



care®



CARE NEPAL

Annual Report 2021



ABOUT CARE



CARE INTERNATIONAL

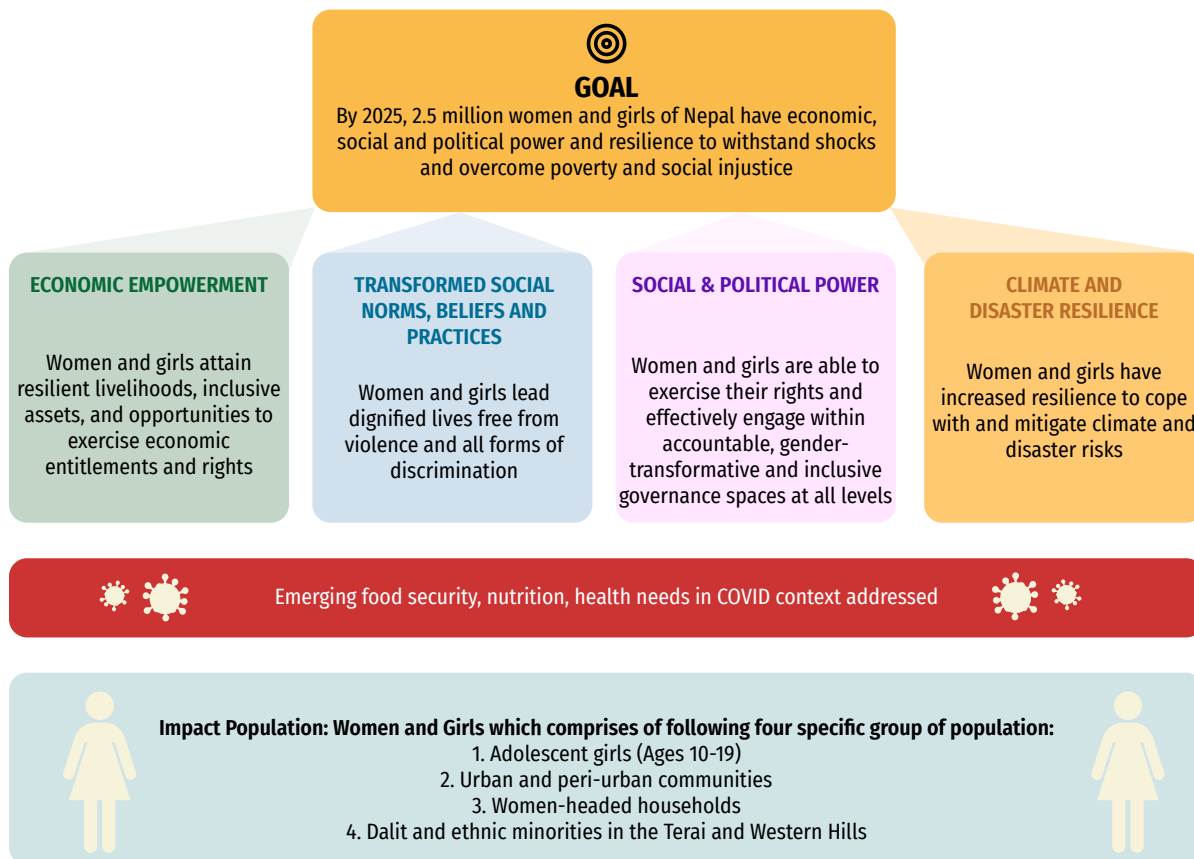
CARE International is a global confederation of 14 members and 6 candidates and 1 affiliate organizations working together to end poverty. In 2020, CARE worked in 104 countries around the world, implementing 1,349 poverty-fighting development and humanitarian aid projects. We reached more than 92.3 million people directly and 433.4 million people indirectly. CARE also reached 433.4 million people indirectly through its advocacy, replication of successful programs, and scale up of innovations.

CARE NEPAL

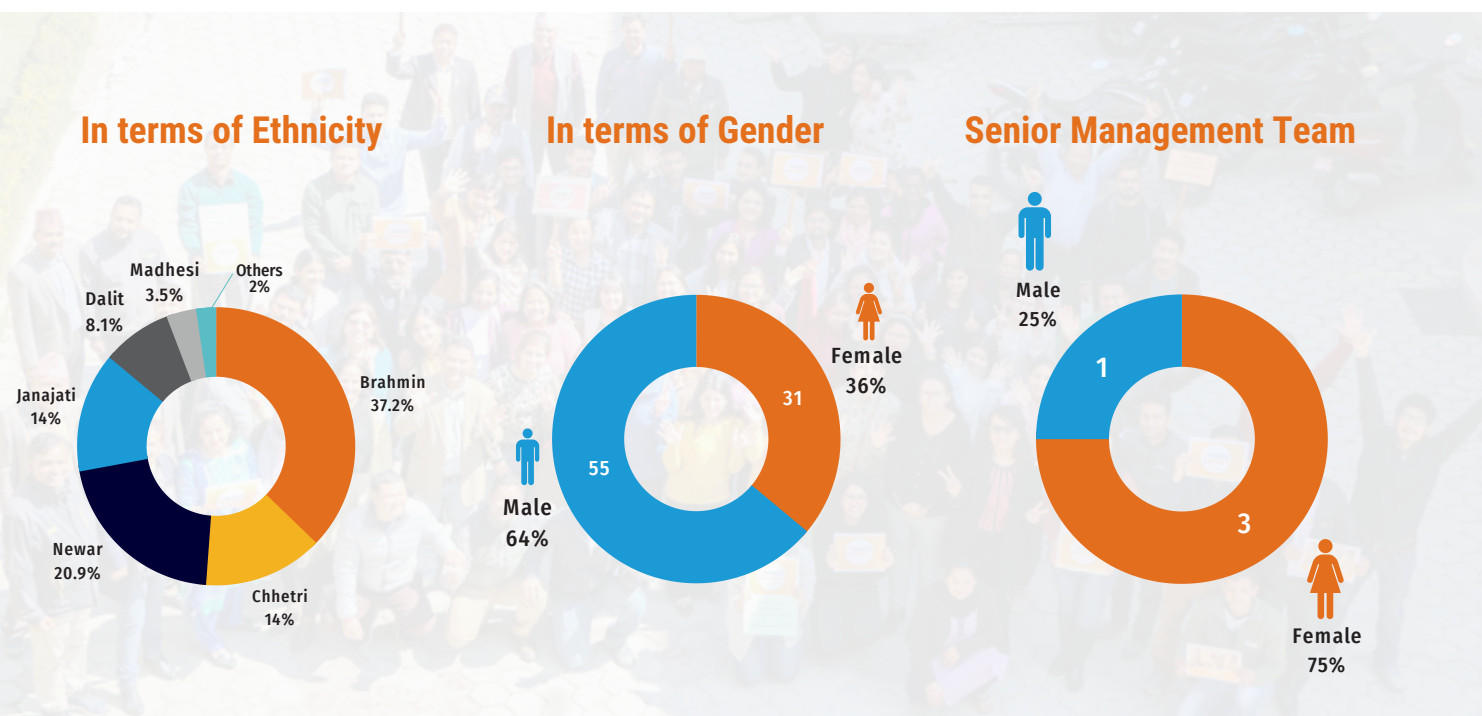
CARE started its operations in Nepal in 1978 and is one of the first international aid agencies to work in the country. During the last 4 decades, CARE Nepal has been working with the most vulnerable communities of Nepal to address the issues of poverty and social injustice, along with challenging harmful social practices, building capacities and empowering livelihoods. Today CARE Nepal works to address systemic and structural causes of poverty and social injustice such as discrimination based on gender, caste, class, ethnicity or geography.

