Adventist Development and Relief Agency

“Changing the world, one life at a time”
Where do we work?
30 Districts from a total of 75 in Nepal

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Empowered People, Effective Partnerships, Transformational Programs – with this vision in mind, ADRA Nepal has undertaken its pathway in 2016. In order to pursue this vision, we have revamped our strategy to always be prepared to fulfill our call to serve people in need. During 2016, we have taken an active role to support the post-earthquake reconstruction and recovery process in addition to our regular development programs. Building resilience at every stage has become crucial, so we decided to have Disaster Risk Management as a standalone sector, as well as a crosscutting issue.

On the other hand, Health, Education, and Livelihoods remain key sectors in which ADRA Nepal will continue to serve people in Nepal. Because of this, we are strengthening and empowering our technical and administrative team to always be relevant to respond to the needs of those we are called to serve.

As you read this report, you will find some important achievements. Behind these accomplishments, there are human stories of people working together and supporting each other, to improve living conditions and achieve just and positive change.

On behalf of the Adventist Development and Relief Agency in Nepal, I would like to express recognition to our team and our partners for their dedicated and tireless efforts. It is also important to acknowledge the financial and technical support of each one of our donors and other stakeholders. Overall guidance given by our board of directors and the ADRA Network has been a key factor in aligning every action toward the fulfillment of our mission.

We take our mandate of changing the world, one life at a time, earnestly and with joy. Thank you for joining us in 2016 and we hope to continue this journey with you in years to come.

Empowered People - Effective Partnerships - Transformational Programs

The Adventist Development and Relief Agency works with people in poverty and distress to create just and positive change through empowering partnerships and responsible action.

The Adventist Development and Relief Agency is a global humanitarian organization of the Seventh-day Adventist Church that demonstrates God’s love and compassion.

Dr. Josue Orellana
Country Director
ADRA Nepal
HEALTH

Strategic goal
ADRA Nepal aspires to be one of the government’s most active and consistent partners for ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all ages (SDG3), as well as for ending hunger and achieving food and nutrition security (SDG2).

Sub-Sector
- Health System and Infrastructure Strengthening
- Integrated Nutrition Program
- Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health
- Family Planning
- Maternal Newborn and Child Health
- Equal Health Access Program
Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH)

ASRH is a priority of the Government of Nepal, as articulated in the National Reproductive Health Strategy (1998), the National Adolescent Health and Development Strategy (2000), and the Nepal Health Sector Strategy (2002). The National ASRH Program Implementation Guideline 2011 also emphasizes linkages with National ASRH Program–II (NHSP-II) (2010-2015). The Nepal Health Sector Strategy (2014) focused on providing counseling to adolescents on reproductive health, nutrition, and other issues, such as changes in adolescents, reproductive rights, family planning, and sex and sexualities. Five batches were completed at PMWH Thapathali, four batches at Bheri Zonal Hospital, two batches at Koshi Zonal Hospital and one batch at Seti Zonal Hospital. One hundred eighty-nine health workers participated who were from Sarlahi, Rautahat, Mohattari, Udaspur, Sunsari, Saptari, Sindhuli, Rolpa, Angkaiha, Daddibhara, Dang and Rukum districts.

Outcome achieved this year:
12 batches of 5 days’ competency based ASRH training: In 2016, 12 batches of 5 days’ competency based ASRH training was conducted. The training focused on providing counselling to adolescents on reproductive health, nutrition, and other issues, such as changes in adolescents, reproductive rights, family planning, and sex and sexualities. Five batches were completed at PMWH Thapathali, four batches at Bheri Zonal Hospital, two batches at Koshi Zonal Hospital and one batch at Seti Zonal Hospital. One hundred eighty-nine health workers participated who were from Sarlahi, Rautahat, Mohattari, Udaspur, Sunsari, Saptari, Sindhuli, Rolpa, Angkaiha, Daddibhara, Dang and Rukum districts.

