

Annual Report 2025



NNSWA

**Central Office, Kanchanpur
Nepal**

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Acronyms:

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ACF	Action Contre la Faim (Against Action for Hunger)
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
BRMS	Birth Registration Management System
CDMC	Community Disaster Management Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSEB	Compressed Stabilized Earth Bricks
CVA	Cash and Voucher Assistant
CCA	Climate Change and Adaptation
CRC	Climate Resilience Community
CLT	Community Led Testing
DID	Disability Inclusive Development
DERF	Disaster and Emergency Response Fund
DCA	Dan Church Aid
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
DLSA	District Lead Support Agencies
DPO	Disability People's Organization
DPAC	District Project Advisory Committee
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FHI360	Family Health International 360
FCHVs	Female Health Volunteers
HR	Humanitarian Response
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMG	Healthy Mother Group
IDUs	Injecting Drug Users
IHRR	Institute of Himalayan Risk Reduction
LPEP	Leprosy People Elevation Program
LDCRP	Local level Disaster Community Response Plan
MOWCSC	Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizen
NAXA	Information technology company in Kathmandu
NNSWA	Nepal National Social Welfare Association
Nexus	Name of Project
OVP	Other Vulnerable Population
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PwDs	People Living with Disability
PWIDs	People with Injecting Drug users
PUD	Person Use Drugs
SMT	Senior Management Team
TB	Tuberculosis Bronchitis
UDRRM	Urban Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
USAID	United State American International Department
VCA	Vulnerability Capacity Assessment
3D	Dalit, Disable and Deprived

Foreword:

Since 1990, NNSWA has built extensive experience in community development by implementing holistic interventions for the 3D communities Dalit, Disabled, and Deprived through strong partnerships with funding and technical partners.

Sudur Paschim and Karnali Provinces face poor development indicators, where historically excluded and discriminated groups Dalits, persons with disabilities, women, children, and people affected by HIV and leprosy experience significant disparities. In response, NNSWA implements a wide range of community-level interventions targeting the most marginalized populations. As a recognized and experienced organization, NNSWA addresses social, educational, economic, and political needs while promoting active citizenship and inclusive governance. Meaningful participation of 3D communities is essential for national development, good governance, and equitable access to public services.

NNSWA promotes awareness and community participation, enabling people to claim their rights and raise their voices. To date, more than 25,000 people with disabilities have received physical rehabilitation services from the NNSWA Physical Rehabilitation Center.

As a pioneer in HIV and AIDS programming, NNSWA initiated awareness interventions in 1993 and continues to provide community outreach, testing, diagnosis, and treatment enrollment for people living with HIV (PLHIV). In addition, NNSWA supports leprosy elimination efforts in Sudur Paschim Province through blanket administration of the first dose of Rifampicin to prevent disease transmission.

NNSWA also addresses climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRRM), supporting vulnerable communities to build resilience. The organization promotes sustainable livelihoods through ecological farming systems in collaboration with local governments, communities, and the private sector. NNSWA actively contributes to humanitarian response efforts in Sudur Paschim Province by providing in-kind and cash assistance and serves as the District Lead Support Agency (DLSA) within the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) Kanchanpur. Looking forward, NNSWA will continue implementing rights-based and needs-based development interventions, ensuring quality services and the application of appropriate technologies. Core priorities include ecological agriculture; on-farm, off-farm, and non-farm livelihoods; DRR and humanitarian response; health and nutrition; non-communicable diseases; HIV, TB, and leprosy; disability and physical rehabilitation services; inclusive governance; education; and advocacy and lobbying for the rights of vulnerable groups, in alignment with its 3D approach.

These goals will be achieved through collaboration with government institutions, development partners, the private sector, and communities to promote an equitable and inclusive society in Nepal. NNSWA sincerely extends its gratitude to all funding and technical partners, federal, provincial, and local governments, communities, private sector partners, the Executive Board, and all NNSWA staff for their continued support and commitment.

With Regards,

Ashok Bikram Jairu

Executive Director

NNSWA Central Office, Kanchanpur, Sudur Paschim Province, Nepal

13. Acknowledgement

In 2025, NNSWA implemented various projects in partnership, collaboration, coordination, and participation with local governments, the private sector, communities, INGOs, NGOs, and several consultancy organizations. These projects focused on strengthening community resilience, particularly in response to the flood disaster that affected Kanchanpur District and impacted all municipalities. As a humanitarian response organization, NNSWA coordinated closely with partner agencies to support municipalities through the provision of food assistance, non-food items, and cash assistance.

In 2025, NNSWA successfully implemented all planned activities under the projects SUDRIDH/Agrata, Plantation, SMART (initiated in Bedkot Municipality), Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance, HIV/TB interventions for (OVP) migrants, PUDs, EpiC Nepal Project and DID, Physical Rehabilitation Services, PCESP/IQE, B4G Project, INTPA, Inclusive Education, Leave No One Behind, Community Engagement and Social Mobilization for Modeling Social & Behavior Change and Climate Action Project and Humanitarian Response. All projects were smoothly executed at the community level under close coordination with local governments. The successful achievement of project objectives in the targeted locations was made possible through the valuable contributions of individuals, groups, communities, networks, organizations, all levels of government, the private sector, civil society, and both technical and financial partners.

Therefore, NNSWA would like to express its sincere gratitude to all funding partners, including DAN-CHURCHAID (DCA), UNICEF Dhangadhi, UNDP/Global Fund, Save the Children/EU, Family Health International (FHI 360), ACF (Standby Partner for DRRM), World Vision International Nepal, and Mercy Corps Nepal, for their financial and technical support. We also extend our appreciation to all municipalities in Sudur Paschim, Lumbini, and Karnali Provinces; the Provincial Government; PEOC Sudur Paschim; DDMC Kanchanpur; health facilities; journalists; suppliers; line agencies; and well-wishers for their cooperation and collaboration in project implementation throughout 2025.

Finally, NNSWA would like to express heartfelt thanks to the NNSWA Executive Board, Senior Management Team (SMT) members, and all staff for their hard work, dedication, quality performance, and sound decision-making in project management and implementation. Once again, thank you all.

NNSWA Central Office
Kanchanpur
Sudur Paschim Province,
Nepal

14. Executive Summary:

Since 1990, NNSWA has been implementing integrated community development projects in Sudur Paschim Province. Over the years, the organization has implemented more than 100 projects aimed at strengthening the capacities of marginalized groups within communities. These initiatives span a wide range of sectors, including health (HIV and AIDS, nutrition, WASH, disability inclusion, and leprosy prevention), climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and humanitarian response, social and behavior change (SBC), livelihood skills development, economic empowerment and inclusive development, good governance, and the organizational development of civil society organizations (CSOs). NNSWA primarily supports excluded and marginalized populations, including women, children, people living with HIV (PLHIV), people affected by leprosy, persons with disabilities, and Dalits.

In 2025, NNSWA directly implemented 14 program/projects across Sudur Paschim, Lumbini, and Karnali Provinces. Key areas of intervention included resilient and sustainable livelihoods; DRR and climate change adaptation; ecological agriculture; nutrition; HIV and AIDS; disability-inclusive development; school education; child club strengthening; WASH; a reading campaign for children in grades 1–3; community group strengthening; networking; cooperative development; and emergency response.

Major activities in 2025 included follow-up support to women-led cooperatives, the establishment of a Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)/DRR Learning Center, and the formation and operationalization of a multi-sectoral platform in Laljhadi and Belauri municipalities. Other notable initiatives included the introduction of Compressed Stabilized Interlocking Earth Bricks (CSEB) technology, tunnel and ecological-based vegetable farming, and fish farming. NNSWA also focused on strengthening local-level community structures (CDMCs and LSR communities). In addition, a child-friendly early warning system training manual and a 15-year DRR strategy for Dodhara Chandani Municipality were developed.

One of the most significant visibility and branding events of 2025 was the Fifth Kanchanpur Sammelan (Mayors' Resilient Forum), held on 21 November 2025. The event was organized by Belauri Municipality with technical and financial support from the SUDRIDH Project, while the municipality covered costs related to meals and conference stage management. The forum aimed to bring together all local governments of Kanchanpur District to strengthen collaboration on climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) for improved preparedness, response, and recovery.

Since 2012, NNSWA has served as the District Lead Support Agency (DLSA) in Kanchanpur District, providing ongoing support to the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC). This includes facilitating meetings, reviewing and updating the District Preparedness and Response Plan (DPRP), strengthening DRR cluster coordination, and providing DRR-related materials and resources in line with DDMC priorities.

As a long-standing development partner of the Government of Nepal, NNSWA remains committed to leveraging appropriate technologies and resources to reduce inequality, poverty, and injustice while improving the lives of marginalized communities. NNSWA envisions resilient, climate-smart communities free from discrimination, hunger, and inhumanity, and a society founded on dignity, equality, and equity for all.

NNSWA, Central Office, Kanchanpur, Nepal

15. Introduction of the Report:

This is the Annual Report of NNSWA for 2025, covering all projects implemented during the fiscal year 2025. Detailed information on each project's plans and achievements; financial income and expenditure; a summary of quantitative beneficiary data; information on other regular activities; the report includes a brief introduction to the organization; lessons learned; challenges; and a list of funding and technical support partners. The report highlights projects implemented in 2025, which are clustered into six project thematic areas to ensure smooth reporting and better understanding through this Organizational Annual Progress Report 2025. The project thematic areas are as follows:

Project Theme 1: DRRM/CCA and Humanitarian Response

Implemented Projects: SUDRIDH, CRC, SAAN, and SBC

Project Theme 2: Health (HIV & AIDS, WASH, NUTRITION, MENSURATION)

Implemented Projects: EpiC Nepal, OVP, PUD and B4G

Project Theme 3: Education

Implemented Projects: PCESP/IQE and INTPA Inclusive Education

Project Theme 4: Disability Inclusion and Physical Rehabilitation Services for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

Implemented Projects: Disability Inclusion and Physical Rehabilitation Services for PwDs

Theme 5: Organizational Development

Organizational Geographical Coverage, Organizational and Human Resource Development (OD/HR), Monitoring and Financial Management

- Organizational Development and Human Resource/Capacity Development
- Representation of the Organization (National and International)
- Joint Monitoring, DPAC, Provincial Sharing, and Social Audit
- Financial Management

Other Sections:

- Best and Effective Practices
- Summary of Quantitative Beneficiary Data
- Challenges
- Lessons Learned
- Conclusion
- List of Funding and Technical Support Partners

This annual report presents an overview of project interventions, along with the anticipated outputs and outcomes identified during the project planning process, jointly undertaken by NNSWA, its funding partners, and key target groups. The information contained in this report has been compiled from individual projects through the organization's program and project managers/coordinators. Photographs and case studies included in this report are published with prior informed consent obtained from the respective individuals and communities.

16. Background of the Organization:

The Nepal National Social Welfare Association (NNSWA) was established in 1990. In 1994, NNSWA was registered with the District Administration Office, Kanchanpur, and affiliated with the Social Welfare Council, Kathmandu. Over the years, NNSWA has grown steadily by implementing various integrated, community-based development programs and has become one of the leading community development organizations in the Sudurpashchim, Lumbini, and Karnali Provinces of Nepal.

NNSWA is led by people from historically excluded communities and operates based on democratic values and practices. The Executive Committee is a legally constituted body responsible for providing strategic and policy directions to the organization. To implement projects and manage all interventions, a Senior Management Team (SMT) has been formed, comprising all project coordinators, finance personnel, and representatives of the Executive Board, and is coordinated by the Executive Director. The SMT is responsible for overall management of NNSWA.

NNSWA has its own office building with adequate office space and a training hall, located in Bheemdatt Municipality-18, Kanchanpur District.

Vision of NNSWA: NNSWA strives towards an equitable society.

Mission of NNSWA: NNSWA which is committed to empower and ensure the social rights of the 3D people (Deprived, Dalit, and Disable).

The Sudurpashchim, Lumbini and Karnali Province of Nepal constitutes NNSWA's core program area, as it is characterized by poor development indicators, high levels of male migration to India leading to increased vulnerability to HIV infections, a high incidence of disability caused by road accidents and low levels of prevention awareness, poor infrastructure, widespread caste and gender disparities, and extensive deforestation. In addition, the province frequently faces disaster-related challenges. These conditions collectively provide a strong rationale for NNSWA's work in the province.

NNSWA's program activities are organized in eleven (11) Program areas as follows.

Sr.#	Thematic Areas	Core Services	Cross Cutting Issues
1	Education	1. In-Schools (Formal) 2. Out of School (Informal) 3. System Strengthening	• Quality Education for All • Leaving no one behind
2	Health	1. HIV & AIDS 2. Leprosy 3. Nutrition 4. Water & Sanitation/Hygiene (WASH) 5. TB/Malaria 6. Epidemic/Pandemic disease	

3	Physical Rehabilitation Services to PwDs	Physical Rehabilitation Services for the PwD is a component which provides clinic base and outreach base services. Both Physiotherapy and P&O Services are included within the Core Services	Rights of Dignity, survival, and participation as UNCRPD convention is concerned with these services
4	Livelihoods	1. Income Generation 2. Group/Cooperative Finance (Micro Finance) 3. Green Enterprises 4. Agro Base Farming (Smart Farming Technologies)	No Hunger Campaign
5	DRRM/CCA	1. Anticipatory Actions 2. Readiness/Preventive 3. Relief /Response 4. Recovery/Rehabilitation 5. Humanitarian Response	
6	Organizational Development (OD and Capacity Building)	1. Internal Organizational Development 2. Support CSOs/CBOs for Organizational Development 3. Support Local Government (Policy Development, Updated, Review)	• Good Governance • Organizational Capacity Assessment
7	Advocacy	1. Rights Based • Women Empowerment • Anti-Discrimination (Dalit), Disability, Senior Citizen, Displaced People/Communities, Children/Child, GBV, Good Governance 2. Right to Food, Right to Information, Right to Reproductive Health 3. Anti-Child Labor, Early Marriage 4. Resilient Community	• Networking, Alliances
8	Research & Study	1. Organizational Level • Project Evaluation (Base Line and Endline, KAP) • Fellowship (Tai up with Far western University) • Providing Internship space and Study on Different Thematic Areas (National & International) 2. External • Joint Action with existing funding partner	• Evidence Based Research • Issue Based Research/Study/Assessment
9	Crosscutting Approaches	1. GEDSI (Gender Equality Disability Social Inclusion) • All Intersectionality, Women, Children, Dalit, Disability, LGITBQ, TG, PLHVs	Mainstreaming in NNSWA's services

		and People wafted with Leprosy are treated as all Services. • Child protection, safeguarding and safety to all will be taken as crosscutting approaches	
10	Coordination & Collaboration (C&C)	1. Coordination and Collaboration (C&C) • The majority of interventions are coordinated and implemented in close collaboration with the Government of Nepal at all levels of government. • Collaborative actions are undertaken with groups, cooperatives, networks, clubs, private sector entities, youth groups, civil society organizations (CSOs), and community-based organizations (CBOs) that are aligned with NNSWA’s vision, mission, goals, objectives (VMGO), and core values. • Coordination and collaboration (C&C) mechanisms are based on financial contributions, technical expertise, institutional capacity, branding support, issue-based advocacy, and other value-added engagements that contribute to the achievement of NNSWA’s mandate and strategic objectives.	Will be long term as project base or Issue based for the social transformation
11	Financial Management	Services under Financial Transaction. • NNSWA HR, Procurement and Financial Policies • Compliance with Partner MOU • Using Accounting Software (FAMASH)	All financial transactions and financial Management With project and organizational legal accountability

17. Projects Implemented in 2025:

NNSWA has implemented most projects under partnership models with INGOS/NGOS and Private Sectors and contributed for the Assistive Devices for the PwD. NNSWA implemented the 12 projects in 2025 with the partnership of 6 INGOS/NGOs/Private Sector and other local and Provincial Government. This report will describe the progress of the implemented projects as theme wise in 2025.

Project Theme: DRRM/CCA and Humanitarian Response

5.1 SUDRIDH Project:

1. Brief Introduction of SUDRIDH Project:

SUDRIDH is a five-year disaster resilience program that commenced in 2022, targeting the most vulnerable urban residents of the Mahakali River Basin. The program operates in Bhimdutta and Dodhara Chandani Municipalities of Kanchanpur District and Parshuram Municipality of Dadeldhura District within the Mahakali River Basin. In 2025, Bedkot Municipality of the Chaudhar River Basin was added to the program's coverage. The project's main objective is to protect local livelihoods from climate shocks and enhance the speed of community recovery. A major focus is on anticipatory action and forecast-based early action. Through capacity building for women and youth and the promotion of market-based livelihood strategies, the project fosters long-term climate resilience and economic stability. SUDRIDH engages poor and marginalized communities in Kanchanpur, supporting them to build resilience to disasters, climate change, and other shocks and stresses. The project is designed around two intersecting strategic priorities: saving lives and building resilient livelihoods, with a particular focus on women and young people, in line with CPD 2022–2026. The synergy between life-saving initiatives and livelihood resilience contributes directly to the empowerment of women and youth in targeted municipalities.



Project Contributions to Thematic Goals

1. By 2026: Community members, including smallholder farmers, land-poor individuals, and other vulnerable groups, will have improved economic empowerment and resilience capacity, with diversified livelihood options, enabling them to mitigate and adapt to disaster and climate risks.
2. By 2026: Communities will be resilient, with enhanced capacity to cope with disasters, respond effectively, and save lives and properties.

The new CPD emphasizes climate action, agroecology, green enterprises, strengthening value chains, and supporting local and provincial government agencies in formulating relevant plans and

policies—key areas also targeted by the SUDRIDH project. In addition, the project aligns with international commitments on DRRM and CCA undertaken by the Government of Nepal.

SUDRIDH is implemented in coordination with DASTA, TEWLO, and SMART, complementing each other's DRRM and CCA components across all phases of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) cycle.



2. Key Summary of Project Interventions:

1. Municipal budget allocation in DRR/CCA related activities is increased in all the project municipalities:

Bheemdatt, Dodhara Chandani, Parshuram, and Bedkot Municipalities have gradually allocated dedicated budgets for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) activities over the years. The municipalities identify stray cattle management as one of the major local issues and have allocated significant budgets to address it. In previous years, municipalities prioritized other development activities and did not allocate activity-specific budgets for DRRM. Instead, DRRM funding was provided as a lump-sum allocation, often redirected toward non-DRR activities. Gradually, municipalities in these project areas have adopted the practice of allocating budgets for dedicated DRRM activities. The allocated budgets now support not only structural (hardware) interventions but also preventive and preparedness activities, including engagement with Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs) and youth networks.

Municipalities	Budget in Fiscal Year (MRs.)			% Increase [n-1] budget
	2080/081	2081/082	2082/2083	
Bheemdatt	175082111	2,12,84,290	2,68,53,000	+36.56
Dodhara Chandani	4945000	5,236000	16,35,800	+33.49
Bedkot			16,55,800	
Parshuram	3000000	4181000	57,00,800	+38.28

Source: Municipality Annual Budget Book

2. Resource Leveraging by Municipalities

Municipalities supported capacity development of Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs), formation of ward-level Resilient Youth Networks, updating of District Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans (DPRPs), and implementation of various DRRM- and CCA-related activities. Bheemdatt Municipality allocated resources for the promotion of open space within the Eco Park area, where tree plantation activities were conducted this year.

