



# COUNTRY STRATEGY 2021-2025

# Contents

- Message from the National Director
- I. Country Context: Nepal
- II. World Vision's Nepal Country Strategy: At a Glance
- III. Bringing Hope to Children in Nepal
- IV. Challenges and Opportunities
- V. World Vision's Strategic Intent
- VI. Strategic Priorities and Focus Areas
- VII. Partnering for Impact

## Message from the National Director



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

Over the last two decades, World Vision International has been striving to create a healthier and more prosperous future for the children of Nepal and their families. In reflection of our mandate and mission to reach the most vulnerable, we have unwaveringly focused our efforts on being present where needs are most acute: In remote and hard-to-reach provinces and communities; in areas hardest hit by the 2015 earthquake; in locations where children are experiencing the greatest hardship. Throughout our operational history, World Vision has endeavoured to serve as a partner and supporter to national and local level actors as well as the government of Nepal, acknowledging their leadership and ownership over Nepal's journey towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

We have seen remarkable progress and improvements in child wellbeing in Nepal over the years: During 2018 – 2020, 400,000 Nepali children have directly benefitted from our community development programmes. Fewer children are underweight in the

communities that we serve; more infants being delivered with the support of skilled birth attendants; teachers are better equipped; schools have become safer and more conducive learning environments; a great number of youths have found meaningful work and employment; households have increased their incomes. During 2015-2018, we provided relief and assistance to 573,688 people, including 248,259 children, as part of our Earthquake Response Programme.

While we celebrate these achievements, we are also acutely aware of the long and arduous journey ahead in creating better outcomes for children in Nepal: *The 2018 Nepal Multidimensional Poverty Index report*<sup>1</sup> revealed that 41.6% of children under 9 years of age are living in multidimensional poverty. Clearly, poverty continues to disproportionately affect young children in Nepal - a sobering reminder that we must continue, and even intensify, our work for children in the coming years.

The need experienced by these children are set to further increase as Nepal tackles a new and growing challenge: The economic shocks and stresses unleashed by the COVID-19 pandemic - an ongoing public health threat with no immediate solutions. More than ever, there is a need for concerted action from development partners; a need to employ multi-dimensional and holistic approaches to address the needs

1. Multidimensional Poverty Index: Analysis towards Action, 2018. National Planning Commission, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, University of Oxford, 2018.

of vulnerable populations; a need to mobilise technical and financial resources to prevent children, families and communities from falling further beneath the poverty line.

World Vision's Country Strategy 2021 - 2025 represents our strategic intent, programmatic priorities and operational readiness to support the people and government of Nepal, in these trying times, to write a different story for the future of their nation, and their children. It is the culmination of many months of internal reflections, community dialogues (including with children) and consultations with various stakeholders – both locally and internationally. As you read through the pages of this Strategy document, my hope is that you may experience a growing resolve to see children, families and communities thrive despite strenuous circumstances, and have the desire to partner with World Vision to enable every child in Nepal to experience life in all its fullness.

**Janes Imanuel Ginting**  
**National Director**  
**World Vision International Nepal**

# I. Country Context: Nepal

## POLITICAL

- Federal Democratic Republic
- The Constituent Assembly (CA) of Nepal promulgated new constitution on September 2015 with 90% endorsement from the CA members
- Local bodies restructured by the new Constitution: seven provinces and 753 local governments - *Municipalities and Rural municipalities*<sup>2</sup>
- 33<sup>rd</sup> Most fragile nation out of 178 countries<sup>3</sup>

## ECONOMIC/ DEVELOPMENT LANDSCAPE

- Human Development Index (2015): 0.558 - 144<sup>th</sup> out of 188 countries<sup>4</sup> (categorised as: *Medium Human Development*)
- Percentage of population living under the national poverty line: 25.2%<sup>5</sup>
- GDP per capita: \$730<sup>6</sup>
- Global Hunger Index (GHI): 21.9 (serious)<sup>7</sup>

## SOCIAL AND CHILD WELL-BEING

### Malnutrition amongst children under five in Nepal



Critical triggers, according to WHO/UNICEF (2014)

Children under five with acute respiratory infection

**78.3%**

Children that die before their first birthday

**3.8%**

School enrolment rate at primary level

**98.7%**

School enrolment rate at secondary level<sup>8</sup>

**60.43%**

## SOCIAL AND CHILD WELL-BEING

- 48% of school children aged 11-13 years are functionally illiterate in WWI Nepal's programming areas
- In the Terai/Madhesh, 9 out of 10 women from the Dalit community are illiterate<sup>9</sup>



- 12,000 – 15, 000 children are trafficked to India every year to work as a forced labour and commercial sex workers<sup>10</sup>

**Global Slavery Index: 5<sup>th</sup> worst out of 160 countries**

- 1.6 million children are engaged in child labour, of which 37% are in hazardous labour<sup>11</sup>
- Suicide rate amongst women in Nepal is seventh highest in the world<sup>12</sup>

## ENVIRONMENT

- Climate Risk Index: 7th in the world<sup>13</sup>
- 11th most vulnerable country to earthquakes in the world
- Direct cost of current climate variability and extreme events: 1.5% - 2% of GDP per year (approx. \$270-360 million)<sup>14</sup>

