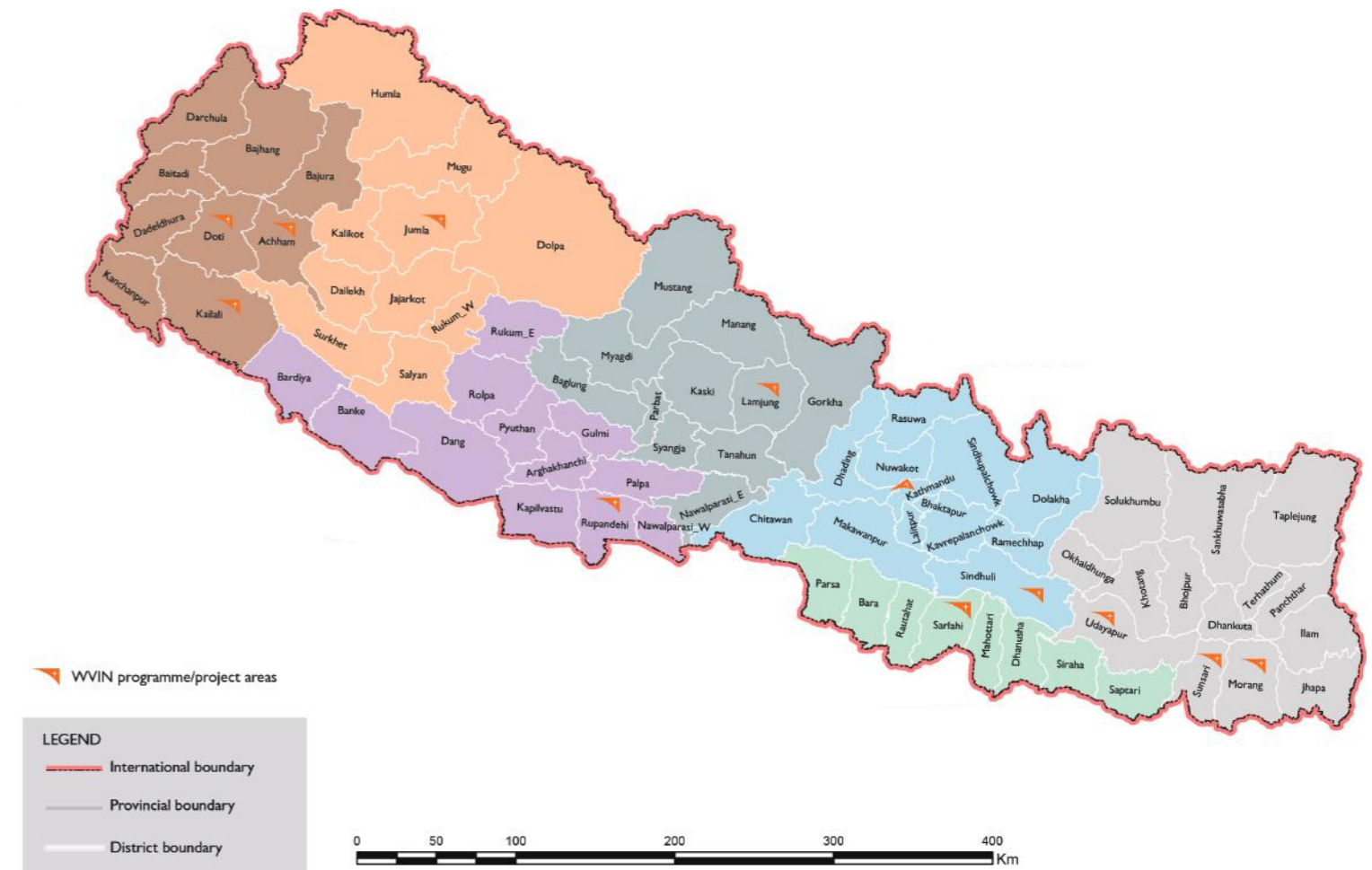
- Mellekh RM
- Kamalbazar Municipality
- Panchadawal Binayak Municipality
- Sanfebagar Municipality

Doti District

- Adarsha RM
- Purbichauki RM
- Sayal RM
- Dipayal Silgadhi Municipality

Kailali District

- Kailari RM
- Bhajani Municipality
- Gauriganga Municipality
- Ghodaghodi Municipality
- Tikapur Municipality



