

ANNUAL REPORT

2024-2025



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Table of Contents

Acknowledgements.....	2
Organization in a brief.....	4
History.....	4
VMO (Vision, Mission, Objective).....	4
Geographic Coverage	5
Target Groups	5
Strategic Approaches.....	6
Area of Focus	6
Programs or Projects Implemented.....	6
Ending Child Marriage Programme.....	7
Inclusive Climate Resilient Community Development in Nepal (IRDCN).....	11
Strengthening Social Protection System and Child-Friendly Governance in Madhesh Province.....	14
Strengthen Accountability and Governance under ACCESS Project.....	17
Global Girls' Creating Change.....	18
Institutional Development.....	19
Good Practice and Learning	19
Advocacy.....	19
Way Forward	19
Human Resource Mobilization.....	20
Financial Status.....	21
Supporting Hands	22

Acknowledgements

We extend our deepest gratitude to the many individuals and organizations whose unwavering support has been vital to the success of LIFE Nepal's programs and initiatives. To our beneficiaries, thank you for your resilience, courage, and active participation your stories of transformation inspire us every day and motivate us to strive for even greater impact. To our staff and volunteers, your dedication, passion, and tireless efforts are the backbone of our achievements, and your commitment to our mission is truly invaluable. We are profoundly grateful to our Board of Directors for their guidance, expertise, and steadfast support, which have been instrumental in our growth and effectiveness.

Our sincere thanks also go to our partners and collaborators for their shared commitment to improving the lives of children, girls, women, youth, persons with disabilities, religious minorities, excluded groups, and adolescents your collaboration has significantly strengthened our impact. We deeply appreciate our donors and funders for their generous contributions and belief in our mission, which have made it possible to implement life-changing programs and services. We also thank government agencies for their cooperation and support in creating an enabling environment for our work; we truly value our partnership with you. Finally, to our communities, we are truly grateful for your engagement, trust, and participation your involvement is essential to the sustainability of our programs. Together, we remain committed to building a brighter future for all, especially for children, girls, women, youth, persons with disabilities, religious minorities, excluded groups, and adolescents across Nepal.

With heartfelt appreciation and continued commitment,
Surait Thakur
LIFE Nepal
September 20, 2024

Acronyms

DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EWPN	Empowered Women, Prosperous Nepal
EU	European Union
FCHVs	Female Child Health Volunteers
GFF	Girls First Fund
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
HHs	Households
IRDCN	Inclusive Climate Resilient Community Development in Nepal
IEC	Information Education Communication
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
LG	Local Government
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SHG	Self Help Group
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UN	United Nations
VMO	Vision, Mission, Objective

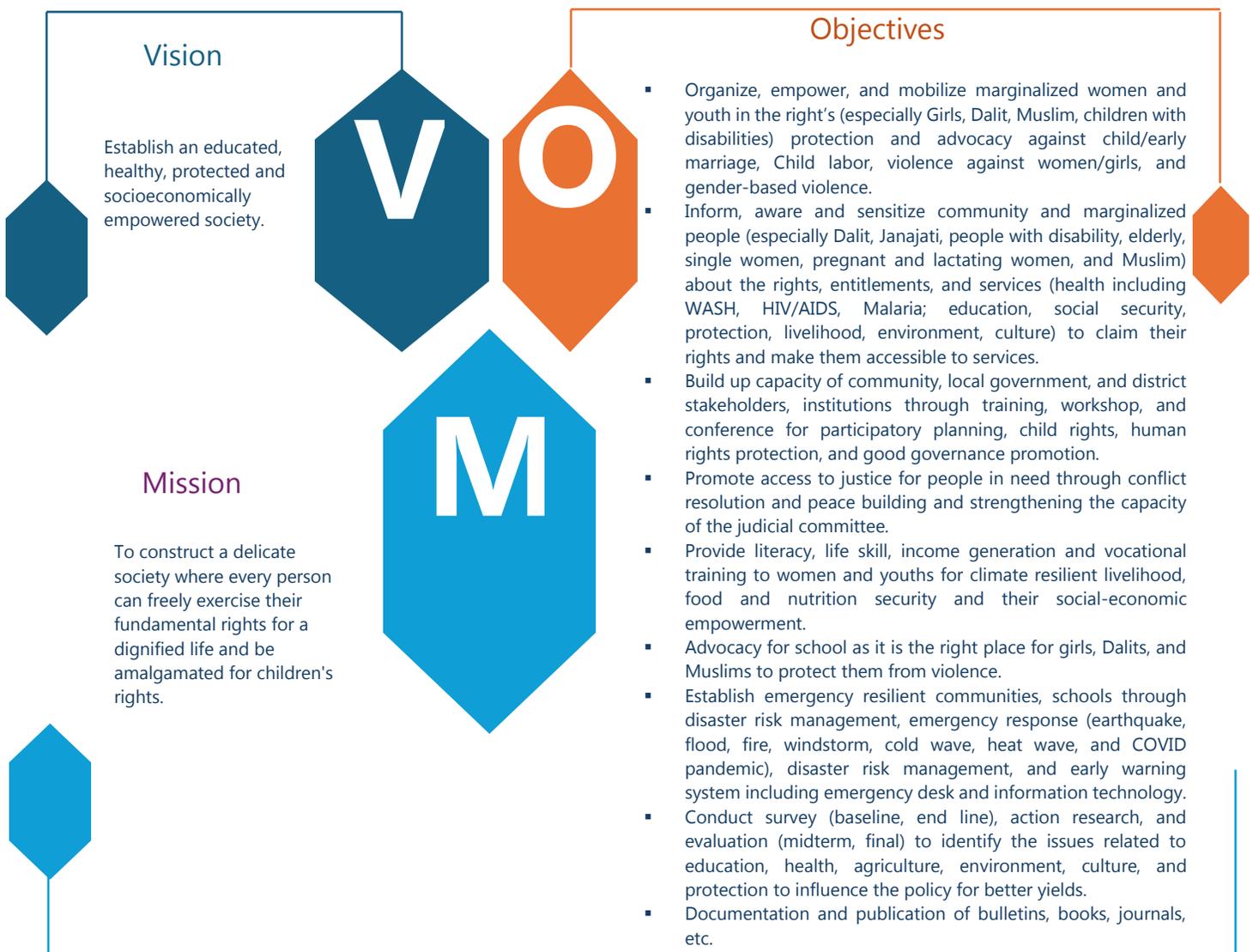
Organization in a brief

History

LIFE Nepal is women-lead non-profit making organization committed to uplifting marginalized communities in Madhesh Province, Nepal. LIFE Nepal is established in 2012 and registered with the District Administration Office, Dhanusha (*Regd. No. 1929/2068/10/18*), and affiliated with the Social Welfare Council, Kathmandu (*Regd. No. 34352/2068/10/27*). The organization is dedicated to improve the life situation of women, children, adolescent, youth, girls, marginalized communities, dalits, religious minorities and people with disabilities.