## COVID-19 IN NEPAL

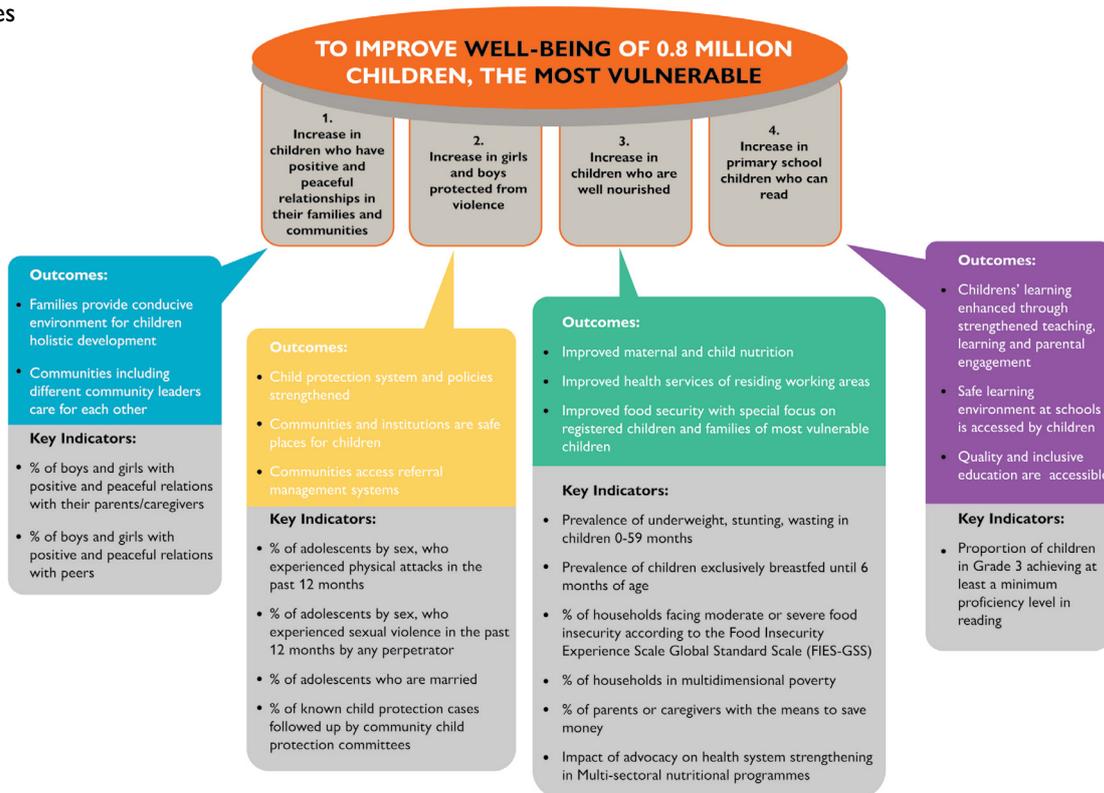
Total cases:	Total infected:
226,026	16,639
Total death:	Total recovered:
1,389	207,998

Source: MoHP (as of 25 November 2020)

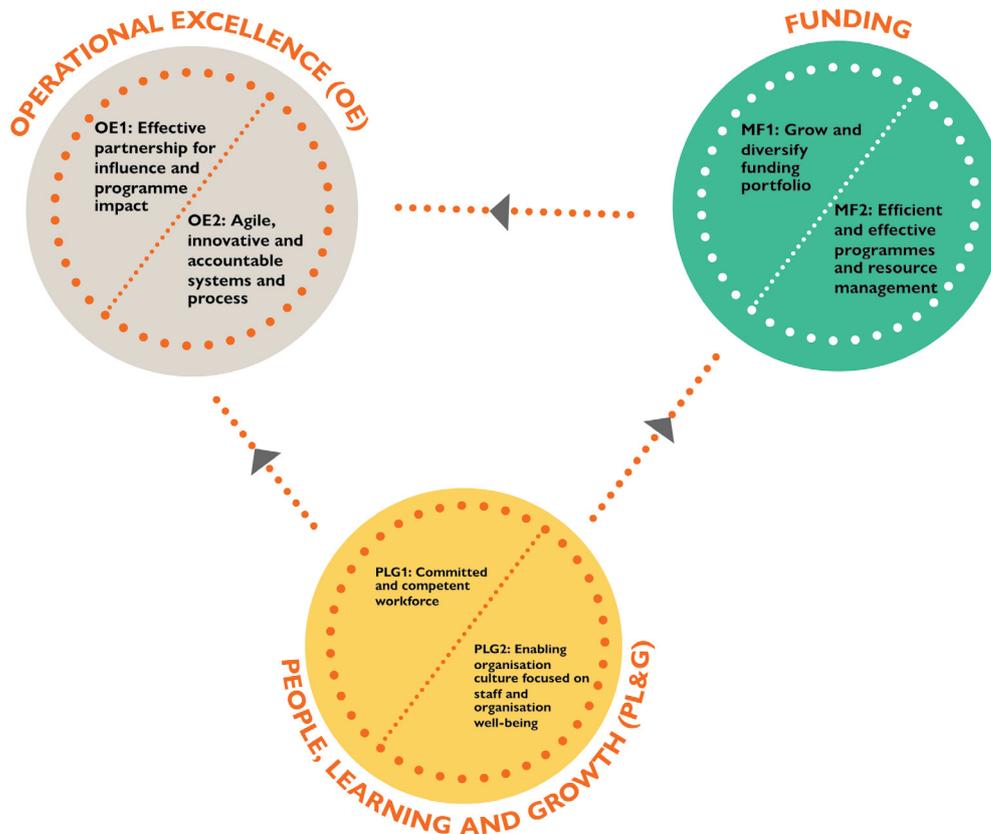
## II. World Vision's Nepal Country Strategy: At a Glance

