



REFLECTIONS
& LEARNING

2021

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Action for Social Justice

ACTIONAID INTERNATIONAL NEPAL

ActionAid International Nepal is an anti-poverty, human rights-based organization established in 1982. It is a non-governmental national social justice organisation rooted and working locally in different parts and regions of Nepal. It is a member of ActionAid International federation. AAIN is also part of both national and global social justice movement and, other civil society networks, alliances and coalitions.



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Community woman trained and engaged on off-farm livelihood alternative, Siraha

ACRONYMS

AAIN	ActionAid International Nepal
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
GBP	Great Britain Pound
HRBA	Human Rights-based Approach
LRP	Local Rights Programme
PRS	Promoting Rights in School
PVA	Participatory Vulnerability Assessment
REFLECT	Regenerated Freirean Literacy through Empowering Community Techniques
SMC	School Management Committee
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls

GLOSSARY

Chhaupadi and Chhaugoth:

Chhaupadi is a tradition of considering girls/women as 'impure' during their menstruation and soon after childbirth and segregating them to stay away from home in a *Chhaugoth* (small unsafe hut/ cow shed).

HRBA: Our human rights-based approach supports People Living in Poverty to become conscious of their rights, to organize themselves to claim their rights, and to hold duty bearers to account. AAIN builds on international human rights law, but goes beyond a legal or technical approach, supporting people to analyze and confront power imbalances and take sides with the PLIP.

LRP: Our long-term programmes in particular districts and communities; AAIN refers to all of its programmes as rights programmes, which may be implemented at local, national and international levels.

Off-farm livelihood: Engagement in formal or informal skill-based works or enterprises that contribute the household incomes. For example: carpentry, mason, plumbing, etc.

On-farm livelihood: Direct involvement in the agriculture and/or livestock rearing sector and considering it as a major source of income. For example: vegetable farming, poultry, etc.

PRS: It is a framework produced by the Right to Education Project together with ActionAid's International Education Team, aimed at actively engaging parents, children, teachers' unions, communities and local civil society organizations in collectively monitoring and improving the quality of public education. It offers a set of practical tools, to track 10 core rights of school education that can be used as a basis for mobilization, advocacy and campaigning.

REFLECT: Regenerated Freirean Literacy through Empowering Community Techniques-an innovative approach to adult learning and social change, which focuses on the theory of Paulo Freire and uses participatory rural appraisal methodologies.



Nirmala

Dr. Nirmala KC
BOARD
CHAIR

MESSAGE

Sujeeta

Sujeeta Mathema
EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR



**Dear All,
Namaste!!**

We are pleased to share with you our 'Reflections and Learning 2021' with key initiatives and achievements throughout the year.

With the emergence of Coronavirus Omicron variant, Nepal was hard hit by its quick to spread nature, which almost collapsed the country's health care services. There was a shortage of medical supplies like oxygen cylinders, isolated beds etc. When the second wave was at its peak, AAIN and its partners provided some urgent health and safety equipment to health institutions of its working areas.

Apart from COVID relief programmes, AAIN was also involved in its recovery initiatives in 2021. Raising women's rights leaders, formation of women's groups, their empowerment and mobilization in communities were done to enhance community sensitization and the campaigns that followed. Reporting mechanism established in the communities by women's rights forum has built the hope and confidence of women to get justice. Further, AAIN developed male activists to fight against injustice, violations and behavioural

change programmes have amplified to achieve positive impacts on the issue.

Promoting Rights in School (PRS) as an overarching framework has played an important and effective role in the process of improving school governance and audit the status of quality education. Orienting adolescent girls and boys on sexual and reproductive rights has helped them to realize their health rights and they have also started advocating for it. Community learning centre as an alternative of education during the time of COVID helped to recover the children's learning loss to some extent.

Engagement of local governments in the campaign on Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture and incorporating their promotion in local policies have helped to ensure organic farming practices. On the other hand, creating livelihood alternatives with seed money support has supported community people, especially youth, women and post-pandemic returnee migrant workers to initiate their entrepreneurship.

Communities are more organized and empowered to take local actions and build resilience against disasters through advancing women leadership. Targeted communities are forming local committees for disaster risk reduction and management, establishing, and mobilizing emergency funds to face shocks and stresses in their communities. AAIN and its partner organizations are collaborating with wards, DMCs and schools to implement their local disaster and climate resilience plan, disaster preparedness and response plan and school safety plan.

Last but not the least, we would like to thank Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen, Ministry of Health and Population, Social Welfare Council, Central and District Project Advisory Committee, the local communities, our partner organizations, networks and alliances, AAIN staff, National Board of Governance and ActionAid International Federation for their continued support and guidance throughout the year. It was not possible to achieve the results presented in this report without your contribution.

WORKING AREAS OF ACTIONAID INTERNATIONAL NEPAL IN 2021

AAIN'S PROGRAMME DETAILS

13
DISTRICTS

10
TOTAL LRPs

12
LRP PARTNERS

11
PROJECT PARTNERS

PROJECTS



Women's Rights Programme II (SAMUNNATI)



Enhanced access to Prevention Measures through Basic Livelihood and Hygiene Product Support to Vulnerable Households of Nepal



Leave No One Behind, especially Women and Girls - Tackling the Spread of Covid-19 in the most Vulnerable Communities with Locally-led Expertise for Impact at a National Level – Hygiene and Behaviour Change Coalition (HBCC)