Certification:
In a process of joint monitoring of health facilities, the team certifies the service site to provide adolescent friendly services. This is the process of accrediting the service site/hospital after the service provider from that site has been trained. After certification, the family health division lists the site as ASRH in the country. The certification team is formed jointly with FHD, HDCF, DPHO, UNFPA and ADRA Nepal and mainly monitors the quality of adolescent friendly health services. Certification was carried out in 21 HF of eight districts (Sarlahi, Rautahat, Mohattari, Kuwebasta, Sunsari, Rukum, Bajhang, and Barahi) and district.

Mushar, Chamar and Majhi community. They feel more comfortable to take the implant service than IUCD because implant is invisible to others. Women come to take this implant service mostly from the disadvantaged community. Women have been losing fees and medical expenses for contraceptive measures and have been dying due to unsafe abortions.

The program has really been effective since number of users have increased and people have become more aware about the importance of family planning. We are thankful to ADRA Nepal for providing us this training opportunity which has enhanced our skill in delivering effective implant and IUCD service. Thanks for our continued support in programs in adjoining VDC to make valuable contribution in national Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) target.

Health Facility Operation and Management Committee, schools and Primary Health Care Outreach Center to generate demand and community support and increase access to information and services. The project aims to train the service provider on ASRH, strengthen the ASF center, establish ASF in all health facilities, and to certify ASF center and to contribute to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 4, 5, and 6.

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Expanding Access to Quality Family Planning Services (FP2020)

The Government of Nepal had committed to execute the National Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan 2015–2021 to remove barriers to family planning faced by young people of rural areas for fostering social and economic development. With this objective, UNFPA Nepal is supporting to expand access to quality family planning services particularly for the most vulnerable and hard to reach communities in Nepal via its partners. As a part of the programme, ADRA Nepal is implementing this project in 100 low contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) VDCs targeting the most vulnerable and hard to reach poor families who are still deprived from modern services of long acting reversible contraceptives (LARC).

Outcome achieved this year

- 1,300 condom boxes were installed in all health post and Primary Health Care Centers (Outreach Clinic of Sunsari, Udyapur, Sarlahi and Rautahat districts, including government offices like Chief District Office, District Development Committee, Women and Child Office land revenue offices, police offices, bus parks, public toilets, women cooperatives, industries, and different streets of the project districts. In total, 325 condom boxes, together with male condoms, were installed.
- 177 sets of LARC (IUCD insertion/removal set, Implant insertion/removal set and autolavve) were supported to the District Health Office to enhance the quality service of family planning in project districts.
- In total, 112 batches of FCHV orientation were conducted in each of the 100 HP sites. Health facility staff also participated during orientation. In total, 1,527 FCHVs were oriented on the topics of: brief updates on FP methods by using the Decision-Making Tools (DMT), participatory discussions about demand generation of FP, and challenges of FP.
- 1,230 pieces of DMT and 350 pieces of Medical Eligibility Criteria (MEC) wheel were printed and distributed in all 100 project districts.
- One day Orientation on DMT and MEC wheel were conducted in four project districts. Participants were service providers from each selected site of the four districts. DH/PHO staff also participated in DMT/MEC wheel orientation. In total, 140 participants actively participated in the orientation.

With this objective, UNFPA Nepal is fostering social and economic development. Faced by young people of rural areas for removing barriers to family planning, the Government of Nepal had committed to execute the National Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan 2015–2021 via its partners. As a part of the programme, ADRA Nepal is implementing this project in 100 low contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) VDCs targeting the most vulnerable and hard to reach poor families who are still deprived from modern services of long acting reversible contraceptives (LARC).