### Strategic Goal (2021-2025):

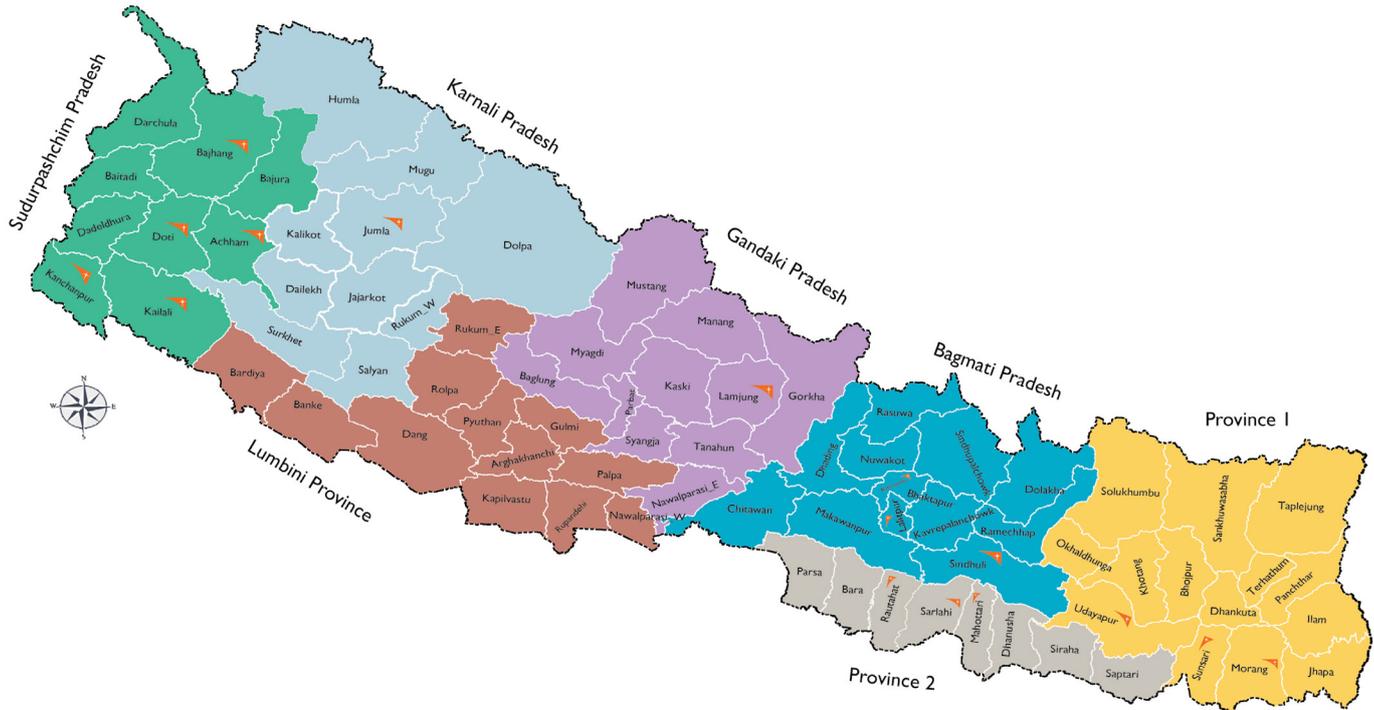
To improve the well-being of 0.8 million children, in particular the most vulnerable ones, to be protected from violence, well-nourished, able to access quality and inclusive education and to experience positive and peaceful relationship in their families and communities



## Enablers to Strategy Implementation



# World Vision project districts



Note: The Work Bank funded KITAB project will be in operation in Sunsari and Morang districts until March 2021 although sponsorship programmes have been completed.



Wheeler

World Vision



विश्व दृष्टि  
विश्व दृष्टि



# III. Bringing Hope to Children in Nepal

## About Us

World Vision is a child focused relief, development and advocacy organisation that has contributed to transformation in the lives of millions of children around the world in vulnerable situations. We put the children and community at the center of choosing what is appropriate for them. As one of the world's leading child focused organization, we understand that children are particularly vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and coercion. We support to change a child's life over time by partnering with their family and community to address the causes of children's vulnerability and poverty.