Similarly, Dodhara Chandani Municipality Ward No. 6 contributed to the promotion of open green space, complementing the support provided by the SUDRIDH Project.

3. Simulation and Drill Exercises

Municipalities also contributed to simulation and drill exercises at both municipal and community levels. In total, 450 households were reached through direct household visits and community outreach (150 households in Bheemdatt and 300 in Dodhara–Chandani). During these visits, printed HDRMPs were distributed, the DASTAA mobile application was installed, and household-level risk reduction guidance was provided.

To enhance hazard visibility and awareness, 233 hazard flags (red, yellow, and green) were strategically placed in at-risk areas, and 21 large map boards illustrating flood-prone zones, evacuation routes, and designated safe shelters were installed.

4. Strengthening Anticipatory Action and Preparedness

The project strengthened municipal and community capacity on anticipatory actions and disaster preparedness. Dodhara–Chandani Municipality activated its Anticipatory Action Plan and Cold Wave Action Plan, both endorsed by the local government and implemented at the community level. These efforts proved effective during the 2025 Kanchanpur Flood, where early evacuation under anticipatory actions resulted in zero human injuries or casualties.

5. Strengthening DRR Planning and Forecast Utilization

The project supported the updating of seven Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plans at district and municipal levels. These included the District Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (DPRP) and Monsoon Preparedness and Response Plan of Kanchanpur District; the DPRP of Dodhara Chandani Municipality; the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) of Bheemdatt Municipality; and Cold Wave Action Plans of three municipalities.

Additionally, municipalities actively utilize Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) forecasts alongside Cold Wave Action Plans during the winter season, ensuring timely preparedness and response to seasonal hazards.

6. Institutional Strengthening at Multiple Levels

A total of 29 ward-level disaster management committees and networks were formed or reformed and capacitated on Emergency Preparedness, DRR, and CCA. These included one District Disaster Management Committee, three Local Disaster Management Committees, 40 Community Disaster Management Committees, and three Resilient Youth Networks.

Collectively, these institutions strengthened coordination, leadership, and community-based preparedness from district to community levels.

7. Flood Early Warning and Forecast-Based Actions

River gauges with color-coded alert systems were established along the Mahakali and Jogbuda Rivers, enabling timely flood warnings and strengthening preparedness for forecast-based actions. These measures enhanced inclusive disaster resilience at both local government and community levels, supported by color-coded household risk flags and effective communication systems.

8. 1155 Awareness Campaign

The 1155 Campaign, titled “1155 Mausam Halkhabar K Chha”, was launched in Kanchanpur to raise awareness on DRR and improve access to early warning services. The campaign promoted the toll-free number 1155 service of DHM and was officially launched by DDMC Chair and CDO Mr. Laxman Dhakal during a DDMC meeting. The campaign reached vulnerable communities, School Disaster Management Committees (SDMCs), and youth networks.



A post-campaign survey of 100 households revealed that although baseline awareness of weather forecasting and anticipatory action was high (96%), 52% were previously unaware of the 1155 service. After the campaign, 84% reported improved understanding, 80% found the information clear, and 76% found the service easy to use. Nearly 70% expressed intent to continue using the service, and 98% rated the campaign as effective.

9. Awareness-Raising and Communication Materials

Awareness-raising activities, including wall paintings, were conducted at 10 locations across schools and public spaces in Bheemdatt and Dodhara–Chandani Municipalities. The paintings used icons and photographs for improved readability and covered key themes such as the 1155 and 1149 campaigns, DRR knowledge, effective risk communication, and community roles in DRRM. Additionally, 1,000 heatwave posters were produced and distributed to schoolchildren and community members, providing practical guidance on heatwave risk reduction.

10. Expansion of Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF)

The project expanded Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) to Bedkot Municipality, covering a total of three municipalities. Municipalities regularly updated IBF information and shared reports with DHM and the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC), strengthening local-to-national coordination. To support real-time communication, the DDMC established WhatsApp groups, facilitating community-level engagement in preparedness and response.

11. Strengthened Risk Communication Systems

Risk communication systems were strengthened using IVR 9675 in Dodhara–Chandani, Bheemdatt, and Bedkot Municipalities; SMS 16012 in Dodhara–Chandani and Bheemdatt; along with social media (6,660 accounts), FM radio, online media, and wall paintings. These combined channels ensured timely and inclusive dissemination of disaster information.

12. Organizational Preparedness and Cash Readiness

With support from DCA, NNSWA developed its Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) in alignment with national guidelines. NNSWA also established readiness for a Digital Cash Transfer (GCT) system, enabling rapid support to vulnerable groups during emergencies. In addition, NNSWA conducts annual Non-Food Item (NFI) stockpiling to support 500 households.

13. Climate-Resilient Livelihoods

A total of 27 farmer groups were supported for seasonal and off-season farming, including fish farming. One cooperative was established to promote Ranatahru Home agroecological practices. Nature-based solutions were promoted through engagement with one Community Forest User Group (CFUG) and the development of one Eco Park, enhancing urban greenery and open spaces.

14. Community-Led Anticipatory Actions

The project supported the preparation of anticipatory action plans for 15 CDMCs through participatory processes. Conditional pre-agreements were signed for the implementation of forecast-based actions. Following DHM's special monsoon bulletin on heavy rainfall and flooding risk, cash support was provided through GCT to vulnerable CDMCs. The CDMCs conducted early evacuation, arranged transportation, and managed food and drinking water in safe shelters, significantly reducing flood-related losses and rescue needs.

15. Advocacy and Policy Influence

NNSWA conducted seven advocacy and policy-influencing events on DRR and CCA at community, municipal, district, and provincial levels. The flagship Kanchanpur Mayor's Forum in Belauri Municipality issued a 10-point Belauri Declaration for safe and sustainable development. Province-level dialogues emphasized forecast-based warning systems, risk communication, LEOC strengthening, and localization. These efforts have gained strong ownership from local governments, ensuring sustainability.

16. Nature-Based Solutions:

Bio-embankments were constructed along the Chaudhar River, and 8,900 Vetiver plants were planted across the project areas. In addition, Shanti CFUG supplied 300,000 Vetiver plants across Sudurpashchim and Karnali Provinces, establishing itself as a leader in nature-based solution (NBS) initiatives.

17. Advocacy and Policy Influence:

NNSWA conducted seven advocacy and policy-influencing events on DRR and CCA at community, municipal, district, and provincial levels. The flagship Kanchanpur Mayor's Forum in Belaury Municipality issued a 10-point Belaury Declaration for safe and sustainable development including emergency fund creation. A province-level dialogue focused on forecast-based warning systems, effective risk communication, LEOC strengthening, and community-level localization. These initiatives have received strong appreciation and ownership from local governments, ensuring sustainability of outcomes.

18. Review and update of NNSWA's EPRP:

NNSWA developed the organization's Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) with support from DCA, in alignment with EPRP guidelines for DCA's four humanitarian partners in Nepal. In addition, NNSWA has established readiness for a Digital Cash Transfer (DCT) system, which is highly effective during emergencies and supports multi-scenario early action. This system enables rapid assistance to social protection groups when predefined triggers are activated. Furthermore, NNSWA conducts annual stockpiling of Non-Food Item (NFI) kits to support 500 households.

19. Support for Small-Scale Disaster Risk Mitigation through Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) Led by Communities/GCT:

The project constructed a bio-embankment along the Chaudhar River in the Sharki Parki Tol community, where riverbank erosion had been threatening agricultural land. The embankment was built using locally available materials, including bamboo, cement bags, and soil, applying appropriate technologies. In coordination with the municipality, the construction was supported by the Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs) through a group cash transfer (GCT) mechanism. This intervention has proven highly effective in preventing further erosion and protecting nearby farmland.



Similarly, Vetiver grass technology was expanded to communities in the Jogbudha and Mahakali river basins through initiatives by Shanti Community Forest. In Shanti Community Forest areas, such as Patrakhalla and Tottowle in Jogbudha, and Kutiya Kapar, a total of 8,900 Vetiver plants were planted in Dodhara-Chandani and Bheemdatt Municipalities. Additionally, Shanti CFUG supplied 300,000 Vetiver plants across Sudurpashchim and Karnali Provinces, establishing itself as a pioneer in nature-based solutions (NBS) following project support for Vetiver technology.



3. Project Activity-wise Output 1:

Targeted municipalities increased their capacity to manage climate-induced disaster risks in line with national policies and frameworks.

3.1 Community Awareness and Mobilization (PVCA):

Community awareness and mobilization were carried out through PVCA in Dodhara Chandani, Bheemdatt, and Bedkot Municipalities. Activities focused on risk communication, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM), and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), with emphasis on heatwave and cold wave preparedness. A 1,155-household awareness campaign promoted early preparedness and informed community action. Overall, 36 community events reached 1,361 participants (212 male, 1,149 female), demonstrating strong women's participation and enhanced community engagement in disaster preparedness.

3.2 Household-Level Disaster Preparedness Planning:

Household-level preparedness was strengthened through the distribution of information materials—including information sheets, boards, and flags—to 288 household representatives (171 female, 117 male). These tools improved disaster awareness, supported safer decision-making, and encouraged proactive planning. Additionally, 500 installations of the DASTAA mobile application were completed, enhancing access to early warning information. Seventeen map boards were installed across 15 vulnerable wards in Dodhara Chandani and Bheemdatt Municipalities, providing localized disaster risk information to support community-level preparedness.

3.3 Group Cash Transfer (GCT):

GCT supported 12 CDMCs for preparedness, early action, response, and recovery, including anticipatory actions triggered by DHM forecasts and NDRRMA alerts. The NNSWA GCT initiative strengthened anticipatory action and community preparedness for multiple hazards, including floods, heatwaves, and fires. Twelve CDMCs received resources for hazard-specific preparedness activities, following submission of proposals and signing of agreements. Standby agreements for anticipatory actions enabled rapid disbursement of funds after DHM forecasts and NDRRMA alerts, supporting early actions in high-risk communities.

3.4 Simulation Exercises:

A total of 621 participants (335 female, 286 male) took part in flood, fire, and tabletop simulation exercises across municipalities, supported by the Nepal Army, Armed Police Force (APF), the Red Cross, and municipal authorities. In addition, community-level simulations were conducted in three communities across two municipalities to strengthen monsoon preparedness, engaging 291 participants (239 female, 52 male). These mock exercises were facilitated by the Nepal Army, APF, the Red Cross, and the project team. Participants included members of LDMCs, CDMCs, task forces, Resilient Youth Networks, and other stakeholders. Media representatives, mayors, and deputy mayors observed the exercises to promote collaborative preparedness. A tabletop simulation (TTX) conducted in Dodhara Chandani Municipality tested the effectiveness of FBA SOPs. Participants from LDMCs, CDMCs, youth groups, and journalists were divided into role-based groups and completed six scenario-based injects in line with the SOP. Additionally, four more simulation exercises were conducted across project municipalities in collaboration with municipal authorities and the DDMC, including a fire simulation in Shuklaphanta Municipality supported by the Nepal Army.

3.5 Capacity Building of CBOs, Youth, and Women's Groups:

Two training events strengthened the emergency preparedness and early action capacities of 67 participants.

3.6 Youth Training and LVMS Integration:

151 youth volunteers (90 female, 61 male) were trained and integrated into the Local Government Volunteer Management System (LVMS). Two training events in Bheemdatt and Dodhara Chandani Municipalities engaged 67 participants (33 female, 34 male), strengthening their ability to understand and act on early warning information, coordinate local groups, and mobilize resources to support vulnerable households during disasters. Youth volunteers gained practical skills in disaster first aid, emergency communication, and evacuation support, and actively participated in community campaigns, strengthening local disaster preparedness and resilience.

4. Project Activity-wise Output 2:

Enhanced the capacities of communities for emergency preparedness and managing disaster risks led by women and youth.

4.1 Technical Assistance for DRR and CCA Policy, Plan, and Guideline Development

Six technical workshops were organized in Bheemdatt and Dodhara Chandani Municipalities to support the development and updating of key documents, including Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans (DPRPs) and Standard Operating Procedures for Anticipatory Action (SOP-AA). A total of 87 participants (17 female, 70 male) actively contributed. These workshops strengthened municipal capacity in impact-based forecasting, clarified roles and responsibilities for early action, improved inter-departmental coordination, and ensured systematic and timely preparedness aligned with local risk contexts, enhancing institutional readiness for disaster response.

4.2 Training on Mainstreaming CCA and DRR for Municipal Authorities

A two-day training on mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into resilience planning was conducted across three municipalities, targeting municipal authorities including Municipal Executives, CAOs, Section Heads, and stakeholders. A total of 96 participants (22 female, 74 male) attended. Delivered by the project team and external experts in coordination with local governments, the training focused on local-level planning, prioritization, and integrating DRR/CCA into municipal and ward development plans. As a result, municipal authorities effectively incorporated DRR/CCA into development plans, with specific budgets allocated for disaster risk management.

4.3 Kanchanpur Mayors Resilience Forum and Sharing Meeting

The Fifth Kanchanpur Conference 2082 of the Progressive Municipality Forum for Safe and Sustainable Development was held on Mangsir 5, 2082 (28 November 2025) at Belauri Municipality. The event was attended by over 225 participants (162 male, 62 female) under the chief guest of Hon. Member of the Sudurpashchim Provincial Assembly Mr. Diwan Singh Bista.



4.4 Provincial-Level Policy Dialogue on DRR and Climate Change:

NNSWA, as a member of the Community of Practice led by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law, participated in rotational provincial-level meetings to share experiences on DRRM. The project also supported DHM-Kailali in training gauge readers in Attariya, ensuring accurate field-level data collection to strengthen early warning systems.

4.5 Strengthening LEOC for DMIS-Bipad and VMS Localization

A needs and capacity assessment of LEOCs was conducted in project municipalities. Based on findings and municipal requests, the project provided desktop computers to Bedkot Municipality for displaying weather information and Mahakali River water levels. Additional map boards and technical support were provided to other municipalities to improve information dissemination and disaster preparedness.

4.6 Coordination Between LEOC, DEOC, and PEOC

Coordination, information management, and assessment mechanisms between Local Emergency Operation Centers (LEOCs), the District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC), and the Provincial Emergency Operation Center (PEOC) were strengthened through two coordination meetings at the District Administrative Office of Kanchanpur. A total of 118 participants (104 male, 14 female) engaged in discussions, improving communication, clarifying coordination roles, and enhancing joint assessment and response planning, resulting in more effective and synchronized disaster response across local, district, and provincial levels.

4.7 Training on Forecast-Based Early Action and Impact-Based Forecasting

Two training sessions were conducted in Bheemdatt and Dodhara Chandani Municipalities, attended by 58 participants (49 male, 9 female). Participants, including government representatives, CBOs, youth groups, and women's groups, gained practical knowledge on interpreting forecasts, translating them into early warning actions, practicing scenario-based exercises, and improving local coordination. Communities are now better equipped to respond proactively, reducing disaster impacts and enhancing municipal resilience.

4.8 Participation in National Anticipatory Action Dialogue

The project actively participated in the Anticipatory Action National Dialogue 2025, engaging government officials, partners, and local stakeholders. Miss Bashanti Sunar, Secretary of Kutuya Kabar CDMC, represented local perspectives. Discussions focused on strengthening early warning systems and implementing forecast-based early actions at community level, fostering knowledge sharing and collaboration across Nepal.

4.9 Public Awareness Campaigns on Toll-Free Number 1155

The “1155 Mausam Halkhabar K Chha” campaign was launched in Kanchanpur to raise public awareness on disaster risk reduction and early warning access. The launch, officiated by DDMC Chair and CDO Laxman Dhakal, reached vulnerable communities, SDMCs, and youth networks. A post-campaign survey covered 100 households with four enumerators. Campaign materials included 100 caps and 150 visibility jackets for youth, CDMCs, and stakeholders. The project disseminated seasonal hazard awareness messages via online platforms, print media, and FM radio, aligned with bulletins and forecasts. Over six months, 15,900 SMS messages were sent to households, effectively raising hazard awareness.



4.10 Wall Paintings and Murals for Risk Communication:

Wall paintings and murals were implemented in schools, along riverbanks, and community spaces, complemented by IVR messaging. Approximately 9,657 community members (4,200 male, 5,457 female) were reached with key messages on disaster preparedness, early warning, and safety measures.



4.11 Promoting Urban Green and Humanitarian Spaces

The Resilient Youth Network of Bheemdatt launched a plantation campaign in collaboration with local government, a school, and a children’s park. A total of 600 ornamental plants were planted, accompanied by environmental awareness activities. During heatwave season, youth provided drinking water at five public locations, benefiting 250 people.

4.12 Promoting Eco Park as Urban Open Space

In coordination with Bheemdatt Municipality and Ward No. 18, over 2,300 ornamental plants were planted in the Eco Park. Dustbins were installed to ensure sustainability. Ward No. 11 received 200 plants for roadside plantation, and Dodhara Chandani Ward No. 6 received Rs. 50,000 for small park development, with local protection measures in place.

4.13 Basic Emergency Preparedness and Response Training for City Police

A three-day training/orientation was conducted for 15 City Police personnel (8 female, 7 male) in Dodhara Chandani Municipality. Training covered DRRM, CCA, and the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), delivered by APF, Nepal Police, and relevant stakeholders, strengthening police capacity to respond to emergencies effectively.

4.14 Crisis Modifiers and Contingency Fund for Early Action

Under the crisis modifiers/contingency fund, NNSWA/DCA stockpiles were enhanced with 20 blankets. In Bheemdatt Municipality, support was provided for human–wildlife conflict mitigation in collaboration with Shuklaphanta National Park, including construction of electric fences in high-risk areas. Additionally, 56 searchlights were distributed to vulnerable communities to improve night-time safety and early response capacity.



5. Project Activities Output 3:

Improved Resilient Livelihoods for Vulnerable Women, Youth, and Smallholder Farmers Through Sustainable Livelihood Strategies and Market System Integration

5.1 Support Green and Clean Inputs to Farmers

The project collected proposals and conducted GAP assessments from various CDMCs and farmer groups to identify technical and operational needs. Regular follow-ups were conducted to monitor enterprise progress and address gaps. Targeted financial and technical support was provided to strengthen production, management, and market linkages. For example, BJ Bhagawati Agriculture Group received support for a production transport vehicle (auto) through collaboration with AKC and BDM. Ongoing mentoring contributed to improved business performance, sustainability, and long-term viability of climate-resilient green enterprises.