Youth Fellowship for Leadership Development Project



Joint Action of Women and Youth to Break the Harmful Menstrual Taboos



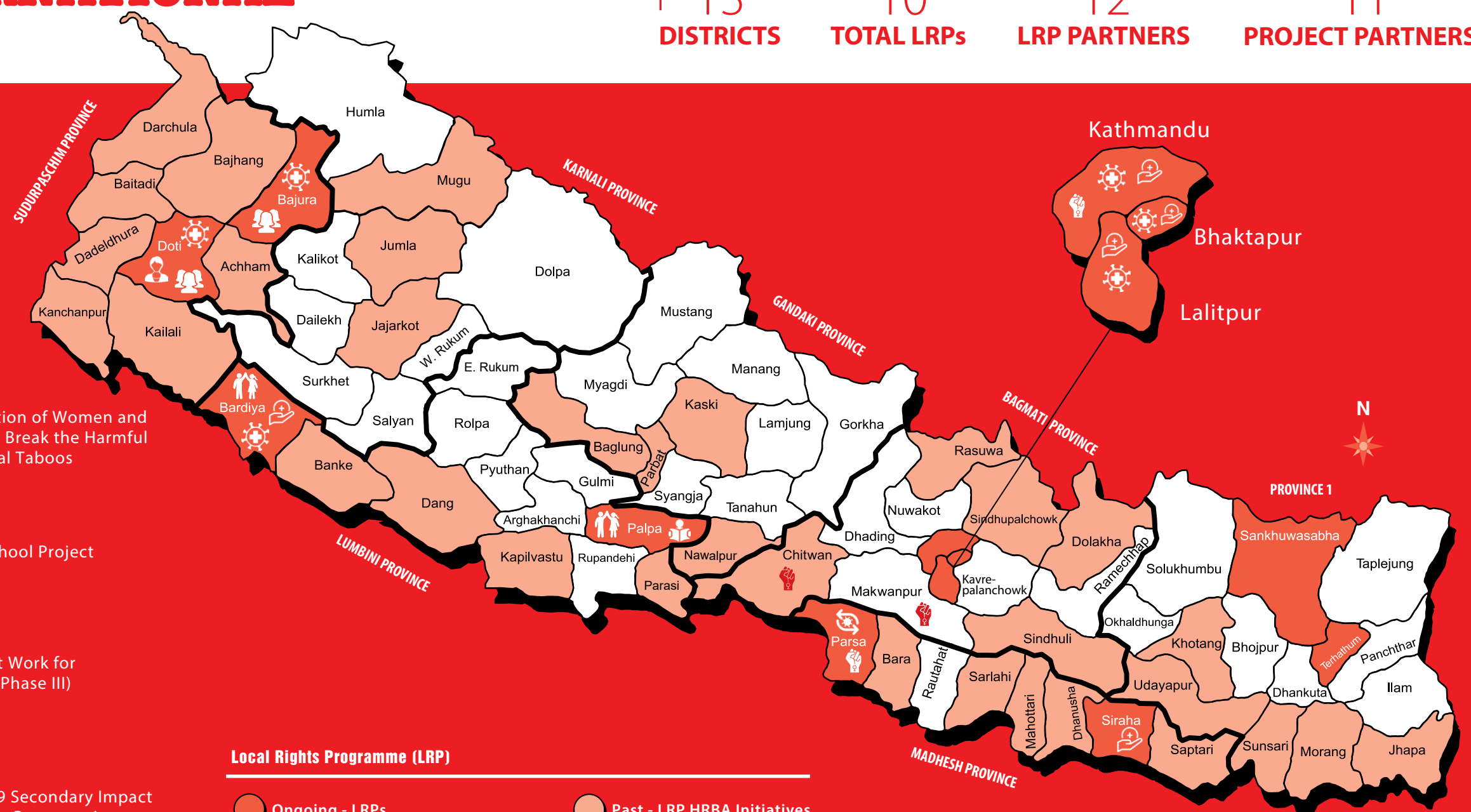
Palpa School Project



Making it Work for Women (Phase III)



COVID-19 Secondary Impact Resilience Response in Province 2, 5 and Karnali



KEY QUANTITATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS

11,095
HHs supported with food package including rice, pulses, sugar, oil, salt etc

7,690
Pregnant and lactating women provided with nutritious food

17,327
COVID-19 prevention kits distributed

704
Patients and care takers in isolation centers provided with cooked food

156
Quarantine beds set up

19,656
Handwashing and hygiene supplies

9,615
Sanitary pads distributed to maintain menstrual hygiene with dignity

1,689
Face shield distributed

221
Contactless handwashing facilities established in schools

408,682
Masks distributed to vulnerable families, front line workers and hospitals

2,545
Persons provided with psychosocial counselling



Medical Equipment support in Health Institutions

10,572
Complete PPE sets supported to health institutions

3358
Pulse Oximeter

240
Oxygen cylinder/concentrator

853
Antigen Test Kit

18,050
Surgical gloves

63
Medical bed and trolley

154
Health institutions and isolation centers supported

15 Community level disaster risk reduction and management plan developed

3 Emergency fund established in the community

1114 Immediate humanitarian support provided to disaster affected households

4 School safety events organized

161 Women enhanced with leadership development to implement community-based risk reduction plans

75 Schools integrating disaster management plan in SIP

4 Small-scale mitigation support provided (such as: construction of bio-dyke, safe house, bridge, fence etc)

78 Schools incorporating safety measures in their school development plans

28 DRR sensitisation and awareness building initiatives at the community to strengthen skills, knowledge, system and resources



QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION

111 REFLECT circles mobilized

64 Complain hearing and handling mechanism established in schools

28 Child focused trainings/workshops organized

127 Mobilisation of child clubs

806 Teachers, SMC, PTA trained on various education related skills and techniques

62 Schools that took actions for girl-friendly environment (eg. Establishment of gender desk, girl-friendly toilet etc.)

94 Material or financial support to schools (for construction of classroom, playground, toilet and water supply, computer, library, rescue kits etc)

42 Revolving fund established

25 People provided with off-farm skill development trainings on IGA/entrepreneurship

557 Smallholder farmers provided with seed money support for on-farm income generation activities

9 Gender responsive local haat bazar established

384 Enterprises established by women and youth

155 Farmer/Agriculture groups managed

136 Smallholder farmers provided with seed money support to establish/run off-farm entrepreneurship

433 Smallholder farmers trained on farming skills to generate income

RESILIENT LIVELIHOOD

WOMEN AND GIRLS' RIGHTS

283 Women from group/network holding at least one major positions at community/local government

480 Developed male activists to fight against VAWG

259 VAWG cases reported in our working areas through MAM and women's groups

87 VAWG cases receiving justice through legal process

116 Events against harmful traditional practices (*Chhaupadi*, child marriage etc.)

58 VAWG affected women and girls provided with immediate support for rehabilitation to seek legal actions

409 Women who report decreased amount of time spent in UCW

5 Emergency fund established to support VAWG victims

The Country Context

A rapid study published by the Home Workers' Trade Union of Nepal in late 2020 showed that the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdowns had left more than 85 percent of domestic workers unemployed and without a safety net. Many small and medium enterprises where Nepali women are predominantly employed are struggling to reopen due to strained resources and the inability to pay outstanding financial obligations. Further, they are compelled to borrow loan from informal lender, where the interest rates are very high.

According to Nepal Government's economic survey report 2020-21, over two-thirds of the students enrolled in Grade 1 drop out of school by the time they reach Grade 12. In Nepal, due to the pandemic, some seven million students had to be out of schools after second nationwide lockdown.

Introduction to alternative model of education, 'Online Teaching' increased the gap between different classes of families. Children of poor and marginalized who could not afford digital gadgets lagged behind. Further, this has also brought with it a risk of heavy dropouts and learning failures of students from poor and marginalized families. The students were upgraded to next grade but the remedial class to recover learning loss during the time of the pandemic was not organized/planned.

Marketable surplus of agriculture production, dairy enterprises, small grocery shop and tea shop supported by AAIN were found highly affected by COVID-19 crisis. The major consequences faced by these enterprises were disruption in normal sell in market, high price fluctuation of product, interruption on supply chain, damage of raw materials and issues in loan repayment. Further, interest collection in groups formed by AAIN reduced drastically and some of the group members and entrepreneurs had faced problem in regular saving and credit process. The migrant workers (domestic and foreign) who returned home after losing their jobs will further worsen the economic crisis in the families.

Apart from the pandemic, unseasonal rainfall caused massive flood and landslide across the country. More than 90 lives were lost and caused damage of more than a billion Nepalese rupees due to flood and landslide in different parts of the country. Among the 13 working districts of AAIN, Doti, Bardiya, Sankhuwasabha and Bajura were affected by the flood and landslide followed by heavy rainfall.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (VAWG)

Women Rights Forum from various districts registered 259 cases of women violence, polygamy, and domestic violence and out of them, the forum facilitated 87 cases to receive justice through legal process. As a result of reporting mechanism against VAWG established in the community, the hope and confidence of women to get justice has increased and women rights activists have also started to be aware of the campaign against violence.

Men's engagement on advocacy against VAWG is on the rise. In Parsa, 95 men actively participated on the campaign and facilitated 17 VAWG cases for the registration in Judicial Committee. Later, justice was provided in favour of the survivors.

Hotline and tollfree numbers were arranged in the Municipalities to provide fast-track services and immediate response to VAWG cases, especially in the time of crisis like



Initiative to stop harassment in public vehicles through changing the behavior of bus drivers and conductors, Chitwan

COVID. Further, it is followed by the setup of reconciliation centers in all wards with the collaboration of local judicial committee to address such cases instantly. This has helped to boost up the community people's hope and minimized usual family disputes. The role and importance of a mediator in such incidents of violence is necessary and an

environment has been created for the violence victims to receive counseling at local level.

In Chitwan, CCTV cameras were installed in public vehicles to stop sexual harassment cases. Likewise, empowerment sessions on SRHR were provided to bus drivers and conductors through Behaviour Change Programme.