Years in operation



Districts



Provinces



Staffs

## Our Focus



### EDUCATION

Quality, safe and inclusive basic education is accessible for children



### HEALTH

Improve child health



### RESILIENCE

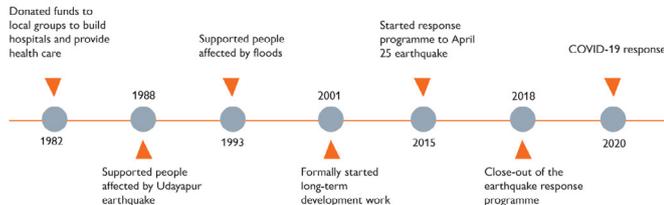
Increase community resilience to disasters and economic shocks



### PROTECTION

Increase protection for vulnerable groups

## Our Journey



## Innovation



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

## Campaign



**It takes Nepal**  
to end child marriage

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

## Vision

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

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

Since 2001, World Vision has been working in Nepal for the wellbeing of children through Area Programmes, delivering programmes in the areas of health, education, protection, agriculture and economic development, youth economic development, disaster risk management, with gender equality and social inclusion mainstreamed into all thematic programmes and projects.

**Education:** World Vision strengthened quality, safe and inclusive basic education in terms of creating access for children, strengthened school safety and significantly contributed to improve learning outcomes of 257,407 children in 173 schools. The major components of the work were unlock literacy (early grade reading), WASH in schools and school safety programmes. 89% of teachers utilized the training they received in teaching. Likewise, the proportion of schools with print-rich environments has increased to 26%.

**Health:** World Vision worked with 45 health facilities and 67 outreach clinics, to improve nutritional status of 42,000 children and mothers. There has been 7.6% reduction of under-weight children who participated in World Vision's Maternal and Child Health Technical Programme. World Vision contributed to improve child health through strengthening growth monitoring, organizing mothers for maternal child health and running special session for malnourished children

Since 2016, 0.82 million children have been reached through different programmes. During 2018-20:



400,000  
children directly benefited  
from WVI Nepal  
programmes



42,000  
children reached with  
nutrition and adolescent  
health



257,307  
children reached with  
education programming



32,093  
children reached with  
protection interventions



116,000  
reached with agriculture  
& economic development  
programming



9,825  
children reached with  
youth programming

(called Positive Deviance Hearth) and equipping the outreach centres and health facilities. Similarly, through school based projects for adolescent girls, there has been reduction of school absenteeism due to menstruation among adolescent girls because of improved school WASH facilities and the availability of sanitary pads at schools; adolescent girls were empowered about their right of hygiene and sanitation.

### **Agriculture and Economic Development Programme**

**(AED):** There has been increase in the ability of parents to provide well for their children and increased resilience against economic shocks. Total 14,374 producers were enabled for local value chain development backed up by market literacy class. This programme speculated a threefold surge in the number of participating producers utilising formal financial services from 21% in 2018 to 60.9% as in 2019. Similarly, among the producers 62% increased their production while 55% increased their revenues with mean increase of Rs. 7,000 per year based on outcome monitoring. Through the Youth Development programme, which targeted 16-26 years old youth, implemented in 4 APs aiming to empower and make them ready for the economic opportunities, out of total 4,244 youths participated in this programme, the proportion of youth not in education, employment or training has been reduced from 29.9% to 8.8%, based on World Vision's outcome monitoring.

**National Disaster Risk Reduction Project:** to facilitate and support local government and community to formulate or to revisit Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plans. A total of 116,000 children benefitted through AED, youth and DRR activities.

**Protection:** Implemented in 4 Area Programmes to benefit 45,000 children, alongside advocacy project and the It Takes Nepal to End Child Marriage Campaign. The Programme also included a promising local project model called “Rupantaran” (the literal meaning of which is ‘transformation’). World Vision worked on the system strengthening of 43 Child Protection Committees. The Technical Programme proved pivotal to reduce physical violence (27 % point) and to increase access to child protection services (33 percentage point), based on the outcome monitoring.



As a responsive humanitarian partner, World Vision has delivered earthquake response and recovery efforts in the worst-hit districts of Nepal during 2015-2018; we reached 573,688 people, including 248,259 children, in 10 response districts (Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Lamjung, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Sindhuli and Sindhupalchowk) through education, child protection, infrastructure for disaster preparedness, health care, improved nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter and livelihood support.

## Earthquake Response

### THREE YEARS ON NEPAL EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE

World Vision has reached out to those who were most in need, providing critical humanitarian support, and helping Nepal build back better.



#### LIVELIHOODS

- 98 Irrigation systems rehabilitated
- 45 Roads rehabilitated
- 5,918 Households received agriculture inputs
- 383 Saving groups established and strengthened



#### HEALTH

- 12 Health posts constructed /repaired
- 31 Women, Adolescent, Youth and Child Spaces constructed
- 3,721 Baby hygiene kits
- 376 Health workers trained



#### SHELTER AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 21,400 Households supported to build semi-permanent make-shift shelter
- 304 Houses being built
- 11,340 People oriented on Build Back Better
- 151 Masons trained



#### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- 189 Water systems
- 11,448 Toilets
- 22,492 Clean water kits
- 14,442 Hygiene kits
- 214,284 People reached through hygiene promotion trainings



#### EDUCATION

- 14 Schools repaired/rehabilitated
- 62 TLCs with WASH facilities
- 1,002 Children re-enrolled in educational institutions
- 10,549 Student kits
- 329 Teachers trained



