

# 2016

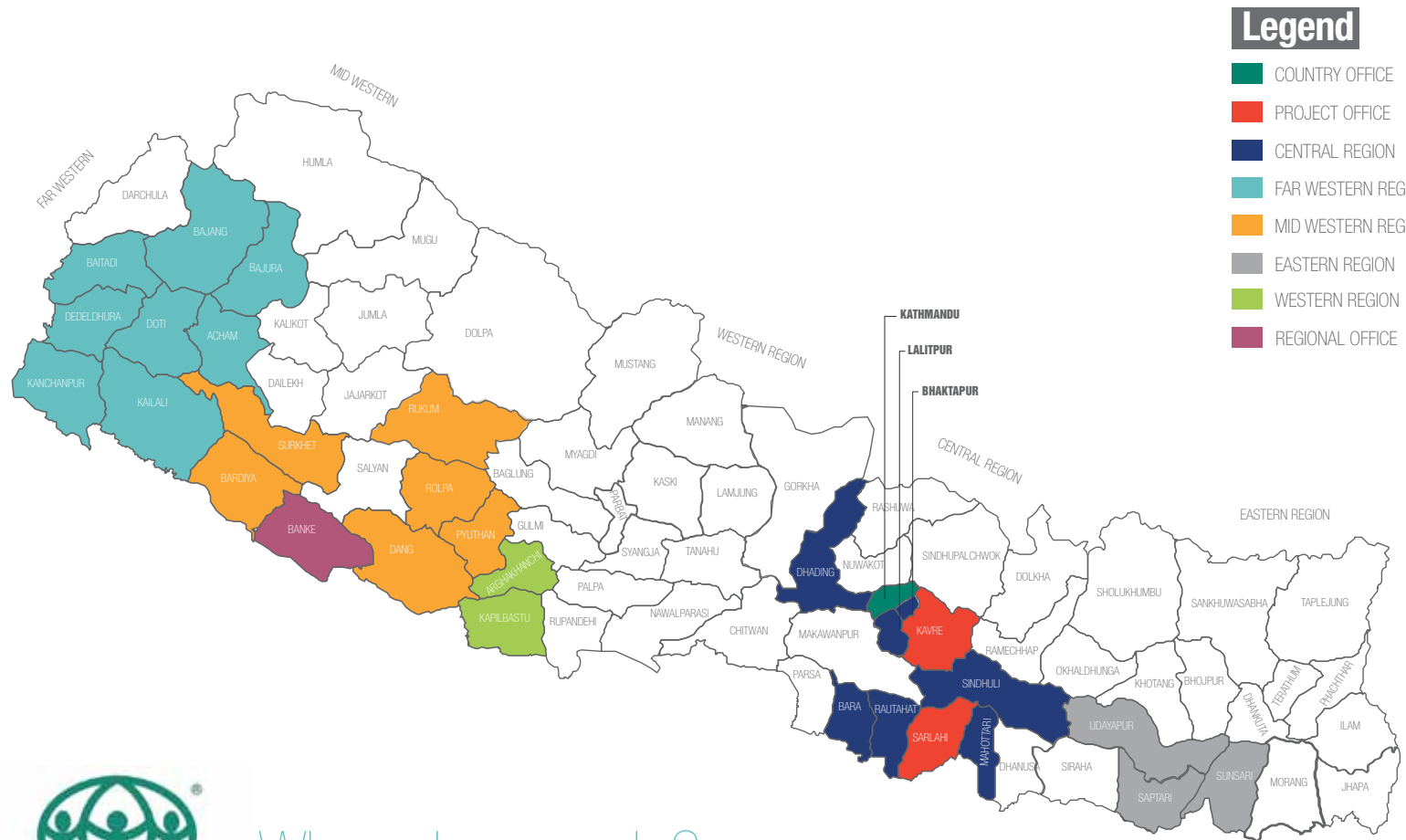
## ANNUAL REPORT



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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# Mission, Vision & Identity



## Mission

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.



## Vision

Empowered People - Effective Partnerships  
-Transformational Programs



## Identity

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

# Message from the **Country Director**



A handwritten signature in black ink on a light blue background.

**Dr. Josue Orellana**  
Country Director  
ADRA Nepal

**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.



# 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



VSP providing counselling to the beneficiaries at Babarjung Health Post , Sarlahi



# Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH)

**Name of the project**  
Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH)

**Duration of the project**  
Jan 2016 – Dec 2016



ASRH is a priority for 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 Program–II (NHSP-II) (2010-2015). The National ASRH Program Implementation Guideline 2011 also emphasizes linkages with existing networks of the health system such as Female Community Health Volunteers ,

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. This project aims to train the service provider on ASRH, strengthen the AFS center, establish AFS in all health facilities, and to certify AFS center and to contribute to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 4, 5, and 6.

