

World Vision



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**Annual
Report**

17



It takes Nepal
to end child marriage

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A young child with dark hair and a bright smile is the central focus, wearing a green hoodie with a graphic. They are standing in front of a rustic wooden fence. In the foreground, the heads of several chickens are visible, suggesting a rural setting. The background is slightly blurred, showing more of the fence and some foliage.

Who we are

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

In 2001, World Vision started its long-term development work in Nepal. Over the past years, World Vision International Nepal (WVIN) has worked for the well-being of children, partnering with communities in 14 districts of Nepal. At present, WVIN's development programme is being implemented in 11 districts in 6 provinces namely Achham, Doti, Jumla, Kathmandu, Kailali, Lamjung, Morang, Rupandehi, Sunsari, Sindhuli and Udayapur.

After the devastating earthquakes struck Nepal in April and May 2015, WVIN responded with immediate relief followed by recovery and rehabilitation efforts in the worst-hit districts of Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Lamjung, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Sindhuli and Sindhupalchowk. Working alongside humanitarian stakeholders, government and community partners, WVIN helped children and families recover and strengthen their resilience.

National Director's message



Dear friends,

World Vision International Nepal's 2017 Annual Report provides an overview of our work as we seek to realize our strategic goal: *To address the causes of poverty and inequity for the sustained well-being of one million children in Nepal by 2020.*

In 2017, WVIN refocused its efforts to bring positive change to the lives of the most vulnerable children. Over the course of the year, working with government, communities, donors and local partners, WVIN strengthened systems and provided assistance to more than 720,000 people in 14 districts of Nepal. We worked in the sectors of education, protection, maternal/child health and nutrition, DRR and livelihoods. In addition to places where WVIN has a long-term development programming, we continued rehabilitation work in three earthquake-hit districts and responded to the floods that caused terrible destruction in the Terai.

2017 was also important as the year in which WVIN launched its campaign to end child marriage. "It Takes Nepal to End Child Marriage" is part of World Vision International's global campaign to end violence against children, which is igniting movements of people committed to keeping children safe from harm. Its name, *It Takes a World to End Violence Against Children*, reflects the fact no one person, group or organisation can solve this problem alone.

The achievements highlighted in this annual report are a testimony to the creativity and hard work of our staff and partners. Thank you!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Liz Satow', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Liz Satow

National Director

World Vision International Nepal

Executive summary

The Annual Report 2017 covers World Vision International Nepal's progress for the fiscal year 2017 (1 October 2016 to 30 September 2017) in achieving our strategic goal to address the causes of poverty and inequity for the sustained well-being of one million children in Nepal by 2020. The report is structured around our strategic objectives and highlights achievements in each objective with evidences. It provides an overview of our grant funded & sponsorship funded work, programme accountability, partnerships with government and financial report.

This year the report also includes WVIN's achievements as a result of our Nepal earthquake response. The earthquake response has made significant contributions through livelihoods, health, education, child protection, WASH, shelter and infrastructure interventions with the goal "to meet the emergency needs, strengthen the resilience and self-recovery, and restore a sense of safety for earthquake affected children and their communities."

The report specifically highlights the achievements in FY 2017 as below:

- WVIN collaborated with local communities, the government, and NGO partners to implement programmes and projects in 14 districts; reaching out to a total of 721,817 people through long-term development and the earthquake response.
- Under the long-term development programme, 354,350 people benefitted through interventions in education, health, livelihoods, disaster risk reduction and protection in 11 districts.
- Through the earthquake response, 367,467 people benefitted from interventions in livelihoods, shelter, WASH, education and child protection in three districts.

Additionally, a summary of our revised strategy has been included in this report. WVIN's country strategy FY 2016 - FY 2020 has been replaced by a revised strategy FY 2018 - FY 2020. The drivers of the revision of the country strategy were: a renewed focus on the most vulnerable children; changes in the national landscape; phase-out of the earthquake response and; roll out of technical programmes. The revised strategy focuses on maximising positive impacts for the most vulnerable children in Nepal.

FY 2017 Achievements

721, 817 people reached
through long-term development
and the earthquake response



education

30,125 girls, **28,704** boys and
33,933 parents reached through
education interventions



538 schools and **163**
ECED Centres provided
with support to help
improve learning
environments



442 reading camps
established in **8** districts



163 ECED Centres
supported for
strengthening school
systems



52 schools supported
for implementation of
School-Based Disaster
Risk Management Plans