#### CHILD PROTECTION

- 35 Child-friendly spaces
- 2,210 Children trained on child protection
- 5,158 Children provided with psychosocial support



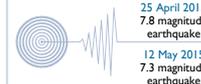
#### CASH

- 184,035 beneficiaries received cash support



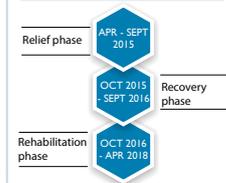
#### DRR and GESI

- 2,975 Households trained on Disaster Risk Management



### 10 RESPONSE DISTRICTS

Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Lamjung, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Sindhuli and Sindhupalchowk



\*Progress till Feb 2018

## COVID-19 Response

In 2020, with COVID-19 declared a global pandemic and its health and economic impacts reverberating around the nation, World Vision launched Nepal COVID-19 Emergency Response (COVER) project to limit the spread of the disease and reduce its impact on vulnerable children and families.





## IV. Challenges and Opportunities

### **Nepal's progress towards the SDGs:**

Of some 29.3 million people, the population living under the national poverty line is estimated 18.7%, declining from 42 percent in 1995 whereas multidimensional poverty headcount is 34%.

Nepal's Human Development Index (HDI) score is 0.579, ranking 149 out of 189 nations – which puts Nepal in the 'medium human development category' as defined by the UN.

With annual economic growth of 6.8% and per capita income of USD 1,047 (pre-COVID-19), Nepal is a country with a growing economy but with increasing inequality, indicated by a Gini coefficient of (0.31).

World Vision International Nepal's country portfolio has marked Nepal as a "low developing country" based on its vulnerability and fragility score and it is consistent with the Government's Nepal Assessment to remain on the 'Least Developed Country' status.

Based on the OECD Fragility Index, Nepal was ranked the third most improved country in 2018 and fourth most improved in 2019 yet it still ranks as a 'High Warning' country and faces a variety of challenges that threatens this improvement in the long term.

### **2015 earthquake:**

On 25 April 2015, an earthquake of 7.6 magnitude with its epicentre Gorkha district occurred in Nepal, resulting in 8,790 casualties and 22,300 injuries. Thirty-nine of the nation's 75 districts with a population of 8 million people, about a third of the national population were affected, leaving some 3.5 million people homeless.

It was estimated that US\$ 7 billion equivalent to one third of gross domestic product (GDP) was impacted by the disaster.

The GDP growth dropped by over 1.5 percent from the 4.6 percent.

The earthquake also pushed 2.5 to 3.5 percent (0.7 million people) Nepalese to live under poverty line.

### **Transition to federal government structure:**

A few months following the earthquake, in 20 September 2015, a major decision was made to adopt a federal government structure replacing the unitary system with the promulgation of Constitution of Nepal. The constitution envisages three tiers of governments (federal, provincial and local) and the restructuring of the state into 7 provinces and 753 local governments.

The new governance structure places greater emphasis on local government and it presents opportunities for improving service delivery, including the potential adoption of policies and programmes that safeguard and protect well-being of children at all level. Nevertheless, the implementation of the federalism in Nepal is somewhat slow<sup>2</sup>.

While some progress has been made with a number of functioning and aspired local governments, plus the 2017 election resulted in 38 percent of Assembly seats were won by women and 21 percent by the Dalit (minority group); major issues such lack of national framework legislation, devolution of government employment from federal to local level, lack of timetable of implementation plan of policy sequence, and most notably, the capacity of local government remain major barriers in meeting the desired objectives of Federalism.

### **Impact of COVID-19**

In Nepal, as of 25 November 2020, there were 226,026 confirmed cases of COVID-19, of which 207,998 people have recovered; 166,39 confirmed cases in isolation; 669 people in quarantine and 1,389 deaths.

The government on 24 March imposed a countrywide lockdown with travel restrictions and suspended schools on 19 March. The number of cases remained under 1,000 until May

end but has increased over twenty-fold just in two months (June and July) with over 21,000 cases recorded across the country. Government started easing lockdown in a phased manner beginning 11 June and finally relaxed the lockdown on 21 July with certain restrictions.

Nepal's economic growth is expected to fall, bringing it down from the 8.5% target to 2.27% this fiscal year, the lowest it has been in the past four years, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics. There is a projected 14% decline of remittances, which account for around one-third of Nepal's GDP.

As a result of the lockdown, people have had to stay at home. This has had a wide-spread impact on people's ability to go out to work. Daily wage earners in particular have been severely affected.

In a survey of food security in Nepal, The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) has said that although there is sufficient stock to last till the monsoon, it predicts significant reductions in the harvest of wheat and other winter crops, in part due to the impact of lockdown is having on agricultural work taking place. The closure of borders will also have an effect on the level of food being able to be imported into the country. Combined with significantly reduced income levels, this will result in increased food insecurity situation in the

country.

In Nepal, around seven million students from 36,000 schools and around half a million at the university level have been deprived of education due to the lockdown. The lockdown period has particularly impacted the most vulnerable. For example, rape and cases of domestic violence have increased.



## Key Child Well-being Challenges

### Child health:



Despite some notable progress made by Nepal in the areas of maternal and child health, some 4.8% of children die before reaching the age of one<sup>3</sup>.

Stunting has been significantly reduced from 57 percent in 2001 to 36 percent in 2016.

