



# ANNUAL REPORT 2019

World Vision International Nepal



## About Us

WorldVision is a global Christian relief, development and advocacy organisation dedicated to working with children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice. WorldVision 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

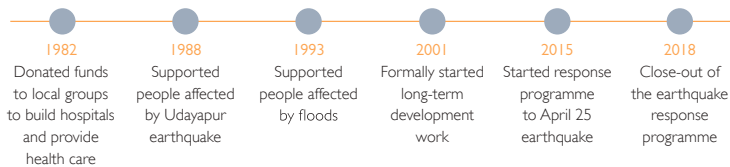
Increase community resilience to disasters and economic shocks



### PROTECTION

Increase protection for vulnerable groups

## World Vision in Nepal



Years in operation



Districts



Provinces



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



### It takes Nepal to end child marriage

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.

# 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 2019. The report highlights the results WVIN and its partners have achieved across its health, education, protection, agriculture and economic development, youth development, disaster risk and emergency response programmes, with Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) mainstreamed. These are the results of partnership with 30 local partner NGOs; federal, provincial and local governments; civil society; the private sector; donors; academia; and inter-faith networks – contributing to reach out some total (direct and indirectly) 562,694 people across 12 districts in seven (7) provinces in Nepal. This includes 38% girls and boys benefitted from WVIN's programmes.

Some highlights from 2019 including the following. In partnership with 43 health facilities to improve nutritional status of children and mothers, comparing baseline data to the latest outcome monitoring report, there has been 7.6% reduction of under-weight children participated in our Maternal and Child Health Nutrition (MCHN) programme. To support the improvement of quality of education and safe infrastructures, some 89% teachers trained in our Education programmes have applied their learning by practicing more enabling teaching and learning methodologies, and contributing to improved learning outcomes. In strengthening protection system, we worked with 43 Child Protection Committees and our joint efforts resulted in 27.3% reduction of adolescents who report having experienced any form physical violence.

Through Youth Development (YD) programme targeting 16-26 years old to empower and make them ready for the economic opportunities, out of total 4,244 youths participating in this programme, the proportion of youth not in education employment or training has reduced from 29.9% to 8.8%. And in regard to Agriculture and Economic Development (AED) programmes, we worked with 697 Producer Groups, comprising with some total 14,000 members (85% of them are women). Our programmes monitoring indicators suggest that 62% of them increased their production through which they received 55% increased revenues, with mean increase of NPR 7,000 per year. It is also very encouraging to learn that over 70% of the extra incomes went to support their children's education and health needs, another supporting evidence of the multiplier effect when women are economically empowered.

Nepal has made progress in some areas for the well-being of children in particular in the steady decline in infant, child and maternal mortality and significant increase in access to primary education. Nevertheless, there are still lots of barriers faced by our children in Nepal to fulfil their potentials. As a child-focused organisation, World Vision is humbled to contribute to efforts undertaken to support children well-being in Nepal, and we remain committed to address remaining development gaps by aligning our works with the Government of Nepal's social and economic development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

To close with, I would like to sincerely thank our staff, implementing partners and key government partners for their commitment, collaboration and trust. Our gratitude also to all our donors and sponsors who offered their financial resources to support World Vision programmes in Nepal. With my team, we look forward to continue working hard with you all for the sustainable well-being of children in Nepal. They deserve our very best efforts for a better future!

Dhanyabad!

  
Janes Imanuel Ginting

# Contents

<b>Education</b>	<b>4</b>
<i>Renewed interest in learning</i>	<b>7</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>9</b>
<i>Bishnu Maya for improved health of mothers and newborns</i>	<b>12</b>
<b>Protection</b>	<b>14</b>
<i>Lakhantari-1 is now child friendly !</i>	<b>17</b>
<b>Resilience</b>	<b>19</b>
<i>Jumla's resilient communities</i>	<b>22</b>
<i>Empowering youth for community development</i>	<b>25</b>
<i>Disaster Risk Management (DRM)</i>	<b>29</b>
<b>Programme Accountability</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Projects</b>	<b>31</b>
<i>Strengthening Inclusive Education in Nepal (SIKAI)</i>	<b>31</b>
<i>Knowledge Improvement through Access of Books (KITAB)</i>	<b>32</b>
<i>Community and School Disaster Preparedness and Resilience (CSDPR)</i>	<b>32</b>
<b>Advocacy and External Engagement</b>	<b>33</b>
<i>Contributions to Policies and Reporting</i>	<b>33</b>
<i>Social Accountability</i>	<b>33</b>
<i>Sustainable Development Goals</i>	<b>34</b>
<i>Child-Friendly Local Governance (CFLG)</i>	<b>34</b>
<i>Campaign to End Child Marriage 2019</i>	<b>35</b>
<b>Nepal Innovation Lab</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Sponsorship</b>	<b>38</b>
<i>The story of charming Prabha</i>	<b>39</b>
<i>Lesson Learnt and Recommendation</i>	<b>41</b>
<i>Overall Lessons</i>	<b>42</b>
<b>Finance Report</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Our Working Areas</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Our Working Areas in 2020</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Our Partners</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Acronyms</b>	<b>47</b>

# Education

## Quality, safe and inclusive basic education is accessible

WVIN strives to create quality learning atmosphere for young children; boost learning outcomes; bolster school safety and systems; advance sanitation and hygiene; and promote child-friendly teaching and learning in school as per the standards for public education system set by the Government of Nepal.

In FY 2018/19, WVIN successfully launched initiatives, such as, Unlock Literacy (UL), Early Grade Reading (EGR), Comprehensive School Safety Framework (CSSF), and Citizen Voice and Action (CVA). The interventions brought qualitative improvements both in teaching and learning outcomes. The project model had a pivotal role in improving access to quality education and strengthening accountability mechanisms across sub-national educational structures.



**Dilmaya teaches reading skills to the students of Himchuli Reading Camp in Jumla district.**



# 159,954

Children reached with education interventions



173	Number of schools covered by programme interventions
14	Number of schools supported with infrastructure
33	Number of schools supported with WASH facilities
9,110	Number of community members reached through awareness raising sessions and access to information on education
28,859	Number of locally relevant reading materials developed and distributed
6,740	Number of parents/caregivers trained in UL literacy support
4,771	Number of children currently attending after-school literacy activities
912	Number of School Management Committee members trained on Disaster Risk Management
400	Number of trained community literacy volunteers supporting activities that enhance learning outcomes
147	Number of teachers trained on UL teacher training



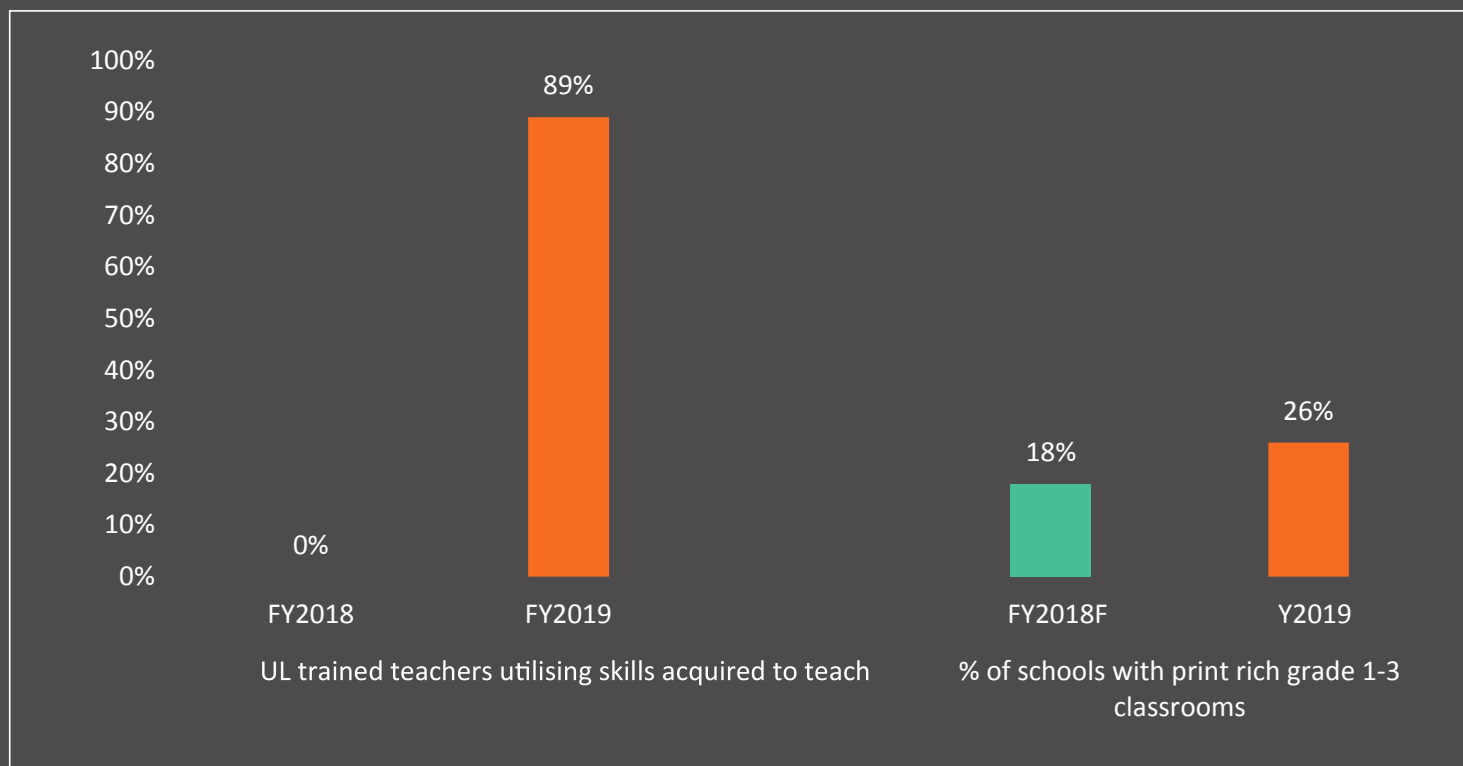
## Programme Districts

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

## Key Stakeholders

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; Center for Education and Human Resource Development; Education Development and Coordination Unit (EDCU); SMC; PTSA; Municipalities/Rural Municipalities and Ward Offices; Child Clubs; and NGO Partners

## Achievements in FY 2019:



In 2019, 89% of teachers out of total trained teachers used teaching and learning skills acquired from the training.. Likewise, the proportion of schools with print rich classrooms increased from 18% to 26%. In 2019, educational programmes implemented by WVIN played a crucial role in making quality, safe and inclusive education accessible for children. Similarly, positive changes have been observed in children's learning outcomes. In Sindhuli, which is the Recovery Education Project's catchment area, the number of children able to read and comprehend increased by nearly threefold to 51% from 19% in the past three years.