The mission of LIFE Nepal is to ensure access to essential services including health, nutrition, education, water sanitation and hygiene, child and social protection, and livelihood opportunities. By empowering individuals with knowledge and skills enhancement through technology transfer, participatory approaches, and community engagement, LIFE Nepal strives to create a justice and equitable society where everyone can thrive (www.lifenepal.org.np).

VMO (Vision, Mission, Objective)



Geographic Coverage

136 Palikas of eight districts i.e., Saptari, Siraha, Dhanusha, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Rautahat, Bara, and Parsa of Madhesh Province, Nepal



Target Groups



CHILDREN



**ADOLESCENTS
GIRLS AND
BOYS**



**PEOPLE WITH
DISABILITIES**



WOMAN



YOUTH



**RELIGIOUS
MINORITY**



**EXCLUDED
GROUPS**

Strategic Approaches

- Community engagement
- Reached to unreached people
- Networking and partnership
- Local resource mobilization
- Human rights-based approach
- Do No Harm principle
- Role Model Promotion

Area of Focus

- Education /Financial Literacy/Formal & NFE
- HCD, SBC, Child and Social Protection, Gender Equality
- Health, Nutrition and Food Security
- Livelihood /Income Generation/Vocational and Life Skill
- Youth, Girls, and Women Empowerment
- Emergency /DRR/Pandemic/Early Warning
- Shock Responsive and Social Protection
- Cash plus intervention & cash support to vulnerable HHs
- Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights

Programs or Projects Implemented



Ending Child Marriage Programme

Introduction

LIFE Nepal implemented the "Ending Child Marriage Initiative," which played a significant role in advancing several of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These goals include SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 2: Zero Hunger, SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being, SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 10: Reduced Inequality, and SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions.

Objective

A gender-responsive and sensitive environment has been enabled in the Madhesh Province, Nepal.

Funding Agency

Girls First Fund (GFF)

Locations

Eight Palikas i.e., Janakpur sub-metropolitan city, Dhanushadham, Mithila, Kshireswarnath, Sabaila, Mithila Bihari, Sahid Nagar, Laxminiya of Dhanusha district in Madhesh Province, Nepal

Strategic Interventions

Activities with girls

- Child marriage early warning girls club/network formation and mobilization (action plan development and implementation)
- Social Mobilization

Activities with boys

- Child marriage early warning boys club/network formation and mobilization (action plan development and implementation)

Activities with Parents and/or Family Members

- Conduct child marriage early warning education sessions for Mothers/Parent Groups
- Conduct Public Awareness Campaign and sensitization events

Activities with Leadership

- Review and planning sessions
- Review, consultations, dialogues (including member of provincial parliament-MPP), and lobbying efforts
- Referred to appropriate authorities such as Judicial Committees and Women and Children Cells
- intergenerational dialogues

Activities with Educators

- [Mass education awareness activities on early/child marriage](#)

Activities with Other Population(s)

- Palika level, interactions
- Suo-moto action against child marriage
- Project Learning Sharing Workshop
- Organize External Monitoring (SWC, Joint, Board)

Major Achievements

- The incidence of child marriage has been decreased in comparison to previous years before 2023, however, it became constant while comparing with the last year. The prevalence of child marriage has been reduced to 22% in 2025 and 2024, 24% in 2023 from 30% in 2021, 37% in 2020 and 50% in 2019.
- Although, the prevalence of child marriage is higher in girls (69%) in comparison to boys (31%). However, the prevalence of child marriage in girls reduced by 6% from 75% in 2024, 10% from 79% in 2023 and 24% from 93% in 2021.
- The enrollment of 229 girls in +2, bachelor's, or diploma programs within the project area this year reflects a significant promotion of girls' education and empowerment.
- In addition to that, 12 cases of child marriage were successfully stopped in this period, where 59 cases were referred by girls' champion, child marriage early warning girls' and boys' clubs/networks to judicial committee of respective Palikas or district-based women police cell or complain hearing committee in school. In this way, there was a significant role of individuals like parent or group or institution or religious leader or pressure group in facilitating 59 child marriage cases.
- A total of 240 members, 120 from girls' and 120 boys' child marriage early warning clubs/networks were mobilized, and the action plans of 8 girls' and 8 boys' child marriage early warning clubs were implemented.
- 5 child marriage early warning girls group members with disabilities supported with dignity kits, school uniform and stationaries
- 10 girls from Janakpur, Mithila, Laxminiya and Sabaila Municipality trained with tailoring, computer, bridge course and public service exam preparation and supported with climate resilient vegetable seeds for kitchen garden, tunnel for livelihood, and mehndi materials for small enterprises. Moreover, two girls Roshani Sah and Salma Khatun received livelihood support as climate adapted vegetable seeds /mulching with spray and micro -enterprises for Salma Khatun.
- Reached 806 individuals, including a significant number of girls 655 and marginalized communities' people such as Dalits 57, Janajati 223, Muslim 19, and Madhesi 393 girls with disabled 7
- Trained member of child marriage early warning boys groups/Network conducted the Rupantaran session for 384 (women 361, men 23) parents inclusive of Dalits 82, Janajati 141, Muslim 18, and Madhesi 143 focused on child marriage and elopement.
- A total of 384 (women 361, men 23) parents inclusive of Dalits 82, Janajati 141, Muslim 18, and Madhesi 143 reached through 23 parents sessions conducted by Trained member of child marriage early warning boys groups/Network focusing on child marriage and elopement.
- 1,255 community members and stakeholders (men 352, women 903) inclusive of Dalits 200, Janajati 350, Muslim 15, and Madhesi 690 viewed Kachahari Drama organized in coordination with girls' and boys' club/youth /cultural club addressing the issues of child marriage and elopement within the community.
- Formed 4 child marriage early warning committees at the Palika level in Mithila, Laxminiya, Chhreshwar, and Janakpurdharm Sub-Metropolitan City to identify and prevent child marriages. Total 84 key Palika level stakeholders (men 49, women 35) inclusive of Dalits 10, Janajati 18, Muslim 5, and Madhesi 51 were mobilized.
- 673 participants (men 203 and women 470) attended in celebrations for International Girls' Day, 16 Days of Activism, Women's Day and Day against Child Marriage inclusive of Dalits 52, Janajati 140, Muslim 26, and Madhesi 455.
- Reached approx. 6,200 students (4,250 girls and 1,950 boys) inclusive of Dalits 950, Janajati 1590, Muslim 35, and Madhesi 3625 through mass education awareness campaigns on child marriage in coordination with schools and teachers.
- Engaged 58 (men 22, women 36) religious' leaders, printing press, caterer, party palace inclusive of Dalits 7, Janajati 9, Muslim 5, and Madhesi 37 through Intergenerational Dialogue on child marriage
- Engaged 86 (37 men, 49 women) local governments representatives inclusive of Dalits 3, Janajati 7, Muslim 4, and Madhesi 72 to address child marriage and strengthen community interventions through discussing strategies for creating child marriage-free communities that helped increase local engagement and understanding of child marriage prevention efforts.