Wasting has slightly decreased from 11 percent in 2001 to 10 percent in 2016.

Underweight from 43 in 2001 to 27 in 2016. The current rate is still high and is a public health concern.

Key barriers: 1) inadequate capacity of the local health facilities to provide services on preventive measures and health care, 2) Inadequate knowledge, attitude and practice of mothers and caregivers on maternal and child health, 3) Inadequate access to all year round food to meet the dietary requirement of mothers and children and inadequate feeding practices.

### Food insecurity:

In Nepal, the national household food security is only 48.2%. Although 76% of the population depends on agriculture, dependency on agriculture is declining along with contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which is 33%. Inequality is another factor.



Dalit community (majority in Province 2), have significantly higher rates of child mortality, lower rates of immunization and higher stunting than those in other groups.

Key barriers: 1) Inadequate income to buy food required for health and nutrition, especially among the bottom quintile of the population, 2) Seasonal food insecurity due to inadequate production of food at households (i.e. low food self-sufficiency).

3 Situation of Children and Women in Nepal. UNICEF (2016).

### Quality of basic and secondary education:

Nepal has made significant progress on the net enrolment rate (NER) in primary schools (97 percent). However, issues that persist in education include poor quality and inequity in access, geographical remoteness, gender, and socioeconomic and ethnic differences.

A 72 percent of students in grade five has failed to achieve basic minimum learning in mathematics, whereas only 55 percent of students are able to construct a proper sentence in Nepali, indicating poor learning outcomes.

A child who starts school at age four can expect to complete 11.7 years of school by her 18th birthday. However, if factored by learning, expected years of school drops from 11.7 years to 6.9 years. This means that on average, around 4.8 years of schools are lost due to poor quality.

The differences of NER at basic level (92.3%) and secondary level (43.9%) indicates a significant drop-out of children.

Further, proportion of drop out children of (5-12) years is 7.3. One of the reason frequently cited by primary school aged children for dropping out of school is poor academic progress.

Schools with access to internet is 3.9% in 2015 and SDG targets for 2025 is 65.8%.



There is clearly inequity in the education sector as only 12 per cent of children from the lowest wealth quintile are developmentally on track in literacy and numeracy compared to 65 per cent from the highest wealth quintile

In terms of school safety, only 11 per cent of school buildings are earthquake-resistant.

Key barriers to enrolment and attendance include poverty, social exclusion, disability, migration, child labor, social norms and gender bias, inadequate capacities of the school management committees and local government to provide quality education services due to constraints of the resources, and governance.

## Child Marriage:



Nepal has the third highest rate of child marriage in Asia, after Bangladesh and India indicated by 32.8% of women in Nepal marry before age 18 and 7.9% are married by age 15. Boys also often marry young in Nepal, though in lower numbers than girls.

Child marriage in Province 2 is highest (46%) followed by Karnali (44.3%) and Sudurpaschim (35.6%).

Married children usually dropped out from school; early child bearing among seventeen percent of women aged from 15-19 year old leading high risk of mothers and newborns health and to low percentage of birth certificate of children under age (only 58.1%) as legally they are not allow for marriage;

and consistent with the global research, girls who marry as children are more likely to be victims of domestic violence than women who marry later

The Nepal government has created legal frameworks and it has taken some actions to stop the practice of child marriage but there remain significant gaps in the implementation. Nepal ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990, which sets a minimum age of marriage of 18, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1991, which obligates states to ensure free and full consent to marriage.

The National Action Plan to End Child Marriage by 2030, aligned with SDGs were endorsed in 2016.

The Constitution of Nepal (2015) established rights of the children as fundamental rights and it requires federal government, provincial governments and local governments to be responsible to take necessary preventive and protection measures for ensuring safeguard of child development.

Key barriers: Poverty, lack of access to education, child labour, social pressures, and harmful practices (notably the 'chaupadi'), plus 'love (voluntary) marriage'. Cutting across all of these is entrenched gender inequality, and damaging social norms that make girls less valued than boys in Nepali society.

## Child Labour:



1.6 million children between (5-17 years) are engaged in child labour. Of these 621,000 are estimated to be engaged in hazardous work. Estimates suggest that 60 percent of children in hazardous workplace are girls (373,000) .

Around 2.1 million (29.6%) were involved in at least one activity related to producing goods for their own final use.

**Key barriers:** Poverty is main driver of child labour. Poor parents engage children for earning works. The other causes are, school drop out, child trafficking, failure to care children due to family conflicts or orphanage.

## Emergencies and Disasters:



Located in the centre of the Himalaya range, Nepal is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world due to its topography and climatic condition. Nepal ranks 4th, 11th and 30th in terms of climate change, earthquake and flood risk respectively.

Total population, including children, affected by disaster is 15.5% per 1,t000 and death among is 1.7 per 100,000 annually.

**Key barriers:** Not unique to Nepal but also to many contexts, there remain challenges in trickling down the existing policies and framework on disaster management to all three tiers of governments in Nepal including the rooms to improve coordination at all levels and to clarify the roles and responsibilities among key stakeholders within the early stages of federalism implementation; added with some technical gaps in designing effective programmes and implementation plan of impactful and inclusive disaster risks reduction measures at the local level; and poverty that makes communities less resilient - all these call for commitment and partnership from all stakeholders. World Vision is keen to be an active partner to support efforts to strengthening Nepali's resilience for the well-being of the most vulnerable children, families and communities.

