



ANNUAL REVIEW 2010

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Who We Are

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

Motivated by our Christian faith, World Vision is dedicated to working with the world's most vulnerable people.

World Vision serves all people regardless of religion, race, ethnicity or gender.

World Vision started out in Korea in 1950 to meet the needs of children orphaned by the war in Korea. From there, the programme expanded to other Asian nations and gradually spread to nearly a hundred countries.



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



Celebrating 10 years in Nepal



Message from the Regional Leader

Dear Friends,

I vividly remember my tenure in World Vision International Nepal (WVIN) as National Director amidst strikes, curfews, protests and demonstrations. Despite the challenging context, World Vision established and grew its operations in Nepal. Ten years ago, World Vision started operations in Nepal working with children, families and communities without adequate access to food, water, healthcare, sanitation, education, livelihood opportunities, and equality. The ten-year journey has had its valleys as well as peaks. Today World Vision has positioned itself as a child-focused community-based organisation advocating for the rights of children, who comprise nearly half the population of Nepal.

In past years, WVIN routinely responded to humanitarian emergencies that affected children, families, and communities. In 2008, WVIN was able to quickly respond with immediate relief to the flood-affected people in Sunsari and Kailali districts of Nepal. We are still there, assisting in the rehabilitation of the areas.

The instability in the world's financial markets toward the end of the decade did not stop World Vision from carrying out its mission in Nepal and commitment to the children and the communities in need. World Vision in Nepal continued to practise good stewardship by finding ways to maximise the benefit that went to the poor in target communities.

Children are most vulnerable to the effects of poverty. World Vision works with each partner community to ensure that children enjoy improved nutrition, health, and education. Poverty is not inevitable. Our Mission Statement calls us to challenge those unjust structures that constrain the poor in a world of false priorities, gross inequalities, and distorted values.

World Vision desires that all people be able to reach their God-given potential. We strive for a world that no longer tolerates poverty. World Vision carries a hope for the children of Nepal with a vision – “*for every child, life in all its fullness; for every heart, the will to make it so*”. Together with our community partners, I am glad to share that we have witnessed modest success in realising this vision for many children in Nepal. Many have gone back to school. Many have access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Many are immunised and well-nourished. Many are well-cared for by families with increased incomes. Many are empowered with a voice. There are many success stories and the communities are testimony to the transformational development work that is bringing hope to the lives of children in many Village Development Committees across Nepal.

It is with a sense of pride we celebrate our 10th year with this special edition of the Annual Review that illustrates our continuous service to the poor with a goal to “*empower vulnerable children, families, and communities in Nepal to improve their quality of life with dignity and peace*”.

Finally, I would like to congratulate all our staff, partners, and communities in Nepal for their dedication and cooperation in ensuring the success of our programme in Nepal. Many thanks also to all our donors and sponsors who trust us and offer their financial resources and prayers for our work in Nepal.

Trihadi Sptoadi

Regional Leader

World Vision South Asia and Pacific





Message from the National Director

It has been almost 3 years that I have been working as National Director for World Vision International Nepal (WVIN). During this time, I have observed a country overflowing with beauty, diversity and complexity. Above all, I have experienced a country of warm-hearted, friendly people.

I do get confused at times trying to understand some aspects of the country – for example the political situation and the tendency to protest by the use of bandhs. But I am lucky to be surrounded by my Nepali colleagues who patiently help me through these periods of befuddlement.

I have learned so much from visiting our programme areas in Nepal – from Kathmandu Valley to the Eastern region districts of Morang, Sunsari, and Udayapur; to the mountainous regions of Kaski, Lamjung, and Jumla; to the Western areas of Rupendhi, Kailali, and Doti. In every area, in every World Vision-supported Area Development Programme (ADP), I got the opportunity to know and cherish all of the WVIN staff who are hard-working and dedicated to improving the lives of children in Nepal. It is not an easy task but their efforts are making a difference.

I remember one particular child I met in Jumla. She was a member of her school's "Child Club". I could only talk with her for a short time as she was on a mission with some of her fellow students to visit the District Education Office – a three hour walk. They were going there to speak on behalf of their teacher who they believed was being treated unjustly. They were not only standing up for justice but for educational future – they told me he was a very good teacher. The conversation gave me a picture of how we are empowering children with the work that we do in communities.

Getting this opportunity to observe the 10 years of work in Nepal gives me immense pleasure as well as hope. I hope that WVIN in future will have increased opportunities to work for the betterment of vulnerable communities focusing on children. WVIN has revised its strategy and now we have put systems and structures in place to forward the development, advocacy and relief work in Nepal. An important task that was completed last year was the development of secondary strategies for each sector of WVIN. The process of development of secondary strategies was participatory and involved most of the WVIN staff. The process of strategy development has been really helpful for us as an organisation to be more focused to serving the communities with the most vulnerable children of Nepal.

Lastly, I highly commend the work of all staff, partners, and donors who have contributed towards the work of WVIN during this 10 year journey.

I am grateful to all staff for their resilience through all the political challenges of the country and perseverance in serving communities, especially children.

Michael Frank
National Director
World Vision International Nepal



Celebrating 10



World Vision started its development initiatives in Nepal in 1982 by donating funds to local groups for building hospitals and providing health care. In response to the 1988 earthquake, World Vision helped local non-governmental organisations in providing assistance to the people affected. Similarly, in 1993, World Vision helped people affected by the floods through local partners. World Vision formally started its long-term development work in Nepal after signing both general and project agreements with the Social Welfare Council in 2001.

Starting in 2001, World Vision International Nepal (WVIN) began its development work based in the community, working with families and children without adequate access to food and water, to healthcare, to sanitation, to education, to livelihood opportunities, and to equality. It did this through its Area Development Programme (ADP) in six districts of Nepal, namely Bhaktapur, Kailali, Kaski, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Rupandehi. In 2002, WVIN expanded its work to Lamjung and Sunsari districts, and in 2003 to Jumla, a remote Mid-Western district. By 2005 WVIN was operational in ten districts of Nepal including Morang in the sectors of Early Childhood Care and Development, Community Health focusing on Water and Sanitation, Education, Livelihood, HIV

and AIDS, and Leadership and Local Governance. From 2003-2005, the Mid-West Relief and Rehabilitation Programme was implemented in Jumla and Kalikot districts to improve food security, health, the development of children, and provide socio-economic benefits. The main projects included child nutrition, emergency health services, education and Food for Work for asset creation, such as renovation of irrigation canals, foot trails, schools and health posts. In 2004, WVIN was honoured for this programme with the Deuda Cup given by the then Prime Minister of Nepal.

During the same time, Nepal witnessed an internal armed conflict and massive political changes but WVIN continued to work towards achieving its vision, that is, "for every child, life in all its fullness and for every heart, the will to make it so." WVIN continued to practise good stewardship, finding ways to maximise the benefit that went to the poor in its target communities. In 2006, the armed conflict came to an end with a comprehensive peace agreement between the Maoist insurgents, and the government. This led to the successful Constituent Assembly (CA) elections in 2008 and subsequent declaration of Nepal as secular democratic republic, abolishing the age-old monarchy. The same year, WVIN collaborated

years in Nepal

with coalitions such as CZOPP and the Consortium of Organisations Working for Children's Participation, other NGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies with the aim of giving children a voice and encouraging their participation in the drafting of the new constitution of Nepal. Starting from 2006, the same network also organised a far-reaching series of national and district consultations with children, aimed at capturing the voice of children in the interim constitution, the election process, and the forthcoming new constitution. The network also worked to carry out research, monitor child rights during CA elections, create a CA advocacy group for mass lobbying, build the awareness of CA members about child rights, mobilise the media, produce IEC materials and related publications, prepare an expert submission on child rights to CA members, and create a Child Rights Parliamentary Forum.

WVIN's work in the area of Humanitarian Emergency Affairs has significantly contributed to disaster risk-reduction and preparedness activities in all the ADPs and timely responses to major disasters in Nepal. In 2007, WVIN responded to the monsoon floods in Saptari that displaced thousands of people, distributing 2,000 family packs (food and non-food items) in 12 Village Development Committees (VDCs) of Saptari district. In August 2008, WVIN was amongst the first to respond with food and non-food items when the Saptakoshi River, one of the largest rivers in the country, broke its embankment and started flowing directly into villages, destroying half a dozen villages, displacing thousands of people, and killing countless livestock in Nepal and neighbouring India. More than two years on, WVIN is still continuing its Protracted Relief and Early Recovery project in nutrition and education in three flood-affected Village Development Committees (VDC), namely Haripur,

Sripur and Paschim Kusaha.

In July 2009, WVIN introduced two new ADPs, pilot testing the Integrated Programming Model (IPM) in Udayapur and Doti districts. IPM is World Vision's new approach to implementing development, relief, and advocacy programmes and equips local-level staff to work effectively with partners toward the sustained well-being of children within families and communities – especially the most vulnerable.

By the end of 2010, 20,835 children were registered in WVIN's sponsorship programme, an effective and fulfilling way to help give a child from a poor community the chance of a brighter future. Funds from sponsorship supported a wide range of development activities that benefited children, their families, and the communities they live in.

In 2010, WVIN served 239,782 people through its community development, relief and advocacy programmes. In 2010, WVIN also developed a country strategy (2010-2013) with the goal of empowering vulnerable children, their families, and communities to improve their quality of life with dignity and peace. The strategy has identified three key sectors where it might serve, namely Maternal Child Health and Nutrition, Education and Livelihood; two contextual sectors, namely Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and HIV and AIDS with Child Protection as a major cross-cutting theme.

At present WVIN is operational in twelve districts, the focus being on improving children's well-being through child-focused transformational development, disaster management, and the promotion of social justice.

(Note: WVIN Annual Review 2010 marks ten years of World Vision in Nepal with highlights of achievements over the years through success stories and consolidated information in some key segments of this edition.)

An overview of

WVIN's work in the community through ADPs has contributed to positive changes in the quality of life for children, their families and communities. These changes are in the area of behaviour, health and nutrition practices, equal educational opportunities for boys and girls, increased enrolment and attendance in ECCD and primary education, better care by parents and caregivers, improved livelihood, and greater awareness about HIV and AIDS. Some of the key impacts have been summed up as follows:

According to a TDI Survey taken in 2005, of children aged 6-59 months in Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, and Kathmandu ADPs, 30.8%, 37.3%, and 29.2% were malnourished and underweight for their age. But baseline measurements of those ADPs in 2010 shows that this has reduced to 10.9%, 17% and 15.6%.

The successful implementation of the HIV Project in Bhaktapur resulted in increased awareness and knowledge of HIV and AIDS in the district. The DDC in Bhaktapur increased the budget for the HIV and AIDS sector from 80,000 to 800,000 N. rs. per year; VDCs in the district have allocated 20-25,000 N. rs. Schools have trained health teachers, partners are well-equipped and can generate resources from other donors and government to reduce the incidence of HIV and AIDS.¹

In Butwal ADP there is improved understanding among youth as to how to prevent the transmission of HIV. Discrimination in education between girls and boys is reported to have been reduced. The drinking of alcohol by parents of children attending ECCD is reduced due to education encouraging them to provide a better life for their children. Cropping systems have been changed as a result of the Livelihood Project - rice-wheat is now rice-vegetables.²

As a result of educating mothers and grandmothers combined with the provision of clean drinking water sources, and toilets, community health in Kaski ADP has improved with reduced cases of diarrhoea and improved understanding of ORS. Vegetable farming has improved the diet of children.³

The development and implementation of School Improvement Plan (SIP) in Sunsari ADP with the participation of different groups (students, SMC, parents, teachers, line agencies) has increased participation and 'ownership' among key stakeholders resulting in good enrolment and retention of school-going children.⁴

In Lamjung ADP, because of the improved quality of education, some children in private schools have returned to public schools. Children completing schooling has increased over the years. Enrolment of children aged 3-5 years in community-based ECCD Centres and school-based ECCD Centres is estimated to be at 95%, and 80% respectively. Enrolment of children in primary schools has improved. People have gotten into the habit of using toilets, resulting in better sanitation and a cleaner community.⁵

In Jumla ADP, school attendance has increased as a result of child clubs' to raise parents' awareness of the importance of education. The Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) Project has improved women's health and reduced cooking times, leading to more economic activity and agricultural production. Asthma, breathing problems and irritation to the eyes resulting from the use of traditional stoves, have all fallen after ICSs were installed. Respiratory infection in females has fallen by 40%. As a result of the Food Security Project in Jumla, there has also been changes in diet. Families who cooked only potatoes and white rice have added indigenous seeds, cereals, and vegetables. This has helped reduce the number of underweight children.⁶

The Nutrition Project in Lamjung, Jumla and Sunsari ADPs has significantly lowered the rates of chronic malnutrition (Wt/Ht). On average, the incidence of severe stunting has fallen by 45% during the project period (38% in 2007, 21% in 2010); the drop being more significant in Lamjung and Sunsari than in Jumla.⁷

impact in communities

SWC's FY 2010 Evaluation Report of WVIN (for FY 2006-2010) has observed that the overall impact of WVIN's project in the community was found to be effective. Stakeholders have appreciated WVIN's activities in education, child clubs, livelihood, health, sanitation, nutrition and ECCD.