1,324 School Management
Committee members
provided capacity building
support

child protection



689 children and **1,439**
adults reached through child
protection interventions



1,011 people including
children informed about
child rights and protection



43 VCPPCs supported
for capacity building



1 VDC supported in
promotion of CFLG



27 cases of child marriage
prevented

34,658 children registered
for child sponsorship

354,350 people benefitted
through long-term
development programme

maternal child health and nutrition



124,928 people reached through
MCHN and WASH interventions



16,321 mothers and
caregivers reached with
nutrition awareness raising



14 birthing centres
service quality
strengthened



8,855 women reached
with safer motherhood
awareness raising



3 VDCs declared Open
Defecation Free



12,713 community
people reached with
common childhood illness
awareness raising

367,467 people benefitted from
the earthquake response
programme

resilience



82,665 people reached through
livelihoods interventions



17,209 people reached
through DRR and Disaster
Preparedness awareness raising



2,267 people trained on
risk reduction and disaster
management



5,579 farmers provided
with agricultural inputs



1,775 farmers provided
with livestock and poultry
support



647 vulnerable youths
trained on vocational skills



259 people trained on
market literacy



Education

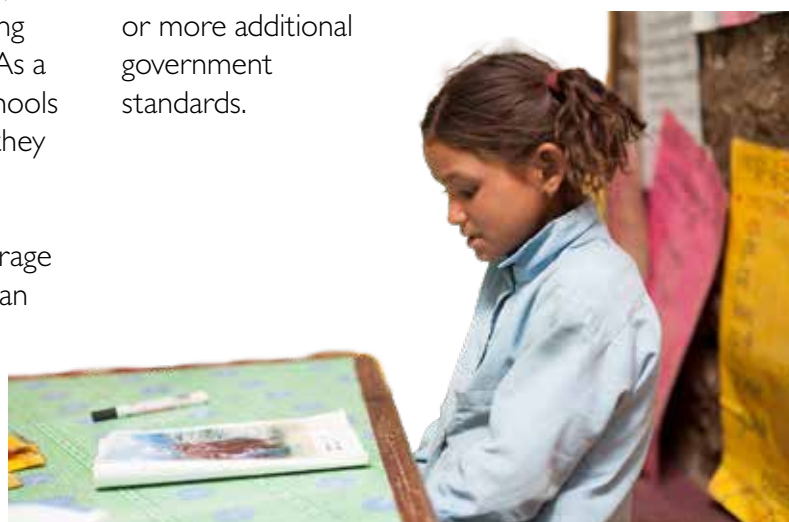
Increase equitable access to quality education

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

In FY 2017, to increase the number of "child friendly schools", WVIN partnered with 538 public schools in working areas. The Government of Nepal has set nine basic standards for schools which include effectiveness of learning, inclusion, gender equity, participation, safety and security, school infrastructures, teaching and learning methods and school management. As a result of WVIN's projects, 39 percent of 538 schools were able to increase the number of standards they achieved. Having a better learning environment contributes to improved learning outcomes for children in these schools, as evidenced by an average annual increase of 8.1 percent of children who can now read with comprehension. In addition, WVIN contributed to the implementation of school safety standards in 52 schools.

Similarly, WVIN provided support to help

improve the quality of learning and development environment for young children through work with 163 Early Childhood and Education Development (ECED) centres. As a result, 54 percent of the ECED centres were able to achieve one or more additional government standards.



Key Stakeholders

Ministry of Education, Department of Education; District Education Offices (DEO); DEO/ Resource Centres; Community Learning Centres; School Management Committees; Parent Teachers and Student Associations; child clubs; implementing NGO partners



Building better schools in Lamjung

The April 2015 earthquake and constant aftershocks terrified the students and staff of Shree Jana Bikash School (above) but they did not give up hope. They built a temporary shelter for some time and now they have a new earthquake-resistant building with the support from World Vision's Safe Environment for Learning project funded by Unicity Thailand, a nutritional supplement company. A total of ten schools in Lamjung District were supported for construction/reconstruction of earthquake-resistant buildings under the same project. Additionally, some schools were also supported with construction of child-friendly drinking water systems and renovation of toilets. Moreover, teachers and parents were also provided orientation on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Geeta Bhandari, Principal of Chandeswori Primary School, another school rebuilt in Lamjung District, says, "The teachers and students of this school do not need to worry in case of another earthquake because the new building is earthquake-resistant."





Improve child health

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

In FY 2017, WVIN worked with 81 local health facilities to promote safer motherhood and improve child health and nutrition. Interventions in safe motherhood contributed to a seven percent increase in safe birthing practices. Our work also contributed to reducing child malnutrition as evidenced by an annual average decrease in the prevalence of underweight under-five children by three percent. The Government of Nepal has a strong focus

on improved hygiene as key to better health and nutrition. WVIN supported government campaigns in working areas to contribute to positive changes. These are evidenced by an annual average increase in the percentage of households having their own toilet by 8.2 percent. Similarly, there was surge in the annual average number of people who adopt appropriate hand-washing behaviour by 9.6 percent.

Key Stakeholders

Ministry of Health, Department of Health Services; District/Public Health Offices; Primary Health Care Centres; Health Facility Operation Management Committees; outreach clinics; mothers' groups, and implementing NGO partners



Communities fight malnutrition in Udayapur

“Alisha is the apple of my eye,” says her mother, Mana, a farmer from Rauta, Udayapur. “Every day I pray to god and thank him for blessing my family with this beautiful baby.”

As a loving mother, Mana prepares nutritious meals for her two-year-old daughter every day and she knows the significance of nutrition for growing children. But things were not always like this. “Until few months ago I did not even know which type of food was nutritious and suitable for my baby girl. I didn't know how to prepare nutritious gruel and rice pudding. As a result Alisha was malnourished and underweight which made me and my husband worry a lot and we spent a lot of money on her treatment.”

Mana says, “After I attended World Vision's PD Hearth sessions with other female community members I prepared and fed Alisha nutritious gruel, rice pudding every day and by the end of the 12-day sessions she had gained 300 grams. I was so overjoyed that time. When they weighed the baby and told me she had gained some weight, my eyes became moist. I knew that very moment my Alisha was not going to be malnourished anymore,” she recalls.

Currently, Alisha weighs 9.8 kilograms. She has gained more than one kilogram since the PD Hearth sessions. “Now, she is healthy and very active. She loves to play with me all day long. At times I get tired and start panting but she keeps going on and on. It just makes my heart melt,” she says.



Protection

Increase protection for vulnerable groups

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

In FY 2017, WVIN strengthened the capacity of four Village Child Protection and Promotion Committees (VCPPCs) in the areas of incident management, local advocacy, and awareness raising. Moreover, WVIN worked with one VDC to implement Child Friendly Local Governance, that aims to ensure survival, development, protection, and participation of children. Additionally, a campaign called 'It takes Nepal to End Child Marriage' was launched to contribute to reducing child marriage amongst the most vulnerable populations in Nepal.

VCPPCs, jointly with child clubs, stopped 27 cases of child marriages in Morang, Sunsari, Jumla, and Doti.



Key Stakeholders

Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare; Central Child Welfare Board; District Child Welfare Boards; District Development Committees; VCPPCs; child clubs; local health workers; NGO partners, and the media.



Child clubs acting against child marriage

17-year-old Nirmala is the Secretary of Nawajyoti Child Club in Doti District. The child club, which started in 2015, consists of 33 members and it has been an active agent of change in this rural community. The club has organised several awareness programmes through street dramas, orientations and other activities. Recently, they have been campaigning to end alcoholism in the village by banning the sale of alcohol as it creates an environment harmful for the children.

