actionaid NEPAL





COVER PHOTO
Women engaged in filling
up time diary in Doti
to calculate their workload
as an unpaid care work.

ActionAid Nepal (AAN)

ActionAid is a global justice federation working to achieve social justice, gender equality and poverty eradication. ActionAid Nepal is a member of the federation, working for human rights, anti-poverty and gender equality. It is a non-governmental national social justice organisation established in 1982 and working locally in different provinces of Nepal. It is also a part of both national and global social justice movement and other civil society networks, alliances and coalitions.

PONTO REFLECTIONS AND LEARNING

Vision

Our vision is a just and equitable society in Nepal and beyond, where every person enjoys the right to a life of dignity and freedom from poverty and inequality.

Mission

Our mission is to achieve social justice, gender equality and poverty eradication by working with people living in poverty and exclusion and their communities, organisations and movements.



We Work with

Women & girls, children, landless and smallholder farmers, Dalit, socio-economically marginalised people, young people, alliances, networks and agencies for People Living in Poverty and Exclusion.

Our Approach

Shaped and driven by our values, vision and mission, we work for transformative and structural social changes through people's active agencies. We believe in human rights and embrace HRBA to fight against structural causes of poverty, injustice and inequality.

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Seema SinghBOARD CHAIR

Dear All, Namaste!!

It is an honour to present you our 'Reflections and Learning 2018' with key initiatives and achievements throughout the year. In 2018, Nepal experienced major political transformation with an introduction to federal structure and ActionAid Nepal has worked in collaboration and coordination with all three tiers of governance, especially on the policy formulation process guided by the Constitution 2015.

ActionAid Nepal has continued its activism to stop Violence against Women and Girls, in which the engagement of men and boys is prioritized to make them realize that their understanding is as important as women in the issue of women's rights and in defeating violence. Lobby and advocacy for ensuring Gender Responsive Public Services and recognition, reduction and redistribution of Unpaid Care Work performed by women were also continued.

MESSAGE

7

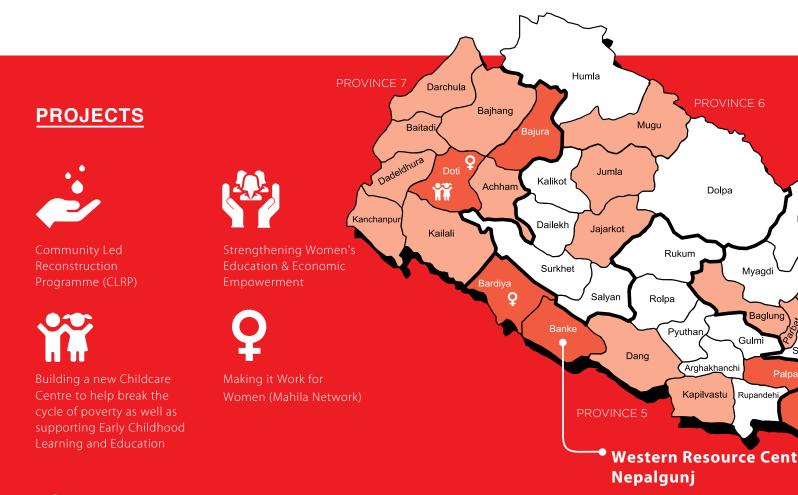
AAN is committed to ensure free and quality education in public schools as provisioned by the Constitution for which it has worked on developing model schools keeping in mind the child-centred learning. Likewise, series of orientations on Promoting Rights in Schools and production of Citizen Education Report were ensured to complement for quality education.

Considering the entitlement of land as a source of power to live with dignity, AAN worked to ensure landless, poor and marginalised people's access to and control over it. Similarly, women and youth entrepreneurship were enhanced to develop resilient livelihood.

In 2015 earthquake affected districts, 12 disaster resilient schools were reconstructed and handed over to the school authorities. The schools also constitute gender and disable friendly infrastructures.

Overall. AAN worked on diverse issues of Women's Rights, Education, Resilient Livelihood and Disaster Risk Reductions and they were only possible due to continued support from the Social Welfare Council, Central and District Project Advisory Committee, the local communities, our partner organisations, networks and alliances, AAN staff, National Board of Governance and ActionAid International Federation. So, we would like to take this opportunity to thank them and look forward for the same support and guidance in forthcoming days.

WORKING AREAS OF ACTIONAID NEPAL IN 2018





Women's Rights Programme II (SAMUNNATI)

Local Rights Programme (LRP)



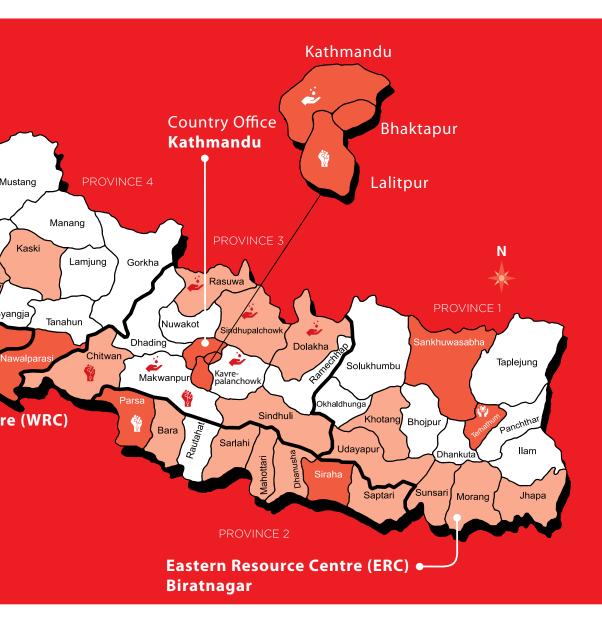
Ongoing - LRPs



Post - LRP HRBA Initiatives

AAN'S PROGRAMME DETAILS

MANAGED BY	PROGRAMME			
	DISTRICTS	TOTAL	LRP	PROJECT
		LRPS	PARTNERS	PARTNERS
Eastern Resource Centre	6	4	5	
Kathmandu Office	7	1	2	15
Western Resource Centre	6	6	9	
TOTAL	19	11	16	



PROGRAMME DISTRICTS MANAGED BY WESTERN RESOURCE CENTRE

Nawalparasi, Bajura, Banke, Bardiya, Doti, Palpa

PROGRAMME DISTRICTS MANAGED BY KATHMANDU OFFICE

Sindhupalchowk, Kavrepalanchowk, Dolakha, Rasuwa, Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur

PROGRAMME DISTRICTS MANAGED BY EASTERN RESOURCE CENTRE

Makwanpur, Chitwan, Parsa, Terhathum, Sankhuwasabha, Siraha

GLIMPSE OF

QUANTITATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS 2018

EDUCATION

09

12

40

Financial support to develop local model schools Reconstruction/ Retrofitting of schools Conduction of PVA and develop disaster management plan in schools

708

07

13

Child focused trainings (e.g. wall newspaper, drawing etc.) DRR related trainings to teachers and students Production of Citizen Education Report at local, district and national level

05

62

Orientation programmes on Child Centred Learning (CCL) to teachers Training/Orientation on Promoting Rights in Schools to SMC, PTA, head teachers, teacher union and children

34

26

Education material support (stationeries, uniforms, sanitary pad, learning material) for schools Infrastructure support to schools (classroom, toilet, water supply, electricity, computer, library support etc.) 1018

Households
provided with
immediate
humanitarian/
mitigation support
(cash or kind) to
disaster victims

17

Trainings on PVA, DRR and climate change



38

Trainings on DRR in schools



DISASTER RISK



14

Sensitization and awareness building workshops to stakeholders on DRR



70

Small scale mitigation support (biodyke, safe house, bridge, fence etc.)



17

Emergency fund support



46

Construct/repair/ maintain microinfrastructures in the earthquake affected areas

REDUCTIONS

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

35

13

06

Women's

leadership

Events on

spaces to

safe public

ensure safety

of women and

Establishment

of gender

responsive

local haat

bazar

and security

girl in public

spaces

06

development trainings

Support to establish community models to reduce women's unpaid care work (constructing water tank etc.)

05

Sensitization training/workshop on norms that promote harmful traditional practices along with legal provision

32

Orientation programmes on sexual and reproductive health rights to the adolescent girls in schools and child clubs 131

Revolving fund support for women collectives/ MAM to start their collective business

11

Capacity building initiatives on GRPS to stakeholders and service providers

107

Capacity building/ leadership training to adolescent girls, child club members, women leaders and youth to represent and participate in formal and informal committees

143

Support small scale gender responsive public services in coordination and collaboration with local authorities



39 On farm skills and business

Orientation programmes on legal procedures of single and joint land ownership at the community





429

Farmers receiving seed money support for on-farm income generation activities





210

Persons receiving seed money support for establishing off-farm entrepreneurship



Registration of farmer's group at DADO





Interaction with stakeholders to support farmers for developing sustainable agriculture

11

Support to scale up local productions (kurilo, chilli, sisno, allo, dhaka, tapari etc.)



18



Establishment of sustainable agriculture demonstration plots

Support to Agriculture Service Centre (furniture, solar, technical training etc.)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



ActionAid Nepal has continued its activism on various critical issues of Women's Rights, Quality Public Education, Resilient Livelihood and Disaster Risk Reductions.

MAM is playing a crucial role to identify Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) cases, take them forward and to coordinate with concerned authorities after they are being capacitated on the issues. During this year, it was noticed that a total of 162 cases were reported in our working clusters and among them, 86 got resolved through legal process. To combat VAWG led by alcoholism, the women discussed the problem in REFLECT circles and coordinated with local stakeholders, jointly identified

and analysed the problem and made action plan to control them by forming a monitoring committee.

Several discussions and interactions with men and boys were conducted to make them realize that their engagement is as important as women in the issue of women's rights and in defeating violence. The results have been reported that boys' groups not only stopped harassing girls but also influenced their peers to stop doing so.

Voluntary early marriage by girls and boys have been on rise rather than forced child marriage by parents. Thus, the interventions were focused on adolescent groups. On the other hand, campaign against Chaupadi Women's Group discussing about contemporary community issues in Bardiya

was conducted in the joint effort of MAM, REFLECT circles, ward office and other like-minded organisations followed by sensitization classes in schools where girls and boys were provided information about the malpractice of Chaupadi along with information about reproductive health and menstrual hygiene.

Safety Audit was also conducted to assess the situation of public spaces and identify potential violence and harassment that women and girls might face. This led Municipal authorities to be positive towards ensuring safe public spaces by installing minimum basic requirements in public places.

In Aaurahi, Siraha, a health camp was organised focusing on SRHR issues of women, in which many women were diagnosed with uterus prolapse. To ensure safe childbirth and minimise maternal mortality, women were encouraged to practice going to health post for pre-natal care and child delivery.