"The Food Security Project in Lamjung and Jumla has been working towards helping the poorest through improving productivity, creation of community accessible, value added market outlets for surplus agricultural products and training on storage of food. WVIN's micro-credit activities have helped the poor households via small loans to initiate small businesses in six ADP's of Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Kaski, Lamjung and Rupandehi districts. The seed production and promotion of local commodity to reduce the food security problem are some of the activities conducted through this component. Construction of irrigation canals, conducting farmers' field school, development of seed bank and promotion of seeds in local market, goat and pig raising programme, promotion of kitchen garden, training and equipment support, fruit and vegetable packaging training are other programmes effectively implemented in the rural areas" - 3.1.4 Economic Development Component, SWC Final Evaluation Report 2010

- 1▣ FY 2010 Bhaktapur HIV Project Evaluation Report for FY 2008-2010
- 2▣ FY 2009 Butwal ADP Evaluation Report for FY 2002-2009
- 3▣ FY 2008 Kaski ADP Evaluation Report for FY 2003-2008
- 4▣ FY 2009 Sunsari ADP Evaluation Report for FY 2002-2009
- 5▣ FY 2010 Lamjung ADP Evaluation Report for FY 2003-2010
- 6▣ FY 2010 National Children's Congress Report for FY 2007-2009, ▣
FY 2011 Improved Cooking Stove Project Evaluation Report for FY 2008-2010, ▣
Jumla Food Security Project Evaluation Report for FY 2007-2010
- 7▣ FY 2010 Comprehensive Nutrition Project Evaluation Report for FY 2007-2009





Area Development Programme (ADP)

The ADP is our primary approach to carry out transformational development, relief and advocacy work. The ADP is a long term development programme (10 to 15 years) in which World Vision works with partners and with vulnerable communities in specific, defined, targeted geographical locations to address micro and macro poverty issues in the sectors of Maternal Child Health and Nutrition, Education, Livelihood, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), HIV and AIDS and Child Protection.

Transformational Development

World Vision's approach to development is known as transformational development. It encompasses five domains of change; well-being of children, their families and communities; empowered children to be agents of transformation; transformed relationships; interdependent and empowered communities; and transformed systems and structures. In World Vision's understanding, transformational development seeks to restore and enable wholeness of life with dignity, justice, peace, and hope for all girls, boys, women, men, households and their communities. The key elements of WVIN's development work includes:

- » Focusing on key sectors
- » Consultation and participation
- » Vulnerability mapping
- » Programming quality

Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs (HEA)

World Vision is one of the largest relief organisations and has extensive experience in carrying out relief operations around the world during major disasters. The key elements of WVIN's HEA work include:

- » Focusing on key sectors
- » Disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness in ADPs
- » Preparation for large scale complex emergencies

WVIN builds disaster risk reduction activities into ADP project designs as appropriate in each sector and prepares for effective disaster response working with government, communities and other NGOs. WVIN focuses on immediate needs in the early stages of disaster response. A longer-term response focuses on our key sectors. Preparedness activities are carried out including pre-positioning and developing of staff capacity to respond to large-scale complex emergencies.

Advocacy

World Vision believes advocacy is one of the main ways of bringing about changes in unjust policies, systems and structures. The key elements of WVIN's advocacy work includes:

- » Focusing on key sectors
- » National and local level approach
- » Coalitions and networks

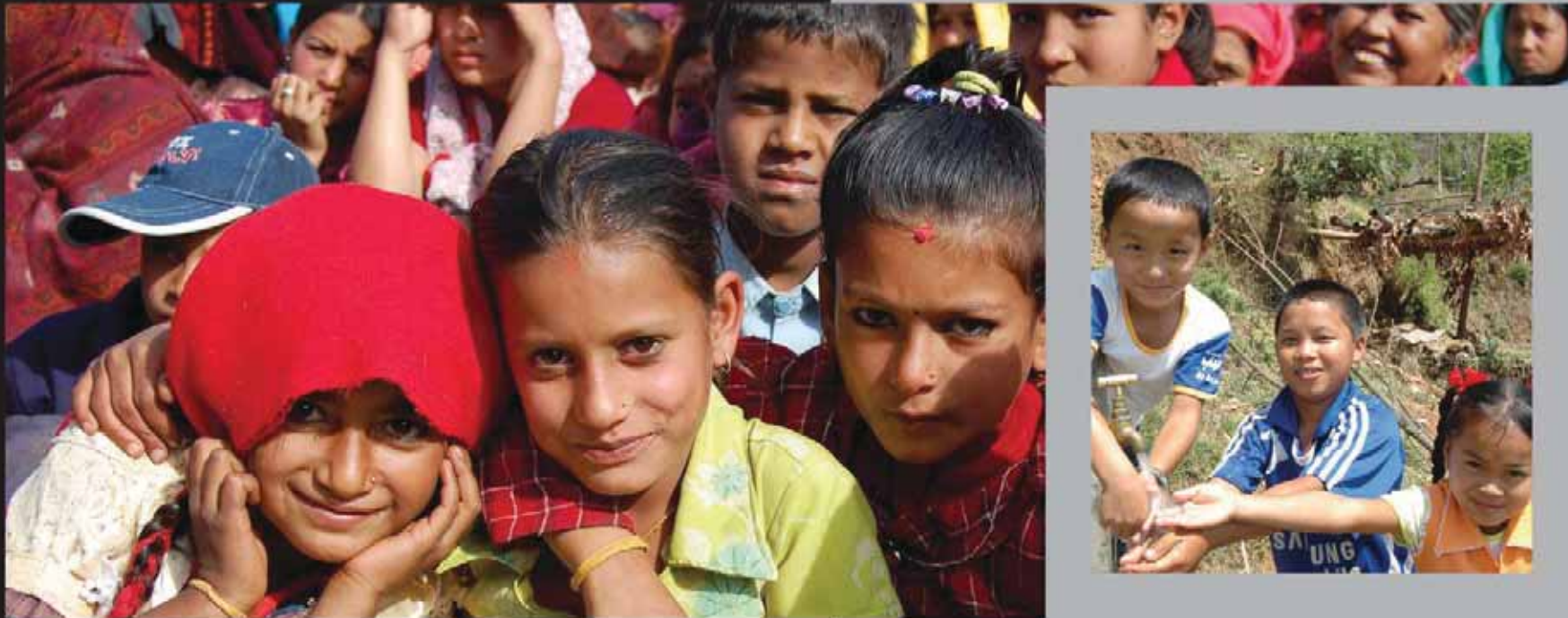
WVIN builds community capacity for advocacy to assist their development efforts in improving child well being. WVIN supports advocacy positions at local ADP level and at national (and international) levels where they are relevant to our key sectors. At the national level, the focus is on influencing child-friendly policy. At the local level, the focus is on informing communities of their rights to allocated resources and how to access these. WVIN collaborates with coalitions, other INGOs, UN agencies, and bilateral donors to more effectively promote advocacy positions.

Integrated Programming Model (IPM)

The IPM is a model with a new approach for implementing development, relief and advocacy programmes. The IPM equips World Vision local-level staff to work effectively with partners toward the sustained well-being of children within families and communities – especially the most vulnerable.

The model has 4 main aspects:

- » Contributing to the sustained well-being of children within families and communities, especially the most vulnerable
- » Working with local partners
- » Equipping local level staff
- » Basic programme parameters



Key Sectors

Maternal Child Health and Nutrition

This sector aims to promote conditions and practices that contribute to improving child health and nutrition and safety of children from conception through their fifth year. WVIN supports nutrition monitoring and mother and child health education with the active participation of pregnant women, parents of young children and other community caregivers.

Education

This sector aims to improve the access to quality education for children in programme areas and promotes girls' education through the secondary level. WVIN supports early childhood care and development for children aged 3-5, value education through child clubs, and teacher training focused on child-friendly methodologies to increase the proportion of primary age children completing primary education and retain girls in school.

Livelihood

This sector aims to increase the income of families in programme areas. WVIN supports increased agricultural production through organic farming and building the capacity of sustainable community based cooperatives.

Contextual Sectors

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

This sector aims to promote increased access to safe drinking water. WVIN supports the promotion of toilet construction and usage; promotion of open defecation free Village Development Committees within districts; and local efforts to provide safe drinking water supply.

HIV and AIDS

This sector aims to prevent or slow down the spread of HIV. WVIN supports to increase awareness among the youth aged 13 to 18 especially those that may be exposed to high-risk groups such as intravenous drug users, commercial sex workers and migrant workers.

Major cross-cutting theme

Child Protection

Child Protection (CP) issues are addressed at all levels and across the sector priorities. CP activities are integrated in all the sector interventions. Key CP activities include: capacity building of staff in CP responsibilities; networking and collaboration with CP agencies/NGOs and government entities; incident reporting; and, awareness building.

Bhaktapur Area

In 2010, Bhaktapur ADP worked to empower children, their families, and communities to bring positive changes to their quality of life in coordination with local partners and various government agencies.

Under the ECCD Project, Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres were supported in programmes aimed at the emotional, mental, social and physical development of children. ECD management committees were also given capacity-building training and linked to local government structures like DDC, DEO and VDC for sustainability. 18 ECD centres were helped to provide improved services. Care for pregnant and lactating women improved with regular ANC and PNC check-ups. Feeding practices for children under 2 improved with training offered to mothers on how to prepare a balanced diet. A Health Post in Nangkhel VDC was upgraded while 59 health personnel received training in providing better health services. The growth

of 614 children was monitored.

The Education Project enhanced the quality of education through improved teaching, providing a learning environment in primary and secondary schools, and better school management. 80 teachers were trained in child-friendly teaching and learning methodology which resulted in increased enrolment of school students. Ten School Management Committee members were trained on key issues of school management. Support given to child clubs has helped create a supportive environment for better learning opportunities at home and in the community.

The Livelihood Project has provided livelihood security for marginalised farmers, farmers have become familiar with new technology and methods in agro and livestock farming. Increased production has not only helped generate better income but also provided children with fresh, nutritious

food. Farmers also benefited post-harvest after the renovation of 235 irrigation schemes. 830 farmer families have adopted improved agro farming and are operating 8 agro shops. Eight people have been trained as Village Animal Health Workers and are operating veterinary shops. Vocational skills training was also offered to 1,157 unemployed youth.

The WASH Project improved the health of community people through safe water and sanitation. Communities were empowered to manage their own water facilities more effectively and sustainably; personal hygiene was demonstrated. Two water supply systems were constructed in Nangkhel VDC-1 and Sipadole VDC-3, benefitting 220 households. Water User's Committees (WUC) and local Village Maintenance Workers (VMW) were shown how to conduct water tests and to monitor water quality on a regular basis. Events were organised to improve knowledge of personal

hygiene and managing diarrhoea at home.

The HIV and AIDS Project helped reduce HIV cases through awareness of safer sexual behaviour and intravenous drug use among adolescents and women, along with improved access to testing and counselling services. It worked with health workers, youth leaders, family members, media persons, and teachers to reduce the stigma attached to, and discrimination in the community regarding HIV and AIDS. One result was the formation of the HIV and AIDS Awareness Communication Group-Nepal (HAACGN), a media network in Bhaktapur District to advocate against the stigmatisation of HIV. 21 FCHVs were trained to improve the knowledge of HIV and AIDS, of testing and referral services. 19 health staff from both government and non-government sectors were trained in Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT).

Total Beneficiaries: 21,827

Government Partners

- » District Development Committee
- » District Livestock Service Office
- » District Agriculture Development Office
- » District Public Health Office
- » District Education Office
- » District Water and Sanitation Division Office
- » District Child Welfare Board Office
- » Madhyapur Thimi Municipality
- » Village Development Committee
- » Women Development Office

ADP Working Areas

Changunarayan VDC, Katunje VDC, Sudal VDC, Sipadole VDC, Nangkhel VDC, Madhyapur Thimi Municipality (Bode, Tigani, Nagadesh, Balkumari and Chapacho)

Development Programme

Sunita happy to use her household tap



The joy of owning a household tap

Sunita, 12, a girl studying in fifth grade is overjoyed to have a tap in her house. Every day after school, she had the chore of fetching water from the community tap which was not clean and discharged less and less water. Not only did she have less time to focus on her studies at home but she was also subjected to the risks of walking alone and daily quarrels among community members. After Bhaktapur ADP helped build a drinking water system in her village she feels that she has much more time to play and study. Sunita says, 'Nowadays my grades in class have improved as I have a lot of time to do my homework.' Her mother adds, 'The water quality

is also good and my children's health is better. As a result, they don't fall sick often like they used to.'

The drinking water project in Sudal VDC has provided 532 households with drinking water supplied by four springs from the surrounding area and distributed via household taps. The project was completed with the involvement of the community and in partnership with a local NGO, ARSOW Nepal. A local Water Users Committee has been formed to maintain the drinking water collection and distribution system. The committee collects the meagre sum of NRs 60 from each household every month as a maintenance fund, to ensure the system is well-maintained.

Local NGO Partners in 2010

- » Resource Identification Management Society Nepal
- » Nutrition Promotion and Consultancy Service
- » Hatemalo Sancha r, Humanitarian Trust for Children Nepal Society for Youth Activity
- » Social Development and Research Centre
- » Divyaankur
- » Siddhi Memorial Foundation
- » Nepal Youth Society
- » Shree Samaj Sudhar, Sudal
- » Katunje Community Development
- » Suryodaya Sudhar Samittee
- » Community Development Society
- » Ganesh Coordination Committee
- » Chapacho Community Development
- » Changu Narayan Nava Jyoti
- » Tigni Coordination Organisation
- » Balkumari Area Development Organisation

Butwal Area

In 2010, in coordination with the local government, INGOs, NGOs, CBOs, youth and child clubs, Butwal ADP worked to improve the lives of children and their families in eight VDCs in Rupandehi district.