5.2 Enterprise Development Support for Women and Youth

Entrepreneurs were supported to showcase their products at the Provincial Expo (Sudurpashchim Mahotsav 2081), organized by the Kanchanpur Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Products exhibited included Duna Tapari (traditional leaf plates), interlock bricks, vermicompost, local pickles, and disaster awareness materials. This exposure enhanced marketing and promotion opportunities.

a. Homestay and Agro-Ecology Promotion (Bheemdatt Wards 14 & 16)

Rana Tharu Agro-Tourism Cooperative Ltd. received support to promote homestay services and Agro-ecological farming. A total of 51 individuals (31 male, 20 female) are involved in income-generating activities through two groups: Rana Tharu Community and Homestay Rana Women Farmers Group. Eight members actively manage homestay services. A promotional video was produced to highlight the Agro-ecological village concept and homestay experience, enhancing visibility, promoting sustainable tourism, and preserving local culture.

b. Vermicompost – Bheemdatt Ward 12

The project supported construction of vermicompost beds and provision of earthworms for sustainable organic farming. Compost quality was tested at a government Soil Test Laboratory, and production has now expanded to 25 beds. Products are sold locally and outside the district, and the group also provides vermicompost training, improving sustainability and community knowledge.

c. CSEB Interlock Block Enterprise – Bheemdatt-13

Mahakali Youth Entrepreneur and Farmers Group established a Compressed Stabilized Earth Block (CSEB) enterprise in 2022. Located in a floodplain, the group faces annual flooding and limited income opportunities. With project support, they expanded production to floor tiles and boundary pillars and constructed a model house demonstrating disaster-resilient construction. The group collaborates with the ward office to build model homes for homeless families using CSEB blocks.

d. Tripura Pickle Industry – Women-Led Enterprise (Bheemdatt-18)

This women-led enterprise expanded production, branding, and packaging with project support, reaching broader markets including Kathmandu, Dhangadhi, and hilly districts. Installation of a solar dryer allows year-round production of seasonal and off-seasonal pickles, empowering women entrepreneurs and promoting local businesses.

e. Bamboo Furniture – Women Entrepreneurs (Bheemdatt-10)

Kathapul Amar Jyoti Dalit Farmers Group produces bamboo furniture and handicrafts. Eleven women are actively involved. Additional training and equipment have improved quality, efficiency, and financial independence. The group now provides training to over 30 people, strengthening resilience and sustainability.

f. Duna Tapari Enterprise – Bheemdatt-9

Bheemkund CDMC launched a Duna Tapari enterprise producing eco-friendly alternatives to plastic plates. Five members (2 male, 3 female) are involved. The enterprise is gaining popularity with caterers and street food vendors, generating employment and promoting environmental conservation.

g. Market Facilities Support

The project enhanced agricultural market infrastructure in Bheemdatt Municipality by providing equipment such as electric weighing machines, dustbins, and plastic crates in collaboration with the Mahakali Yuwa Farmers Group. The local Hat Bazaar in Bheemdatt-13, Sonapur Tole, now operates every Saturday to promote local production.

h. CSEB Interlock Block Enterprise – Dodhara Chandani-09

Pragati CDMC established an interlock block enterprise in Dodhara Chandani-09 and Dhakanaghat. Five female members produce blocks to generate stable income in a flood-prone area.

i. Shoe Mending Enterprise – Dodhara Chandani-04

A small grant supported a shoe mending business in Chandani Bazaar. The entrepreneur earns NRs. 1,000–2,500 daily and has expanded to produce school and party shoes, improving livelihood and entrepreneurial skills.

j. Dairy Enterprise – Dodhara Chandani-06

The Unnat Buffalo Farming Block Coordination Committee, with 51 members (27 female, 24 male), produces milk products including paneer, yoghurt, sweets, and ghee. Direct employment was created for three people, with strong market potential due to minimal local competition.

k. Ashirwad Media Pvt. Ltd – Bedkot-09

A women-led online media house produces “Sudurpashchim Khabar,” focusing on DRRM and CCA awareness, youth engagement, success stories, and advocacy. Weekly podcasts are broadcast on social media platforms to raise awareness and promote community resilience.

l. New SS Hair Cutting – Bheemdatt-13

A Dalit youth entrepreneur operates a haircut shop offering discounts to vulnerable rural customers. Businesses create employment opportunities and has positive social impact among local youth.

m. Namkin Industry – Dodhara Chandani-10

Roshan Thakuri produces spicy and salty snacks in a disaster-prone area. Project support for packaging and oil drying machines has increased productivity, saved time, and improved market competitiveness.

5.3 Business Continuity Plan (BCP) Development

Entrepreneurship and business planning training were provided to selected enterprises and groups. Participants gained knowledge on value chain management and marketing. Eleven enterprises and ten groups developed individual business plans, involving 44 participants (22 female, 22 male), equipping them to implement plans effectively and strengthen livelihood resilience.



5.4 Market System Development

Support was provided to Bije Bhagwati Agriculture Group to purchase an auto vehicle, enabling direct transportation of products to markets. This reduces costs for buyers while allowing sellers to earn higher profits, improving efficiency and profitability in local agricultural value chains.

5.5 Financial Literacy and Entrepreneurship Training

Training on entrepreneurship, business plan preparation, value chain management, and marketing strategies was provided to 44 participants (22 female, 22 male) across 11 enterprises and 10 groups. Each participant developed an implementable business plan, enhancing the sustainability, productivity, and resilience of their enterprises.

6. Project Activities Output 4:

Municipality Empowerment and Knowledge-Sharing Mechanisms.

6.1 Research Grant Study on Chaudhar River Basin

As part of its commitment to disaster resilience and sustainable solutions, the project awarded a research fellowship in collaboration with Far-Western University. The fellowship focuses on: “Local Voices, Local Choices? Understanding Community Experiences, Coping, and Adaptation Strategies to Climate Change and Disaster: A Study in the Chaudhar River Basin, Kanchanpur, Nepal.”

The selected researcher is conducting an in-depth study of the Chaudhar River Basin, located in Kanchanpur District of Sudurpashchim Province, Nepal. The basin:

- Originates from the Siwalik Hills and flows southward through rural and semi-urban settlements before joining larger river systems.
- Spans the Siwalik–Terai interface, with elevations ranging from 160 msl to 1,400 msl.
- Features fertile plains, riparian forests, and habitats supporting rich biodiversity, including tigers, elephants, rhinos, and numerous birds and fish near Shuklaphanta National Park.
- Plays a critical role in sustaining ecosystems and agricultural livelihoods.

The study provides evidence to support policy planning in Bedkot Municipality, strengthening disaster preparedness and informed decision-making.

6.2 Development of Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) for DCA Partners

The Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) is being developed to strengthen emergency preparedness and coordinated response. An external consultant prepared the plan on behalf of four partner organizations: NNSWA, DWRF, FEDO, and Sanjeevini Nepal. Supported by additional funding from DCA, the EPRP provides a comprehensive framework for effective coordination and response among the involved organizations.

6.3 Learning and Good Practice Documentation

A) Project Documentaries:

- Two video documentaries were produced, showcasing project activities on disaster preparedness, resilient livelihoods, and capacity enhancement for communities and municipalities.
- Additionally, a Small Anticipatory Preparedness video and a Response Documentary were developed.
- A media campaign disseminated these videos via social media, YouTube, and NNSWA's official Facebook page.

B) Publications:

- Proceedings of the Kanchanpur Sammelan "Mayors' Forum" were published to document the event and its outcomes.
- A Project Progress Booklet and Project Diary were also designed and published, highlighting organizational achievements and progress.

6.4 Review and Reflection Meetings

The project actively participated in DCA-led learning and reflection processes, including:

- Quarterly and half-yearly review and reflection meetings conducted virtually.
- The Theory of Change (TOC) workshop was held by DCA in Pokhara.

These activities facilitated knowledge sharing, reflecting on progress, and alignment with DCA's strategic objectives, enhancing project implementation and learning from broader organizational experiences.

6.5 Joint Monitoring Visits by Line Agencies, Journalists, and DPAC/PPAC

- NNSWA senior management and board members regularly monitor project implementation and progress.
- DCA conducts periodic follow-ups and monitoring in coordination with the project team, providing feedback for continuous improvement.
- Annual joint monitoring visits involve relevant line agencies and journalists to assess project impact. Findings are presented during District Project Advisory Committee (DPAC) and Provincial Project Advisory Committee (PPAC) meetings.
- Social audits are conducted to ensure transparency, accountability, and effectiveness.
- DPAC and PPAC meetings were conducted at the District Coordination Committee office in Kanchanpur, with 81 participants (71 females, 10 males).

5.2 Digital and Spatial Technologies for Anticipatory Action (DASTAA)-Twilio Project:

1. Introduction of DASTA Project

Most communities across Nepal face recurring monsoon-related hazards such as floods, landslides, and storms, which threaten lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure. Effective risk communication is essential to ensure that people receive timely, clear, and actionable information that enables them to prepare for and respond to disasters early. The 2025 Risk Communication Strategy, developed under the Digital and Spatial Technologies for Anticipatory Action (DASTAA) Project, promotes a people-centered and inclusive approach. It combines digital tools, including Short Message Service (SMS), Interactive Voice Response (IVR), and social media platforms, with community-based communication channels. The strategy emphasizes local language messaging, impact verification, Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) principles to ensure that disaster information is accessible, trusted, and actionable for all.



2. COMMUNICATION FRAMEWORK:

The communication framework of the DASTAA project is focused on three core dimensions: people, process, and technology. It adopts a people-centered approach, designing communication around the real needs and capacities of local communities. Processes emphasize clarity, relevance, and timeliness, while technology serves as a tool to amplify the reach and accessibility of messages. Through the DASTAA platform, SMS and IVR are integrated with traditional communication systems, including community sirens, loudspeakers, and door-to-door awareness campaigns, ensuring information flows through multiple channels. This approach minimizes exclusion and maximizes preparedness.

The communication process follows four stages: preparedness, readiness, action, and recovery.

- **Preparedness:** Communities are informed about monsoon forecasts, personal safety measures, and household preparedness steps.
- **Readiness:** When forecasts indicate potential risks, targeted alerts guide communities to monitor conditions closely and prepare for possible impacts.
- **Action:** Real-time alerts are disseminated regarding floods, rainfall intensity, or evacuation instructions.
- **Recovery:** Focuses on sanitation, health safety, relief distribution, and livelihood restoration.

3. PRE-IDENTIFICATION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS:

The project emphasizes pre-identifying vulnerable groups to ensure early warning messages and preparedness actions are inclusive. The communication framework prioritizes people-centered messaging, clear processes, and technology use. Through the DASTAA platform, SMS and IVR alerts are combined with traditional methods such as sirens, loudspeakers, and door-to-door awareness campaigns, ensuring multiple channels for information dissemination. This minimizes exclusion and strengthens preparation for all community members. The communication process is implemented across the four stages—preparedness, readiness, action, and recovery, ensuring that all vulnerable groups are adequately informed, supported, and engaged in disaster response and recovery.

4. IMPACT-BASED FORECASTING (IBF) AND REVISION OF EXISTING RISK MESSAGES:

Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) is a modern approach to disaster preparedness and risk management. Unlike traditional three-day weather forecasts, which focus solely on meteorological parameters, IBF prioritizes the potential impacts on people, property, and the environment in specific areas. This approach provides timely, actionable insights for mitigating risks and reducing losses from natural hazards such as floods, landslides, and cloudbursts.

With technical support from the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) and leadership from local governments, an IBF sensitization workshop was conducted on 12–13 June 2025 in Mahendranagar, involving Dodhara Chandani Municipality and three neighboring municipalities. Participants included DHM representatives, municipal officials, Community Disaster Management Committee (CDMC) members, ward chairpersons, youth, and women's groups. The workshop assessed the effectiveness, reliability, and community understanding of the 2024 IBF bulletins. Participants discussed challenges and shared local experiences regarding the timing, accuracy, and clarity of forecasts. Based on these insights, the 2025 IBF bulletins were redesigned to be more spatially precise, sector-specific, and community-oriented, improving their relevance and impact for local disaster preparedness.

5.3 SMART Project:

1. Introduction of DASTA Project

The SMART Project has been implemented in Bedkot Municipality of Kanchanpur District since 2025. Implemented within the Chaudhar River Basin in close coordination and collaboration with Bedkot Municipality, the project has strengthened local disaster preparedness through technology-driven and community-based approaches.



The project established a citizen science-based rainfall monitoring system, in which trained local volunteers continuously measure rainfall and report data using the Victory App, ensuring timely, reliable, and localized hydro-meteorological information. The collected data is systematically

analyzed and integrated into impact-based forecasting (IBF) and early warning systems, enabling authorities and communities to anticipate flood risks and take early and anticipatory actions. Through these interventions, the project has significantly enhanced municipal capacity for **disaster** risk reduction and climate resilience.

The project made notable progress in strengthening early warning systems, preparedness, and community resilience in Bedkot Municipality. Through the inception meeting, municipal officials gained a clear understanding of the project's objectives, which helped establish strong local ownership from the outset. With technical consultation from the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM), Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) was introduced and operationalized, enabling the provision of more localized, actionable, and timely weather information to communities. A regular communication channel between DHM and the municipality has also been established, strengthening coordination and information flow.



Furthermore, 23 Citizen Scientists (CS) were identified and recommended by the municipality based on inclusive, participatory, and sustainability criteria. These citizen scientists were trained and actively engaged in collecting rainfall and disaster impact data, which was regularly monitored and analyzed to support timely, evidence-based decision-making. Community Disaster Management Committee (CDMC) mapping was completed in seven communities, followed by three days of capacity-building training that enhanced community members' ability to interpret forecasts and mobilize early preparedness actions. Localized weather forecasting services further supported households and vulnerable groups during the monsoon season.

Field visits were conducted across all wards and hazard-prone areas to assess emerging risks and provide technical guidance to municipal officials, CDMCs, Local Disaster Management Committees (LDMCs), and Citizen Scientists, thereby strengthening coordination among stakeholders. The Citizen Scientist Summit facilitated data review, reflection, documentation, and knowledge sharing, deepening collective understanding of monsoon-related challenges.

As a result, Bedkot Municipality experienced improved community awareness, enhanced flow of localized data, and more responsive preparedness measures. While progress has been significant, new priorities have emerged, including the need for stronger community feedback mechanisms and improved access to real-time data to further enhance anticipatory action and resilience. Bedkot Municipality has expressed strong commitment to carry forward these initiatives and institutionalize best practices introduced through the project.

2. Observed/Effects:

The interventions implemented during the reporting period have had a meaningful and visible impact on communities in Bedkot Municipality. Members of Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs) and Citizen Scientists have become more confident and capable in collecting field data, monitoring rainfall patterns, and interpreting early warning messaging skills

that were previously limited at the local level. Citizen Scientists and CDMC members are now acting as local messengers and changing agents, strengthening community-level early warning systems.

Their enhanced technical capacity has improved the flow of information from communities to the municipality, enabling faster verification of risks during periods of heavy rainfall and potential flooding. Through crowdsourced data and citizen science contributions, the municipality is now better positioned to receive real-time ground-level information and develop municipal-level hazard inventories.

These initiatives have also strengthened coordination among stakeholders, enabling quicker and more risk-informed decision-making, particularly in activating preparedness measures for vulnerable households. The active engagement of seven CDMCs and 23 Citizen Scientists has built greater trust in early warning messages, as communities increasingly rely on familiar local actors to communicate risk information.

Communities are now better sensitized and understand the impacts of low, moderate, and heavy rainfall, including how heavy rainfall can trigger flash flooding in the area. Citizen Scientists are also actively sharing weather forecast information with last-mile communities and providing practical advisories, such as recommending the postponement of paddy harvesting when heavy rainfall is forecasted.

Overall, these efforts have contributed to a more proactive and responsive disaster management system in Bedkot Municipality, where communities are better prepared, more aware of changing weather patterns, and increasingly capable of responding effectively to climate-induced hazards.

5.4 Climate Resilience for Community Project (CRC)

1. Introduction of CRC Project

The Climate Resilience for Communities (CRC) Program, implemented by NNSWA in partnership with Mercy Corps Nepal, operates in Dodhara Chandani and Krishnapur Municipalities, Kanchanpur District, Sudurpashchim Province. Launched in March 2025 and running until October 2027, the program is funded by the Z Zurich Foundation (ZZF) and takes a system-based approach to strengthen community resilience to climate change. The program emphasizes evidence-based, community-led actions and policy engagement, guided by the Climate Resilience Measurement for Communities (CRMC) **framework**. The framework integrates five forms of capital human, social, physical, financial, and natural with four resilience properties: robustness, redundancy, resourcefulness, and rapidity. This approach enables communities to anticipate, withstand, and recover from climate-related shocks while supporting sustainable development pathways.



Key components of the project include:

- To strengthen governance for DRM and CCA at provincial and local level.
- To mainstream heat in DRRM and Climate Plans
- To increase government financing on CCA/DRM at all levels of government
- To enhance the private sector's roles in supporting CCA/DRR efforts.

Anticipated Outcomes of CRC Project:

Outcome1: By 2027 Sudurpaschim and 2 targeted Municipalities include prioritized localized heat and flood preparedness, adaptation and Anticipatory Action in their policies and planning.

Outcome 2: By 2027, Sudurpaschim and 2 targeted Municipalities increased government's financing on CCA and DRRM focusing on heat and flood preparedness, and anticipatory action.

Outcome 3: By 2027, 6 communities in targeted 2 Municipalities of Sudurpaschim Province reduced climate induced loss and damage.

2. Key Activities:**2.1 Organize Palika-Level Induction Meetings.**

In April 2025, NNSWA–CRC conducted induction meetings in Dodhara Chandani and Krishnapur Municipalities to introduce project objectives, planned activities, roles, and coordination mechanisms. A total of 48 participants, including mayors, deputy mayors, CAOs, ward chairpersons, and DRR focal persons, participated. The meetings strengthened local ownership, alignment with municipal priorities, and coordination for effective project implementation.

**2.2 Train Task force Basic training (LSAR/BFA/EWS) to prepare and respond to the disaster**

Three community-level task forces on Early Warning Systems (EWS), Light Search and Rescue (LSAR), and First Aid were reformed. Capacity-building training was provided to 98 members, enhancing technical knowledge and practical disaster response skills. Trained members successfully applied skills during community flood mock drills, improving local preparedness.

**2.3 Support to Krishnapur Municipality for Strengthening the Local Emergency Operation Center (LEOC).**

NNSWA provided technical and material support to establish and strengthen the Local Emergency Operation Center (LEOC), including human resources. An inverter was also handed over to the District Administrative Office (DAO) to support the District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC), enhancing institutional preparedness and response capacity.

2.4 DPRP review in Palika and District level.

A review workshop for Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (DPRP) FY 2082 was conducted in Dodhara Chandani, Krishnapur, and Kanchanpur District. Cluster leads, humanitarian partners, security forces, and private sector representatives updated logistics, human resources, and preparedness plans, addressing gaps such as heatwave preparedness and forecast-based actions.



2.5 Community-led Budget Influencing Orientation in local level planning process.

A one-day orientation in six communities focused on CDMC roles, DRR/CCA, inclusive planning, and the seven-step local planning process. A total of 129 participants enhanced understanding of local governance, planning frameworks, and representation of vulnerable groups.

2.6 CRMC Survey and Result sharing.

A four-day CRMC training (May 2025) strengthened the capacity of CRC team members and enumerators on resilience assessment, data collection, and analysis. Results from 76 resilience indicators were shared in community meetings (August 2025), validated by residents, and led to community-led action plans to enhance flood and heatwave preparedness.