### Alignment with Government priorities

WVIN's education sector programme is aligned with the policy and strategies of the School Sector Development Plan (2016/17-2022/23) of the Government of Nepal/ Ministry of Education, which places quality at the heart of the Plan's strategies and interventions. It focuses on equity, quality, efficiency, governance and management, & resilience aspects of school education. WVIN strives to enhance quality of education through early grade reading and safe learning environment.



# Renewed interest in learning

While most children are able to recognise all the letters in the alphabet by the age of five, many primary school age children in Nepal are falling behind due to the lack of books and guidance at home.

As a result, as many as 25 percent of children do not complete primary school and 20 percent of children repeat Grade One according to the Ministry of Education, 2014.

World Vision is addressing this in Nepal through a comprehensive programme referred to as 'Unlock Literacy' that complements the National Early Grade Reading Programme of the Nepal Government. An important aspect of this programme comes in the form of a reading camp, a community-inclusive intervention that enhances learning outside of school.

Let's have a closer look at this intervention through the eyes of eight-year-old Anushka from Jumla:

Anushka (left) with her friends at Himchuli Reading Camp in Jumla. For the past year, Anushka has been attending the reading camp every Saturday, learning alongside 19 of her friends. Her facilitator, Dilmaya Mahat leads them in a 90-minute session,

consisting of seven different activities targeting core reading and writing skills.

Anushka responds to the questions put to her by the facilitator after listening to a story. This activity helps children to pay attention and grasp information while listening, something not necessarily practiced at school.

Dilmaya (centre, sitting) teaches letter recognition and reading skills to the children through word cards. Belonging to the same community, Dilmaya was nominated as a volunteer and received training on facilitating and developing teaching materials from locally available products. Since then, she has been facilitating at Himchuli Reading Camp with a minimum stipend for every session she runs.

Children draw pictures during the 'make and take' activity of the reading camp. As the name suggests, they make drawings or writings during their Saturday session and take them home, to stick on the reading corner set up in their homes.

Anushka, at home, reading to her 65-year-old grandmother Gori. She does this at the reading corner set up with the help



Anushka reads for her 65-year-old grandmother Gori at home. 

of her parents and her grandmother. Until a year ago, Anushka was going to school but not learning her ABCs. She was not able to recognise letters and would read with difficulty. But, with continuous practice and guidance at the reading camp and from her family, she now can read and write significantly better than before, which has affected her performance in school as well. “My English teacher says that I have improved much after attending the reading camp,” she shares. Her grandmother, agrees, “Earlier, Anushka was not interested in reading at all. She would waste all her time by playing with her friends. Now, she practices reading every morning and evening. Thanks to the reading camp.”





**3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

# Health

## Improve Child Health

WVIN contributed significantly in areas of child health, safer motherhood, child nutrition and maternal-child health; and supported the government campaign to promote community-led total sanitation, enhancement of capability and governance of health institutions.

In 2019, WVIN's health programme emphasised on the improvement of maternal and child nutrition; promotion of safe motherhood; management of childhood illness; assistance of full immunisation; and technical and financial support in equipping health facilities and birthing centres. It provided financial support for the construction of Primary Health Care Outreach Clinics (PHCORG) and water schemes in the existing health facilities, including District Public Health Offices.

These outcomes were attained by embracing four approaches; functionalising and regularising Health Mothers' Groups and Support Groups; Growth Monitoring Promotion; Positive Deviance (PD) Hearth and Community-Based Health Promotion (CBHP) model. Furthermore, CBHP was launched, as a local level advocacy tool, in 44 health facilities in seven Area Development Programmes, significantly increasing availability of health staff and supply of medicines in those establishments.

◀ **Sakchyam undergoes Growth Monitoring at Milijuli Health Mothers' Group in Sindhuli district.**

# 42,658

Children reached with health interventions



- 10** Number of Local Health institutions (Health Facilities & Birthing Centres) supported with essential equipment for maternal and children health & nutrition
- 9** Number of Birthing Centres with Skilled Birth Attendants in place
- 11,156** Number of pregnant mothers and mothers/caregivers with children 0-23 months who (only) received nutrition counselling
- 10,876** Number of mothers/caregivers attending mother support group sessions
- 798** Number of adolescents/youths trained in nutrition or nutrition sensitive to topics
- 9,596** Number of children monitored for their growth
- 11,131** Number of mothers/caregivers attending mother support group sessions
- 895** Number of children enrolled in Positive Deviance (PD) Hearth
- 535** Number of severely malnourished children rehabilitated



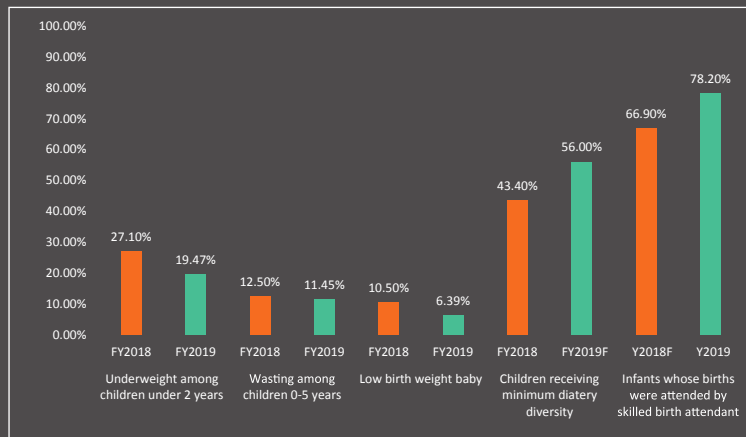
## Programme Districts

*Achham, Doti, Kailali, Sindhuli and Udayapur*

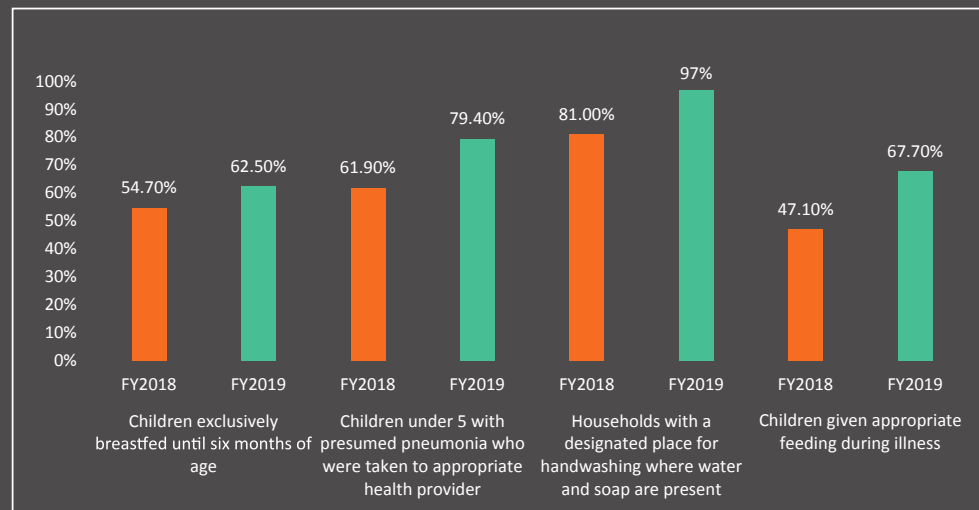
## Key Stakeholders

*Ministry of Health, Department of Health Services; District/Public Health Offices; PHC/ORC; Health Facility Operation Management Committees; Municipalities and Rural Municipalities; Ward Offices; Mothers' Groups; and NGO Partners*

## Achievements



In FY 2019 the WVIN health programme helped significantly reduce prevalence of underweight children under two years from 27% to 19% in the working area. Nutritional status of children improved due to provision of minimal dietary diversity, which increased to 56% from 43.40%. Likewise, children who were given appropriate feeding during illness increased from 47.1% to 67.7%. In the same way, safe delivery practice – meaning, infant births attended by skilled birth attendants – increased from 66.90% to 78.20% in the year.



In FY 2019, exclusive breast feeding of six-month old infants increased to 62.50% from 54.70%. Moreover, the percentage of children below five years with presumed pneumonia taken to appropriate health providers increased by almost 20 percentage point (from 61.90% to 79.40%). Likewise, the proportion of households with designated place for hand-washing facilities stayed about the same at 81%, as in the year before. In addition, the proportion of children who were fed appropriately during the time of illness increased to 67.70% from 47.10%.

## Alignment with Government priorities

WVIN's maternal, Child Health and Nutrition programme is aligned with Nepal Health Sector Strategy- II and the National Health Policy 2019. WVIN works to improve mother and child health through system-strengthening support and capacity-building of the service workers.



## Bishnu Maya for improved health of mothers and newborns

As pregnant and lactating mothers start arriving for their monthly Health Mothers' Group meeting, Bishnu Maya prepares items required for instruction and discussion in the meeting. Infants and toddlers giggling and mothers interacting with each other can be seen as the mothers settle down. Bishnu Maya organises the displayed food items like fruits, green leafy vegetables, potatoes, eggs, grains and cereals. She starts to address the meeting as everyone carefully listens.