Nirmala's journey began when she received life skills training two years ago where she learnt about the harmful effects of child marriage, chaupadi, and other issues that affect children. A few months after the training, she found out that the marriage of a 17-year-old girl from her village had been fixed to a 20-year-old boy from a neighbouring community.

She says, "I had participated in child protection trainings supported by World Vision where I had learnt that the legal age for marriage for both boys and girls in Nepal is 20. Therefore, I knew this marriage was against the law and I had to do something about it."

Nirmala then called the girl to advise her against it, only to receive a rebuke. The girl said that if the marriage doesn't happen, then one of Nirmala's brothers will have to marry her. This didn't stop her though. Instead, she went to the girl's house with her friends from the child club and tried to reason with them. The girl's relatives in turn, threatened to harm Nirmala's mother and when she got back home, her grandmother hit her and accused her of acting too smart. But Nirmala did not give up and finally contacted the police who stopped the marriage.

Resilience



Increase community resilience to disaster and shocks

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

In FY 2017, WVIN worked with 14,053 marginal and small farmers to improve their livelihoods. Out of them, nearly one third (32%) of the beneficiaries reported an increase in their income. This has contributed to reduce food insecurity prevalent amongst vulnerable families. Furthermore, 45 percent of vulnerable youths who benefitted from WVIN's vocational training are now self-employed.

In order to support communities in mitigating risks and preparing for disasters in a more efficient manner, WVIN assisted during preparation and the implementation of 3 Local Disaster Risk-Management Plans as per the government framework.



Key Stakeholders

Ministry of Home Affairs; District Administration Offices/ District Disaster Management Committees; DADO; DLSO; DCO; MoFALD; National Youth Council; savings groups; cooperatives; farmers groups, and NGOs partners.



Women thrive through savings

A year ago, when her husband passed away, Laxmi's (above, second from left) life came to a standstill. As she was dependent on him for almost everything, she thought it impossible to carry on without his support. As a change in the turn of events, WVIN introduced the Building Access to Safe School and Employment Project in Laxmi's community. The concept of Village Saving and Loan Association was introduced which looked at bringing together people facing such challenges to become a part of a business model of saving. Satyanarayan Savings Group was formed simultaneously and Laxmi was nominated as the group's President.

Consisting of 23 members, the group received capacity building on financial literacy and ways to develop saving habit in an orderly manner. Each member maintains a passbook which records their savings, loans and repayment. They meet twice every month, at which time, each of them deposite a fixed amount into the savings box. The amount they save is separated into two parts referred to as 'loan fund' and 'social fund'. The members are then allowed to take 'micro-loans' from the loan fund with minimum interest rate, far lesser than a bank or a financial institute would levy. The social fund on the other

hand can be provided to members for emergency purposes or chose to be spent for a social cause or for a purpose jointly agreed upon.

In the previous cycle, the group was able to manage a good amount of saving which was distributed equally (US\$ 51 per member) when it was dissolved. A few months into the second cycle, they have been able to save NRs. 38,000 (US\$ 380).

"I feel the push to move on since becoming a part of this group. It consists of women like me who always had to run to our husbands to ask for money every time we needed to buy something. Things are different now; I myself was able to support my son to start a restaurant by burrowing money from the group and have already paid it back with interest," shares Laxmi.

Apart from supporting their children's business ventures, members of the group have also been able to take loan to start businesses like goat farming, a utensil shop and even supported their spouses in their business ventures. They are economically independent and empowered.

Nepal Earthquake Response

Rebuilding lives and homes



In mid-2017 when Bishnu, 23 was visiting home in Nuwakot he heard about an excavator training being organised Community For Business Development Promotion Society with support from Global Affairs Canada and World Vision. Excited, he decided to leave his job as a driver in Kathmandu and attend the three-month training.

Bishnu's family home was one of the many houses that was completely destroyed by the April 2015 earthquake.

Soon after the training, he found himself working as a helper to an excavator operator at a sand mine in Nuwakot, much closer to his home. There, he is being paid basic salary NRs. 3,000 (US\$ 30) every month plus a daily wage of NRs. 300 (US\$ 3) for every day at work. Currently, he is working 28 days a month and he is able to save as much as he used to earn while driving in Kathmandu.

After being able to save almost all of his earnings, he has been able to provide financial support at home.

Now his house is being rebuilt.



9,956 HH
supported with
interventions in
agriculture, livestock,
vocational training and
other off-farm activities

Nepal Innovation Lab

The Innovation Lab is a part of WVIN and provides a collaborative working environment to test, prototype and scale breakthrough solutions for humanitarian and development challenges. Innovations that are born in the Lab are always sourced by or co-designed with people affected by crises or the problems addressed in the Lab.

**NEPAL
INNOVATION
LAB**

The Nepal Innovation Lab was established in 2015 as part of World Vision's earthquake response. The model draws on emerging and global applications of innovation labs to achieve social impact. Being one of the first of its kind in Nepal, the Innovation Lab aims to contribute to the national recovery and to inspire the sector to deliver more effective, high-quality and community-driven responses.



48 community drinking water supply schemes rehabilitated

30,653 HH reached through hygiene promotion



Communities regain access to drinking water

When the 2015 earthquake destroyed the water supply system in her community in Gorkha District Subarna (above right) did not panic as others. Instead, she thought of ways to work together with community members to build a new one.

“Those were really challenging times,” she recalls. “We had to walk up to one hour to fetch water from the well. I am 42 and at times my legs hurt very badly but I did not give up.”

Realising the need for easier access to water, which was more critical after the earthquake, a water supply system with 47 household taps has been built in Subarna’s community with support from WVIN and Aktion Deutschland Hilft.

Ramnath, a local farmer says, “It took three months to complete the entire construction and we villagers actively supported the project staff and engineers. Subarna really took the lead.”

When the Water Supply System User Committee was formed the community members chose Subarna as the Treasurer. “I feel honored that the villagers gave me this responsibility. I will not let them down,” says Subarna.