2.7 Heat Adaptation intervention in School and Health Post.

Heat adaptation measures were implemented in Shree Jamuna Basic School, Chandani Health Post, and Krishnapur Basic Health Center.

Interventions included heat-reflective paint,

improved water facilities, solar panels, inverters, air conditioners, seating arrangements, awareness sessions, and tree plantation, benefiting students, patients, and staff.



2.8 EWS Need and Gap Assessment on Doda River basin.

A field assessment on 18 November 2025 evaluated manual gauge stations, data recording, and communication practices along the Doda River. Critical gaps were identified, and NNSWA installed river gauges with DHM technical support to strengthen flood monitoring and early warning capacity.

2.9 Orientation and incentive support to Gauge readers to strengthen EWS system.

On 18 July 2025, gauge readers from Mahakali, Jogbudha, and Doda River basins were oriented on observation, record-keeping, and early warning dissemination. Six readers received PPE, and 15 received insurance and mobile recharge support to ensure sustainability of community-based EWS.

2.10 Flood Guidepost Installation for EWS Strengthen.

Flood guideposts were planned for Kutiyakabar and Shantitol (Ward 10) in Dodhara Chandani Municipality. Assessments identified high-risk locations along Jogbuda and Mahakali rivers to enhance early warning and flood preparedness. Installation is planned before the monsoon season.



2.11 Interactive Voice Record (IVR) messages for risk communication.

Interactive Voice Response (IVR) messages were disseminated in the Doda watershed on 5 August 2025 to alert 222 households, municipal representatives, and vulnerable families about moderate-to-heavy rainfall, supporting early action and risk reduction.

2.12 Community based Simulation exercise on flood preparedness.

In June 2025, 414 participants (288 female, 126 male) from Dodhara Chandani and Krishnapur Municipalities practiced flood response, early warning use, and evacuation of vulnerable populations. Exercises highlighted limited early warning equipment and infrastructure, emphasizing women's leadership and joint simulations.



2.13 Advocacy Training to youth volunteers.

A four-day training (30 July–2 August 2025) on DRR, CCA, community advocacy, and the Reflect methodology strengthened the capacity of youth volunteers from six disaster-prone communities. Participants learned to develop advocacy tools and local action plans, fostering community-led disaster resilience initiatives.

2.14 Nature-Based Solution (NbS) Demonstration Report

NbS interventions were implemented along the Banara River in Athanniphata, Nayabasti, and Patrakhalla, including planting bamboo, vetiver, Amriso, Napier grass, and fruit trees on six bighas of riverbank. The initiative stabilized soil, enhanced green cover, supported livelihoods, and strengthened community resilience, benefiting 61 households.

2.15 Reflect Classes/Meeting.

One-day REFLECT sessions were conducted in six communities (16–26 October 2025) to promote problem-solving and disaster risk awareness. Activities included planning tree plantations, irrigation sites, roadside cleaning, and cultural fundraising, empowering marginalized groups and fostering inclusive decision-making.

2.16 Municipality level tabletop simulation in Dodhara Chandani Municipality.

A tabletop exercise in Dodhara Chandani Municipality engaged 83 participants (48 female, 37 male, 1 PWD) in a simulated Mahakali River flood scenario. The exercise assessed cluster capacities, identified gaps, and enhanced coordination, preparedness, and response decision-making among municipal stakeholders.

2.17 Learning Visit of Local Elected Representatives in different communities.

A two-day exposure visit (11–12 November 2025) for 27 participants, including LEOC members, CDMCs, and local representatives, highlighted best practices in DRR, CCA, EWS, and NbS. Participants gained knowledge for community preparedness, early warning dissemination, DRR budgeting, and local policy implementation.



2.18 Bio-engineering Scheme in Nayabasti Community.

On 20 November 2025, NNSWA conducted a feasibility study and implemented 200 meters of bio-engineering embankment along the Bandh River to address riverbank erosion and flood risks, protecting vulnerable settlement areas with municipal collaboration.



2.19 After Action Review (AAR) of the 2025 Flood in Dodhara Chandani Municipality.

An After-Action Research on 11 December 2025 in Dodhara Chandani assessed preparedness, response, relief, early recovery, and digital decision-support systems. Findings highlighted effective rescue operations, stakeholder engagement, and digital coordination, while identifying gaps in early warning dissemination, inclusiveness, and relief adequacy.

Recommendations included strengthening EWS, improving DSS utilization, and prioritizing risk-informed planning.

2.20 Budget Influencing Meetings on DRR/CCA

Meetings on 17 and 19 June 2025 promoted climate-resilient governance by integrating DRR/CCA into municipal budgets.

A total of 79 participants, including mayors and ward officials, committed to mainstreaming climate risks, strengthening coordination, and ensuring at least 5% of municipal budgets for disaster risk management.



2.21 MPAC Visit at Dodhara and Krishnapur Municipality.

Observation and learning visits on 16 and 28 December 2025 assessed CRC project activities, including bioengineering, plantations, CSEB training, and heat adaptation measures in schools and health posts.

Feedback from community members and CDMCs informed recommendations to strengthen DRR, CCA, livelihoods, and early warning systems.



2.22 Value Chain Assessment of Heat and Flood Adaptation Livelihoods

A consultant assessed marketable, climate-resilient livelihood options for marginalized groups in Dodhara Chandani and Krishnapur Municipalities. The assessment provided gender-responsive recommendations to strengthen skills, market access, input, and adaptation to climate risks.

2.23 Feasibility Study of Compressed Stabilized Earth Block (CSEB) for Enterprise Development in Patrakhalla.

A feasibility study explored CSEB enterprise development and climate-resilient housing, complemented by a four-day interlock block production training for CDMC members. The initiative provides a sustainable, flood-resilient solution for vulnerable households.



2.24 Mini Research on Plans and Policies for Livelihoods and Climate Change in Sudurpashchim Province

A study reviewed policies, plans, and schemes on livelihoods, DRR, and climate change in Sudurpashchim Province. Findings revealed strong legal frameworks but gaps in implementation, coordination, integration of GEDSI, hazard-specific strategies, and risk-informed planning. Recommendations included science-based risk assessment, improved coordination, local capacity strengthening, nature-based solutions, and targeted policies for inclusive, climate-resilient livelihoods.

5.5 Strengthening Anticipatory Action in Nepal (SAAN) Project:

1. Introduction

The Strengthening Anticipatory Action in Nepal (SAAN) Project is a forward-looking climate resilience initiative designed to strengthen anticipatory disaster response capacities in Nepal's most climate-vulnerable regions.

Targeting Madhesh and Sudurpaschim Provinces, the project primarily focuses on communities increasingly at risk from climate-induced hazards such as floods and droughts. Funded by The Coca-Cola Foundation with technical support by MERCY CORPS NEPAL total budget of USD 25 thousand, the project is being implemented from April 1, 2025, to November 31, 2025, and aims to transition from reactive disaster response systems to proactive, forecast-based interventions.

By doing so, the project seeks to safeguard lives, livelihoods, and dignity through timely, informed actions before disaster strike.

The SAAN project is being implemented by NNSWA in Sudurpaschim Province, specifically in Bhajani and Chure Rural Municipalities of Kailali District, and Punarbas and Laljhadi Rural Municipalities of Kanchanpur District. Through these strategic efforts, the SAAN project aims to directly benefit 1,872 households and indirectly reach over 18,151 households across 25 high-risk communities, contributing to long-term climate resilience and sustainable development.



2. Objective of SAAN Project:

Specific Objective # 1: Strengthened access and utilization of forecast based early warning systems through improved vertical and horizontal communication channels, to ensure that national and provincial level information ultimately reaches the most vulnerable last mile communities.

Specific Objective # 2: Improved community-based participatory disaster readiness through innovative risk communication, enhanced preparedness capacity, and integrated early action mitigation measures for floods and droughts.

Specific Objectives # 3: Strengthened integration of anticipatory action into local government systems through improved policies and capacity to access, use, and disseminate information for community-level early action

Specific Objective # 4: Strengthened innovative finance mechanisms through improved local government capacity to understand and implement appropriate policies using innovative risk finance mechanisms, such as risk-layering of risk transfers and insurance schemes.



3. Key Achievements

3.1 Organize Palika-Level Inception Meetings

In April 2025, the SAAN Project organized Palika-level inception meetings in Chure Rural Municipality, Bhajani Municipality, Laljhadi Rural Municipality, and Punarbas Municipality, conducting a total of four inception events at the respective municipal halls. These meetings aimed to formally introduce the project objectives, planned activities, roles, and coordination mechanisms with local governments and stakeholders. A total of 110 participants, including Mayors, Chief Administrative Officers (CEOs), Ward Chairpersons, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) focal persons, and other relevant stakeholders, actively participated. The meetings strengthened ownership, ensured alignment with local priorities, and enhanced coordination for effective project implementation.



3.2 Strengthening Local Capacity Through Community Responders' Team (CRT) Training

To enhance community-level disaster preparedness and response capacity, the SAAN Project conducted three five-day Community Responders' Team (CRT) training in Dhangadhi, Chure, and Chure BOT areas. A total of 77 participants were trained during these sessions. The training focused on first aid, search and rescue, early warning dissemination, evacuation procedures, and coordination during emergencies. These trained CRT members now serve as frontline responders, contributing significantly to anticipatory action and rapid response during disaster events.



3.3 Support to Chure Rural Municipality for Strengthening the Local Emergency Operation Center (LEOC)

The SAAN Project provided technical and material support to Chure Rural Municipality for establishing and strengthening the Local Emergency Operation Center (LEOC). Essential LEOC equipment and materials were formally handed over to the municipality to enhance coordination, information management, and decision-making during disasters. Similarly, LEOC materials were also handed over to Punarbas Municipality, ensuring functional emergency coordination mechanisms at the local level. This support has strengthened institutional preparedness and response capacity.



3.4 Household (HH) Survey in Chure and Bhajani Municipalities

Under this project, a household-level survey was successfully completed in Chure Rural Municipality and Bhajani Municipality. The survey collected critical data related to household vulnerability, exposure to climate risks, livelihoods, and disaster preparedness status. The findings from this survey are being used to inform evidence-based planning, targeting of anticipatory actions, and development of localized disaster risk reduction strategies within the project areas.



3.5 One-Day Orientation for Gauge Readers (River Level Readers and Rainfall Observers)

A one-day orientation program was organized for river level gauge readers and rainfall observers from the Dodha and Mohana river basins. During the orientation, participants were trained in accurate data recording, reporting procedures, and the importance of timely information for early warning systems. Essential materials were also distributed to support their work. A total of 27-gauge readers participated, strengthening the reliability of hydro-meteorological data for anticipatory action.



3.6 Tabletop Simulation and Drills in At-Risk Communities of Punarbas Municipality

The SAAN Project conducted tabletop simulation exercises and drills in disaster-prone communities of Punarbas Municipality to test preparedness and coordination mechanisms. Members of the Local Disaster Management Committee (LDMC), Ward Disaster Management Committees (WDMCs), and Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs) actively participated. A total of 54 participants were involved in the exercise, which enhanced understanding of roles, decision-making processes, and response actions before and during disasters.



3.7 River Level Sensor (RLS) Installation in Bhajani – Kadha River

To strengthen early warning and real-time monitoring, NNSWA installed a River Level Sensor (RLS) at the Kadha River in Muda Bazaar, Bhajani Municipality. The installation of the RLS has improved river level monitoring and supports timely forecasting and dissemination of warnings, contributing to anticipatory action and risk reduction for downstream communities.



3.8 Trigger Development Workshop for Forecast-Based Action

NNSWA conducted a Trigger Development Workshop for Forecast-Based Action (FbA) in Bhajani Municipality under the SAAN Project. The workshop engaged local government representatives and technical stakeholders to identify risk thresholds, forecast indicators, and early action triggers. This process supports timely decision-making and activation of anticipatory actions before hazards escalate into disasters.



3.9 Strengthening Community Team Capacity (CDMC Formation)

As part of community capacity strengthening, the SAAN Project supported the formation of 11 Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs) in Chure Rural Municipality. A total of 275 community members participated in the CDMC formation process. These committees play a vital role in community-level disaster preparedness, early warning dissemination, response coordination, and implementation of anticipatory actions.



3.10 Training Orientation for the SAAN Team on Nature-based Solutions (NbS)

The SAAN Project organized a Nature-based Solutions (NbS) training orientation in Dhangadhi to enhance understanding of ecosystem-based approaches to disaster risk reduction and climate resilience. A total of 20 participants, including municipal engineers and DRR focal persons from partner Palikas, participated in the training. The orientation strengthened technical knowledge on integrating NbS into local planning and infrastructure development.



3.11 GIS/OSM/GPS Training for Handling to LEOC

To strengthen technical capacity for data management and mapping, the SAAN Project organized training on GIS, OpenStreetMap (OSM), and GPS handling for DRR focal persons, IT staff, and IMO office representatives. A total of 27 participants attended the training. The enhanced skills support improved hazard mapping, risk analysis, and effective operation of Local Emergency Operation Centers (LEOCs).



NNSWA organized a training on Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) and Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) in Dhangadhi, Kailali, under the SAAN Project. A total of 25 participants attended, including six representatives from each Palika Chure, Bhajani, Laljhadi, and Punarbas Municipalities. The training enhanced local government capacity to design and implement timely, inclusive, and effective social protection and cash-based interventions during shocks and disasters.



1. Background:

Map of Project Coverage

Coverage Area of Woodstock and Northampton Projects

Woodstock Project

Northampton Project

Woodstock and Northampton Projects

Woodstock and Northampton Projects

Climate and SBC Roadmap

PHASE 1 Short-Term (03-6 months)

- Conduct risk and capacity assessments
- Build and pilot climate-resilient Early Warning Systems (EWS)
- Initiate risk financing and inclusive EWS financing

PHASE 2 Mid-Term (06-12 months)

- Social climate planning and EWS to high-risk areas
- Secure policy environment
- Link assessments with municipal plans and budgeting
- Integrate SBCs into government DRR systems

→ Sustain and institutionalize inclusive EWS

PHASE 3 Long-Term (12-18 months)

- Replicate and scale SBCs nationwide to more municipalities and districts

Through participatory approaches, social mobilization, and evidence-based communication, the project contributes to building resilient, informed, and proactive communities that can effectively anticipate and respond to climate-related risks.

2. Objectives of the Climate and SBC Project

Specific Objective: To strengthen child-friendly early warning systems and positive social behavior change including local and community capacities contributing to climate action and disaster risk reduction through system strengthening.

Objective 1.1: - Cluster mechanism strengthened at the provincial level for Disaster preparedness aligning with the National and Provincial framework under SUPER II project

Objective 1.2: - Child Friendly Early Warning System Established and strengthened at local level through Children's Climate Risk Index-Disaster Risk Management (CCRI-DRM) Model.

Objective 2.1: - Youth and children engaged in sustainable solutions to combat climate change and build a resilient future.

Objective 2.2: - Focus Group from community engaged for the development of behavior change and communication materials.

3. Key Achievements

7.1 Organize periodic Inter-Cluster Coordination Meetings to strengthen coordination among clusters:

The Monsoon 2025 Review and Winter 2026 Preparedness Workshop was held on 3 December 2025 in Dhangadhi with 59 participants from government, clusters, UN agencies, INGOs/NGOs, security forces, media, and communities. The workshop reviewed lessons from the 2025 monsoon, assessed response challenges, and discussed the winter 2026 outlook. Key outcomes included identification of good practices, coordination gaps, and priority actions to improve information sharing, seasonal risk understanding, and timely preparedness for winter hazards in Sudurpaschim Province.



7.2 Consultation meeting with Provincial Government in the implementation of Child Friendly Early Warning System (CF EWS):

A provincial-level consultation on CF-EWS was conducted on 3 September 2025 in Dhangadhi with 41 participants from provincial agencies, clusters, DHM, UN agencies, CSOs, INGOs, private sector, media, and child and youth groups. The consultation introduced CF-EWS concepts, reviewed the status of disaster management and EWS, identified gaps, and collected recommendations. Technical inputs from DHM and UNICEF strengthened understanding of CF-EWS models, sustainability, and legal frameworks, supporting provincial commitment to child-centered early warning approaches.



7.3 One day orientation to local Disaster Management Committee (LDMC) members and stakeholders on Child Friendly Early Warning System (CF EWS):

A one-day CF-EWS orientation was conducted in Dodhara Chandani Municipality with 38 participants from LDMCs, WDMCs, clusters, and child and youth clubs. Participants discussed challenges such as limited technical capacity and gaps in reaching children with timely warnings. The orientation enhanced understanding of child-friendly EWS and strengthened commitments to ensure early warning messages are accessible, timely, and understandable for children.



7.4 Conduct child-centered risk assessments based on the CCRI-DRM model:

Child-centered risk assessments were conducted in Kailari Rural Municipality and Dodhara Chandani Municipality using the CCRI-DRM model. Nineteen trained local enumerators collected sector-wise data on climate and disaster risks affecting children. Findings were compiled into CCRI-DRM reports and validated through local consultations, ensuring accuracy and ownership. Based on the findings, a child-friendly early warning training manual was developed and validated.



Additionally, EFLG Framework compliance, local resource mapping using Kobo Toolbox, and DRM legislation mapping across 88 local governments were completed, strengthening evidence-based, child-centered, and climate-resilient local planning.

7.5 Capacity building of youth networks at sub-national level on the use of CCRI-DRM model and their engagement them in CEE, EPR & DRR :

A CCRI-DRM capacity-building programme was conducted on 5 November 2025 in Kanchanpur with 27 participants from youth and child clubs, schools, municipal offices, Nepal Police, and technical agencies. The programme enhanced understanding of child climate risks, early warning systems, and child-friendly communication approaches, contributing to improved local preparedness and coordination for child-centered DRR.

7.6 Develop and validate a climate change-calibrated risk management strategy:

A Climate Change-Calibrated Risk Management Strategy for Dodhara Chandani Municipality was developed using climate projections, sector-wise impact scenarios, and CCRI-DRM findings. The strategy was validated through consultations with government agencies, municipal authorities, UNICEF, and child and youth groups. The municipality committed to formal endorsement, strengthening local ownership and climate-informed decision-making.



7.7 Revise and update sector-wise impact scenarios based on climate change projections and validate them through consultations:

Sector-wise climate impact scenarios were developed using climate projections and validated through municipality-led consultations with technical and sectoral stakeholders. The validated scenarios strengthened climate-informed risk analysis and supported the formulation of local climate and disaster risk management strategies.

7.8 Generate evidence to identify climate and environmental threats through co-creation and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with key youth networks:

Co-creation workshops on Climate Change and Social Behavior Change (SBC) were conducted in Kailari RM and Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City, engaging 126 youth and children. Through participatory exercises and FGDs, participants identified key climate threats such as flooding, erosion, and water scarcity and developed Municipality-level climate and SBC action plans, strengthening youth leadership and local ownership.



7.9 Enhance the capacity of provincial and local governments and community-based organizations through six capacity-building sessions conducted in different schools:

Climate Change and SBC awareness activities were conducted on Child Day (20 November 2025) in three municipalities, reaching 199 participants. Activities such as quizzes, oratory competitions, and street drama effectively increased awareness, encouraged youth participation, and strengthened collaboration among local governments, schools, and community organizations.