Receiving support from security personnel and Government stakeholders to demolish Chhaugoth, Bajura

Campaign on child marriage and *chhaupadi* was organized throughout the working areas. Events like door-to-door programmes, orientations in schools and community mass awareness were organized through the mobilization of child clubs, adolescent and women groups. Initiatives like sharing sessions on experiences of first menstruation by mothers and daughters were organized and men's engagement was ensured on them. This has helped to change people's stereotypes and consider menstruation as a natural phenomenon.

Continuous campaign against *Chhaupadi* has helped to declare 2 wards of Buddhinanda Municipality, Bajura as *Chhaupadi* free wards. It was done in coordination with Ward and Municipality offices. With support from community watch group and security personnel, more than 37 *Chhaugoths* were destroyed in the area. 7 local governments of Bajura and Doti districts endorsed policies and guidelines against the practice along with allocation of separate budget for

its campaign. Further, some local governments have imposed a law to limit access to public services for the people who practice *Chhaupadi*. They have also formed watch groups for regular monitoring and contributing to end the taboo.

In a Dalit slum of Thargatti, Parsa, training on making homemade sanitary pad was organized for 15 adolescents. Out of them, 6 are selling commercially and are able to earn NPR 5000/month. This has also helped them to maintain menstrual hygiene and empower community women on it. As a result, 370 women and adolescents have started using homemade sanitary pad, which is both hygienic and cost effective.



Women and adolescent girls undergoing home-made sanitary pad making training, Doti.



Case Study

MEN'S ENGAGEMENT IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST *CHHAUPADI*

Janak Bahadur Rawat, 22, from Jagganath Municipality, Bajura, grew up seeing his mother sleeping in a *chhaugoth* when she was on her periods. The *chhaugoth* was cold, dirty, and far from the house. There was fear of wild animals and insects. Janak thinks that her mother's health was affected because of the suffering and lack of nutritious food during her period.

When Janak was in Kathmandu for his studies, his father died. He then came back to his village. The death of his mother, who was not in sound health, followed soon. When he was in his village, a field staff of PeaceWin Bajura, a local partner of AAIN came to him with a concept of mobilizing young campaigners for the eradication of *Chhaupadi*. As he hated *Chhaupadi*, he agreed it instantly.

In collaboration with Women's Rights Forum, Kishori clubs, and young male activists, they visited different villages and organized discussions about the adverse effects of *Chhaupadi*. "Challenging *Chhaupadi* was a tough task since it is a deep-rooted tradition in our society. We had to work very hard and work continuously for it", he remembers.

As they were carrying on their campaign, they got a heart-breaking news. His cousin died in a *chhaugoth* along with her two little sons. She was on her period. Everyone got shocked. "I was angry and helpless at the same time. We are losing so much because of this evil deep-rooted custom", he says. The story was highlighted by the media, which attracted the attention of both local and federal governments.

After this incident, the activists like Janak and the local representatives started destroying *chhaugoth* in the village. They also made people understand why women need sanitation and nutritious food when they are on their periods. People slowly began to understand.

He thinks that men need to work together with the women to bring social transformation. Such transformation, according to him is beneficial to both women and men of the society. On his part, he is ready to work with women of his village.

Case Study

“DAUGHTER IN-LAW OF PUKAR” TO GITA- A STORY OF A LEADER

Gita Puri (31) of Athrai Rural Municipality Terhathum, belonged to a poor farmer's family. She became the member of community women's group in 2018. Back in the earlier days, she was shy in nature and could not express her opinion on public forums. No one used to recognize her by her name. She was called as daughter-in-law of Pukar. It was only when the facilitator in the women's group started discussing about VAWG, the importance of education to children, livelihood opportunities, and different other social issues, she opened up, took part in the discussions and presented her views to the mass.

Even at the age of 31, Gita was yet to receive a citizenship certificate. Participation in the discussions helped her to realize its essence. After preparing the certificate by self, Gita advocated and supported other 15 women to prepare it. Gradually, she approached towards being a community leader. The women group members also planned to set up cooperatives for which Gita started to pay visits to different nearby communities, and eventually, was able to register and establish a community cooperative for investment in agriculture.

Gita says, “after being a member of the women's group, I got so many opportunities on public speaking and mobilizing the group. I also received training on cooperative education, cooperative accounting, and developing a business plan. Now almost everyone from my community recognizes me by my name. Earlier, they used to call me Pukar's daughter-in-law. Involvement in the women's group helped me to gain leadership skills, understand social issues and make an effort to solve them through community engagements”.

After gaining community people's trust, Gita is now appointed as a Treasurer of a Community Forest and a Manager of a cooperative. Nowadays, community people consult with Gita to help, suggest, and resolve any current issues, or incidents reported in the group or ward office.

In Terhathum, the school authorities placed sanitary pad disposer incinerators in 2 schools and gender focal persons are assigned in 9 secondary schools. Likewise, emergency assistance fund for women victims of violence has been established and the directives for operation and management of a safe house at district level was approved and implemented.

DEVELOPING WOMEN'S RIGHTS LEADERS

This year, 283 women represented in different formal and informal committees are taking leadership to access budget and to lead in the execution of approved community plans. Earlier, the leadership positions were mostly occupied by men. Women groups were able to access resources from the local level for their development and improve livelihood. Continuous capacity building initiatives such as proposal writing, facilitation in representation, and participation in the planning process at community and municipal levels have supported women to access those resources.

Support for drinking water reservoir to resolve its shortage in the community and reduce the burden of unpaid care work, Palpa

In Shikhar Municipality, Doti, women were able to allocate and take the lead role as user committee to construct a water tap of NPR 1,00,000 and a temple of NPR 5,00,000. In Siraha, Women's Rights Forum was able to bring NPR 1,00,000 from the ward to increase the capacity of women and NPR 2,00,000 for the construction of public buildings and women's toilets. In Pharping, 14 women REFLECT members went for a delegation to local stakeholders for solving the problem of water supply. It was later addressed and benefitted 150 households.

Despite all the challenges, community women leaders were actively taking part in leadership and mobilization of COVID response work and protection issues. They were engaged in response work, especially for providing counseling support, delivery of COVID care and prevention kits to patients and their families who were in home isolation. Likewise, they were also involved in spreading awareness, support in isolation management centers run by local government, relief distribution, reporting VAWG cases, and supporting survivors to get legal services and justice.



UNPAID CARE WORK

Social stereotype of considering household works and taking care of children as women's work has confined their opportunities to excel. To address this, various awareness raising programmes, time diary collection, couple orientation, and hardware support for alternative

building to redistribute and reduce the work burden of women and girls were continued.

The participation of women in social activities has also increased as husbands and in-laws are starting to help in household chores. This has provided women to have leisure



Children enjoying in Community Child Care Center in Bardiya. It was constructed to redistribute women's unequal workload of taking care of the children.

time to rest and involve in initiating small scale entrepreneurship and contribute for the family' income.

Likewise, construction of grinding mill and water taps near the settlements has saved women's time of travelling long distances to fetch water. Dhanmaya Limbu of Chainpur Municipality, Sankhuwasabha says, "In the past, we had to go to the

neighboring Municipality to grind maize. We had to carry the maize and walk for 2 hours to reach there, and on the way, we had to cross a river. During monsoon, when the river overflows, there was a risk of flooding. But now, after the construction of grinding mill in our place, we are free from facing such troubles. I can now give more time to my children as well as engage in nursery farming".

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND POLICY ADVOCACY

GESI policy has been prepared and handed over to Budhanilkantha Municipality. Preparation of GESI policy is ongoing in Kathmandu Metropolitan City, Madhyapur Thimi Municipality, and Sankharapur Municipality for which community-level interaction has been carried out to analyze the ground issues and demands that need to be addressed in the policy along with data collection for making the draft stronger and to build ownership.

Regional Level Stakeholder Workshop on Reinforcement of referral mechanism to end Violence Against Women and Girls, Hetauda



A series of webinars were conducted to advocate the agenda of informal sector women workers and the more serious problems faced by them during the critical time of COVID. The webinars were participated by government stakeholders and focused on ILO 190 ratification to ensure safe and violence free workplace.