People Benefitted

Girls

1078



Boys

890



Parents

768



Community members

255



LG and Religious Leaders

142



Supported school uniform/dignity kits to girls with disability for their retention



Awareness campaign against child marriage

Good Practices

Empowering Girls through Education and Skills is Building Confidence and Inspiring Change in Communities

As a result of the support provided under this grant, significant positive changes have been observed in the communities. One of the most noticeable impacts is the increased confidence and self-reliance among the supported girls, which has inspired other young girls and families in their communities to value skill development and education over early marriage. For instance, girls like Puja Mahato and Kajal Mahato, who received tailoring training and sewing machines, have not only started earning independently but have also become role models for other girls. Puja now earns over NPR 10,000 per month by working both at home and in a training shop, while Kajal earns around NPR 15,000 from her home-based tailoring business. Similarly, girls like Afrin Hasan, Salma Khatun, Roshani Sah, Jesika Das, Simta Yadav, Arachana Mukhiya, Pratima Yadav are preparing for professional and competitive careers, which has shifted community attitudes toward investing in girls' futures. A surprising and encouraging change has been the growing interest from other parents and community members who are now more open to sending their daughters for such training and courses, recognizing the long-term benefits of economic independence and empowerment for girls. This shift in mindset reflects a broader cultural change toward breaking the barrier of mobility restriction, delaying marriage and promoting girls' education and livelihoods. In addition to that Bimala Rai has passed pre-test and preparation for written test after completing online preparation course for Public Service Commission Exam.

Municipality	Name of the Girl	Type of Support/Course Provided	Duration
Janakpurdham Sub-Metropolitan city	Afrin Hasan	Bridge Course (Preparation for HA and English-speaking Course)	6 Months
	Salma Khatun	Livelihood Support (Climate adapted vegetable seeds support) with spray, and compost organic)	
Sabaila Municipality	Jesika Das	Bridge Course for HA	3 Months
	Arachana Mukhiya	Basic Computer Course	6 Months
Mithila Municipality	Roshani Sah	Livelihood Support	
	Puja Mahato	Tailoring training & Sewing Machine Provided	3 Months
Shahidnagar Municipality	Kajal Mahato	Tailoring training & Sewing Machine Provided	3 Months
	Bimala Rai	Online course (Preparation for Public Service Commission Exam)	3 Months
Laxminiya Rural -Municipality	Simta Yadav	Bridge Course	3 Months
	Pratima Yadav	Bridging course (Preparation for HA)	3 Months

RUPANTARAN Session Inspires Goal-Setting and Leadership in Adolescent Girls

The RUPANTARAN life skills session, implemented by LIFE Nepal under the "Ending Child Marriage" project, has proven to be transformative for adolescent girls, building their confidence, enhancing communication skills, and inspiring them to set ambitious goals for their future.



Pragati (name changed), a 16-year-old student at B.P. Koirala School in Laxminiya Rural Municipality, exemplifies this impact. A diligent student and an active member of the child marriage early warning girls' club, Pragati regularly participates in school and community activities, including girls' club meetings and RUPANTARAN sessions. During a Palika-level girls' summit organized by LIFE Nepal, Pragati stood out for her exceptional performance and leadership. Inspired by the RUPANTARAN session on "Dreams," she set a clear goal to become a doctor and made a personal commitment not to marry until she achieves her dream. She has openly communicated this goal with her parents and actively shares her views on critical issues such as child marriage.

The confidence Pragati gained from the RUPANTARAN sessions enabled her to chair the summit with poise. She emphasized that ending child marriage requires not only the efforts of parents but also the involvement of government, effective policies, and strong laws—key highlights of the Girls' Summit. Pragati also pledged to refer any child marriage cases she encounters in her community to the appropriate authorities.

This case demonstrates how life skills education can empower girls to set goals, advocate for themselves and others, and become leaders in the movement to end child marriage.



Celebrating International Day of Girls Child



Awareness on Cyber Security



Awareness of Financial Literacy



Supported Materials for Entrepreneurship



Education Sessions to Mothers



Education Sessions to Adolescents

Jesika – Prevented from Child Marriage and Supported to Continue Education

Jesika Das, a resident of Sabaila Municipality, Ward No. 4, comes from an economically marginalized family. Her father repairs bicycles and runs a small roadside shop in their village, while her mother works in the fields. Jesika has three sisters and one brother. She is the Deputy Chairperson of the Girls' Club at Sabaila School and successfully passed her Secondary Education Examination (SEE) this year. As the eldest daughter in the family, her grandmother had decided to arrange her marriage at an early age. At that time, Jesika had just joined the Girls' Club. Although she had heard about child marriage, she didn't fully understand its harmful consequences. When Ranjita, a Girls Champion, began conducting awareness sessions at her school, Jesika gained deeper knowledge about the negative impacts of child marriage. Motivated by this understanding, she courageously spoke with her family and convinced them to let her continue her education. Seeing her dedication and performance in her studies, her parents agreed not to marry her off early. Later, Jesika confided in Ranjita that she wanted to pursue further studies, but her family's poor financial condition posed a serious challenge. Ranjita shared Jesika's situation with the LIFE Nepal team. Understanding her potential and circumstances, LIFE Nepal provided seed money support, enabling her to continue her education. These days, Jesika is preparing for the Public Service Commission (Lok Sewa) examinations and is working hard to secure a scholarship for higher education in college. With the support from LIFE Nepal and her own determination, Jesika is on the path to building a brighter future through education.