7.10 Conduct sensitization in high-risk communities on climate change risks and vulnerabilities, collect insights, and advocate on the impacts of climate change:

Sensitization sessions were conducted in nine high-risk communities of Dodhara Chandani Municipality and Kailari RM, engaging 124 participants. The sessions increased understanding of climate risks, links between daily behaviors and climate impacts, and practical actions for local adaptation, while strengthening engagement with CDMCs.



7.11 Identify the most urgent climate and environmental threats facing children and the best way to address them:

Ward-level Climate Change and SBC interaction programs were conducted in 30 wards across three municipalities, engaging 559 participants. The programme strengthened awareness of climate impacts on children, youth, and women and promoted positive behavior change, improving readiness for local climate action.

7.12 Capacitate youth to develop and implement innovations by leveraging the Digital SBC approach and global digital programs, tools, and technologies:

Digital SBC orientations were conducted in three municipalities, training 49 youth and children on digital tools such as UNICEF's U-Report and Climate Action. Through a cascade approach, 556 additional students and club members were reached, strengthening youth leadership, digital climate advocacy, and sustained engagement in climate action.



Project Theme: Health (HIV & AIDS/B4G)

5.7 Meeting Targets and Maintaining Epidemic Control (EpiC Nepal) Project (HIV treatment, care and support program to at-risk adults and people living with HIV):

1. Introduction and Program Overview

NNSWA, as an implementing partner (IP) of EpiC Nepal, continued to deliver comprehensive HIV treatment, care, and support services targeting at risk populations, and people living with compliant program implementation. EpiC Nepal project is implementing in Achham, , Kailali and Kanchanpur districts including technical support in ART sites in Bayalpata Provincial Hospital, Seti Provincial Hospital, and Mahakali Provincial Hospital. The program focused on the full HIV continuum of care, including HIV testing services (HTS), case finding, treatment initiation, adherence and retention support, viral load (VL) testing, and community-based care services. NNSWA worked in close coordination with Health Offices, ART centers, and other I/NGOs to ensure effective service delivery and strong referral linkages. This collaborative approach strengthened access to services for vulnerable populations, contributed meaningfully to national HIV response goals, and improved health outcomes.

Following activities were undertaken in project period

- 1. Interventions approach for lifesaving HIV testing (1st 95)-**
 - Community based screening (in person or online booking)
 - Index Partner testing
 - Enhanced Peer outreach Approach
 - Facility based confirmatory testing
 - Pre- Exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to substantial risk population including pregnant and breastfeeding mothers
- 2. Lifesaving Intervention for Treatment Enrollment and Adherence (2nd 95)**
 - Support for ART initiation, adherence and retention
 - Tracking of clients on interruption in treatment (IIT) and support them to return to treatment (RTT)
 - Support on management of advanced HIV diseases: identify, referral and follow-up
 - Enhanced adherence support for virally unsuppressed cases
- 3. Lifesaving Intervention for Viral Load (VL) Testing (3rd 95)**
 - Support for:
 - Sample collection from the community and ART and VL testing sites
 - Recording and reporting .
 - Community based services for viral load

2. Key Results and Achievements

During the reporting period, NNSWA demonstrated notable progress across the HIV continuum of screening, care, and treatment in Kailali and Kanchanpur districts.

Major Accomplishments:

- 830 individuals received HIV testing and results (Female: 471, Male: 342, Other: 17).
- 51 individuals were newly diagnosed with HIV (Female: 28 & Male: 23).
- 69 (Female: 27 & Male: 42) individuals were newly enrolled in antiretroviral therapy (ART).
- 1,140 (Female: 679, Male: 460 & other -1) PLHIVs received viral load testing support in the last 12 months.
- 97% of those tested for viral load achieved viral suppression.
- 159 (Female: 100, Male: 42 & other -17) individuals were newly initiated on Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP).
- 6 PLHIV who had interrupted treatment were successfully supported to restart ART.
- Support to PLHIVs in domestic resources mobilization at Chure Rural Municipality, Punarbas Municipality, Godawari Municipality, and Belauri Municipality.

These results highlight NNSWA's contribution towards achieving and maintaining HIV epidemic control among at-risk adults and PLHIV.

3. Support Group Meetings, referral services and Community Engagement

PN and CBS plus played a vital role in strengthening support group meetings, referral services, and community engagement for PLHIVs during the reporting period. PN and CBS plus facilitated regular support group meetings that provided a safe space for PLHIVs to share experiences, improve treatment adherence, and receive information on viral load testing, U=U, GBV prevention, and available social protection services. At the community level, PN and CBS plus actively identified needs, provided psychosocial support, and ensured timely referral and linkage of PLHIVs to ART centers, laboratory services, and other health and social services, including nutrition, health insurance, and legal support where required. Through continuous follow-up, home visits, and coordination with ART counselors and local stakeholders, PN and CBS plus helped reduce treatment interruption, improved retention in care, and strengthened trust between health services and the PLHIV community, thereby enhancing overall program effectiveness.

4. Participation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Capacity Building

NNSWA actively engaged in participation, coordination, monitoring, and capacity-building activities at local, district, and provincial levels throughout the reporting period. The organization regularly participated in monthly coordination meetings with ART centers in Kailali, Kanchanpur, and Achham, as well as provincial review meetings, program-related meetings, and the observance



of key health days and events. These platforms facilitated critical discussions on treatment interruption (IIT), viral load (VL) sample collection, recording and reporting mechanisms, health insurance enrollment, and strengthening referral systems. Internally, NNSWA conducted regular weekly and monthly staff meetings to review performance against targets, identify gaps, and implement corrective action plans. In addition, Monthly Review Meetings (MRMs) led by EpiC Nepal enhanced routine monitoring, data-driven decision-making, and adaptive programming. NNSWA staff also actively participated in multiple capacity-building orientations and virtual meetings organized by FHI 360/EpiC Nepal, including program recording and reporting, clinical updates, PrEP for pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBFW), PLGHA policy compliance, and fortnightly coordination meetings, thereby strengthening staff capacity and ensuring quality and

5.8 Strengthening Health Resilience in Nepal: HIV, TB and Malaria (OVP-Migrant Project)):

Nepal continues to advance its HIV/AIDS response under the National HIV Strategic Plan (NHSP) 2021–2026, which is aligned with the UNAIDS strategy and the Sustainable Development Goals. The plan prioritizes fast-track interventions to accelerate progress toward ending AIDS by 2030. While progress has been made, significant improvements in the treatment cascade are still required, and a forward-looking strategy will be essential to maintain momentum.

Nepal’s HIV epidemic remains concentrated among key populations such as female, male, and transgender sex workers, clients of sex workers, transgender people, gay and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, incarcerated populations, young people, uniformed services, and mobile and migrant groups. Due to mobility and displacement, migrants and their spouses often have limited access to appropriate HIV services, placing them at increased risk.

Task-sharing to “Identify, Reach, Recommend, Test, Treat and Retain” is fundamental to the NHSP, supported by community-led HIV screening under the test-for-triage approach. Although injecting drug use was the major mode of transmission in the early epidemic, sexual transmission now accounts for nearly 85% of new HIV infections in Nepal.

Different programs and activities are being implemented in the Far and Mid-Western regions of Nepal to reach migrant populations. One such program, the Global Fund HIV Prevention Project implemented in Kanchanpur and Kailali, is led by NNSWA. Previously, this work was carried out in partnership with Save the Children (SCI), and from 1 March, UNDP took over the project. Although the program officially began on 1 March 2025. The project targets the Migrant and their spouses. The project vision is Vision, Ending the AIDS Epidemic in Nepal by 2030 with the goal of align with the NHSP 2021-2026 are as follow.

- To prevent new HIV Prevention
- To improve HIV related health outcomes of PLHIVs
- To reduce HIV related inequalities among PLHIVs & KPs.

Objectives:

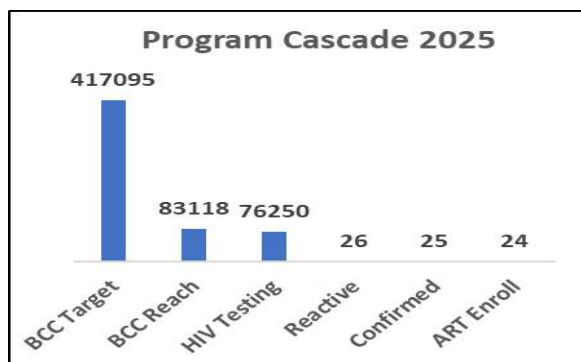
- Expanding access to people-centered HIV prevention and care services.
- Improving treatment adherence and health outcomes for PLHIV and key populations
- Strengthening community and health system resilience to reduce service barriers.
- Enhancing TB screening to address HIV–TB co-infection

Project Area (Geographical Coverage) :

Nepal National Social Welfare Association (NNSWA), Kanchanpur has been implementing HIV/AIDS program in Kanchanpur and Kailali district covering all local level 7 Municipality and 2 Rural Municipality of the Kanchanpur and 1 Dhangadhi Sub Metropolitan city, 6 Municipality and 4 Rural Municipality of Kailali district. Under the HIV/AIDS program, BCC, CLT and TB Screening activities are running for Migrants populations and their spouses in Kanchanpur and Kailali districts.

Project activities:

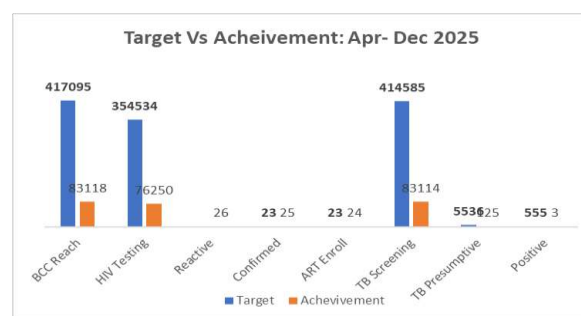
"HIV/TB Project for Migrants and their Spouses" is implemented by NNSWA in Kanchanpur and Kailali with the partnership of UNDP/Global Fund. The project incorporates major activities such as BCC Reach and HIV Testing among migrant population along with TB screening and condom distribution. As the program is completely guided by the National HIV Strategic Plan 2021-2026, its approach includes IRRTR approach. Although project conducts mainly BCC and HIV Testing through door-to-door visits and



Mobile camps, it also includes the coordination and collaboration meetings and interactions with district level stakeholders through District Stakeholders meetings and Joint monitoring visits. Along with this regular coordination with local stakeholders at municipality, ward and health facilities are also done by field staff as well as district teams. These activities help to build synergy and collaborate for effective result for program output. As the program was based on community level for identifying new HIV cases among Migrant population and link them to treatment, all activities were concentrated on the community for identifying high risk Migrants populations and their families so that hidden cases could be identify and enroll them to treatment immediately after HIV positive confirmation. Along with the community interventions coordination and collaboration with line stakeholders like government health facilities, private clinics and hospitals, local leaders and FCHVs were also the key strategies of program for effective result of the program. In order to reach as much as risk groups of migrant mobile camps were also conducted adopting various strategies to achieve target with quality.

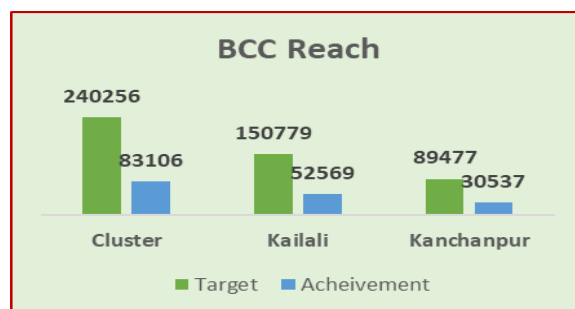
Program Details and Achievement:

All program activities were implemented at the community level in close collaboration with local stakeholders, outreach teams, and health volunteers. Through BCC activities, 83,118 people were reached, and 76,250 individuals were tested for HIV. Of the 26 reactive cases, 25 were confirmed positive; 24 clients were enrolled in ART, one was lost to follow-up, and one passed away. TB screening covered 83,114 individuals, identifying 125 presumptive cases, of which 3 tested positive. These results demonstrate steady progress in HIV and TB interventions driven by strong community mobilization and coordinated outreach efforts.



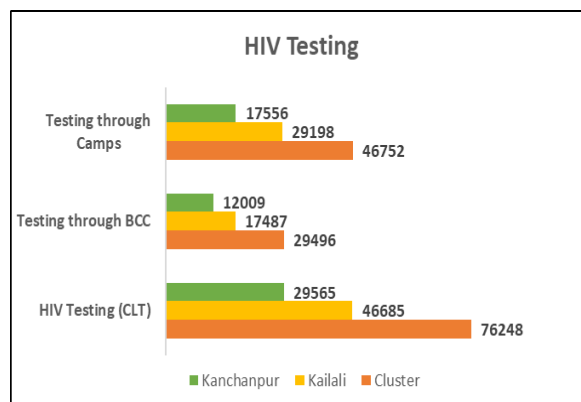
Achievement in BCC Reach

During the reporting period, a total of 83,118 people were reached in the program clusters, with 52,569 in Kailali and 30,549 in Kanchanpur. The delayed start, high targets, and lack of early clear guidance affected early achievement. Despite this, ongoing community mobilization and stakeholder coordination steadily improved coverage.



Achievement in HIV Testing

HIV Testing was conducted through two approaches: one-to-one CLT testing during door-to-door visits and mobile testing camps. A total of 76,248 HIV tests were completed, of which 46,685 were from Kailali and 29,565 from Kanchanpur. Out of this, 29,496 tests were done through BCC interactions (17,487 in Kailali and 12,009 in Kanchanpur) and 46,752 tests were conducted through mobile camps (29,198 in Kailali and 17,556 in Kanchanpur). Although the plan was to test 100% of BCC-reached clients, this could not be fully achieved due to staff turnover, as new staff without CLT training were unable to conduct testing in some areas.



New Life received after ART initiation, Struggle of a Single Mother

Rajani (35) is a widow living in Bedkot Municipality with her four-year-old son, Ram. Years ago, her husband, who worked in India, passed away from illness. Rumors suggested he was HIV positive, but Rajani, struggling as a single mother, never pursued the truth.

During a field visit, ORW Samikshya Khatri Guring provided counseling and HIV testing. Rajani tested positive, and her son Ram also tested positive. With counseling and support, both were enrolled at Mahakali ART Center and linked to ongoing care. Ram received financial aid and a scholarship, while Rajani received nutrition support and began working locally.

Today, Rajani's health and confidence have improved. She is actively seeking ways to secure her family's future. Her story is a powerful reminder that with the right support, even the darkest times can turn into hope and new beginnings.



"From Shock to Strengthen"

A 50-year-old woman from Bandagoriya Rural Municipality, Kailali, lives with her husband, two sons, and a married daughter. Her husband had been working in Pune, India, for many years.

During a mobile camp by the NNSWA OHP-Migrant Project, outreach worker Man Bahadur Mahara encouraged her to get tested for HIV. Her result was reactive, leaving her shocked and depressed. With counseling and support, she visited the ART Center at Takapur Hospital, started treatment, and regained confidence in managing her health.

Her husband also tested reactive and began treatment. Today, both take their medicines regularly, attend follow-ups, and live healthy, hopeful lives. She considers the outreach workers part of her family, and her children support them with love, helping the couple live with dignity and optimism.

5.9 Harm Reduction of People Using Drugs (PUD) Project:

Nepal continues to advance its HIV/AIDS response under the National HIV Strategic Plan (NHSP) 2021–2026, which is aligned with the UNAIDS strategy and the Sustainable Development Goals. The plan prioritizes fast-track interventions to accelerate progress toward ending AIDS by 2030. While progress has been made, significant improvements in the treatment cascade are still required, and a forward-looking strategy will be essential to maintain momentum.



Project Goal

Project align with the NHSP 2021-2026 Goals is as follows:

- To prevent new HIV Prevention
- To improve HIV related health outcomes of PLHIVs
- To reduce HIV related inequalities among PLHIVs & KPs.

Objectives:

- Expanding access to people-centered HIV prevention and care services.
- Improving treatment adherence and health outcomes for PLHIV and key populations
- Strengthening community and health system resilience to reduce service barriers.

Nepal's HIV epidemic remains concentrated among key populations such as female, male, and transgender sex workers, clients of sex workers, transgender people, gay and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, incarcerated populations, young people, uniformed services, and mobile and migrant groups. Due to mobility and displacement, migrants and their spouses often have limited access to appropriate HIV services, placing them at increased risk. Task-sharing to “Identify, Reach, Recommend, Test, Treat and Retain” is fundamental to the NHSP, supported by community-led HIV screening under the test-for-triage approach.

Although injecting drug use was the major mode of transmission in the early epidemic, sexual transmission now accounts for nearly 85% of new HIV infections in Nepal. The project targets the People who use drug (PUD) and their sexual partner. The Global Fund HIV Prevention Project implemented in Kanchanpur Kailali and Surkhet, is led by NNSWA. Previously, this work was carried out in partnership with UNDP, and from 1 Feb 2025, UNDP took over the project. The project vision is Vision, Ending the AIDS Epidemic in Nepal by 2030 with the goal of align with the NHSP 2021-2026 are as follow.



Services Provided in 2025 Male



- 1. KPs: 1st: Number of PWD reached with HIV prevention programs – defined package of services in their Role Chain
- 2. KPs: 4: Number of needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs per year by needle and syringe programs
- 3. No. of condom distributed
- 4. HTS: 3a: Percentage of PWD that have received an HIV test during the reporting period and know their results
- 5. Number ofeterminate reactive cases through Community Led Testing (CLT)
- 6. Hepatitis-C Test
- 7. Hepatitis-C Practice

5.10 Basic 4 Girl Project

The Basic 4 Girl (B4G) project is a private, non-sponsorship supported initiative implemented by NNSWA Kanchanpur in partnership with WVI Nepal in Krishnapur Municipality, Kanchanpur.

The project aims to improve the sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and overall well-being of adolescent girls by creating menstrual hygiene management (MHM)-friendly and gender-based violence (GBV)-responsive environments, strengthening access to quality adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) information and services, and enhancing knowledge among adolescents, parents, and stakeholders.

The project was implemented from January to September 2025 as its first-year phase, responding to Nepal's high adolescent pregnancy rates and gaps in sexuality education and adolescent-focused interventions.

Through its core activities, the project directly benefited 4,662 individuals (231 males, 592 females, and 3,839 children—1,359 boys and 2,480 girls). Beneficiaries included 18% Dalit, 25.89% Janajati, and **56.11% BCN** communities, ensuring inclusive ethnic representation.

Key interventions included capacity building of 49 health workers and 23 teachers, strengthening Adolescent Friendly Sites (AFS), distribution of BCC materials, construction of child-, disability-, and gender-friendly toilets in two schools, establishment of resting rooms in three schools, distribution of menstrual hygiene kits to 500 girls, creation of Adolescent Friendly Information Corners (AFICs), and strengthened GBV response mechanisms, including referral pathways and support to OCMC/safe houses.