The Economic Development Project created income-generating opportunities for the poor and marginalised families through income-generating activities, micro-enterprise development, and the promotion of agro-products. Technical support, linkages and incentives through different trainings and micro-finance initiatives were undertaken to improve agriculture production and the economic status of poor families. 40 sessions on seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable production, buffalo farming, home gardening, nursery management, and pig rearing were organised in eight VDCs. Vegetable seeds, fruit seedlings, fodder and forage seed and seedling, and piglets were distributed to farmers in coordination with DADO and DLSO. Two VDCs were helped with irrigation which resulted in increased production of vegetables as well as cereal

crops. One of the major achievements of the ADP was the transition of Socio-Economic Empowerment Partnership (SEEP) into a cooperative. The former Hatemalo SEEP that worked in micro-enterprise development in the ADP has been registered with the District Cooperative Division Office as Parichit Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd. Several trainings were organised on cooperative management to increase members' knowledge about micro-finance. In Hamaiya VDC and Mahaniya VDC, through the Accumulative Saving and Credit Association (ASCA), which was formed by Butwal ADP, the poor communities are now accessing saving and credit services.

The ECCD Project ensured the holistic development of children in ECD centres. Children's enrolment in ECD centres increased in 2010, with various awareness-raising activities for parents. Facilities in ECD centres were improved and mothers learnt more about keeping their children healthy. 25 ECD centres were helped in 7 VDCs, and ten ECD centres were successfully

handed over to the community.

The Education Project increased access to quality education for all children (1-12 grade), adolescent girls, and illiterate women. It improved partnership, linkages and collaboration with schools in eight VDCs. The project improved children's access to a learning environment through existing Child Clubs and enhanced the knowledge and skills of adolescent girls and women through literacy programmes and life skills training. School welcome campaigns were organised which resulted in an increase in school enrollments. Recreational classes for children were conducted in 32 schools. Training for newly-literate adults in life skills training (HIV and AIDS, Civic Education, Gender, Reproductive Health, positive thinking) was carried out in 21 IGA groups.

The Health and WASH Project improved health, hygiene and the sanitation status of children and women in rural communities. The project also raised awareness of personal hygiene and environmentally sound sanitation practices through eco-clubs and community

mobilisation. In partnership with CBOs and VDC offices, 120 toilets were constructed in four VDCs.

The Butwal Nutrition Project helped reduce malnutrition in children aged 0-2 years and in pregnant and lactating women. Mothers learnt to exclusively breastfeed children from birth to six months, prepare complementary nutritious food, and give micronutrient supplements to young children after the age of six months. To enhance knowledge and skills on community-based management of acute malnutrition, activities such as monthly growth-monitoring, training in home gardening, preparation of superflour, and distribution of seeds and superflour, was offered. Orientations and individual counseling on the importance of breastfeeding, iron and folic acid, and a balanced diet was given to pregnant and lactating women. Oral Rehydration Therapy Corners were established in seven Health and Sub Health Posts, and the growth of 756 children was monitored.

Total Beneficiaries: 23,035

ADP Working Areas

Mahaniya VDC, Hamaiya VDC, Paschim Amuwa VDC, Manmeteriya VDC, Gongoliya VDC, Khadwa Baingai VDC, Manpakadi VDC, Makrahar VDC

Development Programme



* Meena Nepali (centre) attends a meeting in her Cooperative

Enhanced Economy for Women

Life is no more what it used to be for the women of Makrahar VDCs 1 and 9 in Rupandehi district. In the past 3-4 years, their life has changed. After saving and credit groups were formed, the women there have become more independent and more confident. The groups have now formed the Parichit Saving and Credit Cooperative Society Ltd. in Makrahar VDC- 9.

In 2005, mindful of the low economic condition of the villagers of Makrahar VDCs 1 and 9, micro enterprise development activities were conducted by Butwal ADP. Trainings in rearing buffalo, cows, pigs, goats, in poultry farming, and in mushroom and off-season vegetable farming were conducted for women of the area, after which different saving and credit groups were formed. In the beginning members deposited Rs 5-10 every month in these groups. Members of the group were able to avail themselves of loans easily in their respective groups. Meena Nepali, of Makrahar -9 belongs to Laxmi Samudayik

Samuha. She has received training in poultry farming and now has 400 chickens. The chickens are ready to be sold in two months and fetch Rs. 20-25,000. "After learning about poultry farming and doing this business my life has changed a lot. I have been able to support my family, my children. I don't have to look up to my husband financially, as I earn well enough and have been able to send my boys to schools and live a better life than before. I can provide much better life to my children than before" she says.

The communities of Makrahar 1 and 9 have become economically self-supporting and have set an example to other communities. The residents of the area say that they had to go to other villages to buy milk to feed children and for other purposes but now there are many households who are rearing buffalo and cows, so much so that because of the increase in the production of milk there, a dairy to which they supply milk has been set up in the village.

Government Partners

- » District Education Office
- » District Public Health Office
- » District Livestock Service Office
- » Drinking Water and Sanitation Sub Division Office
- » District Child Welfare Board Office
- » District Agriculture Office
- » District Women and Children Office
- » District Development committee
- » Village Development Committee

Local NGO Partners in 2010

- » Creative Ideal Society
- » Terai Development Forum
- » Seto Gurans
- » Indreni Rural Development Center
- » Partnership for New Life
- » Parchit Cooperative

Jumla Area

In 2010, in coordination with local partners, government line agencies and community groups Jumla ADP worked to ensure the care and development of children between 0-5 years and improve the food security of vulnerable communities affected by social exclusion and geographical adversity in ten VDCs of the district.

The Maternal Child Health and Nutrition Project ran awareness-raising sessions for pregnant women and their families and mothers groups on special needs during pregnancy, on the importance of vaccinations, of nutritious food, of home gardening, and assisted FCHVs in counselling on safe motherhood and distributing safe delivery kits to improve the maternal care and nutrition of pregnant and lactating women. 1,200 safe delivery kits were given to 127 FCHVs in 5 VDCs. and seeds were distributed to 922 households for home gardening. Awards were distributed to 75 women of five VDCs who each completed the four ANCs, received two doses of T.T, and 1 dose of Albendazole during pregnancy. Child clubs held street dramas to create awareness of the importance of a reduced work load during pregnancy. For home-

based management and the prevention of childhood malnutrition, monthly growth monitoring for infants up to 36 months, door-to-door visits, and training in the preparation of sarbottam pitho (super flour) and poshilo jaulo (nutritious rice) was given. Mothers were also counseled about children's nutrition and the importance of exclusive breastfeeding and supplementary feeding for children. The growth of 6,769 children was monitored. Severely malnourished children were rehabilitated in hearth sessions. 35 sessions on Positive Deviance Hearth (PD Hearth) was carried out in five VDCs for 809 children. For improved growth and holistic development opportunities for children under five, two ECD centres in Patmara VDC and Dillichaur VDC were given necessary materials and nutritious snacks. Health personnel from local health institutions offered regular health check-ups to children at ECD centres. 60 children were enrolled in two ECD centres and capacity of ECD management committees was built.

The Jumla Food Security and Agriculture Diversification Project improved agricultural production and diversity, strengthened

agriculture marketing systems, and helped in post-harvest management of agricultural produce. Ways of farming on steep land, new and improved varieties of seeds, seedlings and saplings, modern techniques of cultivation, protection and support to increase the production of indigenous varieties of cereals and grains and high value crops, micro- and surface irrigation systems were introduced to improve agricultural production in the district. Indigenous cash and cereal crops, fruit trees as well as non-forest timber products and medicinal herbs were promoted as income-generation opportunities. More than 250 farmers were trained in the cultivation of buckwheat, local millet (chinu, kaguno, kodo), marsy rice and other local crops. Terracing was carried out on 12 hectares of land in Dillichaur VDC and Kudari VDC. As a result farmers have started to cultivate different crops such as local beans and apple saplings on barren land. Three irrigation canals in Garjyankot VDC and Patmara VDC were repaired and constructed benefiting more than 500 households. To strengthen marketing, the project also helped agricultural cooperatives and the formation of farmers groups. To

help farmers sell surplus agricultural produce at local and district level, haat bazaars were set up in Patmara VDC and Kudari VDC. For post-harvest management, storage facilities, processing technologies, market stalls, and networks were set up and seed banks established in Garjyankot VDC and Chhumchaur VDC. Two storage structures, a cellar for apples in Garjyankot VDC, and a rustic for potato storage in Patmara VDC were constructed. To ensure food supply in the food deficit months, two food banks were established in Kudari and Patmara VDCs. More than 200 mothers from mother's groups received training in seasonal and off seasonal vegetable cultivation. This and the given seeds has enabled them to produce different vegetables in their kitchen gardens. A local cooperative trained in herb cultivation is now cultivating medicinal herbs for Dabur Nepal Pvt. Ltd. A basket fund was also established in the District Cooperative Federation to market apples.

Total Beneficiaries: 10,390

ADP Working Areas

Chandannath VDC, Patmara VDC, Dillichaur VDC, Garjyankot VDC, Guthichaur VDC, Raralihi VDC, Kudari VDC, Tatopani VDC, Chhumchaur VDC and Malikathata VDC

Development Programme



* Members of mothers' groups growing cauliflower in front of their green house

Mothers' groups growing off season vegetables

During the off season, fields in Jumla used to be barren but now no longer. People were unaware that vegetables could be about grown during the off season, but now they have started to grow vegetables of many different types. This change has come about since 2007, when, under the Food Security and Agriculture Diversification project of Jumla ADP helped the community build the first green house there.

The Chetanshil Mothers' Group (23 members) in Talichaur, Chandannath VDC was the first group helped to build a green house by the project. The project not only built the first green house in Jumla, it also showed the Mothers' group how to grow off season vegetables and provided them with seeds. It was in 2007 that Jumla people first cultivated vegetables like bitter gourd, lady's finger, french bean, cucumber, asparagus, bean (hybrid), swisschard, etc. Before, the women only grew crops like rice, maize, barley, and wheat, and most of the year their land used to be barren.

Mayalaxmi Shahi, Secretary of Chetanshil Mothers' Group says, "We did not even know that the land where we produced crops could be used to grow vegetables, as we used to leave the land barren in off season. But now, looking at the vegetables we have grown we feel proud. Now we are having a good income. This income helps us to meet our daily needs like salt, cooking oil, and supporting our children's education." The members of Chetanshil Mothers' Group shared that most of the money they earn is spent on buying rice and educating their children in better schools. Now they have become more empowered as they no longer have to depend on their husbands for monetary assistance. They eat healthy food and their children are healthier. The group members also involve their children in planting and watering the plants whenever possible so that they also learn and at the same time realise the importance of growing and eating vegetables.

Local NGO Partners in 2010

- » Rural Development Groups Programme
- » Surya Social Service Society
- » Women Welfare Centre

Government Partners

- » District Agriculture Development Office
- » District Health Office
- » District Public Health Office
- » District Livestock Service Office
- » District Education Office
- » District Development Committee
- » Village Development Committee

Kailali Area

In 2010, Kailali ADP worked through a community-based development process to bring about sustained improvement in the quality of life of children and marginal communities in six VDCs in the district.

The ECCD Project enhanced the overall growth and development of children aged 0-5 by providing improved care and support for pregnant and lactating mothers, quality services in ECD centres, and teaching proper child care practices. The knowledge of pregnant and lactating mothers in ANC/PNC, safe delivery, balanced diet, nutrition and services available in local health institutions was disseminated through various orientations. 631 mothers visited outreach clinics and the growth of 2,176 children was monitored. 84 ECD facilitators were instructed in child-friendly teaching. 20 ECD centres were helped and are now registered with the DEO for sustainability and community ownership.

The Education Project aimed to help girls

and boys up to the age of 18 years achieve quality education with child-centered learning environment for students, increased enrolment and attendance of girls from primary to secondary levels, and stakeholders' involvement in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of schools. The project helped in the construction of two school buildings and appropriate learning facilities. Nine schools were given furniture, benefiting 425 students. School calendars were prepared at VDC level, which helped upgrade the knowledge and skills of the teachers, SMC, and PTSA. 12 schools developed new School Improvement Plans to provide quality child-centred education. Orientations to parents on the importance of education with an emphasis on girls' education was given. To encourage girls to rejoin school, "Welcome to School Programmes" were organised in schools in all six VDCs. 220 girls were given scholarships. Bridging courses to help pass the School Leaving Certificate board examinations were organised for 252 girls

from three VDCs. Through Khaptad FM, a local radio station, child clubs ran awareness events on issues such as child rights, child participation, quality education and child labour.

The Livelihood Project helped raise the economic status of the poor and marginalised with improved practice in livestock and agriculture farming, increased employment opportunities, improved marketing capacity, and linkages and strengthening of cooperatives. Training in goat rearing, kitchen gardening and composting, and soil testing was given. Four people were trained as Village Animal Health Workers to provide an agro-vet service in the community. 3,229 animals were given HSBQ vaccine in four vaccination camps. In Shreepur VDC, seven bigha of land was irrigated through small-scale irrigation. Women were given training in tailoring, and preparing snacks, and have started their own businesses. 21 entrepreneurs were trained in gardening, labeling, packaging, and

advertising different types of household-level production. Training in leadership development, appreciative inquiry, facilitation, communication skills, cooperatives' policy making and internal control system, accounting, saving and credit were also given.