Advocacy on equal pay for equal work is ongoing throughout the AAIN working areas. In Doti, a member of a women's group filed a complaint in Judicial Committee against a construction contractor for not receiving wages as per the Municipality's decision. Later, the judicial committee's verdict came in favour of her and she was able to receive the amount.

QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION



Awareness program to young students on Government's policies and provisions to ensure Right to Education, Rajapur, Bardiya

COMPLEMENTING QUALITY PUBLIC EDUCATION

Education watch groups continue making their efforts for the transformation of public education through regular monitoring, providing feedback and recommendation to school administration and management committee. 207 parents

are involved in watch groups from 16 schools, and they organized 37 meetings and submitted their 111 different issues to concerned school authorities. The issues raised were related to teaching methodology, regularity of teachers and students, extra-curricular activities, gender friendly toilets etc.

Promoting Rights in School (PRS) as an overarching framework has played an important and effective role in the process of improving school governance and audit the status of quality education. 806 teachers, School Management Committee, and Parent Teacher Association were trained on teaching-learning skills



Stationery and bag support to marginalized and poor students to encourage them for continuing school, Parsa

Case Study

JOURNEY FROM A MEMBER OF MONITORING GROUP TO THE CHAIRPERSON OF SMC

I am Mohanraj Neupane. I live in Ribdikot Rural Municipality, Palpa. Along with various community issues, I was more interested to work for enhancing quality public education. Back in 2019, SRDCN, a partner of AAIN formed a monitoring group with an aim of enhancing quality education in Sarada Secondary School. I also started working as a member of the group followed by trainings on quality education.

Through monitoring group, we started working on issues of school governance, teacher's regularity, teaching-learning methodologies, learning achievements etc. Meanwhile, we had to face a query on the legitimacy of monitoring group, especially from some teachers and SMC members who were not in favor of the campaign. The issue was discussed with teachers, parents, and Parent Teacher Association and it was concluded that the monitoring group is not illegal since it was passed by SMC.

The monitoring group also pressurized to form a school management committee which could not be formed for two months. Everyone proposed me to be the chairperson of the committee. When parents encouraged me to go for the poll, I accepted the offer. Later, I was successful to be elected as the chairperson. I have taken this responsibility as an opportunity to improve the quality of education.

After my appointment as SMC's chairperson, I worked together with the teachers and parents to legitimize the monitoring group. They were convinced and had a view that it would support to enhance quality public education to a greater extent. Since COVID had badly affected the education sector, my topmost priority will be to revive it with the needed precautions and also by working on infrastructural development for virtual education.

and techniques and 62 schools took actions for girl-friendly environment in schools like establishment of gender desk, girl-friendly toilet etc. Likewise, support for regular School Improvement Plan update, construction of safer school and child friendly classroom management have helped to enhance both quality of public education and enrollment of children in schools.

Mahakali Secondary School of Doti has decided to promote quality education by holding a meeting with children and parents. To prevent any hindrance in the education of children, decision was made to ban mobile phones in schools, arrange scholarships, provide free education to the poor and disabled and reduce existing fees of 11th and 12th grades.

A National level discourse on 'Education Financing and Tax Justice' was organized by TaxEd Alliance (AAIN, National Campaign for Education Nepal, Teachers' Unions and Tax and Fiscal Justice Alliance Nepal). It emphasized the serious need on progressive taxation

Young girls attending the workshop on learning and sharing experiences during the time of COVID, Bhaktapur



to increase the size of domestic resources and ensure adequate education financing. The forum also highlighted the need of further advocacy on tax avoidance, tax evasion and tax heaven, including their loopholes.

CHILD CLUB INITIATION

In Parsa, 7 young boys who had dropped out of school and engaged in child labour were re-admitted to school because of the efforts of child club and district child network. Similarly, child club campaign has been launched to declare child marriage free wards and develop an action plan to continue school awareness activities, promote child rights, increase the access of children to school, encourage the enrolled children to take an exam, and create an environment to continue their studies. Attempts by child clubs to raise awareness on COVID-19 infection have helped the children to realize the importance of handwashing and maintaining personal hygiene.

The school extracurricular activities are being conducted by children themselves and they have started

participating in school meetings. Such activities conducted in Bajura have supported the children to enhance public speaking skills and encouraged them to participate in such programmes.

After being involved in discussions through child clubs, the members have started demanding their rights. They have also learnt the effects of child marriage and inform police immediately if they receive any such incident. Hwaku of Athrai Rural Municipality allocated NPR 50,000 to declare the ward as child marriage free ward by 2023 under joint coordination of ward office, child

club, local police office, women's rights forum, and community development committees.

COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER (CLC)

Many students from poor and squatter communities were unable to participate in online classes due to the lack of internet access. Thus, AAIN supported to install the connection in three community halls of Kathmandu. Apart from regular classes, it has also helped the students to appear online exams and various other participatory learning programmes.

Parents visit the learning centers regularly and have expressed happiness for their children's academic progress. In Bardiya, training on alternative teaching and learning was conducted with the coordination of a technology-friendly teachers' society. After this, the teachers have started downloading various educational materials from the internet and guide the students through diverse learning documents. A principal at a public school in Bardiya says, "Since the school has internet connection, we have downloaded various educational materials from online and used them for teaching children. Because of this, children are interested to come to school. It has also helped me to gain more knowledge. Learning materials downloaded from internet come in a variety of different ways, so they help children to develop their interest in learning."

During critical times of the pandemic, 10 learning centers were functional in Paterwa Sugauli Rural Municipality, Parsa. The Rural Municipality's education department and ward office

are supporting for proper regulation of the learning centers. This has helped 473 marginalized poor and Dalit children to continue their education without any barrier. Additionally, the learning centers have supported children from Dalit community to complete their homework. Earlier, this was the major reason behind their school absenteeism.

PROMOTING GIRL'S EDUCATION

Gender friendly toilets have been constructed in the working areas of AAIN. They have helped to maintain sanitation and hygiene on one hand and check school absenteeism of girls during their menstruation. The local governments were also lobbied to support for the construction. For instance, the local government of Paterwa Sugauli Rural Municipality in Parsa supported NPR 1,50,000 for the construction of 2 gender friendly toilets and the community people helped with the contribution of their labour. Similarly, a sanitary pad vending machine and incinerator for disposal of the pads were installed in a public school of Parsa benefitting

513 girls. Separate rooms for the girls to rest during the time of menstruation were also allotted with the provision of bed, blanket, first aid kits and sanitary pads.

In Parsa, 20 Dalit girls were provided scholarship worth NPR 10,000 each. The support has been helpful for them to develop interest in studies and continue their education.

In Laligurans Municipality, Terhathum, a school has appointed one hearing officer and one teacher for handling the complaints received in complain box. This has helped to stop the cases of sexual harassment and bullying at schools.

YOUTH ENGAGEMENT

Youth people were engaged in each of our campaign against harmful traditional practices like child marriage, *chhaupadi* etc. With the leadership of youth volunteers, 11 child marriages were stopped in Doti, 7 in Parsa and 2 in Palpa. Likewise, youth hub established in the AAIN working areas has provided young people a space

Youth-led action for
Climate Justice



to come together, discuss problems and seek measures to solve them.

Youth were also mobilized on advocacy for good governance like conducting social audit based on the results of community scorecard. This has helped to notify government stakeholders about the community people's reactions to public service deliveries. Likewise, youth have taken responsibility for supporting the communities to access government services. With support from Youth Learning Lab members, 10 women were able to receive citizenship certificates, 30 children received their birth registration certificates, 2 girls got their disability cards, and 5 senior citizens were able to receive social security allowances.