Bishnu Maya started working as a Female Community Health Volunteer 24 years ago after the Government of Nepal (GoN) initiated National Female Community Health Volunteer (FCHV) Programme in 1988. According to the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), there are 48,549 FCHVs currently across the country supporting with primary health care activities. Bishnu Maya is one the many FCHVs in the country who dedicated their lives in acting as a bridge



**Bishnu Maya engages members of Milijuli Health Mothers' Group in a discussion about mother and child health and nutrition.**

these meetings on women and children. “I feel really happy when we see significant changes in a mother or child’s health after attending our meetings,” she shares. “Babies from Milijuli Health Mothers’ Group always win the Healthy Baby Competition conducted by World Vision’s local partner in our community,” she adds

Healthy baby competitions are an effective approach to regular growth monitoring, where the parents of children who are found the healthiest are awarded, and the parents of children who are identified with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) are supported with counselling and the children referred for nutritional rehabilitation.

between government health services and the communities to create a healthy nation.

Things were different before. People were not as aware about health issues, especially about mother and child health and nutrition. In the span of 24 years, Bishnu Maya witnessed positive change in people’s understanding and perception about health. However, this change was not a byproduct of the natural phenomenon. Persistent efforts made by the FCHVs like Bishnu Maya in reaching out the unreachable and educating them are not to be forgotten.

Bishnu Maya conducts these meetings at her home once every month. Over the years, Bishnu Maya has seen the impact of

Milijuli Health Mothers’ Group was reformed in February 2018 with support from World Vision. The group holds meetings every month following the government protocol, where they discuss health, nutrition and best practices for Golden 1000 Days (pregnant and lactating) mothers and children. World Vision supports the group with six out of 12 meetings annually. All the 16 members of the group are Golden 1000 Days women. “I have been a member of this group since I got pregnant with my daughter. This group has helped me learn a lot about proper nutrition and exclusive breastfeeding for children. I applied all these learnings into my daily life. I also took my baby to the health facility for regular growth monitoring. Today, my daughter is 14-month old, happy and healthy!” shared Shova, a member of Milijuli Health Mothers’ Group.

# Protection

## Increase protection for vulnerable groups

WVIN works to improve both formal and informal community systems dedicated to the protection of women and children; enhance children's resilience; and minimise harmful practices against children and vulnerable groups.

In 2019, WVIN's protection programme emphasised on improvement of the local protection systems by partnering with child protection advocacy groups and supporting the vulnerable children by providing relevant skills and resilience to protect themselves via a project model called *Rupantaran*. The government-endorsed project model provides life skills package comprising 15 modules that are applicable to adolescents who do not normally receive soft-skills at school or home. *Rupantaran* educates adolescents in groups by applying the approach of peer education where peer educators are trained as trainers at the initial phase to strengthen the knowledge of their peers. The programme worked with several key actors in the programme area, such as, child clubs, teachers, students and parents to promote protection related activities.



**A girl student in Sindhupalchok district educates her classmates on child marriage.**





# 16,190

Number of children and community members benefiting from protection interventions



24

Number of child protection services/facilities improved based on performance measures defined by community

11

Number of evidence-based child protection policy or service improvement recommendations emerging from community action plans which are presented to local government/decision makers

4

Number of advocacy initiatives on child protection led by vulnerable individuals

1,487

Proportion of community members reached through awareness raising sessions and access to child protection information

583

Number of community members reached through awareness raising sessions and access to child protection information

72

Number of households meeting the “vulnerable” criteria identified and documented

84

Number of vulnerable families referred for social protection services

333

Number of children with improved knowledge on Child Protection and existing services

## Programme Districts

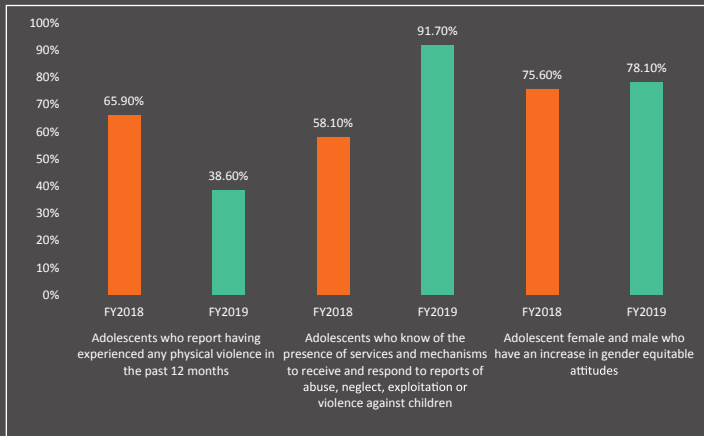
Achham, Kailali, Kathmandu, Morang, Sarlahi and protection interventions in all working districts

## 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; Ward Child Protection & Promotion Committee; Schools; Mothers' Groups; Child Clubs; Local Health Workers; NGO partners; and the Media.

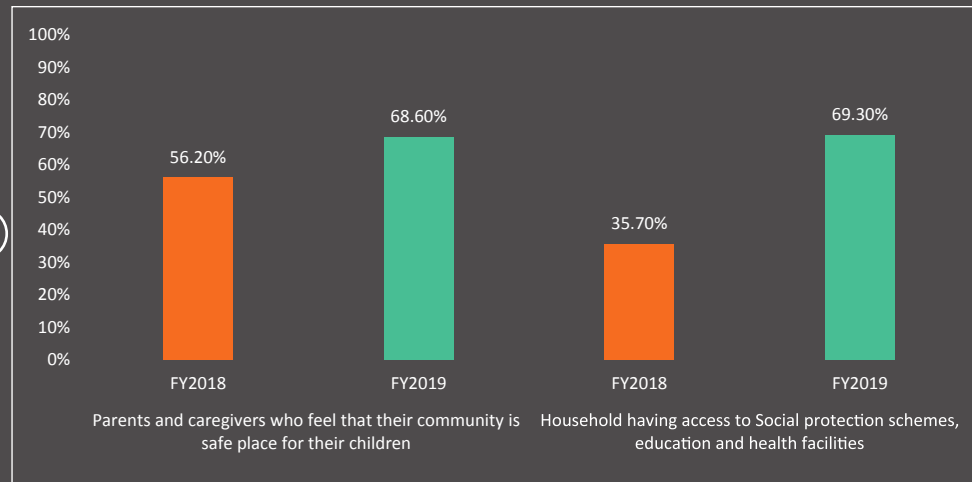


## High level achievements in FY 2019:



During the period, the proportion of adolescents who reported having experienced some form of physical violence almost halved (reduced from 65.9% in 2018 to 38.6% in 2019). Similarly, numerous awareness programmes and campaigns rolled out in the programme area increased the number of adolescents' knowledge about available services, while mechanisms to receive support and responses against child exploitation witnessed a massive increase from 58.1 to 91.7%. Similarly, the proportion of households having access to social protection schemes, education and health facilities were around one in three (75.7%) in FY 2018 in contrast to more than two in three (69.3%) in FY 2019.

The year also witnessed a significant increase in the share of parents and caregivers (56.20% in 2018 to 68.60% in 2019) who perceived that the community they were residing in is a safe place for themselves and their children. The percentage of households with access to social protection schemes, education, and health facilities doubled from 35.70% in the previous year to 69.30% in 2019.



## Alignment with Government priorities

WVIN's Child Protection programme is in line with the Children's Act, 2018. WVIN strives to create an enabling, safe and protected environment through policy support and capacity building of the service providers so the children get to enjoy their rights.

# Lakhantari-I is now child friendly !

January 11, 2020- It is a big day for little Rakesh. His ward Lakhantari-I, Morang in Province-I is being declared child-friendly today.

Two-year-old Rakesh woke up early, had his breakfast, dressed in his warmest clothes and got ready to go to the child-friendly ward declaration event. At around 10am, he reached the venue with his grandmother.

Following the declaration, children like Rakesh now have a better growing environment where all their rights are ensured. The declaration indicates that children's right to having a proper environment to grow, learn and live to lead quality lives is ensured in Lakhantari. It also indicates that parents in the ward are aware about the importance of sending their children to school and that the community is aware about the negative impacts of violence against children including physical and mental abuse, child trafficking and child marriage. And most importantly, this step implies that Lakhantari's children are aware about their rights.



**Two-year-old Rakesh arrives at the child-friendly ward declaration event with his grandmother.**





▲ Child club members in Morang district organise a rally in support of the child-friendly ward declaration event.

The issues of children in Lakhantari will be mainstreamed in the development priorities of the local government and the participation of children will then be ensured in their agendas, which will result in the voices of children being heard.

To be declared child friendly, forty-nine indicators of child friendly local governance were taken as the measures to see if Lakhantari-I was child friendly. As it was assessed that Lakhantari had all these indicators fulfilled, that included various sectors like rights of survival, protection, development and participation, the ward was finally declared child friendly on January 12, 2020 by the Province I Minister for Social Development Jeevan Ghimire. The programme was inaugurated by providing sanitary pads to the adolescent girls by the minister. “I would like to congratulate the people of Lakhantari-I and appeal to all the stakeholders to join hands in

making not just Lakhantari and Gramthan Rural Municipality, but the whole province child friendly.” Minister Ghimire said. The event was attended by local government representatives, Social Welfare Council, Ward Child Rights Committee, youth clubs, child clubs, community, development and humanitarian organisations and media. The event was conducted by children of Lakhantari themselves.

World Vision has been partnering with the the provincial and local government, and the community in Morang, Sunsari and Udaypur to make sustained progress and impact in the field of child development, child protection, child participation and system strengthening for a long time. With the efforts from the government, World Vision, local partners, faith leaders, community and children themselves, Lakhantari declared was child marriage-free back in April.



# Resilience

## Increase community resilience to disaster and shocks

Our developmental initiatives support families to bolster their production, income and capabilities to attain the need of their children through value chain development, skills enhancement of vulnerable youths, training programmes in the area of usage of innovative technologies and superior farming processes, and support packages for communities to enable them to manage disaster-induced risks.

## Agriculture & Economic Development (AED)

In 2019, WVIN implemented two core project models to link up sustainable values to improve household economic well-being of vulnerable families through the AED programme. The Local Value Chain Development (LVCD) leverages value chain approach in a participatory manner, enabling vulnerable producers and farmers to assess market forces, retain key information, develop relationships with the key market actors and work collectively to address major market deterrents, and increase their profit margins. Similarly, through Savings for Transformation (S4T). The savings group members own, manage and operate the savings groups where groups accumulate and convert minimal amounts of cash into savings and learn to wisely manage their expenditure.