During the annual report 2016, UNFPA is highlighting the Outcome achieved this year. The report includes the following: 1,300 condom boxes were installed in all health post and Primary Health Care Centers. In total, 325 condom boxes, together with male condoms, were installed. 177 sets of LARC (IUCD insertion/removal set, Implant insertion/removal set and autoclavve) were supported to the District Health Office to enhance the quality service of family planning in project districts. In total, 112 batches of FCHV orientation were conducted in each of the 100 HP sites. Health facility staff also participated during orientation. In total, 1,527 FCHVs were oriented on the topics of: brief updates on FP methods by using the Decision-Making Tools (DMT), participatory discussions about demand generation of FP, and challenges of FP. 1,230 pieces of DMT and 350 pieces of Medical Eligibility Criteria (MEC) wheel were printed and distributed in all 100 project districts. One day Orientation on DMT and MEC wheel were conducted in four project districts. Participants were service providers from each selected site of the four districts. DH/PHO staff also participated in DMT/MEC wheel orientation. In total, 140 participants actively participated in the orientation.

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Sharmila Thokar, 13yrs

Sharmila lives with her family at Mahendra Jyoti VDC, Kavre District. She is currently studying at Ganesh Bharati Secondary School and is in grade six. Her family migrated 10 years ago, to a remote village in search of employment. Through much hardship, her parents bought a small piece of land to build a house. Her parents work on a rented field and pay half the income earned from selling the agriculture produce to the tenant. The remaining agriculture produce is enough to feed the family for only one month. During the off season, to overcome this crisis, her parents work part-time in a brick factory.

Sharmila is the eldest sister and has the responsibility of taking care of her two younger siblings while her parents are working in the field. She must do all the household chores - cook, feed her siblings, as well as attend school. Once she comes back from school, she must assist her mother in cooking and put her siblings to sleep. It is only after that, Sharmila finds some time to work on her school assignments.

Observing Shamila’s condition, ADRA Nepal, through its United for Education Program, has been financing Sharmila’s education since 2012. Today, Sharmila is in grade six and ADRA Nepal’s scholarship scheme will support her education till grade 12. Since the monthly income of her parents is only enough to support their basic living conditions, this scholarship helps to share the financial burden of her family. Sharmila can now attend this school without the fear of being unable to continue her education because of their poor economic condition.

EDUCATION

Strategic goal
To become a leading organization in advancing the formal education of Nepal’s school age children, while providing Life-Long learning opportunities to adults both within and without the formal education sector.

Sub Sectors
- Non-Formal Women’s education
- Formal Education Support to Deprived Children
- Facilitation in Policy Implementation
- Vocational and Skill Enhancement Training for Youth
- Public School Infrastructure Development
- Promotion of Child Education Right

United For Education Project (UFEP)

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Continuing Education for the Earthquake Affected Children (CEEAC)

The earthquake on April 25, 2015 completely damaged 59 schools and 120 schools were partially damaged which obstructed the regular teaching and learning environment at schools forcing children to attend classes inside the Temporary Learning Centres (TLC). This exposed the school children to a more vulnerable learning environment, including physical risks and exploitation, improper cognitive development, and psychological well-being. Therefore, resuming education and providing a safe and child-friendly environment became vital for affected children, adolescents, and their families.

In this regard, the project aimed to provide access to safe and protective learning spaces, including psychosocial support, for school-aged children (6-18 years of age) at the Kavre districts. The project also renovated schools with minor earthquake damage which included cleaning out, repairing, strengthening walls and painting.

DISTRICTS

13 VDCS OF KAVREPALANCHOWK

DONOR

Psicologia
Norad
ADRA

4750 students

Project Support

Who: all CEEAC students and teachers

What: non-food relief items, school kits, psychological training

Where: Kavre, Nepal

How: through schools and community centers

When: April 2016

ADRA Connection 2016

Volunteers from around the globe visit different government schools to provide their generous volunteering service for promoting better education in Nepal. In 2016, four Connection teams visited different schools that were completely or partially damaged by the earthquake in April 25, 2015.