In Doti, 80 adolescent girls were trained to make homemade sanitary pads and now more than 110 women are using them. After training, one teenager from each ward of Athrai Rural Municipality, Terhathum are teaching the community to make pads.

During the critical times of the pandemic, the young people conducted series of initiatives like conducting tuition classes to the children affected by school shutdown, collecting data of youth unemployment caused by the pandemic and lobbying with local governments to plan for creating employment opportunities. In Bagnaskali Rural Municipality, Palpa, the young people demanded free COVID test for the poor and marginalized people. As a result, the local government provided 800 antigen and 235 PCR tests for those having symptoms and could not afford for the test.

In Bardiya, youth have operated COVID help desk with information and awareness initiatives about the pandemic, including services like contacting doctors and ambulances, initiating and facilitating COVID tests, and distributing health care materials to vulnerable and poor people. Similarly, youth were also involved in mass awareness campaigns and series of webinars on issues of COVID precautions, mental wellbeing, VAWG and online sexual harassment.

RESILIENT LIVELIHOOD

IMPROVED LIVELIHOOD ALTERNATIVES

AAIN is prioritizing women's leadership in small-scale entrepreneurship. This has supported to boost the confidence of women and their negotiation power, paving the path for advancing women's equality. Women led economic initiatives have also shown the changing power structures and changing perception of the society by recognizing and accepting women's leadership in economic activities.

AAIN has promoted diverse on-farm and off-farm livelihood opportunities to the most needy poor and marginalized. For instance, women are leading an enterprise of turmeric and spices in Bardiya. Till date, 608 entrepreneurs are engaged in it. AAIN and its local partner, KMJS is supporting the enterprise for packaging the product with needed details. For the promotion and marketing of such products prepared through community people's initiation, local governments were coordinated, and display centers were placed in local market.



Support for youth self-employment opportunities. Initiated Saloon in Siraha

A 2-day business plan development training was conducted in Bajura targeting 20 returnee migrants from abroad and 14 farmers and small entrepreneurs. Likewise, trainings on different income generating alternatives like bangle making, bamboo products, reusable mask, electrical wiring, allo processing etc. were provided with seed money and revolving fund support to start up their own business. In Siraha, each individual involved in AAIN supported livelihood initiatives are able to earn NPR 5,000 to 15,000/month.

In Shankharapur, Kathmandu, 8-day training on bamboo processing was conducted to promote entrepreneurship among youth and women and transfer traditional skills to new generation. It was a joint initiative of the Municipality and wards, in which 18 youth and women participated. In Sankhuwasabha, 15 women were trained on allo processing with additional support of raw materials like cotton and equipment including a



Smallholder farmers trained and supported vegetable farming to improve their livelihood. Sankhuwasabha

production house. The support was provided in coordination with the local government.

Breaking the gender stereotype of labour, women are trained on electrical wiring and repairs. In Bardiya, 15-day electrical wiring training was provided to 15 women and out of them, 2 have already started their own shop with electrical appliances.

In Palpa, AAIN's technical and financial support has encouraged increasing number of smallholder farmers to start various income generation alternatives. This year, 99 farmers started commercial agriculture and livestock rearing. In Sankhuwasabha, 106 smallholder farmers were able to earn NPR 17,26,363 by selling vegetables and meat products. In Kathmandu, discussion on youth entrepreneurship was organized targeting especially

those who were about to migrate abroad for employment. The established entrepreneurs shared their experiences, and the participants were encouraged to apply for the government's entrepreneurship development fund.

In Sankhuwasabha, 100 vegetable growers of Chainpur Municipality were organized and established organic vegetable cooperatives. This helped the producers to sell their products to cooperatives, supporting them to link with customers and the market. Likewise, vegetable selling outlets were established in AAIN's working areas to solve the common problem of marketing and 9 gender responsive local haat bazaar were established to create safe space for women in the market.

This year, 42 revolving funds were established to support the communities on starting up their own

business. Further, they were also supported with seed money, prepare business plan and access applicable budget from the local government. For instance, AAIN supported NPR 40,000 each to initiate 15 revolving funds in Parsa. 405 women associated with different groups are involved in them and they are also contributing NPR 50 to 150/month. In return, they are able to earn monthly NPR 15,000-30,000 by investing the amount in different income generating initiatives like goat rearing, grocery shop, vegetable farming etc. The seed money support to initiate self-employment was also provided to returnee migrants who had lost their jobs due to the pandemic.

To minimize the risk, insurance of livelihood was done. In Palpa, farmers were able to receive NPR 4,14,000 through insurance cover due to the death of their livestock. Likewise, in Shankharapur, Kathmandu, crop loss from wildlife was the major problem around Shivpuri wildlife conservation buffer zone areas. It has now been solved by arranging compensation provision in coordination with Palika and conservation management committee.

Case Study

WORK IS GREATER THAN CASTE

Saday is known as the most marginalized and so called "lower caste" among Madhesi Dalits. Working as an informal sector daily wage worker, digging soil, and hunting rats are the major occupations of Saday community. Engaging in a haircutting profession for them is new, but Lakhan has proved that work is greater than caste.

Lakhan and his wife is living with 8 family members in Lahan, Siraha. The couple is the sole bread winner for the family. Earlier, the family had 18 Kathas of land but they had to sell it in cheaper price for the treatment of Lakhan. He was diagnosed with a serious heart problem when he returned home from Saudi Arabia after the lockdown. Three years back, he went abroad for labour work by borrowing NPR 1,50,000 from the local landlord.

As advised by the doctor, he has to avoid doing heavy physical work which he used to do abroad and also need to take dietary precautions with medicines for a longer term. The family's hardship became worst after Lakhan's sickness and the sale of their ancestral property.

Lakhan was identified as a needy beneficiary for AAIN's economic recovery programme targeted for post-pandemic returnee migrant workers. He was provided with skill development training on haircutting and supported seed money of NPR 20,000 to open a saloon of his own. Now, he is able to earn NPR 700/day from the saloon and during the weekly market, the daily earning rises up to 1200-1700.

"Now, my life has significantly changed. I am able to feed my family members. I am also training my younger son, Shreeram so that he can continue the business in future. I have regained my willpower to work and progress of my own without moving abroad for employment. I am very thankful for AAIN's contribution and support" says Lakhan.

CLIMATE RESILIENT SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

In Bardiya, agricultural technicians were mobilized to reach out each lead farmer and provide appropriate advice on sustainable farming. Guidance they received were on the use of organic manures, Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) including the support for agricultural equipment like drums to prepare biopesticides, tunnel for organic farming, irrigation facilities, green net etc.

Collective organic farming has been an effective practice. In Terhathum, a women group is running it on a leased land. It was started with peas and now the group has extended the cultivation with diverse seasonal vegetables and are having maximum profit margins. Collective farming has not only provided financial benefits but has also enhanced farmers' linkages with local governments and learn about their available services on agriculture.



Cowshed improvement initiative in Sankhuwasabha to promote climate-resilient sustainable agriculture.

Further, proposal writing training for small holder farmers were provided and AAIN formed collective members were represented in agriculture network formed by the local government. This has helped the members to easily receive information on programmes and services provided by the government and based on it, they can develop their proposals. The members are able to receive a number of agriculture subsidies from the government. For instance, from the efforts of women's groups, 60 women from KI Singh Rural Municipality and Dipayal Municipality of Doti received NPR 12,00,000 from District Veterinary and Province to start up their business on livelihood rearing. Similarly, a community agriculture resource

center was established in Badikhel, Lalitpur with the support from AAIN and local government and the center has been effective for the small holder farmers to understand the know-how of organic and sustainable farming.

POLICY ADVOCACY AND AGRICULTURE GOVERNANCE

In Basgadi, Badhaiya Taal and Rajapur of Bardiya, landless and small

holder farmers' groups are preparing an advocacy plan on landless and livelihood issues. They are targeting to put their agendas in Palika level as local governments are in process of developing their land policies. They also organized district level discussions with recently formed land issues resolving commissions and targeting that no one who do not have land will be left behind the registration process.