DONOR



DISTRICTS

Sunsari, Udaypur, Sarlahi, Rautahat, Mahottari, Saptari, Sindhuli, Kapilbastu, Arghakhachi, Pyuthan, Dang, Rolpa, Rukum, Bajhang, Bajura, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Achham



(HHs' or Number of people) REACHED



208 Government Health Staff

## 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, Udaypur, Sunsari, Saptari, Sindhuli, Rolpa, Argakachi, Dadeldhura, 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/health facility after the service provider from that site has been trained. After certification, the family health division lists the site as AFS in the country. The certification team is formed jointly with FHD, NHTC, 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, Kapilvastu, Rukum, Sunsari, Baitadi and Bhagjang).



**Yangjee Sherpa**  
**Visiting Service Provider**  
**Simra bhavanipur-1, Rautahat**

Prior the intervention of the program, women only got Depo-Provera shots, condoms, and pills as contraceptive measure for family planning from the health post. It was after the intervention of the FP2020 program which advocated the use Implant and IUCD, the number of implant user has now increased to 69. On average 10 women visit the health post in a month to take the implant service mostly from the Mushar, Chamar and Majhi community. They feel more comfortable to take the implant service than IUCD because implant is inserted in arms.

Usually when women come for counselling, they make enquiry about the side effects of using the implant and IUCD and ensure that they don't have to take rest for longer time after using these contraceptives. Most of the women come with their husband and mother-in-law whilst some do it secretly with the fear of their family. Most of the implant users are families with son. However, most of the families who have three-four daughters and not son, the family (husband and in-laws) will not permit the wife to use any contraceptive measure unless they give birth to a son. This traditional social construction of favouring son over daughter



induce women to practice unsafe and forced physical intercourse, frequent abortion, and face humiliation.

Women come to take this implant service because most of the women who visit here are economically backward and can't afford their children's education. It is even difficult for them to feed their children and take good care of them. Compared to previous year the number of contraceptive user has been rising. The female community health volunteers along with the UNFPA and ADRA Nepal supported trained health service provider provide door-to-door advocacy and implant services to women from the disadvantaged community. Women have also shown eagerness in learning more about these contraceptive measures and have been doing word of mouth promotion.

The program has really been effective since number of user has 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 services. I think if we can introduce similar programs in adjoining VDC to make valuable contribution in reaching the national Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) target.

# Expanding Access to Quality Family Planning Services (FP2020)

**Name of the project**  
Expanding Access to Quality Family Planning Services (FP2020)

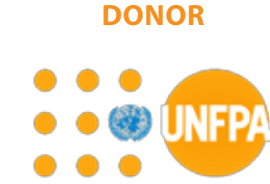
**Duration of the project**  
Jan 2016 – Dec 2016

**Targeted beneficiaries**  
Most vulnerable and hard to reach community (women of reproductive age)



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 Prevalance 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).



**DISTRICTS**  
Sunsari, Udaypur, Sarlahi, Rautahat



**(Number of people) REACHED**



## Outcome achieved this year

- **1300 condom box** were installed in all health post and Primary Health Care Center / Outreach Clinic of Sunsari, Udaypur, 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 each district, 325 condom boxes, together with male condoms, were installed.
- **177 sets of LARC** (IUCD insertion/removal set, Implant insertion/removal set and autoclave) 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.
- **1230 pieces of DMT and 350 pieces of Medical Eligibility Criteria (MEC) wheel** were printed and distributed in four 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. D/PHO staff also participated in DMT/MEC wheel orientation. In total, 140 participants actively participated in the orientation.



