Oxfam’s vision for Nepal is a just society without poverty, in which all women and men live a life of dignity, enjoy their rights and assume their responsibilities as active citizens of Nepal. To contribute to this vision, Oxfam will continue to build upon its niche and deliver on three inter-connected programmes – Gender Justice, Food and Economic Justice and DRR-Humanitarian - all of which will deliver improvements in governance, gender equality and social inclusion. Our programme goals are:

1. Women in Nepal enjoy equal rights and are valued and acknowledged as decision makers at all levels.
2. Improve food security and livelihoods status of poor, socially excluded and vulnerable women and men.
3. Save lives in case of disasters with enhanced resilience.

Due to the nature of poverty, we will continue to focus in rural areas, but with an increasing programme presence and influence in urban DRR and resilience. To deliver on the strategy, Oxfam will continue to partner with national NGOs – as required by the Government of Nepal – and seek to develop new alliances and strengthen national networks, but also diversify its partnerships and alliances for wider influencing purposes. We will increasingly engage with the private sector across all programmes; work with the media for public campaigns and advocacy; and work closely with government to influence the development of new policies and guidelines, as well as to support the actual implementation of pre-existing laws, policies and guidelines at local level. At the heart of our theory of change is a model of active, engaged, effective citizens and civil society organisations engaging with, and influencing government.

We estimate a development programme budget of GBP 3-4 million per year, with unrestricted allocation in line with GPIIF recommendations. This estimation does not include humanitarian funding which in the aftermath of the April 2015 earthquake is GBP 35 million.

**Gender Justice Programme**

The goal of the gender justice programme is that women enjoy equal rights and are valued and acknowledged decision makers at all levels. The programme has helped more than 24,000 people in 6 districts and has been commended by the Government of Nepal. The Gender Justice Programme works for four clear objectives:

1. Reduce the prevalence of gender-based violence, and the threat of such violence, by changing deep-seated norms and attitudes in Nepali Society that perpetuate violence against women.
2. Enable women, especially from marginalised communities, to participate equally in politics and governance through addressing social barriers.
3. Create a positive legal and policy environment for gender equality and women’s rights
4. Enable cross-sector networks and platforms to grow women’s leadership at different levels, amplify their voice, and leverage their collective strength for transformative change.
FOOD & ECONOMIC JUSTICE PROGRAMME

The food and economic justice programme seeks to achieve improved food security and livelihoods status of poor, socially excluded and vulnerable women and men. The programme covers a diverse range of issues across 13 districts. To date the programme has supported rural farmers, worked with communities on enterprise development, empowerment, rural water sanitation and hygiene, community land rights, safer remittances and improved sustainable livelihoods. Awareness programmes have also been conducted for farmers on the potential impact of climate change. Further to this, children from 9 district schools have benefited from sanitation facilities and access to safe drinking water. Oxfam has supported advocacy initiatives to ensure that the joint land ownership policy is implemented in selected Village Development Committees. The objectives of the Food and Economic Justice Programme are:

1. Livelihoods of poor, socially excluded and vulnerable women and men are more resilient to climate shocks and stresses, with stronger access to, and control over land and water resources.
2. Women smallholder farmers and their organisations, have greater power in local markets, have access to finance and are influencing local government budgets, programmes and services.
3. Government and private sector increasingly develop and implement pro poor policies, programmes and practices that strengthen food security, land rights and climate resilience.
**Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Humanitarian Programme**

The goal of the DRR and humanitarian programme is to save lives now and in the future with enhanced resilience for vulnerable women and men at risk of, or coping with, disasters. To achieve this, Oxfam consistently works at community level in high-risk locations – both urban and rural, prioritising districts and municipalities that are at higher risk to floods, landslides and earthquakes. The DRR and humanitarian programme is a long standing and well respected programme that played a leading role in drafting the Disaster Management Bill. Resilience is a key component of the DRR element of the programme and earthquake resistant water supply in Kathmandu made national news after the earthquake of April 2015. The humanitarian element of the programme responded to the mid-west floods of 2014 and the Earthquake response of April 2015. The DRR and Humanitarian programme has following objectives:

1. High-risk communities, both urban and rural, have reduced their disaster risks and become more resilient to the effects of natural disasters and climate related shocks.
2. The Government of Nepal mainstreams DRR into policies, plans and budget and implements local disaster risk reduction planning guidelines.
3. Government, civil society and private sector are able to deliver effective, accountable, gender sensitive humanitarian assistance, in accordance with international standards.

**Earthquake Response 2015**

On April 25, an earthquake of 7.8 magnitude hit Nepal, followed by hundreds of aftershocks. Nearly 9000 people lost their lives, more than 22,000 were injured, and more than 890,000 houses were damaged or destroyed. Oxfam’s earthquake contingency plan was triggered and Oxfam teams responded within 24 hours. Oxfam’s earthquake response covers seven of the fourteen most affected districts: Gorkha, Nuwakot, Dhading, Sindhupalchowk, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Bhaktapur. Oxfam’s emergency response is delivered through four main technical fields Shelter, Water Sanitation and Hygiene, Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods and Gender. Initially Oxfam’s response focused on immediate life saving relief for earthquake affected communities. Since then the earthquake response has focused on recovery and reconstruction. Oxfam has worked with the government, clusters, and other NGOs to meet the needs of the most vulnerable families. The programme will run for three years. Oxfam met its target to reach 400,000 households during the first phase of the response, April to July.