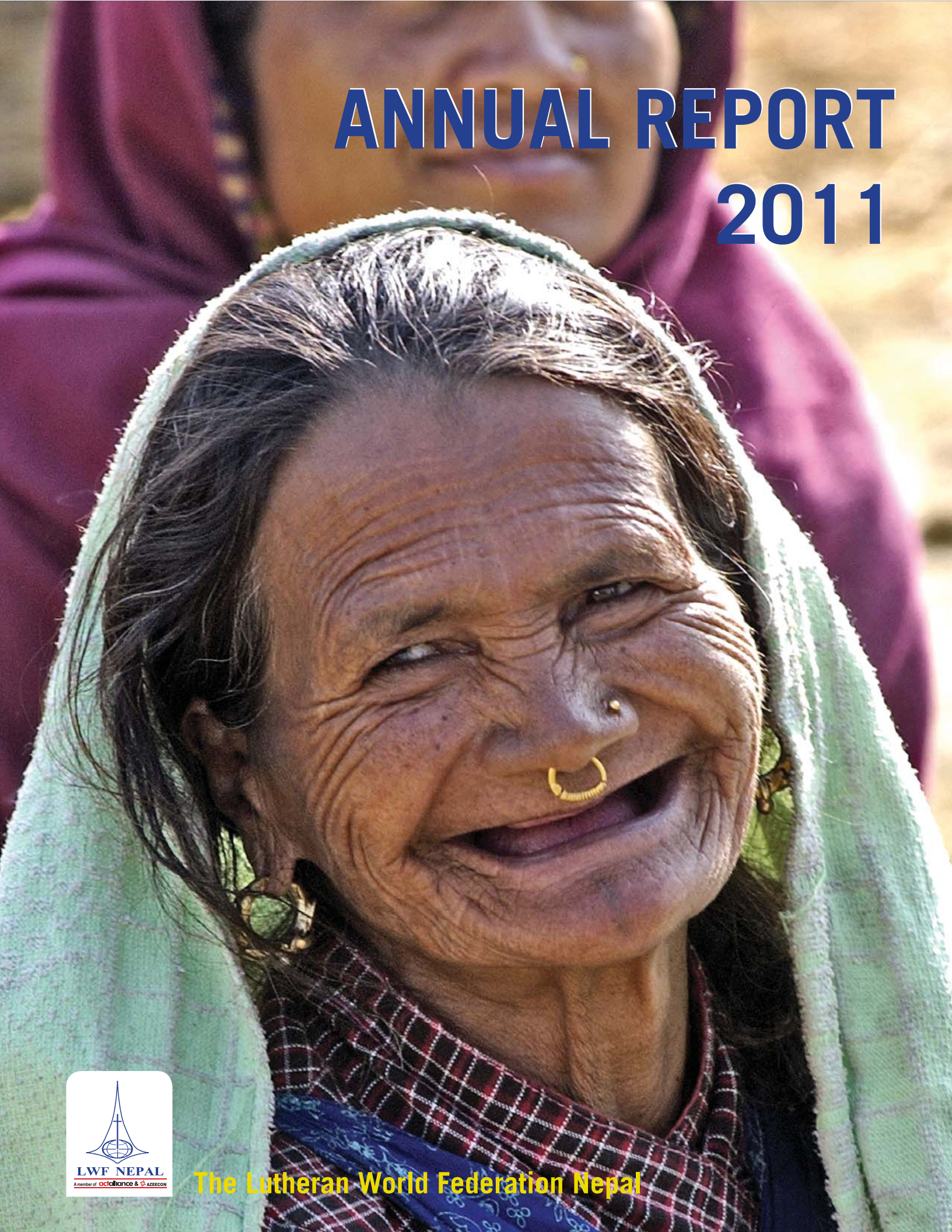


ANNUAL REPORT 2011



The Lutheran World Federation Nepal



Cover photo: one of the beneficiaries of LWF Nepal program

Contribution: LWF Nepal staff and staff/office bearers of Implementing Partners
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Foreword



Nepal continued to make progress towards peace and stability in 2011. Political parties, civil society leaders and others have been working hard to find common ground for negotiation on the key issues of peace and the new Constitution although the pace of this process has not fulfilled the aspirations of the Nepali people.

The year 2011 proved challenging for LWF Nepal and its Implementing Partners due to the weak law and order situation, the growing and unmet expectations of people, the absence of local elected bodies, and inadequate service delivery, among others. However we were able to reach out to excluded sections of society, provide development and humanitarian assistance and enhance the capacity of rights holders' to stand up, speak their minds and negotiate with duty bearers to endeavour to meet their needs and achieve greater dignity.

LWF Nepal is proud of providing quality humanitarian assistance to 54,995 refugees and disaster-affected people. Most notably, LWF Nepal helped consolidate Bhutanese refugee camps in Eastern Nepal following UNHCR's guidance and ensuring protection issues and refugee needs are met, including those of different age, gender and special categories. LWF Nepal also assisted Tibetan New Arrivals and other displaced Tibetans in Nepal.

Together with other stakeholders, LWF Nepal supported for amendments to the Natural Calamities Relief Act 1982 as a new Disaster Management Act, and also the development of District Disaster Preparedness & Response Planning Guidelines and Local Disaster Risk Management Guidelines. These plans have been mainstreamed across the country by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Local Development. LWF Nepal also enabled vulnerable communities to set up community-based Early Warning Systems and mainstreamed Climate Change Adaptation in all Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihood work.