## Opportunities:

The key opportunities to improve CWB in Nepal has some internal and external factors. Having worked in Nepal in the past 19 years, World Vision has demonstrated its capacity to address the needs of children from poor and vulnerable families and witness the impact in the area of health, education, protection and household resilience by closely working with communities including children groups, implementing partner NGOs and local governments.

Nepal is in the stage of developing federalism, where the local government and provincial governments have been devolved with power and authorities to formulate plans, policies and mobilize the resources for the well-being of the people of their territories. In this context, World Vision has got opportunities to work with the governments in technical supports on policy making, policy enforcement and in evidence-based policy influence. The collaboration to implement the project and policy engagement has much broader scope for broader impact in the various issues of child well-being including recovery from the impact of COVID-19. World Vision will also undertake research in partnerships with academia or universities for evidence-based policy influence efforts with different tiers of government.

World Vision has opportunities to disseminate the best practices and learn from peer organisation, as being an active member of Association of INGOs in Nepal (AIN). World Vision has been graciously provided sponsorship funding for long lasting impact on children through Area Programmes. However, to meet the unmet needs of the children and families in the working area, grants funding will be sought by building trusting relationships with the donors.

Moreover, given this strategy contributes to national goals for “Prosperous Nepal Happy Nepali”, 15th Periodic Plans, Sustainable Development Goals, there are opportunities to work together with different stakeholders in the common objectives.



**I am sure the organisation will bring programmes to reduce child protection issue in Achham. Severe discrimination is prevalent in our community based on caste and ethnicity.**

*- A 10-year old boy from Achham district*

**Child marriage is prevalent in our community. I fear someday my parents would force me to get married early, but I don't want that. I know World Vision has been doing good work by stopping child marriage and I hope there will be programmes in future as well.**

*- An 11-year old girl child from Doti district*

**I am hopeful that youth will be supported by World Vision as before. We did many projects that contributed to wider community. I feel that more youth can be covered by such programmes in future.**

*- A 17-year old boy from Morang district*

**Children in our community are vulnerable since birth. In the family where both the parents are alcoholic, they never care their children. I am expecting more awareness raising events from the organisation to support the care and development of children.**

*- A 16-year old girl from Morang district*



## V. World Vision’s Strategic Intent



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	SDG 16	SDG 16 and SDG 17	SDG 1, SDG 2 and SDG 3	SDG 4, SDG 5 and SDG 6
<b>Government policies/strategies/plans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Act Relating to Children - 2018,</li> <li>15th Periodic Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Health Policy – 2019,</li> <li>National Health Sector Strategy (2015-2020)</li> </ul>	Multisector Nutrition Plan (2018-22)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture Development Strategy 2012-2035</li> <li>School Sector Development Plan 2017-2023</li> </ul>
<b>Child well-being aspirations</b>	Children feel loved and valued	Are cared for, protected and participating	Enjoy good health	Are educated for life
<b>Child well-being objectives (selected by WVI Nepal)</b>	2. Increased in children who have positive and peaceful relationships with their families and	3. Increase in girls and boys protected from violence	5. Increase in children who are well nourished	7. Increase in primary school children who can read

Globally, World Vision is implementing a bold 15-year Strategy (“Our Promise 2030: Building Brighter Futures for Vulnerable Children”) which intends to shift World Vision’s efforts and resources to reach the world’s most vulnerable children. The 2030 Strategy also consolidates World Vision’s technical sectors and approaches that have proven to be most effective over the years, based on comprehensive evidence across

multiple contexts – this will enable us to achieve deeper and more sustainable impact for communities.

The World Vision Nepal Country Strategy (2021-25) has been designed to align with the aspirations and objectives of World Vision’s Global Strategy, while at the same time reflecting the Government of Nepal’s 15th Periodic Plan. Our

Country Strategy will contribute to these goals set forth by the national government: development and full utilisation of human capital potentials; high and sustainable production and productivity; well-being and decent standard of living; healthy and balanced ecology; secured, civilized and just society, and; good governance.

In addition, World Vision International Nepal's Country Strategy 2021-25 will contribute to eight of the seventeen global SDGs: Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16 and 17. The table above illustrates how the Country Strategy is aligned with and contributes to the SDGs as well as the current strategies, policies, plans and legislation of the Government of Nepal.