Name of Team: ADRA Norway, Solidarity Youth Trip
Activities: Four classroom renovation, drinking water, and toilet improvement
Name of School: Chhampi Devi S.S., Chhampi, Lalitpur

Name of Team: ADRA Switzerland, Youth Workcamp
Activities: School's one classroom construction with labor work
Name of School: Bal Kumari S. School, Sunakothi, Lalitpur

Name of Team: Heritage College, Australia
Activities: Two classroom construction
Name of School: Sharada S. School, Sunthan, Kavre

Name of Team: ADRA & VICYOUTH-Nepal 2016, Australia
Activities: Renovation of school building and toilet construction
Name of School: Ganesh Bharati S.S., Mahendrapur, Kavre

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ADRA Connection 2016
LIVELIHOOD

Strategic goal
To be one of Nepal’s leading agencies in the fight to end poverty (SDG1); end hunger and achieve food and nutrition security (SDG2), as well as creating economic growth and good employment opportunities.

Sub Sectors
- Production and productivity of High Value Commodities
- Food and Nutrition Security
- Enterprise and Entrepreneurship Development
- Capacity Building of Local Service Providers
- Access to Finance
- Support of Production and Productivity
- Marketing and Market System Strengthening

Ms. Shukala B.K, 51, is a resident of Dubidanda-4 of Rolpa district. Two years ago, she received some seeds of squash from the project and able to earn about 7,000 rupees. This inspired her as she realized that vegetable production can be a good source of income. She became a member of a women group and participated in numbers of trainings such as nursery management, IPM techniques and post-harvest practices.

This year alone, she sold more than 4 tons of vegetables. She proudly says that “I earn more than 100,000 rupees in a year!” She further adds, “It was not an easy life few years ago. We just used to sell vegetables in small amount. We had to carry on back in bamboo basket to Holeri. We have a local collection center in nearby road head and traders frequently come there to collect vegetables.” She adds that irrigation is very crucial for vegetable farming and the project supported to construct Multi-use water system in the village. This has been boon for her community. The water is being used for drinking and for irrigating crops.

Shukala has become a model farmer in her village. She has constructed a poly house for vegetable production. She uses sprinkler and drip irrigation system in her farm and practices non-toxic method for tomatoes and green beans. She is also applying different IPM tools such as liquid bio-fertilizer, improved compost manure, insect traps etc. She proudly says that it is possible to earn a decent income from vegetable farming rather than migrating elsewhere for menial jobs. Interestingly, her husband who used to migrate to India for labour works decided to stay back and support her in the vegetable farm.
The Overall objective of the project is to strengthen the participation of key stakeholders of civil society in decision-making and service delivery towards improved food security and nutrition. In this regard the project has three specific objectives: Increased agriculture productivity; Increased commercialization of agricultural outputs; and Enhanced nutrition.

The main approach is to develop smallholder commercial pockets by facilitating both input markets (enhancing the capacity of input/equipment service providers in the community that can provide embedded training services sustainably) and output markets (helping to establish market linkages through a collection centre or distillation unit for essential oils).

**Specific objective 1:** Increased agricultural productivity

- Extension/outreach in vegetable and essential oil crops through training and demonstrations
- Development/capacity building of local service providers (community business facilitators, agro-vets, nursery operators)
- Promotion of multi-use water systems, micro-irrigation, and biogas
- Community capacity building in project planning and execution

**Specific objective 2:** Increased commercialization of agricultural outputs

- Capacity building of marketing and planning committees
- Establishing/capacity building of distillation units and support in essential oil marketing

**Specific objective 3:** Enhanced nutrition

- Nutrition education classes
- Promotion of home gardens
IAPAC Promoted Technologies

- 19.2 ha irrigated by MUS, 8 ha by tube wells, 5 ha by Barsha Pump, 3.8 ha by Solar Pump and 2.5 ha by Hydram benefiting more than 150 HHs
- 50% farmers have adopted micro-irrigation
- Improved hygiene/health and environmental benefits of biogas
- Saving of 4-7 labour days per month in collecting firewood for 632 HHs from individual and community biogas

Kotagaun VDC, Rolpa

Altitude: 990-2010m

Landscape: diverse micro-climate zones, multiple agricultural crops, logging roads to connect the collection center to the main market

Vegetables collected from 5 VDC’s: Kotgaun, Jungkot, Hwoma, Korchabang and Bhawang

Project support: Construction of the market shed, weighing machine, price list board, steel crates, steel cub board, chairs, table, shed fencing of tet, record books, ledgers, Flooring board, capacity building training, exposure visit, cooperative training.