To change the mindset and to bring common understanding on Unpaid Care Work done by women, various initiatives for its recognition, reduction and redistribution were implemented through REFLECT circles.

Coordination and collaboration with local government to build women friendly infrastructure and alternative buildings such as Community Child Care Centre, grinding mill, drinking water management etc. was also done, which led to the development



of women led entrepreneurship. Similarly, women have started claiming equal wage as their rights in various districts.

Engagement with local bodies from local to provincial level was focused on capacitating newly elected leaders/representatives on women's rights and imparting knowledge on their roles and responsibilities, especially to judicial committee. Series of meetings and interactions were also conducted with local government to facilitate and lobby for Gender Responsive Public Services.

A tripartite MoU has been signed between the local government, school management and AAN partners to develop model schools in various working areas. In Doti, the model school has helped to improve school learning achievement rate ranging from 50-73 percent which was quite low prior to our intervention. One of the reasons of improving learning achievement is the use of child centered learning approach in the school.

Orientation on Promoting Rights in Schools (PRS) was conducted in schools and analyzing the



Stationery support for the children of Doti

current context of schools, partner organisations have facilitated and produced 13 CER reports which will be used as tools for further advocacy. In Kathmandu, Child Learning Centres are established to provide extra support for those children whose parents are unable to guide them in their studies. The centres have benefitted more than 363 children.

In Pranami Secondary School of Aathrai, Terhathum, a separate room to rest during menstruation was allocated after the child club and adolescent girls advocated for it. The room was equipped with materials like first aid box, sanitary pads, water filter etc. along with a focal female teacher for the counselling during their difficult times.

AAN's local partner in Bardiya, Kamaiya Mahila Jagaran Samaj (KMJS) Nepal filed a case in Supreme Court to ensure free education in public schools as provisioned by the government. As a result, the DEO immediately took action and the schools were asked not to receive any fees. The Supreme Court also issued an interim order in January 2018, asking not to take any fees in community schools as defined in the constitution.

AAN is engaged in youth groups/ networks/alliances on various issues associated with them. The group raised voice for the rights of buffer zone inhabitants and demanded Chitwan National Park authorities for easy access of local people to natural resources of the national park and other means of livelihood like fishing. A discourse programme was also organised with youth to make them aware on progressive taxation and education financing. Subsequently, they were mobilised to initiate advocacy on the issue.

Considering the entitlement of land as a source of power to live with dignity, AAN has worked to ensure landless, poor and marginalised people's access to and control over it. In Lahan, Siraha, 17 households of Dalit community who were about to be evacuated by the road expansion programme were able to secure their shelter rights after going delegation to the municipality. Initiatives like conducting a legal camp and providing technical support for acquiring joint land ownership documentation process were also organised.

AAN is continuously engaged to promote CRSA. Now, the farmers are aware about the importance of bio fertilizer, which helps for sustainable agriculture without degrading the fertility of soil. To promote and preserve local and endangered seeds, community seed banks were established in the working areas with support for the container and seed management cost.



Women involved in on-farm livelihood breaking their traditional confinement within household and reproductive work

Women who were once confined only on household and reproductive work are now coming out and establishing entrepreneurship, both on-farm and off-farm. They are involved in livestock rearing, restaurants, grocery shops, vegetable farming, electric and house wiring, cottage industries of spices, leaf plates etc.

AAN is also providing support for smallholder farmers to improve their production and enhance their livelihoods. In Bardiya, 3 e-rickshaws were provided to women groups to ease their accessibility to market their on-farm productions. This has helped them to cut down the expenses of middleperson and receive appropriate price of their products.

In Kathmandu, AAN and its partner organisation, HomeNet Nepal (HNN) initiated to brand the products prepared by home-based workers. They have

chosen 'Home Creation' as their brand name. Recently, three party agreement has been done between HNN, National Cottage and Small Industries and FNCCI for the promotion of local products made by home based workers and small microenterprises.

AAN has been campaigning to address the issues of landless, tenants and marginal farmers in the policies. As a result, the Ministry of Land Management, Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation finalised Land Policy, in which our key advocacy issues of joint land ownership, land to landless, use right of public land for livelihood of landless, Kamaiya and Haliya rehabilitation has been addressed. At the same time, the Food Security, Food Sovereignty and Right to Food bill has been implemented by the federal government, in which our demands for securing food for all, access to and control over natural resources and

access to all means of production has been incorporated.

Every year Aurahi, Siraha had to face massive fire outbreak resulting to the loss of huge personal belongings and human casualties. Community empowerment on its preparedness was thus conducted in which regular activities like cleaning around homes, storing water for emergency, preserving water source, collecting rainwater, avoiding to cook in open places etc. were discussed. As a result, the incident has considerably declined in the recent past.

AAN's partner organisation, The Society Touch (TST) and Chainpur Municipality signed a MoU to prepare a model village for building resilient community. As per the MoU, the municipality will contribute NPR 24,00,000 and each ward will contribute NPR 500,000. TST, on the other hand will help to mobilise community and provide technical support.



AAN has also facilitated to establish disaster management fund at local level with guidelines in the working areas and established 17 emergency funds in 2018. The fund is being used to respond the immediate support during emergencies.

Strengthening local capacity and women leadership in humanitarian response is the key of our work. It helps not only to provide humanitarian support effectively but also helps to shift power relation and resource to women from the poor and marginalised communities.

In 2015 earthquake affected districts, 12 disaster resilient schools were

reconstructed and handed over to the school authorities. The schools also constitute gender and disable friendly infrastructures.

Two schools of Chhathar, Terhathum and one of Chainpur, Sankhuwasabha prepared school based DRRMP after basic vulnerability assessment was conducted in them. The plan was also incorporated in their School Improvement Plan and the local government supported by allocating budget to operationalise them. Trainings on first aid followed by mock-drill were provided to teachers to equip them with basic knowledge and skills during the time of emergency.

DDRC Bardiya updated Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (DPRP). AAN along with its local partner, KMJS has been taking responsibility of District Support Lead Agency (DLSA) for Bardiya district since 2015. Recently, Local Emergency Operation Centre (LEOC) was established in Bardiya. It will support the municipality for proper information management. KMJS coordinated with the municipality and DDMC Bardiya for its establishment followed by an orientation for the stakeholders including DRR focal person and ward chair to build an understanding on it.



The Country Context

After promulgation of Constitution in 2015, Nepal has been experiencing political juncture with the transformation into federal structure. Nepal government has made an announcement to operationalise the Civil Code and Criminal Code effective from Bhadra 01, 2075 which has positive as well as contradictory provisions. Many Civil Code provisions have been revised regarding women's rights such as inherited property and family property rights of women. The radical transformation in this code is that men can also directly go to the court to file for divorce and people will be punished for sexual harassment in public places, a longawaited law advocated by safe city campaign. However, the discrepancy with regards to the void of child marriage is alarming.

The government has adopted labour rule 2018 to implement new Labor Law 2074 which is important for the poor and marginalised community whose livelihood depends on daily wages. Similarly, Social Security Act, 2017 was also promulgated with a launch of Social Security Schemes. Nearly 3.5 million formal private sector workers will be covered by the contribution-based Social Security Scheme, but unfortunately, it does not cover the unorganized informal sector workers.

This year too, budget for women empowerment has failed to fall under priority list of government. Even Provincial and Local government prioritised infrastructure development over social development so only minimal percentage of budget has been allocated for the women's empowerment programme.

The national budget for the fiscal vear 2018/019 has allocated only 10.20% for education sector which is much less than the commitment made in the international forum by the government. However, the Constitution has brought basic and secondary education under the purview of the local government. This structural transformation of the nation has encompassed the way that the local government makes policy, generates revenue and allocates funds, manages schools, and ensures that fundamental rights to education is provided as per the constitution.

Nepal government has adopted the motto of Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali (Samridh Nepal, Sukhi Nepali) and agriculture is considered as priority area of development and employment creation to achieve the

anticipated growth. The budget allocation in agriculture sector is also found in increasing trend to address the issues of low productivity. In recent days, Nepal government along with other bilateral donors and CBOs have been implementing various grants and subsidy programmes in agriculture. However, their access to smallholder farmers and landless people is questionable and they are being mostly utilised by larger farmers.

Nepal has made a notable progress in Disaster Risk Management during the last few decades. Several legal, institutional and policy frameworks are already in place and are evolving at all levels- local, provincial and federal. The Parliament endorsed

the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRR&M) Act, 2017 that formally replaced the Natural Calamity (Relief) Act 1982. This is more comprehensive and addresses the complex dynamics of all phases of disaster management. In 2018, the long-awaited Disaster Risk Reduction National Policy 2018 and Disaster Risk Reduction National Strategic Action Plan (2018-2030) was endorsed by Nepal Government. The National Strategic Action Plan is in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Strengthen resilience against disasters

Strengthening local capacity to reduce the risk of disaster and the impact of climate change

Enhancing effective humanitarian response led by women

Promoting safe school standards through disaster prevention and mitigation measures PRIORITIES

Promote sustainable economic alternatives for resilient livelihood

Strengthening agro-ecological and climate resilient sustainable agriculture

Promoting women and youth entrepreneurship

Advance quality public education as basic rights for all children

Improving school governance to promote rights in school

Increasing tax base public financing to strengthen public education system

3

Advance feminist leadership and women agency to defeat violence against women and girls and gender-based inequalities

Strengthening women agencies and feminist leadership

Strengthening safety, security, and dignity of women and girls

Advancing women's productive roles and addressing burden of care work

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

(1)

Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA)

The HRBA is central to AAN's fight against poverty and injustice, and the empowerment of people to claim and exercise their rights. In order to enjoy their rights, people need to understand and be empowered to claim them, with the solidarity and support of others. It always ensures PLiP at the center of its programme interventions.

WOIVETT'S RIGHTS



The discussion focused on men to make them realize that their engagement is as important as women in the issue of women's rights and in defeating violence.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

ActionAid Nepal has continued its activism to stop Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG). Various capacity building initiatives and sensitization programmes on VAW, child marriage, dowry, chhaupadi etc. were organised to raise awareness on VAWG where community people, government representatives, MAM members, police officers, young people and students participated. The training and capacity building also focused on the role of local level judiciary committees.

Further, training on existing VAWG policies and legal provisions for women survivors of violence was also provided to MAM members to capacitate them and encourage to go for legal justice. As a result, during this year, it was noticed that a total of 162 cases were reported in our working clusters and among them, 86 got resolved through legal process. MAM played a crucial role to identify cases,

take them forward and to coordinate with concerned authorities.

Alcoholism in men was identified as one of the critical issues which almost always culminated in physical and psychological violence against women in many districts such as Parsa, Nawalparasi, Doti and Terhathum to name a few. When such violence cases emerged, the women discussed the problem in REFLECT circles and coordinated with local stakeholders, jointly identified and analysed the problem and made action plan to control them by forming a monitoring committee.