As a result, school absenteeism during menstruation decreased, girls' enrolment increased (notably at Udaya Secondary School, where Class 11 enrolment rose from 40 to 77 girls), and stigma around menstruation was reduced. Overall, the project has contributed to safer, more inclusive schools and improved SRHR awareness, confidence, and well-being among adolescent girls.



Project Theme: Education

5.11 PCESP/IQE Project:

Introduction

In 2025, the Nepal National Social Welfare Association (NNSWA) Kanchanpur, in partnership with World Vision International Nepal (WVI Nepal), made significant progress in advancing child well-being in Krishnapur Municipality, Kanchanpur District. During the year, 11,626 children (6,427 girls and 5,199 boys) benefited from program interventions, along with 310 persons with disabilities and 25 out-of-school children.



Since October 2022, NNSWA has been implementing child-focused initiatives, particularly child sponsorship programs, targeting 2,500 registered and most vulnerable children. With a dedicated project office and team based in Krishnapur, NNSWA remains committed to ensuring children are safe, protected, empowered, and cared for, while strengthening collaboration with families, communities, and local governments.

In 2025, NNSWA successfully reached all 2,500 Registered Children (RCs) and 2,919 family members, ensuring inclusive and meaningful participation. Beneficiaries represented diverse ethnic groups, including 21.42% Dalit, 34.63% Janajati, and 43.94% Brahmin/Chhetri, reflecting a strong commitment to equity and inclusion.



During the year, four key projects were implemented in Krishnapur Municipality: two sponsorship-funded projects, the Protection and Community Engagement Sponsorship Plan (PCESP) and the Inclusive Quality Education (IQE) Project—and two private non-sponsorship supported (PNS) projects, the Basic 4 Girl (B4G) and Accessing Inclusive Education projects. These initiatives addressed child protection, inclusive education, adolescent SRHR, menstrual hygiene management, prevention of gender-based violence, and disability inclusion, contributing to improved child well-being outcomes.

Local government collaboration strengthened further in 2025, with NPR 1,266,000 allocated to support child well-being initiatives, including child funds, school infrastructure, disability empowerment, child club strengthening, and community awareness activities. The year also marked the completion of World Vision's 2021–2025 strategy and the beginning of a new partnership phase (2026–2030), shaped through inclusive consultations and a co-creation process. NNSWA sincerely acknowledges the continued support of World Vision International Nepal, local governments, and communities in working together to create a safer and more inclusive environment for children.

Project's Progress Details as in Summary:

1. Protection, Community Engagement Sponsorship Project (PCESP)

In FY 2025, the Protection, Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan (PCESP) was successfully implemented in Krishnapur Municipality with the aim of ensuring that children are loved, protected, and empowered. The project directly benefited 5,613 individuals (747 males, 2,335 females, and 2,531 children), including all 2,500 Registered Children (RCs).

In addition, 1,788 families were supported to strengthen resilience and positive parenting practices, 250 persons with disabilities received inclusive support, and 1,877 of the most vulnerable children were reached through targeted interventions. Beneficiaries included 18.5% Dalit, 36.61% Janajati, and 45.34% BCN communities, reflecting inclusive outreach.

The child sponsorship program maintained strong performance, achieving an overall Sponsorship Service Operation Indicator (SOI) of 94.57% with 96.75% approval, ensuring timely and quality communication between children and sponsors through correspondence, photos, and videos. Meaningful child participation was further promoted through the Child Expression Worksheet (CEW) process, engaging all registered children.

Under PCESP micro projects, strong collaboration with Krishnapur Municipality enhanced the inclusion of children with disabilities. A total of 52 persons with disabilities received assistive devices, 77 individuals obtained disability ID cards, 15 participated in vocational training, and a local disability group was established.

Life and protective skills training benefited 475 children through 100 sessions, strengthening knowledge on safety, hygiene, communication, and disaster preparedness.

Child-led advocacy and participation were strengthened through Bal Kachahari radio dialogues and Child Congresses, engaging 451 participants. Children identified key child well-being issues and submitted proposals worth NPR 4.7 million to local government.

Community-level advocacy also led to significant progress in ending harmful practices, including the demolition of 145 Chhaupadi huts in Ward No. 1, supported by awareness campaigns and community mobilization.



2. Inclusive Quality Education (IQE) Project

The Inclusive Quality Education (IQE) Project, implemented from October 2024 to September 2025, focused on improving early-grade literacy and creating inclusive, safe learning environments in Krishnapur Municipality. The project benefited 7,070 individuals, including significant representation from Dalit (26.03%) and Janajati (38.01%) communities.

Teacher capacity was strengthened through Unlock Literacy (UL) training for 51 teachers, resulting in 100% of trained teachers applying at least one core reading strategy, and 53.2% using all five. Grade 3 reading proficiency increased from 9% to 31.7%, with 31.37% of students reaching minimum proficiency levels. Parental engagement improved significantly, with participation rising from 41.3% to 95.1% following positive parenting sessions for 1,071 parents.

The project also enhanced school governance and infrastructure through CVA group mobilization, support to 13 schools and 6 ECED centers, construction of child- and disability-friendly toilets, and implementation of school safety plans. Literacy was further strengthened through 50 reading camps, engaging 1,330 children, while mock drills and first-aid training improved disaster preparedness and student safety.



5.12 INTPA: Quality Education, Leaving No One Behind

Introduction:

The Inclusive and Quality Education Project (“NPL_INTPA_Quality Education – Leaving No One Behind”), funded by the European Union and implemented by NNSWA in partnership with Save the Children International, has been operational since March 2024 across six local levels in Karnali and Sudurpashchim Provinces. The project aims to ensure inclusive, equitable, and quality education for children, with a focus on marginalized and disabled learners.

In 2025, the project implemented a range of school-, community-, and governance-level interventions:

- Capacity building for Palika officials on social inclusion, disability identification, and children’s data in IEMIS.
- Training for school management and teachers on non-violent teaching, child-friendly approaches, and model school development.
- Formation of 56 parent peer support groups, child-led Bal Kachahari discussions, and community awareness campaigns to address gender and disability barriers.
- Disability screening camps, distribution of assistive devices, and enrollment of 15 previously out-of-school children into home-based learning programs.
- Strengthening of 136 equity and inclusion structures, including Disability Coordination Committees, Ward-level Referral Committees, Girls’ Networks, child clubs, and active CSOs.
- Support 18 model schools to improve inclusive education practices and establish resource hubs, alongside exposure visits for non-model schools.

Key Achievements:

- 79 children (100%) aged 5–12 identified prior to the project were successfully enrolled.
- Enhanced community awareness and civil society engagement, with 6 CSOs actively contributing to advocacy and local governance.
- Improved access, participation, and support for children with disabilities, and strengthened mechanisms to ensure equity, inclusion, and non-violent learning environments.
- Teachers and school leadership trained inclusive education practices, resulting in more child-friendly, accessible, and quality school environments.

Overall, the project has significantly advanced inclusive and equitable education, strengthened local governance structures, and created a supportive environment for children with disabilities. These efforts have increased community engagement, parental participation, and access to learning, promoting sustainable improvements in school quality and child well-being.

Completed Activities and Achievements

1. Community-Led Disability Awareness and Action Planning

Regular community volunteers delivered community-level awareness-raising sessions based on guidelines facilitated and guided by the Project. The main objective of these sessions was to sensitize community members about government policies, enhance access to government resources, and identify and minimize barriers to inclusive education for children with disabilities and marginalized groups.



A total of 8 awareness sessions were conducted across 56 wards of 6 Palikas between January and June 2025. These sessions reached 708 participants (Women: 423, Men: 285), including Brahman/Chhetri: 350, Tharu: 14, Dalit: 259, Janajati: 85, and 76 persons with disabilities. The sessions imparted critical knowledge about disability rights, government policies and provisions, the roles of service providers, and how to access available resources.

As a result of these efforts:

- Six children successfully obtained their disability ID cards.
- Through the awareness sessions and school enrollment campaign, 120 children were enrolled in various government schools.
- A girl named Manisha Oli (with a physical disability) received free treatment at Jajarkot Hospital and secured NRS 25,000 from the Social Development Office for her higher studies.

Participants are now more aware of the rights and responsibilities of people with disabilities, their parents, and community members. Parents raised issues regarding the card distribution process, clarified the definition of disability, and learned about the four types of disability cards and their benefits. Many parents were able to obtain cards from Palikas that had previously denied them. Now, parents feel confident sharing their issues and needs with Palika officials. All committee members of CSOs, DCCs, OPDs, WLPDRC, schools, Palikas, and ward offices actively support activities implementation and monitoring. Community volunteers played a vital role in strengthening the capacity of rural populations to access resources from local government bodies. They also supported participants in understanding Palika budgets, planning, implementation processes, monitoring mechanisms, community participation, and program ownership.

2. Promote Disability Screening Campaigns at Ward Level and Referrals to Relevant Health & Social Protection Services

In Year 2 (January–December 2025), the project conducted six Palika-level orientation events for local government representatives on disability screening, engaging 141 participants (42 women, 99 men; Brahman/Chhetri: 95, Tharu: 19, Dalit: 19, Janajati: 8, including 18 persons with disabilities).

A subsequent orientation was provided to LG representatives, including Head Teachers, focused on the IEMIS reporting subsystem, involving 136 participants (27 women, 109 men; Brahman/Chhetri: 99, Tharu: 19, Dalit: 12, Janajati: 6, including 7 persons with disabilities). These orientations clarified data update processes in the IEMIS software, strengthened data management systems, and supported effective planning, budgeting, and resource allocation for inclusive education.

Model schools adopted inclusive teaching methods such as:

- Adjusted seating arrangements.
- Prioritization of students with disabilities and slow learners.
- Inclusion of extracurricular activities.

The project organized disability screening camps in six Palikas in August and November 2025, benefiting 385 participants (200 women, 185 men; Brahman/Chhetri: 214, Dalit: 72, Janajati: 84, Tharu: 15; 144 persons with disabilities, 187 children with disabilities identified). Technical experts recommended assistive devices for 129 children and people with disabilities, which were provided by local governments, VDSEF, and NNSWA. NNSWA/PRC provided technical support as per agreements.

3. Expand Revenue Streams (Public/Private) for Need-Based Scholarships and Bursary Support

In 2025, the project developed guidelines for establishing and mobilizing integrated scholarship support funds in collaboration with Palika heads and representatives. Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were signed with all Palikas under the "Leaving No One Behind" project. Palikas contributed additional funds to the integrated scholarship support fund.

In August 2025, 246 children (133 girls, 113 boys; Brahmin/Chhetri: 119, Dalit: 74, Janajati: 8, Tharu: 45; including 53 children with disabilities) benefited from educational material and bursary support across six Palikas. The materials were prioritized for model schools and then extended to other schools, targeting out-of-school children at risk of dropping out.

In total, NRS 560,000 from the project and NRS 966,000 from Palikas were mobilized, benefiting 483 children with scholarships. Targeted interventions addressed systemic barriers, promoting inclusive educational opportunities.



4. Training for Model School Teachers/SMC/PTA Members on Equity and Inclusion in Education for Upgrading SIPs

During this reporting period, three types of training were provided to model schoolteachers, SMC, and PTA members, in close coordination with Palika departmental heads.

i) Three-Day SMC/PTA/Head Teacher Training on Equity and Inclusive Education:

Conducted from March to May 2025 across six Palikas and 18 model schools. A total of 88 participants (20 women, 68 men; Brahmin/Chhetri: 66, Tharu: 13, Dalit: 9; including 3 persons with disabilities) attended. Training included a two-day refresher component.



ii) Two-Day Training on Non-Violent Teaching and Child-Friendly Methods:

Conducted in June 2025 in Birendranagar, Surkhet for 18 model schools. A total of 38 participants (9 women, 29 men; Brahmin/Chhetri: 36, Tharu: 1, Janajati: 1) attended. Teachers subsequently facilitated one-day orientations for non-model schools.



Action Plan:

- Discuss lessons learned with teachers on classroom management, codes of conduct, and grievance redressal systems.
- Appoint a gender relations teacher and conduct one-day orientations on positive school discipline and fearless teaching.
- Ensure active involvement of children's clubs in inclusive education programs.
- Lobby municipalities for budgets to build model schools emphasize peer learning and guided learning.



iii) Two-Day School-Based SIP/ASIP Upgrading Workshop:

Conducted in June 2025 for 18 model schools of six Palikas in Surkhet. A total of 34 participants (6 women, 28 men; Brahmin/Chhetri: 27, Tharu: 5, Dalit: 2) attended. Schools prepared and began revising SIPs based on the workshop.

Action Plan:

- Municipalities arrange tripartite meetings with schools and PNGOs before annual budgets are allocated.
- Finalize and secure municipal approval for inclusive model school indicators and resource centers.
- Prepare a three-year municipal action plan for inclusive model schools and review budget allocations.
- Upgrade school-level SIPs/ASIPs.

iv) One-Day Workshop on 10-Year Municipal Education Strategic Plan Updating:

Conducted in June 2025 for Laljhadi RM, Kanchanpur. A total of 25 participants (8 women, 17 men; Brahmin/Chhetri: 8, Tharu: 16, Janajati: 1) finalized a 10-year Palika-level education strategic plan inclusive of child-friendly, gender, and disability-focused education.

5. Orientation of Non-Model School SMC/PTA Members on Equity and Inclusion in Education

A one-day, school-based orientation was conducted for SMCs, PTAs, and teachers at non-model schools on social and disability-inclusive education. Trained teachers from model schools facilitated sessions in 261 non-model schools, covering gender and disability equity, inclusive education, non-violent teaching, and child-friendly methodologies.



Following this orientation, participants enhanced their understanding of positive discrimination and the varying capacities of marginalized children and children with disabilities. All participants committed to sharing this knowledge within their school teams, including parents. They also pledged to maintain and implement non-violent teaching methods and Gender, Equity, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) principles to create a child-friendly and fearless learning environment. Participants expressed interest in visiting model schools to observe best practices, gain management skills, and learn inclusive teaching methods.

The school-based orientation was completed across all six Palikas, reaching a total of 3,580 participants (1,162 women and 2,418 men), including Madhesi: 24, Brahmin/Chhetri: 2,679, Tharu: 218, Dalit: 449, Janajati: 210; 112 persons/children with disabilities and 253 child club members actively participated. All participants gained awareness of equity and inclusion in education with a focus on gender and disability.

6. Establish Parent- Peer Support Groups and Organize Meetings

The project successfully completed two Chhalphal Chautari sessions with 56 ward-level Parent Peer Support Groups across six Palikas, following project guidelines. These sessions focused on planning forward and Palika annual budgets and discussing the current situation of people with disabilities.

A total of 2,428 participants (1,727 women and 701 men; Brahmin/Chhetri: 1,254, Tharu: 155, Dalit: 700, Janajati: 319; including 392 persons/children with disabilities and 56 children) actively participated. Palika representatives and ward presidents also attended and committed to providing timely support during planning and implementation.

The Chhalphal Chautari and awareness sessions amplified community voices in Palikas, addressing key social issues such as gender equality, social inclusion, disability concepts, rights of persons with disabilities, and access to services, scholarships, and social protection schemes.

7. Organize Child-Led Roundtables on Inclusive and Non-Violent Teaching

i) Child-Led Round Table Discussions (Bal Kachahari):

Two child-led roundtable discussions were conducted across all six Palikas in coordination with Palikas, schools, parents, and children's networks. A total of 311 participants attended (150 women, 161 men; Brahmin/Chhetri: 200, Tharu: 39, Dalit: 52, Janajati: 20; including 19 persons/children with disabilities and 134 children).



These discussions provided a platform for children to present findings, engage with local stakeholders, and demonstrate leadership and advocacy skills. Children raised issues on inclusion, child-friendly environments, child marriage, migration of children for labor in India, disability-friendly infrastructure, and non-violent, child-friendly teaching methodologies. The forums were issue-based and aimed at holding duty bearers accountable.

ii) Girl Champion/Disability Champion Selection and Youth Group Formation:

A separate orientation was conducted for 56 children (all girls; Brahmin/Chhetri: 27, Dalit: 11, Janajati: 5, Tharu: 13) on inclusive education, roles, and responsibilities.

Participants enhanced their knowledge and skills as Girl Champions/Disability Champions and youth group members and were oriented on the code of conduct based on child safety policies.

8. Establish Model Schools, Including Resource Hubs

i) Three-Day Palika-Level Workshop for Model Schools:

Workshops were conducted for 18 model schools with technical support from RCRD – facilitated virtually by Manish Prasai and in-person by Palika Education Heads. The workshops-oriented participants on model school indicators, resource hub checklists, and inclusive materials. A total of 102 participants attended (21 women, 81 men; Brahmin/Chhetri: 78, Tharu: 13, Dalit: 8, Janajati: 3; including 3 persons with disabilities).



ii) Tripartite Coordination and MoU with Schools:

A MoU was signed between Palikas, 18 model schools, and NNSWA for inclusive construction, renovation, repair, and educational materials. Palikas and schools contributed funds, totaling NRS 1,160,748 (approximately NRS 64,486 per school) for inclusive infrastructure and materials, based on technical assessments.

9. School-at-Home Initiative and Refresher Training for Facilitators

Fifteen children with disabilities previously excluded from school were enrolled in the school-at-Home program. Trained facilitators provide home-based instruction to ensure inclusive education.

A three-day refresher training was conducted for 13 facilitators, enhancing their capacity to deliver inclusive education and improving facilitation skills for children with disabilities and their families. Post-training, facilitators clarified previous challenges, refreshed their skills, and acquired new facilitation techniques.



10. 1Train Target CSOs in Advocacy, GESI, and Equity Strategy Implementation

The project continued in partnership with six Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) under the Functional System Transformation Project (FSTP), including one Organization of Persons with Disabilities (OPD), three women-led organizations, and two youth-led CSOs.

Through CSOs, community-level awareness activities with an approximate annual budget of NRS 400,000 were implemented, including:



- Awareness-oriented street dramas on inclusive education and social inclusion.
- Talent showcases and participatory events for children with disabilities, such as art competitions, quizzes, and speech competitions.
- Regular Chhalphal Chautari sessions within Parent Peer Support Groups to promote dialogue, understanding, and community involvement in inclusive education.

These CSO-led initiatives form a key component of the "Leaving No One Behind" Inclusive and Quality Education Project, mobilizing communities in six local levels. The activities have significantly contributed to raising awareness, reducing stigma, empowering parents and communities, and advancing equitable access to education, particularly for marginalized and disabled children.

11. Promote an Accelerator Fund (FSTP) for Target CSOs and Grassroots Initiatives/Youth Networks

The Accelerator Fund (FSTP) provides CSOs and grassroots/youth networks with opportunities to lead community-level initiatives that champion equity and inclusion in education and reduce social stigma. Funded activities are implemented in coordination with Parent Peer Support Groups, child clubs, youth groups, schools, and Palikas. These activities include awareness campaigns on male engagement, girls' education, harmful gender and cultural norms (e.g., early marriage), education for children with disabilities (CwDs), and education for all. Priority is given to initiatives led by persons with disabilities, women/girls, and other marginalized groups.