CARE Nepal aims to demonstrate positive and **transformational change in the lives of 2.5 million women and adolescent girls by 2025**. CARE believes that if the most marginalized women and adolescent girl populations in Nepal experience increased **social and economic empowerment**, benefit from **inclusive social structures and changing social norms**, are able to exercise their **social, economic and political rights**, and build **disaster resilience**, then they will be able to not only withstand shocks but also overcome poverty and injustice. This transformational change in the lives of women and girls will in turn promote poverty reduction and inclusive justice for members of their households, immediate communities, and wider society, including achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

CARE NEPAL'S THEORY OF CHANGE



STAFF COMPOSITION





CARE'S REACH IN FY 21

34 PROJECTS + 51 DISTRICTS



42,737 individuals were reached through the initiatives on **gender equality**



13,544 women and girls were reached with initiatives targeted to ensure **women's economic justice**



509,744 individuals were reached with **humanitarian assistance**



19,180 individuals were reached with **climate justice initiatives**



168,130 individuals were reached with **food, water, and nutrition support**



Ensured **right to health** of **1,461,997** individuals



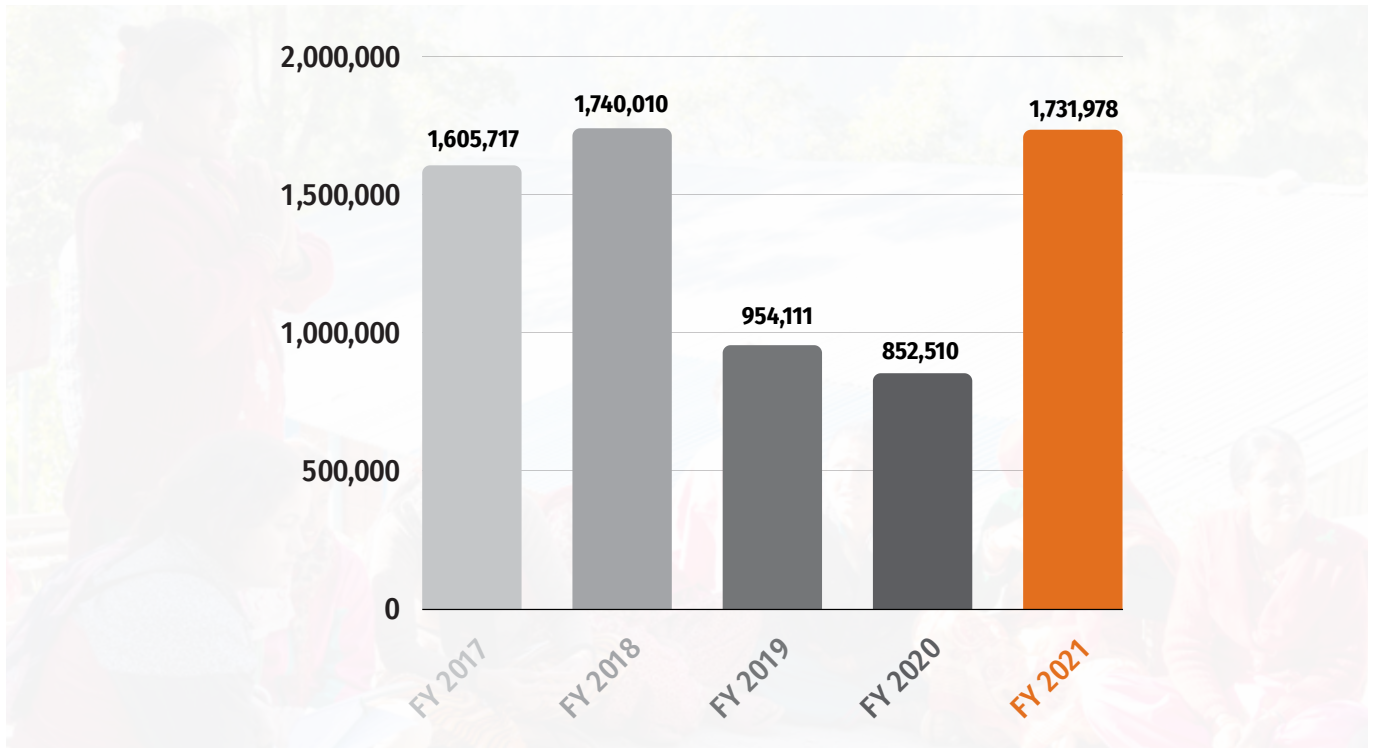
34,067 individuals reached through **voucher assistance**



Reached **5,857,466** through **life-saving communication**

TOTAL PEOPLE REACHED THROUGH CARE'S PROGRAMS

(FY 2017 to 2021)



TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY REACHED IN EACH THEMATIC AREA IN 2021