The WASH Project improved the health and well-being of families and communities by giving them access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and reducing water-borne diseases among children. Training of trainers on personal hygiene and environment sanitation was given to 57 FCHVs in order to help them develop as resource persons at the local level. 160 families benefited from a community water supply scheme constructed in Godawari VDC. Information on personal hygiene, sanitation, and the management of diarrhoea at home was disseminated through a radio programme called "Swastha ra Sarokar" on Khaptad FM, a local radio station. 301 household toilets were constructed.

Total Beneficiaries : 17,220

ADP Working Areas

Geta VDC, Malakheti VDC, Godawari VDC, Shreepur VDC, Sahajpur VDC and Nigali VDC

Development Programme



* Tul's mother feeding him locally prepared nutritious food

Helping Children Fight Malnutrition

Tul Prashad Chaudhary, 7, was once a severely malnourished child. Today he is a happy and healthy child, whose parents now know about child nutrition, hygiene and care. Tul lives with his family in Shreepur VDC, Kailali District.

Sunita, his mother says, 'I did not know what was wrong with him. He was becoming weaker by the day. I was so worried to see him sick all the time. His head was bigger than his body. There was just no flesh. Sometimes, I used to just leave all my work and be with him. But, he didn't have any appetite.' It was after Sunita became a member of the mothers group supported by Kailali ADP in the village, she took classes and learned about the importance of good nutrition and a balanced diet from locally- available grains. She also understood the value of safe ways of preparing

and feeding food. She says, 'I didn't know that I wasn't feeding him properly. It's not that we didn't have food at home, but we never cared whether the food was clean or rotten. I didn't know the difference it would make on children if they were not fed properly and timely. The classes also helped me understand the need of maintaining proper sanitation and hygiene at home.' Every month growth-monitoring activity is held in Tul's village and Sunita never fails to take Tul to it. Tul's health has improved a lot and he's become one healthy little boy.

Kailali ADP supports monthly meetings among the mothers where Female Community Health Volunteers conduct classes on maternal and child health care, nutrition, safe delivery, immunisation, family planning, health and hygiene, and sanitation.

Government Partners

- » District Education Office
- » District Women and Children office
- » District Drinking Water Office
- » District Development Committee
- » District Technical Office
- » District Public Health Office
- » District Agriculture Development Office
- » District Livestock Service Office
- » Village Development Committee

Local NGO Partners in 2010

- » Nepal National Dalit Social Welfare Organisation
- » Community-Based Organisations Development Center
- » Society for Sustainable Development
- » Creative Sustainable Development Society
- » Center for Creative Community Development
- » Ekta Samaj – Shreepur

Kaski Area

In 2010, Kaski ADP worked to empower the community for transformation through integrated projects that improved the well-being of all children in five VDCs and Lekhnath Municipality.

The ECCD Project helped improve the mental, physical, emotional and social well-being of children aged 0-5 by providing improved care and support for pregnant and lactating women, parents, and caregivers to practise age-appropriate child-rearing methods at home and developing ECD centres as a positive learning environment for young children. Orientation and training in child development, the psychological and physical needs of 0-5 children, child safety and protection, the importance of children learning through play, was given to parents and ECD management committees. The capacity of ECD management committees was strengthened. Ten ECD centres that were being supported by Kaski ADP were registered with the DEO. Children from five child clubs were helped to put on street dramas to create awareness of the importance of parental time with children and the need to treat sons and daughters

equally. Parents learnt to prepare balanced meals from locally-available food and family members were taught about the emotional care and support of pregnant and lactating women. 48 female health workers were trained in ANC/PNC and 50 sessions on ANC/PNC and safe delivery were held. The female health workers carried out home visits, shared what they'd learnt in women groups.

The Education Project improved the quality of education in primary and secondary level in schools with improved teaching-learning environment/opportunities and effective involvement of local stakeholders in the improvement of school management. Trained teachers have been teaching with child-friendly methodology in 23 schools. Parents and SMCs of those schools have been made aware of their roles and responsibilities. Libraries were established in two schools. 11 schools prepared library management guidelines. Science laboratories were established in two schools, classrooms built in three schools, and compound walls constructed in two schools. Additionally, 8 child clubs ran programmes to raise

awareness on the issue of dropping out, HIV and AIDS, and gender equality.

The Livelihood Project has helped improve the livelihood security of marginal farmers and poor families with increased agricultural and livestock production, self-employment opportunities, natural resource management and micro-enterprise development. Farmers were trained in new farming technology, the production of indigenous crops, improved vegetable gardening, appropriate crop planting, soil management, storage, and animal husbandry. Materials like plastic, cement, sand, seeds, rainwater-harvesting jars were provided. 25 people were trained as lead farmers, two as animal health workers, and three as village agriculture workers. Five SEEPs were registered as cooperatives, and people were trained in cooperative management. Farmers were also taught about enterprise insurance, business development and given vocational training. Organic farming and local products were promoted.

Through the WASH Project, the health of children and their communities was

improved by increasing access to drinking water and improving sanitation. 60 households were trained in water purification techniques, school sanitation was promoted in ten schools, and awareness-raising events were conducted in ten communities. With the support of Kaski ADP and after the completion of household toilets, Kalika VDC was declared an Open Defecation-Free zone. 280 WUCs were trained in aspects of organisational development and have raised maintenance funds for supported water schemes.

Naulo Abhas Care Home in Begnas Taal, which has been supported by Kaski ADP for the past two years, was formally handed over to a local partner NGO, Community Support Group. This home provides initial care for people identified as HIV positive, assists them while they establish an Antiretroviral (ARV) regime, links them with medical services, and gives home-based care.

Total Beneficiaries: 24,457

ADP Working Areas

Kalika VDC, Rupakot VDC, Majthana VDC, Hansapur VDC, Thumki VDC and Lekhnath Municipality (Ward 1-12)

Development Programme



* Saraswoti and her children happy with their yield

Organic farming fostering village economy

'I am very happy that my children are now getting to eat a variety of vegetables and fruits as a result of my hard work without me having to spend money in buying those.' says Saraswoti Lamichhane from Kaski. Saraswoti and her three children are one of the beneficiaries of Kaski Area Development Programme's permaculture and organic farming project.

A resident of Rishi Danda Village in Lekhnath Municipality, Saraswoti, Saraswoti enrolled herself in the permaculture training that was provided in the village some years ago and since then, not only has she been producing a variety of vegetables in her own land but also saving enough money to set up funds in her village. "We've organised ourselves into two Vegetable Farmers Groups. The groups work on each other's lands, and collectively get the surplus produce to market. Everyone contributes monthly to a savings fund, and people can borrow from this fund if there are special needs- for example, a wedding, a funeral or hospital expenses. We've been able to contribute, alongside some funding from

World Vision, to renovate the school, and build a community meeting place. We've even set up a Relief Fund – to contribute to other communities who might have an emergency, like a house fire or a flood."

World Vision, along with local organisations, the Nepal Permaculture Group and the Society for Rural Urban Partnership, started to work with poor farmers in Kaski from 2003 to improve agricultural production. Rishi Danda was one of the first villages selected by World Vision in training locals to adopt farming based on permaculture principles. People were shown how to make organic compost, liquid fertiliser, organic pesticides, micro-irrigation systems to water vegetable gardens, and trained in crop rotation, seed saving and water storage techniques. Even the local schools set up vegetable gardens for students to tend. Today 8 villages and around 260 people trained by World Vision use the permaculture approach that bases production around the natural cycles, seasonal cultivation, and use of sustainable resources through small-scale farming.

Government Partners

- » District Education Office
- » District Agriculture Office
- » District Development Committee
- » Village Development Committee

Local NGO Partners in 2010

- » Manabiya Shrot Bikas Kendra
- » Community Development Foundation
- » Nucleus Empowerment for Skill Transfer
- » Kanchan Nepal

Kathmandu Area

In coordination with community groups and local and government partners, in 2010 Kathmandu ADP worked to promote sustainable transformational development through enhancing general socio-economic conditions of people in three VDCs and wards of Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC).

The ECCD Project helped children develop by offering pregnant and lactating women appropriate emotional and nutritional care and check ups, helping parents with the physical, social, emotional, and cognitive development of children 0-5 years and supporting 28 ECD centres to provide a safe and stimulating learning environment. Mothers, pregnant and lactating women and caregivers were instructed in nutrition, ANC/PNC check ups, safe delivery, and the preparation of a balanced diet. Child clubs conducted events to raise awareness about family care and support to pregnant and

lactating women. The growth of 1,260 children was monitored and nine local health institutions were upgraded.

The Education Project improved the quality of education for primary school-aged children by providing child-centred and child-friendly learning environment in schools and better school management. 25 government schools were given teacher's training in child-friendly education, facilities were upgraded in five schools, and SMC/PTSA members were trained in school management. Ten child clubs were supported and 1,550 children have benefited from the provision of community learning centres and recreational classes.

The WASH Project aimed to improve community health by improving sanitation practices and increasing the availability of safe drinking water. Activities to raise awareness of the importance of personal

hygiene and sanitation were held in schools and communities. A biogas plant constructed in KMC -19 has benefited 50 households. The WASH Project helped with the construction of two new water supply projects in KMC-12 and 15, trained the Water Users Committee in how to operate and maintain the new systems, and gave training in the proper management and purification of water at household level.

The HIV and AIDS Project worked to reduce the incidence of HIV due to drug use and alcoholism in the community- decreasing behaviour that might lead to HIV and the use of drugs among vulnerable youth and drug users. 87 drug users benefited through the rehabilitation centre and 136 recovering drug users benefited through day care services. 1,909 drug users received services from a drop- in centre. Family members of drug users and recovering drug users provided counseling services to reintegrate

them into family and society. Recovering drug users and vulnerable youth were offered vocational skills training. Kathmandu ADP formally handed over the management of Sangati Extended Care Centre (a rehabilitation centre which was being supported by World Vision for the past years) to the local community.

The Livelihood Project aims to help the poor develop sustainable livelihoods by offering opportunities for marginal people in employment, enterprises, marketing and networking, and helping marginal farmers increase their income from agriculture and by rearing livestock. Farmers were trained in growing vegetables, integrated crop management, soil treatment and instructed in zero land organic farming and how to rear livestock. Four VATs and seven VAHWs were developed, unemployed youth were given vocational skill training.

Total Beneficiaries: 36,829

Government Partners

- » District Development Committee
- » District Education Office
- » District Agriculture Development Office
- » District Livestock Service Office
- » District Public Health Office
- » District Soil Conservation Office
- » Directorate of Vocational Skill and Training
- » Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
- » Kathmandu Metropolitan City Office
- » Village Development Committee

ADP Working Areas

Bhimdhunga VDC, Ramkot VDC, Ichangu Narayan VDC, and Kathmandu Metropolitan City- Wards 12, 15, 19 and 20

Development Programme



* Laxmi helping children do their homework in recreational classes

Recreational classes helping children

Sixteen-year-old Laxmi studies in the eleventh grade, loves to study and helps little girls in her community with their studies. Today, she understands the value of education and has developed a passion for social work.

In 2001, World Vision started work in the urban slums of Kathmandu and enrolled Laxmi in its sponsorship programme alongside many needy children in the same area. Laxmi had almost completed her primary schooling and was on the verge of dropping out of school. Understanding her family's financial condition and the needs of Laxmi, World Vision supported her admission to sixth grade at Saraswoti Niketan Secondary School, a government school nearby, the same school which was also being helped with infrastructure construction and teacher's training by World Vision. At the request made by World Vision, the school further agreed to give her a partial scholarship, till tenth grade. This was just the beginning for Laxmi. After she returned to school, Laxmi also attended World Vision-funded recreational classes that offered her and many poor community children after-school tuition, indoor/outdoor games and leisure activities. The classes organised on weekdays for children like her also helped her get better grades in

class. She recalls, 'At home there was no one to help me in my studies but the tuitions provided while attending the recreational classes, helped me understand my subjects better and do my homework.' Today, Laxmi is not only pursuing higher studies but also tutoring deprived children like her in the recreational classes she attended for many years. She has volunteered to tutor children studying in grades one and two every weekday. Here she helps young children with their homework. She looks forward to doing this every evening after she gets back from college. She says, 'I used to take these classes when I was young and now I feel happy to be teaching in one.'

Kathmandu ADP has been supporting a local partner, Community Development Society, in running 18 recreational classes in three VDCs and four wards of KMC in Kathmandu District. These classes are organised for 2-3 hours in the evenings in local schools, targeted especially at students of government schools and poor families who do not have access to recreational facilities, outdoor activities and tutorials. It is conducted by trained community facilitators and volunteers. Around 3,000 children are benefiting from these classes.

Local NGO Partners in 2010

- » Multidimensional Agriculture for Development Nepal
- » Paleswan Pucha
- » Seto Gurans National Child Development Services
- » Child and Women's Development Centre
- » Nepal Education Support Association
- » KMC 15 Community Development Committee
- » 19 Ward Community Development Society
- » Ramkot Community Development Committee
- » Association for Rural Social Welfare
- » Ichangu Narayan Community Development Committee
- » Bhimdhunga Community Development Committee
- » Nhu Pucha

Lalitpur Area

With the active participation of community level groups such as mothers', farmers', water users', and sanitation groups, and female community health volunteers, in 2010 Lalitpur ADP worked to improve the lives of children, families, and communities in eight VDCs of the district.