Inclusive Climate Resilient Community Development in Nepal (IRDCN)

Introduction

LIFE Nepal implemented the "Inclusive Climate Resilient Community Development in Nepal (IRDCN)" which played a significant role in advancing several of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These goals include **SDG 1: No Poverty**, **SDG 2: Zero Hunger**, **SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being**, **SDG 4: Quality Education**, **SDG 5: Gender Equality**, **SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**, **SDG 10: Reduced Inequality**, **SDG 13: Climate Action**, and **SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions**.

Funding Agency

CBM
Global Disability Inclusion

Locations

Three Palikas i.e., Janakpurdham Sub-Metropolitan City, Mithila Bihari, and Aurahi of Dhanusha District in Madhesh Province, Nepal

Objective

To contribute to building inclusive and resilient communities.

Strategic Interventions

Increased knowledge on lobby and advocacy among persons with disability (men, women, girls and boys) and their families:

- Facilitated to Self- Help Group (SHG) formation and conduct regular meeting,
- Orientation to self-help groups,
- Capacitate and mobilize inclusive development champions from SHGs,
- Conduct community awareness on inclusive development process,
- Lobby and advocacy with the local government for the engagement of people with disabilities in local development processes,
- Capacity building of OPD and SHGs on local planning process and their role in it,
- Lobby and advocacy for the implementation of endorsed laws, policies and program with local and provincial government,
- Influence existing local government livelihood and adaptation programs to make it accessible for persons with disability,
- Orientation to communities on violence, exploitation, negligence, abuse and discrimination against persons with disabilities,
- Advocacy with the local government for disability screening and ID card distribution,
- Celebration of IDPD and other days,
- Municipal Project Advisory Committee Meeting

Persons with disabilities and their families participating in subsistence and income generating activities:

- Carry out the need assessment of person with disabilities for livelihood and support to develop the business plan,
- Conduct need based agricultural IG activities and pilot the climate adaptive livelihood practices,
- Promotion of disability inclusive and climate resilient technologies and practices through improved or heritage seeds etc.,
- Provide vocational training to self-help group members,
- Support on micro enterprises (grocery shops, mobile shops etc.) for persons with disabilities,
- Develop linkages with Bank and Financial institutions and lobbying for access,
- Establish linkages with the market to promote value chain in livelihood activities,
- Livelihood support for micro-enterprises

Institutional strengthening of partners and OPD and skills development for smooth management and program delivery:

- Reasonable accommodation and accessibility across all activities
- Rs.20000 approval for accessibility audit and restructuring of OPD partner
- DSJ,
- Training on CBID and DID to project team and board members,
11. Participate in Disability inclusion, CBID and climate change related learning and sharing platforms



Improved access of children with disabilities to inclusive and accessible education and access to health services by person with disabilities:

- Awareness raising with parents of children with disabilities at risk of not enrolling, or dropping out of school,
- Support for reading or other forms of inclusive education materials for children with disabilities,
- Orientation to teachers and school management committee members on inclusive education,
- Conduct accessibility assessments of the selected schools (6 in total) and support to implement assessment findings (structural adjustment etc.),
- Provision of assistive devices to person with disability for mobility and accessibility,
- Orientation on disability and inclusion to health service providers and municipal representatives

Strengthened local government, DPO and SHG capacity on climate change issues and adaptation interventions:

- Documentation of climate change impact to persons with disability and their dissemination/case stories,
- Pilot DI climate smart practices in initiation of municipalities and stakeholders (disability inclusive climate smart zone),
9. Support local government to adapt disability inclusive disaster response (search and rescue, accessible emergency shelters, inclusive response practices etc.) mechanism,
11. Basic DiDRR and climate change awareness training in schools,
12. Support in developing Inclusive Local Disaster and Climate Resilient Plan (LDCRP),

Major Achievements

a. Strengthened Disability Rights and Advocacy:

A total of 1,260 individuals (including 845 SHG members, 354 family members/guardians, 36 ward chairs, 25 ward members, and OPD members) were oriented on CRPD, legal provisions, vital registrations, advocacy, climate change, and local concerns. In addition, 1,136 individuals directly engaged in orientation and awareness events. SHGs conducted regular monthly meetings, submitted demand letters, and successfully influenced 10 out of 41 wards to allocate budgets for disability-inclusive development. All 41 wards committed to inclusive budgeting in the coming fiscal year.

b. Formation of SHG Networks and Inclusive Governance:

48 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) across Janakpurdham, Mithilabihari, and Aurahi discussed rights issues and presented them during local planning. SHG networks were established in Mithila Bihari and Aurahi, advocating for inclusive participation in local planning, accessible services, and livelihood opportunities. Municipal Project Advisory Committees (MPACs) were formed in three Palikas, committing to disability screening, ID card distribution, accessible infrastructure, inclusive health/education/agriculture policies, and livelihood support.

c. Capacity Building of Inclusive Champions:

A total of 48 inclusive development champions (32 men and 16 women) received basic and refresher training. They issued a nine-point declaration and engaged in advocacy with ward chairs, focusing on ID cards, inclusive budgeting, representation in committees, and service provision.

d. Awareness Raising and Policy Commitments:

More than 640 individuals (including elected representatives, youth, social leaders, FCHVs, mothers' groups, and inclusive champions) were sensitized on disability rights and inclusive development. A Lobbying and Advocacy Guideline was finalized and disseminated to 401 participants (86 women with disabilities, 138 men with disabilities, 92 children with disabilities, and 85 parents). As a result, several wards committed to inclusive planning and budget allocations.

e. Inclusive Education Achievements:

- 18 students with disabilities enrolled in schools through campaigns and home visits.
- 56 economically marginalized children with disabilities received school materials, improving attendance and participation.
- 131 teachers and SMC members oriented on inclusive education, pledging to use dignified language, promote enrollment, advocate for accessible infrastructure, request scholarships, and implement disability-friendly pedagogy.
- 17 mothers' groups, FCHVs, and traditional healers trained to promote ID cards, school enrollment, and inclusive education.

f. Inclusive Health Services:

- 91 health service providers and municipal representatives oriented on disability-inclusive health services, agreeing to maintain disability records, integrate awareness into routine programs, improve accessibility, and coordinate referrals.
- Accessibility audits conducted in 3 health posts and 2 municipal offices led to structural changes such as ramps and toilets.