Krishna Giri, Chairman of the committee, says, “Now 47 households are receiving adequate supply of clean water at their doorstep. The new water tank is very spacious too and it can hold up to 10,000 litres.”



1,560 people reached through build back safe awareness raising



83 masons trained to build earthquake resilient houses

115 women and 89 men provided on the job training to rebuild their homes



Jit Bahadur Majhi’s home was completely destroyed by the 2015 earthquakes. Three years after the earthquake, his family has received NRs 300,000 in three tranches and mason training with support from World Vision. At present, the building is complete, and the Majhi family of 12 is excited to move into this new house, back to a safe refuge.



Creating a safe learning environment

The three-storey building of Kalika Devi Community School in Sinhupalchowk District was partially damaged by the 2015 earthquakes. Although it was not safe the school staff were compelled to conduct the classes in the damaged building for a while as they had no other options. "Running classes was very challenging for us then and the students felt scared all the time; they could not focus on studies," recalls Ramji Sapkota, the Vice Principal.

Now, the affected building has been completely renovated in an earthquake-resistant manner. Moreover, WASH facilities have also been built in the school premises. "Now, the children feel safe to study in the renovated building and the learning environment is gradually improving," says Ramji Sapkota.



14 school buildings constructed/renovated

8 health posts constructed/rehabilitated



28 WAYCS constructed

On 29 November 2016, Bhotechaur Health Post (above), built with the support of WVIN, was handed over to the community and the local stakeholders. WVIN has supported construction/rehabilitation of health posts in four earthquake affected districts.



Programme accountability

WVIN has a strong commitment towards transparency and has been working to demonstrate accountability in its programming, operations, monitoring, and evaluation. Providing information, consulting with communities, promoting participation, and collecting and acting on feedback provide the basis of our accountability work.

In order to strengthen and mainstream accountability principles and practices across its development and emergency response programmes, WVIN has developed and launched guidelines for effective information sharing, promoting community consultations, handling community feedback, and for a responding mechanism. Communities and other stakeholders have been made aware of WVIN's accountability mechanisms including the feedback and response mechanism, the right to information, and the right to lodge complaints through various mechanisms. They also have been made aware of WVIN's education and communication materials such as leaflets, flyers/flex, information, radio jingles, and hoarding boards.

Holding consultations with communities on various aspects of the programme has been established as an integral component in the programme cycle, particularly at programme design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation stages. Beneficiaries from the most vulnerable communities are selected using a transparent and participatory approach.

Integration of accountability into project activities, ensures that we are accountable to communities from the activity level up. From the feedback mediums (staff proactively taking feedback during events, suggestion box, help desk, hotline numbers), community voices are heard and addressed on issues

concerning un-met needs, beneficiary selection, and issues on quality or timeliness.

The establishment and functioning of a community feedback and response mechanism has enabled community people and stakeholders to express their concerns, suggestions, and thoughts without any fear. As a result, community people and beneficiaries have increased their trust in WVIN, knowing that it values and respects their concerns, listens to their voices, and makes appropriate responses.

Moreover, WVIN practices an internal accountability through a feedback mechanism managed directly by the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) with a public commitment to responding within five working days. Confidential feedback from communities is also addressed by SLT. Dashboards of feedback and significant programme issues are shared at both field and national levels.

In FY 2017, more than 84 percent of the feedback received a timely response. The remaining 16 percent required follow-ups. The online system with mobile application has made feedback database management easier.





Grants

In FY 2017, WVIN received funding from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the Global Affairs Canada (GAC), Aktion Deutschland Hilft (ADH), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) Japan, and the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), along with funding from corporate firms such as Takeda Pharmaceuticals and Unicity. Our grant funded projects were largely focused on disaster risk reduction, school safety, livelihoods promotion, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, health system strengthening, and maternal, child health and nutrition.

In FY 2017, WVIN developed new initiatives focused on gender equality. To strengthen mechanisms for eliminating gender violence, we have also initiated projects focused on school related gender based violence. WVIN is studying the preferences of adolescent girls and young women with regards to different menstrual hygiene products and the barriers to accessing them.

Through our grant funded projects WVIN renovated five Primary Health Care Outreach Centers (PHCORCs), supported 18 PHCORCs with essential equipment, installed 1,012 hand washing stations and supported eight birthing centers. We trained 95 Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) on maternal, child health and nutrition (MCHN) and

prevented 222 children from severe malnutrition through community based rehabilitation models.

In FY 2017, WVIN constructed 71 classrooms in 31 schools and renovated 24 classrooms in 12 schools. WVIN also constructed 19 safe drinking water facilities and 21 toilets in schools.

Based on a multi-hazard assessment conducted across 30 schools, we were able to make 22 schools safe. With the support of the respective school committee, as a measure to improve school safety, School Based Disaster Risk Management Plans (SBD RMPs) was developed and incorporated into the School Improvement Plans of 94 schools.

In the aftermath of the severe flash floods in the Terai, WVIN received grant funding from the Australian Humanitarian Partnership (AHP) programme of DFAT to provide much needed support to the flood affected families of Sunsari District. Through focused interventions around WASH and nutrition, the project is reaching out to more than 17,500 direct beneficiaries. The primary objective of this project was to prevent under-nutrition among children by providing safe drinking water, supplementary nutrition, and improved sanitation facilities to targeted pregnant and lactating women, and under two years children.



Little Aryan fighting malnutrition

15-month-old Aryan is a part of a Dalit community in Doti District. He lives with his mother, as his father works as a labourer in India. With no other source of income or arable land for cultivation, the money his father sends home is all they have. But the money sent is barely sufficient. Aryan was severely underweight for a child of his age, weighing only five kilograms at 12 months old. Aryan was severely malnourished and sick. His condition was exacerbated by the lack of access to healthcare.

Realising the need for immediate support, Aryan was directed to the Nutrition Rehabilitation Home in Dhangadi with support from the Takeda Health Village Project. Little Aryan was admitted for a month and after receiving treatment and care he gained nearly two kilograms.