In Nawalparasi, a 17-member ward level alcohol control committee was formed in close coordination with Kawaswoti Municipality, ward office and Nepal Police for better control mechanism. The monitoring committee along with the community organised an awareness raising campaign against alcohol and



gambling through door to door visits, formulated code of conduct for selling and drinking alcohol in the village and made provision to punish those who do not follow it. This action has now helped to decrease domestic violence and the committee has decided to continue its monitoring to curb the issue. In Siraha, our local partner, DJKYC provided psychosocial training to 31 women violence survivors to make them strong and stable for demanding legal justice at local government and police station. As a result, girls have started reporting and raising their voices against harassment.



Several discussions and interactions with men and boys were conducted in different districts on the importance of their participation in the group to stop VAWG. The discussion focused on men to make them realize that their engagement is as important as women in the issue of women's rights and in defeating violence. Young boys were also mobilized in Safe City Campaign. The results have been reported from Chitwan that boys' group from there not only stopped harassing girls but also influenced their peers to stop doing so. In Sankhuwasabha, it was observed that many men are coming out in favour of

women's rights and are advocating for their respect and proper representation in public programmes. This year, Chainpur Municipality allocated NPR 65,00,000 to promote women rights.

Being aware of their rights, adolescent girl groups and child clubs have started campaigns to stop child marriage. It was found that although girls knew that child marriage is not good, they were unaware of its exact consequences. Hence, orientation programmes were designed to help them understand its effects and lead them to change their behaviour like eloping at an early age.

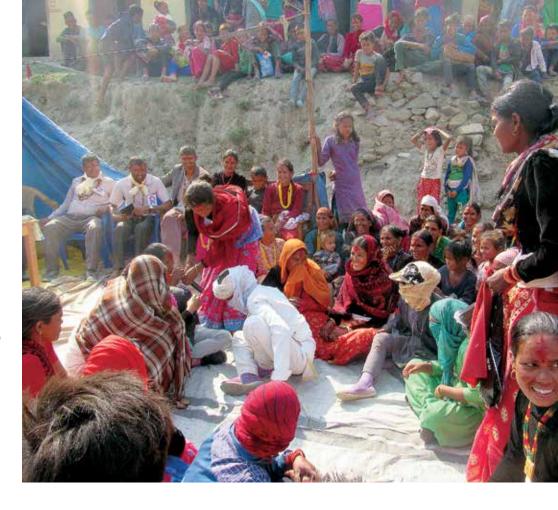
Voluntary early marriage by girls and boys have been on rise rather than forced child marriage by parents. Thus, the interventions were focused on adolescent groups. Various interaction programmes, songs, street drama against child marriage etc. were organised in our working areas. As a result, none of the child marriage case was observed in Rainadevi, Ward No. 1 of Palpa within last three years. In KI Singh Rural Municipality, 2 cases of child marriage were stopped by the child and adolescent girls' group in coordination with MAM. In Bardiya, local leaders showed their commitment to make their ward free of child marriage. They have initiated joint campaign with KMJS, AAN's local partner to address the issue. KMJS had organised community discourse in anti-child marriage in 10 wards with the presence of elected members, Badghar (Tharu Traditional Leader), teachers, students and women leaders.

The results have been reported from Chitwan that boys' group from there not only stopped harassing girls but also influenced their peers to stop doing so.

In Parsa, our local partner DYC was engaged in drafting Anti-child Marriage Strategy and Child Rights Protection Strategy of Paterwa Sugauli Rural Municipality in coordination with the local government. Likewise, in Bajura, our local partner PEACEWIN was engaged with police administration to monitor and sensitise VAWG and child marriage cases.

In Parsa, Makwanpur and Chitwan, a workshop was organised in coordination with local government to establish referral mechanism for violence survivors followed by a guideline to establish it. Mayor, Deputy Mayor, representatives of judicial committee, women activists, local NGOs and service providers were present in the workshop. Besides that, many cases were referred to concerned departments and organisations; both government and private to ensure women survivor's mental, physical and social well-being.

In Chitwan, 24 single women were referred to Ward office of Madi



Municipality for social security allowances for which support for opening bank account was provided. Violence survivor women were referred for counselling and recommended to go to judicial committee for justice. With the presence of local elected representatives in the meeting of MAM and men's group, every ward of Madi Municipality allocated NPR 2,00,000 for the support of MAM.

Campaign against Chaupadi was conducted in the joint effort of MAM, REFLECT circles, ward office and other like-minded organisations to declare Kapkot, Birsaina and Rudi villages

of Bajura as the chaupadi free tole. Similarly, Siradi and Talkot of Jagannath were also declared as chaupadi free tole. Ward chairperson promised to cut off the services provided by the ward if any woman is found staying in chaugoth (menstrual hut).

During the menstruation, girls are not able to attend school and they are not even allowed to participate in exams during this period. Keeping it in mind, HRC, AAN's local partner conducted sensitization classes in 9 schools where girls and boys were provided information about the malpractice of Chaupadi along with information about

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Participants of street drama in action to create awareness against Chaupadi in Budhinanda, Bajura

reproductive health and menstrual hygiene and the use of sanitary pad.

SAFE PUBLIC SPACE

Safety Audit was conducted in Makwanpur, Parsa and Chitwan districts and in Bansigat and Pathivara slum settlements of Kathmandu to assess the situation of public spaces and identify potential violence and harassment that women and girls might face. After the safety audit in Makwanpur, Chitwan and Parsa, a Demand Letter was handed over to respective Municipalities and Rural Municipalities to have safe and secure public spaces for women and girls.

In Kathmandu, municipal authorities are positive towards ensuring safe public spaces by installing minimum basic requirements in public places.

For instance, 16 streetlights were installed in the unsafe places of Bansigat and 25 of them were placed in Pathivara in leadership of youth group.

In Kathmandu, municipal authorities are positive towards ensuring safe public spaces by installing minimum basic requirements in public places. For instance, 16 streetlights were installed in the unsafe places of Bansigat and 25 of them were placed in Pathivara in leadership of youth group, REFLECT circle of Badikhel submitted application for police patrolling in places unsafe for women. Their demand of streetlights was also addressed by the ward office. Similarly, in Chitwan, 15 volunteers were mobilised to gear up the campaign. Safety booths were established in various working areas with the display of posters, pamphlets and information on violence and legal procedures including the available services to seek.

MAM also organised a workshop on Safe City in Kathmandu. National Women Commission, Urban Development Department, Nepal Police Women Cell, Nepal Traffic Police and Safe City team presented on situation of VAWG and harassment in public places, related policies and its implementation. Metropolitan police and traffic police recommended and requested to report the harassment cases and shared that they have developed strong mechanism for reporting and launching safety pin campaign to reduce harassment and violence towards women in public spaces.

In Madi of Chitwan, series of orientation and trainings were conducted for drivers and helpers of public vehicles on sexual harassment and its legal provisions in coordination with the municipality, security department and transportation committee. Similarly, a steering committee was formed in coordination with local government to monitor the safety and security of women and girls in public spaces. The 13-member committee includes deputy mayor of Madi Municipality, ward representatives, transportation committee, drivers, police, safe city volunteers and education committee's representatives.



Marking 108th International Women's Day in Kathmandu with a slogan, 'My Body My Rights'

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Women and girls whose Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) are one of the major issues to be discussed about are always left behind. Therefore, different capacity building initiatives were conducted on it. A total of 32 orientations on SRHR were done where 825 boys and girls participated in various working areas of AAN. In addition, street dramas were also organised to support the initiative.

In Aaurahi, Siraha, a health camp was organised focusing on SRHR issues of women, in which many women were diagnosed with uterus prolapse and in Badikhel, Lalitpur, around 230 women were benefitted from the health camp organised in collaboration with REFLECT Circle, Women Friendly Safe house, Ward and local Health Post. Out of 230 women, pelvic organ prolapse was seen in 156 of them and few have started medication.

Menstrual hygiene is another subject that is often talked about in a hushed tone. As a result, a lot of SRHR problems are hidden by women and girls fearing taboo. In this view, sensitization program on menstrual hygiene was conducted in AAN working areas. The sensitization package also included training on making handmade sanitary pad. Deurali Society, our local partner in Terhathum conducted capacity building programme on menstrual hygiene for 206 girls of Ewa and Chatedunga of Aatharai Rural Municipality and 120 girls from Bhagwati School of Thoklung.

In Doti, adolescent girls' group went ahead to submit plans to the local government to train girls on homemade sanitary pads and to distribute them in schools. Addressing this demand, KI Singh Rural Municipality allocated NPR 50,000 for the training and ensuring availability of sanitary napkin at schools. In Kathmandu, the girls who were trained on making hand-made sanitary

pad reported it to be cost effective and light to use. The practice has helped to reduce girls' school absenteeism as well.

To ensure safe childbirth and minimise maternal mortality, women were encouraged to practice going to health post for pre-natal care and child delivery. Ward no. 3 of Mathagadi, Palpa has been declared as zero home delivery zone with joint initiation of Mathagadi Rural Municipality, ward office and SRDCN, AAN's local partner. Similarly, MAM has succeeded in declaring zero home delivery in Shikhar Municipality by establishing two roomed Urban Health Centre in Doti.

With the declaration of zero home delivery areas, sensitization and monitoring have been made rigorous in every tole of the ward by providing counselling on pregnancy check-up, nutrition and precaution that pregnant women have to follow. As a part of the campaign to strengthen the birthing centres; SRDCN supported 7 health posts and EDC supported 5 with

Ward no. 3 of Mathagadi, Palpa has been declared as zero home delivery zone with joint initiation of Mathagadi Rural Municipality, ward office and SRDCN, AAN's local partner.

equipment for check-up and cupboard to put the medicines. Following the same, all LRP partners have been providing support to the birthing centres to make it safer, equipped, efficient and open for 24 hours.

UNPAID CARE WORK

To change the mindset and to bring common understanding on Unpaid Care Work (UCW) done by women, various initiatives for its recognition. reduction and redistribution were implemented through REFLECT circles. Similarly, sensitizing men on UCW and involving them in time diary collection along with their wives is another major action undertaken to identify evidence of women's workload. This year, 147 women practiced time diary collection in the LRP programme areas. In Siswani Bacharwa of Siraha. the findings of time diary showed that women worked as long as 10-18 hours a day. After that 33 men had started helping their wives in household chores and had also influenced other men in the community to respect and value women's workload.

Case Study

Ensuring GRPS

AAN and its partners are actively advocating for Gender Responsive Public Services (GRPS). In the working areas of Lalitpur, HNN, AAN's local partner had series of dialogues with service providers, municipality and ward for promoting GRPS.