◀ One of the beneficiaries of World Vision's AED interventions in Butwal, Rupandehi district in her pig farm.

# 116,458

Number of people reached with AED interventions



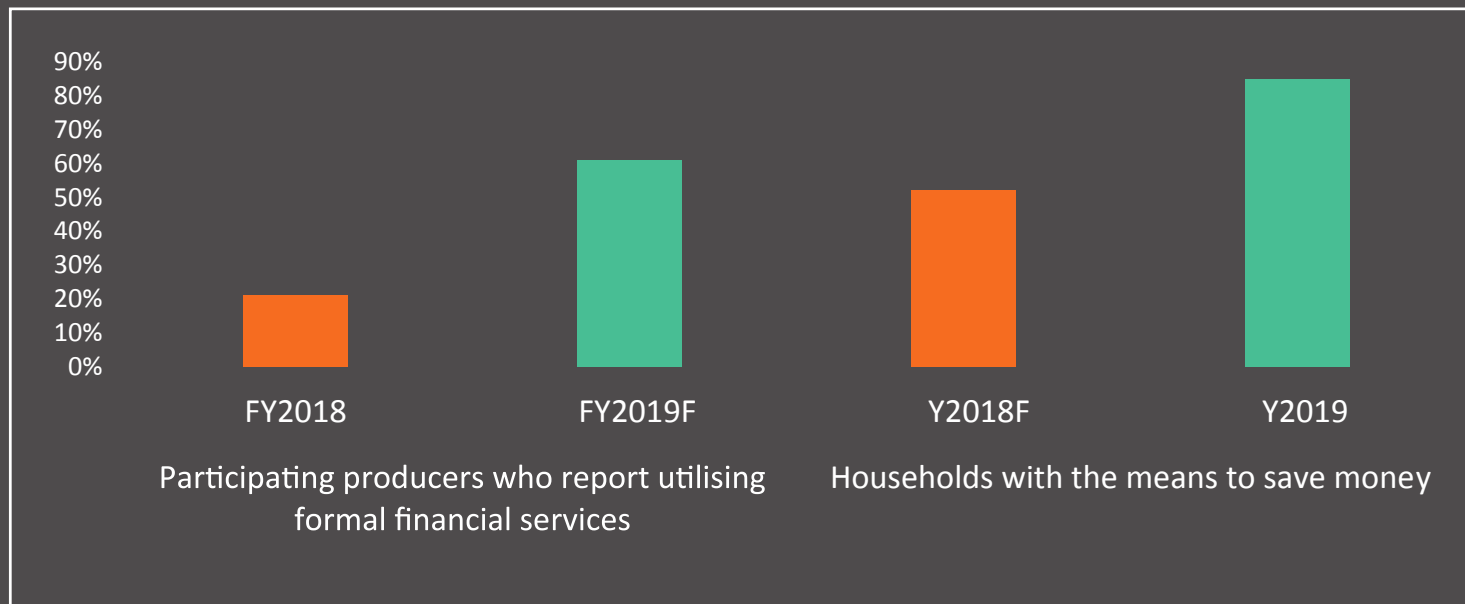
<b>25</b>	Number of staff members trained on LVCD training modules
<b>405</b>	Number and proportion of producer groups implementing at least one activity from their Action Plan in the last six months
<b>3,832</b>	Number of farmers (or individuals) undergoing training on improved and sustainable agricultural techniques
<b>1,679</b>	Number of farmers (or individuals) receiving agricultural inputs and assets
<b>1,107</b>	Number of households with sufficient diet diversity
<b>3,548</b>	Number of producers with established relationship with buyers
<b>1,744</b>	Number of producers enrolled in market literacy class
<b>740</b>	Number of action plans developed in events with financial and technical service providers and producers
<b>1,101</b>	Number of households with income expenditure plans
<b>153</b>	Number of new Savings Groups
<b>139</b>	Number of functional Savings Groups
<b>1,659</b>	Number of households managing household wastes



## Programme Districts

*Jumla, Kailali, Kathmandu, Sindhuli  
and Udayapur*

## High level achievements in FY 2019:



In 2019, the AED programme speculated a threefold surge in the number of participating producers utilising formal financial services from mere 21% in 2018 to 60.9% this fiscal. Similarly, in 2018, only half (52%) of households in the programme area had means to save money in contrast to more than three-quarters (85%) of households in 2019. Among the producers that WVIN worked with in value chain development, 62% increased their production while 55% increased their revenues with mean increase of Rs. 7,000 per year.

### Alignment with Government priorities

WVIN's Agriculture & Economic Development programme complements the Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035) and the Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project priorities. WVIN works to promote both farm-based and off-farm based income generation through local value chain approach.



Dipakali in her vegetable farm with her son. 

## Jumla's resilient communities

Once you are in Jumla, its beauty captures you. Home to beautiful high valleys and historically significant places, Jumla has a lot to offer in both nature and culture.

However, this beauty comes at a huge price; Jumla's locals have to face extreme weather conditions. Typically, Jumla's infamous dry weather lasts for around eight months a year, causing prolonged droughts throughout the district. Farmers suffer the most due to this, with huge amounts of crop loss threatening the food security of locals.

Such was the situation of Malikathanta village until two years ago. Many people who are dependent on apple farming for their livelihood





were having a tough time sustaining the plants. “We hardly got any rain and had no water to irrigate the plants. Due to this, either their branches would dry up and fall off or the flowers would wither before developing. We were frustrated,” shares Kalpana, a farmer. The food crops that did grow were hardly suffice for three months, after which the villagers had to resort to buying from local markets.

In addition, fetching water was a tedious job, taking up most of their time. “We would carry our vessels and begin walking to the water source at the break of dawn. Reaching there would take about two hours and we would have to wait 3-4 hours for our turn to come. By the time we got back home, it would be getting dark and we had to use lamps to show the way,” adds Kalpana.

In October 2017, World Vision International Nepal began implementing a village sponsorship project in Jumla, under the financial support of World Vision Switzerland. A comprehensive agricultural support was proposed in the areas, including Malikathanta. Following this, a snow pond was built to collect water to irrigate fields. Locals were also supported with technical trainings and agricultural inputs.

Building a snow pond at that height was quite an arduous task, as one would expect. It took sixteen days just to transport the raw materials. To make matters worse, construction took place during monsoon, with sporadic rains making the roads slippery and the villagers’ task, more challenging. However, the villagers’ spirit stood strong through it all. In a matter of weeks, the snow pond was ready for use.

The following March, after the villagers’ first winter with the snow pond, they sprayed water on their crops with a hosepipe for the first time. “We were so happy that with a simple

solution like that, a lot of our hard work was minimised. It was actually working!” recalls Kalpana. With timely irrigation, the crops and plants survived and production increased, more than ten times. “Two years ago, my farm produced only 40 kilogrammes of apples. But, last year it increased to around 400 kilogrammes,” shares a local.

Furthermore, a fresh vegetable producers’ group was formed in this community, consisting of 22 people. The group members received trainings on the use of organic fertilisers, hybrid seeds and modern agricultural tools. They were also supported with agricultural tools such as poly tunnels, irrigating jars, vegetable seeds, etc.

One person who has hugely benefitted from this support is Dipakali Thapa, also the president of the producers’ group. Around six years ago, Dipakali’s family had resorted to selling potatoes, pulses and doing construction work, after their small tuck shop was shut down due to recurrent losses.

Dipakali would grow small amounts of crops that wouldn’t last more than a few months. She had a small farm that was unused due to the dry weather and scarcity of water. Lack of food and lack of stable income sources meant a difficult time for her family, especially in the winter. “We never ate green vegetables during winter, as the only available foods were rice, pulses and potatoes. There were times when we only ate *rotis* (Nepali bread) and chillies,” she adds, “During my pregnancy, I had night blindness because I wasn’t able to eat nutritious food. My son, Hari Krishna, was also underweight and I was really scared for his health.”

But, to Dipakali’s relief, she received all the knowledge and agricultural supplies she would need to do off-seasonal farming on her once unused land. Now, Dipakali grows vegetables



Members of the producers' group gather for their regular meeting . 

like *saag* (green leafy vegetables), peas, tomatoes, carrots, radishes, etc all year round. “My son is eating vegetables and is healthy. I also sell the vegetables in my community and earn around NRs.1,000 (equivalent to USD 10) per month,” shares Dipakali, who wants to increase her production gradually.

Most members of the producers' group led by Dipakali have followed the same path and have begun growing vegetables irrespective of the season. “World Vision staff came to us saying that they will not solve our problems but teach us the way to do it ourselves, and indeed they have. With their support, we now have easy access to water and have nutritious food most of the year,” shares Kalpana, one of the members.

With World Vision's support and its partner NGO, Karnali Sustainable Development Academy Jumla (KASDA) implementation, the capacity of locals of seven wards of Tila Rural Municipality to cope with food security shocks has increased by 25 percent through an increase in income and the ability to produce enough crops to sustain families for more than three months.





Noorjahan cuts a piece of cloth as she prepares a frock for her sister.

## Youth Development (YD)

The year 2019 observed YD programme in building Skills and Knowledge for Youth Economic Empowerment (SKYE) clubs and running the SKYE curriculum (18 months) for youths in rural communities. The programme empowered young people aged 16-26 years to identify the key issues facing their communities. The young children also assess market opportunities to plan and execute value propositions in the domain of service learning and social entrepreneurship projects. In addition, the SKYE club leaders supported their peers by using the experiential learning techniques in order to enhance their skills in areas of active citizenship, leadership, employability, and social entrepreneurship. The clubs carried out four projects per year.