Once Aryan returned home, the project staff monitored his progress and found that he had started to lose weight again. Weighing 6.5 kilograms a month after leaving the Nutrition Rehabilitation Home, it was evident that his living condition was extremely poor. Then the local health post suggested and supported Aryan's mother to feed him Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF). Now, thanks to RUTF, Aryan is much healthier and weighs nearly eight kilograms.

His parents are thankful for the support and counselling they received, "I did not think I would be able to see my son play again. You have saved his life," says Aryan's father.

Takeda Healthy Village Project, funded by a Japanese pharmaceutical company, has contributed to the improved health status of mothers, pregnant women and under five children in Doti District. In FY 2017, 855 children were reached through growth monitoring interventions. Furthermore, two birthing centres have been established in Lamikhal and Dipayal-Silgadhi Municipality.

National level advocacy and engagement

Policy contributions

Child-Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) Committees:

With an aim to create a mechanism to listen to children and ensure their meaningful participation in local planning and budgeting, since 2009, WVIN has been a strong advocate in promoting CFLG. WVIN worked closely with the Ministry of Local Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and UNICEF to develop a CFLG strategy which was successfully endorsed by the Council of Ministers in 2011. WVIN has since formed the National CFLG Forum to build a bridge between MoFALD and local governments, bring consistency to national and local level CFLG policies and programmes, and to act as a supporting mechanism in preparation for the inclusion of CFLG into Nepal's federal system. To scale-up the CFLG initiative further, WVIN signed an MoU with MoFALD in 2017. Additionally, as a lead agency to implement the CFLG initiative in Nepal, WVIN has been working with the focal ministry to revise the national strategy and framework on CFLG.

Case Management Guidelines on Child Protection with Government Ministries

In collaboration with the Central Child Welfare Board/Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, WVIN supported government to develop child protection guidelines at the national level and contributed to the development of a case management guideline on child protection.

School Safety Framework in Nepal

WVIN, Plan International Nepal, Save the Children International Nepal, UNICEF, and UNHABITAT partnered to form the Child-Centered Disaster Risk Reduction Consortium. With funding from ECHO under the DIPECHO VIII Action Plan for South Asia, the Consortium implemented the "Promoting and Strengthening School Safety in Nepal through Operationalising the Comprehensive School

Safety Framework" Project. To contextualise the Comprehensive School Safety Framework in Nepal, the project developed a school-based disaster risk management package in 62 community schools over six districts.

Contributing to the Disaster Management Act

WVIN was able to play a role in contributing to drafting and tabling the Disaster Management Bill in the Parliament through meeting and influencing key parliamentarians, the MoFALD and MOHA, and INGOs working in the area. Additionally, WVIN, together with parliamentarians and experts on disaster management, put voices forward for effective clauses to secure a separate authority to lead on this issue once the bill was tabled in parliament. This resulted in a separate clause, which envisions a distinct authoritative entity at the central level to oversee the issue relating to disaster management.



Engagement with networks

- WVIN has been a part of two major networks for advocacy related work, namely Children as Zones of Peace and Protection (CZOPP), and the Consortium of Organisations working for Child Participation. WVIN was able to mobilise CZOPP and the Consortium to support the Government of Nepal to implement recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review. With the support of WVIN and other members, CZOPP has published an analytical report on the children's budget.
- In partnership with a community radio network, WVIN organised the Child Summit 2017. The summit, in the gracious presence of the President of Nepal, provided recommendation to national level stakeholders on eliminating child marriage.
- A national level advocacy network including CARE, OXFAM, Save the Children, and WVIN, was formed to carry out advocacy and policy support work at the national level to end the practices of child marriage. This network worked with the Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare in finalising the implementation guideline 'National Strategy to End Child Marriage'.
- With an objective to advance the implementation of the CFLG initiative, WVIN formed a National CFLG Forum, wherein all 15 youth organisations, who have worked rigorously in implementing CFLG, are included.
- As a member of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Forum, WVIN led the process of consultations held at national and sub-national level, and the publication of a separate report from CSOs. This report was presented at the High Level Political Forum during Voluntary National Reporting.

Community journalism

Soon after the 2015 earthquake and recognising community radios' role in bringing a sense of normalcy and care to the emotional wellbeing of the survivors, WVIN decided to support radio stations to become crucial channels for the dissemination of vital information to local communities. WVIN supported endeavours to increase community awareness on child protection, sanitation, health, livelihood, shelter, and understanding through community journalism initiated in partnership with ACORAB. 53 children were engaged as community journalists, discussing on thematic issues with children and district line agencies. They also produced radio programmes identified by children in the community, resulting in empowering children as community journalists and advocates on social issues. Seventy nine episodes of a programme entitled **"Jeewan Rakshya Baal Surakshya"** were aired in five earthquake affected districts through five radio stations, as well as one station at the central level.





Campaign launched to end child marriage

It Takes Nepal to End Child Marriage

Although the prevalence of child marriage has decreased around the world, it remains high in many countries. Nepal is among ten countries in the world with the highest rate of child marriage, and is the third highest in Asia, after Bangladesh and India. Over one third of girls in Nepal (37 percent) marry before the age of 18 and 10 percent before the age of 15¹. The prevalence of child marriage varies significantly among Nepal's many ethnic, religious, and caste groups. The rate of child marriage is highest among marginalized and lower caste communities.

The government has taken some good steps to end child marriage in Nepal, making it illegal in 1963. Ending child marriage is a target under Sustainable Development Goals 5.3 and 16.2. In 2016, the Nepal Government endorsed a National Strategy to End Child Marriage in Nepal by 2030. This is a positive step, but much work needs to be done. An action plan to implement the strategy is due, and investment, along with broader partnerships, is required to bring about the necessary changes to end the practice in Nepal.