People Benefitted

People

5790

Champions

48



From Exclusion to Empowerment

Aresh Kumar Paskan, 25, from Ward No. 20, Janakpurdham Sub-Metropolitan City, was born with a congenital physical disability. Despite holding a blue disability card ('Kha' category), Aresh faced discrimination throughout his school years, including social exclusion by classmates. Although he completed Grade 12 by giving tuition classes, he remained unemployed due to a lack of job opportunities and skill recognition. His family of six relied mainly on his parents' social security allowance for survival. Aresh's life changed when he came into contact with Apang Samaj Janakpur (Disabled Society Janakpur), where he learned about disability rights and began participating in community programs. He received mobile repair training but was unable to find employment. In Bhadra 2089, LIFE Nepal representatives visited Apang Samaj Janakpur, and Aresh learned about the Inclusive Climate-Resilient Community Development Project. With support from the project, he formed and led an SHG in his ward and later requested livelihood support. The project provided him with a cheque of NPR 35,000, which he used to start a grocery shop—purchasing a partition (NPR 15,000) and stocking grocery items (NPR 15,000). Initially, Aresh struggled with transporting goods from wholesalers. With a recommendation from Apang Samaj Janakpur and utilizing his savings and the family's social security allowance, he purchased a three-wheeled scooter from India. This enabled him not only to supply his own shop but also transport goods for others, earning NPR 800–1,000 per day. He now sends his children to a boarding school and has leased 10 kattha of land to grow food crops. Aresh is now recognized as a proactive youth leader and a respected figure in his village. Aresh's journey highlights the transformative power of combining skill-building with livelihood support and mobility solutions. The role of OPDs such as Apang Samaj Janakpur was vital in identifying and mentoring potential community champions. The project's flexibility to adapt to individual needs, including mobility support, was key to sustainable outcomes.

g. Assistive Devices and Accessibility:

Following screenings, wheelchairs (9), tricycles (4), walkers (3), crutches (3), and white canes (3) were distributed. In 2024, 10 mobility devices were provided as per technical recommendations. Accessibility audits led to infrastructure improvements in schools, ward offices, health posts, and municipal buildings, including ramps, tactile tiles, and water facilities.

i. Community Awareness and Inclusion:

- Information boards were erected at 10 public places, and IEC materials (pamphlets, brochures, flex banners) disseminated to promote disability rights and inclusive participation.
- A disability mapping database of 1,160 Persons with Disabilities (727 men, 433 women) was created at the municipality level.
- On International Day of Persons with Disabilities, more than 550 participants (community members, PWDs, government representatives) engaged in advocacy and solidarity events.

j. Policy Influence and Local Government Commitments:

- 299 local government representatives oriented on inclusive governance, committing to disability-inclusive budgeting, policy-making, and participation.
- Municipalities pledged to endorse guidelines for disability ID card distribution, develop inclusive disaster and climate resilience plans, and adopt universal design in new infrastructure.
- Specific wards (e.g., Janakpurdham Ward 9) announced immediate budget allocations up to NPR 100,000 for disability-inclusive programs.

k. Livelihood support for micro-enterprises

A total of 37 beneficiaries (27 men and 10 women) received micro-enterprises support, including 25 from Janakpurdham, 6 from Mithilabihari, and 6 from Aurahi. Additionally, 9 beneficiaries (4 men and 5 women) received livelihood support for establishing and managing micro-enterprises, with distribution carried out in December 2024. These included 5 from Janakpurdham, 2 from Mithilabihari, and 2 from Aurahi Rural Municipality.



From Disability to Successful Farmer

Bhagat Mandal, a 55-year-old from Ward No. 15 of Janakpurdham Sub-Metropolitan City, lives with a physical disability and supports a family of five through farming. Despite his dedication, his yields were low due to frequent crop damage from pests and diseases. He had no access to training or external agricultural support and relied solely on traditional methods. After Bhagat shared his challenges in SHG meetings, the LIFE Nepal team conducted a household assessment and recognized his need for knowledge and resources. Under the Inclusive Climate-Resilient Community Development Project, he was provided with training and a comprehensive package of modern, climate-adaptive farming inputs including drip irrigation, net houses, sprayers, mulching sheets, and organic farming materials.

Bhagat adopted climate-friendly agricultural practices and transitioned to off-season vegetable farming. His income surged to NPR 75,000 per season. He is now regarded as a lead farmer in his community. With increased earnings, he supports his father's medical needs, his household expenses, and his son's civil engineering studies in Kathmandu. He also purchased assistive devices to support his mobility. Bhagat's journey highlights the value of empowering persons with disabilities with both knowledge and resources. It demonstrates that inclusive agricultural support not only improves livelihoods but also boosts confidence, leadership, and community status. This case reinforced the project's approach of delivering need-based, context-specific interventions through OPD and SHG platforms.



Strengthening Social Protection System and Child-Friendly Governance in Madhesh Province

Introduction

LIFE Nepal, in collaboration with UNICEF Janakpur field office, is being implementing the program titled "Enhancing Social Protection Systems and Child-Friendly Governance in Madhesh Province." The project is playing a crucial role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by reducing poverty, hunger, and inequalities (SDGs 1, 2, and 10). The initiative ensures access to healthcare and education (SDGs 3 and 4), support gender equality (SDG 5), and promote decent work by reducing child labor (SDG 8). It also contributes to peace and justice by protecting children's rights (SDG 16) and foster partnerships for sustainable development (SDG 17). The project is aligned with the provincial government's flagship initiative "Beti Padhau Beti Bachau-BPBB" and contributing to the EU/UN joint collaboration project "Empowered Women, Prosperous Nepal- EWPN".

Outputs and Activities

01. CLFG framework is adopted by selected local Governments that promotes child participation:

1. Orientation to PCA partners/CSO key staff on Programme, MEAL, Finance, Social Protection, Gender, PSEA, CFLG, Disability, 2. Training to a local level official/Social mobilizer (CSO) on Child-Friendly Local Government, EWPN, 3. Technical support to LGs for CFLG adoption, 4. Inter-Ministerial advocacy to workshop and prioritize revised CFLG strategy at province level, 5. Consultative meetings, Advocacy and lobby meeting at local government with the relevant stakeholders for supporting the CFLG adopting, 6. Re/formation, capacity enhancement of municipal level child club networks (ensuring 50% girls) and active engagements in planning process, 7. Providing support to organise Bal Bhela in 10 Local governments, 8. Media mobilization, documentation and dissemination, 9. Technical support, and supervision by concerned line ministries (Govt and CSO)