Total vegetables traded: 110.08 MT
Total number of HHs that contribute: 115
Total revenue generated: NRs. 2,435,790.00

Types of vegetables collected: Tomato, capsicum, chili, cauliflower, beans, cabbage, pumpkin, leafy vegetables, ginger, garlic, betel and indigenous vegetable species.

“It took us 2-3 hours to carry our produce to Liwang market and additional 3-4 hours to sell the produce. We had to carry the casket and do door to door vegetable marketing. After the commencement of this collection center, we have been able to work efficiently and gain collective bargaining power.”

Kherma Gharti Magar
Enhancing Livelihoods of Smallholder Farmers in Central Terai Districts of Nepal (ELIVES)

**Name of the project**
Enhancing Livelihoods of Smallholder Farmers in Central Terai Districts of Nepal (ELIVES) Project

**Duration of the project**
April 2015 to March 2018

Enhancing Livelihood of Smallholder Farmers in Central Terai Districts of Nepal (ELIVES) is being implemented in four central terai districts. The project aims to enhance livelihoods and income of poor and marginalized smallholder farmers with a focus on women and socially excluded groups. The project aims to achieve this outcome through interventions in enhancing the capacity of farmer organizations, technical capacity building in goat and vegetable production, and strengthening market linkages in both input and output value chains. The project has major emphasis on empowering women farmers and developing entrepreneurial skills through business literacy classes and developing local human resources in goat and vegetable production.

**DONOR**
UKAID

**DISTRICTS**
Mahottari, Sarlahi, Rautahat, Bara

**Output 1:** Increased organizational capacity of target farmers for commercial vegetable and livestock production
- 180 group management trainings
- 100 saving credit trainings
- 434 groups registered in DLSO/DADO
- 80 business literacy classes conducted
- 5,220 HHs received goat insurance

**Output 2:** Target farmers have improved capacity in goat management
- 231 breeding buck support
- 244 breed and breeding management training
- 15 kitchen gardening demonstration

**Output 3:** Target farmers have improved capacity in vegetable and lentil production
- 244 breed and breeding management training
- 264 kitchen gardening and lentil farming training

**Output 4:** Efficient market linkage established for Input and Output Marketing
- 14 market planning committees formed
- 16 challenge fund programme funded
- 21 challenge fund projects supported

**Direct-**
13,091

**Indirect-**
18,000

**NUMBER OF HH REACHED**
Devatiya Devi Ram, who is 35 years old, belongs to a poor Dalit (untouchable) family of Raghunathpur, Rautahat and she is the President of Ganga Jamuna Goat Group. She has five family members - 2 sons, 1 daughter, husband, and herself. Her husband works as a daily wage labourer in different cities of Nepal. She, herself, works in other’s fields as a daily wage farmer to meet her daily expenses and to send her kids to school. Life was very difficult and troublesome for her and she was waiting for a positive change to happen in her life. Meanwhile, ELIVES project was launched in her village and under this project she joined the Ganga Jamuna Goat Group. The community selected her as the president of the group where she participated in various trainings related to improving goat production and productivity. She also joined the Business Literacy Class (BLC); this was for the first time that she joined any literacy class. In the BLC she learned the alphabet and basic numerical calculations using a calculator and how to prepare a business plan. After joining the class, she became motivated to improve her goat business. Before, she had only two goats, but through the ELIVES project she improved her goat shed and bought 4 female goats now she has 6 goats in total. She applies all the learning acquired from the BLC and goat group trainings to enhance her business and livelihood. Within the past six months she earned NPR 25,000 ($234.41) goats. She says that from goat farming one can earn around NRs 100,000 ($937.63) yearly; hence in future she plans to add more goats for commercial purpose with the support of her husband. She says that she will invest the income in the studies of both sons and daughter equally as she knows that education plays an important role in one’s life.