**Poonam Devi Mahato, 26yrs Babargunj, Sarlahi**

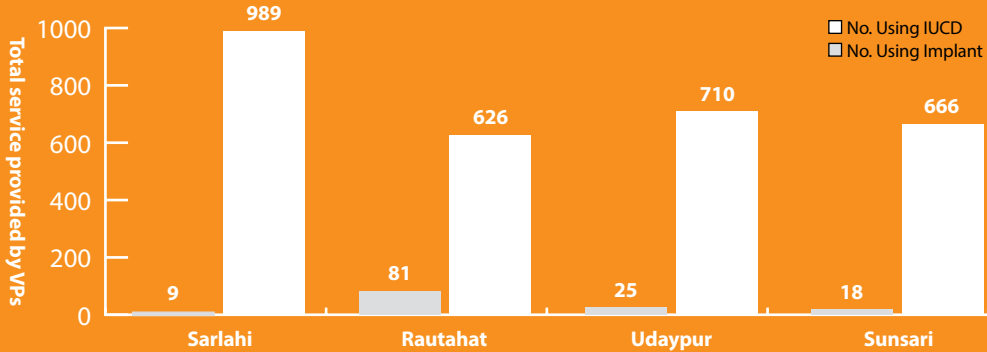
My husband works as a labour and doesn't earn much. I got married at the age of 15 because my parents were poor and couldn't afford my education. I was very young and didn't know anything about reproductive health. My husband was a drunkard and he used to come home late and force me to have a physical relationship. I didn't have a say about this.

We now have four children, two daughters (12yrs & 8yrs) and two sons (5yrs & 3yrs). Because of our weak economic condition, we can't afford to send our children to school. They spend the entire day either

helping me with the household chores or in the field. I don't want any more children now. Since I have two sons, my in-laws and husband have encouraged me to use contraceptive measures for family planning. When the Female Community Health Volunteer explained to us about the Implant and IUCD during the community orientation program. I, along with the other women, got an opportunity to learn more about these measures.

I chose implant over other contraceptive measures because I sometimes forget to take contraceptive pills, miss the dates of Depo-Provera shots, and an operation will take longer time to heal (6 months rest). I can't afford to rest for a long time because I fish every day and sell in the local market to support my family. However, if I use the implant it will only take me one week to heal. Also, there are no side effects and no fear of missing the regular dose. I think this the safest and most viable contraceptive measure for family planning.

Initially, I was reluctant to use this contraceptive measure. However, after regular consultation with the visiting service provider, I have recently decided to use this implant service. Most women from our community have used this service and are very happy about it. Now I can work freely and take care of my children.





# 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
- Pubic School Infrastructure Development
- Promotion of Child Education Right



## United For Education Project (UFEP)



### 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 of Kavre district for 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 the 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 until grade 12. Since the monthly income of her parents is only enough to support their basic living condition, this scholarship helps to share the financial burden of her family. Sharmila can now attend the school without the fear of being unable to continue her education because of her poor economic condition.

### BENEFICIARIES





# Continuing Education for the Earthquake Affected Children (CEEAC)

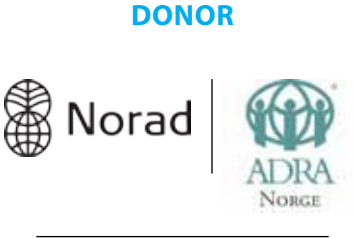
**Name of the project**  
Education for the Earthquake Affected Children (CEEAC)

**Duration of the project**  
June 2015-March 2016

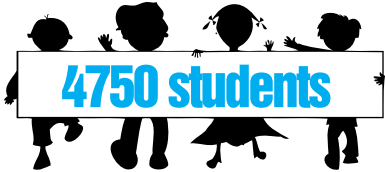


The earthquake on April 25, 2015 completely damaged 59 schools and 120 schools were partially damaged which obstructed the regular teaching and learning environment at schools forcing children to attend classes inside the Temporary Learning Centres (TLC). This exposed the school children to a more vulnerable 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



## Project Support



Total school buildings renovated: 17



Total school building reconstructed: 5



Psychological training: 3255 students and teachers



Children learning kit distributed: 95 sets



Emergency book bag distributed: 4750



Rub halls for Temporary Learning space: 23



## 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	Activities	Name of School
ADRA Norway, Solidarity-Youth Trip	Four class room renovation, drinking water, and toilet improvement	Chhampidevi S.S, Chhampi, Lalitpur
ADRA Switzerland, Youth Workcamp	School's one class room construction with labor work	Bal Kumari S. School, Sunakothi, Lalitpur
Heritage College, Australia	Two class room construction	Sharada S. School, Sunthan, Kavre
ADRA & VICYOUTH-Nepal 2016, Australia	Renovation of school building and toilet construction	Ganesh Bharati S.S. Mahendrajyoti, Kavre





# 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 (SDG3), 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



## Shukala becomes a model farmer

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 trellising method for tomato 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 descent 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.