03. Strengthened social protection programme including girl's empowerment:

1. Orientation to local governments on EWPN and social protection, 2. Support for social protection policy mainstreaming into periodic plans at the province level, 3. Policy dialogue with provincial parliament committees on social policy, Disability, CFLG, women empowerment, 4. Consultative workshop on existing Social Protection Schemes and practices with line provincial Ministries and local governments, 5. Lobby and Advocacy Meetings with concerned Provincial Government Stakeholders including the committee members of Girls' Empowerment, 6. Mobilization of Social Mobilizers to promote Women's empowerment, Social, 7. Protection, Disability, PFM including CFLG and Public Finance for children, 8. Technical Support to the Provincial Ministry of Social Development to draft a Provincial Social Protection Strategic Action Plan, 9. Consultative Workshop to draft the Provincial Social Protection Strategic Action Plan with provincial line ministries, municipal representatives, 10. Technical support, and supervision by concerned line ministries and local government, 11. Awareness raising campaign in LNOB community on BPBB, online registration and child grant, 12. Wider dissemination workshop on Provincial Beti-Padhau Beti Bachau programme design and develop the implementation action plan

Funding Agency

UNICEF

Locations

12 Palikas of 6 Districts in Madhesh Province, Nepal

- Saptari – Agnisair Krishnasavarar RM
- Siraha – Sakhuwanankarkatti RM, Nawarajpur RM and Siraha Mun
- Dhanusha – Janakpur Sub-Metro City and Nagarain Mun
- Rautahat – Baudhimai RM and Yemunamai RM
- Bara – Adarshkotwal RM
- Parsa – Bindabasini RM, Birgunj Metro City and Pakahamainpur RM

07. Strengthened social protection system that is inclusive and shock responsive:

1. Consultation workshop on shock-responsive social protection at local governments, 2. Technical support to develop shock-responsive social protection system action plan at province and 2 local government and 2

05. People with disability have improved access to social protection allowance:

1. Advocacy workshop with Province ministries and stakeholders on disability, 2. Local government level orientation to local level representatives and officials on local government disability screening app, 3. Orientation to disability committee and key stakeholders of local government on disability rights and provisions, 4. Community awareness/interaction (PSA) on disability screening APP and various services available for persons with disability

02. Strengthened public finance for children and citizen's engagement to mainstream women and children's agenda in planning and budgeting:

1. Palika level training on -Public Finance for Children (P4FC)/PFM to key representatives of local government, 2. Technical support to Palikas to draft and produce the 'Citizen Engagement Policy and Citizen's Budget, 3. Orientation to citizens' groups, and child clubs' members on Citizen Engagement Policy and LGs budget, 4. Consultation and review workshop to finalize and endorse the 'Citizen Engagement Policy with the key Palika-level stakeholders, 5. Workshop to finalize and endorse the 'Citizen Budget with the key Palika-level stakeholders, 6. Advocacy workshop with local governments to mainstream women and children' agenda on Local-level planning and public finance for children, 7. Province-level consultation meeting with stakeholders for the formulation of province annual planning- each year, 8. Technical support for public finance for children, annual planning, 9. Joint program review with government and CSOs

04. Children and people from marginalised groups have improved access to basic services through skill-based trainings:

1. Support for quantitative and Qualitative Assessments/ research of access to services along with areas that need to be focused to capacitate LNOB, 2. Support and facilitate from LNOB group children for them to meet their social protection need including education, 3. Facilitation with ILO for training participants from identified marginalized groups for the training, 4. Social mobilizer mobilization to identified LNOB community, 5. Conduct community action process

06. The local governments have strengthened grievance handling mechanism:

1. Strengthening/establishing citizens' Grievance Handling mechanism in 10 LG, 2. Community awareness Campaign on Grievance Handling mechanism (flyer and tea/snacks), PSA through radio and FM

Major Achievements

- A three-day Child-Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) training was conducted for local government officials that enhanced their knowledge and skills to establish child-friendly governance structures.
- A total of 94 child clubs were formed across 11 local governments, with child club networks established in 10 of them. These clubs have played a key role in fostering children's leadership, civic engagement, and advocacy for their rights.
- A one-day capacity enhancement training was organized for 359 participants, including 310 children (141 boys, 169 girls) and 49 local representatives and stakeholders (35 men, 14 women). The training strengthened participants' leadership, rights awareness, problem-solving, and advocacy skills.
- Child consultations (Balbhela) were held in 10 local governments, engaging 740 participants 343 children (139 boys, 204 girls), 397 local representatives (37 men, 17 women), and 3 persons with disabilities. These consultations gathered children's concerns, demands, and recommendations, which were submitted to local governments for integration into planning and budgeting processes.
- A mental health orientation was conducted for 27 children (11 boys, 16 girls) in Nagarain Municipality, raising awareness about mental health issues, coping strategies, and access to professional support.
- Community awareness campaigns were led by child clubs on topics such as drug abuse, adolescent mental health, children's rights, birth registration, child and disability grants, school insurance, and gender-based violence (GBV). Activities included door-to-door campaigns, participation in the 16 Days of Activism, and street dramas against GBV and child marriage.
- A citizen engagement orientation was conducted for 140 children (54 boys, 86 girls) in Pakahamainpur and Agnisair Krishnasawaran Rural Municipalities. The orientation enhanced children's understanding of participatory governance, planning, and budgeting processes.
- Child-Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) initiatives were successfully implemented across all 12 local governments, beginning with a comprehensive assessment that evaluated policy alignment, infrastructure accessibility, integration of child rights in local plans, and children's participation in decision-making. The findings have informed tailored action plans to strengthen child-friendly governance structures.
- To ensure effective coordination, CFLG focal persons were assigned in all 12 local governments. Additionally, a three-day CFLG orientation/training was conducted for 292 participants (225 male, 67 female), representing diverse groups 65% Madhesi, 13% Dalit, 10% Adibasi/Janajati, and 5% Muslim from 11 local governments. The training enhanced the capacity of local officials and stakeholders to adopt CFLG principles and establish CFLG committees.
- CFLG committees were formed in several municipalities, including Adarshkotwal (with ward-level committees in all wards), Sakhuwanankarkatti, Siraha, Bindbasini, and Pakahamainpur. These committees play a vital role in ensuring children's voices are included in governance and that local plans align with child rights standards.
- At the provincial level, a CFLG Monitoring Committee was established in Madhesh Province, comprising nine members from key institutions such as the Office of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers (OCMCM), Ministry of Social Development, Education, Health, the provincial child rights committee, child club networks, journalists, and civil society organizations (CSOs). LIFE-Nepal was nominated as the CSO representative.