The ECCD Project fostered the growth and development of children under 5 by promoting better care for children from conception to 6 months, improved feeding practices for children from 6-24 months, and a good learning environment for children aged 0-5 years at home and in ECD centres. Health workers were trained in the importance of ANC, PNC, and breastfeeding, and two health posts were upgraded (in Dukuchhap VDC and Khokana

VDC). Family members of pregnant women were made aware of the importance of nutritious food for pregnant women. Women were taught how to prepare super flour (a combination of good nutritious food for children under 3) and do kitchen gardening. 16 ECD centres were given educational materials, facilitators were given training in appropriate teaching methodology.

In eight VDCs the Education Project improved the quality of education for children in schools by improving the learning environment, school management and providing learning opportunities for children in the community. Teachers' were given training in child-friendly education. Five schools were provided with child-friendly classroom set-up materials and four schools

were given construction materials. 25 child clubs were also assisted by providing extra-curricular learning opportunities for children.

The WASH Project aims to improve community health through the reduction of water-borne diseases by improving the availability of drinking water and teaching safe sanitation practices. WUCs were trained to manage water schemes in planning, implementation, operation and maintenance. As a result, drinking water supply systems at Dobu (Khokana VDC), and Nakhudole (Sainbu VDC) are functioning well. Three water supply schemes were renovated, 101 household toilets and four school toilets were constructed. Personal hygiene and environmental sanitation was taught to 212 households. Training in waste management

and preparing manure from biodegradable waste was given, and instruction in diarrhoea management and the preparation of oral rehydration solution was given to women.

The Livelihood Project aims to provide livelihood security for the poor by promoting sustainable agricultural and livestock farming practices, improved employment opportunities, and business/farm product management capacity. Farmers were trained in improved farming and goat/pig rearing. 122 farmers were involved in revolving goat and pig schemes. Seven community irrigation schemes and 174 family irrigation schemes were built. Eight VAHWs were developed and vocational training given to young people.

Total Beneficiaries: 13,750

ADP Working Areas

Harisiddhi VDC, Thaiba VDC, Bishankhunarayan VDCC, Godamchar VDC, Sainbu VDC, Khokana VDC, Bungmati VDC, and Dukuchhap VDC

Development Programme



* Devaki (left) with Manisha and her twin daughters

Health volunteers making a difference

Devaki KC, 43 is a Female Community Health Volunteer (FCHV) and looks after the needs of pregnant women and children under five in Dukuchhap VDC-8, Lalitpur District. She educates pregnant women on antenatal care and postnatal care visits, early childhood care, child nutrition and encourages health check ups and vaccines moving in and around her village. She has helped many women and Manisha KC, 25 is one of them. Manisha is the mother of healthy twin daughters, Ganga and Jamuna, both seven months old. Manisha shares, "I had a fair knowledge about pregnancy and safe motherhood, but Devaki was always there to guide me. Though I had a safe delivery, after two weeks I started bleeding heavily and my family members feared

something would happen to me, but it was Devaki who came to my rescue and brought medicines from the local health post to cure me."

Devaki has attended trainings on safe motherhood and child care organised by local partners with the support of Lalitpur ADP. She has been working as a FCHV for the last 20 years. At present, there are nine FCHVs in Dukuchhap VDC. They conduct regular home visits and advice women on maternal and child health.

Lalitpur ADP also initiated a basket fund for the FCHVs of Dukuchhap VDC four years back. Devaki and other FCHVs have been using this fund to improve their livelihoods.

Government Partners

- » District Education Office
- » District Livestock Support Office
- » District Child Welfare Board
- » District Agriculture Office
- » District Public Health Office
- » District Development Committee
- » Village Development Committee

Local NGO Partners in 2010

- » Rural Institution for Community Development
- » Global Action Nepal
- » Environment, Culture, Agriculture, Research and Development Society Nepal
- » Center for Integrated Urban Development
- » Integrated Development Society Nepal
- » Dibyankur Child Development, Promotion and Research Centre
- » Humanitarian and Infrastructural Development Centre
- » Conservation for Children and Community Development Forum
- » Samudayako Samunnatiko Lagi Samuhik Abhiyan
- » Community Development Forum Nepal

Lamjung Area

In 2010, Lamjung ADP worked for the well-being of children within families and communities.

The ECCD Project has enhanced health, nutrition, safety/protection, and the psycho-stimulation of children aged 0-6 years old, promoted better feeding practices for children under three, pregnant women and lactating mothers, and upgraded ECD centres. The project has been successful in delivering parenting education and community awareness of child development, care, and protection, as well as birth registration, and leadership development. Teaching was given to improve the feeding practices for children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers. The growth of 486 children was monitored, 27 ECD centres were given help, and ECD coordination committees were formed at VDC and district level.

The Education Project aims to provide quality education to children, building a child-friendly school environment and improved access to educational opportunities. 11 government schools were promoted as child-friendly schools, improving the capacity of teachers, management committees, child clubs and other stakeholders, and upgrading physical facilities. Schoolteachers, SMCs and PTAs were trained in child-friendly teaching. 21 child-friendly classrooms were constructed. Children from 32 child clubs were trained in child club management, mobilisation, and leadership. Through a local FM station, a radio programme called 'A

journey together with a child' was aired by child club children to make people aware of child rights issues. 36 coaching classes were run for children from backward communities. 789 students from poor households were given scholarships. To ensure the inclusion of children in education and development, village child protection committees were formed in seven VDCs.

The Community Health and WASH Project aims to improve children's health by increasing access to government health services, and improving a community's hygiene and sanitation practices. To improve environmental sanitation, two approaches were promoted, i.e. Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS) and School Lead Total Sanitation. CLTS was promoted in three VDCs where mothers' groups were involved, SLTS in two VDCs where SMCs and child clubs were involved. In coordination with DPHO, four health posts were upgraded to birthing centres, and medical equipment provided to four VDCs. Environmental sanitation classes, family interactions, sanitation campaigns, and exchange visits were conducted as well as cleaning villages, sources of drinking water, forests, and placing environmentally-friendly garbage containers, 'dokos', in public areas. 885 family toilets and 30 community garbage pits were constructed. Parewadanda VDC and three clusters in Baglungpani VDC were declared 'an Open Defecation-Free zone'.

The Livelihood Project creates income-generating opportunities for marginalised

families through community-based sustainable goat farming initiatives and the provision of micro-finance. Since the inception of Lamjung ADP, sustainable goat farming continues to create income-generating opportunities for marginalised families through community-based sustainable goat farming. This project has been successful in transferring technology, knowledge and skills among farmers' groups on the care and feeding of goats, and the building of improved goat sheds. To improve the livelihood of the poor, micro-credit is promoted in goat rearing farmers' group. Three saving and credit cooperatives in which goat rearing groups are members have been registered.

In coordination with the District AIDS Coordination Committee (DACC), the HIV and AIDS Project focused on reducing the incidence of HIV/AIDS by raising awareness in communities through IEC materials, information centres, peer educators, and the showing of documentaries, and by strengthening the capacity, networking and coordination among stakeholders. A radio programme about HIV and AIDS called "Our Voice", was also aired through a local FM station.

The Food Security Project focuses on increasing food production by providing technical services and materials for agro-farming; strengthening the capacity of partner organisations, line agencies, and local resource persons; promoting productive infrastructure in agriculture with organic

fertilizers and pesticides; providing knowledge on food consumption and utilisation; constructing food preservation and storage units; and promoting haat bazaar for marketing products. Support was given to promote Tarku VDC as an organic village. Technical and material support were provided in off-farm production to food insecure households. Metal bins were distributed for food preservation and storage, and training on post-harvest management given. Drip irrigation sets were distributed and water harvesting tanks constructed. 30 Ecosan toilets were constructed and plastic drums distributed to promote organic fertilizers and pesticides. Indigenous food festivals were organised twice to provide knowledge of local food consumption and utilisation. Training on being a plant doctor was organised for the identification of diseases; solutions to pest and nutrition problems given to farmers. Similarly training on vermi-composting was organised to teach farmers sustainable approaches to preparing fertilizers and income generation. Farmers were given items like plastic tunnels; cereal, legume and vegetable seeds; piglets and poultry; and sheds. Two community nurseries were established and farmers were given training in bee keeping, and given a bee colony.

ADP Working Areas

Baglungpani VDC, Banjhakhet VDC, Besishahar VDC, Chandisthan VDC, Ganoshahar VDC, Nalma VDC, Sudarbazar VDC and Tarku VDC

Total Beneficiaries: 56,321

Development Programme



* Chisa BK (right) in front of her newly built house with her children

Livelihood opportunities changing lives

Forty year old Chisa B K is an important income-earner for her family. Her husband left her with 4 small children for another woman. The children's playground and bed was an open piece of land until today, for Chisa has built her own small house.

Chisa was invited to be a part of the women's saving and credit group of her village under Lamjung ADP's micro finance activities some years ago. Reluctantly Chisa gave 100 rupees for her first deposit. Later on, when she was not able to deposit anything, her fellow group members helped her to do so. Her involvement in the group made Chisa eligible to get her first goat from Lamjung ADP. Chisa had a bit of a struggle trying to rear the goat. Soon after, she gave up the idea of rearing a goat and instead invested her time in pig rearing. She says, 'I didn't worry about feeding the pig. I would bring his food from the place where I worked to beat wheat.' In no time, the pig became fat, and Chisa was able to sell it. With the money Chisa bought a buffalo. Chisa and her family put their

heart and soul into rearing the buffalo. It fetched, for them, a huge sum. With it, Chisa bought a small piece of land. Then she took out a loan from her saving and credit group and started construction of her little home.

At present, Chisa and her children live in a two-room house, at Sundar Bazaar VDC, Lamjung, where no rain or wind bothers them. She's building a toilet too. She is able to meet her family's important needs. Her children go to school regularly and wear good clothes. The children help Chisa in taking care of the new piglet and the buffalo and few goats she's rearing.

Lamjung ADP has been operating micro finance activities in Lamjung since March 2005. Income generation, group formation/reformation, capacity building, saving and credit mobilisation, enterprise monitoring, counseling and institutional development are some of the major activities being carried out in Sundar Bazaar and Banjakhhet VDCs.

Government Partners

- » Bal Kalyan Samiti
- » District Development Committee
- » District Livestock Office
- » District Agriculture Development Office
- » District Education Office
- » District Public Health Office (DPHO)
- » District Development Committee
- » Nepal Khane Pani Sansthan
- » Village Development Committee

Local NGO Partners in 2010

- » Rural Community Development Centre
- » Environment and Economic Development Centre Nepal
- » Centre for Environment and Community Development
- » Green Society
- » District Child Welfare Committee

Morang Area

In 2010, Morang ADP worked to improve educational access for children under 5 and community health, focusing on good sanitation practices.

The ECCD Project helped improve children's health with learning and playing opportunities in 17 ECD centres in seven VDCs. Facilitators were trained, learning corners set up, snacks provided to children and general health check-ups carried out. ECD centres in Bhoudaha VDC, Lakhantari VDC and Baijanathpur VDC were renovated and received matching contributions from a government local body. A family in Haraicha VDC donated land for an ECD centre there. All ECD centres are registered in VDC

offices and now work in coordination with the DEO.

The Livelihood Project aims to improve agricultural and technical skills to help the poor earn more. Landless farmers in Lakhantari VDC and Haraicha VDC were given leases of land, technical information, and seeds to enable them to grow vegetables commercially. Training in tailoring, waitering, making bamboo furniture, plumbing and motor pump repair was given to non-farming households.

The WASH Project aims to improve the health of children and communities through better health and sanitation practices.

Activities to raise awareness of good sanitation and hygiene practices were conducted, and, in partnership with the community, 50 household toilets were constructed in Sisbani Badhara VDC, Dangraha VDC and Haraicha VDC.

In 2010, for security reasons, Morang ADP's operation was suspended for six months. However because the local community asked that WVIN resume work there, and because of the environment there stabilizing, the ADP was able to resume its work for children, families and communities.

Total Beneficiaries: 2,925

Local NGO Partners in 2010

- » Child & Women Development Centre
- » Seto Gurans Baal Bikas Sewa
- » Child Women Development Centre
- » Seto Gurans
- » Nepal Janajati Uraw Uthan Janasewa Sanstha
- » Haraicha Water & Sanitation Users Committee

ADP Working Areas

Baijanathpur VDC, Lakhantari VDC, Bhoudaha VDC, Jhorahaat VDC, Sisbani Badhara VDC, Dangraha VDC and Haraicha VDC

Development Programme



* Paro, right and Prabin, left corner eat their meal with other children at the ECD centre

Government Partners

- » District Child Welfare Board
- » District Disaster Reduction Committee
- » District Development Committee
- » Village Development Committee

Helping children stay healthy

Paro, 5 and Prabin, 3 attend the Arati ECD centre in Lakhantari VDC, Morang. Paro, the older sister has been coming to the centre for the last two years. She was malnourished when she was admitted. Prabin too, was malnourished when he started to come to the centre one year ago. But now both the sibling are healthy, and active in class. Paro and Prabin live with their parents in Morang. They are a family of five with an older brother, Paras who goes to school. Their parents run a small shop in front of their house which sells few grocery items like biscuits and packet noodles, sometimes they go to work in others field as labourers. They do not have regular income and they belong to the Musahar community, who are landless people in the area. Fulsariya Majhi, facilitator of the centre, says, "Paro and Prabin were very weak and frail when they joined the ECD. They could not even eat the entire meal we provided for each of them. It took a few weeks for them to get accustomed to eating what they were given in the centre. Now they eat well. Paro could not even walk. But now she can walk well. Prabin too, was weak and frail but after joining ECD he has learnt many things. Prabin has some problem with his speech, but he is very sharp. He

reacts to everything. We can easily understand what he is trying to say, but he cannot speak out words. Other children used to make fun of him in the beginning but now they have learnt that he is like them, but just different," She recalls, "Their elder brother Paras was also malnourished when he started coming to our ECD centre. Now his health is good and he studies in class three in a school in the village where he is doing well."