Workshop on Food System Localization in Kathmandu to ensure food rights and food sovereignty for all.



AAIN and its local partner, KMJS are continuing advocacy at local, district and provincial level governments for the rehabilitation of freed Kamaiya. This year, 33 ex-Kamaiya of Bardiya received rehabilitation support from the government. Till now, 10,714 ex-Kamaiya households out of 10,797 have been rehabilitated.

Regular engagement with local government is ongoing in Kathmandu to rehabilitate displaced houses due to Dhobikhola corridor. As a result, Budanilkhantha Municipality granted land and 10 houses are under construction and advocacy for building 13 more houses are underway. Likewise, Bamsighat informal settlement were denied from the access to Melamchi drinking water project due to the lack of land ownership certificate of settlers. After series of lobbying and campaign, they were able to receive the access now.

Campaigns on joint/women land ownership and equal pay for equal work are ongoing throughout the working areas. Likewise, AAIN is

also actively involved on advocacy to ensure food rights and food sovereignty for all. A National level consultation on Food System Localization was organized in National Planning Commission. It was jointly organized by National Farmers Group Federation, Association of International NGOs in Nepal and AAIN. The programme had a discourse on possible initiatives to practice food system localization and receive action plan of Nepal Planning Commission based on recent UN food system summit. The stakeholders also committed to revise related policies and join hands to support its promotion.

The National Conference on Localization of Climate Actions: Bridging National Climate Change Policy and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) targets with local government plans and programmes was organized for scaling up climate adaptation and mitigation actions at local level and enhance role of local governments in implementing those actions. The conference had an extensive discussion on three themes: role of local governments and policy gaps, decentralized climate financing, and climate adaptation and mitigation. It had participants from diverse sectors including elected representatives, Ministry of Forests and Environment, National Planning Commission, community women's groups and CSOs.

RESILIENCE AGAINST DISASTERS

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Communities are more organized and empowered to take local actions and build resilience against disasters through advancing women leadership. The local governments are forming disaster management committees, preparing disaster management plan, and establishing and mobilizing disaster management fund to manage disaster. Targeted communities are forming local committees for disaster risk reduction and management, establishing, and mobilizing emergency funds to face shocks and stresses in their communities as well as for capacity building and mobilization of youth volunteers.

In Bardiya, 12 Ward level Disaster Management Committees (WDMCs) were formed in four Palikas, following DRRM (Disaster Risk Reduction and Management) Act 2074. Out of them,

9 are chaired by women, while 83 among 119 women are in key positions leading the committees. With technical support from District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) Bardiya, the WDMCs conducted simulation exercise on the scenario of flood engaging security personnel (Nepal Army, Nepal Police and Armed Police force) and representatives of DMCs. The exercise has provided knowledge and skills to coordinate with relevant stakeholders for their safety during flood. Similarly, all 12 DMCs have established emergency fund to respond emergencies at local level.

Rajapur, Banggadi and Barbardiya Municipalities, Bardiya have established disaster management fund, allocating NPR 10,00,000 each. The fund was used for COVID-19 response. Eight Palika level plans of Bardiya were updated with emergency response plan

Community sensitization on preventative measures of COVID-19 and fire outbreak, Siraha



for immediate response. In Siraha, community people are collecting NPR 100/month per family to deposit in emergency fund. This helped to save a snake bitten person's life.

An initiative to develop a model resilient ward with 17 indicators in Chainpur Municipality, Sankhuwasabha since 2016 is achieving tangible outcomes. With commitment from Mayor and Deputy

Mayor, 11 wards have prepared disaster management plan, established emergency fund, community leaders received training on DRR and prepared Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Resilient Plan.

Volunteer groups are formed in 6 wards of Chainpur Municipality. They were mobilized for community awareness on fire preparedness. 85 families in the wards have consistently

maintained buckets of water at their house for the use in case of fire. Other wards are in process of forming volunteer groups. 81 volunteers were capacitated on relief standards and safeguarding in coordination with Chainpur Municipality. After the training, they are conducting monthly meetings to discuss about risk reduction measures and possible risks at community. They also posted contact numbers of security person, focal person of palika and of youth volunteers in case of emergency. The volunteers were also mobilized for controlling fire caught at local community forest users' group.

In the context of COVID-19, AAIN reached out to the communities with mass awareness on its preventative measures. Different means of print, audio, audio-visual and social media were used for the purpose. For instance, radio jingles and Television Talk Shows on different issues like COVID-19 prevention message, child rights, protection of women and girls, discrimination issues, psychological problems from the pandemic and so on were prepared and aired.



Handover of medical equipment and PPE sets in Isolation Centers

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

This year, the second wave of coronavirus in April/May was very quick to spread among wider mass, which almost collapsed the country's health care services. There was a shortage of medical supplies like oxygen cylinders, isolated beds etc. When the second wave was at its peak, AAIN and its partners provided some urgent health and safety equipment to health institutions of its working areas. Since the emergence of COVID-19, AAIN supported 154 health institutions and isolation centres with 240 oxygen cylinders/concentrators, 3358 pulse oxymeters, 853 antigen test kits, 10,572 complete PPE sets, 18,050 surgical gloves and 63 medical beds and trolleys.

Alongside the medical equipment, AAIN and its partner also supported to construct small scale infrastructure in isolation centre. For instance, support to construct a women friendly toilet and drinking water facilities was provided in Athrai isolation centre, Terhathum.

As per the Government relief standard, AAIN distributed food package (rice, pulses, sugar, salt, oil etc.) to 11,095 poor and marginalized households and COVID-19 prevention kits (mask, soap, toothpaste, thermometer, hand sanitizer, sanitary pad etc.) to the needy 17,327 people of its working areas. Similarly, 7690 pregnant and lactating women were supported with nutritious food and to minimize the risk of further transmission, 704 patients

and care takers in isolation centers were provided with cooked food, 3 times a day.

In Pokhariya Municipality, Parsa, 2000 extremely poor households affected by the pandemic were supported with cash voucher from NERF project. Among them, 1176 HHs were from Dalit community and 68 were having family members with disability. The total value of voucher was NPR 10,365 that can be exchanged with the purchase of food, medicines, medical diagnosis and treatment costs.

Trained counsellors and community facilitators were deployed for providing psychosocial counselling to 2545 COVID patients and their caretakers. It was focused on dealing with stress and enhancing their coping mechanisms. Different methodologies like face-to-face interactions, phone call, group sessions etc. were used for counselling and the identified serious cases were referred for further support.

Likewise, 221 contactless handwashing facilities were established in AAIN's working areas, especially in schools. This was followed by demonstration



COVID patients and health personnel of the isolation center in Bardiya were supported with cooked food.

on proper handwashing techniques. Once the schools are reopened, it is expected that this will help children to develop the habit of maintaining personal hygiene and prevent them from similar other communicable diseases like COVID.

Apart from COVID, 2147 families affected by cold wave, flood, fire and wild animal attack were supported with immediate food and non-food relief materials like kits for hygiene, baby, shelter etc. Coordination with DDMC, Nepal Red Cross Society and like-minded organizations was done across the working areas to reduce duplication and ensure timely response. Altogether 706 youth were mobilized in humanitarian actions across different districts.

In April, a fire spread out at Khodawa village in Narainapur Rural Municipality, Banke and destroyed more than 100 houses. Four persons sustained injuries in their efforts to control the fire. AAIN in collaboration with District Emergency Operation Center Banke and AAIN's former partner, BEE-Group succeeded to respond fire victim families within 24 hours of the incident. Non-food relief materials were supported in response.