Buchiya Devi Mahato, who is 55 years old and lives in Ishwarwarpur, Sarlahi, is an active member of the Janak Krishak vegetable group. She has 10 family members and both of her sons are working in Gulf countries. Her husband and she were managing daily expenditures by cultivating vegetables traditionally in a small area of land before joining the group. Now, after joining the vegetable group, she and her husband are doing vegetable production in 0.6 ha of land. After participating in the trainings, she learned new agriculture tools and techniques to enhance the production and now earns approximately NPR 150,000 ($1,406.45) in a year. Also, she joined the Business Literacy Training (BLC) where she learned the alphabet, simple calculation, calculator use and how to prepare a business plan. She was not even able to write her name before, but now she confidently writes her name and feels happy about it.

One Step toward ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

LEADING by setting an EXAMPLE

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Good Governance and Livelihood Project (GOAL)

The Good Governance and Livelihood (GOAL) project is currently being implemented in Rolpa and Pyuthan districts of Nepal. This project works with vulnerable groups and communities of 12 VDCs (6 each) in Rolpa and Pyuthan districts. The project aims to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable groups and communities of these districts through strengthened local governance, sustainable environmental management, and income generation options. It has three major outcomes: increased income of vulnerable user groups through micro-enterprise and entrepreneurship development initiatives; strengthened capacity and competency of civil societies through leadership and management skill; enhanced resiliency through environmental planning and management systems.

**DISTRICTS**

**PYUTHAN AND ROLPA**

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Disaster Risk Management

Strategic goal
ADRA Nepal aspires to be, by 2021, one of the leading local and international partners for managing disaster preparedness, recovery, and reconstruction efforts while ardently pursuing Nepal’s development goals.

Sub Sectors
• Community Based Disaster preparedness & Response
• Post Disaster Humanitarian Assistance
• Community Based Climate Change Adaptation
• DRMCC Capacitation of Concerned Stakeholders
• Disaster Governance & Local Resource Mobilization

“I kept on shouting for my parents and stood there helplessly. I could feel my legs shaking and tears rolling down my cheeks. I didn’t know who to go and what to do. By the time my parents arrived our home had turned into rubble and I was standing in front of my house all covered in dust. I felt safe only after I found myself in my mother’s arm.”

Dhritta with his family spent few days without any shelter after the earthquake destroyed their only home. It was only after ADRA Nepal supported his family with temporary shelter, solar lights, dignity kit, toilet support and fast growing vegetable seed for income generation.

“I am very happy with the solar light because now I can do my school assignment and extra reading and writing practice. After the earthquake, we had to spend several days without shelter and light. This support has given my family strength and hope.”

“We didn’t have toilet facility and used to defecate in open. But now we have a safe and permanent toilet near my home. This has helped to promote safer and hygienic environment.”

Dhritta Bahadur Tamang, 10 yrs of Mahadevsthan VDC, Kavrepalanchowk district standing in front of the temporary shelter. He is living here with his family after his home was completely destroyed by the earthquake on April 25, 2015.
The Badbaikaghat area is frequently affected by water-induced disasters, such as flooding. Rill and gully erosion from agricultural land during monsoon season is the main cause of soil detachment along the river bank. The local people of the area explain that extensive animal grazing was one of the main reasons that contributed to the erosion of soil as it destroyed the vegetation along the river bank. They controlled the animal grazing by charging NRs 500 ($5.00) as a penalty, however, the area is still susceptible to severe water erosion. However, this action did not help much since the Gabion wall built to prevent the flood, was also washed by the flood in 2012.

It was after the introduction of the Anukulan project, the Bio-engineering construction (total length of 540m, including spurs) was done at an investment of NPR 4,00,000 ($3,750.48) from the Anukulan project and NRs 33,825 (317.15) from community labor. Bio-engineering is a community-based adaptation and mitigation measure to climate hazards like flooding and the erosion caused by it. Currently, the Bio-engineering is saving approximately 100 households (population of 477) from flooding in the area. Result shows a significant diversion of flood water from its erosive river bank.