Separate dialogues and interface meetings were held in three clusters of Godavari Municipality (Badikhel, Thecho and Chapagaun) using community score card and keeping GRPS framework at the centre. Based on its findings, a 5-member monitoring committee has been formed in three health posts. These committees were responsible for proper follow up of the action plan made after the score card exercise and interface meeting. In some areas, HNN and AAN facilitated and supported hardware infrastructure for promoting GRPS as well as facilitated software components for awareness, sensitization programme and equipment support.

A consolidated report of the GRPS interface meeting of three health posts were submitted to Godavari Municipality to adopt. The work was appreciated by the municipality for improving public services in health post and has committed to improve them further. Also, budget was allocated for birthing centre in Thecho health post by District Health Office and the Municipality whereas, the Municipality has requested HNN to facilitate the process to identify gaps and provide necessary support in the health posts of other wards of Godavari.

During the follow up visit in Badikhel and Chapagaun, the health posts were properly managing reproductive health check-up equipment, staff management and regular update of the medicine and service room. The flow of patients in the three health posts has increased by 35 percent than before.

Other key intervention done to address UCW was increased coordination and collaboration with local government to build women friendly infrastructure and alternative buildings such as Community Child Care Center (CCCC), grinding mill,

drinking water management etc. Women led entrepreneurship and leadership has been developed after women started engaging in productive work as a result of redistribution and reduction of their unpaid care work.



After the establishment of community mill in Chhathar Rural Municipality, Ward No. 1, Tehrathum, 10 women of Bhimsen Gadi community have been directly benefitted. They now save one-hour for fetching water and invest it in income generating initiatives like animal husbandry and Akbare chilly farming. Besides, their health condition has also improved

since they don't need to carry heavy water loads. Likewise in Doti, a thresher machine support has helped to harvest same amount of wheat in just 4-5 hours, which used to take 2-3 days when done manually and in Bajura, support for improved cooking stove has helped 42 families to make cooking easy and improve their health compared to traditional firewood

dependent cooking practice. This has also reduced their time of collecting firewood.

The establishment of CCCC is one of the most strategic actions towards addressing women's unpaid work burden. This also aims to provide an opportunity to promote women's productive role in family and society.



Four CCCs were established in Bardiya, in which community people are also contributing for their operation. So far, 609 women who keep their children in these CCCs are engaged in various income generating activities. In addition to trained caretaker, the healthy food provided to the children in a caring environment is supporting significantly in their development and protection.

Considering their sustainability, AAN and KMJS are continuously engaged with local government to internalize their essence, support for their further operation and extend them in other areas. As a result, the local government committed to take over the operation of all 4 centers by signing a MoU. The budget has also been allocated for it. This is one of our

care work.

Community Child Care Centre established in Bardiya has eased the burden of unpaid care work among women and allowed them to get engaged in income generating activities

great achievements being recognized and praised both by the community and the government. Likewise, in Terhathum, Myanglung Municipality allocated NPR 3,00,000 to establish a CCCC and Geruwa Rural Municipality, Bardiya has planned to establish CCCCs in 96 tole/villages.

Interaction and discussion programmes on equal wage for equal work were also conducted in REFLECT circles, MAM and saving and credit groups. Women have started claiming equal wage as their rights in various districts. In Khamling and Moktan tole of Baneshwor, Sankhuwasabha, a wage fixation committee was formed which initiated various activities to ensure equal wages for women and men in different sectors such as agriculture, construction and so on. During the equal and fair wages campaign, ward chairperson of Lahan Municipality, Ward No. 15 and Dipayal Silgadi Municipality of Doti decided to increase wages of agriculture labourers and pay equal wage for both men and women regardless of the nature of work.

Case Study

Community Child Care Centre initiative in Bardiya

Unpaid Care work has put much workload of the household on women's shoulders. Unequal distribution of the unpaid care work has left women behind in all the development and empowerment process including capacity building, maintaining healthy life and engaging in productive work. AAN has sought to address the issue locally and nationally by building alternatives.

AAN in partnership with local partner KMJS had constructed four model CCCCs in Bardiya as an alternative to address the unpaid care work. All four CCCCs are fully functional with contribution from community. So far, 609 women who keep their children in them are engaged in various income generating activities. Within last 6 months, 162 women benefitted from them. The trained caretaker, and healthy food being provided to the children in a caring environment is supporting significantly for their development and protection.

CCCCs have allowed mothers to engage in their productive work without having to worry about their children. Balkumari, mother of a child attending CCCC says, "We can now work at ease knowing that our children are in safe hands." The centre also teaches the value of good habits in children while engaging them in reading and other extracurricular activities to help their personal development, feeding nutritious food and maintaining cleanliness and personal hygiene." Balkumari recounts an incident when her son had gone missing. "When me and my husband returned home after work, we couldn't find our boy anywhere," she says. The panic-stricken parents were only relieved after finding that a relative of theirs had found their child playing alone in the village and brought him back home. "That incident still shakes me to the core and leaving our kids alone was out of question from that moment on, she says."

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND POLICY ADVOCACY

This year, engagement with government bodies from local to provincial level has increased and deepened. The engagement was focused on capacitating newly elected

leaders/representatives on women's rights and imparting knowledge on their roles and responsibilities, especially to judicial committee. For instance, local stakeholders were capacitated on Rural Women Policy to ensure rural women rights

and incorporate it in the local level policies and acts. Series of meetings and interactions were conducted with local government to facilitate and lobby for Gender Responsive Public Services (GRPS) and legal provisions and procedures for women violence survivors. Gender responsive budgeting was also highlighted as it is the right time to influence local governments for allocating budget for GRPS.

In Morang, two-day Regional Conference on GRPS in Federalism was organised in collaboration with District Coordination Committee and AAN's local partner, Nari Bikash Sangh. It brought together over 160 participants (Deputy Chief and Vice Chairperson from 70 local government of Province 1, 2 and 3, CSOs, academician. political party representatives, other government officials, youth and activists). It was concluded by issuing 7-point commitment to ensure GRPS at local levels. Moreover, Madi Municipality of Chitwan allocated NPR 50,00,000 to create gender responsive environment and mobilised NPR 4,00,000 for

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Conference on 'Gender Responsive Public Services in Federalism' organised in Morang and attended by Ms. Sushila Karki, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as a Chief Guest

sanitary pad management in schools after organising similar conference. The local police have also prioritised violence cases against women and girls and are taking action against it.

In Parsa, a draft strategy paper to end child marriage was developed in which DYC, our local partner facilitated to develop it in coordination with Paterwa Sugauli Rural Municipality (RM). 3-day workshop was organised jointly with the RM where girls' group, MAM, local police, judicial committee and elected leaders participated to draft the strategy. The strategy draft was shared in 5 wards of the RM and is now in the process of receiving suggestions and feedback.

Rural Women Policy, which is awaiting final approval from the parliament was handed over to the local government of Chitwan, Makwanpur and Parsa with a demand letter to ensure rural women's rights in local level policies and laws. Along with the letter, local government representatives were also oriented on the policy draft.

Considering the present political transformation of the country, MAM has also revised its structure, constitution and by-laws and they are soon going to be endorsed by the National Committee. Its network has now been established and reformed in 37 districts.

Now most of the previous VDC level MAM are converted into ward level MAM and municipal level MAM committee has also been formed. Ward level and municipal level MAM have extended their engagement and coordination with judicial committee and elected women representatives at local level. Recently, MAM

Secretariat has handed over their demand/memorandum letter to the Chief Ministers of 5 provincial governments. The fourth conference of National MAM was also conducted in participation of representatives from 37 districts. Further, a new national level committee has also been formed.





In Doti, the model school has helped to improve school learning achievement rate ranging from 50-73 percent which was quite low prior to our intervention. One of the reasons of improving learning achievement is the use of child centered learning approach in the school.

Support for
ECD class in
Banibilas School,
Chapagaun,
Lalitour



COMPLEMENTING QUALITY various schools, where 1058 students, **PUBLIC EDUCATION** teachers and parents enhanced their

AAN was engaged in developing 45 model schools across various working areas like Bajura, Nawalparasi, Banke, Doti, Palpa, Bardiya, Sankhuwasabha, Terhathum and Siraha as pilot initiatives. To take this initiative forward, a tripartite MoU has been signed between the local government, school management and AAN partners to engage in the process.

AAN supported with computers, teaching and learning materials, furniture, library, toilet construction, water facility support, Child Centered Learning (CCL), teacher's training etc. to establish model schools. In some schools, support like preparing their code of conduct and practical computer education was also provided. In Doti, the model school has helped to improve school learning achievement rate ranging from 50-73 percent which was quite low prior to our intervention. One of the reasons of improving learning achievement is the use of child centered learning approach in the school.

Orientation on Promoting Rights in Schools (PRS) was conducted in

various schools, where 1058 students, teachers and parents enhanced their understanding on 10 education rights in schools. PRS is an overarching framework and process to ensure quality education and to improve internal school governance. In this period, 23 schools have prepared code of conduct across the working areas. Similarly, analyzing the current context of schools, partner organisations have facilitated and produced 13 CER reports which will be used as tools for further advocacy.

After the orientation, some of the schools have taken steps to improve infrastructure and maintain quality education. As per PRS findings, schools constructed compound wall, bought computer, installed ceiling fan, rearranged and managed sitting arrangement in the classrooms and bought teaching-learning materials.

Keeping in mind the negative consequences of junk food, their consumption was restricted in the schools of Palpa. Alternatively, parents are encouraged to send home prepared food for their children. To maintain uniformity of

lunch, a lunch menu sheet was also sent to the parents. Likewise, 14 Child Learning Centres are established in Kathmandu to provide extra support for those children whose parents are unable to guide them in their studies. The centres have benefitted more than 363 children. The community people of Manohara, Kathmandu were supported to issue dalit cards from the ward office, which helped their children to receive full scholarship in schools.

To motivate kindergarten students in their studies and enhance CCL approach in schools, children are taught through 'Sound Speech Picture' medium in 3 schools of Palpa. This helped them to guide the pronunciation of different words for the first time in their lives and identify objects by looking at the picture. As a result, this helped to improve the learning achievement and decrease school absenteeism.

School Management Committee (SMC) plays a vital role to ensure quality education and better governance in public schools. For instance, day meal to the children of Kalika Basic School, Palpa was supported by Ribdikot Rural Municipality after it was recommended by the SMC.



♣ Public schools are more concerned on ensuring PRS and the students are motivated to enjoy the process of learning

Case Study

Model schools improving quality of Public Education

AAN and its local partner in Palpa, Social Resource Development Centre Nepal (SRDCN) were focused on 3 schools to develop them model ones. Initially, their context analysis was done and based on the problems identified, initiations were taken forward to resolve them. They were implemented in coordination with the local government.