Disaster Risk Reduction & Gender in Emergency

571,785 Individuals



Women's Economic Empowerment & Climate Justice

18,529 Individuals

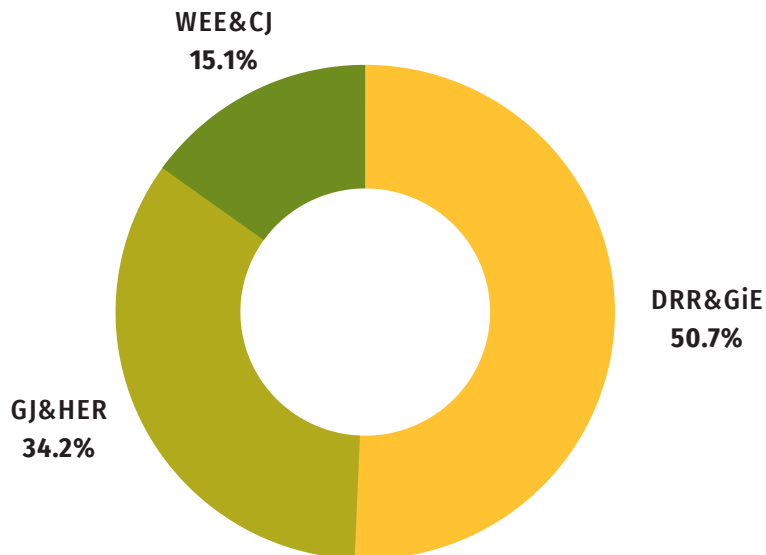


Gender Justice & Health and Education Rights

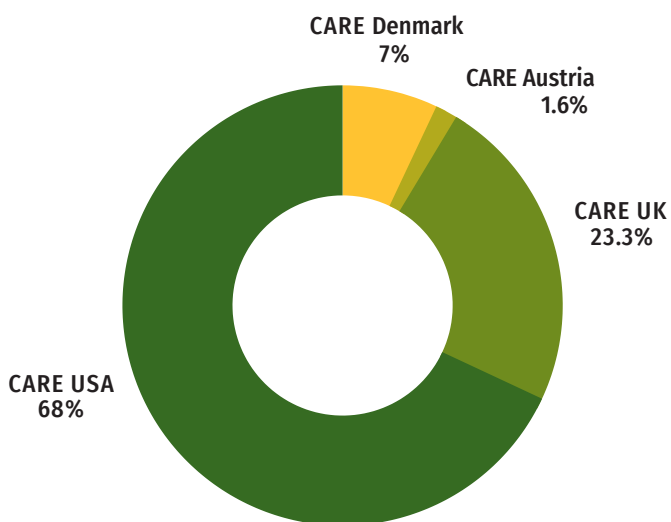
1,141,664 Individuals

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FY 2021

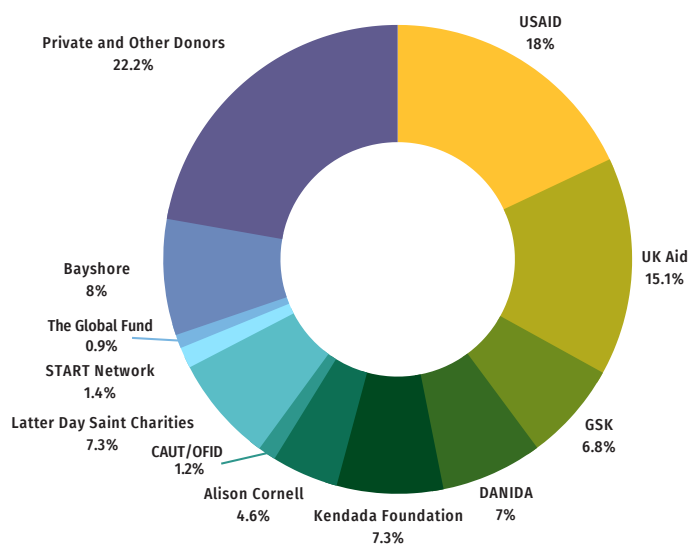
THEME WISE EXPENSES



MEMBER PARTNER WISE EXPENSES



DONOR WISE EXPENSES



AUDIT REPORT

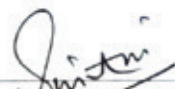
| CARE Nepal | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Income and Expenditure Statement | | | | | |
| for the period ended on 31 Ashad 2078 | | | | | |
| (Corresponding to period ended on 15 July 2021) | | | | | |
| Particulars | Sch. no. | Current Year | | Previous Year | |
| | | NPR | USD | NPR | USD |
| Revenue | | | | | |
| Grants & Contracts Direct Revenue | 10 | 506,306,272.70 | 4,341,930.85 | 498,375,016.43 | 4,379,840.52 |
| Intra-Company Grants and Support | 11 | 241,371,393.15 | 2,964,115.61 | 270,238,823.20 | 2,038,937.16 |
| Contributions / Grants from CI Members | 12 | - | - | 21,356,273.57 | 188,400.01 |
| Total | | 747,677,665.86 | 7,306,046.46 | 789,970,113.20 | 6,607,177.69 |
| Less: Expense | | | | | |
| Sub-Grant Expenses | 13 | 279,640,353.20 | 2,402,424.24 | 261,526,643.28 | 2,301,829.24 |
| Personnel Expenses | 14 | 275,297,891.44 | 2,364,685.72 | 349,202,448.84 | 3,066,052.27 |
| Materials / Services and Consumables | 15 | 150,927,845.22 | 1,292,865.17 | 52,510,943.51 | 455,506.76 |
| Intra Company Grants and Support | 16 | 82,379,181.44 | 711,480.82 | 25,358,884.80 | 221,785.84 |
| Professional Services | 17 | 27,413,551.89 | 235,829.02 | 21,959,381.40 | 191,735.14 |
| Travel and Transportation | 18 | 15,043,121.38 | 129,456.01 | 18,694,366.69 | 166,074.56 |
| Financing / Miscellaneous | 19 | 2,819,668.75 | 24,235.12 | 3,676,043.84 | 32,396.26 |
| Occupancy Related Expenses | 20 | 12,511,132.29 | 107,357.04 | 16,038,110.97 | 140,891.05 |
| Equipment Purchased | 21 | 4,545,934.98 | 38,855.33 | 3,481,820.36 | 31,072.14 |
| Currency Translation and Exchange | | | | | |
| Gain/loss | 22 | (102,901,014.74) | (1,142.01) | 37,521,469.50 | (165.57) |
| Total | | 747,677,665.86 | 7,306,046.46 | 789,970,113.20 | 6,607,177.69 |
| Surplus/(Deficit) | | - | - | - | - |

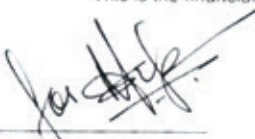
Significant accounting policies & Other Explanatory Notes

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Schedules 10 to 22 and 23 form an integral part of this Income and Expenditure Statement

This is the financial statements referred to in our report of even date


Shubani Dixit Adhikari
Assistant Country Director,
Program Support and Finance
CARE-Nepal