# Initiative for Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization (IAPAC)

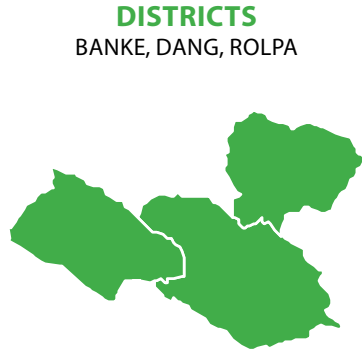
**Name of the project**  
Initiative for Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization (IAPAC)

**Duration of the project**  
March 2014 -February 2017



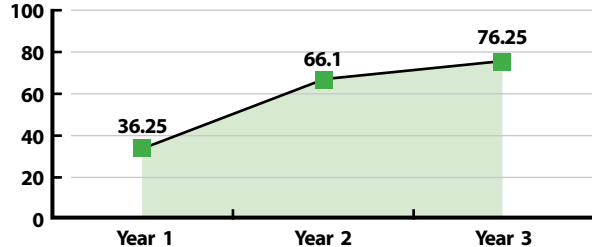
The Overall objective of the project is to strengthen the participation of key stakeholders of civil society in decision-making and service delivery towards improved food security and nutrition. In this regard the project has three specific objectives: Increased agriculture productivity; Increased commercialization 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

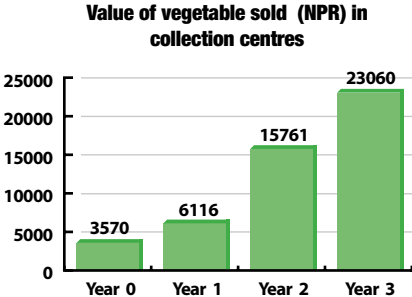
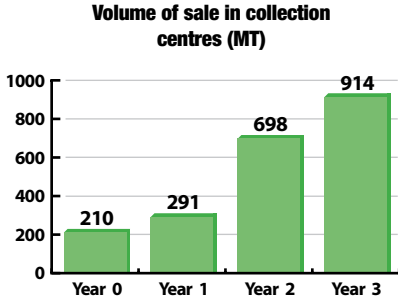
**Increase area under essential oil crops in ha**



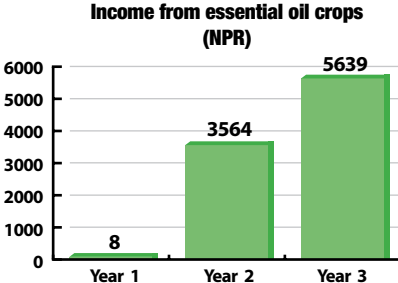
- Extension/outreach in vegetable and essential oil crops though training and demonstrations
- Development/capacity building of local service providers (community business facilitators, agro-vets, nursery operators)
- Promotion of multi-use water systems, micro-irrigation, and biogas
- Community capacity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





Hydraulic Ram Pump ( Papa Pump)



Essential Oil Distillation Unit

## 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 benefitting more than 550 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



Barsha Pump



Solar lift (Sunflower Pump) Irrigation



Community Bio Gas Plant



## Madichaur Collection Centre : Hope to all

**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 VDCs: Kotgaun, Jungkot, Hwoma, Korchabang and Bhawang

**Project support:** Construction of the market shed, weighing machine, price list board, plastic crate, steel cub board, chairs, table, shed fencing GI net, record books, ledgers, Hording 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, chilli, cauliflower, bean, cabbage, pumpkin, leafy vegetables, ginger, garlic, brinjal 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."*

**Khirma 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.

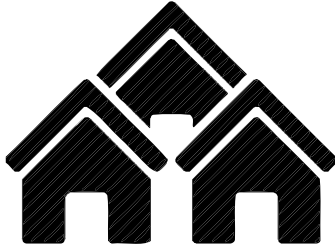
**DONOR**



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



**( NUMBER OF HH) REACHED**



Direct-13,091  
Indirect-18,000

**Output 1: Increased organisational capacity of target farmers for commercial vegetable and livestock production**



180 group management trainings



100 saving credit trainings

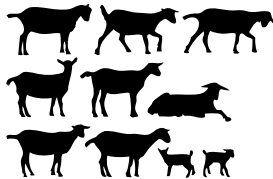


434 groups registered in DLSO/DADO

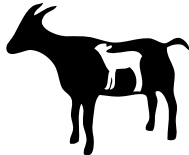


80 business literacy classes conducted

**Output 2: Target farmers have improved capacity in goat management**



231 breeding buck support



244 breed and breeding management training provided

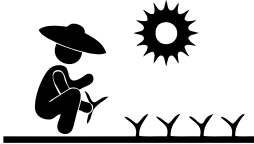


5,220HHs' received goat insurance

**Output 3: Target farmers have improved capacity in vegetable and lentil production**



67 IPM technology training

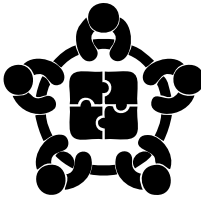


264 kitchen gardening and lentil farming training



15 kitchen gardening demonstration

**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





## One Step toward ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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 laborer 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 12 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.