With the goal of reducing child marriage in Nepal, WVIN has joined hands with the National Youth Council and Association of Community Radio Broadcasters Nepal to run a five-year nationwide campaign from 2017 to 2021. The campaign entitled

"It Takes Nepal to End Child Marriage," was launched by the Rt. Honourable President Bidya Devi Bhandari on 10 August 2017. It was also graced by Ministers, high-level officials from the Government of Nepal, faith-leaders, academicians, civil society, and children, as well as representatives from the private sector. In her speech, the Rt. Honorable President Bidya Devi Bhandari shared her thoughts and said, "While the main responsibility rests on the government, the role of non-government organisations, civil society, mass media and other organisations based in communities is equally important to end child marriage in Nepal."

Also speaking on the occasion was the Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Honourable Yagya Bahadur Thapa; the Minister for Women, Children and Social Welfare, Honourable Asha Koirala; Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission, Honourable Anup Raj Sharma, and President of ACORAB, Subash Khatiwada, all of whom stressed the need for wider collaboration to eliminate superstitious and harmful practices such as child marriage.

The focus of the campaign is on empowering children and working closely with government, civil society, the private sector, and communities to bring an end to child marriage in Nepal.

1. The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 2016



It takes Nepal to end child marriage

World Vision



quick facts



3rd highest rate of child marriage in Asia



Nepal outlawed child marriage in 1963



37% of Nepali girls are married before the age of 18



The legal age of marriage is 20 for both men and women



WVIN launched a five-year campaign 'It Takes Nepal to End Child Marriage' in the presence of Rt. Honourable President Bidhya Devi Bhandari.

GOAL

To contribute to reduce child marriage amongst most vulnerable population in Nepal through improved community practices and government system by 2021 in line with SDGs

FOCUS OF THE CAMPAIGN



PREVENTION



EMPOWERING CHILDREN



PROTECTION



PARTNERSHIP



ADVOCACY

OUTCOME 1



Strengthened legal and social system for protection of vulnerable women and children from local to national level

OUTCOME 2



Increased resilience of community including children for better protection of women and children from GBV and abuse

OUTCOME 3



Multi-sectoral response to end child marriage

COMPONENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN

- Awareness raising and empowering children through life skill trainings
- Research and analysis
- National level consultation
- Strengthening protection laws, systems and mechanisms
- Inter-faith dialogues and engagement
- Boys, men and intergenerational engagement
- Multi-sectoral approach and involvement

DURATION: 2017–2021

REACH NATIONWIDE





Citizen Voice and Action

It is Saturday – a holiday – but Devi Secondary School in rural Doti District is still open. This is certainly not an ordinary school day.

Gradually, teachers, students and parents gather in the assembly area and the volunteers divide them in groups and start to have separate group discussions with them. In each group discussion, participants are evaluating the facilities provided in the school including students' attendance, teachers' attendance, scholarship, separate toilets, safe classrooms, child friendly building, and availability of teaching materials and so on. They are evaluating these facilities by putting tick marks under the relevant smiley symbols on the flip charts. Soon after the group discussions, all the participating parents, students, teachers and School Management Committee members come to gather in the assembly area and start a collective discussion on ways to improve the facilities at the school.

“We had a fruitful discussion. I hope this will contribute to improving the school facilities,” says a parent.

Social accountability is challenging in Nepal. In most cases, there is a gap between service delivery and government policy standards. Service providers are mandated to provide quality services but the quality of services such as education and health are not found as mandated in the government policies. The situation

is even worse in remote areas like this Khatiwada Village Development Committee where community people do not have access to basic facilities such as a hospital, higher education, market or decent public transportation.

Basically, people are not in a position to raise questions for the quality of services that they are receiving through service providing government agencies.

In order to strengthen social accountability, WVIN introduced a local level advocacy and social accountability approach called Citizen Voice and Action. Under this approach, community people and children are first educated about their rights to get better services. This enables them to participate in community gatherings where they have constructive dialogues with service providing government authorities to improve the quality of services.

Rabindra Gautam, Advocacy Manager at WVIN says, “Through the adoption of the Citizen Voice and Action approach in the selected schools, World Vision wants to make sure that the schools are equipped with basic facilities required to provide a good learning environment for the students. This approach will also contribute in making the concerned government bodies accountable in ensuring the availability of these basic facilities at school.”



Sponsorship

Child Sponsorship

World Vision's child sponsorship focuses on improving the well-being of children in need, especially the most vulnerable. We take an integrated approach, working alongside communities to tackle the root causes of poverty and create sustainable change. For every child sponsored through WVIN, another four children also benefit. This is because we work to strengthen the whole community, so all children can thrive.

The goal of sponsorship is to improve the well-being of children. We measure child well-being in our sponsorship communities by monitoring the following four indicators and outcomes. Our goal is that all children should:

Enjoy good health: Making sure children and families are well-nourished, protected from infection and disease, and have access to essential health services.

Be educated for life: Giving children opportunities to learn and develop their talents, equipping young people for the future, and bringing families and communities together to support children's education.

Feel loved and valued: Ensuring children enjoy positive relationships with peers, family, and community members.

Be cared for, protected, and participate: Ensuring boys and girls are safe and well cared for by their families, and are participating in their communities as agents of transformation.

Sponsors' contributions fund vital development work in a sponsored child's community and make a real contribution to the well-being of children. Their sponsorship helps provide access to essentials like healthcare, economic opportunity, education, food security, and protection. In this way, families and communities can build a healthy environment for their children to grow, thrive and reach their full potential.

By the end of FY 2017, 34,658 children from 10 districts, namely Achham, Doti, Jumla, Kailali, Lamjung, Morang, Rupandehi, Sindhuli, Sunsari and Udayapur were registered for child sponsorship. 17 Area Development Programmes, including the recently established urban programme in Kathmandu, carried out sponsorship operations.



Community Sponsorship

When a sponsor or a group of sponsors commit to sponsor a community, their contributions help WVIN to fund projects that enable communities to address the unique challenges they are facing and create a better future for their children. Sponsors are not required to write to or build a relationship with one child. Instead, WVIN sends updates on a regular basis from the community of their choice about the work

we are doing and the difference it is making. By the end of FY 2017, sponsors contributed to Chisapani and Sinja communities of Kailali and Jumla districts and helped them tackle their major health and education challenges by implementing development project activities to improve their food production and income, and increase their access to quality education.