Rachel L. Wolff
Country Director
CARE-Nepal

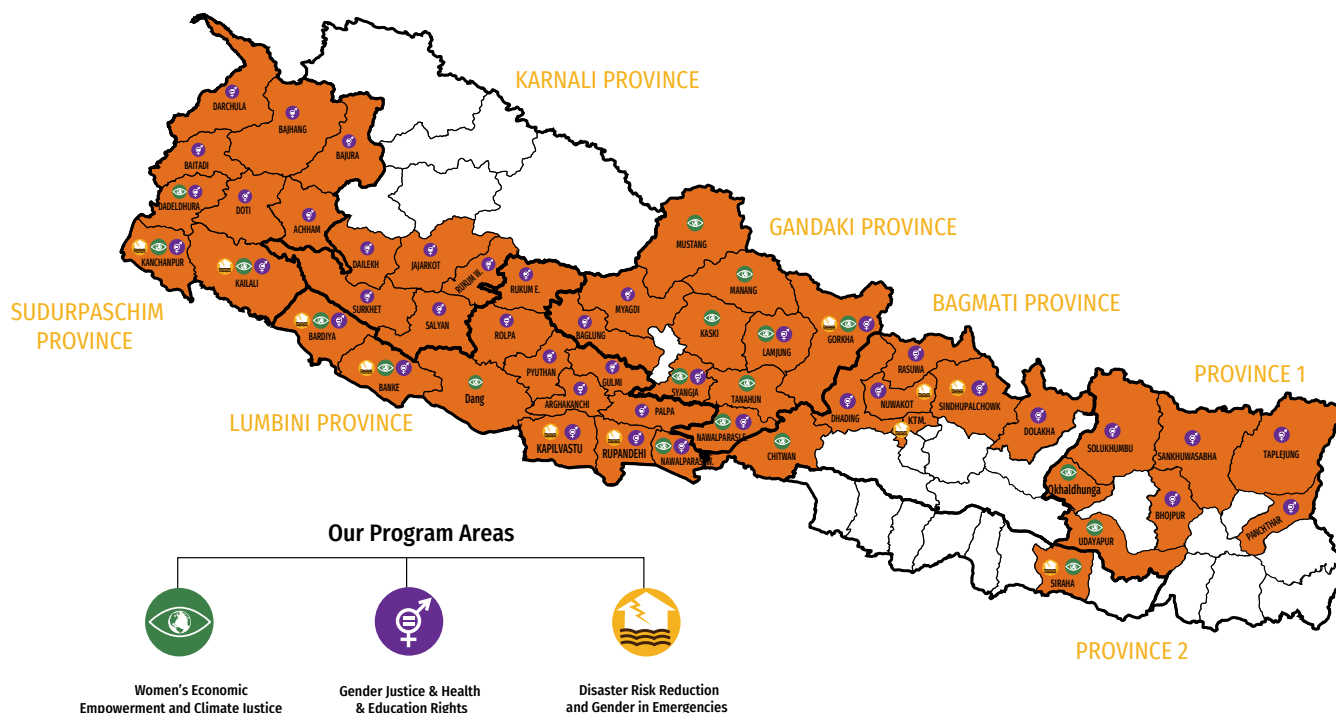

Sanjeev Kumar Mishra
Partner
PKF TR Upadhyaya & Co
Chartered Accountants

Date: 11 October 2020
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal



OUR AREA OF WORK

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE OF CARE NEPAL



DONOR PARTNERS

| | |
|--|--|
| United States Agency for International Development (USAID) | Land Vorarlberg (Austria) |
| UK AID | Colgate Palmolive |
| Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation | Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) |
| Glaxo Smith Kline (GSK) | START Fund |
| Alison Cornell | Latter Day Saint Charities (LDSC) |
| The Global Fund | Patsy Collins Trust Fund Initiative (PCTFI) |
| The Kendada Fund | OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) |
| Peierls Foundation | Bayshore |
| Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) | Tsadik Foundation |
| Institute of Development Studies (IDS) | |

MEMBER PARTNERS

(FY 2021)



- CARE USA
- CARE International UK
- CARE Denmark
- CARE Austria
- CARE Secretariat



OUR PARTNERS

Apart from our implementing partners, CARE Nepal works with several thematic collaborators and alliances as strategic partners across the country (see pg 24). Those highlighted* below are strategic partners within CARE's Humanitarian Partnership Platform (see pg 24).

| PROVINCE 1 | |
|--|----------------|
| Child Development Society (CDS) | Udaypur |
| Environment Conservation and Development Forum (ECDF) | Taplejung |
| Human Right, Local Development, Drinking Water and Environment Nepal (HEEHURLDE) | Bhojpur |
| Nepal Janauddhar Association (NJA) | Panchthar |
| Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN) | Biratnagar |
| Shilichong Club Social Development Center (SCSDC) | Sankhuwasabha |
| Young Star Club (YSC) | Solukhumbu |
| PROVINCE 2 | |
| SABAL Nepal | Saptari |
| National Farmers Group Foundation | Siraha |
| National Land Rights Forum | Siraha |
| BAGMATI PROVINCE | |
| Action Nepal | Dhading |
| Action Aid | Kathmandu |
| Association of Community Radio Broadcasters' (ACORAB) Nepal | Kathmandu |
| Clean Energy Nepal (CEN) | Kathmandu |
| Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC) | Kathmandu |
| Diyalo Pariwar | Chitwan |
| FECOFUN | Kathmandu |
| Gerkhutar Youth Club (GEYC) | Nuwakot |
| Humanity and Inclusion | Kathmandu |
| Homenet | Kathmandu |
| NGO Federation Nepal | Kathmandu |
| National Farmers Group Federation | Kathmandu |
| National Land Rights Forum | Chitwan |
| Nepal Mahila Ekata Samaj | Kathmandu |
| RURAL DEVELOPMENT TUKI ASSOCIATION (RDTA) | Dolakha |
| Rural Reconstruction Nepal | Kathmandu |
| SAHAKARYA Nepal | Dhading |
| Shanti Jana Adarsha Sewa Kendra (SJASK) | Dhulikhel |
| Sustainable Enterprise & Environment Development Society (SEEDS) | Rasuwa |
| Tuki Association Sunkhoshi | Sindhupalchowk |

| Women Rehabilitation Center (WOREC) | Kathmandu |
|--|---------------------|
| GANDAKI PROVINCE | |
| Baunenelek CFUG | Pokhara |
| Bhageri Khola Sub-watershed Conservation Committee | Pokhara |
| Diyalo | Syanja |
| Good Neighbour Service Association (GONESA) | Pokhara |
| Khaltu CFUG | Pokhara 22 |
| Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD) | Pokhara |
| Multidisciplinary Institute for Livelihood Enhancement and Natural Resource Management (MILAN) | Myagdi |
| Mountain Tanahun Samudayik Bel Tatha Falful Prasodhan Udhog | Tanahun |
| Nepal Gaja Development Foundation (NGDF) | Baglung |
| Rural Community Development Center (RCDC) | Lamjung |
| Sirjanshil Kanthmala Samuha | Tanahu |
| Shree Swanra Integrated Development Center (SSICDC) | Gorkha |
| System Development Service Center (SDSC) | Gorkha |
| Backwardness Eradication Society (BES) | Palpa & Nawalparasi |
| LUMBINI PROVINCE | |
| Backward Society Education (BASE) | Dang |
| *Bheri Environmental Excellence Group (BEE) | Banke |
| Dalit Social Development Center (DSDC) | Kapilvastu |
| Federation of Nepal Cottage and Small Industry (FNCSI) | Banke |
| Integrated Rural Development Society (IRDS) | Gulmi |
| Jana Jagaran Mahila Sangh (JJMS) | Bardiya |
| Kalika Self Reliance Social Center Nepal (KSSC) | Kapilvastu |
| *Kamaiya Mahila Jagaran Samaj (KMJS) Nepal | Bardiya |
| Lumbini Social Development Centre (LSDC) | Arghakhanchi |
| Mallarani Rural Development Concern Center (MRDCC) | Pyuthan |

| Rukumeli Social Development Centre (RSDC) | Rukum |
|--|-------------------|
| Rural Development & Awareness Society Nepal (RUDAS) | Rolpa |
| Siddhartha Social Development Centre (SSDC) | Kapilvastu |
| Unity for Sustainable Community Development (USCD) | Rupandehi |
| KARNALI PROVINCE | |
| Dalit Bikash Samaj (DDS) | Salyan |
| Everest Club (EC) | Dailekh |
| Hilly Region Development Campaign (HRDC) | Jajarkot |
| Karnali Integrated Rural Development Centre (KIRDARC) | Kalikot |
| Social Awareness Center (SAC) Nepal | Surkhet |
| SUDURPASCHIM PROVINCE | |
| Community Rural Development Society (CRDS) | Darchula |
| *Conscious Society for Social Development (CSSD) | Kailali |
| Chure Mahila Sarkshan Saving and Credit Cooperative Lamki Chuha | Kailali |
| Forum for Awareness and Youth Activities (FAYA) | Kailali |
| Groups for Social and Technical Development Service (GSTDS) | Bajhang |
| Kalyan Krishak Samuha | Kanchanpur |
| Nepal National Social Welfare Association (NNSWA) | Kanchanpur |
| *National Empowerment and Equity Development Society (NEEDS) | Kanchanpur |
| Rural Women's Development and Unity Center (RUWDUC) | Dadeldhura |
| Social Development and Awareness Society (SODEAS) | Baitadi |
| Social Empowerment Building and Accessibility Center Nepal (SEBAC Nepal) | Achham |
| Society for Environmental and Human Resource Development Nepal (SOURCE) | Doti |
| WAC Nepal | Achham |
| Women Development Forum (WDF) | Bajura |



GENDER JUSTICE & HEALTH AND EDUCATION RIGHTS

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) sits at the heart of CARE’s programmatic ambitions and targets, along with the right to health, education, and social justice—three basic services essential for women and girls’ well-being and that of their families and communities. This program **ensures women and girls have access to quality essential services while working with families, communities, and duty bearers to build gender equality.** Various proven tools and approaches are applied to enable stakeholders at all levels to understand and tackle the economic, social, political, and cultural barriers that keep women and girls vulnerable.