Chamru Rishidev, their father says, "My children have changed a lot in terms of physical as well as mental abilities after going to the ECD centre."

Paro and Prabin always enjoy and are eager to go to the ECD centre. Through them, the Rishidev family has learnt about the importance of vegetables, balanced diet, hygiene and cleanliness. Chamru shares, though Prabin cannot talk, he doesn't let anyone eat anything without washing their hands. The children never forget to brush their teeth and always wear clean clothes to go to the centre.

Morang ADP supported 17 ECD centres in 2010 from which children benefitted from good health and nutrition, early childhood education, safety and protection and improved social skills.

Sunsari Area

In 2010, Sunsari ADP worked with community groups and women for the sustainability of projects in areas such as community sanitation, MCH/N and quality education for children.

The Education Project worked to improve children's education through better governance and quality education in schools, increased participation of parents, and providing a child-friendly learning environment. 32 schools benefited from the School Improvement Plan (SIP) which aims to provide quality education at the primary school level in all eight VDCs. Under the plan, Education Information Management System was maintained, social audit and regular SMC review meetings were conducted, and account keeping improved. The project promoted participatory discussion and action among parents, teachers, and SMCs to promote quality education. District level interactions among

DEO, schools, and stakeholders were organised. 1,360 children took part in School Social Service and 425 children are using CKLRC (community recreation centres) for their extracurricular activities and learning opportunities. 16 CKLRCs were handed over to schools and communities.

The ECCD Project helped in the development of children aged 0-5 with improved child-friendly learning opportunities in 41 ECD centres. Training helped develop the capacity of ECD centre management committees and facilitators. Parents were instructed in the importance of early childhood care and development. ECD centres were handed over to local communities. The Nutrition Project increased the numbers of children whose growth is being monitored and mothers who are receiving counselling in ANC and PNC. It helped VHW and MCHW monitor the monthly growth of 1,233 children, provided

40 units of weighing machines to help monitor growth, and trained volunteers and health workers in nutrition.

The WASH/Health Project aims to improve health of, and hygiene conditions of, the community through better sanitation practices. 565 household toilets were constructed in four VDCs, and Madhesa VDC was declared an Open Defecation-Free zone.

The Livelihood Project worked to uplift the poor by increasing the incomes of farmers through agricultural production and mobilising groups for internal savings. Training in improved and systematic methods of growing fruit and vegetables, growing vegetables in the off season, as well as semi-commercial and kitchen gardening was given. A market management committee of 11 members from eight VDCs was formed to help farmers to get access to markets.

Training in organic farming, woolen cloth making, embroidery, candle-making, and mobile phone repair was given to generate more income in non-farming households. The capacity of seven cooperatives' was increased with training in cooperative management, business planning and account management and support in institutional development. More than ninety percent of the members involved in cooperatives are women.

The HIV and AIDS Project increased awareness among children, youths and the wives of migrant workers about HIV and AIDS by providing information, trying to change attitudes and behaviour and reducing the stigma associated with HIV and AIDS. A radio programme on HIV and AIDS called 'Sahayatra' was aired, focusing on children and youth. 343 peer educators, particularly school-going children, and VDC level networks in eight VDCs are playing a vital

Total Beneficiaries: 33,028

Government Partners

- » District Development Committee
- » District Agriculture Development Office
- » Women Development Office
- » District Education Office
- » District Child Welfare Board
- » Village Development Committee
- » Water Supply And Sanitation Division Office

ADP Working Areas

Madhesha VDC, Singiya VDC, Bhasi VDC, Pakli VDC, Ekamba VDC, Madheli VDC, Khanar VDC and Chandbela VDC

Development Programme

✦ Asmita and her brother proud of their new household toilet



Living with good sanitation

The joy of owning a household toilet is newfound for eight year-old Asmita Sardar and her family. No longer do they use open spaces for toilet purposes, and no longer do they fall prey to diseases like frequent diarrhoea caused by defecating in the open. Asmita lives with her family in Madesha VDC in Sunsari District. A year ago, a household toilet was constructed in Asmita's house.

Asmita and her community have benefited from the numerous development activities carried out in the village, access to sanitation with awareness, being just one of them. Her mother, Sajani proudly says, 'My children always go to school after brushing their teeth and have learnt to wash their hands before meals and after using the toilet. I did not know that all this was important to stay healthy.' Sajani and her husband, Hanuman Sardar, are illiterate but now with the trainings they have received, they have understood the value of living with good sanitation. Sajani also attended a six-month course in non-formal

education supported by Sunsari ADP. Today she can confidently write her name and her husband is proud of her achievement.

Madesha VDC has recently been declared an Open Defecation-Free zone by the local government body in collaboration with CSDC, a local partner supported by Sunsari ADP. Like Asmita's family, most houses in the village have a household toilet. Since the implementation of its programme in 2004, in Sunsari District, Sunsari ADP has supported CSDC construct 340 water hand pumps and 4,793 household toilets, conducted arsenic testing in 2,126 tubewells, established five compost chambers for making fertiliser, sought to raise awareness as to proper sanitation and the importance of tree planting through social mobilisation of women, supported weekly cleaning campaigns, trained people in proper sanitation and managing household waste, and helped declare 13 villages in seven VDC's Open Defecation-Free zones.

Local NGO Partners in 2010

- » Community for Social Development Centre
- » Adolescent Group for Creative Awareness
- » Manokamana Community Development Centre
- » Holistic Development Centre
- » Seto Gurans Balbikas Sewa
- » Ramangunj Yuba Club

Doti and Udayapur Area

In July 2009, WVIN started two new Area Development Programmes, in Doti and Udayapur Districts. Both are piloting the Integrated Programming Model (IPM), which is World Vision's new approach for implementing development, relief, and advocacy programmes. The model equips World Vision local-level staff to work more effectively with partners toward the well-being of children within families and communities – especially the most vulnerable. In 2009, WVIN conducted assessments in Doti and Udayapur districts to collect data and information about the context of the proposed programme area. WVIN also conducted a feasibility assessment for starting sponsorship in the new districts, assessed the issues related to child well-being, and identified future potential partners for the proposed programme. Based on that, an assessment report was submitted to each Support Office (WV Japan and WV Taiwan), detailing the needs to be addressed through the programme design process that started in 2010.

In 2009, Doti and Udayapur ADPs selected Programme Impact Areas (working areas), and planned and completed various steps of the design process in the IPM with the support of local communities, as highlighted below.

Community perception and orientation

Community-level facilitators from different communities as well as ADP staff were mobilised in Programme Impact Areas to identify community knowledge about INGOs, NGOs, and World Vision. Suggestions as to how INGOs might improve the quality of their work, and expectations of World Vision were also collected. After completing that, both ADPs introduced World Vision and its working modality, future plans, and assessment findings to different community groups, including children, in all selected VDCs that it works in. Key stakeholders working for child well-being were also identified. 958 people took part in Doti ADP, 447 people in Udayapur ADP.

Identification of the key stakeholders and community structure

Various tools such as group discussions and the spider diagram were used to identify children's problems in communities. Existing mechanisms to address them and key stakeholders were also identified. In Doti ADP, 267 children from six VDCs took part, in Udayapur, 280 children from three VDCs took part. Information on the government's current contribution to child well-being at the VDC level was also collected through

visits and questionnaires targeting VDC offices, schools, and sub-health posts.

Starter group formation and exploring context

Starter groups were formed to lead the design process in VDCs within Programme Impact Areas. A starter group is a group of key local stakeholders including civil society, government, private sector, constituent groups, key community people, women, youth, political leaders, and vulnerable people who are involved in improving child well-being. They will facilitate dialogue with community groups to generate a shared community vision for child well-being and the priorities needed to be set to achieve it. The number of starter group members depends on the nature of the design in any VDC. Doti ADP formed nine VDC-level starter groups in nine VDCs. The VDCs concerned were Bajhakakani, Dahakalikasthan, Mahadevsthan, Kalikasthan, Chhapali, Lamikhal, Khatiwada, Daud, and Girichauka.. Each VDC also has an advisory body of 3-4 people associated with the starter group, to give support and advice. Similarly one child starter group of 22 members has also been formed representing four VDCs in Doti ADP. In Udayapur ADP two starter groups were formed, a youth group and an older people group with teachers, staff from VDCs, local leaders and people belonging to different castes in Bhuttar VDC, Rauta VDC and Jante VDC.

The youth group has 42 members, the older people group has 42 members. In both ADPs, staff explored the starter groups' understanding and definition of child well-being in the primary focus area, their understanding and definition of the most vulnerable.

Community Summit

The Community summit was the most important event of the IPM design process. During the summit, community group representatives had the opportunity to reflect on the community conversation findings. The purpose was to share community input on child well-being from all the different groups involved in the community, and to build ownership through a shared process of choosing child well-being priorities. This was conducted after workshops on social-mapping and listening to the most vulnerable children, community conversation, and facilitation. The summit ended with the choosing of priority areas in child well-being, developing a descriptive vision statement around each child well-being priority for the VDC, and identifying potential partners who can contribute to child well-being outcomes. 335 people took part in Doti ADP, 396 people in Udayapur ADP.

Development Programmes



^ Children taking part in a need assessment drawing competition in Rauta VDC, Udayapur

* Children from Kalkasthan VDC, Doti identifying stakeholders in an orientation with WVIN



Working Areas of Udayapur ADP

- » Rauta VDC, Aaptar VDC, Bhuttar VDC, Pokhari VDC, Khanbu VDC, Laphagaun VDC and Jante VDC

Working Areas of Doti ADP

- » Barpata VDC, Lamikhal VDC, Girichauka VDC, Chhapali VDC, Toleni VDC, Daud VDC, Dahakalikasthan VDC, Bajhakakani VDC, Kalikasthan VDC, Mahadevsthan VDC and Khatiwada VDC

Humanitarian

Continuum of Relief and Development

From 2003-2005, WVIN implemented its Mid-West Relief and Rehabilitation Programme in Jumla and Kalikot after an initial assessment which identified pervasive, chronic, and acute malnutrition among children in those districts. The main projects included child nutrition, emergency health services, education and Food for Work projects for asset creation such as renovation of irrigation canals, walking trails, school

and health posts. The objectives of these projects were to improve food security, child health, development, and provide socio-economic benefits. More than 36,000 people benefited from relief and rehabilitation activities which were carried out in partnership with WFP, UNICEF, and DFID in both districts. In 2004, WVIN was honoured with the Deuda Cup for this programme by the then Prime Minister of Nepal.

Relief Response

In July 2007, flooding due to monsoon rains affected 67,717 people and displaced thousands more in Saptari district.¹ In coordination with the District Administration Office and Saptari Red Cross, WVIN responded with 2,000 family packs of food (rice, lentils, sugar, oil, and salt) and non-food items (plastic tarpaulin, nylon rope) in 12 Village Development Committees (VDCs), benefiting 12,470 people.

In August 2008, the Saptakoshi River, one of the largest in the country, broke its embankment and swept through half a dozen villages, affecting around 50,000 people in Sunsari District.² Sunsari ADP was one of the first to respond with food and non-food items. In coordination with District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC) and other humanitarian agencies, WVIN provided relief assistance in nutrition, WASH, child protection, and education until the end of February 2009. Activities such as emergency wet feeding to children under age 5, the installation of water pumps, the construction of toilets, the setting up of child-

friendly spaces, and the provision of schools kits and educational materials were carried out, benefiting 5,141 children and approximately 4,500 adults.

In September 2008, torrential rainfall resulted in flooding and displaced more than 20,000 households affecting 160,000 people in Kailali District.³ Kailali ADP was one of the first to help those affected. In coordination with the DDRC, Kailali Red Cross, other humanitarian agencies, Kailali ADP provided urgent humanitarian aid to some of the worst-affected, distributing emergency food and non-food items.

In May 2009, an outbreak of Acute Watery Diarrhoea spread throughout 20 districts of the Mid- and Far-Western regions affecting 59,000 people and claiming 314 lives.⁴ WVIN partnered with humanitarian agencies Oxfam (GB) and UMN, and responded in the hardest-hit districts, namely Rukum, Dailekh, Dadeldura, and Baitadi. 10,000 Oral Rehydration Solution sachets and 35,177 bars of soap were provided to 45,148 families, benefiting 253,666 people.