The hazard ranking showed that fire is a major hazard in Chainpur, Sankhuwasabha. Many fire incidents were caused due to straw roofs in houses. Therefore, Chainpur Municipality has planned to replace it with GI sheet. This year, 28 HHs were supported with GI sheet for their roofing in Sallari and 25 HHs with CHI sheet at Jhilmile.

2 emergency funds were established at Manohara and Bansighat communities in Kathmandu Valley. A guideline has

also been prepared for its operation. Further, tarpaulin, hygiene kits and baby kits were supported to 390 flood affected households in Kathmandu.

In Bardiya, winterization kits (blanket, jacket and shawl) were provided to 400 senior citizens of Bansgadi and Rajapur Municipalities. Likewise, 200 children of under 5 years old in Rajapur were supported with baby hygiene kits and warm clothes. The distribution was done in coordination with Municipalities. With financial support from START fund, consortium of ActionAid and KIRDARC Nepal supported 500 flood affected families in Nawalpur and Parasi districts with food support, health camp, safe space, cash support, non-food items-hygiene kits, tarpaulins, WASH kits and COVID-19 prevention kits.

The outcome of the support provided earlier is observed now. 5 students from 3 schools were benefitted immediately with the first aid kits provided by AAIN in Paterwa, Parsa. The students fell unconscious in the school and as teachers were trained on first aid and the school had first aid kits, they mobilized quickly to assist the students.

Case Study

ENSURING COVID PRECAUTIONS AND ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES DURING RELIEF DISTRIBUTION AT THE TIME OF THE PANDEMIC

COVID-19 followed by nationwide lockdowns have mostly affected the daily wage workers, pregnant and lactating women, elderly population, and children. During the initial days of the pandemic, different organizations including the government came up with relief distribution programmes but the criteria of needy beneficiary selection and maintaining transparency of supplies being distributed was always questionable.

To mitigate the challenge, AAIN formed the groups of youth volunteers, trained them on COVID precaution measures and mobilized in the community to identify the most vulnerable and marginalized people affected by the pandemic. The data was further segregated on the basis of pregnant/lactating mothers, elderly people, disabled, and single women. It was then shared with local government offices, and they were consulted and involved throughout the relief distribution programme.

Based on the finalized list of distribution, a coupon was provided to community people in advance along with their reporting time to receive relief support. This helped to manage people and group systematically without creating the crowd. Marking on the way was done with at least 2-meter gap in between for

proper management of the queue and ensure social distancing. Everyone was informed to wear mask when they come to receive relief materials, provision of soap, water and sanitizer in the distribution points was made available and all the recipients were mandatorily asked to wash and sanitize their hands before collecting the materials.

Transparency Boards were placed in the distribution points with clear mention of food items and COVID kits along with their price rates and quantity. Telephone numbers and names of AAIN and partner organizations' contact persons were displayed in the transparency boards to connect them in case of registering any complaint or to inquire about response programme. Additionally, complaint box was also placed to drop-in any reservation and suggestion about the programme. In some places, the local governments were requested to allocate security personnel from Nepal Police to handle unavoidable circumstances, if any. The overall management helped us to be more accountable towards the community we work with.

The selection process of beneficiaries managed by AAIN was well praised by local government authorities and they have even mentioned that they will also follow similar process in upcoming programmes. They also appreciated the quality and quantity of AAIN's relief materials.

Distribution of relief materials (Baby Pack) to flood victims of Kathmandu



PROMOTING DRR IN SCHOOLS

AAIN and its partner organizations are collaborating with wards, DMCs and schools to implement their local disaster and climate resilience plan, disaster preparedness and response plan, school safety plan and community disaster risk reduction plan. Multiple hazards were considered while delivering these supports ranging from small concrete bridges in streams to ensure access to education and installation of lightning rods to ensure safety of life and property at schools.

A contingency (emergency) education plan has been developed in Athrai Rural Municipality, Terhathum with an active participation of all principals of 58 schools and representatives of ward education committees. The plan identifies the physical and human risks which could be caused by disaster, draws the attention of local governments for risk mitigation, and highlights the need for budget investment in school disaster risk management.

3 schools of Bardiya conducted vulnerability analysis and prepared School Safety Plan. Mock drill exercise on pre, during and post-earthquake scenarios was conducted, and 280-meter compound wall was constructed in 3 schools for safety purpose. In Sankhuwasabha, as lightning is a major hazard and many people died from it, 4 schools were supported with earthing installation.

A public school of Terhathum was affected by landslide making it risky for the students. A joint delegation to the ward office with representatives from the school, AAIN and partner organization was organized to mitigate the risk. The action received positive response and NPR 2,00,000 was

allocated for the construction of stairs and road affected by landslide. Likewise, continuous advocacy on safe school has resulted the construction of a school fence in Terhathum preventing the entry of animals and unwanted people inside the school premises. The construction was done with joint financial contribution from the school and the Municipality.

DRR AND POLICY ADVOCACY

In the continuation of previous years, AAIN and its local partner, KMJS supported to update Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan of Bardiya district. The revised plan was disseminated among stakeholders

ANNUAL FINANCIAL UPDATE, 2021

OVERALL INCOME OF AAIN IN 2021: GBP '000

INCOME	2021 (ACTUAL)	2021 (PLAN)
REGULAR GIVING	1,083	1,181
OTHER INCOME	1,151	513
TOTAL	2,234	1,694

The Funding Affiliate wise breakdown and composition of the Regular Giving Income for 2021: GBP '000

REGULAR GIVING INCOME	2021 ACTUAL	2021 PLAN
ACTIONAID UK	291	364
ACTIONAID ITALY	447	458
ACTIONAID IRELAND	144	152
ACTIONAID GREECE	107	103
ACTIONAID BRAZIL	95	104
TOTAL	1083	1181

REGULAR GIVING INCOME	2021 ACTUAL	2021 COMPOSITION
ACTIONAID UK	291	27%
ACTIONAID ITALY	447	41%
ACTIONAID IRELAND	144	13%
ACTIONAID GREECE	107	10%
ACTIONAID BRAZIL	95	9%
TOTAL	1083	100%

Expenditure GBP '000

NATURAL COST CLASSIFICATION	ACTUAL 2021	PLAN 2021
GRANTS AND COMMUNITY INPUTS	1743	1383
SALARIES AND BENEFITS (STAFF COST)	420	437
TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION	17	54
OFFICE AND SERVICE COST	101	107
TOTAL	2292	1998

STATUTORY COST ANALYSIS	ACTUAL	PLAN
PROJECT COST	1907	1721
FUNDRAISING COST	78	50
GOVERNANCE COST	18	23
SUPPORT COST	289	205
TOTAL	2292	1998

in June 2021. Since 2015, AAIN and KMJS have been supporting DDMC Bardiya to update this plan after taking role of District Lead Support Agency (DLSA).

AAIN and KMJS supported Geruwa Rural Municipality to establish Local Emergency Operation Center (LEOC) for effective disaster risk reduction and management activities. For its smooth functioning, KMJS supported computer, telephone, television, internet, and other essential materials. Now, it is regularly operating for data and information management and coordinating with DEOC Bardiya. Similarly, the support for establishing LEOC was also provided in Chainpur Municipality, Sankhuwasabha.

AAIN and its local partner, DYC supported to prepare Local Disaster Preparedness and Response plan of Pokhariya Municipality, Parsa. Support was provided to draft the plan by collecting information from the community. Its final draft has been prepared addressing the feedback from Municipality officials and submitted to Municipality board for endorsement.