CARE works closely with the government and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to ensure women and girls enjoy equitable access to quality health, education, and legal services. Our **system strengthening** efforts range from long-term rights **advocacy and policy engagement to building the local-level capacity** of government and CSOs for sustainable service delivery to partnerships for improving tangible health and education outcomes.

For example, as a result of advocacy and CARE’s onsite coaching and capacity building, **GoN allocated budget through annual work plans and budget** (RED BOOK) for **753** local level government bodies to implement an Equity and Access Program in line with CARE’s proven Self-Applied Technique for quality Health (SATH) model.

We also continued our collaboration with UN agencies, CSOs, local networks, and movements to effectively localize and implement SDGs and other international instruments

like the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the International Convention on Population and Development (ICPD), Beyond Beijing +25 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

One of our priority issues includes keeping vulnerable girls in school and ending child, early, and forced marriage in Nepal. CARE continues working with the communities in western Terai: Rupandehi, Kapilvastu, and Nawalparasi west, to help adolescent girls who dropped out of school to return. Despite COVID, last year we were able to transition **98 adolescent girls to formal schools** and enrolled **454 out of school marginalized adolescent girls in the “UDAAN” program, CARE’s accelerated learning model.** To address the digital divide in education during the COVID-19 lockdown, mobile phones were distributed to girls for easier communication with teachers.



Total people directly reached in
FY 21: **1,141,664**

Total women and girls directly
reached in FY 21: **651,750**



Total men and boys directly
reached in FY 21: **489,914**



CARE's UDAAN model is a one-year accelerated learning program that works with out-of-school adolescent girls to support them in accessing formal education.

CARE also worked with Girls' Rights Forums (GRF) of Rupandehi and Kapilvastu to amplify girls' voices to end **child marriage** and increase their access to basic services. These forums access different platforms at local and national levels to advocate for girls' issues by establishing linkages and collaboration with various networks and alliances. CARE continues supporting 1,990 adolescent girls through mentoring and coaching for community-level action on girls' rights issues.

In addition, this fiscal year two fully equipped **birthing centers** were constructed in Sindhupalchowk with extensive support and collaboration from local governments. Women-friendly toilets and adolescent information corners were established in four different schools of Sindhupalchowk.

Similarly, **149,041 thousand days'** mothers received counseling on maternal and/or child health and nutrition, and technical supports were provided to develop health and nutrition plans in **86 municipalities** and rural municipalities. **3007 health workers** were capacitated with onsite coaching and mentoring.

Finally, CARE Nepal launched a new, internal **GESI Think Tank** in FY21 to foster strategic dialogue between CARE Nepal staff on the root causes of gender inequalities and accelerate innovative program approaches that lead to sustainable and transformational changes in Nepal.

OUR INITIATIVES

SAMMAN IV: This Glaxo Smith Kline/ CARE UK funded initiative worked on sexual, reproductive, maternal, and child health in Kavre, Sindhuli, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, and Sindhupalchowk districts of Nepal to improve maternal and neonatal health outcomes by strengthening frontline health workers' capacity to positively impact neonatal and child health goals. See pg 12.

Increasing Access to Maternal Health at Remote Communities: This Allison Cornell/CARE USA funded initiative works with women and school adolescents in Sindhupalchowk District of Nepal with the aim of **increased institutional childbirth** and **improved WASH and menstrual hygiene behaviors among school-going adolescents** with the help of construction of birthing centers and female-friendly toilets.

SUAAHARA II: CARE implements the **health, integrated adolescent approach, GESI, and resilience** components of the program for this USAID-funded consortium. The project works with "1,000 days" women, children under 5 years of age, and adolescents in 42 districts and 389 local governments to improve the nutritional status of women and children.

UDAAN (II): This OFID/CARE Austria funded initiative works with marginalized and vulnerable **adolescent girls** in Kapilvastu District. It supports girls who are out of school by providing them a second chance to **continue their education** through the **accelerated learning program and leadership development**.

Haushala: This PCTFI/ CARE USA funded initiative worked with **girls from vulnerable and marginalized communities** of Kapilvastu and Rupandehi districts who have dropped out of school during early grades or have never been to school. The program ensures these girls have better opportunities by building their capabilities to realize their aspirations.

Maitri: This CARE USA funded initiative worked with **Dalit and marginalized girls** in Kapilvastu and Rupandehi districts to ensure they have access to safe and secure education that enables them to develop the necessary **skills for improved opportunities**.

Tipping Point II and III: These Kendeda/ CARE USA funded initiative works with **adolescent girls** from Kapilvastu and Rupandehi Districts to address the **underlying causes of child marriage** through a dynamic process of innovation, analysis, learning, and advocacy.

SOAR I: Accelerated Learning & Life Skills for Empowering Adolescent Girls: This Jeff Peierls funded initiative works with marginalized and vulnerable adolescent girls in two rural municipalities of Rupandehi District to provide educational opportunities through accelerated learning programs and life skills training..

SOAR II: Girls Take Charge: This Jeff Peierls funded initiative works with **adolescent girls** ages 15-19 to empower them through **training, entrepreneurship, and skill development**. Girls benefit from literacy & numeracy skills, financial literacy, and entrepreneurship development. It is being implemented in two rural municipalities of Rupandehi District.

UDAAN III: This Vorarlberg funded initiative works with marginalized and vulnerable adolescent girls, parents, and local governments of Rupandehi and Nawalparasi Districts. It focuses on improving **access to quality education for adolescent girls** from poor and marginalized communities.

COVID Vaccination roll-out support: This initiative works with the two rural municipalities in Kailali to access people's sentiment regarding vaccines, and raise awareness on vaccines with the support of respective local governments.

Global Fund: In partnership with the Global Fund, CARE serves as the Country Coordination Mechanism's (CCM) funding recipient for receiving and managing Global Fund resources to support the fight against AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria in Nepal.



CARE Nepal has been delivering required equipment, including vaccine carriers, to facilitate the storage and dissemination of COVID-19 vaccines.



SATH tool uses entertaining and participatory ways to motivate 1000 days women in the communities for increased health service utilization.

Over a decade, SAMMAN worked in 8 different districts (Kailali, Doti, Dadeldhura, Sindhupalchowk, Sindhuli, Kavre, Nuwakot, and Rasuwa) to improve maternal and neonatal health outcomes by strengthening frontline health workers' capacity to positively impact neonatal and child health goals. Key achievements include:





Sunita's parents are proud of her transformation and achievements after she resumed her education with the support of CARE's UDAAN accelerated learning program.

CHANGE IS POSSIBLE

"Whenever I think of UDAAN, I become all smiles. It has helped me become who I am today, and has given me that strength to dream of a better future." Sunita shared with a big smile on her face. Sunita Harijan, a 19-year-old girl, currently leads the Girls' Right Forum in Rupandehi. But things were a lot different for her just a few years ago.