1 NRCSD

2 UN OCHA

3 UN OCHA

4 Outbreak Situation Report, Aug 2009

Emergency Affairs

Protracted Relief and Early Recovery Project

After the August 2008 flood in Sunsari District, WVIN continued to support people in need of relief until the end of February 2009. In April 2009, WVIN shifted its focus to recovery and rehabilitation as part of a two and half year Protracted Relief and Early Recovery (PRER) Project (in nutrition and education). The two-year project in three flood- affected VDCs, namely Haripur, Sripur and Paschim Kusaha focused its activities to establish Out-of-School Programme (OSP) centres for children who have left school (targeting ages 8 to 14 years), operate Early Childhood Development (ECD)

centres, provide training to staff and local volunteers for implementing nutrition-related and development activities for children under 5 years, monitor growth of children under 5 years, provide playing materials and furniture to schools and madrasas (Muslim Schools) and organise extracurricular activities in schools and madrasas. In 2010, 5636 children, 1578 mothers and 2032 families benefited from the nutrition activities whereas 2,901 children benefited from the education activities of the PRER Project.

Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Coordination

In the past years, ADPs have worked in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction, preparedness and coordination to help communities respond to disasters and reduce the risks associated with it.

As Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives, ADPs initiated structural and non structural interventions. Activities such as earthquake resistant construction, gabion walls, river plantation in communities, awareness raising on various disasters, training masons in earthquake resistant construction, building capacity of communities' knowledge and skills on disaster risk management , simulation exercises on earthquake safety, fire, flooding and landslides were carried out in schools and communities. WVIN also worked with communities and humanitarian agencies in disaster preparedness activities at district and national levels. Morang, Sunsari, Butwal and Kailali ADPs supported DDRC in Disaster Preparedness workshops and programmes to develop and review District Disaster Preparedness Plan.

WVIN has also established a good level of coordination

at the national and local levels with government and humanitarian consortia. It is actively involved in a few UN cluster systems of different sectors such as Nutrition, Education, Food Security, WASH and Protection. It is also an active member of consortia such as Disaster Preparedness Network – Nepal, Association of International NGOs in Nepal Task Group on Disaster Management, and National Platform convened by Ministry of Home Affairs, which works to promote Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives in the country. These consortia have helped humanitarian agencies in the country work together in major disaster preparedness activities, development and implementation of response standards and procedures, raising awareness of different disasters, as well as highlighting the significance of the role of humanitarian agencies in Nepal. Through this, collaborative efforts on monsoon preparedness, awareness on earthquake safety and bird flu at local and national levels were undertaken.



⌘ WVIN providing wet feeding to affected children during Sunsari Floods 2008

Advocacy

In March 2007, the advocacy unit was introduced at WVIN. Through advocacy, WVIN aims to improve the lives of children by influencing government policies and the allocation of resources for social and economic activities that benefit the poor. WVIN works to ensure that communities have information about how to access services and resources allocated to them and works to strengthen the policies related to them. The following has been the key elements of our advocacy approach:

Networks and Coalitions

To promote and protect child rights, WVIN has collaborated with child rights networks in Nepal. WVIN is a member of the steering committee of two networks, Children as Zones of Peace and Child Protection (CZOPP) and the Consortium of Organisations Working for Child Participation (the Consortium). CZOPP advocates for the non-involvement of children in armed conflict, promotes school as zones of peace and monitors and addresses child rights violations in Nepal, whereas the Consortium focuses on promoting children's participation in Nepal. There are a number of initiatives which have been conducted through these networks. In 2007, through CZOPP, WVIN focused on monitoring children's involvement in the election and was successful in lobbying the Election Commissioner's office to ensure that children are not used for political purposes during an election, a

provision to that effect being incorporated into the Code of Conduct for the Constituent Assembly election. Through the same network, WVIN advocated for the incorporation of child rights agenda in the manifesto of major political parties, running campaigns at national and district levels to promote and declare schools as zones of peace. Similarly, from 2007, WVIN worked closely with the Consortium to promote the participation of Children and Young People (CYP). One of the major initiatives undertaken by this network was to develop a National Framework on CYP's participation. In 2010, WVIN participated in a ministerial and organisational committee to oversee progress made on the development of that framework. A nationwide consultation with children and relevant stakeholders was held to gather input for the framework. As a result, a draft framework has been prepared.

Ensuring Child Rights in the New Constitution of Nepal

From 2007-2010, CZOPP and the Consortium came together and launched a campaign to ensure inclusion of child rights in Nepal's new constitution. Strategies such as involving children and including their voices at national and district level, undertaking research on the constitutional provisions of other countries pertaining to child rights, raising the awareness and building the capacity of Constituent Assembly (CA) members, mobilising the media, lobbying stakeholders in the constitution-making process, and creating CA advocacy groups

were adopted. As a result of the campaign many of the provisions on child rights suggested by experts in the submissions presented to CA members have been included in the initial draft constitution. After much anticipation, the Fundamental Rights Committee has incorporated most of the recommendations as an Expert Submission into the concept note of the Committee of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principle. Against this background WVIN continues to advocate for the inclusion of children's rights in the new constitution.

Establishing links with Government Units

In 2010, WVIN, in partnership with Save the Children, Plan Nepal, and Terres Des Hommes, signed an agreement with the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) and CCWB - a statutory body created by the Children's Act 2048 BS (1992) to protect children. The objective of the agreement is:

- » To strengthen the CCWB to better coordinate between national and international child rights

organisations, draft child friendly policies and monitor rights of the child, and

- » To strengthen District Child Welfare Boards in all 75 districts as a focal point under the ministry to safeguard and promote the rights of the child, specifically for child protection, participation and coordination mechanisms at District and VDC level.

The National Children's Congress project was implemented at national level and in four Area Development Programmes (ADP), namely Kaski, Jumla, Morang, and Lalitpur. The goal was to empower children to raise their voice and influence development activities and social policies related to them.

Child-Friendly Local Governance (CFLG)

In 2009, WVIN in partnership with UNICEF, the Institution of Local Governance Studies, and Ministry of Local Development, and in coordination with other stakeholders, developed a CFLG framework with operational guidelines. The framework is in accordance with the Interim Plan of Action of Nepal and the Local Government Community Development Plan. CFLG is a strategic framework that:

- » Provides overall guidance to the government in realising and mainstreaming the rights of children (Survival, Development, Protection and Participation) into the local government system, structure, policies and processes
- » Facilitates and coordinates the realisation of the rights of children at national and local level

As a result, and in coordination with partners, to promote CFLG, WVIN has been organising a number of workshops such as National and Regional Training of Trainers (ToT) to build the capacity to implement CFLG and expedite its implementation in all districts.



Child Sponsorship



Saru with her mother in their tailoring shop

Sponsorship making a difference

Saru Maharjan, 14 lives in Thaiba VDC, Lalitpur, with her family. When Saru was enrolled in the sponsorship programme in 2001, her father worked as a cloth weaver in a textile factory and her mother stayed home to do household chores. With only one bread winner the family of six were very poor. They owned a small plot of land where Saru's mother grew some vegetables, but it was not adequate for the family.

After Saru was enrolled as a sponsored child in World Vision, Saru received education materials and a uniform so that she could attend nursery school. A year later, her sister Niru was also enrolled in the sponsorship programme. Alongside, Sarika, her mother, received the opportunity to take part in various trainings organised by World Vision in her community. Though she was busy taking care of her children, she got the opportunity to attend training on nutrition where she learnt about nutritious food, a balanced diet, and how it affected children. She also attended a tailoring training supported by Lalitpur Area Development Programme (ADP). "I was lucky. The other three women did not come due to some reasons, and since the fee for the training had already been paid for four of us, I got a chance to take the special tailoring training for one year instead of three months. I was also fortunate because I did not have to spend any money on buying any material or thread for the training, as everything was provided by World Vision," Sarika shares. After the training, Sarika opened a tailoring shop. World Vision lent her 20,000 Nrs (\$280) from which she bought equipment, tools, and furniture, and started her own tailoring shop.

This helped Sarika generate good income for her family and children.

Today, Saru has a good life. Her mother's tailoring shop is located near her house. Saru studies in Grade 8 in Surachana Secondary School. Her sister Niru is in Grade 6 and her brother, Rikesh, is in Grade 3. Saru helps her mother with the household chores as her mother leaves home at 7am to open her shop and returns around 6pm. Saru cooks, collects water, gets her sister and brother ready for school, and takes them with her. In the evening, she helps them do their homework and helps her mother in the kitchen. On Saturdays, she also helps her mother in the field. Saru is also a member of Milan Bal Club, a community club supported by World Vision. Through it, she's taken part in games, a talent show, sessions on hygiene and the environmental day celebration. She says that the environmental day was very useful as a rally was organised in her village to raise awareness about the environment. Saru says, "My family and I are very grateful to World Vision because the financial condition of my family has improved a lot and we are in a better condition. My mother has become independent. My mother pays our school fees, we get to eat healthier foods and wear better clothes, which we could not afford before. I feel very blessed to have my mother and World Vision."

Talking about her future plans, Saru adds, "I wish to become a nurse, and earn and help the people in need. I want to help others and see them happy. I also want to be independent like my mother and earn my own money."

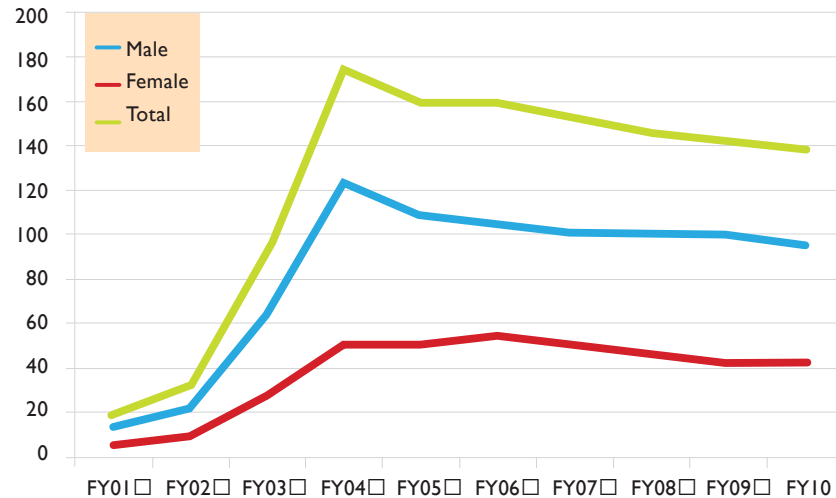


Child sponsorship in World Vision is an effective and fulfilling way to help give a child from a poor community the chance of a brighter future. The goal of sponsorship is to improve the well being of children. In order to thrive, children need to grow up in an environment that provides the essentials that they need today and hope and opportunities for tomorrow. We believe that children need to enjoy good health and be cared for and protected. They need to be educated for life, be welcomed to participate in decisions that affect their lives and experience love of God and their neighbours. Sponsors' contributions fund vital development work in their sponsored child's

community, in order to support lasting improvements in the well being of children. World Vision works with community groups and the children themselves to plan and carry out changes so that more children will gain opportunities to fulfil their potential in life. Sponsors witness these changes through progress reports from the community and personal communication with their sponsored children. Sponsors can encourage the child they sponsor by writing or even visiting their sponsored child and their family. World Vision's project activities in communities benefit not just sponsored children but all children and their families.

People and

The growth of Human Resources from 2001 to 2010 in WVIN



Year	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10
Male	14	23	65	124	109	105	101	100	100	96
Female	6	10	28	51	51	55	52	47	43	43
Total	20	33	93	175	160	160	153	147	143	139

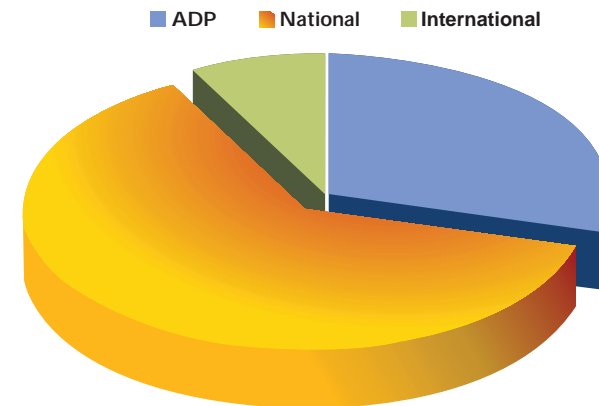
Capacity building

From FY01-FY10, WVIN's staff took part in training such as Computer and Language skills, Proposal and Report writing, Accounting, Needs Assessment, Participatory Rural Appraisal and Community Mobilisation and Facilitation, Certification in Humanitarian Competency Project, Learning through Evaluation through Accountability and Planning (LEAP), Sponsorship Tracking Enhancement Programme (STEP), Child Monitoring Standards (CMS), Health and Nutrition, ECCD, Disability, Advocacy, Disaster-Preparedness and Conflict Management, and Leadership and Organisational management. LEAP alignment to all programmes and finance systems, and IPM learning and piloting were major learning events held.

To develop competencies in new initiatives from partnerships such as IPM, CWBO, PMIS, FedNet, GTRN and many other technical sectors, staff took part in different activities at local, national, and international level to build capacity.

New Employee Orientation, Child Protection and Security Level-I trainings were held each year.

In all, WVIN organised about 29% of total learning events at ADP level, 63% at national level and 8% at international level.