# 2,122

Number of youth trained on employability curriculum



**88** Number of youth projects completed by SKYE clubs

**66** Number of SKYE clubs completing 18-month cycle

**1,004** Number of youth trained on Leadership curriculum

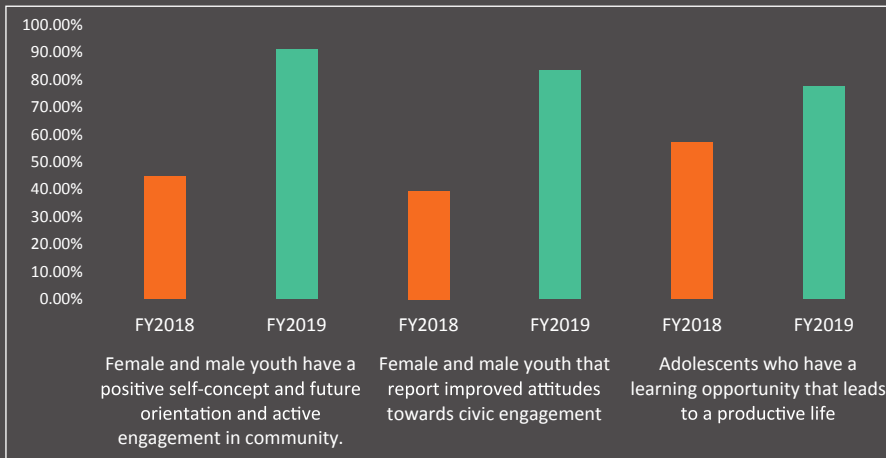
**1,758** Number of female and male adolescents actively participating in community projects

**1,407** Number of female and male youth trained on Social Entrepreneurship curriculum


 **Programme Districts**

Lamjung, Morang, Rupandehi and Sunsari

## High level achievements in 2019:



The YD programme helped youths – both female and male – increase positive self-concept and future orientation, and active engagement in the community to 91.1% from 44.6% in the previous year. Similarly, proportion of female and male youth reporting improved attitudes toward civic engagement more than doubled from 39.5% to 83.5%. Moreover, the proportion of adolescents with access to learning opportunity leading to a productive life surged from 57% to 77.6% during the same period. As a result of the program intervention, youths who were not in education, employment or training (NEET indicator) has decreased from 30% to 9%.

Chandan with members of the SKYE club he leads in Saraswati Basic School, Sunsari district. 



# Empowering youth for community development

Chandan Thakur is now 19 years old and currently awaiting his grade 12 result. He was registered with World Vision International Nepal's sponsorship programme in 2004. A resident of Sunsari district, Chandan's family was poor. His father was the primary breadwinner of the family, who used to work as a hairdresser in other barbershops to support his family. His family often struggled to meet the basic needs of the family. Chandan's family got opportunities to participate in World Vision livelihood training, targeting marginalised people in his

community. They received livelihood tools and equipment like chairs, mirrors, scissors, razors, fans from World Vision to start their business.

It has been four years since they started their salon. Now, Chandan actively supports his father running the parlour. They earn NPR 800-1,000 (\$ 8-10) per day from the salon. With the sustainable income source, Chandan and his father have been supporting the basic needs of the family members, including




education for his younger brother who studies in grade II. Chandan and his father are also planning to expand their business.

Besides the start-up support, Chandan's mother received a cow and training on vegetable farming from World Vision, which apparently helped the family to get nutritious food.

As a sponsored child, Chandan actively participated in activities or events initiated in his community through World Vision's sponsorship programme. He was selected as the SKYE (Skills and Knowledge for Youth Economic Empowerment) club leader because of his confidence and leadership skills. Today, he leads one of the SKYE clubs formed by World Vision and several community-level development and awareness initiatives such as community cleaning campaign and campaign against alcohol and drug abuse, working closely with community and local government. He also encourages youth to get involved in community activities as much as possible.

"He is very active and often comes with different creative ideas. He has been an inspiration for the youth in the community," highlights the head teacher of Saraswoti Basic School, where Chandan's SKYE club is based and also the school he graduated from.

"Chandan has developed a completely new profile in the community because of the SKYE club. People now recognise me as the father of Chandan. I am very proud to be his father and very thankful to World Vision," says his father Hareram Thakur.

Students participate in an earthquake mock drill. 



68,586

People reached with DRR and Flood Response activities



# Disaster Risk Management (DRM)

In 2019, the southern plains of Nepal experienced heavy incessant rainfalls triggering massive floods and landslides. WVIN launched an emergency response reaching out to 48,829 households within its working area and beyond (Rautahat and Mahottari districts) responding to a request from the Government in the absence of other agencies providing immediate relief and support to the affected people. In total, WVIN supported 6,209 households (17,786 individuals). The affected households were provided with the NFI, Shelter, WASH items, Food supplies, Hygiene kits, Dignity kits and Student kits as per the needs.

**Flood Response Programme districts:** Udaypur, Morang, Sunsari, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Rautahat, and Sindhuli

The DRM programme worked closely with the local communities in 11 districts of Nepal to map-out disaster-related risks and to support developing local disaster risk management plans by leveraging the community-based disaster management method. The table presented below illustrates the major achievements made in 2019:



## Programme Districts

Achham, Doti, Jumla, Kailali, Kathmandu, Lamjung, Morang, Rupandehi, Sindhuli, Sunsari, Sarlahi and Udayapur

## Key Stakeholders

Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA); Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA); Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM); District Administration Office; District Disaster Management Committee; District Coordination Committee; Community Disaster Management Committee; National Emergency Operation Center; Agriculture Knowledge Centre; Savings Groups; Cooperatives; Farmers' Groups; and NGO partners

- 66 LDCRP prepared with WVIN's support
- 1 Construction of Local Emergency Operation Centre
- 10 Disaster related drills conducted



# Programme Accountability

WVIN ensures that the stakeholders, communities and beneficiaries are informed about their rights and entitlements, and have access to proper information about the project, including feedback/response mechanisms, right to information and the right to lodge complaints. Different methods of awareness are used, such as group meetings, leaflets, posters, radio jingles and hoarding boards. Various aspects of programme have been established as fundamental components of the programme cycle during programme design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation phase. Beneficiaries from the most vulnerable communities are selected through a transparent participatory approach.

The community feedback mechanism has created an enabling environment where the community people and stakeholders have freedom to express their valuable concerns, suggestions, appreciation and after thoughts. Community voices concerning beneficiary selection and issue of programme quality, timeliness, appreciation, requests and concerns were addressed through feedback medium (such as staff proactively encouraging feedback during events, suggestion box and toll-free number). Moreover, in order to foster the relationship between WVIN and communities

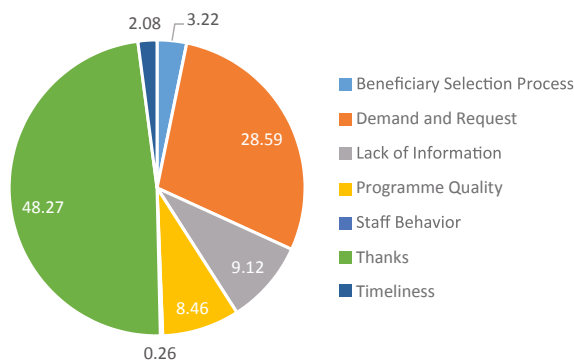
this approach has been instrumental in reaching out to the most vulnerable children and families and providing the community with a voice.

In 2019, out of 1,927 feedbacks received, more than half (52%) were responded to and resolved – 47.38% feedback did not need any further action, follow-up is in process with regard to one particular feedback. Moreover, the feedback helps to win trust of the community people and beneficiaries towards the organization. Furthermore, the overall results show that the feedback is increasing each year, which in itself is a positive aspect, in that it contributes to increase transparency and trust of community towards the programme.

## Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) System at WVIN

MEAL system emphasised its community-based approach to ensure that the development initiatives are led and owned by the community themselves. The voice of vulnerable communities, women and children were heard and addressed through their engagement during different phases of the assessment and designing process. WVIN monitoring and evaluation system includes quality monitoring (checking quality against the set standards), outcome monitoring, mid-term evaluations and final evaluations based on the life cycle of the programmes/projects. WVIN uses mobile-based applications for quantitative data. Evidences are generated through different sources of information (primary and secondary) for informed decision-making.

Community Feedback Concerns Received (%)





# PROJECTS

## Strengthening Inclusive Education in Nepal (SIKAI)



Students enter the school premises to attend their classes. 



**Background :** The SIKAI project targets to ensure equal access and participation of the most vulnerable children in education and equitable learning outcomes in basic education. It envisions integrating the education component to strengthen the education system making it inclusive, raising community awareness, improving school environment, equipping classrooms with supplementary and inclusive learning materials, accessible and safe school infrastructure, schools with WASH facilities and play ground, improving function and governance of inclusive education and child protection systems. The project targets 72 Schools, including registered Madarsas, school children and out of school children and entire community working closely with four Palikas. The project has been working with local governments and school management committees to develop and enact localised guidelines on inclusive policies to deliver basic services in the schools.

### **Project Goal:**

Most vulnerable children access to and participate equally in education and achieve equitable learning outcomes in basic education.

### **Coverage :**

Sarlahi District - Haripurwa Municipality, Parsa Rural Municipality, Chandranagar Rural Municipality, and Brahmapuri Rural Municipality

Progress in 2019 (three months after commencement):

- Number of bicycles distributed to girl students of the community schools to encourage them to go to school: 253
- Formation of Screening Team for effective implementation of inclusive education at school level: 58
- Number of school teachers trained on Basic Early Grade Reading: 48



## Knowledge Improvement through Access of Books (KITAB)

**Background:** KITAB is a two-year project implemented in Morang and Sunsari districts of Nepal. The intervention aims at transforming the book market in two districts of Nepal through a technology-enabled market solution with the creation of a digital marketplace for books. An online platform, named KITAB Bazar, has been built to facilitate this digital market place in order to connect schools, publishers, and the education head of local municipalities—with the ultimate aim of making better quality books available in schools. The Project aligns with the MOE's Prioritised Minimum Enabling Conditions (PMEC) for schools. Among the five PMEC standards is a stipulation for the provision of book corners in all community schools. Moreover, this intervention uses a Results-Based Financing (RBF) approach, which builds incentives into the book supply chain for the stakeholders involved to reward the part they each play in improving the book supply chain.

**Project Goal:** To strengthen the evidence-base for the impact that results-based financing can have on the education system, particularly addressing book-chain issues in Nepal.