It is a combination of three months (June, July, and August) of regular monitoring by the community, VDC, technical support of PNGO-NEEDS Nepal that resulted in an establishment of bamboo-based bio-engineering. The preventative measure was found highly effective and of special interest to the community, Village Development Committee, and District Development Committee stakeholders. This has helped to change the attitude of beneficiaries and has also helped to develop the leadership capacity of the community user group as a first responder during disaster. Behind this, locally available resource for mitigation (planting of flood-adapted local variety plant species include bamboo (Bambusa spp.), napier (Pennisetum spp.) and Kans (Saccharum spp.) is another favorable part of the activity. Now the community is planning to extend this scheme to the plantations along the side of the river bank.

Bio-Engineering: A Natural Protective Layer for Mitigation to Climate Induced Disaster

"ANUKULAN: Developing climate resilient livelihoods for local communities through public-private partnerships for 500,000 poor people in western Nepal that suffer from climate extremes and disasters" is designed to scale-up and integrate proven approaches to strengthen climate change resilience for poor and vulnerable households and communities. It empowers women to take leading roles in rural institutions and contribute to economic opportunities through public-private partnerships. Furthermore, Anukulan is improving food security and nutrition, and increasing annual incomes for 100,000 households, benefiting more than 500,000 people, through climate resilient farming systems and diversification of livelihoods.

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The project facilitates the development of sustainable rural organizations around economic opportunities in agriculture, water resource management, and community forestry. It empowers women to take leading roles in rural institutions and contribute to economic opportunities through public-private partnerships. Furthermore, Anukulan is improving food security and nutrition, and increasing annual incomes for 100,000 households, benefiting more than 500,000 people, through climate resilient farming systems and diversification of livelihoods.

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Building Resilience to Disaster Affected communities in Nepal (BURDAN)

The project is designed to address the pertinent needs of earthquake affected communities of the Dhading and Kavre district where ADRA Nepal has been actively involved in the response of the April 2015 earthquake. Specifically, the project aims to improve and enhance the disaster management capacity of the communities, students, teachers, and parents to prepare, protect and overcome the pertinent future risk against disasters. The project, aiming to reach 15,000 HHs and 4,500 children of 15 schools from the two districts, will support in upgrading and enhancing the School Based Disaster Risk Management Plan (SBDRMP). This will integrate various components of the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), mainly hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment of the school in the School Improvement Plan (SIP) prepared by the school management committee (SMC). Simultaneously, the project will also enhance the communities’ ability to develop a response, recovery, reconstruction, resilience, and preparedness plan adhering to the principles of the Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CRDM), Comprehensive School Safety Framework (CSSF) and Sendai Framework of Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR). Further, the project will contribute in developing the national Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policy, strategy and action plan based on its learning and experience. ADRA Nepal will ensure effective collaboration with the Government authorities, humanitarian agencies, and DRR platforms to create synergy on DRR sector.
Helping Earthquake affected communities rebuild their Livelihood Project (HELP)

After the devastating earthquake on April 25, 2015, the Dhading district, alone, had more than 350 complaints of damage to small irrigation schemes, as reported by the District Agriculture and Development Office, Dhading (DADO). With the rehabilitation of community infrastructures being one of the three pillars under early recovery activities recommended by Early Recovery Cluster led by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MOFALD) and Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), ADRA Nepal took an initiative to rehabilitate 15 damaged irrigation schemes in the Dhading district to support the distressed farmers to recover their livelihood through a cash for work approach.