Culture

Staff completing ten years in World Vision International Nepal



Janga Bahadur Dhimal
Development Coordinator



Sita Basnet
Janitor



Deepesh Paul Thakur
Information and Advocacy Director



Mahesh Bista
Community Development Coordinator



Shova Shilpakar
Accounts Finance Manager



Purusottam Maskey
Field Community Development Assistant



Suchita Shrestha
Field Community Development Assistant



Surendra Ratna Shakya
Field Community Development Assistant

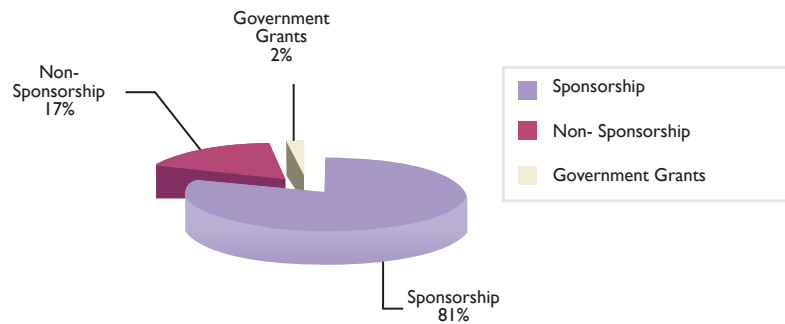


Chabilal Dahal
Guard

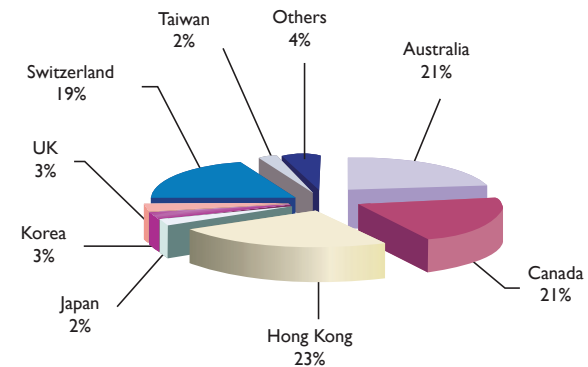
Finance Report

Fiscal Year 2010 Finance Report

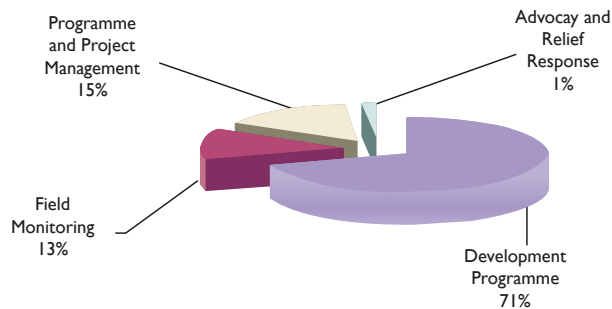
Source of Funding



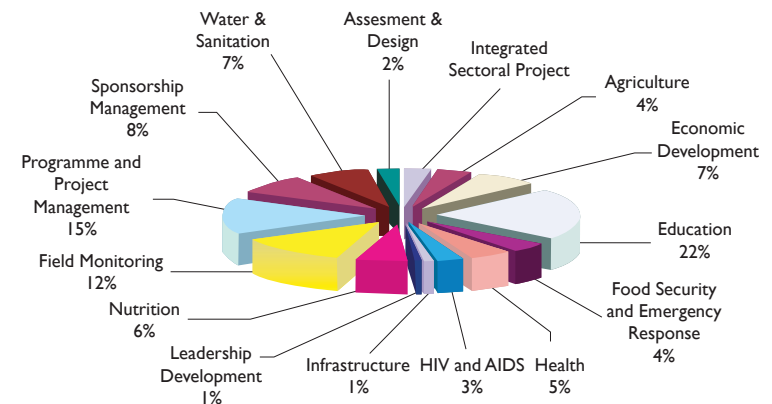
Funding from WV Support Offices



Programme and Project Management

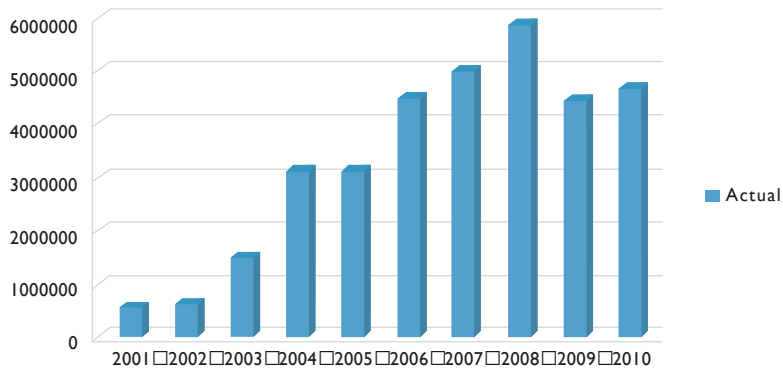


Sectoral Funding Details

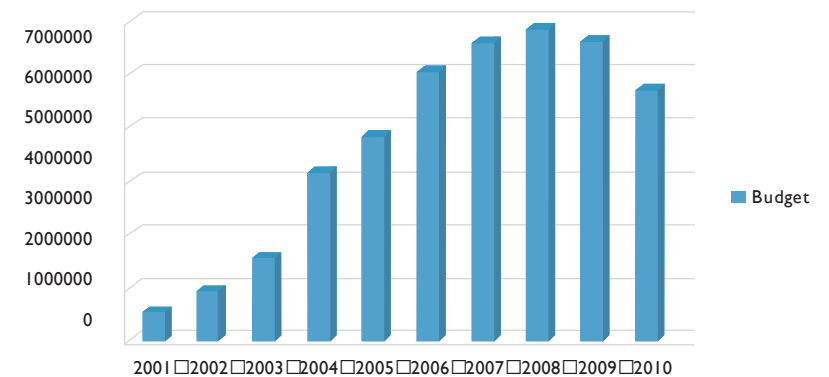


Financial Trends from 2001-2010

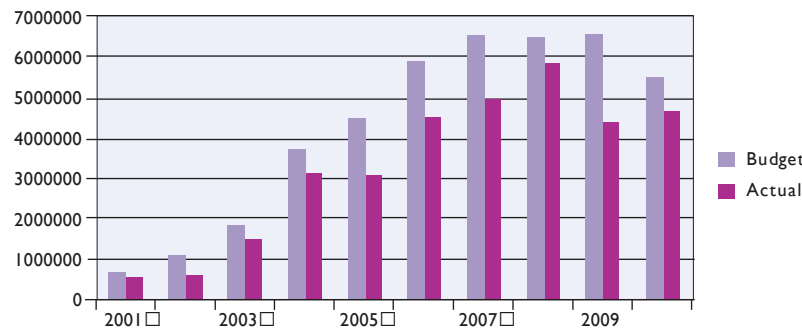
Spending Trend



Funding Commitment Trend



Funding Vs Actual Trend



Fiscal Year (FY)	Expenses (\$)
2009	4,386,037
2010	4,640,015

WVI Nepal books of account have been audited by authorised external auditor, internal auditor and international auditor.

Child Well-being

World Vision focuses on improving children's well-being through child-focused transformational development, disaster management, and promotion of justice. The Child Well-being Aspirations and Outcomes provide a practical definition of World Vision's understanding of well-being for children.

Our goal is "the sustained well-being of children within families and communities, especially the most vulnerable."

World Vision views the well-being of children in holistic terms: healthy individual development (involving physical and mental health, social and spiritual dimensions), positive relationships and a context that

provides safety, social justice, and participation in civil society.

The Child Well-being Aspirations and Outcomes are intended as a catalyst for dialogue, discussion and visioning as World Vision partners with children, parents, community partners, churches, governments and other organisations. World Vision does

not proselytise nor do we impose our understanding on others. These aspirations and outcomes reinforce each other and enable an integrated, holistic approach to ministry. While our active contribution to specific outcomes varies from context to context, our definition of "wellbeing" remains holistic.



Goal	Sustained well-being of children within families and communities, especially the most vulnerable			
Aspirations	Girls & Boys:			
	Enjoy good health	Are educated for life	Experience love of God and their neighbours	Are cared for, protected and participating
Outcomes	Children are well nourished	Children read, write, and use numeracy skills	Children grow in their awareness of God's love in an environment that recognises their freedom	Children cared for in a loving, safe, family and community environment with safe places to play
	Children protected from infection, disease, and injury	Children make good judgments, can protect themselves, manage emotions, and communicate ideas	Children enjoy positive relationships with peers, family, and community members	Parents or caregivers provide well for their children
	Children and their caregivers access essential health services	Adolescents ready for economic opportunity	Children value and care for others and their environment	Children celebrated and registered at birth
		Children access and complete basic education	Children have hope and vision for the future	Children are respected participants in decisions that affect their lives
Foundational Principles	Children are citizens and their rights and dignity are upheld (including girls and boys of all religions and ethnicities, any HIV status, and those with disabilities)			

Country Strategy 2010-2013

What will we do

Development

- » Focusing on key sectors
- » Consultation and participation
- » Vulnerability mapping
- » Programming quality



Humanitarian Emergency Affairs

- » Focusing on key sectors
- » Disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness in Area Development Programmes (ADPs)
- » Preparation for large scale complex emergencies

Sectors

Key sectors: Maternal Child Health and Nutrition; Education; and Livelihood
Contextual sectors: HIV and AIDS; and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
Major Cross-cutting theme: Child Protection

Advocacy

- » Focusing on key sectors
- » National and local level approach
- » Coalitions and networks



Where and Who

Areas

- » Mid Western and Far Western regions of Nepal: Districts located in hilly and mountainous zones
- » Other regions and Terai: Decision will be guided by need and potential to achieve impact
- » Poorer districts: Support with more than one ADP

Segments

- » Focus on an age group in each phase of an ADP: 0-5 year old, 6-12 year old and 13-18 year old children
- » Focus on the most vulnerable

How will we work

Sponsorship Management

- » Clearer sponsorship processes that assist community development
- » Developing linkages between sponsorship and other projects
- » Compliance to child monitoring standards

Partnership

- » Focus in working with partners rather than through partners
- » Multi-stakeholder partnerships: government partners, community partners, implementing partners, other types of partner

Goal: To empower vulnerable children, their families and communities in Nepal to improve their quality of life with dignity and peace

List of Acronyms

ADP	Area Development Programme
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANCI	Ante Natal Care
CA	Constituent Assembly
CCWB	Central Child Welfare Board
CFLG	Child Friendly Local Governance
CHW	Community Health Worker
CKLRC	Child Knowledge Learning and Recreational Centre
CLTS	Community Lead Total Sanitation
CMS	Child Monitoring Standard
CWBO	Child Well Being Outcome
CYP	Children and Young People
CZOPP	Children as Zones Of Peace and Child Protection
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DCWB	District Child Welfare Board
DDC	District Development Committee
DDRC	District Disaster Relief Committee
DEO	District Education Office
DFID	Department for International Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
Fed Net	Federated Network
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteer
GM	Growth Monitoring
GMU	Growth Monitoring Unit
GTRN	Global Technical Resource Network
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGAs	Income Generation Activities
INGOs	International Non Governmental Organisations
IPM	Integrated Programming Model
KMC	Kathmandu Metropolitan City
LEAP	Learning through Evaluation with Accountability and Planning

MCH/N	Maternal and Child Health/Nutrition
MCHW	Mother and Child Health Workers
NGOs	Non Government Organisations
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PD Hearth	Positive Deviance Hearth
PMIS	Programme Management Information System
PNC	Post Natal Care
PRER	Protracted Relief and Early Recovery
PTA	Parent Teachers' Association
PTSA	Parent Teachers and Students' Association
SWC	Social Welfare Council
SEEP	Socio- Economic Empowerment Partnership
SIP	School Implementation Plan
SMC	School Management Committee
STEP	Sponsorship Tracking Enhancement Programme
TDI	Transformational Development Indicators
ToT	Training of Trainers
UMN	United Mission to Nepal
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
VAHWs	Village Animal Health Workers
VATs	Village Agriculture Technicians
VHW	Village Health Worker
VMW	Village Maintenance Worker
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WUC	Water User's Committee
WV	World Vision
WVIN	World Vision International Nepal



How we are accountable

World Vision is accountable to private and government donors, to public agencies charged with legal oversight, to our funding offices and to those whom we serve. Internal and external audits and evaluations are conducted regularly to ensure efficient and effective use of resources.

How we are funded

We receive funding from private donors and bilateral agencies through our support partners including;

- World Vision Australia □ Kaski ADP, Kailali ADP, □ Jumla ADP
- World Vision Canada □ Bhaktapur ADP, □ Butwal ADP
- World Vision Hong Kong □ Kathmandu ADP, □ Sunsari ADP
- World Vision Korea □ Morang ADP
- World Vision Switzerland □ Lalitpur ADP, □ Lamjung ADP
- World Vision Taiwan □ Udayapur ADP
- World Vision Japan □ Doti ADP

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<http://nepal.wasiapacific.org>

Our Core Values

- » We are Christian
- » We are committed to the poor
- » We value people
- » We are stewards
- » We are partners
- » We are responsive

Written & Compiled □ Alina R Shrestha, Sunjuli S Kunwar
 Photos/Stories □ Alina R Shrestha, Sunjuli S Kunwar, Pratigya Khaling, Peter Clark, ADP staff
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 Print □ NPTC