## VI. Strategic Priorities and Focus Areas

### Goal (2021-2025):

To improve the well-being of 0.8 million children, especially the most vulnerable



### OBJECTIVES TO ENHANCE CHILD WELL-BEING

### Approach & Project Models:

#### Three-pronged approach:

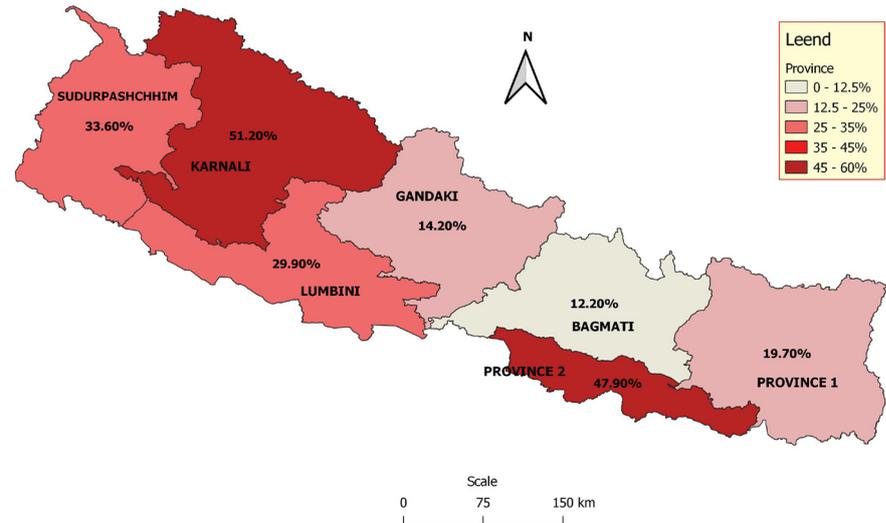
1. Long-term sustainable community development, to support communities to meet their needs (as defined by them): Via Area Programmes (multi-sectoral and integrated, in 5 year cycles)
2. Humanitarian action and emergency relief in response to natural or man-made disasters
3. Advocacy and social accountability: Working with policymakers and the public at the local, national, regional and global levels to build awareness around and take action on key issues affecting the lives of children

### Thematic areas for Nepal Country Programme:



## Geographic focus:

World Vision will focus its programmes and resources on Provinces 2, 6 and 7 (Sudurpaschim): the three province with highest Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)<sup>1</sup> in Nepal. World Vision will focus its new community development work through Area Programmes in Province 7 (Sudurpaschim) and Province 2, followed by Province 6 (Karnali) – as significant number of ongoing development projects exist in Province 6 (Karnali), compared to Province 7 (Sudurpaschim). However, we will be open to work in other provinces in response to evolving needs, including humanitarian response programmes/projects.



<sup>1</sup> Multidimensional Poverty Index: Analysis towards Action, 2018. National Planning Commission, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, University of Oxford, 2018

## VII. Partnering for Impact

World Vision works closely with the Government of Nepal, international development actors, local partner NGOs and other technical collaborators to extend its reach and create depth of impact in Nepal.

### National and federal government

- Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
- Ministry of Health and Population
- Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens
- Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
- Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
- District Administration Offices
- District Disaster Management Committees
- District Coordination Committees
- Central Child Welfare Board
- Social Development Ministries (Provinces)
- District Coordination Committees
- Police (Women and Children Service Centres)
- Municipalities/Rural Municipalities and Ward Offices

### Development partners

- World Vision International Nepal is an active member

and leader of Association of International NGOs in Nepal (AIN) with 139 active INGOs members.

- World Vision International Nepal has also a close partnership with (Local) NGO Federation in Nepal in SDG and Federalism-relative initiatives.
- Partnership with local NGOs Federation and AIN are strategic to mobilise collective and complementary efforts to address child well-being issues in Nepal.

### Partner NGOs

- World Vision implements 100% of its projects with and through PNGOs.
- Over the next 5 years, World Vision will aim to work to implement larger program portfolios with fewer PNGOs, moving from current 30 PNGOs to 15-17 PNGOs, and to be more deliberate in championing PNGOs that have strong vision for children among broader Civil Society Groups in Nepal.

### Innovation and resource mobilisation partnerships

- Nepal Innovation Lab
- Other innovation collaborations or significant partnerships
- Key institutional and private donors (MoFA/Japan, DFAT/AusAid, The World Bank, etc.)
- WV Support Offices (WV Hong Kong, WV Singapore, WV US, etc.)

# Our Partners

<b>Morang</b>	National Community Development Center (NCDC)
<b>Sunsari</b>	Save the Earth
<b>Udayapur</b>	Jalpa Integrated development Society (JIDS) Human Rights and Environment Development Center (HURENDEC)
<b>Sarlahi</b>	Rastriya Rojgar Prabardhan Kendra (RRPK) Bagmati Welfare Society Nepal (BWSN)
<b>Mahottari</b>	Social Development Centre (SDC)
<b>Rautahat</b>	Rural Development Centre (RDC)
<b>Sindhuli</b>	Sindhuli Integrated Dedvelopment Service (SIDS) Relief Nepal Community Development Programme Sindhuli (CDPS)
<b>Lamjung</b>	Rural Community Development Centre (RCDC)
<b>Jumla</b>	Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Center (KIRDARC)
<b>Kathman- du</b>	Good Neighbors Nepal (GNN) Child Development Society (CDS)
<b>Kailali</b>	Welfare Association for Children Tikapur (WACT) Digo Bigas Samaj (DBS) Conscious Society for Social Development (CSSD)
<b>Doti</b>	Community Development Center (CDC) Centre for Equal Access Development (CEAD)
<b>Achham</b>	Working for Access and Creation Nepal (WAC Nepal) Association for Social Transformation and Humanitarian Assistance (ASTHA) - Nepal
<b>Bajhang</b>	Progressive Youth Society (PYS)





**It takes Nepal**  
to end child marriage

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