## LEADING by setting an EXAMPLE

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.





# Good Governance and Livelihood Project (GOAL)

**Name of the project**  
(Good Governance and Livelihood Project)

**Duration of the project**  
From Feb 2014 to June 2019

**Targeted beneficiaries**  
vulnerable groups in rural communities



Good Governance and Livelihood (GOAL) project is currently being implemented in Rolpa and Pyuthan districts of Nepal. This project works with the 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



**(NUMBER OF PEOPLE)  
REACHED**



Direct-10,788  
Indirect-53,453

## Achievement this year:

- 1,098 participants initiated micro enterprises
- 1,033 participants received skill enhancement vocational trainings
- 1,386 and 810 participants received Training of Starting Entrepreneur (ToSE) and Training of Existing Entrepreneur (ToEE), respectively
- 543 business schemes developed
- 44 vegetable nursery established
- 83 Challenge Projects (which are small projects developed by community in facilitation/support from GOAL project) having total budget of NPR 7,179,288 (\$68,635) completed with 69% fund leveraged from local agencies and 31% from community
- 10 Challenge Projects(second round) developed without financial support from GOAL project, replicating the knowledge and success gained from first round
- 332 school students received 10-month long Climate Change School Education
- 12 Local Adaptation Plan of Activity (LAPA) developed and 34 number of mitigation/adaptation interventions completed
- 36 Community Based Adaptation Plan (CBAP) developed and 13 interventions completed
- 12 Cooperatives turned into Climate Change Resource Center and 67 climate smart technologies disseminated
- 833 participants made aware of women empowerment, child rights, environment protection, health awareness, and women human rights through Day Celebration events

## Micro-enterprise and Entrepreneurship Development Initiatives



**Ms. Amrita Budha, vegetable farmer, Namuna Mahila Krisak Samuha, Sworgadawrikhal-7**

Amrita Budha is a member of Namuna Mahila Krisahk Samuh of Sworgadwarikhal VDC, Pyuthan. Her husband migrated five years ago, to the Gulf for foreign employment. He has neither returned, nor has he ever communicated to Amrita over telephone. With time, Amrita has grown stronger as she takes the responsibility of caring for her four daughters, grades 2, 4, 6, and 10, and her father-in-law.

Amrita enrolled in the GOAL enterprise education class and participated in a six-month intensive adult learning class. Her active participation during the class broadened her knowledge about increasing income from small investments in land. Since she owns 0.15 ha of land she chose vegetable farming. She has been growing cauliflower, cabbage, tomato,

brinjal, and onion in her land.

She attended the Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) training and advanced training on commercial vegetable farming supported by the GOAL project. Also, to facilitate irrigation, the project partially supported instillation of a plastic pond and micro irrigation techniques. This technique has supported Amrita to increase her production since it is difficult to irrigate in hilly region, where availability of water is minimum.

With commercial farming techniques and tools like plastic tunnels, she has managed to save \$1500 from the sales of this season. With this earning she has been supporting her household expenses and her children's education. She has also reached out to the local traders to supply her produce to a larger market, like Holer. She is planning to grow other varieties of vegetable such as capsicum, and off-seasonal cucumber in the next season.