After AAN started this initiative, the learning achievement of Saharadevi Model School has risen to 66% which used to be 58% prior to our intervention. These schools are considered as the few best schools in Palpa district where the model building initiative has contributed a lot in terms of improving teaching and learning approach.

Saharadevi Model School was almost closed in the past due to student drop out and its degrading quality. But now, the situation is completely different. The enrollment rate has improved and the dropped-out students have been re-enrolled. Surprisingly, 19 students from the nearby boarding school returned to Saharadevi public school. Further, in Bishnu Secondary School, Pokharathok, teachers' peer review during the class was done, which has become very helpful for them to improvise their teaching-learning practice.



★ Girl's education prioritized by the family quardian in Siraha

PROMOTING GIRL'S EDUCATION

In Pranami Secondary School of Aathrai, Terhathum, a separate room to rest during menstruation was allocated after the child club and adolescent girls advocated for it. The room was equipped with materials like first aid box, sanitary pads, water filter etc. along with a focal female teacher for the counselling during their difficult times. Similarly, in Kathmandu, 7 schools have established gender desk and in Siraha, the ward office supported to construct girl's friendly toilet and financial support to buy sanitary pads. The initiatives helped to reduce their school absenteeism.

In Nawalparasi, the child clubs mentioned about menstrual hygiene in their wall magazine supporting girls to use sanitary pads in schools without any hesitation and in Doti, the local government of KI Sing Rural Municipality-4 committed to increase fund for sanitary pad management.

Case Study

Towards Girls Friendly Public School in Aathrai, Terhathum

"Since many years we are studying in this school. But after the management of girls' friendly room in it, we feel the school like our home during our menstruation." This is the statement of Parvati Oli who is also a Chairperson of Kishori Network in Iwa, Aathrai.

297 students (151 boys and 146 girls) studies in this school from ECD to glass 12. Among them, 171 (90 girls and 81 boys) are in grade 8 to 12. Some child clubs were formed in the school in previous years, where issues related to girls could not be discussed in front of boys. Realizing that fact, Deurali Society, AAN's local partner facilitated to form a Kishori Network in

Iwa, Aathrai-4, in which the girls can come together and discuss on their problems.

During the discussion, it was found that most of the girls could not attend the school when they are menstruating. Even if they feel uneasy, they hesitate to share their problems with the teachers. They had to make a false excuse to take leave. They are ashamed if a blood clot is seen in their desk or cloth. So, they wouldn't come to school for 2-3 days. Oli continued, "I always feel uncomfortable and am mentally stressed when I get my periods during classes. I used to get upset whole day in the class. I used to make different reasons and leave for home. Every month, I used to drop the classes for 3-4 days".

The Kishori Network was then provided with trainings on SRHR and homemade sanitary pads. In the orientation, the girls were informed about physical changes

during adolescence and were convinced that menstruation is a natural process, which will come in the life cycle of every girl.

After SRHR training, Kishori Network started negotiating school management to allocate a separate room to rest. The management was convinced and decided in favour of the Network. Moreover, a focal person (female) is also provided to counsel the girls during their difficult times.

Now, the girls are empowered and are able to talk openly about menstruation and the rest room has become very helpful to minimize girl's absenteeism during their periods. Amrit Budhathoki, the school headteacher appreciated the initiative and committed to make the school girl friendly and free from sexual harassment and violence. There are 61 public schools and colleges in Aathrai Municipality and among them, none has allocated separate rest room for girls.

POLICY ENGAGEMENT FOR ENSURING RIGHT TO EDUCATION

AAN's local partner in Bardiya, Kamaiya Mahila Jagaran Samaj (KMJS) Nepal filed a case in Supreme Court to ensure free education in public schools as provisioned by the government. This has become a vibrant issue in the district, which was widely covered in the local and national media and the District Education Officer (DEO) was pressurized through a delegation. As a result, the DEO immediately took action and the

schools were asked not to receive any fees. The Supreme Court also issued an interim order in January 2018, asking not to take any fees in community schools as defined in the constitution.

In Morang, a workshop on 'Challenges, Opportunities and Role of Local Government in strengthening Education' was organised in coordination with the local partners and District Coordination Committee. Its objective was to support all the local government units of Morang to

discover core issues of school education and find possible ways to address them and prioritise in their policies and plans.

The Global Action Week on Education was organised in the month of April and in partnership with NCE Nepal. This year, the campaign had a theme, 'Accountability for SDG 4 and Citizen's Participation'. Various activities from federal to local level were carried out during a week long programme. The activities were from dialogue with Education Minister to Municipal Authority,

AAN and NCE Nepal provided discourse programme with the youth to make them aware on progressive taxation and education financing.

Subsequently, they were mobilised to initiate advocacy on the issue.



Adolescent girls taking lead on community issues and orienting women on their rights in Doti

develop position paper and hand over to the local government, letter from student to the Prime Minister, rally and protest programme etc.

A High-Level Education Commission was formed by the government to provide suggestions on new education policies that could fit in the nation's recently formed federal structure. AAN and NCE Nepal submitted a suggestion booklet to the commission based on a yearlong research works. The booklet contained various suggestions highlighting education at different levels and early childhood education, school curriculum and textbooks, school governance and teachers' minimum qualifications, M&E and DRR in schools.

AAN and NCE Nepal were engaged in the preparation of research/policy briefs on Education Financing highlighting the overall scenario with expectations from the government. This has been one of the strong advocacy materials for lobby and advocacy with the government. It is in the process of publication. Likewise, since last year, NCE Nepal

and AAN is also engaged in developing a report on education to document the indicators like accessibility, efficiency and governance of public schools from the overall civil society's point of view. This is also expected to be used in the national and international advocacy forums on education.

WORKING WITH CHILDREN AND YOUTH

AAN is engaging with children by forming their agencies to improve school governance and support for their holistic development. Currently, 95 child clubs are active in our programme areas with enhanced knowledge on child rights. They are mobilised in the community for initiatives like advocacy to promote child rights and mainstream related activities in the plans and programmes of local and district level, to raise voice for quality education, to plan and participate in school enrollment and retention campaign, anti-child marriage campaign etc.

In Bardiya, education committee of Badiyatal Rural Municipality decided to

ensure free education in public schools within the territory from the upcoming educational year. It became possible when district child network, Bardiya submitted suggestion letter to all 8 local governments-Palikas.

AAN is also engaged in youth groups/ networks/alliances on various issues associated with them. The youth group of Nawalparasi facilitated various awareness raising initiatives on child marriage, education financing, tax power campaign etc. They were also engaged in school enrollment campaign. Similarly, the group raised voice for the rights of buffer zone inhabitants and demanded Chitwan National Park authorities for easy access of local people to natural resources of the national park and other means of livelihood like fishing.

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761 landless people of Susta and Pratappur Rural Municipality were able to receive land ownership certificates with the coordination of local Land Rights Forum.

ACCESS TO LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Considering the entitlement of land as a source of power to live with dignity, AAN has worked to ensure landless, poor and marginalised people's access to and control over it. For instance, 761 landless people of Susta and Pratappur Rural Municipality were able to receive land ownership certificates with the coordination of local Land Rights Forum.

In Lahan, Siraha, 17 households of Dalit community who were about to be evacuated by the road expansion programme were able to secure their shelter rights after going delegation to the municipality. They had put their strong voice on the constitutional provision in which no person can be evacuated from their land without providing alternative. Whereas in Doti, 24 households of landless people submitted demand letter to the province's chief minister for acquiring home and land under 'Janata Aawas Karvakram'. The chief minister committed to work on it further.

Initiatives like conducting a legal camp and providing technical support for acquiring joint land ownership documentation process were also organised. Its benefits were then discussed in REFLECT sessions, MAM, farmers' group etc.

The Land Rights Forum visited with delegation to Pratappur, Susta and Bardghat Municipality with 14 points and 16 points demanding letter on land management and local land management policies. After receiving the letter, the municipalities expressed commitments to provide with "Aadhar Patra for Jot Bhog".

Campaign by the buffer zone area struggle committee for the use of commons is ongoing. The committee is demanding Chitwan National Park authorities to address the rights of people living in buffer zone area as provisioned by the 5th amendment of National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act. Demand for their access on natural resources is also put forward.

Majhi, Musahar, Bote Kalyan Sewa Samiti (MMBKSS), AAN's partner organisation of Nawalparasi conducted series of lobbying and dialogues with National Park authorities, District Administration Office and related municipalities with plans on alternative livelihood of people living in buffer zone area. As a result, the National Park supported buffer zone user committee with NPR 22,00,000 for the purpose.

CLIMATE RESILIENT SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE (CRSA)

AAN is continuously engaged to promote CRSA. Now, the farmers are aware about the importance of bio fertilizer, which helps for sustainable agriculture without degrading the fertility of soil. In Doti, 135 lead farmers are using compost manure in vegetable farming with improved kitchen gardening and they are also earning good amount of income from the sale of surplus vegetables. In Bajura, small holder farmers were oriented on improved shed to utilize

A study on the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides was carried out by the REFLECT members of Athrai, Terhathum, which found out that the consumption of urea came down to 470 quintal, which was 780 quintal last year.

cattle dung for preparing compost and liquid manure. In Terhathum, Athrai Rural Municipality provided NPR 1,35,450 for improved cowshed construction and to promote sustainable agriculture in the area.

Agriculture groups were also formed and trainings on sustainable agriculture were provided including support for seeds, tunnel farming, small irrigation materials like drip irrigation and water pumps and JTA support. To promote and preserve local and endangered seeds, community seed banks were established in the working areas with support for the container and seed management cost.

A study on the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides was carried out by the REFLECT members of Athrai, Terhathum, which found out that their sale has decreased in comparison to previous year. For instance, the consumption of urea came down to 470 quintal, which was 780 quintal last year.



In Sankhuwasabha, smallholder farmers were trained on soil test by the agriculture service centre, after which, 60 farmers did the test and are taking necessary measures to improve the soil condition. They had also set up a women-led outlet in Sukrabare Haat to sell the organic products from which 15 organic vegetable producers were benefitted.

In Palpa, Agriculture Officer of Bagnaskali Rural Municipality sensitized smallholder farmers on livestock insurance and encouraged them to go for it; after which, most of the smallholder farmers were benefitted to claim their compensation. After registration of farmers' groups in District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), they are receiving financial and technical support from the office. For instance in Doti, 12 households received 7 ropani government's land on lease with the support of NPR 1,00,000 from the ward office of Durgamandu for commercial vegetable farming.

IMPROVED LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS

Women who were once confined only on household and reproductive work are now coming out and establishing entrepreneurship, both on-farm and off-farm. They are involved in livestock rearing, restaurants, grocery shops, vegetable farming, electric and house wiring, cottage industries of spices, leaf plates etc.

In Nawalparasi, 51 smallholder farmers were engaged in collective fishery. For its proper management, 15-member committee was formed with 1 caretaker. The farmers were supported with fingerlings and feeds for fish to start up the business. Similarly, to protect the structure of pond, farmers were provided support for its fencing and maintenance.