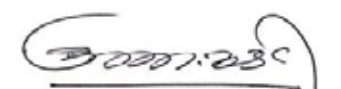
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 2021

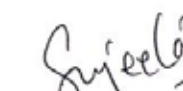
ActionAid International Nepal
Statement of Income and Expenditure
For the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

Particulars	Note Reference	NPR'000 2021	£'000 2021	NPR'000 2020	£'000 2020
Income- Total (A)	13	360,749	2,234	335,848	2,146
Individual Giving-Regular		174,608	1,083	165,270	1,108
Individual Giving-Other		38,767	240	12,770	86
Philanthropy & Partnership Income		26,893	167	41,934	281
Institutional Income		118,005	732	96,900	650
Other Income		1,892	12	3,197	22
Translation Gain/ (Loss)		585		15,778	
Expenditure- Total (B)	14	369,339	2,292	302,981	2,002
Programme		307,699	1,907	259,698	1,710
Fundraising		12,625	78	9,725	65
Governance		2,850	18	3,377	22
Support		46,165	289	30,182	204
International Contribution (C)					
Outgoing Transfers (D)		7,061	44	6,920	46
Transfer between Funds (E)		-			
Surplus/ (deficit)- Total (A-B-C-D+E)		(15,651)	(102)	25,947	98

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements

As per our report of even date


Kumar Jung Thakuri
Head of Finance & Administration


Sujeta Mathema
Executive Director


Nishchal Bhattarai, FCA
Partner
S. Devkota & Company
Chartered Accountants

act:onaaid

Date: 29 April 2022
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

**ActionAid International Nepal
Statement of Financial Position
As on 31 December 2021**

Particulars	Note Reference	NPR'000 2021	£'000 2021	NPR'000 2020	£'000 2020
Fixed Assets		-	-	-	-
Fixed Assets Cost		8,036	57	8,036	57
Fixed Assets Depreciation		(8,036)	(57)	(8,036)	(57)
Debtors	10	200,903	1,260	219,941	1,385
BS-Debt-Employees		212	1	367	2
BS-Debt-Other		2,577	15	898	6
BS-Debt-Prepayments		3,240	20	12,657	80
BS-Debt-ICBs - AAI		190,705	1,197	201,912	1,271
BS-Debt-ICBs - Other Countries		4,169	26	4,105	26
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	55,885	351	24,449	154
BS-Cash-GBP		20,089	126	19,572	123
BS-Cash-USD		5,196	33	104	1
BS-Cash-EUR		3,997	25	345	2
BS-Cash-Other		26,603	167	4,428	28
Total Assets		256,788	1,611	244,390	1,539
Current Liabilities	12				
BS-Creditor-Employees		14,350	90	8,262	52
BS-Creditor-Deferred Income		49,520	311	22,111	139
BS-Creditor-Tax Payable		1,613	10	2,593	16
BS-Creditor-Trade		11,895	75	16,364	103
Total Liabilities		77,379	486	49,330	311
Net Assets		179,409	1,125	195,060	1,228
Funds as at 31 December 2021	15	179,409	1,125	195,060	1,228

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements

As per our report of even date


Kumar Jung Thakuri
Head of Finance & Administration


Sujeta Mathema
Executive Director




Nishchal Bhattarai, FCA
Partner
S. Devkota & Company
Chartered Accountants

Date: 29 April 2022
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

KNOWLEDGE GENERATION IN 2021

COUNTRY STRATEGY PAPER (REVISED, 2021)



The publication is a revised strategy paper for ActionAid International Nepal. Among others, it mentions the Programme and Internal Organization Development priorities until 2023 including the Theory of Change to achieve the desired goal.

COVID-19 AND CIVIC AND DEMOCRATIC SPACE

The publication includes the facts and figures on COVID-19 and Civic and Democratic Space. It also includes impact of the pandemic on human rights and suggests national policy recommendations.



RESEARCH ON INEQUALITY AND EXPLOITATION IN WAGES BASED ON GENDER IN NEPAL



The report presents research findings on prevailing inequality and exploitation in wages based on gender in Nepal undertaking samples from 6 districts involved in 3 areas of work: agriculture, construction, and factories.

GLIMPSE OF HYGIENE AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE COALITION (HBCC) PHOTOBOOK 2021



The publication provides a pictorial glimpse of the activities and achievements conducted throughout the Hygiene and Behaviour Change Coalition (HBCC) project implementation, which was more focused on COVID response and recovery.

REFLECTIONS AND LEARNING 2020



It is an annual report of 2020 with programmatic achievements, financial details, case studies, and progress over the year.

WOMEN FRIENDLY MARKET PROMOTION



The publication provides detailed information on what a women-friendly market is, how it functions, and how we sell products in the market. It also describes about the current status of Nepalese women being considered just as agricultural laborers, whereas males have the access to market.

KNOWLEDGE GENERATION IN 2021



POLICY BRIEF ON NEPAL'S FAIR TAX MONITORING

It provides an overview of national tax systems, identifies their major challenges and charts new course of action that shall lead to fair tax systems.

TOWARDS CHAUPADI FREE SOCIETY



It is a collection of inspiring stories of change on how men, women and youth in Bajura and Doti districts have worked together to end harmful traditional practice of Chaupadi.

POLICY BRIEF ON CHILD RIGHT TO EDUCATION IN NEPAL'S BUDGET



The report emphasizes on Nepal's budget allocation and its share in public education. It also highlights the country context in education with recommendations for improvement.



Executive Director of AAIN handing over PPE and health equipment to Sankharapur Nagar Hospital, Kathmandu

ANNEX I

LOCAL RIGHTS PROGRAMME (LRP) PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS – 2021

District	Long-term LRP Partner
Bajura	Human Resource Centre (HRC) PeaceWin
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	Equality Development Centre (EDC)
Siraha	Dalit Jana Kalyan Yuba Club (DJKYC)
Palpa	Social Resource Development Centre Nepal (SRDCN)
Parsa	Dibya Yuba Club (DYC)

ANNEX 2

PROJECTS MANAGED BY ACTIONAID INTERNATIONAL NEPAL IN 2021

SN	Projects	Donor	District and Local Partner	Duration
1	Women's Rights Programme II (Samunnati)	ActionAid Ireland Co-Funding: ActionAid Australia	Chitwan: Chitwan Sakriya Women Foundation (CSWF) Makwanpur: Makwanpur Mahila Samuha (MMS) Parsa: Divya Yuwa Club (DYC) Kathmandu: HomeNet Nepal (Secretariat of MAM)	Jan 2017 to Dec 2021
2	Leave No One Behind, Especially Women And Girls - Tackling The Spread Of Covid-19 In The Most Vulnerable Communities With Locally-Led Expertise For Impact At A National Level – Hygiene And Behaviour Change Coalition (HBCC)	Unilever and DFID	Kathmandu Valley: HomeNet Nepal (HNN) and Nepal Mahila Ekta Samaj NMES) Doti: Equality Development Center (EDC) Bajura: Human Resource Center (HRC) and Peacewin Bardiya: Kamaiya Mahila Jagaran Samaj (KMJS)	May 2020 to August 2021
3	Enhanced Access To Prevention Measures Through Basic Livelihood And Hygiene Product Support To Vulnerable Households Of Nepal	Standard Chartered Bank	Kathmandu Valley: HomeNet Nepal (HNN) and Nepal Mahila Ekta Samaj (NMES) Siraha: Dalit Jana Kalyan Yuwa Club (DJKYC) Bardiya: Kamaiya Mahila Jagaran Samaj (KMJS)	May 2020 to April 2021
4	Joint Action Of Women And Youth To Break The Harmful Menstrual Taboos	DTV	Bajura: PEACEWIN and Human Resource Center (HRC) Doti: Equality Development Centre (EDC)	May 2019 to April 2021
5	Youth Fellowship for Leadership Development Project	AADK/DANIDA	Palpa: Social Resource Development Center Nepal (SRDCN) Bardiya: Kamaiya Mahila Jagaran Samaj (KMJS)	February 2020 to January 2021
6	Palpa School Project	Corti Foundation	Palpa: Social Resource Development Center Nepal (SRDCN)	August 2020 to July 2022

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