Sunita comes from a poor family in Mujhana, Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality, Rupandehi. When she was in fifth grade, her family experienced financial difficulties. Her mother also felt sick at the same time. As it became difficult to manage finances and household chores, Sunita had to drop out of school. She would sit back at her house and see other children walking to school. She shared, *"I wanted to go to school and study. When I saw other kids going to school wearing uniforms, I wished it were me. But it was just like a daydream."*

It was during that time that CARE Nepal's UDAAN program reached her community, and she got enrolled in UDAAN. With a bright face, Sunita shared, *"They convinced my parents and I was able to study again. Sometimes I wonder what would have happened if UDAAN had not created the opportunity for me. I doubt I would have a good future. I would probably be married at an early age, and I might have suffered domestic violence too."*

The participatory and focused teaching methodologies of UDAAN helped Sunita to transition back to her "mother school." She also expressed, *"UDAAN helped us become expressive, and made us aware of our rights too. When we*

transitioned to mother school, I did well in my studies. But, I was also very vocal to ask for what I needed in the learning process. I felt loved by teachers, and people in my community too."

Other parents also notice the transformation in girls like Sunita, and have started sending their girls to schools, supporting their greater decision making, and allowing more freedom of movement within the community. Like Sunita, more girls now have their birth registered, and have started receiving citizenship certificates. Today, Sunita's family motivates her to do things that impact social change. Sunita wants to become a nurse, and her parents and brothers are very supportive.

Sunita is passionate to work on social change, which led her to the GRF. Recently, Sunita was elected chairperson of the girls' rights forum (GRF) and now leads it. The GRF is currently advocating on issues affecting adolescent girls, through frequent meetings, discussion on the issue and initiatives to assure the issues are heard and addressed. The local GRF, led by Sunita, is working to address the pertinent issues in the community such as child marriage, the dowry system, girls dropping out of school at an early age, and birth registration and citizenship of girls in the community.

Sunita is hopeful of change and staying focused on solutions that work: *"A lot of problems continue. A lot of girls are still dropping out of school like I did once. I wish all such girls could get a second chance like I did, because they also deserve a better future. I want all of them to have a program like UDAAN in their lives."*



WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT & CLIMATE JUSTICE

CARE Nepal is committed to ending hunger and malnutrition – but in the face of environmental degradation, climate change, power imbalances, unfair market systems and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the challenge is greater than ever. To combat this, CARE under this theme has been working with our target communities to achieve food and nutritional security, equitable natural resources management, improved livelihoods and economic opportunities, and resilience against the impacts of climate change. We aim to reach **0.44 million people with equitable access to dignified economic opportunities, improved food security, and resilience to climate change.**

This year, we focused on sustainably scaling CARE's proven models, and building the capacity of our partner municipalities. We supported **33 rural and urban municipalities** to draft their local Agriculture Acts. We also **worked with local governments for wider replication of farmer's ID cards, localized insurance schemes, local land use plans, community land management practices, and replication of agro-met advisory services.** As part of our work, we also developed new models for access to interest-subsidized agriculture loans and business learning centers.

We continued our partnership and collaboration with people's movements and civil society organizations such as **National Land Rights Forum (NLRF), National Farmer Groups' Federation (NFGF), National Network of Community Disaster Management Committees (NCDMC), women entrepreneurs' groups, HomeNet Nepal, and**

Federation of Home Based Workers to accelerate our joint missions and achieve scale.

We also added strategic partnerships with the Federation of Community Forestry User Groups Nepal (FECOFUN), National Association of Rural Municipalities in Nepal (NARMIN), and an emerging partnership with the Federation of Women Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal (FWEAN).

To bring lasting change in the lives and livelihoods of our impact population, we collaborated with governments at all levels for policy changes, effective implementation and replication of good practices through budget planning. Many groups have joined the effort and leverage resources from local government, which is being productively utilized for group strengthening and creating a critical mass to influence government in policies.



Total people directly reached in FY 21: **18,529**

Total women and girls directly reached in FY 21: **10,440**



Total men and boys directly reached in FY 21: **8,089**

We will continue to advocate for equitable access of women to economic opportunities and resources for sustainable Covid-19 economic recovery, dignified workplace of informal sectors working women, and climate adaptation to address differential impacts of vulnerable communities. Similarly, climate-resilient land and agriculture models will be scaled up, DRR and CCA will be mainstreamed into local planning processes, and a framework for differential impact assessment will be developed and piloted.



CARE facilitated for the inclusion of Haliya community members in the Community Forest User Groups (CFUG), after which they have been able to access the forest products.

OUR INITIATIVES

Hariyo Ban Program II: This USAID funded initiative built on the achievements from its first phase and worked with community members and Natural Resource Management Groups from 15 districts of Nepal to conserve biodiversity and increase ecological and community resilience in Chitwan Annapurna Landscape (CHAL) and Terai Arc Landscape (TAL). See pg 16 for more.

SAMARTHYA: Building on the experience and learning from the Civil Society Support Project on Right to Food (RtF), the new phase of this CARE Denmark- supported project (July 2018 - December 2021) is named “SAMARTHYA: Promoting Inclusive Governance and Resilience for the Right to Food”. The project focuses on developing climate resilient scalable models in land and agriculture, and strengthening peoples' organizations.

Made by Women: CARE Nepal has been implementing the Made by Women (MbW) initiative since 2018. It aims to contribute to the CARE's over-all framework of 'dignified work' for women working in informal sectors, including the garment industry. It is focused on the nationalization and socialization of ILO 190 across a wide range of actors, while helping the government harmonize its national acts on workplace harassment in line with the convention.

Access to Finance: CARE Nepal has initiated Access to Interest-Subsidized Agriculture Credit to smallholder women farmers from commercial banks. We have facilitated an MoU between Agriculture Development Bank Ltd (ADBL) and the National Farmers' Group Federation (NFGF) to provide interest-subsidized agriculture credit to smallholder women farmers.



Naramaya Thapa and Dolmaya Ale Magar, the mothers of children with disabilities share their happiness after being able to receive national identity cards and disability cards for their children with the support of the Hariyo Ban Program.



CARE Nepal greatly appreciates the generous support from the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for the Hariyo Ban Program. Similarly, we appreciate the support and cooperation of WWF, FECOFUN, and NTNC together with the Government of Nepal, local implementing partners and local communities.



Sumitra leads the Community Forest User Group (CFUG) meeting with the representatives from Men's and Adolescent's CFUGs.



Sabitri's inspiring and exemplary leadership has led to reduced discrimination based on gender, class, and caste in her community.

SABITRI BK: LEADING LOCAL WOMEN TO AGRICULTURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

During a social analysis conducted in Phedikhola, gender-based violence and discrimination against Dalits and others were identified as major issues of concern. To address these concerns, Sabitri BK, a 40-year-old resident of the Phedikhola rural municipality, was identified as a change agent by the Hariyo Ban program.

BK is from a poor, Dalit family and was married off at the age of 14, sent to live through different kinds of pains and restrictions. *"I was just restricted to household chores. We could not go out, neither would anyone invite us,"* an emotional BK remembers, claiming she was triply marginalized for being a Dalit, a women, and poor.

Her husband and eldest son work abroad, and her youngest son and only daughter study in Nepal. Her family also includes a daughter-in-law, and BK has served as the head of her household for the past few years. The program trained her to lead and operate the local Community Learning and Action Center and help her neighbors develop their abilities. Under her leadership, the center ran an awareness program about ethnic harmony, bringing Dalits and non-Dalits together. It also conducted sessions around legal rights awareness.