**Coverage:** Morang and Sunsari District

### Progress in 2019:

- 898 head teachers of community schools given orientation on PMEC
- 93% community schools from Morang and Sunsari districts enrolled into the project
- 833 public schools in Morang and Sunsari districts established book corners in the grade 1-3 classrooms.
- 100% schools paid the publishers for the books supplied to schools against the orders through cheque and/or cash

## Community and School Disaster Preparedness and Resilience (CSDPR)

**Background:** The CSDPR project funded by World Vision Japan aimed at increasing overall disaster resilience in schools, communities, and local governments in rural areas of Nepal. It has directly contributed to the making of Japan's Country Assistance Program: "Building social infrastructure and institutions for balanced and sustainable economic growth". In Doti district of Nepal, common nature-induced hazards are flooding, landslides, earthquakes and drought. Moreover, the weather conditions in the monsoon season heavily affect the hilly areas, where devastating landslides are common incidents. This project intervention focused on the domain of disaster management. One municipality and two rural municipalities from the district were chosen as the project area due to the high risk of disaster and existence of low level of disaster plan. The priority was also given to schools with poor infrastructure, low level of disaster resilience, emergency preparedness and mitigation plans.

**Project Goal:** To improve community and school preparedness and resilience in disaster-prone areas in Nepal.

**Coverage:** Doti district - Dipayal Silgadhi Municipality, Sayal Rural Municipality, and Adharsha Rural Municipality

### Progress in 2019:

Number of schools supported with infrastructures and WASH facilities: 10  
Number of blocks rehabilitated with DRR-friendly elements: 74  
Number of toilets constructed: 28  
Number of water schemes installed: 10

# Advocacy and External Engagement

WVIN's work in advocacy aims to strengthen strategic collaborations on identified thematic areas and resource development. 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 interfaith networks.

## Contributions to Policies and Reporting

In 2019, WVIN's advocacy efforts focused on local policy formulation and bridging the local to national policy efforts. WVIN in partnership with NARMIN formulated ten policies in Rural Municipalities on ending harmful traditional practices. WVIN and its partner NGOs worked for declaring the Child-Friendly Local

Governance (CFLG), pressurized the local government to end child marriage, child labour and harmful social practices from the community. Contribution on National Education Policy, National Health Policy and National Youth Policy is continued through its interventions at national, provincial and local levels.

## Social Accountability

WVIN has been integrating Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) to increase the accountability of education structures for improving quality education provision in school. It is being implemented to make the service provider accountable through score card and interface meeting in programme areas. WVIN is working to improve the capacity of local CVA groups to lobby with the local government to implement the action plan, which were developed during the interface meeting. So far, WVIN has reached out to strengthen the capacity of local education authorities to monitor the action plan. 148 CVA groups were engaged to improve quality education standards through mobilization of local communities. CVA enables 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 line with the Government of Nepal's standards for schools. CVA initiates various stages of the advocacy (like the monitoring standards, scorecard, and interface meeting) that enables communities to understand the minimum standards of education at school and accordingly pressurize the concerned stakeholders. Following various phases of meetings Mellekh Rural Municipality allocated NPR, 1,700,000 (USD 16,098) and Panchdewal Binayak Municipality NPR, 2,000,000 (USD 18,939) for the construction of school building in Achham District to ensure quality education in schools.

## Sustainable Development Goals

In 2019 SDG has remained a key priority alignment for WVIN. It has continued its focus on prioritising SDGs in all its external engagements. WVIN collaborated with NGO Federation of Nepal for CSO monitoring report on SDG (VNR). Workshops were conducted in all seven provinces with concerned CSO leaders and elected government representatives on the basis of which report was prepared. Similarly, consultation with more than 250 children was conducted in Province I, Bagmati Province and Sudurpaschim Province targeting SDG 5.3 indicators on “early marriage”.

Additionally, WVIN supported the second edition of national event called *Bhawishya*, organised on 23 February 2019 by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in coordination with Karkhana. WVIN, UNESCO and the US Embassy were the partners supporting the event. Focusing on the UN SDGs, robotics and experiment, the participants built prototypes ranging from ‘*Kisan ko Sathi*’ to ‘Earthquake Alert Alarm’. The event aimed to foster innovation among 88 teams of children from 68 schools. Participating children came from all seven provinces of the country.

## Child-Friendly Local Governance (CFLG)

Continuing its effort to scale up CFLG, WVIN with its partner organizations has been implementing this initiative. Three Wards were declared CFLG Wards – Kwohlasotar RM Ward I in Lamjung, Ramduni Municipality Ward 5 and Itahari Sub-Metropolitan City- 18 in Sunsari were declared CFLG Wards in FY 2019. CFLG committees were formed in 43 Wards of the respective Municipalities and Rural Municipalities. Orientation on CFLG was conducted in all RMs/Ms where CFLG was implemented. Besides, with the local governments and local actors recognizing the implementation of CFLG, institutional focus of local governments on improving child rights has been achieved. The achievements of outcome indicators include children’s right to nutrition; survival;

health; immunization; hygiene; access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities; education; promotion of child-friendly schools; prohibition of corporal punishment in schools; promotion of code of conduct for teachers, parents and students in schools; and reduction on local practices of child marriages and child labor. These served children with opportunities to lead local actions and influence local policies in former CFLG communities. Similarly, WVIN has been leading the civil society organizations in revising the national strategy on CFLG. Besides, WVIN, through National CFLG Forum (NCFLG Forum) – a loose network, WVIN has scaled up CFLG initiatives across the country by consistently promoting the CFLG initiatives at all governments.

# Campaign to End Child Marriage 2019



Students participate in a community awareness initiative in Sindhupalchok district. 

On 10<sup>th</sup> August, 2017, World Vision International Nepal, partnering with the Government of Nepal, officially launched a nation-wide campaign, called “It takes Nepal to End Child Marriage”. Since then, it has been coordinating with different stakeholders, including government officials, political and social leaders, diplomats, interfaith leaders, civil society representatives and children, academicians and personalities from private/corporate sectors toward ending child marriage.

The five year-long campaign has been focusing to strengthen legal and social system for protection of vulnerable women and children from local to national level for implementation of the SDG targets related to ending all forms of violence against children by 2021.

WVIN identified two major areas to be strengthened: system and institution weakness/ineffectiveness and harmful traditional/religious practices prevailing in the society. In 2019, advocacy efforts helped to formulate national policies to end child marriage and strengthen community and legal systems to fight against child marriage in ten rural municipalities. Some of the major achievements for this fiscal year are, as follows:

- WVIN together with Association of Community Radio Broadcasters in Nepal (ACORAB) launched a national level press meet. 100 days long mobilization entitled “Beesh Pachhi Bihe (Marriage after 20)” has been successfully

completed where 63 community radios from 63 districts captured 15, 742 voices and commitments in 2019 from diverse group of listeners from parliament, former prime minister, youths, social workers, police personnel, parents and adults to end child marriage. Live events with the participation of local and provincial government representatives, community people and children were conducted and broadcast in Lamjung, Sarlahi and Achham districts. Ward level interactions on ending child marriage were also organised in Doti, Achham and Kailali with the participation of around 2,500 community people, local government and other stakeholders of respective districts. Local governments in all the districts have committed to work to end child marriage.

- It Takes Nepal to end child marriage campaign messages were promoted at Nepal International Film Festival on 21-25 February 2019. The event broadcast 60 films from 38 countries. National and international film makers, directors and actors participated during the five-day event. A thematic session on “Issues of Women in Cinemas” created a discourse among film makers and actors on the role of cinema in ending child marriage.
- WVIN Collaborated with Dhangadi Cricket Academy to promote “It Takes Nepal to end child Marriage” campaign at

the Dhangadi Premier League. DPL is a franchise Twenty20 cricket league in Nepal. Team captains including famous South African fielder Jonty Rhodes as well as club owners expressed their commitment to end child marriage during the 20-day event in February 2019. The event helped reach campaign message to over 60,000 people, including 25,800 who attended the DPL and watched the innings live.

- With the objective to sensitize the local communities about the urgency to end child marriage a campaign was organised at Phikkal Festival in January 2019. Signature campaign with the commitment to end child marriage was conducted during the festival. The majority of 1,018 visitors who attended the festival made personal commitment to make an effort to end child marriages. Minister of Information and Communications Gokul Baskota and federal parliamentarian Ganesh Pahadi expressed solidarity by signing the commitment flex.
- WVIN partnered with ACORAB to organise the National Conference on Community Radios for Promoting Equality and Good Governance. The three-day conference was organised in Karnali Province with 250 community radio journalists from all over the country participating in it. Participating radio journalists identified prevalence of child marriage as a serious problem facing society, during a panel discussion on “Community Radios against traditional harmful practices and culture”. Community radios throughout the country expressed commitment to accord top priority to end child marriage.
- In January and February 2019, 243 *Rupantaran* club members handed over a memorandum to nine local level governments and police offices appeal to them act to end child marriage in Morang and Kailali districts.
- A situation analysis interaction workshop was conducted in March 2019 with an aim to provide information on

current policy and laws on child marriage. The workshop extracted commitment from the youth and child club members, community-based organisations, teachers and local government representatives.

- WVIN signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Kathmandu University School of Arts (KUSOA) to research and analyse the causes of child marriage and recommend a course of solution.
- WVIN conducted a dialogue in December 2019, in partnership with National Interfaith Religious Network (NIRN), Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizen, Plan International on roles of interfaith leaders to end violence against children and women, including child marriage. It was a national level dialogue, where for the first time, the government of Nepal joined hands with international organizations in acknowledging roles of interfaith leaders to tackle prevalence of child marriage in Nepal. As a follow-up event, interagency group of WVIN, Care International and Plan International conducted a one-day workshop of interfaith leaders from different parts of the country preparing an action plan on roles to be played by leaders of different faith to eliminate harmful traditional practices.
- WVIN in partnership with NARMIN has to draft 10 policies in close coordination with 10 Palikas. Policy consultations for ending child marriage are ongoing in selected Palikas of 12 working districts. PNGOs at local levels are sensitized and have been working to influence Palikas on policy formulation. WVIN through its partner NGOs worked together with Palikas to hold consultations and draft the policies on ending child marriage, which later on got endorsed by the Palikas. Some of the Palikas have been declared child marriage free with Ward level strategy to end child marriage in place.