Sponsorship

through their eyes



"World Vision's staff come and tell us to go to school every day"

Saniya, 4, Chisapani



"One of the most important things about sponsorship is that I can express my feelings and opinions through letters and videos I send to my sponsor and I receive the same love and respect back,"

Janaki, 10, Doti



"Sponsorship is the programme which brings positive development and support to children, their family and community,"

Priyanka 16, Morang



"Sponsorship helps children to enjoy their rights to education and access to health services. The best thing about sponsorship is that it works to ensure that every child is able to get an education,"

Sunita, 18, Morang



"World Vision has supported to reconstruct our school building after the earthquake. They've given us lot of sports materials too. My favorite sport is badminton,"

Prajwal, 7, Sindhuli



"Through sponsorship I've learnt about the importance of hygiene. Now my school and community is clean,"

Pabitra, 10, Achham

Finance

Development Programme

Total expenses in USD

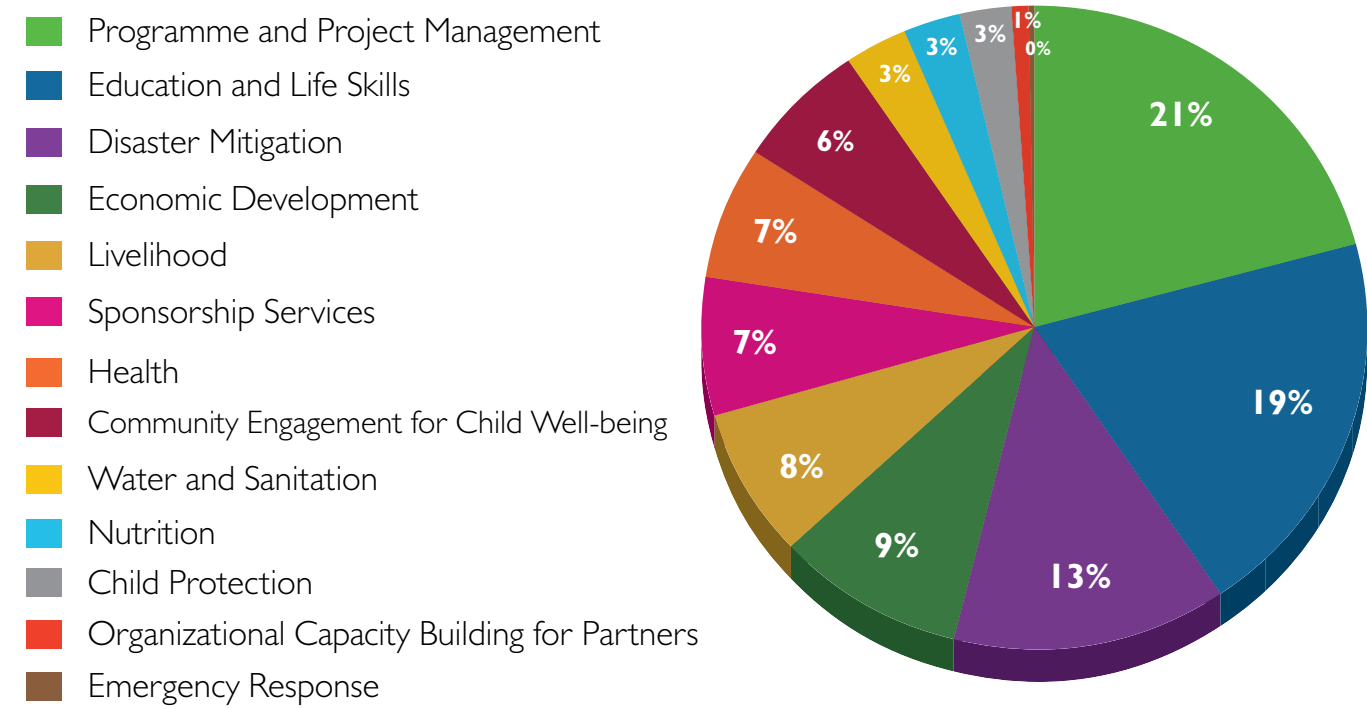


Spending per funding type in FY 2017 (in USD)



Total **9,087,373**

Sectoral expenses in FY 2017



Earthquake Response Programme

Total expenses in USD



Spending per funding type in FY 2017 (in USD)