People Benefitted

Boys

290



Girls

3923



Men

607



Women

822



- Local-level child rights committees were also formed in Bindbasini, Adarshkotwal, and Pakahamainpur Rural Municipalities, with continued advocacy underway to establish similar committees in the remaining local governments.
- To further strengthen child protection and welfare, Child Welfare Officers were appointed in six municipalities: Siraha, Sakhuwanankarkatti, Nagarain, Bindbasini, Pakahamainpur, and Adarshkotwal. These officers support coordination and implementation of child-focused services.
- Budget allocations for CFLG initiatives were made by Birganj Metropolitan City and other local governments, enabling the rollout of child-friendly programs, formation of committees, and delivery of services at both municipal and ward levels.
- Citizen engagement efforts have progressed significantly across 11 local governments, where orientation and adoption of the Citizen Engagement Policy are currently underway. Social mobilizers have facilitated consultations and advocacy to support effective implementation of the policy framework.
- A comprehensive mapping exercise was completed to identify citizens' groups and child club members for orientation activities. The implementation phase is now ongoing, with a strong focus on inclusivity and participation.
- To date, 611 participants have received orientation, including 140 child club members (54 boys, 86 girls) and 471 community members (126 men, 345 women). The participant group reflected diverse backgrounds: 65% Dalit, 23.1% Madhesi, 5.4% Adibasi/Janajati, 3.9% Brahmin/Chhetri, and 2.6% Muslim. The orientation focused on enhancing understanding of local planning and budgeting processes, promoting transparency, and encouraging active participation of children, women, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups.
- Consultations on Public Finance Management for Children were successfully conducted across 10 local governments, engaging a total of 264 participants (202 male, 62 female) to strengthen the capacity of local representatives in budgeting, financial management, accountability, resource utilization, transparency, and strategic decision-making to improve service delivery and governance for children.
- Under the Beti Padhau Beti Bachau (BPBB) scheme, significant progress was made in enrollment. Out of a total target of 6,500 girls, 3,783 girls were enrolled during fiscal year 2080/2081, including many from marginalized communities. Initial enrollment began with 1,500 girls across all 12 local governments. To support the campaign, a dedicated contact person was appointed in Birganj Metropolitan City.
- Awareness campaigns were conducted in 11 local governments, focusing on birth registration, child grants, disability grants, and the Beti Padhau Beti Bachau (BPBB) scheme. These campaigns specifically targeted Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) and marginalized communities to maximize outreach and impact. A total of 911 participants were engaged, including 200 FCHVs, 625 community members, 34 local government authorities, 9 police officers, and 8 other stakeholders. Notably, 83% of participants were female, reflecting strong engagement from women in the community.
- A Community Action Process was carried out in all 12 local governments, engaging 424 participants (325 female, 99 male), including child club members, community leaders, and ward/local government officials to identify challenges in accessing social protection programs, document issues, simplify procedures, and develop actionable solutions to improve equitable access and service delivery. As a result, participants collaborated with local government officials to develop work plans addressing identified gaps and enhancing program efficiency and enrollment.
- A one-day orientation on the Disability Screening App was conducted in five local governments, engaging 124 participants primarily from Madhesi, Adibasi/Janajati, Dalit, and Brahmin/Chhetri communities. Led by the Deputy Mayor, the session aimed to build local capacity for identifying and supporting persons with disabilities through systematic assessment and integration into social protection programs. The app has now been institutionalized to ensure ongoing inclusion and service delivery.
- An advocacy workshop on disability rights, led by the Ministry of Sports and Social Welfare in Madhesh Province, resulted in the formation of a five-member task team to refine policy and move toward Cabinet approval.
- A one-day orientation for 124 local representatives further strengthened capacity for inclusive governance, with commitments made to improve accessibility and support girls with disabilities.





Strengthen Accountability and Governance under ACCESS Project

Introduction

On 22 March 2025, an agreement was signed between Accountability Lab Nepal and LIFE Nepal to collaborate on the implementation of the ACCESS Project. Under this partnership, LIFE Nepal has been implementing the project titled “Education for All: CivActs Model to Strengthen Accountability and Governance” in Madhesh Province, Nepal. The initiative aims to enhance educational inclusion, promote local accountability, and strengthen governance systems through citizen engagement and community-based monitoring, contributing to the achievement of SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Funding Agency

Accountability Lab Nepal

Target Group

Local communities, local government, schools, and local networks or groups working around inclusive education

Locations

Bateshwar Rural Municipality, Dhanusha

Objective

To enhance educational inclusion, promote local accountability, and strengthen governance systems through citizen engagement and community-based monitoring.

Major Achievements

- Face-to-face interaction meetings were conducted with 28 participants, including ward chairpersons, members, and media representatives. Discussions focused on promoting inclusive education and increasing school enrollment of marginalized and out-of-school children. Local representatives expressed strong commitment to addressing barriers to education access.
- Baseline data collection was completed and finalized under the “Listen and Collect” initiative of the CivActs Model. The data provides a solid foundation for planning, monitoring, and evaluating education interventions.
- A province-level workshop was held on 27 July in Janakpur, focusing on localizing the School Education Sector Plan (2079–2088). Brought together local governments, NGOs, educators, and key stakeholders to strengthen local education systems.
- A virtual project review meeting was conducted on 28 July with the National Campaign for Education (NCE) and Accountability Lab Nepal. Reviewed project progress, challenges, and best practices and planned upcoming town hall events. Provided orientation on financial reporting templates to improve accuracy and accountability in project financial management.



Global Girls' Creating Change

Introduction

The project aims to empower young girls in Nepal by promoting their leadership skills, promoting gender equality, and advocating for climate change awareness. It addresses the Nepalese government's Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), Youth Empowerment, and Climate Change policies and programs. Additionally, it contributes to achieving several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Gender Equality (SDG 5) by empowering young girls, promoting gender equality, and ensuring access to equal opportunities in leadership, education, and decision-making processes; Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10) by empowering marginalized and disadvantaged girls to reduce inequalities and ensure that no one is left behind; Climate Action (SDG 13) by advocating climate justice through local and global forums.

Objective

To promote and elevate a diverse movement of girl-centered climate action to lead, shape, and inform equitable, inclusive climate policies and actions

Major Achievements

- A Data Validation Workshop was held on December 4–5 in Janakpur, where 12 Girls Champions and Social Mobilizers were trained on compiling findings from FGDs and KIIs, facilitated by Restless Development and LIFE Nepal. Workshop was followed by a Virtual Data Validation Learning Session on December 6, focused on ensuring research accuracy and capturing the community's voice. The Girls Champions subsequently compiled the validated data into comprehensive reports.
- Biographies of Girls Champions were documented to highlight their leadership journeys and challenges, with plans for publication on Restless Development's platforms. A virtual storytelling session on December 13 with Girls Champions from Siraha collected stories for communication materials.
- A virtual orientation on the baseline survey was held on December 17 to clarify survey tools and simplify questionnaires. The finalized Baseline Survey tools, with simplified Nepali translation, were integrated into Kobo Collect for ease of use. Implementation took place across all project-focused schools, yielding 129 responses, surpassing the target of 124.