12. Information Session for FSTP Accelerator Fund:

One-day orientation sessions were conducted for CSOs to build capacity on FSTP guidelines, MoU implementation, roles and responsibilities, financial documentation, compliance, and child safety policy. Challenges and solutions were also discussed. A total of 80 participants attended (34 women, 46 men; Brahmin/Chhetri: 48, Tharu: 13, Dalit: 13, Janajati: 6; including 9 persons with disabilities).



Following these sessions, all CSOs prepared Detailed Implementation Plans (DIPs) with budgeting and implementation strategies. Six CSOs are currently implementing activities based on their annual plans, supported and facilitated regularly by Education Officers. Activities include ward-level awareness sessions with Parent Support Groups, extracurricular activities for child clubs, local day celebrations, and interaction with Palika representatives for assessment and planning.

Organize Exposure Visits to Model Schools for Target Stakeholders

Exposure visits were conducted for 212 non-model schools, involving 420 participants (80 women, 340 men; Brahmin/Chhetri: 306, Tharu: 4, Dalit: 71, Janajati: 38; including 17 persons with disabilities).

The purpose of these visits was to learn about best practices in equity and inclusion in model schools and replicate them in their own schools. Participants observed non-violent teaching methods, child-friendly classroom environments, inclusive seating arrangements, functional student assessments, prioritization in teaching, and types of support provided to children with disabilities.



13. Support Youth-Led Participatory Action Research (YPAR)

Six Palika-level Youth Groups were formed with facilitation by NNSWA. Members were oriented by KUSoED representatives to identify barriers to access and retention of children in education. KUSoED will continue supporting field research in the coming year.

A total of 52 youth members participated (12 women, 40 men; Brahmin/Chhetri: 28, Dalit: 15, Janajati: 2, Tharu: 7). All youth members are currently completing or have completed bachelor's degrees.



14. Engage Target CSOs in Palika Pre-Planning and Budgeting Discussions

Pre-planning and budgeting orientations were conducted in four Palikas (Laljhadi & Beldandi of Sudurpaschim Province; Bheri & Jajarkot of Karnali Province). CSO representatives and networks participated in identifying and prioritizing immediate education needs.



Following these discussions, CSOs, Parent Support Groups, GIEN, and child networks submitted their annual plans to Palika offices. A total of 165 participants attended (47 women, 118 men; Brahmin/Chhetri: 96, Tharu: 43, Dalit: 18, Janajati: 8; including 5 persons with disabilities). Palikas allocated budgets to support CSO capacity-building in collaboration with matching funds.

15. Strengthen Existing Girls and Inclusive Education Network (GIEN) and Disability-Related Committees

Six one-day orientation events were conducted across six Palikas for LG officials and representatives. These sessions included the formation or reformation of GIEN and coordination with ward- and municipality-level committees for disability services.

A total of 151 participants attended (66 women, 85 men; Brahmin/Chhetri: 109, Tharu: 16, Dalit: 21, Janajati: 4; including 10 persons with disabilities and 10 children). GIEN, DCC, Municipal Education Committees, and Ward-level Personal Assistance Service Referral Committees developed action plans and shared them with Palika teams. GIEN actively participated in Bal Kachahari discussions and committed to supporting initiatives to address children's issues.

16. Organize Annual Joint Palika/Province Education Planning and Financing Monitoring Meetings

Joint monitoring meetings with LPAC teams assessed the allocated budget and support for vulnerable groups, contributing to local education. Project activities were shared with all Palikas, and officials expressed appreciation for improvements in children's outcomes and parental engagement. Notable highlights include the school-at-Home initiative, which enabled previously excluded children to enroll in school. For example, Mayank Rana (Laljhadi, Kanchanpur) and his facilitator now attend school regularly. Two additional children with disabilities enrolled following his example, and facilitators are supporting them in school. Local government representatives, including mayors, deputy mayors, and departmental heads committed to continued support and resource mobilization.

The meetings emphasized evaluating project interventions, reviewing local educational initiatives, addressing challenges, and planning way forwards. Transparent reporting and collaborative governance strengthened trust among project stakeholders, and Palika heads unanimously committed to supporting quality and inclusive education initiatives.

Conclusion

Overall, during this period, the project has made significant and positive progress through collaboration with local municipalities to promote inclusive and quality education. Out-of-school children of school-going age in the Palikas have been successfully enrolled through the school enrollment campaign. Children who were previously unable to attend school due to disabilities have been supported through the school-at-Home program. Three model schools were selected in each Palika, totaling 18 model schools, and various capacity development activities have been implemented to promote inclusive education. As a result, schools are gradually becoming more accessible to all children, and the project has made substantial contributions toward creating an inclusive learning environment. Similarly, through the capacity development and mobilization of local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), community engagement activities have strengthened relationships with local communities and enhanced collective participation in inclusive education initiatives.

5.13 Accessing Inclusive Education Project:

1. Project Background:

The *Accessing Inclusive Education Project* is a collaborative initiative led by the Nepal National Social Welfare Association (NNSWA) in partnership with World Vision International (WVI) Nepal. The project aims to empower children with disabilities by creating accessible and inclusive learning environments and ensuring equitable access to education.

It addresses barriers related to education, mobility, and social participation, providing assistive devices and educational materials while promoting community-based initiatives to enhance access to schools and resource centers.



Implemented from March 2025 to March 2026 across selected local governments in Kanchanpur, Kailali, and Banke districts, the project focuses on capacity building for teachers and stakeholders, fostering inclusive teaching practices, and strengthening school and community engagement. By working closely with local governments, the project emphasizes ownership, sustainability, and long-term institutionalization of inclusive education practices.

2. Objectives

The objective of the project is to empower children with disabilities through accessible learning environments.

3. Key Activities and Achievements

i. Inception Meetings

Inception meetings were conducted in eight local governments across the three districts to share project objectives, expected results, and implementation strategies. These meetings established a strong foundation for coordination, mutual understanding, and collaboration between the project and local governments.

- **Participants:** 77 (45 males, 28 females, 8 persons with disabilities)
- Local governments expressed strong commitment to promoting inclusive education, supporting the sustainability of project interventions.

ii. Distribution of Assistive Devices (Wheelchairs and Tricycles):

A Technical Needs Assessment (TNA) was conducted to identify the specific needs of children and individuals with physical disabilities. Based on the assessment, **30 beneficiaries** received assistive devices: 27 wheelchairs and 3 tricycles.

- **Beneficiary breakdown:** 5 RC, 11 RC family members, 14 other persons with disabilities (Girls: 6, Boys: 14, Men: 6, Women: 4)
- Beneficiaries and caregivers received orientation on device use, maintenance, posture management, prevention of pressure sores, and daily mobility exercises.

Impact: Improved independence, social participation, and continuity in education.

ii. Child Clubs and CRC Interaction Meetings

Interaction meetings were organized between Child Clubs and Child Rights Committees (CRCs) to promote child participation and ensure children's voices influence local decision-making.

- **Participants:** 106 (16 boys, 25 girls, 25 women, 40 men)
- Meetings strengthened collaboration between children and local governance structures in Banke, Kanchanpur, and Kailali districts.



iv. Materials Review Workshop

- A two-day workshop was conducted to improve the quality of inclusive educational materials, including Braille resources, sign language books, and home learning kits.
- **Participants:** 8 specialists, consultants, and project staff from NNSWA and WVI Nepal
- Recommendations from the workshop will benefit **42 targeted schools** and approximately **480 children**, supporting inclusive learning and home-based education.

v. GEDSI Capacity Building Training

A one-day **Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI)** training was conducted for resource classroom teachers, education stakeholders, and local government representatives.

- **Participants:** 22 (13 males, 9 females, including 4 persons with disabilities)
- Enhanced understanding of gender equality, disability inclusion, and practical inclusive practices for schools and communities.



vi. “Be the Hope” Training (Faith and Development)

This training engaged faith leaders and disability actors to link faith, hope, and disability-inclusive development. It promoted positive attitudes and inclusive behaviors within communities.

- **Participants:** 16 (8 people with disabilities, 8 faith leaders)
- Participants committed to acting as agents of change, ensuring equal opportunities for people with disabilities in education, health, and community life.

Achievements

- **Assistive Devices:** 30 persons with physical disabilities (20 male, 10 female) received 27 wheelchairs and 3 tricycles, with technical orientation.
- **Inclusive Education Materials:** Distributed to 42 schools (6 Braille Resource Schools, 6 Sign Language Resource Schools, 30 regular schools).
- **GEDSI Training:** 27 teachers and staff (14 male, 13 female) from 19 schools enhanced their capacity to support children with diverse learning needs.
- **“Be the Hope” Program:** 16 participants (11 persons with disabilities, 5 religious leaders) trained in disability-inclusive development.
- **Home Learning Kits:** Distributed to 480 children (257 boys, 223 girls) for resource classrooms.

Project Theme: Disability/Physical Rehabilitation

5.14 NNSWA Physical Rehabilitation Services to PwDs:

Introduction:

The Physical Rehabilitation Center (PRC) provides rehabilitation services and assistive devices to people with physical disabilities.

The center operates in coordination with local governments, provincial governments, the Ministry of Health, Department of Health Services, hospitals, and partner organizations. Services were delivered across Sudurpashchim Province, Karnali Province, and Lumbini Province.

Geographic Coverage:

- **Lumbini Province:** Bake District
- **Karnali Province:** Jajarkot and Kalikot Districts
- **Sudurpashchim Province:** Achham, Doti, Kailali, Surkhet, and other municipalities
- Services through NNSWA Physical Rehabilitation Center in Kanchanpur

Objective:

To identify people with physical disabilities through assessment camps and provide appropriate assistive devices and rehabilitation support to improve mobility, independence, and quality of functional life.

Key Activities:

- Organization of assistive device assessment camps at community and municipal levels
- Identification of beneficiaries based on functional need
- Distribution of physical assistive devices (mobility and supportive aids)
- Coordination with local governments, civil society organizations, and INGOs

Partnerships: NNSWA PRC does not have any permanent funding agencies to provide services to People with Disabilities (PwDs). From 2005 to 2009, services were delivered in partnership with Handicap International with funding support from the European Commission. From 2010 to 2024, regular funding continued under a partnership with Handicap International, funded by USAID Nepal, which initially operated on a matching fund basis (25-75%) contribution from NNSWA. From 2025 onwards, NNSWA has been coordinating and collaborating with various agencies on a cost-sharing basis, depending on the required assistive devices. These partner agencies are responsible for covering the cost of assistive devices. As a result, almost all beneficiaries receive assistive devices and rehabilitation services free of cost, following technical assessment through structured assessment.



In 2025 the services were provided with coordination and funding support:

- Local and Provincial Governments
- INTPA: Quality Education Program/SCI
- Disability Inclusion Program/WVI Nepal
- SEEWAK Nepal/Good Neighborhood International
- VDSEF Kalikot
- Local community-based organizations

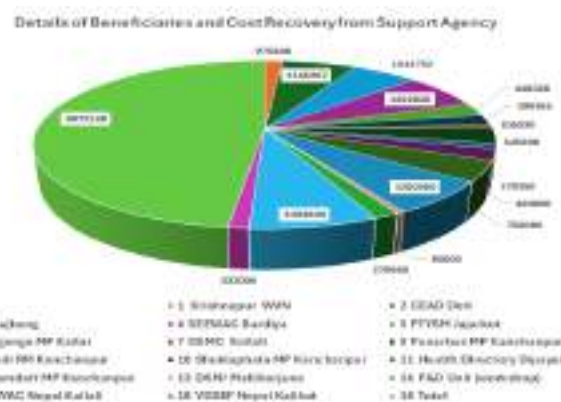
Service Providing in 2025

The total number of beneficiaries was 544 (Male: 310, Female: 234), and a total of 698 assistive devices were distributed. Some beneficiaries require more than one type of assistive device, such as a wheelchair combined with crutches or an L-stick, or a wheelchair with a toilet chair. As a result, the total number of assistive devices distributed exceeded the total number of beneficiaries.



Cost Recovery for the Services:

Following agencies were engaged with NNSWA PRC for the Physical Rehabilitation Services to their respective Municipalities and community.



Impact

- Improved mobility and daily functioning for people with disabilities
- Increased access to rehabilitation services in remote and underserved areas
- Strengthened collaboration between government bodies and development partners
- Enhanced inclusion of marginalized groups, including Dalit and Janajati communities

Conclusion

The Physical Disability Rehabilitation Center successfully delivered need-based assistive devices and rehabilitation services across three provinces. The program significantly contributed to social inclusion, disability support, and improved quality of life for people with physical disabilities through strong coordination with government and partner organizations.



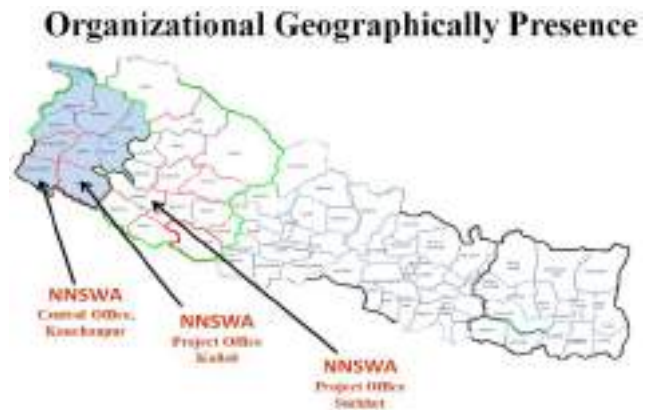
6. Organizational Geographical Coverage, Organizational and Human Resource Development (OD/HR), Capacity Development and Financial Management:

6.1 NNSWA Coverages:

NNSWA has been working in Sudur Paschim, Lumbini and Karnali Province of Nepal. Currently, NNSWA is providing its various services such as Education, Health (HIV and AIDS, Physical Disability, Nutrition, Stop Leprosy), community economic development interventions, physical rehabilitation services for people with disability, Livelihood Development activities, Climate Change Adaptation, Humanitarian Response/DRRM, Fighting Extreme inequality, Empowering the Women and Youths for Economic Development, Human Rights and Civil Society Capacity Building in the 3 provinces of Nepal directly and indirectly. These projects and programs are mostly implemented through its skilled and trained human resources and other helping committees formed by NNSWA or through collaborative partnerships in the district locally.

The staff in NNSWA is diversified combination with all caste and ethnic community and giving high value for the female inclusion respecting with GESI. In 2025, NNSWA had 177 paid staff among them 106 were females.

NNSWA has been applying a diversified staff recruitment policy and providing equal opportunity in all recruitment for the projects.



6.2 Organizational Development and Human Resources Management:



Organizational development is not just a process but a necessity for ensuring that an organization remains sustainable and accountable. It involves building the capacity of members, staff, and leadership to effectively plan, manage, and implement programs. Strengthening internal structures and processes enables NNSWA to adapt to evolving challenges and opportunities in the development sector. By investing in internal organizational development, NNSWA

ensures its long-term viability and effectiveness.

NNSWA is highly attentive to internal governance and consistently conducts general assemblies, internal and external audits, organizational renewal processes, and regular board meetings in accordance with its constitution. To ensure the effective functioning of its regular activities, NNSWA has developed, reviewed, and updated 46 policies, guidelines, and procedures that govern the organization.

NNSWA not only continuously improves its organizational and human resource development systems but also supports other civil society organizations (CSOs). NNSWA has gained substantial

experience as an Intermediary Support Organization (ISO) through the implementation of the SANDEEP project (2004–2008) and the CS: MAP project (2018–2022). This experience enables NNSWA to effectively strengthen and support partner CSOs.

6.3 In fiscal year 2025 organizational development NNSWA has achieved the following activities:

1. Organized general assembly on August 15, 2025. In general assembly program and financial progress of previous year and plan for next year were shared.
2. Based on OCA findings NNSWA developed new policies/guidelines and reviewed some existing policies in 2025.
3. Policies developed in 2025 are as follows:
 - NNSWA's organizational 7th Strategic Planning was developed after completing of the 6th Strategic Plan of organization in 2025
 - NNSWA formulation of Surplus and reserve utilization policy 2025.
 - NNSWA's Finance, HR, Procurement policies and EPRP policy was revised in 2025
4. In 2025, joint monitoring was led by DCC Coordinator, DPAC meeting, Province level project progress sharing meeting and conducted social audit in 2025.
5. Organized internal audit three times in 2025.
6. Following training and orientation provided to board members and staff in 2025.
 - Organized Orientation on organizational vision, mission, strategy, goal, objectives and organizational policies and procedures three times as Organizational Training and Induction for the new employees.
 - Organized training on finance management to finance staffs, supported by DCA, Save the children and WVI Nepal.
 - Organized GEDSI orientation to board members and staff.
 - Organized orientation on governance and social accountability to the Staff.

New Staff recruiting for NNSWA Projects:

- In 2025, 18 new staff were joining the organization in different projects.
- In 2025, 4 staff left from the project due to their own reason, among them two are male and two are female.

In FY 2025, New Engagement as Project Partnership:

- Partnership with Mercy Corps Nepal: CRC and SAAN Projects
- Partnership with UNICEF Nepal: SBC Project
- Partnership with UNDP: HIV and Related PUD (People Used Drugs) and OVP (Other Vulnerable Population-Migrant) Projects

6.4 Monitoring and Supervision by Executive Board (EB) and SMT:

Projects were systematically monitored by both the Executive Board (EB) and the Senior Management Team (SMT) on a regular basis. The Executive Board assigned specific members to conduct supportive monitoring at the community level, with each member responsible for overseeing designated projects. This approach strengthened oversight of governance and ensured timely guidance and accountability.

In parallel, SMT provided continuous technical and managerial supervision, guiding field-based staff to ensure effective implementation in line with project objectives and expected results. A joint monthly, all-project staff meetings were held at the Central Office to review progress, share lessons learned, highlight best practices and innovations, and discuss implementation challenges. These meetings served as an effective coordination mechanism, fostering synergy, cross-learning, and alignment among all projects implemented under NNSWA's management.

6.5 Organization Participating in the International/ National Level Conferences:

We are a humanitarian organization implementing a wide range of programs across Nepal. With extensive institutional experience and sustained engagement in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), humanitarian response, and rights-based interventions, we have actively contributed to national and international development and humanitarian dialogues. Our organization has been represented at several high-level international conferences organized by the United Nations and other international bodies. In 2006, our Executive Director, Mr. Ashok Bikram Jairu, participated in the UNGASS Conference in the United States, organized by UNAIDS. In 2022, he represented the organization at the Asia-Pacific Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (APCDRRM) in Australia. In 2024, our Executive Director Mr. Ashok Bikram Jairu and Project Coordinator Mr. Raj Kumar Sunar participated in APCDRRM 2024 in Manila, Philippines. In 2025, they further represented the organization at the World Forum 2025 in Geneva, Switzerland.



Additionally, our Executive Director presented local DRRM and CCA initiatives during the Regional Humanitarian Week Partnership Conference in Bangkok. These international engagements have enhanced our institutional capacity, strengthened global networks, and reinforced partnerships that contribute to effective humanitarian and development interventions in Nepal.