The output focused on rehabilitation of 15 damaged irrigation schemes in selected VDCs of Dhading district benefiting 400 households and supporting irrigation accessibility to 90 hectares of land. The irrigation schemes rehabilitated were mostly gravity-fed canals with varying lengths. The major part of the rehabilitation was construction of cemented structures in areas where landslides had damaged the irrigation canal, channelling of water by HDPE pipe where cement structures could not be constructed to repair the irrigation canal, improvement/rehabilitation of intakes, and the construction of gabion walls to prevent landslides below the irrigation canal.
GOAT BANK NEPAL (GBN)

Name of the project: Goat Bank Nepal

Duration of the project: 12 months (March 2016-February 2017)

Beneficiaries reached (HH or number of people): 100 HHs

Targeted beneficiaries (ethnicity and category targeted)

Earthquake affected communities

GOAT BANK NEPAL (GBN) Brief about the project: The GOAT BANK NEPAL project was implemented in the Dhading district with the objective to help the earthquake affected ultra-poor communities recover their livelihood option by supporting them by restocking goats. With this purpose, the project distributed two female goat kids to those households who lost their livestock's during the earthquake. Further, these households were provided training to enhance their technical know-how on goat farming, including improved goat shed, pasture feeding rack, how to make mineral and salt lick blocks, plantation of forage/fodder etc. Breeding bucks were also supported to improve the breed of existing goat stock for higher productivity.

DISTRICTS Dhading

NUMBER OF GOATS DISTRIBUTED

200

DONOR ADRA Nepal

NAME OF GOATS DISTRIBUTED

200

Parkati Gurung, 25 yrs
Tallobhulbhulle, Nilkantha

Parbati Gurung, 25 yrs, lives with her in-laws and a three-year-old son at Tallobhulbhulle, Nilkantha municipality. After her marriage in 2011, her husband migrated to Pokhara (city) to work as a driver to support the family. Parbati works in the field, takes cattle for grazing and does rest of the household chores alone. Her family solely depends on agriculture (small scale kitchen garden practice for consumption and paddy for both consumption and commercial purpose), and owned 5 goats (3 male and 2 female) and 2 cows prior to the earthquake. They survived on the income generated by selling the goat, cow milk and income of her husband. However, the devastating earthquake of April 25, 2015 shattered her dream to send her daughter to a boarding school and build a house and diversify income. The unexpected disaster killed all her cattle turning her two storey home and a storage house into rubble. Although her in-laws suffered minor injuries, they were rescued and provided medical treatment on time. For few days, they managed to take shelter in the nearby neighbor’s shed and later had no other option than to move to their old home which has cracked walls and broken roofs.

She was bewildered and shattered to see her cattle die which could have yielded an income of NPR 50,000 ($468.81) by selling 5 goats @ NPR 10,000 each, and also additional by selling the cow’s milk and stored paddy grains.

At this moment of grief, the GOAT BANK Project, supported by ADRA Nepal and implemented by ADRA Nepal was a sigh of relief. Through this project, my family received two goats (female) from the prior beneficiaries who have suffered similar loss during the earthquake. Now I shall raise these two goats with proper care and attend the goat training supported by the project. This project is a ray of hope to our community people and we can again start dreaming.
Health Infrastructure Restoration After Quake (HIRA) Project

The data published by the Ministry of Health shows that a total of 32 health posts and 1 PHCC in the Kavre district had been totally damaged by the devastating earthquake on April 25, 2015. After close consultation with the district health office (DHO) of Kavre district and local community, ADRA Nepal, with support from Japan Platform and ADRA Japan, initiated the HIRA project.

The project was focused on reconstructing four health posts in 4 VDCs of the Kavre district aligning with the Ministry of Health standard for civil and prefabrication type 2 design. Along with the construction of the health posts, the health facility management committee also received leadership and management training for efficient delivery of the services as well as for the sustainability of the health posts. The health facilities have been constructed with a waiting room, dispensary, clinic, administration room, staff’s residence, antenatal/postnatal room, toilet/bathrooms sterilization room, delivery room, autoclave, and sluice room. Additional facilities such as a placenta disposal pit, waste management system, water and sanitation systems with solar and storage facility has also been constructed, as well as installed within the premises of the health facilities.

The project has established a solar power back up system for 24 hours’ illuminations and 24 hours’ service in case of power failure during the service delivery. The project also supported essential health equipment and furniture to these health facilities as per the standard of Ministry of Health.