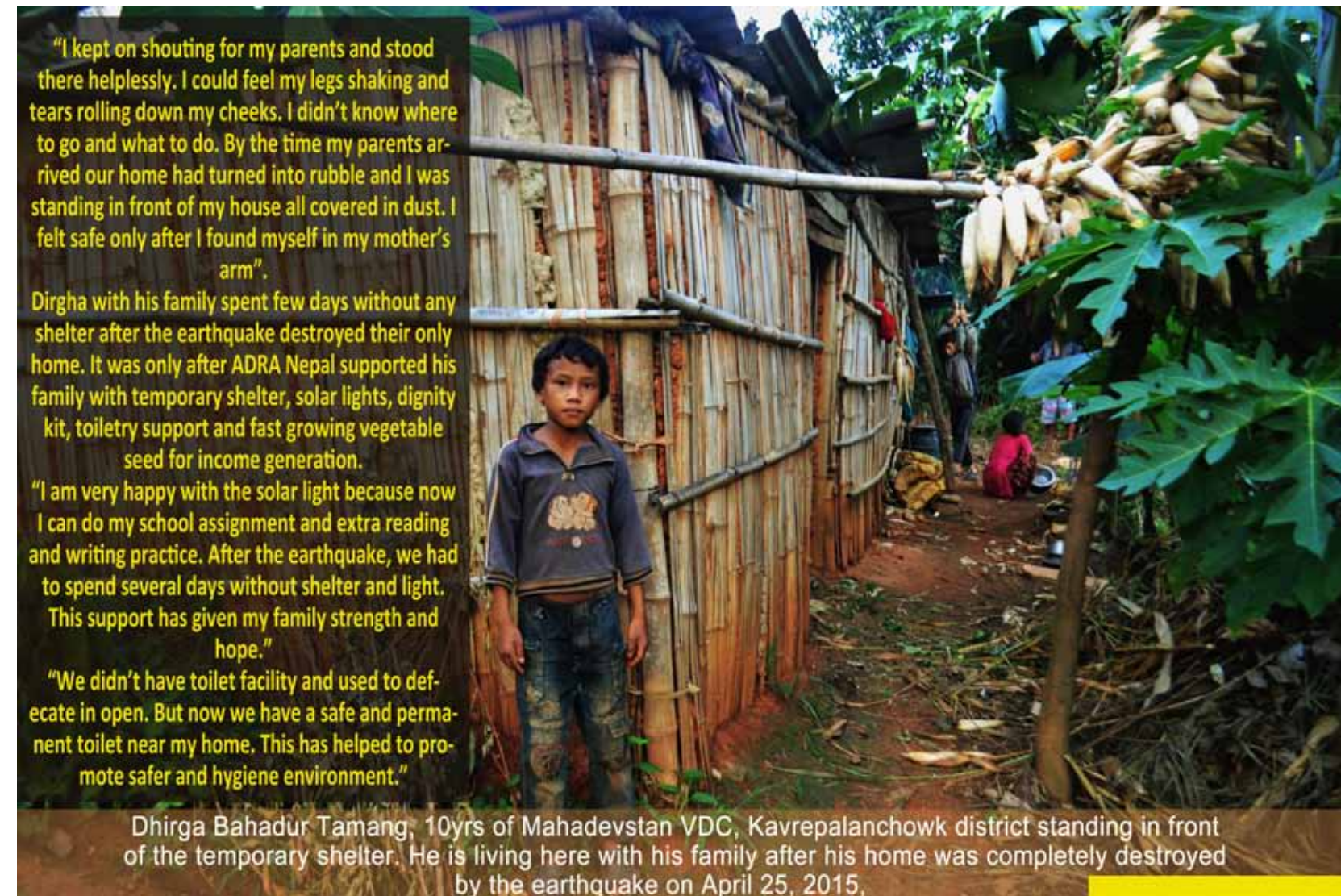
# Disaster Risk Management

## 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





# Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED)-ANUKULAN

**Name of the project**  
Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED)-ANUKULAN

**Duration of the project**  
Jan 2015- Dec 2017

**Target:** Women/Farmers of poor and vulnerable communities



“ANUKULAN: Developing climate resilient livelihoods for local communities through public-private partnership 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 in five districts of the Far Western region of Nepal. 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.

DONOR

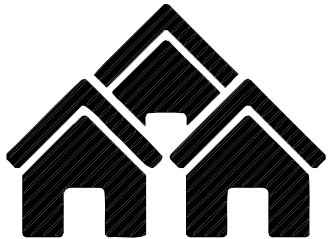


DISTRICTS

Bardiya, Surkhet, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Doti, Dadeldhura



(NUMBER OF HH) REACHED



16,250

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

The Badbaikaghat area is frequently affected by water induced disaster, such as flooding. Rill and gully erosion from the 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. This preventive 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 spps.), napier (Pennisetum spps.) and Kans (Saccharum spps.) is another favorable part of the activity. Now the community, in facilitation of the Anukulan/BRACED projects, has planned to extend this scheme to the plantations along the side of the river bank.