Funding Agency

Restless Development

Target Group

Girls from the marginalized group-112, Marginalized community members-500, Civil society organization's-9, Key stakeholders-25

Locations

Dhanusha: Janakpurdham Sub-Metropolitan City, Siraha: Sakhuanankarkatti Rural Municipality, Mahottari: Bardibash Municipality, and Saptari: Rajbiraj Municipality in Madhesh Province, Nepal

Good Practice and Learning

LIFE Nepal has demonstrated good practices in inclusive governance, community mobilization, and rights-based advocacy. Its engagement with all tiers of government provincial, local, and municipal has promoted policy-level commitments, such as the institutionalization of disability rights and child-friendly governance. LIFE Nepal's participatory approach, involving child clubs, FCHVs, and marginalized groups, has ensured that interventions are community-driven and responsive to local needs. Key learnings were sustained advocacy, capacity-building at the grassroots level, and integrating GEDSI into planning processes to promote equitable access to services and empower vulnerable populations.

Advocacy

The Disability, Climate Change, and Livelihood Conference 2082, inaugurated by Madhes Province Chief Minister, served as a high-level advocacy platform to promote inclusive policies for persons with disabilities. The Chief Minister's call for collaboration across all three tiers of government reinforced the urgency of addressing livelihood challenges through tailored training and support. With commitments from local leaders and the issuance of a seven-point declaration, the event strengthened momentum for disability-inclusive governance and amplified the voices of stakeholders working to institutionalize rights and services for persons with disabilities.

Institutional Development

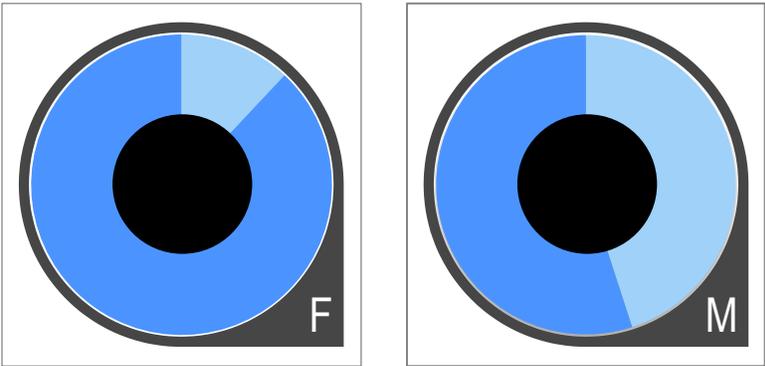
- Staff capacity building training: Orientation to newly recruited staffs as a part of induction.
- Project geographic expansion: with the support from Accountability Lab/PIN
- Annual Report: Publication and dissemination through social media like website
- Website Update: Regular update of website
- Engagement with organization social media platforms: Regular update of the activities of organization at social media platforms like Facebook, linked in, and X

Way Forward

1. Expansion of geographic coverage: Other provinces along with Madhesh Province
2. Expansion of LIFE Nepal's Branch in other districts: (Mahottari, Bardibas, Imadol, Lalitpur)
3. Thematic area coverage: Climate Resilient, Child Protection, Persons with Disabilities, emergency/DRM, Girls/Women/Youth Economic Empowerment, Health, Nutrition, Education, Livelihood
4. Policy formulation/revision and implementation: contextual policies are formed, revised, and implemented

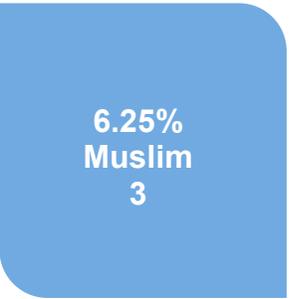
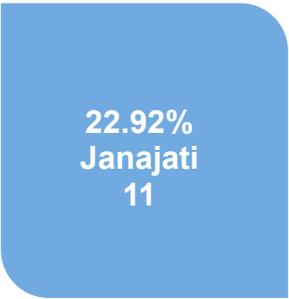
Human Resource Mobilization

LIFE Nepal is dedicated to promoting gender equality, disability, and social inclusion by actively involving individuals from Dalit, religious minority, people with disability, religious minorities, and Janajati communities in the organization's decision-making roles. As a result, LIFE Nepal has taken steps to ensure the representation of women and marginalized communities, including Dalits, Muslims, and Janajati in leadership roles. As a result, LIFE Nepal mobilized total 48 staffs and volunteers this year. Out of them, women constitute a significant 60.41% (n=29), while a substantial 77.08% of employees come from marginalized communities.



60.41%
Female
29

39.59%
Male
19



Financial Status

LIFE NEPAL

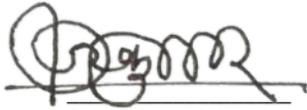
Janakpurdham, Nepal

Statement of Income & Expenditure

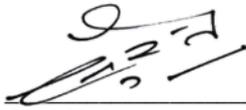
For the year ended 32 Ashad 2082 (16 July 2025)

<i>Amount in NPR</i>			
Particular	Notes	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
INCOME			
Incoming Resources	3.10	37,199,986.58	50,256,128.65
Other Donation Income	3.11	601,049.92	277,953.00
Total Income		37,801,036.50	50,534,081.65
EXPENDITURE			
Project Employee Benefit Expenses	3.12	8,835,487.82	10,881,689.54
Project Activity Expenses	3.13	28,364,498.76	39,374,439.11
Administrative and Project Support Expenses	3.14	251,301.23	113,000.00
Depreciation	3.1	209,203.76	275,953.00
Total Expenditure		37,660,491.57	50,645,081.65
Surplus/(Deficit) Transferred to Unrestricted Funds		140,544.93	(111,000.00)

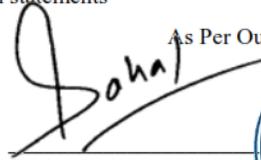
Accounting policies and notes to the accounts are integral part of this financial statements



Bijaya Kumar Mandal
Admin and Finance Officer



Surait Thakur
Chairperson



FCA Shesh Mani Dahal
Senior Partner
SDR Associates
Chartered Accountant

As Per Our Report of Even Date



Phudan Yadav
Treasurer



Date: 28 Ashoj 2082 (14 October 2025)

Place: Janakpur, Nepal

Supporting Hands



LIFE Nepal

For Child Rights Protection

“Information is the means of empowering people.”

Contact Details

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