6.6 Financial Management:

NNSWA implements most projects in partnership with government organizations (GOs), international and national NGOs, and the private sector through transparent and competitive selection processes. Upon signing a MoU or Project Agreement, NNSWA assumes full responsibility for contractual compliance, including fiduciary oversight management, financial management, procurement, reporting, safeguarding, and the timely, high-quality delivery of activities to targeted communities. NNSWA maintains strong accountability and transparency mechanisms aligned with national and international regulations including robust internal controls, regular internal and external audits.

6.6.1 Annual Financial Transaction:

Sr. #	Source of Fund	Name of Projects	Program/Project Duration	Amount (FY 2025)	Expenses Jan to December 2025	Budget Carryover for Year 2026
1	People with injecting Drug(PWID)	SCI/Global Fund	1 st -31st January 2025	921234.00	921234.00	0.00
2	Migrant Project	SCI/Global Fund	1 st -31st January 2025	1287339.00	1287339.00	0.00
3	PUD Project	UNDP/Global Fund	1st January 2025 to 31st Dec 2025	6992629.00	5715987.00	1276642.00
4	OVP-Migrant Project	UNDP/Global Fund	1st January 2025 to 31st Dec 2025	15156051.00	10295330.00	4860721.00
5	EpiC Nepal Project	FHI 360	1st January 2025 to 31st Dec 2025	20910652.00	20471820.60	438831.40
6	Sudridh Project	DCA	1st January 2025 to 31st Dec 2025	11833209.09	11833209.09	0.00
7	Climate Resilience for Community (CRC)	Mercy Corps/Zurich Climate Resilience Alliance	1st January 2025 to 31st Dec 2025	14004208.00	12428991.00	1575217.00
8	Strengthens Anticipatory Action in Nepal(SAAN)	Mercy Corps /Coca-Cola Foundation	1st January 2025 to 31st Dec 2025	14292909.85	9952969.33	4339940.52
9	PCESP/IQE/B4G/DI Project	WVI Nepal	1st January 2025 to 30th September 2025	34070400.00	34070400.00	0.00
10	SOP/IPF/B4G/DI Project	WVI Nepal	1st October 2025 to 31st December 2025	8281367.40	6423910.00	1857457.40
11	NPL_INTPA_Quality Education-Leaving no one behind	Save the Children/EU	1st January 2025 to 31st Dec 2025	22696351.94	22696351.94	0.00
12	Digital and Spatial Technologies for Anticipatory Action (DASTAA)-Twilio	NAXA	29th April 2025 to 15th February 2026	875750.00	476559.00	399191.00
13	Community Engagement and Social mobilization for modeling social & behavior change and climate action-CA&SBC.	UNICEF	1st July 2025 to 30th June 2026	8734665.00	4080973.30	4653691.70
14	SMART: Spatial Monitoring and Anticipatory Response Technologies for Disaster Preparedness in Chaudhar Basin (By monitoring Rainfall and Water Levels in Chaudhar Basin)	DAN-CHURCH AID	1st July 2025 to 30th June 2026	466757.00	197918.25	268838.75
	TOTAL			160523523.28	140852992.51	19670530.77

7. Beneficiaries Quotative Data (Summary)

7.1 Quantitative Summary of the Beneficiaries in Year 2024:

Sr.#	Support Activities	Sex			Ethnicity				Target Group (3D)					Funding Sources
		Male	Female	Total	Dalit	Janjati	Brahmins/Chhetri	Others	PwDs	Children	Single women	PLHIV	LAP	
Project Theme: DRRM/CCA and Humanitarian Response														
7.1	SUDRIDH Project	14884	16698	31546	11275	3684	16419	-	24	549	-	-	-	DCA
7.2	DASTA Project	10825	13082	23907	10763	1540	11594	-	10	-	-	-	-	DCA/NAXA
7.3	SMART Project	232	299	431	91	52	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	DCA/IHR
7.4	Climate Resilience Community (CRC)	2455	1074	3529	1367	190	1968	4	76	-	-	-	-	Mercy Crops Nepal
7.5	Strengthening Anticipatory Action in Nepal (SAAN)	442	213	0	655	53	189	407	6	1	0	15	2	
7.6	Community Engagement and Social Behaviour Change & Climate Action (SBC) Project	1047	921	1969	265	758	946	-	34	826	-	-	-	UNICEF Dhangadhi
Project Theme: Health (HIV & AIDS/B4G)														
7.7	Meeting Target and Maintaining Epidemic Control (EpiC Nepal) Project	1130	1231	2361	860	414	1015	60	13	120	112	1186	-	FHI360
7.8	Strengthening Health Resilience in Nepal: HIV, TB & Malaria (OVP)Migrant) Project	43153	39726	82879	20638	32081	26862	1452	-	-	-	-	-	UNDP/GF

7.9	Harm Reduction for People Using Drugs (PUD) Project	6430	-	6430	887	1198	4005	340	-	-	-	-	-	UNDP/GF
7.10	Basic 4 Girls (B4G) Project	814	1079	1893	395	454	1044	-	-	1782	-	-	-	WVI Nepal
Project Theme: Education (PSESP/IQE, INTPA: Inclusive Education)														
7.11	Promoting Community Engagement for Sponsorship Program/Inclusive Quality Education Project	4317	6974	11291	2621	4395	4275	-	99	7828	-	-	-	WVI Nepal
7.12	INTPA: Inclusive Quality Education: Leaving No One Behind Project	8442	7695	16148	1947	862	6369	790	955	1041	-	-	-	SCI/EU
Project Theme: Disability and Physical Rehabilitation														
7.13	Accessing Inclusive Education	462	350	812	19	118	158	-	105	585	-	-	-	WVI Nepal
7.14	Physical Rehabilitation Services	310	234	454	113	150	271	10	454	-	-	-	-	NNSWA/LG
Total Beneficiaries		94943	89576	183650	51896	45949	75403	3063	1776	12732	112	1201	2	

Acronyms: OVP (Other Vulnerable People), PUD (People Using Drugs), PWDs: People with Disability, PLHIV: People Living with HIV & ADIS, LAP: Leprosy Affected Person NA: Non-Applicable

In the year 2025, NNSWA supported, orientated, trained, or benefited **183650** (Male: **94943**, Female: **89576** through all the implemented projects directly and indirectly. Among the total beneficiaries 112 were single women, **51896** were from Dalit communities, **45949** were from the Janjati communities, **1776** were PwDs, 2 were Leprosy Affected People, **75403** were from Brahmin, Chhetri, **3063** were from other (etc.) and **12732** were children. As NNSWA's vision for an equitable society the benefited groups were mostly from the 3D communities.

Note: The beneficiaries might be double counted as they received multiple services.

8. Other Sections:

NNSWA has been engaging in activities such as Joint Monitoring, DPAC, Provincial Sharing, and Social Audit, which are conducted at least once a year. These activities are considered major initiatives for NNSWA and are established as best practices. The following are the events that NNSWA has implemented as effective and exemplary practices.

8.1 Best and Effective Practices

e) Kanchanpur Sammelan (Mayors Resilience Forum):

The increasing impacts of climate change, rapid urbanization, encroachment of public open spaces and natural drainage systems, and a lack of coordinated efforts among stakeholders are intensifying both the frequency and severity of disasters. People living in urban slums and disaster-prone areas are particularly vulnerable to recurrent hazards. The Mahakali River and other ephemeral rivers originating from the Chure Range cause loss and damage every year in the lowland floodplains of the Terai. In addition to seasonal hazards such as heatwaves, cold waves, hurricanes, and epidemics, the district also faces increasing losses and damages from these events. Incidents of human wildlife conflict have risen in recent years, as wild elephants, tigers, and other animals damage agricultural crops, buildings, and in some cases cause human casualties. Due to weak coordination among stakeholders, communities are suffering more from these disasters. At the district level, opportunities for discussion and consensus-building on disaster risk reduction among local government leaders are very limited.

To address this gap, the concept of the Mayors' Resilience Forum, known as the **Kanchanpur Sammelan**, was established in 2021. The objective of the Kanchanpur Sammelan is to provide a platform for the local governments of Kanchanpur District to discuss diverse issues related to Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM), climate change, and sustainable development, while promoting the sharing of knowledge and experiences. The Sammelan envisions enhanced collaboration among local governments, knowledge exchange, capacity building, and skill development to empower local leaders in localizing DRRM initiatives. It also explores opportunities for public-private partnerships in DRRM.



The Kanchanpur Mayors' Resilience Forum brings together local leaders, policymakers, and stakeholders to advance municipal and community resilience. With a focus on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and sustainable urban governance, the forum helps translate national and global resilience frameworks into actionable local strategies. The event provides a unique opportunity for local governments to review their DRRM activities, share experiences and lessons learned, and explore collaboration among stakeholders.



In 2021, Bheemdatt Municipality agreed to organize the first Kanchanpur Sammelan after extensive discussions and motivation; however, all expenses were covered by the NNSWA/DCA projects. As the Sammelan proved to be an effective platform for DRRM, climate change adaptation, and local issues, Punarbas Municipality organized the Sammelan in 2022 and covered the cost of morning breakfast. The third Kanchanpur Sammelan was organized by Dodhara Chandani Municipality in 2023, which managed all food-related expenses. The fourth Sammelan was hosted by Laljhadi Municipality, covering food, venue arrangements, tents, and sound systems. The fifth Sammelan was organized by Belauri Municipality, which managed food and venue arrangements. The sixth Mayors' Resilience Forum (Kanchanpur Sammelan) is scheduled to be held in 2026 in Bedkot Municipality and will be organized by Bedkot Municipality.



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At the conclusion of each Sammelan, the forum issues a set of declaration points for joint action on DRRM and climate change adaptation, to be implemented collectively and reviewed at the subsequent Sammelan.

Thus, the Kanchanpur Sammelan (Mayors' Resilience Forum) has proven to be an effective and practical approach for bringing together local-level leaders on a common platform to discuss DRRM, climate change adaptation, risk financing, and other local issues. Since 2021, this initiative has emerged as a best practice for fostering collaboration and strengthening local resilience in Kanchanpur District.

f) Joint Program Monitoring:

To establish transparency and close relationships among stakeholders, reviewing and sharing meetings are essential. Joint Monitoring, DPAC, and Social Audits are mandatory for civil society organizations.



Accordingly, the Social Welfare Council (SWC) has requested these events be conducted at

least once a year. Moreover, these events provide organizations with the opportunity to improve their work by incorporating feedback from participants.



They also create a platform for synergy among like-minded organizations and local governments, enabling them to collaborate effectively within the same working areas or communities. Therefore, led by district coordination committee chairperson, Mr. Durga Datta Bohara, a joint monitoring was conducted on November 21st 2025 involving journalists, line agencies and academia during the monitoring.

The team was visited all project locations of the Kanchanpur and Kailali districts. The monitoring team utilized various methods, including observation, group discussions, and individual interviews. During the visit, representatives from local bodies in the respective municipalities were also present and provided support. The monitoring team highly appreciated NNSWA's work, noting the visible impact on the community and the lives of beneficiaries.

g) District Project Advisory Committee (DPAC)/ Provincial Program Sharing and Meeting:

Due to the busy schedules of various authorities, the 2025 DPAC and Provincial Sharing meeting was conducted jointly in Kanchanpur district, chaired by DCC Chairperson Mr. Durga Datt Bohara and Hon. Minister of Internal Affairs and Law, Sudur Paschim Province Mr. Hira Bahadur Sarki, was the Chief Guest. The meeting was held in the District Coordination Committee (DCC) Hall, Kanchanpur.



During the meeting, NNSWA presented all project plans, achievements, challenges, and lessons learned. The meeting brought together a diverse group of stakeholders, including mayors, deputy mayors, rural municipality chairs and vice-chairs, DRR focal persons, municipal chief administrative officers, representatives from local government agencies, civil society organizations, journalists, private organizations, partner INGOs, and community representatives. A total of ... participants attended the meeting. The higher authorities and other participants highly appreciated NNSWA's transparency and open discussions. They also discussed ways to sustain these initiatives and replicate them in other areas in need. Some line agencies expressed interest in collaborating with NNSWA in joint development initiatives.

h) Social Audit:

Dr. Dipak Chandra Bhatt from Far-Western University, who was part of the joint monitoring team was in responsibility for the social audit has shared his observations, findings, and recommendations from a social audit perspective. He also facilitated an open discussion, inviting participants to share their comments, queries, and feedback.



Most participants, including government representatives, journalists, and community members expressed their appreciation for NNSWA's technical guidance on DRRM/CCA, regular follow-ups, and motivational support for community development and entrepreneurship. Community members highlighted their increased confidence and empowerment because of NNSWA's initiatives.

9. Major Challenges:

In 2025, NNSWA

- Limited awareness among local stakeholders on anticipatory action and forecast-based financing, compounded by language and technical terminology barriers.
- Need for continuous follow-up to sustain local government engagement and integrate anticipatory actions into existing DRRM frameworks.
- Slow progress in behavior changes related to climate change adaptation, menstruation, and gender-based violence due to entrenched social norms.
- Health system constraints, including shortages of HIV test kits and VL reagents, lack of sample storage facilities, and ONHIS data entry and reporting issues.
- Operational disruptions caused by the Gen Z movement and temporary program suspension, increasing pressure on staff and service users.

NNSWA faced several coordination and operational challenges during community-level project implementation. Variations in local government policies, differing priorities—particularly the emphasis on construction activities—and delays in the disbursement of committed matching funds affected the timely completion of planned activities. Differences in fiscal years between government entities and CSOs further constrained joint planning and resource mobilization. Despite these limitations, local governments and funding partners provided maximum possible support to implement the planned project interventions.

10. Overall, Lesson Learned:

- Early and sustained collaboration with local governments enhanced ownership, effectiveness, and integration of activities into local policies and DPRPs.
- Strong coordination among NGOs, local governments, and national agencies ensured timely implementation and improved overall program impact.
- Context-specific communication and early warning messages (adapted to local language, literacy, and culture) increased community participation in early action.
- Regular monitoring, staff tracking, onsite coaching, and engagement of FCHVs strengthened performance, data quality, and service uptake, while gender-responsive school facilities improved girls' attendance and wellbeing.

11. Funding and Technical Partners (FY 2025):

NNSWA has been implementing the multi sectoral integrated community development projects with the close partnership of the following funding and technical partners.

Sr.#	Name of Funding and Technical Partners	Implementing Projects	Project Districts
1	Provincial and Local Government	Physical Rehabilitation Services to PwDs	All districts and Municipalities of Sudur Paschim Province
2	UNDP/ Goble Fund	HIV/TB Migrant, PUDs	Kanchanpur, Kailali and Surkhet
3	Family Health International (FHI 360)	EpiC Nepal Project	Kanchanpur and Kailali
4	DAN-CHURCH AID	Sudridh with Gift Fund, Humanitarian Response	Kanchanpur, Dadeldhura
5	World Vision International Nepal	PCESP/IQE, B4G Project, Assessable Education	Krishnapur Municipality, Kanchanpur
6	Mercy Crops	CRC & SAAN	Dodhara Chandani, Krishnapur, Punarbas, Laljhadi, Kanchanpur. Chure Rural Municipality, Bhajani Municipality in Kailali
7	UNICEF Dhangadhi	Community Engagement and Social Behaviour Change & Climate Action (SBC) Project	Dodhara Chandani Kanchanpur and Dhangadhi Sub Metropolitan City, Kailari Rural Municipality Kailali
8	Save the Children/EU	INTPA-Inclusive Education	Kanchanpur, Jajarkot and Kalikot
9	NAXA Pvt./DCA	DASTA	Kanchanpur and Dadeldhura
10	IHRR/DCA	SMART	Bedkot Municipality Kanchanpur
11	ACF (Stand by Partner for DRRM)	DRRM/CCA	All districts of Sudur Paschim Province

12. Conclusion:

In 2025, NNSWA successfully implemented all planned project activities despite facing a range of challenges, including disruptions caused by the Gen Z movement, temporary program suspensions, and local disasters. Close coordination with local governments and active engagement with targeted communities ensured that interventions were implemented effectively and in a timely manner.

The organization's key initiatives focused on livelihood improvement, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and social behavior change with a child-centered perspective. NNSWA introduced innovative technologies to support ecological agriculture, strengthened community groups, and enhanced cooperative mobilization to build resilient communities. These efforts not only improved economic opportunities for local populations but also promoted sustainable practices and increased community preparedness for future shocks.

NNSWA also played an instrumental role in supporting local governments to formulate,

review, and update policies and guidelines on agriculture, climate change, and DRRM. As the District Lead Support Agency (DLSA) in Kanchanpur District, the organization provided ongoing technical and operational support to the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) and other local government bodies, helping to strengthen institutional capacity and improve disaster preparedness at the district and municipal levels.

Youth engagement was a central component of NNSWA's 2025 programs. The organization actively promoted youth volunteers and mobilized local communities for DRRM, engaging them in humanitarian response activities and other social initiatives. During flooding in Dodhara Chandani, these volunteers played a crucial role in saving lives through anticipatory approaches, demonstrating the value of community-level preparedness and rapid response.

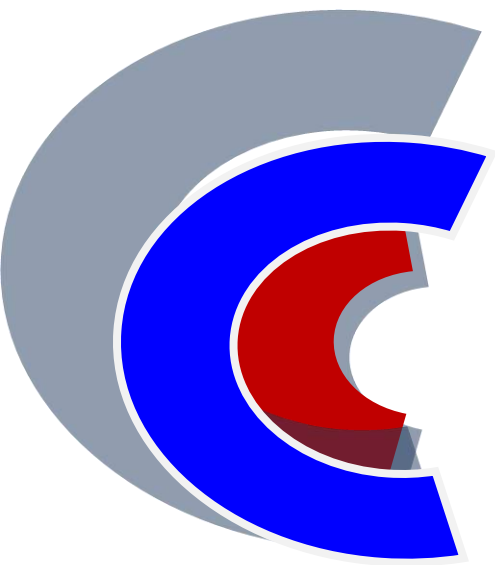


NNSWA also promoted the establishment of green enterprises involving youth, women, and farmer groups, supporting livelihood generation while encouraging environmentally sustainable practices. Nature-based solutions were advanced through the development of nurseries for vetiver and bamboo, which contributed to Nature Base Solutions (NbS) initiatives and ecological restoration, enhancing resilience against floods and soil erosion.

In 2025, projects were implemented across Sudurpaschim, Karnali, and Lumbini provinces (the latter focusing on disability services), with additional support extended to other regions as needed. NNSWA actively participated in provincial, national, and international forums, sharing best practices and community experiences in DRRM, climate change adaptation (CCA), livelihood, education, and human rights. These engagements drew on the organization's 35 years of experience in community development, humanitarian response, and resilience-building.

Throughout the year, NNSWA remained committed to its strategic objectives of building community resilience, protecting human rights, and responding to humanitarian needs. Its core goals strengthening community resilience, saving lives, and addressing extreme inequality continue to guide all interventions and activities, ensuring that programs are responsive, inclusive, and sustainable.

By combining technical expertise, local partnerships, and community mobilization, NNSWA continued to enhance the capacity of vulnerable populations to cope with climate risks, disasters, and social challenges, laying a strong foundation for long-term resilience and development.



Mailing Address



NNSWA

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