Our Partners

- Achham** Working for Access and Creation Nepal (WAC Nepal)
Association for Social Transformation and Humanitarian Assistance (ASTHA) Nepal
- Doti** Community Development Centre (CDC) Doti
Centre for Equal Access Development (CEAD) Nepal
- Kailali** Digo Bikash Samaj (DBS)
Welfare Association for Children Tikapur (WACT)
Conscious Society for Social Development (CSSD)
- Jumla** Karnali Sustainable Development Academy (KASDA)
Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre (KIRDARC)
- Butwal** Namuna Integrated Development Council (NAMUNA)
- Lamjung** Rural Community Development Centre (RCDC)
Committee for the Promotion of Public Awareness and Development Study (COPPADES)
- Kathmandu** Good Neighbours Nepal (GNN)
Child Workers in Nepal (CWIN)
Institute for Social and Environmental Transition-Nepal (ISET-N)
- Sindhuli** Relief Nepal
Sindhuli Integrated Development Services (SIDS) Nepal
Village Women Consciousness Centre (VWCC)
- Udayapur** Nepal Social Development and People Empowerment Centre (NESPEC)
Human Rights and Environment Development Centre (HURENDEC)
Jalpa Integrated Development Society (JIDS)
- Sunsari** Youth Creation for Fullness of Life
Rural Society Development Centre (RSDC)
- Morang** Multipurpose Development Management Services (MDMS)
Nari Bikash Sangh

Acronyms

- ADH** Aktion Deutschland Hilft
- ADP** Area Development Programme
- ANCP** Australian NGO Cooperation Programme
- CCA** Climate Change Adaptation
- CDMC** Community Disaster Management Committee
- C-FLG** Child-Friendly Local Governance
- CSO** Civil Society Organisation
- CVA** Citizen Voice and Action
- DAO** District Administration Office
- DCWB** District Child Welfare Board
- DDMC** District Disaster Management Committee
- DCC** District Coordination Committee
- DFID** Department for International Development
- DP** Disaster Preparedness
- DRR** Disaster Risk Reduction
- ECED** Early Childhood Education and Development
- ECHO** European Civil Protection And Humanitarian Aid
- FY** Fiscal Year
- HH** Households
- INGO** International Non-Governmental Organisation
- LDMC** Local Disaster Management Committee
- MCHN** Maternal Child Health and Nutrition
- MoFAGA** Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
- MOHA** Ministry of Home Affairs
- MoU** Memorandum of Understanding
- NEOC** National Emergency Operation Centre
- NGO** Non-Governmental Organisation
- NLab** Nepal Innovation Lab
- PHCORC** Primary Health Care Outreach Clinics
- PLW** Pregnant and Lactating Women
- PNS** Private Non-Sponsorship
- PTSA** Parent Teachers and Student Association
- SAARC** South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
- SBDRM/C** School Based Disaster Risk Management/Committee
- SDG** Sustainable Development Goal
- SKYE** Skill and Knowledge for Youth economic Empowerment
- SMC** School Management Committee
- STEM** Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
- RM** Rural Municipality
- UNICEF** United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
- UNOPS** United Nations Office for Project Services
- WCPPC** Ward Child Protection and Promotion Committee
- WASH** Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- WFP** World Food Programme
- WV** World Vision
- WVIN** World Vision International Nepal

Note: WV Fiscal year runs annually from October through September

World Vision International Nepal
Revised Country Strategy 2018-2020

GOAL 2016-2020 To address the causes of poverty and inequity for the sustained well-being of 1 million children

IN 2017

National Office
18 Area Development Programmes

Earthquake Response:
3 District Offices

National Office
USD 9.3 Million

Earthquake Response:
USD13.4 Million

- National Office
- Education
 - Health
 - Protection
 - Resilience

- Earthquake Response
- Livelihoods
 - WASH
 - Shelter

Crosscutting themes: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, and Disaster Risk Reduction

Crosscutting themes: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Child Protection mainstreamed

Sponsorship: 60%
Private and Grants: 40%



BY 2020

15 Area Development Programmes

USD 16 Million

- Education
- Health
- Protection
- Resilience

Crosscutting themes: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Local Capacities for Peace

Sponsorship: 40%
Private and Grants 60%



TARGETED CHANGES

ROAD TO 2020

Quality, safe and inclusive basic education is accessible for children



EDUCATION

25% increase in proportion of children who can read with comprehension

Improve child health



HEALTH

10% decrease in proportion of young children who are underweight

Increase community resilience to disasters and economic shocks



RESILIENCE

50% increase in proportion of caregivers able to provide well for their children

185 wards implementing local disaster risk management plans

50% increase in proportion of youth in employment, education or training

Increase protection for vulnerable groups



PROTECTION

50% children report a reduction in harmful practice (child marriage and gender based violence)

247 wards have local committees actively working to address child protection issues