BK facilitated the installation of improved stoves in 360 houses of erstwhile Arukharka VDC and distribution of first aid kits and basic medicines among eight primary schools of the Phedikhola rural municipality. The Learning Center also provided emerging women entrepreneurs of the village with the tools required to operate their small-scale enterprises efficiently.

The center has also conducted training in health and nutrition, public speaking, and agriculture in partnership with the local government and cooperatives. Agriculture has always been Sabitri's priority, *"Every time I attend a meeting of the agricultural network, I raise my voice for the implementation of the 'one house: one high tunnel' concept. I am happy that the ward committee has been promoting the sector of late."* BK herself is a commercial vegetable farmer whose annual sales exceeds Rs 200,000. She feels vegetable farming has elevated her socioeconomic status from underprivileged to middle class.



Sabitri in her tunnel farm picking chillies for dinner.



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION & GENDER IN EMERGENCIES

The Disaster Risk Reduction & Gender in Emergencies (DRR&GiE) program in CARE Nepal engages with the whole of society by leveraging local knowledge, resources, and institutions, blended with integrated and risk-informed programming to reduce disaster and climate risks. Along with this, the program increases the capacity of local institutions, communities, and individuals, especially women and girls, to anticipate and transform climatic and disaster vulnerabilities, reduce related risks, and effectively adapt and respond to climatic and disaster-related shocks and stresses. This happens through preparedness, immediate response, recovery, reconstruction, and risk-informed and gender-responsive long-term development. This year, CARE Nepal initiated multiple systems approaches for long-term disaster risk reduction and gender-responsive preparedness and response planning.

One of CARE's approaches was integrated risk-sensitive and gender-responsive sectoral (WASH, DRR, and Livelihood) co-designed modeling with local governments. CARE Nepal, together with the local government and our implementing partner in Gorkha, updated the periodic plan to be risk-informed and gender-responsive. It was then translated into risk-informed and gender-responsive sub-sector plans, particularly for WASH, DRR, and livelihoods. Implementation of a risk-informed sub-sector plan is being demonstrated by executing seven different scalable models. These are now being replicated and reflected in the implementing subsector plans, annual budgets, and plans of the local government.

Likewise, CARE Nepal worked with the Jugal and Panchpokhari Thangpal Rural Municipalities in Sindhupalchowk to develop risk-sensitive land use plans and integrate them into sectoral and annual local development plans. In partnership with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA), CARE with implementing partner CSRC supported the local government of Jugal and Pachpokhari Thangpal to map the geo-referenced multi-hazard risks and visualize them through the BIPAD portal devolved by NDRRMA.

Additionally, CARE supported a cluster-level response platform called the Humanitarian Partnership Platform (HPP) in western Terai (Lumbini and Sudarparashio provinces), which are particularly prone to recurrent floods. The HPP initiative facilitated in building capacities of four



Total people directly reached in
FY 21: **571,785**

Total women and girls directly
reached in FY 21: **271,335**



Total men and boys directly
reached in FY 21: **300,450**

local partners in Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, and Kanchanpur with a concrete emergency preparedness plan to coordinate and facilitate effective and gender-responsive humanitarian response and early recovery. The initiative also facilitated institutionalizing GiE in the local response plans, policies, and mechanisms.

CARE Nepal also worked with the governments at all levels to contain, combat and prevent the effects of the COVID-19. The response initiative focused on five pillars, including risk communication and community engagement, infection prevention and control, water, sanitation, and hygiene, protection, and food and nutrition. CARE's recovery initiatives supported strengthening health systems, influencing and localizing policies for health and economic recovery, and advocating for fair and fast vaccination. CARE Nepal conducted and updated its Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA) in May and June 2021 in five districts Kanchanpur, Banke, Baglung, Siraha, and Kathmandu to analyze the impact of the second wave of COVID-19 on different genders, building on the findings of the previous RGA.

CARE Nepal also responded to the effects of monsoon-induced disasters in various communities, reaching them with immediate support within 12 hours of each incident.

OUR INITIATIVES

Co-designing risk-sensitive local government development plans:

This initiative funded by Pooled Fund is designed to create a nexus between development and preparedness, emergency response and recovery, co-designing and co-implementing initiative together with local government at Siranchowk Rural Municipality, Gorkha.

Humanitarian Partnership Platform:

The initiative funded by Pooled Fund serves as an avenue for CARE Nepal and local partners to strengthen coordinated humanitarian actions focusing on Gender in emergency (GiE) through effective and efficient preparedness planning, coordination, capacity building, collective action and resource leveraging.

COVID-19 Response:

This initiative funded by different donors like Pooled Fund, LDSC, NERF, Mott MacDonald, Emergency Response Fund (ERF), DFAT, Astella, and START network works with people affected by COVID-19 through risk communication, health equipment support for infection prevention, quarantine center management, WASH and protection support.

Multiple Disaster Response:

This initiative, funded by START Network and CARE's internal funds, supported communities affected by flooding, landslides, earthquakes and fire by providing them with immediate relief items.



CARE Nepal's DRR programs have been using the ReFLECT approach to increase the community's access to information and services for humanitarian risk reduction.

COVID-19 RESPONSE

(April 2020 to June 2021)

MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS



Total Reach
666,475



Women and Girls
384,706



Men and Boys
281,769

CARE led the joint procurement on behalf of Association of International NGOs (AIN) twice, worth **NPR 145,788,879**



Vaccination Support

- ◆ 50 vaccination carriers and 11 cold cooler boxes supported to 4 local governments' health chapter and 54 health institutions
- ◆ Vaccination awareness through communication channels and community engagement platforms



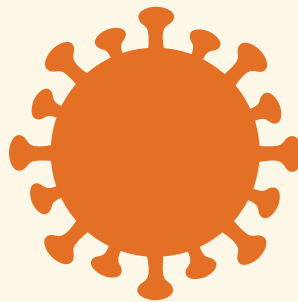
Infection Prevention and Control

- ◆ Health equipment delivered to 220 health institutions, 5 hospitals, and 25 rural/ municipalities including 1 oxygen plant
- ◆ Distributed PPEs to 1,463 frontline health workers, along with orientation on the use
- ◆ Imported 500,000 Faceshields to further protect the frontline workers.



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

- ◆ Water supply system improved in 195 quarantine centers/health center
- ◆ Extension of water supplies to toilets and bathrooms of 133 public structures
- ◆ Established 419 contactless handwashing stations and 217 temporary latrines
- ◆ SOPs on WASH in COVID-19 context and disinfection of tube-wells were prepared



Risk Communications and Community Engagement

- ◆ Risk messages done through local FM stations, posters, and IEC materials
- ◆ Push messages to 1,345 people
- ◆ 4,695 calls made through IVR



Protection

- ◆ Rapid Gender Analysis to assess specific needs of women and other vulnerable groups
- ◆ Psychosocial counseling support to 1513 people including referral support
- ◆ Establishment of 37 safe spaces for women
- ◆ SOP developed and oriented on GBV and social safeguarding
- ◆ Case management training to 17 relevant actors at the municipal level



Food security and Livelihood

- ◆ Food assistance through vouchers provided to 8,322 households
- ◆ Supported 93 households to establish home gardens
- ◆ 28 participants of the business orientation training received seed money to start their businesses
- ◆ Distributed top-up cash grant to 154 pregnant and lactating women, and super flour to 358 Households





Food support Kalu received through commodity vouchers, provided by CARE Nepal, kept her kitchen running for two months.