Automatic Telemetry Station, Attariya Municipality-11



# Building Resilience to Disaster Affected communities in Nepal (BURDAN)

**Name of the project**  
Building Resilience to Disaster Affected Communities (BURDAN)

**Duration of the project**  
July 2016-December 2018

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 (CBDRM); Comprehensive School Safety Framework (CCSF) 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.

DONOR



DISTRICTS  
Dhading and Kavrepalanchowk



(NUMBER OF HH) ,  
(NUMBER OF PEOPLE  
REACHED



15,000 HHs



4,500 children,  
1,200 individuals;  
150,000 indirect  
beneficiaries



A boy standing inside the classroom damaged by the earthquake



Damaged school building by the earthquake



Marking 18th earthquake safety day



# Helping Earthquake affected communities rebuild their Livelihood Project (HELP)

**Name of the project**  
Helping Earthquake affected communities rebuild their Livelihood Project, HELP

**Duration of the project**  
8.5 months (April-December, 2016)



Damaged irrigation canal after the earthquake



**DISTRICTS**  
Dhading



**(NUMBER OF PEOPLE) REACHED**



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 benefitting 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.



During Construction of gabion walls



Newly rehabilitated irrigation canel



# GOAT BANK NEPAL (GBN)

**Name of the project**  
Goat Bank Nepal

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

**Beneficiaries reached (HHs' or number of people)**  
100 HHs

**Targeted beneficiaries (ethnicity and category targeted)**  
Men/women/ children/adolescent/ old aged people/ community)  
Earthquake affected communities



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

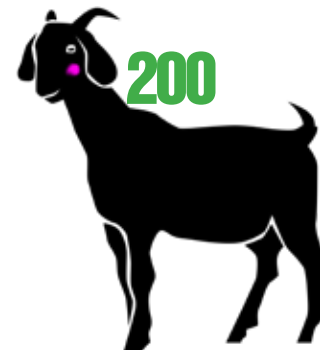
DONOR



DISTRICTS  
Dhading



NUMBER OF GOATS DISTRIBUTED



Annual Report 2016



**Parbati Gurung, 25yrs**  
**Tallobhulhulle, Nilkantha**

Parbati Gurung, 25 yr, lives with her in laws and a three-year-old son at Tallobhulhulle, 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 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 more safe and resilient home. This 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 given treatment on time. For few days, they managed to take shelter in the nearby neighbor's shed and later had no other option then 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 yield her an income of NPR. 50,000 (\$468.81) (selling 5 goats @ NPR 10000 each) additional by selling the cow's milk and stored paddy grains.

At this moment of grief, the GOAT BANK Project, supported by ADRA Norway and implemented ADRA Nepal was a sigh of relief. Through this project, my family received two goats (female) and in future the two kids (baby female goat) from the prior should be handed to the new beneficiary, who has 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 now we can again start dreaming.



# Health Infrastructure Restoration After Quake (HIRA) Project

**Name of the project**  
Health infrastructure restoration after quake Project (HIRA)

**Duration of the project**  
December 2015-February 2017

**Type of activity**  
Reconstruction of health posts with birthing facilities.

**Beneficiaries**  
10,617 direct beneficiaries of 4 VDCs of Kavre District

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 pre-fabrication 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.