AAN is also providing support for smallholder farmers to improve their production and enhance their livelihoods. For instance in Bardiya, 3 e-rickshaws were provided to women groups to ease their accessibility to



₩ Women groups of Bardiya coming together for collective farming and marketing their produces

market their on-farm productions. This has helped them to cut down the expenses of middleperson and receive appropriate price of their products. Additionally, driving rickshaw and reaching out to the market helped women to be more empowered and break the gender stereotype division of labour.

In Siraha, AAN and its partner organization, Dalit Jana Kalyan Yuba Club initiated a Community Bamboo Product Selling Outlet in Lahan Municipality, where the producers can exhibit and sell their goods in fair prices. Among the best practices, the entrepreneurs themselves look after the outlet's overall management on profit share basis. This has also attracted visitors of the adjoining districts and even some Indian buyers.

In Terhathum, the smallholder farmers are able to earn good amount of income from Akbare Chili farming. They were provided with related trainings and other material support. Chhathar Rural Municipality also provided NPR 20,000 as revolving fund to 24 women groups of the community for starting up income generating activities. Goat rearing has become an effective livelihood alternative in draught prone areas of Terhathum. Few years ago, Baspani settlement were thinking to migrate from the place as they saw no hope in cultivation over there. Now, they have decided to develop the area as a pocket zone for goat rearing. Sensitization on it through AAN's local partner was helpful for the community.

In Sankhuwasabha, the daily wage earners were oriented on equal wage for equal work and mobilised in the community by forming a wage fixing committee. They were able to break the discriminatory wages based on gender and fix the new one with an increment of 60-100 percent.

Women from Pathivara and Manohara slum communities of Kathmandu were provided with 21 days of crystal beads weaving training including an orientation to prepare business plan. Out of 11 women trained, two of them have started their business in the community and some other are engaged in as trainers.

In Kathmandu, AAN and its partner organisation, HomeNet Nepal (HNN) initiated to brand the products prepared by home-based workers. They have chosen 'Home Creation' as their brand name. They were also facilitated to register their business and their products legally in wards and in small cottage industries. Recently, three party agreement has been done between HNN, National Cottage and Small Industries and FNCCI for the promotion of local products made by home based workers and small microenterprises.

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In Kathmandu, AAN and its partner organisation,
HomeNet Nepal (HNN) initiated to brand the products prepared by homebased workers. They were also facilitated to register their business and their products legally in wards and in small cottage industries.



Products prepared by home based workers and small microenterprises of Kathmandu under their registered brand name, 'Home Creation'

Case Study

Ease of production, accessible market

Working for landlords since generations had limited the skills of freed Kamaiya to petty labour and sustainable agriculture. The situation of freed Kamaiya women were even worse with limited knowledge about income generating activities. AAN's 'Making it Work for Women project' in collaboration with local partner KMJS started working in Basghadi and Rajapur Municipalities and Badhaiya Taal and Geruwa Rural increasing women empowerment through various income generating activities, AAN introduced the concept of farming for business among freed Kamaiya Women. The project mobilised 20 women groups in the district by providing them training in various activities such as vegetable farming, mushroom production, animal husbandry (pig, poultry), traditional basket weaving and most importantly, market connection. The women have now started their own businesses of different scales. As their businesses grew, the project further assisted them in analyzing them.

The women are now able to manage their products and market them independently. With growing production came the demand for change in their approach. So, a vegetable centre has been established in Sangharsha Nagar-12, Rajapur which has made the collection, storage and distribution in the market easier for women. This centre has been supporting 15 women groups of the district.

Moreover, transportation of the produces posed a challenge. To make the market more accessible for the producers, two e-rickshaws were provided to the women's groups in care of a community member who would be responsible for their maintenance and collecting and transporting the produces of women's groups to collection centre and the market.

The women report that the initiative has made them financially independent and confident to pursue entrepreneurship.

Case Study

No Work, No Food

No work, no food was the reality of Pramila Saday, aged 35 and a mother of four, who belongs to the lowest strata of Dalit caste system. Pramila lives in Bishnupurkatti ward no. 9 of Dhangadhi Mai Municipality, Siraha. Her husband Chandra Mushar followed the footsteps of many poverty-stricken villagers and went to Saudi Arabia for foreign employment. Common to his community, her husband only owned a small hut on a public land when they were married. They ran their livelihood working as daily wage workers in local landlord's field and farms. However, as the children grew the income from working in landlord's household became insufficient. They could not even afford basics like clothing and medicine for their children.

DJKYC, a partner organization of AAN started implementing programmes for empowerment of Saday community five years ago. Saday were targeted since the people of this caste is the most marginalised even among Dalit communities. People from this community own no land of their own despite relying on agricultural work for livelihood and live on public land. After a series of meeting with DJKYC, Pramila joined the group being formed. She attended the meetings regularly and started contributing NPR 5 in saving group. While discussing various income generating activities in the group, she was inspired to start a small business of her own. She realized that there was not even a single grocery shop for 45 HHs of her community. She took a loan of NPR. 5000 from the group and opened a small shop. The shop, being the only one in her community started making profit and she further invested it to expand her business including the saving in the group.

She realized the importance of education and skill, so she has now enrolled her children in school. Her earning is enough for running her livelihood with some saving. Most importantly, she has now purchased a piece of land. She says, "I will never forget the empty stomach and pain. My husband's encouragement was key but the support from DJKYC was indispensable in bringing change in my the then condition. More support is needed to empower women like me."



POLICY ADVOCACY AND AGRICULTURE GOVERNANCE

In Terhathum, a district level farmers' conference was organised with 150 smallholder farmers and representatives of local government and stakeholders. Since the local government is in the process of drafting policies, the conference



was targeted to include farmers' rights and concerns in the policies. The conference identified 16-point issues of the farmers; they were mentioned in a memorandum letter and submitted to all 6 local and provincial government.

AAN has been campaigning to address the issues of landless.

tenants and marginal farmers in the policies. As a result, the Ministry of Land Management, Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation finalised Land Policy, in which our key advocacy issues of joint land ownership, land to landless, use right of public land for livelihood of landless, Kamaiya and Haliya rehabilitation has been addressed. At the same

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time, the Food Security, Food Sovereignty and Right to Food bill has been implemented by the federal government, in which our demands for securing food for all, access to and control over natural resources and access to all means of production has been incorporated.

In Kathmandu, continuous advocacy to reactivate Commission on Formal Settlement has been going on with the Ministry of Land Management, Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation. Further, lobbying with the municipalities for proper settlements of slum and squatter communities is also ongoing. As a result, 9 houses, which were in high risk of displacement due to land plotting plan are in the process of settling in a safe public land in Manohara slum settlement.





In Ward No. 5 of Athrai Rural Municipality, Terhathum, the most vulnerable areas of fire outbreak were identified and a warehouse of tools and equipment for emergency support was set up in three places.



COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Every year Aurahi, Siraha had to face massive fire outbreak resulting to the loss of huge personal belongings and human casualties. Similar was the case in Terhathum and Sankhuwasabha. Community empowerment on its preparedness was thus conducted in which regular activities like cleaning around homes, storing water for emergency, preserving water source, collecting rainwater, avoiding to cook in open places etc. were discussed. As a result, the incident has considerably declined in the recent past.

In Ward No. 5 of Athrai Rural Municipality, Terhathum, the most vulnerable areas of fire outbreak were identified and a warehouse of tools and equipment for emergency support was set up in three places. To preserve water source, tree plantation was done and cattle grazing was controlled in

Kharang, Sankhuwasabha. A massive fire broke in Salleri community forest of Chhatedhunga, Terhathum. Its damage was controlled by the community people and they were also able to save 3 houses due to necessary preparedness and coordination. Further, a search and rescue team comprising of 45 youth was formed in 9 settlements and they were capacitated with training on the related topic to be taken care of during the time of emergency.

After continuous policy engagement, Chainpur Municipality, Sankhuwasabha has recently endorsed DRR Management Act 2075 followed by ward level disaster management plan through Participatory Vulnerable Assessment (PVA). Further, AAN's partner organisation, The Society Touch (TST) and Chainpur Municipality signed a MoU to prepare a model village for building resilient community. As per the MoU, the municipality

will contribute NPR 24,00,000 and each ward will contribute NPR 500,000. TST, on the other hand will help to mobilise community and provide technical support. Further, 16 indicators to develop a disaster resilient model community was prepared followed by emergency fund set up.

AAN has also facilitated to establish disaster management fund at local level with guidelines in the working areas and established 17 emergency funds in 2018. Realising its essence, Bansgadhi Municipality of Bardiya has allocated NPR 10,00,000 in its budget and AAN's local partner, KMJS contributed NPR 2,00,000. The fund is being used to respond the immediate support during emergencies. For instance, in Nawalparasi, it is used for the treatment of injured person affected by wild animal attack.



The DMCs were formed in various wards (10 ward level and 4 palika level) in Bardiya where 83 women out of 119 are in key positions and are leading the committees. They have been capacitated with DRR knowledge and skills. In Rajapur, Bardiya the DMC succeeded to receive matching fund from the Municipality to construct a culvert. Likewise, 60-meter biodike was constructed benefiting 310

households. Flood prevention structure (Uchha Machan) was also repaired where AAN supported NPR 50,000 followed by NPR 11,535 from the community. In Doti, Bhumirajmandu Municipality allocated NPR 1,00,000 for the prevention and treatment of livestock from seasonal diseases.

In Nawalparasi, 15 DMCs were mobilised for disaster risk

management. Kudiya Rural Municipality supported for check dam construction in Kudiya and Susta. Similarly, 150-meter embankment was constructed in Punarbash and Daldale with matching fund from Deuchuli municipality. Bamboo and bushes were also planted to protect the embankment, which is benefiting 348 households.

Case Study

Community Transformation

Ramailo Danda is a settlement of 32 Dalit households located near Chainpur market. Despite being in close proximity with market centre, the community had been excluded from mainstream development. Many social malpractices like excessive consumption of alcohol, domestic violence, untouchability, witchcraft accusations were rampant in the community. To make matters worse, the area was extremely fire prone and there was frequent drought.

Five years ago, AAN's partner TST identified this community and decided to set up a REFLECT circle in the community. They started the REFLECT group with discussions about burning issues of the community. They agreed that a vulnerability assessment was needed and it would be facilitated by TST. Fire breakouts and shortage of drinking water in the community was identified as the most burning issues. An action plan was prepared in participation of all group members. A disaster preparedness and management committee was formed and sn emergency fund was established to support people during emergencies.

The REFLECT circle also took initiative to conduct various reformation and behaviour change programmes in the community such as storing and reusing wastewater from kitchen in home gardening. The community also started storing one bucket of water in each household for fire control. Further, the bushes around the houses were also cut regularly.