# Nepal Innovation Lab

The Nepal Innovation Lab (NLab) was set up in 2015 by World Vision to test, prototype and scale up 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 2019, the Lab was successful in establishing partnerships with two other National Offices through the US Support Office – namely WV Honduras for a project to build character in youth through a Game-based Solution to a Community Challenge and WV Mexico on building a digital platform for their project on Chronic Kidney Disease of unknown cause.

The Lab has also supported WVIN to receive a World Bank grant by building a digital platform to facilitate a book supply chain process between schools and publishers using a Results Based Financing methodology. This is being piloted in 900 schools in Morang and Sunsari over two years.

Sikka, a blockchain based digital asset transfer platform that has been developed since 2017, was used by Danish Church Aid

(DCA) in 7 Wards of Saptari district amongst 564 Households for a cash transfer programme. WVIN will also be using the same platform in Sarlahi, Sindhuli and Udaypur districts for our Flood recovery cash transfer programme and provide support to 1,500 beneficiaries in the 3 districts.

Field Sight, a digital project monitoring and supervision tool which is a product of collaboration between UNOPS and NLab, was implemented in more than 70,000 sites across 52 different types of projects in 18 countries.

The Lab worked closely with the Central Field Office to develop a prototype for a pan toilet made of recycled plastics. The final product mixes plastic from PET bottles with sand to make the toilets that were installed in 2 public toilets in our Urban ADP in Kirtipur.

The Lab also provided workshops on Human Centered Design to the volunteers at UNV Nepal who are based in 16 UN agencies all over Nepal and the Technical Programmes team at WV Lanka.

The Lab has been more engaged in working with the Asia Pacific Regional Office and has provided support in building a prototype of a National Resource Development (NRD) platform that allows countries to see the opportunities available and collaborate more effectively. The Lab is also involved in facilitating the Social Innovation Challenge in South Asia and developing the Regional Innovation Strategy.



# 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 for better future.

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 2019, more than 31,000** 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 FY19, 39170,** children from 11 districts, namely Achham, Doti, Kailali, Jumla, Rupandehi, Lamjung, Sindhuli, Udayapur, Sunsari, Morang and Sarlahi were registered for child sponsorship, and



**Students of Janakalyan School in Lamjung district during their lunch hour.**

18 Area Programmes carried out sponsorship operations and management works.

Sponsored Children establish and maintain a vibrant connection with their overseas Sponsors via photos, videos and letters. **In 2019, 28,586 Seasonal Greetings, 26,811 Annual Progress Report Cards and 10,540 other letters were exchanged between the Sponsors and their children as well as more than 30,000 various Child and Community photos and videos were sent to the Sponsors.**

**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 2019, 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.



# The story of charming Prabha



Prabha with her family members . 

The charming little girl World Vision started sponsoring 15 years back, is all grown up. Her name is Prabha, who is 22 years old now. She lives with her family members, who are as charming as she is, in a beautiful little village in Sunsari district, Nepal. Prabha loves spending time with her family, that spans four generations.

Fun-loving Prabha is fond of cooking and loves helping her mother

with household chores. She is pursuing her higher education in business studies and is also preparing to appear in the Public Service Commission examinations.

For the last five years, Prabha has been teaching at the same school from where she completed her secondary education. Back when she was small, her father was into drinking, and her mother was the only one earning in the family. Because her family



Prabha with her dance class students. ▲



Prabha guides two of her students to their classes. ▲

was big, they sometimes did not have enough food to eat. The situation is much better now. Her father has given up drinking and does his best to support the family.

Prabha shares there were times she had to use borrowed clothes and stationeries as her parents could not afford to buy them for her. Having come across several hardships in her childhood, she wants others' lives to be different than hers. She wants the younger ones in her community to get proper education and live a better tomorrow.

Prabha is also doing well both in dance and in sports. Besides teaching, she is in charge of extracurricular activities in the school. As a part of extra academic activity, she offers dance lessons to the students.

Development initiatives have been taking place in her community gradually, but much needs to be done. As a member of World

Vision initiated Skills and Knowledge for Youth Economic Empowerment (SKYE) club, she has learnt the causal factors associated with inefficient development of her area. She wants to help develop her community in the days to come.

Prabha is well known to most people in her community because of her charming nature and involvement in community awareness and development initiatives. Her teacher shares she has become a role model for the younger generation in their communities.

Prabha still remembers how she used to enjoy meeting and playing with other sponsored children, going on exposure visits, reading and writing letters to the sponsors. She would like to recall them as her best memories of her life.

Last September, World Vision wrapped up its operations after 15 years in Prabha's home district, but she has treasured her moments of being a sponsored child.

## Lesson Learnt and Recommendation

Sector	Key lessons	Actionable Recommendations
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The behaviour change communication activities are less effective in comparison to the awareness raising activities and events. As a result, the project goal on changing the health and nutrition related behaviours of the local community is still behind the expected level.</li> <li>The necessity of sharing key information related to the programme in an effective way with the government agencies at all level to minimise gap to understand objectives and achievements of health intervention. This also enables both WVIN and the government agencies to complement each other whilst improving health of the most vulnerable children in the community while addressing the causes of inequity and poverty.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The programme needs to focus more on the behaviour change communication approaches rather than limiting to general information sharing events. Moreover, an intensive focus on developing the competencies of health mothers group facilitators for improving their knowledge and skills on implementation of activities related to behavioural changes. A need for events like workshop has been felt necessary to capacitate partner NGO community and field based staffs in preparation materials which can be displayed during the sessions.</li> <li>The programme team and the project implementation team from WVIN's field office and partner NGOs must emphasise on contributing towards evidence-based data presentation to systematically inform a wide range of stakeholders. Moreover, carrying out evidence-based advocacy can be crucial in establishing a sustainable partnership with government agencies. Such approaches are likely to support the community to address mal practices related to nutritional habits and behaviours of pregnant and lactating women.</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parents from the most vulnerable families are still unable to provide sufficient time to their children to support in their children's learning mainly because of livelihood earning priorities.</li> <li>Not all reading camps are located in disaster safe places. At the same time, fundamental facilities such as drinking water and toilets are also lacking in the reading clubs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Along with education interventions, livelihood programmes must be implemented in the communities to provide earning opportunities to parents and caregivers of children.</li> <li>To ensure improved learning environment at schools and reading clubs, should be supported with DRR initiatives and WASH facilities to promote the safety of students and teachers.</li> </ul>
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement of service providers/duty bearers in the programme initiatives could make the intervention more effective. Further, it adds authenticity to the programme in the community.</li> <li>Community and parent engagement need to increase to sustain the child protection mechanisms both at the family and community level. At present, there were fewer initiatives for engaging the community and parents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The close working relationship between the partner NGO and the local government and service providers should be leveraged in order to ensure that the programmatic interventions are bought-in by the community.</li> <li>The protection TP needs to increase issues-based intervention as numerous issues related to children, like child marriage, child trafficking, labour, substance abuse, suicidal tendencies amongst teenagers, and other burning social issues.</li> </ul>

AED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LVCD can increase food security through availability and financial accessibility to food. However, there is still gap in meeting the concept of 'food diversity' (through production) and LVCD as the former urges for the diversity of food and the latter for specialisation on the commodity. Therefore, AED was not particularly successful on Household Nutrition model.</li> <li>• Off-seasonal production through tunnel farming methodologies have immensely benefitted the producers and similar techniques can be replicated in other areas in a similar setting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For better linkage with and support, the producers' groups (yet to be registered), to get registered with District Branch of Agriculture.</li> <li>• Carry out study on the viability of crop insurance and plant insurance and consider applying it in the existing project model and promote off-seasonal farming.</li> </ul>
Youth Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 months cycle itself is longer duration to retain all members considering the movement of young adult from one place to another in the search of employment, migration, and education. This is also evident with 8% youth drop out across four districts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The curriculum and programme needs to be contextualized and consolidated as per the local needs to increase the engagement of youths and decrease the drop-out rate.</li> </ul>

## Overall Lessons

Majority of the technical programmes were successfully implemented through WVIN and partner NGOs in close coordination with the local governments. This section briefly explains some high and strategic level lessons learned in the 2019.

1. WVIN programmes, implemented in the twelve districts, are attaining encouraging outcomes towards child well-being and are significantly contributing for SDGs. However, there were less efforts made to reflect the outcomes at the national level, which could provide a forum for evidence based discussion to inform the policy. Similarly, WVIN's efforts to work in close coordination with local governments for system strengthening needs to continue in the years to come especially in regards to technical support developing long term plans of those sectors that WVIN works.

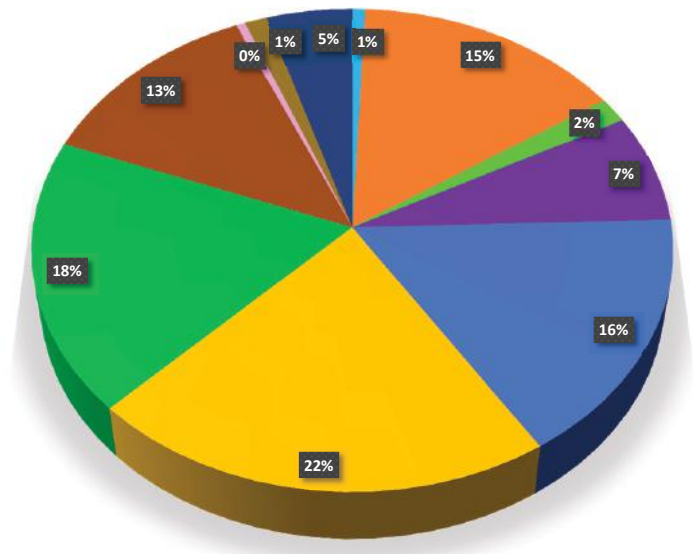
2. Efforts were made to reach out to the disadvantaged (also called vulnerable) children, families and communities by selecting the comparatively disadvantaged clusters and identifying the disadvantaged children and families for the different programs/ projects. The beneficiary selection criteria included: 1) inability to meet basic need, 2) social exclusion, 3) low access to facilities, and 4) vulnerability to disaster. However, WVIN's overall reach out to people with disability is still low. Similarly, participation of poorest farmers in the value chain based economic development is less than anticipated. Therefore, it will be important to select and improvise the project models to suit to the most vulnerable for the next cycle program design. In addition, as WVIN is in the process of formulating new strategy for FY 2021-2025, alignment with the government priorities including 15th national plan has to be considered for greater and wider impact to the target group.