**DISTRICTS**  
Kavre



## Restored health posts at 4 VDCs of Kavre districts



Khanalthok Health Post



Mahadevtar Health Post



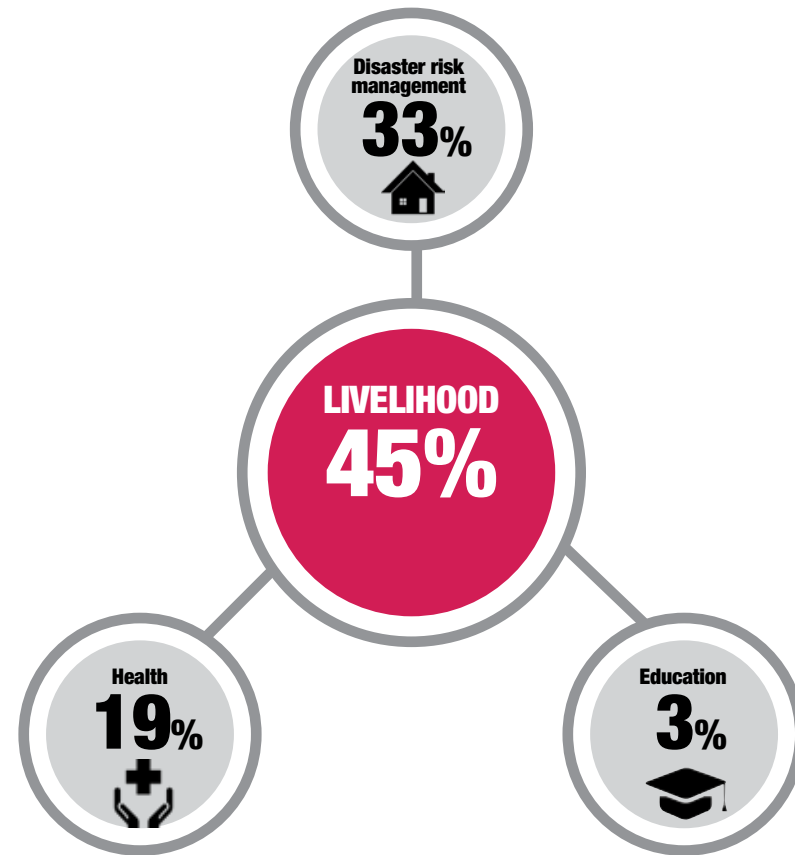
Sarsiukharka Health Post



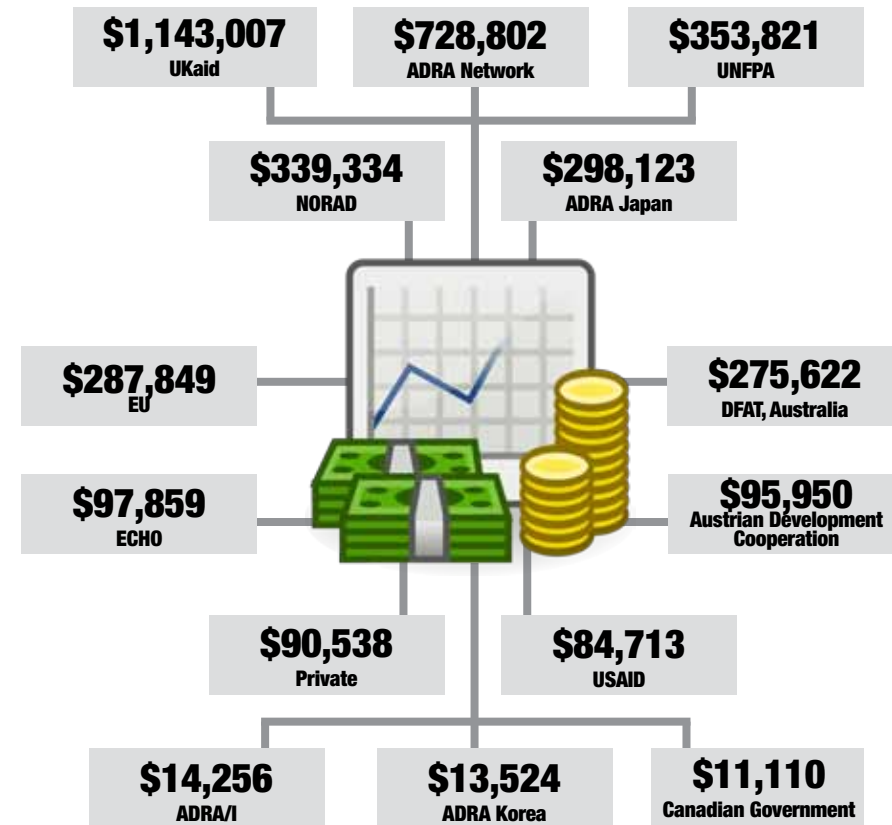
Sisakhani Health Post



## EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR



## EXPENDITURE BY DONOR



## Administration Committee Members



Bidya Mahat  
Program Director



Ghanashyam Bhatta  
Team Leader - Health



Josue Orellana  
Country Director



Salil Bhattarai  
Team Leader - Livelihood



Suresh Pradhan  
Team leader, Business Development Unit



Yuba Raj Chaudhary  
Finance & Administration Director

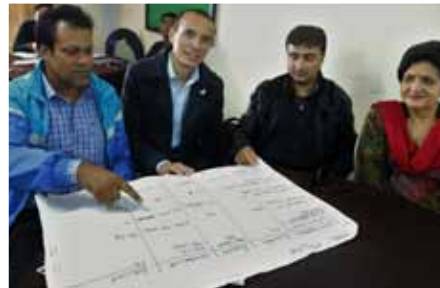


Shyam Sundar Jnavaly  
Team Leader – Disaster Risk Management

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