Due to water scarcity, women invested more than two hours everyday just to fetch water from Marse river and the children also had to skip classes for it. To address this problem, members of REFLECT circle started exploring the possibilities of support. They contacted TST, AAN's partner and local government for support. As a result, they were successful to receive NPR 60,000 from AAN's programme, NPR 50,000 from ward office and NPR 1500 from each household to join water taps in individual homes. The community now has household taps in each house.

The workload of women and children significantly decreased with this development in the community. The absenteeism of children has also decreased. Drinking water facility at household level has paved the way for new avenues in the community like growing green vegetables, supplying nutritious food in the households and income generating opportunities for extra income by selling surplus products. Ms. Sushil Bardewa recounts, "We will always keep in mind our shortcomings from the past so that we don't repeat it. We are fortunate to be included in AAN programme community. Now, we are confident that we can mitigate fire incidences in our community because we are capable enough to address it."

In 2015 earthquake affected districts, 12 disaster resilient schools were reconstructed and handed over to the school authorities. The schools also constitute gender and disable friendly infrastructures.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Strengthening local capacity and women leadership in humanitarian response is the key of our work. It helps not only to provide humanitarian support effectively but also helps to shift power relation and resource to women from the poor and marginalised communities. AAN has provided various capacity building trainings to promote women led humanitarian response and women's leadership in emergency.

In coordination with Ward Office and Pokhariya Municipality of Parsa, AAN's local partner DYC, provided support to 3 fire affected families who lost their homes and property. Galvanised Iron (GI) sheet worth NPR 63,000 was provided to 3 families in support for shelter during winters and in Siraha, it was provided to 32 people affected by wind-storm. Similarly, 9 fire affected school going children received educational material support worth NPR 12,700/child, which helped students to attend schools regularly.

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Immediate relief support to the fire victims of Madhuwan, Sunsari

Likewise, 3 families of Solma, Laliguransh Municipality were provided with relief support of NPR 9,000 per family by the local disaster preparedness and response committee where AAN's partner organisation had a crucial coordination and supporting role.

In 2015 earthquake affected districts, 12 disaster resilient schools were reconstructed and handed over to the school authorities. The schools also constitute gender and disable friendly infrastructures.

In coordination with National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), Government of Nepal, GESI focused livelihood trainings and material support (vegetable seeds, plastic tunnel and goats) were provided to 240 community people of 6 earthquake affected districts.

AAN also provided emergency support such as books, stationery

and school dress to 78 school going children of Madhuwan,
Sunsari, in which 62 families lost almost everything in a fire outbreak.
Considering the health and hygiene needs of women during the incident, 6 lactating mothers were provided with nutritious food and clothes.

In Siraha, 965 cold wave affected senior citizens, pregnant and lactating women were supported with warm clothes coordinated by our local partner, DJKYC with Dhangadhimai Municipality. Similarly, DMC of Aurahi Municipality provided emergency support to 3 pregnant women for the treatment and birthing in hospital.

Community groups (DMCs/Women's Group/MAM) were mobilised for relief distribution in the communities and

Two schools of Chhathar, Terhathum and one of Chainpur, Sankhuwasabha prepared school based DRRMP after basic vulnerability assessment was conducted in them.

ensured special needs of women and children. For this, AAN partners also coordinated with local government and other stakeholders.

PROMOTING SAFETY AND DRR IN SCHOOL

Two schools of Chhathar, Terhathum and one of Chainpur, Sankhuwasabha prepared school based DRRMP after basic vulnerability assessment was conducted in them. The plan was also incorporated in their School Improvement Plan and the local government supported by allocating budget to operationalise them. For instance, Chhathar Rural Municipality provided support to construct wall and drainage in and around the school to prevent it from landslide. Further, AAN has also supported NPR 80,000 to maintain playground in the school.

AAN, its local partner and communities in collaboration with Mahendra Secondary School of Khamlalung, Terhathum constructed



★Mock drill on emergency response and

first aid training provided to the school

students in Kathmandu

wooden bridge in two places to help children commuting school. In Palpa, two schools were supported for the construction of 45-metre long compound wall and two other were equipped with a plastic pipe of 560-metre for drinking water distribution. In Gulariya Municipality, Bardiya, 10 flood affected schools were supported with teaching-learning materials and sitting

Case Study

Growing concern on children's safety

Ram Basic School located in Bagnaskali Rural Municipality of Palpa has been educating children from marginalised Kumal community and Magar ethnic community from grade 1 to 8. Out of 168 students studying in the school, 30% belongs to Kumal community. The school's location is not disaster resilient as there is a steep slope beyond it and falling from there, at least 2 to 3 children get hurt everyday.

The issue was raised among concerned stakeholders, SMC and PTA. They came up with a plan to make the school area safer by fencing around, labelling the playground and repairing the road to school. They sought support from SRDCN, AAN's local partner and the organisation provided with sensitization initiatives and some financial support.

Door to door awareness raising programmes were conducted, first aid and search and rescue training was provided to selected teachers and students at school for immediate response. Simulation exercise was carried out during earthquake safety day and environment day. Child clubs were also involved in extra-curricular activities, where they got knowledge on safety measures. Junk food is restricted within school premises. Now, the school infrastructure has also improved and as a result there are less cases of injuries in it.

arrangements in schools, benefitting 2.455 students.

Trainings on first aid followed by mockdrill were provided to teachers to equip them with basic knowledge and skills during the time of emergency.

DRR AND POLICY ADVOCACY

DDRC Bardiya updated Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (DPRP). While developing DPRP, AAN facilitated to enhance the capacity of district stakeholders and local government representatives across Bardiya district. AAN along with its local partner, KMJS has been taking responsibility of District Support Lead Agency (DLSA) for Bardiya district since 2015.

KMJS also provided support to prepare LDRMP of Rajapur Municipality. This document is used by the municipality as a guiding document to address DRR issues. As per the priority, implementation of 8 plans (4 gravel roads and 4 culverts) are in the final stage. Moreover, 30 percent planned activities of LDRMP has been addressed by the municipality. DDMC

The local government is prioritising for disaster preparedness.
For instance, Kawaswoti Municipality, Nawalparasi allocated NPR 20,00,000 to replace temporary roof of thatch, which is one of the major causes of fire.

has also prepared periodic plans of Bardiya and established early warning system on mobile applications.

Recently, Local Emergency Operation Centre (LEOC) was established in Bardiya. It will support the municipality for proper information management. KMJS coordinated with the municipality and DDMC Bardiya for its establishment followed by an orientation for the stakeholders including DRR focal person and ward chair to build an understanding on it. Computer and TV were supported for information display and management including support for rescue materials. An officer has also been nominated as focal person for data management.

The reconstruction plan of Godavari Municipality was prepared and successfully handed over to the Municipality in presence of Mayor, ward level representatives, AAN and HNN. The team of HNN and AAN was part of the drafting committee.



Godavari Municipality is almost in the final stage of preparing the draft of Local DRR Act (Bill), in which HNN and AAN were part of the consultation and drafting process.

AAN and its partner organisations were also engaged to conduct capacity building training on DRR issues for elected representatives. After the trainings, Chainpur Municipality initiated DRR policy drafting process in a participatory manner and all 10 wards of the Municipality have formed ward level disaster preparedness and response committee.

The local government is prioritising for disaster preparedness. For instance,

Kawaswoti Municipality, Nawalparasi allocated NPR 20,00,000 to replace temporary roof of thatch, which is one of the major causes of fire. The priority has been given to most marginalised households and 10 houses of Musahar community are under construction in Shergunj.

On the occasion of International Day for DRR, AAN and YAN organised a public dialogue on youth volunteers for humanitarian response. Further, a panel discussion on the 'Role of Young People in Emergency Response' was also organised with National Youth Alliance for Reconstruction to encourage and mobilise youth on DRR.



FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AAN successfully organised its 4th General Assembly (GA) on 12th August 2018. The meeting was chaired by Prof. Subas KC, Board Chair, AAN. During the assembly, the Board Secretary, Mr. Keshav Gautam presented the programme and organisational progress followed by presentation on financial status. The

GA also approved AAN's Governance Manual and Assurance Policy.

The tenure of existing executive committee was completed and the GA elected new executive committee members. Five new GA members were appointed by the existing GA, who are from different backgrounds and area of expertise. A nine-member committee was formed in the leadership of Ms. Seema Singh.

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AAN's Fourth General Assembly. It has 22 members in General Assembly including 9 from the National Board



NATIONAL SOCIAL AUDIT

ActionAid Nepal is determined for promoting good governance by ensuring accountability and transparency of its programmatic performance and financial efficiency. Thus, since 2004, it has been carrying out Social Audit at the National level. Giving continuity to it, the 15th National Social Audit was organised on 08 June 2018 in Kathmandu. The event was participated by community representatives, partner organisations, government stakeholders, media personnel, networks and alliances.

ACTION RESEARCH

ActionAid Nepal is promoting an action research on 'Insecurity and uncertainty: Marginalised youth living rights in fragile and conflict affected situations in Nepal and Ethiopia'.

Flash Mob presented during 15th National Social Audit

The research is conducted in partnership with University of London and its overall aim is to generate new knowledge about how marginalised youth perceive, navigate, negotiate and respond to uncertainty and how this may affect their rights and pathways out of poverty in impoverished fragile and conflict affected communities, which may also be prone to natural disasters. The research will also be a basis for an evidence-based advocacy on the issue.



BASIC EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING (NATIONAL EFAST)

Nepal is the 20th most disaster-prone country in the world facing multiple hazards and disasters annually. Thus, it is important for ActionAid Nepal (AAN) to be fully equipped for facing possible disasters so that we can prepare and respond effectively, efficiently and meaningfully.

AAN intends to develop a common understanding among its staff and their possible role and responsibility for a coordinated emergency response and set up Emergency Fast Action Support Team (EFAST) within the country. The EFAST will reinforce our response capacity to save lives and protect the rights of survivors within local and global boundaries, thus ensuring the security of our rights holders. For it, a 4-day training on Basic Emergency Response was organized in Kathmandu from 21-24 August 2018. It was participated by 24 staff.