# Finance Report

## Total Expenses (in USD)

Fiscal Year 2018	10,357,910
Fiscal Year 2019	13,848,080

Advocacy & Campaign	98,112
Agriculture & Economic Development	2,062,761
Assessment & Design	227,011
Child Protection	1,001,894
Community Engagement & Sponsorship Services	2,275,954
Disaster Mitigation & Emergency Response	2,993,641
Education & Life Skills	2,537,142
Health & Nutrition	1,756,402
Partner NGO Capacity Building	70,000
Programme Innovation	170,370
Youth Development	654,793
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>13,848,080</b>



# Our Working Areas

## Province 1

### Morang District

- Budhiganga RM
- Gramthan RM
- Katahari RM
- Sundarharaicha Municipality
- Biratnagar 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

### Sarlahi District

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

## Bagmati Province

### 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

## Sudurpashchim Province

### Achham District

- Mellekh RM
- Kamalbazar Municipality
- Panchadewal Binayak Municipality
- Sanfebagar Municipality

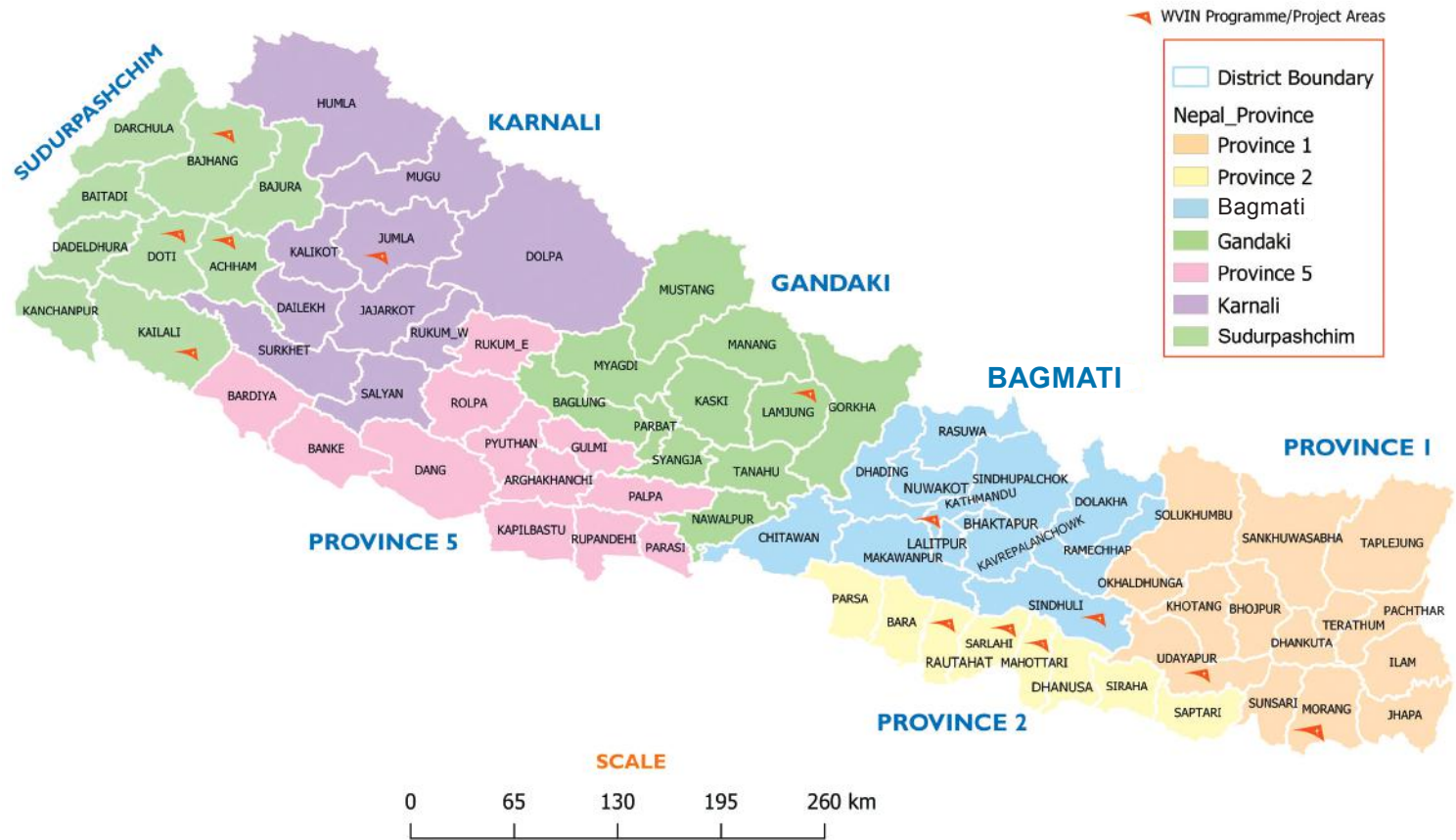
### Doti District

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

### Kailali District

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

# Our Working Areas in 2020



# Our Partners

- Morang** Multi Purpose Development Management Services (MDMS)  
Nari Bikash Sangh (NBS)  
National Community Development Center (NCDC)
- Sunsari** Youth Creation for fullness of life  
Rural Society Development Center (RSDC)  
Save the Earth
- Udayapur** Jalpa Integrated development Society (JIDS)  
Human Rights and Environment Development Center (HURENDEC)  
Nepal Social Development and People Empowerment Center (NESPEC)
- Sindhuli** Sindhuli Integrated Dedvelopment Service (SIDS)  
Relief Nepal  
Village Women Consicousness Centre (VWCC)  
Community Development Programme Sindhuli (CDPS)
- Lamjung** Rural Community Development Centre (RCDC)  
Committee for the Promotion of Public Awareness and Development Study (COPPADES)
- Rupandehi** Namuna Intergraded Development Council (NAMUNA)
- Jumla** Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Center (KIRDARC)  
Karnali Sustainable Development Academy Jumla (KASDA)
- Kathmandu** Good Neighbors Nepal (GNN)  
Child Workers in Nepal (CWIN)  
Child Development Society (CDS)
- Kailali** Welfare Association for Children Tikapur (WACT)  
Digo Bigas Samaj (DBS)  
Conscious Soceity for Social Development (CSSD)
- Doti** Community Development Center (CDC)  
Centre for Equal Access Development (CEAD)
- Achham** Working for Access and Creation Nepal (WAC Nepal)  
Association for Social Transformation and Humanitarian Assistance (ASTHA) - Nepal
- Sarlahi** Rastriya Rojgar Prabardhan Kendra (RRPK)  
Bagmati Welfare Society Nepal (BWSN)



# Acronyms

<b>AED</b>	Agriculture & Economic Development	<b>M</b>	Municipality
<b>CBHP</b>	Community-Based Health Promotion	<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>CEHRD</b>	Center for Education and Human Resource Development	<b>MoEST</b>	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
<b>CFLG</b>	Child Friendly Local Governance	<b>MoHA</b>	Ministry of Home Affairs
<b>CSDPR</b>	Community and School Disaster Preparedness and Resilience	<b>MoFAGA</b>	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation	<b>PD</b>	Positive Deviance
<b>CSSF</b>	Comprehensive School Safety Framework	<b>PHCORC</b>	Primary Health Care Outreach Clinics
<b>CVA</b>	Citizen Voice and Action	<b>PMEC</b>	Prioritised Minimum Enabling Conditions
<b>DHM</b>	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology	<b>PNGO</b>	Partner Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>DAO</b>	District Administrative Office	<b>PTSA</b>	Parent, Teacher, Student Association
<b>DCC</b>	District Coordination Committee	<b>RM</b>	Rural Municipality
<b>DDMC</b>	District Disaster Management Committee	<b>RBM</b>	Results-Based Financing
<b>DFID</b>	Department of International Development	<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>DHM</b>	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology	<b>SIKAI</b>	Strengthening Inclusive Education in Nepal
<b>DPL</b>	Dhangadi Premier League	<b>SMC</b>	School Management Committee
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management	<b>SKYE</b>	Skills and Knowledge for Youth Economic Empowerment
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction	<b>S4T</b>	Savings for Transformation
<b>EDCU</b>	Education Development and Coordination Unit	<b>TP</b>	Technical Programme
<b>EGR</b>	Early Grade Reading	<b>UL</b>	Unlock Literacy
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>GESI</b>	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
<b>HMG</b>	Health Mother's Group	<b>VNR</b>	Voluntary National Review
<b>KITAB</b>	Knowledge Improvement through Access of Books	<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>LDCRP</b>	Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan	<b>WV</b>	World Vision
<b>LVCD</b>	Local Value Chain Development	<b>WVIN</b>	World Vision International Nepal
<b>NEOC</b>	National Emergency Operation Centre	<b>YED</b>	Youth Economic Development
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation		
<b>NFI</b>	Non Food Items		
<b>NPR</b>	Nepalese Rupees		

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 Area:  
**18 Development Programmes**

Earthquake Response:  
**3 District Offices**

National Office Area:  
**USD 9.3 Million**

Earthquake Response:  
**USD 13.4 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%**



**AREAS**



**BUDGET**



**SECTOR**



**TYPES OF FUNDING**

### 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





**It takes Nepal**  
to end child marriage

**World Vision International Nepal**

NATIONAL OFFICE

KC Tower, Kusunti, Lalitpur-13

G.P.O. Box 21969

Phone: +977-01-5548877

[www.wvi.org/nepal](http://www.wvi.org/nepal)



@wvinpl



@wvnepal



@wvinepal



World Vision  
International Nepal