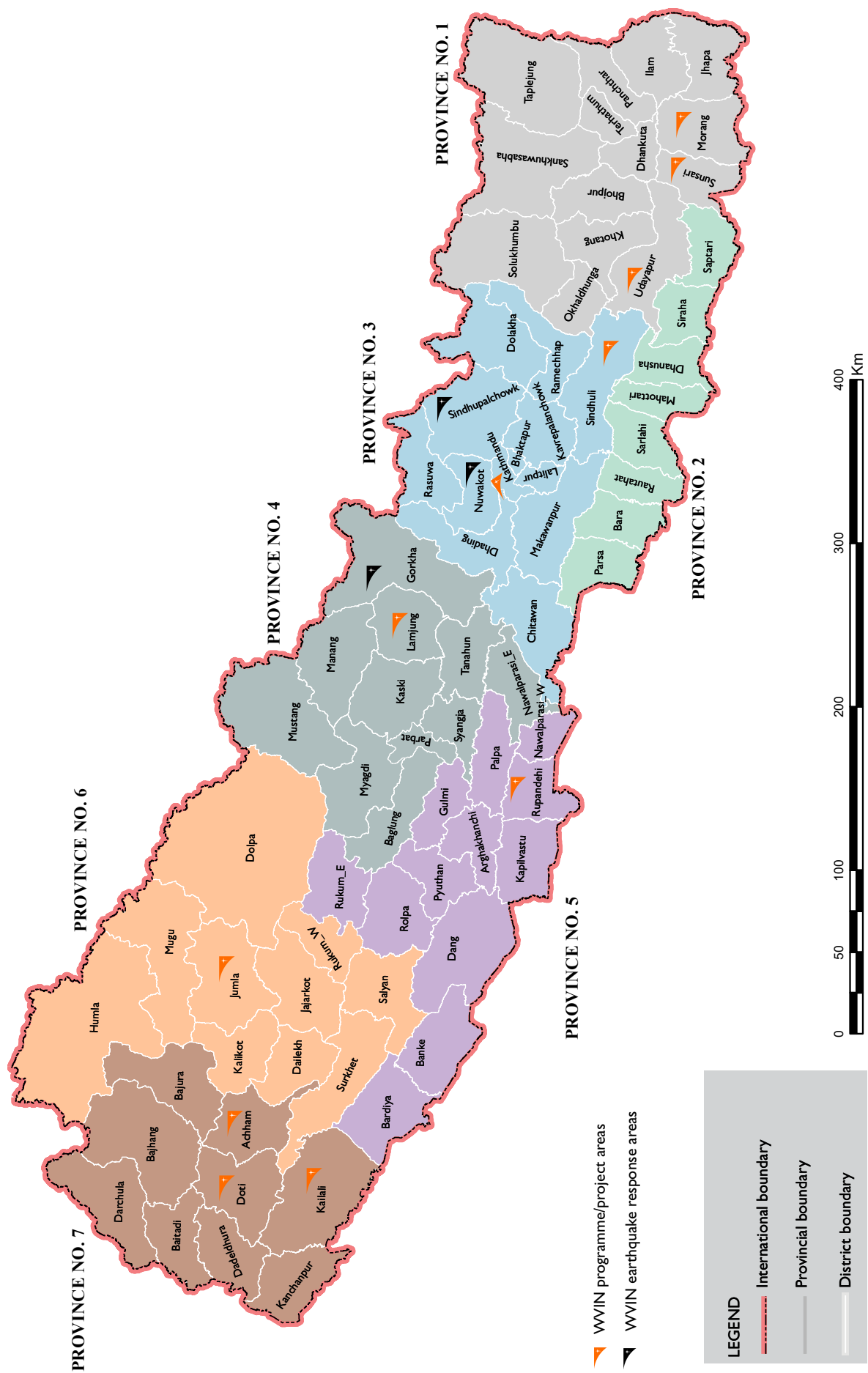


Total **11,911,200**

Sectoral expenses in FY 2017



WVIN books of account have been audited by authorised external, internal and international auditors.



Our working areas

Nepal Earthquake Response

Province No. 3

Sindhupalchowk District

- Balefi Municipality
- Chautara Sangachowkgadhi Municipality
- Melamchi Municipality

Nuwakot District

- Suryagadhi RM
- Taadhi RM
- Bidur Municipality

Province No. 4

Gorkha District

- Ajirkot RM
- Palungtar RM
- Siranchowk RM

Development

Province No. 1

Morang District

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

Sunsari District

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

Udayapur District

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

Province No. 3

Kathmandu District

- Kirtipur Municipality

Sindhuli District

- Golanjor RM
- Phikkal RM
- Tinpatan RM

Province No. 4

Lamjung District

- Dordi RM
- Kolhasothar RM
- Besisahar Municipality
- Sundarbazar Municipality

Province No. 5

Rupandehi District

- Siyari RM
- Sudhodhan RM
- Tillotama Municipality

Province No. 6

Jumla District

- Guthichaur RM
- Patrasi RM
- Tatopani RM
- Tila RM
- Chandannath Municipality

Province No. 7

Achham District

- Mellekh RM
- Kamalbazar Municipality
- Panchadewal Binayak Municipality
- Safebagar Municipality

Doti District

- Adharsha RM
- Purbichauki RM
- Sayal RM
- Dipayal Silgadhi Municipality





Kailali District

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

World Vision International Nepal

Revised Country Strategy 2018-2020

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

IN 2017		BY 2020	
National Office 18 Area Development Programmes	Earthquake Response: 3 District Offices	 AREAS	15 Area Development Programmes
National Office USD 9.3 Million	Earthquake Response: USD 13.4 Million	 BUDGET	USD 16 Million
National Office • Education • Health • Protection • Resilience <i>Crosscutting themes: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, and Disaster Risk Reduction</i>	Earthquake Response • Livelihoods • WASH • Shelter <i>Crosscutting themes: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Child Protection mainstreamed</i>	 SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Health • Protection • Resilience <i>Crosscutting themes: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, Disaster Risk Reduction and Local Capacities for Peace</i>
Sponsorship: 60% Private and Grants: 40%		 TYPES OF FUNDING	Sponsorship: 40% Private and Grants 60%

ROAD TO 2020

Quality, safe and inclusive basic education is accessible for children 	Improve child health 	Increase protection for vulnerable groups 	Increase community resilience to disasters and economic shocks 
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Targeted Changes in our working areas

EDUCATION	HEALTH	PROTECTION	RESILIENCE
25% increase in proportion of children who can read with comprehension	10% decrease in proportion of young children who are underweight	50% children report a reduction in harmful practice (child marriage and gender based violence) 247 wards have local committees actively working to address child protection issues	50% increase in proportion of caregivers able to provide well for their children 185 wards implementing local disaster risk management plans 50% increase in proportion of youth in employment, education or training

Acronyms

ADP	Area Development Programme
C-FLG	Child-Friendly Local Governance
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DCO	Division Cooperative Office
DLSO	District Livestock Service Office
DCWB	District Child Welfare Board
DFID	Department for International Development
DP	Disaster Preparedness
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECED	Early Childhood Education and Development
ECHO	European Civil Protection And Humanitarian Aid
FY	Fiscal Year
HH	Households
INGO	International Non-governmental Organisation
JOAC	Jersey Overseas Aid Commission
LPA	Local Programming Area
MCHN	Maternal Child Health and Nutrition
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PNS	Private Non-sponsorship
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
VCPPC	Village Child Protection and Promotion Committee
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WV	World Vision
WVIN	World Vision International Nepal
WV UK	World Vision United Kingdom
WAYCS	Women, Adolescent, Youth and Child Friendly Spaces

Note: WV Fiscal year runs annually from October through September



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