AAN ANNUAL FINANCIAL UPDATE, 2018

The overall income position of AAN for the year 2018

GBP '000

INCOME	2018 (ACTUAL)	2018 (PLAN)
INDIVIDUAL GIVING	1,382	1,278
OTHER INCOME	1,368	1,455
TOTAL INCOME	2,750	2,733

The funding Affiliate wise breakdown and composition of the Regular Giving Income for 2018

INDIVIDUAL GIVING INCOME	2018 ACTUAL	2018 COMPOSITION
ACTIONAID UK	477	34%
ACTIONAID SPAIN	71	5%
ACTIONAID ITALY	466	34%
ACTIONAID IRELAND	145	10%
ACTIONAID GREECE	161	12%
ACTIONAID BRAZIL	64	5%
TOTAL	1,382	100%



Orientation on National level humanitarian structure, policies and procedures during Basic Emergency Response Training for AAN staff

INDIVIDUAL GIVING INCOME	2018 ACTUAL	2018 PLAN
ACTIONAID UK	477	421
ACTIONAID SPAIN	71	-
ACTIONAID ITALY	466	438
ACTIONAID IRELAND	145	160
ACTIONAID GREECE	161	138
ACTIONAID BRAZIL	64	121
TOTAL	1,382	1,278

EXPENDITURE

NATURAL COST CLASSIFICATION	ACTUAL 2018	PLAN 2018
GRANTS AND COMMUNITY INPUTS	2,549	2,525
SALARIES AND BENEFITS (STAFF COSTS)	420	589
TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION	48	89
OFFICE AND SERVICE COSTS	99	170
TOTAL	3,116	3,373

STATUTORY COST ANALYSIS	ACTUAL	PLAN
PROJECT COSTS	2,767	2,825
FUNDRAISING COSTS	70	139
GOVERNANCE COSTS	40	52
SUPPORT COSTS	238	357
TOTAL	3,116	3,373

ActionAid International Nepal Statement of Income and Expenditure For the period from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018

Particulars	Note	NPR'000 2018	£'000 2018	NPR'000 2017	£'000 2017
Income- Total (A)	11	406,977	2,750	712,978	5,281
Supporter Marketing - Regular Giving		199,945	1,382	211,511	1,589
Supporter Marketing - Other		66,908	463	137,240	1,031
High Value		58,958	408	223,221	1,676
Institutional		71,335	493	124,833	939
Other Income		559	4	6,195	47
Translation Gain/(Loss)		9,273	-	9,978	-
Expenditure- Total (B)	12	450,772	3,116	644,823	4,843
Programme		400,227	2,767	596,593	4,480
Fundraising		10,218	70	13,225	100
Governance		5,835	40	5,047	38
Support		34,492	238	29,957	225
International Contribution (C)		1,301	9	1,598	12
Outgoing Transfers (D)		31,488	218	19,440	146
Transfer between Funds (E)		-	-	-	-
Surplus/ (Deficit)- Total (A-B-C-D+E)		(76,584)	(594)	47,117	280

Rajendra Man Pradhan Acting Finance And Administration Manager

Date: 22 April 2019 Place: Kathmandu, Nepal Sujecta Mathema Executive Director

act:onaid

Pratap P Pradhan Principal PP Pradhan & Co Chartered Accountants

ActionAid International Nepal Statement of Financial Position As on 31 December 2018

Particulars	Note	NPR'000 2018	£'000 2018	NPR'000 2017	£'000 2017
Fixed Assets		-	-	-	_
Fixed Assets Cost		8,036	57	8,036	59
Fixed Assets Depreciation		(8,036)	(57)	(8,036)	(59)
Debtors	8	164,288	1,165	230,054	1,680
BS-Debt-Employees		109	1	322	2
BS-Debt-Other		2,450	17	680	5
BS-Debt-Prepayments		8,869	63	25,289	185
BS-Debt-ICBs - AAI		147,762	1,048	201,928	1,474
BS-Debt-ICBs - Other Countries		5,098	36	1,834	14
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	11,625	83	20,407	149
BS-Cash-GBP		1,027	7	6,628	48
BS-Cash-USD		819	6	729	5
BS-Cash-EUR		5,122	36	3,728	27
BS-Cash-Other		4,657	34	9,322	68
TOTAL ASSETS		175,913	1,248	250,460	1,829
Current Liabilities	10				
BS-Creditor-Employees	10	3,843	27	395	3
BS-Creditor-Tax Payable		536	4	1,108	8
BS-Creditor-Trade		6,050	43	7,165	52
TOTAL CREDITORS		10,429	74	8,667	63
		20,125		0,00	
NET ASSETS		165,484	1,174	241,793	1,766
Represented by:					
Funds as at 31 December 2018	13	165,484	1,174	241,793	1,766

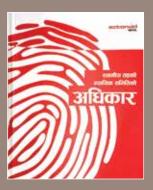
Rajendra Man Pradhan Acting Finance And Administration Manager

Date: 22 April 2019 Place: Kathmandu, Nepal Executive Director



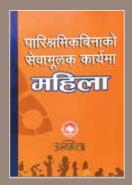
Pratap P Pradhan Principal

PP Pradhan & Co Chartered Accountants



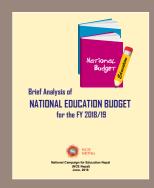
Rights of the Local level Judicial Committee

This publication is published in Nepali language and includes information on rights and procedures of local judicial committees in Rural Municipalities and Municipalities.



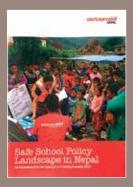
Women in Unpaid Care Work

This book elaborates on an uneven burden of unpaid care work on women and its implication on women empowerment. It aims to build knowledge on the burden of unpaid care work on women so that it could become an issue of discussion on wider forums. The publication is in Nepali language.



Brief Analysis of National Education Budget for the FY 2018/19

It is an analysis of the National budget 2018/19 with the focus on education so as to identify the major priority areas in it and those that are left behind. The budget is the first one as per the federal perspective.



Safe School Policy Landscape in Nepal

This is a study report on safer school policy landscape in the context of post-earthquake Nepal. The report encompasses recommendations on making schools safer.



Local Government Handbook 2075

This handbook aims to support capacity enhancement of local authorities at Rural Municipality and Municipality level. It includes the minimum requirements that local authorities need to be aware of while executing their daily tasks and it is in Nepali language.



Joint Land Ownership Guideline

This book is a guiding document that explains the process to receive joint land ownership certificate and it is also in Nepali language.



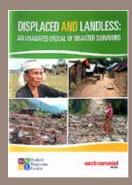
Policy Brief, Issues in DRR governance

This policy brief highlights the issues in DRR governance and synthesizes the finding of a study conducted to review policies, guidelines and acts on DRR. It also provides recommendations based on the lessons learnt.



Beyond 'Build Back Better'

This is a research report on a post-earthquake reconstruction programme, namely, 'Community Led Reconstruction Programme (CLRP)'. This report is an overview of Nepal's experience on what works in CLRP but applicable for other post-disaster contexts as well.



Displaced and Landless: An unabated ordeal of disaster survivors

This study report is an attempt to highlight the situation of people displaced by two major disasters in Nepal; flash floods of 2014 in four mid-western districts and Earthquakes of 2015. It includes the underlying causes and consequences of landlessness and displacement following disasters.



People Led Solutions for Better Accountability Practice (PELSAP), An overview and Reflection

This is a project report that focuses on analyzing and identifying gaps with some feasible solutions or recommendations on the governance issues, particularly on transparency and accountability in DRR preparedness and management.



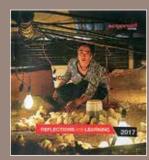
National Conference: Reflection of process and issues: DRR governance and management:

This is a compilation of theme papers presented at National Conference on DRR Governance and Management. The papers are related to transparency and accountability issues in DRR.



Action for Social Justice, Strategy 2023

This is ActionAid Nepal's fifth strategy paper that will guide the priorities, programmes and policies from 2018-2023. It also ensures alignment with the changed local and national governance context and structure.



Reflections and Learning 2017

It is an annual report of 2017 with the programmatic achievements, financial details, case studies and progresses over the year.

LOCAL RIGHTS PROGRAMME (LRP) PARTNER ORGANISATIONS - 2018

District	Long-term LRP Partner
Nawalparasi	Indreni Social Development Forum (ISDF) Majhi Musahar Bote Kalyan Sewa Samiti (MMBKSS)
Bajura	Human Resource Centre (HRC) Participatory Effort at Children Education and Women Initiative Nepal (Peacewin)
Banke	Bheri Environment Excellence Group (BEE Group) Nepal Muslim Samaj Bikas Chetana Kendra (NMSBCK)
Terhathum	Dalit Awareness Society (DAS) Deurali Society (DS)
Kathmandu	Homenet Nepal (HNN) Nepal Mahila Ekta Samaj (NMES)
Bardiya	Kamaiya Mahila Jagaran Samaj (KMJS)
Sankhuwasabha	The Society Touch (TST)
Doti	Early Development Centre (EDC)
Siraha	Dalit Jana Kalyan Yuba Club (DJKYC)
Palpa	Social Resource Development Centre Nepal (SRDCN)
Parsa	Dibya Yuba Club (DYC)

PROJECTS MANAGED BY ACTIONAID NEPAL IN 2018

SN	Projects	Donor	Implementing Partner	Duration
1	Supporting Women in Nepal to Rebuild their Lives after Disaster	Alborada Foundation	Rasuwa: Nepal Agroforestry Foundation (NAF)	August 2016 to July 2019
2	Women's Rights Programme II (SAMMUNATI)	Irish Aid	Chitwan: Chitwan Sakriya Mahila Samuha (CSMS) Makwanpur: Makwanpur Mahila Samuha (MMS) Parsa: Divya Yuwa Club (DYC) Lalitpur: Prerana (Secretariat of Mahila Adhikar Manch)	Jan 2017 to Dec 2021
3	Making it Work for Women	UK Giving Club	Doti: Equality Development Center (EDC) Bardiya: Kamaiya Mahila Jagaran Samaj (KMJS)	May 2017 to Aug 2020
4	Community Led Reconstruction Programme (CLRP)	Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC), Disaster Preparedness and Response Fund (DPRF)	Sindhupalchowk: Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC) Kavrepalanchowk: Centre for Rural Educational Development (CRED) Dolakha: Ecology, Agriculture and Rural Development Society (ECARDS) Rasuwa: Nepal Agro Forestry Foundation (NAF) Kathmandu: HomeNet Nepal (HNN) Makwanpur: Makwanpur Mahila Samuha (MMS)	April 2015 to April 2018
5	People-led Solution for Better Accountability Practices	Governance Facility Nepal	Sindhupalchowk: Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC) Kavrepalanchowk: Center for Rural Educational Development (CRED) Dolakha: Human Rights Awareness and Development Centre (HURADEC) Rasuwa: Nepal Agro Forestry Foundation (NAF) Kathmandu: Institute for Social and Environmental Transition - Nepal (ISET-Nepal)	December 2015 to November 2018
6	Building a new Childcare Centre to help break the cycle of poverty as well as supporting Early Childhood Learning and Education	AA Ireland	Doti: Equality Development Center (EDC)	August 2017 to May 2018
7	Strengthening Women's Education & Economic Empowerment	Soroptimist International	Terhathum: Deurali Society (DS) Dalit Awareness Society (DAS)	June 2017 to June 2018

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