SUPPORTING HOUSEHOLDS IN THEIR JOURNEY OF SELF-RELIANCE

"I have been through a lot. I have struggled for food to eat, clothes to wear, and even a house to stay. There is a lot if I start sharing. I wore used clothes before." Kalu started.

Kalu Kumari Kathayat is a resident of the Khajura Municipality in Banke District. She lives with her husband while her son and daughter-in-law work in India. Living in poverty and with a disability, her family struggles for livelihood even in normal times. The COVID-19 pandemic further worsened the situation. She shared, *"We still have problems with food, livelihood, and a better home. My husband worked in India but he returned after the pandemic hit India. My son and daughter-in-law decided to stay back and struggle as there are no opportunities here. But they didn't send us any money, as the markets were closed for a long time, and they couldn't earn."*

Kalu approached people she knew for loans and the shops for supplies in credit in those hard times. But all her attempts failed as she and her husband had no work. They had started wondering how to manage meals for a day. That was when they were informed of the support being provided by CARE Nepal and its partner to the most vulnerable households, through the UK aid-funded initiative.

Kalu received the commodity voucher assistance. With a smile on her face, she shared, *"I received the support of*

around NPR. 13,100 then. I still have the bill with me. I received lentils, rice, salt, oil, soap, and many more. Food was the main problem for us. We ate the food that we received. We are happy that we received support from CARE. It reduced the mental stress we had to go through."

She further appreciated the approach for support and said *"What would we have done if we received money instead? It could have probably been spent on alcohol or by playing cards."*

The support lasted for two months, and it worked as a buffer time to find some work. As the market opened, Kalu is hopeful that they could also receive some support for livelihood initiatives to keep her family going well. She doubts her ability to work due to the disability, but she believes her husband could earn and support the family. Reflecting on her experiences of the lockdown and beyond, she doesn't want her husband to leave her alone and leave for India.

Considering the needs of the families like that of Kalu, CARE Nepal is engaged in recovery initiatives to support the poor and vulnerable households to revive their livelihood and help them become more self-reliant. Efforts are being made to **link them with existing social security systems** and support them for easy access. Initiatives such as supporting micro-entrepreneurs in **developing business/enterprise recovery plans and organizing them in groups**, developing a **local government-led interest subsidized credit support mechanism to channelize soft loans**, and **implementing a diversified nutrition garden model with the smallholder farmers** have been implemented.

OUR FLAGSHIP APPROACHES

NURTURING PARTNERSHIP AND ALLIANCES



Sustainable social change can only be achieved through collective effort of people, organizations and institutions. CARE not only sees alliance building as one of our critical contributions, but we also approach this work from the perspective of the people we serve. CARE's impact populations are in many cases marginalized or excluded from participating in mainstream or formal civil society structures. Thus, CARE emphasizes engagement with non-traditional civil society partners with less formal structures that genuinely represent our impact populations such as women's rights movements, youth groups, girls' movements, Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA), and other networks and alliances representing Nepal's vulnerable and marginalized groups.

STRENGTHENING GENDER EQUALITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

CARE's approach to Gender Equality and Social Inclusion believes that to bring about holistic empowerment and gender justice, it is critical to address three interlinked areas: women's own agency such as skills, capacities, and awareness of rights; the power relations that affect their choices, such as those in their households and communities; and the structures such as laws and policies that govern their lives and choices. This holistic and practical framework enables sustainable progress in our commitment to women and girls to realizing a life of dignity, free from violence, poverty, or injustice—and emphasizes strengthening the voice, rights and choice of marginalized women and girls.



PROMOTING INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE



CARE understands that poverty is an outcome of unequal power relations that results in inequitable distribution of resources and opportunities between power holders and marginalized communities. This power differential is further pronounced between men and women, and people of other genders. Inclusive governance is thus a core approach to addressing the underlying causes of poverty and social injustice.

TRANSFORMING SOCIAL NORMS

CARE's analysis and experience of implementing diverse programs across Nepal for several years now indicates that patriarchal society and deeply rooted, harmful social norms are key hindering factors for transforming lives of women and girls. CARE has been working on changing harmful social norms, advocating to influence wider circles, and integrating its flagship approach into all of its programs.



INCREASING RESILIENCE



CARE strengthens the capacity of vulnerable people—especially women and girls—to anticipate, absorb and adapt to shocks, manage new or growing risks, address underlying causes of their vulnerability and transform their lives in response to new hazards, opportunities, and uncertainty. CARE integrates resilience building into all programs, supporting not only increased resilience at the household and community levels, but advocating for an enabling environment and policies that support our resilience building actions at the grass roots.

NURTURING INNOVATION

We foster innovation by co-creating scalable, evidence-based models with other stakeholders. This contribution is particularly relevant at local levels, especially related to shifting social norms, but also at provincial and national levels. More than simply supporting innovation in our own projects, CARE is able to scan the horizon for potential innovation, and cultivate the relationships, support and investment necessary to nurture it. With the COVID situation, and in our efforts of adapting the changing context, last fiscal year was valuable in terms of nurturing innovation.



INNOVATIVE APPROACHES AND TOOLS

CO-DESIGN AND CO-CREATION



CARE Nepal coordinated with local governments and local stakeholders to co-design and co-create sustainable local solutions to address the existing issues. To systematically address the challenges that exist in disaster response, CARE Nepal worked with and capacitated local stakeholders to introduce a **Humanitarian Partnership Platform** (successful concept from Philippines) which is capable of responding to disasters locally. Similarly, a co-designing and co-implementation approach was also followed **risk-sensitive land use plan** which has been integrated into sectoral and local development plans of local governments.

The same approach was followed in developing and wider scaling of 8 successful models developed. These models have also been adopted by local governments. The models were piloted in small territories and advocacy was done to adopt this model on a wider scale.

THE REFLECT APPROACH TO ESTABLISH BUSINESS LEARNING CENTERS

ReFLECT has been a proven approach in engaging and empowering the communities. This year, CARE Nepal adopted this approach to establish business learning centers for women in Belaka municipality of Udayapur, and Sakhunankarkatti and Bhagwanpur rural municipalities of Siraha.

They learn and discuss entrepreneurship, business planning, financial literacy, access to finance, and care work (4R) in these learning centers. Out of 457 women, 324 women have developed their business schemes, some of which have been submitted to banks (Agriculture Development Bank Ltd and Kumari Bank Ltd) for accessing interest-subsidized agriculture credit. Already, five women have successfully accessed interest-subsidized agriculture credit in the amount of NPR 5 million from Kumari Bank.





STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

In the pursuit to find **systemic solutions, promote collaborative actions, and bring lasting change** in the lives and livelihoods of women and girls, CARE Nepal established long-term strategic partnerships with organizations such as **FECOFUN, NARMIN, and NFGF**. To strengthen our advocacy on priority issues affecting Nepal's most vulnerable, partnerships have been pursued with labor unions, Federation of National Cottage and Small Industries (FNCSI), Girls Not Bride (GNB), National Campaign for Education (NCE), Kathmandu University School of Management (KUSOM), private banks, and many others.

GOING DIGITAL





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