LWF Nepal promoted women and youth-focused livelihood initiatives. Collective farming, production and marketing helped create employment and income for participants as well as contributing to household food security. LWF Nepal intensified women's economic security through promoting access to and control over productive resources especially capital and land. Women-led Co-operatives were promoted and strengthened providing capital and technical assistance and helping to overcome social, cultural and political taboos. This has increased women's confidence and leadership in the social sphere and helped challenge gender injustice. LWF Nepal has significantly contributed to the development of a National Contingency Plan of IASC Clusters (in fields such as food, shelter, protection, water-

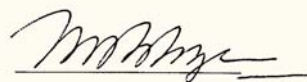
sanitation and logistics). LWF Nepal is also leading the Right to Food Network, a civil society platform to advocate pro-poor policies and practices promoting secure and dignified livelihoods. The network has been instrumental in providing inputs during the Constitution-drafting process and in developing Nepal's Agriculture Development Strategy.

LWF Nepal continued to take up human rights and peace issues at local and national levels. These included just rehabilitation of freed bonded laborers, poor tenants' rights over land, women's economic rights, and caste-based discrimination, gender justice and refugee rights. The Government of Nepal has developed a bill and national plan of action for rehabilitation of freed bonded laborers, and taken initiative to develop a national land policy where LWF Nepal closely worked with the Ministry of Land Reform and Management. LWF Nepal further strengthened human rights defenders, who operate from grassroots to national level to monitor and help assert human rights. LWF Nepal supported them to analyze and resolve local conflict as well as claiming their rights.

LWF Nepal was selected for audit by the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) and obtained a very positive assessment. In 2011, LWF Nepal was honored by the Government of Nepal and freed bonded labor's association in recognition of its support and solidarity on the freedom movement for bonded laborers. The DWS decided to establish three Emergency Hubs and the Asia Emergency Hub will be based in LWF Nepal. The hub will be instrumental for providing response immediately in case of emergency.

LWF Nepal is grateful to the rights holders for their patience, enthusiasm and ownership in development and humanitarian works. LWF Nepal is thankful to related agencies, funding partners and LWF/DWS for their continuing guidance, support and solidarity to advance shared values and causes. LWF Nepal also recognises the good cooperation received from government of Nepal, authorities and line agencies at village, district and national levels. LWF Nepal appreciates the courage, dedication and hard work of Implementing Partners, despite many challenges, without which our work would not have been possible.

Last but not least, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to all my colleagues in LWF Nepal for their hard work, deep commitment and valuable contribution in bringing a smile to the faces of rights-holders in Nepal. We look forward to a similar commitment and enthusiasm in 2012.



Marceline P. Rozario
Country Representative
April 2012

The Lutheran World Federation

Founded in 1947 in Lund, Sweden, The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is a global communion of Christian churches in the Lutheran tradition. LWF has 140 member churches in 78 countries all over the world, with a total membership of nearly 66.7 million. The Department for World Service (DWS), which has field offices in more than 30 countries, is the internationally recognized humanitarian and development arm of LWF that works to give assistance to those in need, irrespective of their race, sex, religion, nationality or political conviction. Its Secretariat is situated in Geneva.

Nepal Program

The Lutheran World Federation Nepal (LWF Nepal) is a country program of LWF/DWS that has been working with marginalized and disadvantaged communities for over 27 years in the areas Emergency Response and Disaster Risk Management, Sustainable Livelihoods and Peace, Reconciliation and Human Rights.

Established in 1984, LWF Nepal is one of the leading international NGOs in the areas of humanitarian and development works with the poor and oppressed people. It adopts empowerment, human rights-based, integrated and collaborative approach while designing and implementing humanitarian and development programs. LWF Nepal started working in Nepal with relief and rehabilitation operations. Based on the learning and changing needs of the society and the poor and oppressed people, it gradually changed its working approach to community empowerment and human rights-based approach to development.

Vision: People of Nepal living in a democratic and just society in peace and dignity, united in diversity and empowered to achieve their universal human rights.

Mission: Inspired by God's love for humanity, LWF Nepal challenges and responds to the causes and consequences of human suffering and poverty through empowering and promoting the human rights of the displaced, marginalized and vulnerable within Nepali society to claim and enjoy their rights.

Core Values: Dignity and Justice
Inclusiveness and Participation
Accountability and Transparency
Dedication, Compassion and Decency

Thematic Areas: i. Emergency Response and Disaster Risk Management; ii. Sustainable Livelihoods; and
iii. Peace, Reconciliation and Human Rights

Cross-cutting issues: Gender
Environment
Health and HIV and AIDS

Strategic Objectives :

- 1 Affected people and communities are prepared for, able to respond effectively to, and recover from all types of disasters and complex emergencies.
- 2 Greater numbers of poor and marginalized achieve sustainable livelihoods.
- 3 Marginalized people with whom LWF Nepal works benefit from peaceful and harmonious local environment, the full exercise of their human rights as well as participation in decision making at the local, regional and national context.
- 4 Efficient and transparent organizational policies and systems with enhanced staff competencies are in place within LWF Nepal and its Implementing Partners and increased and diversified funding to meet organizational commitments.

LWF Nepal Working Districts

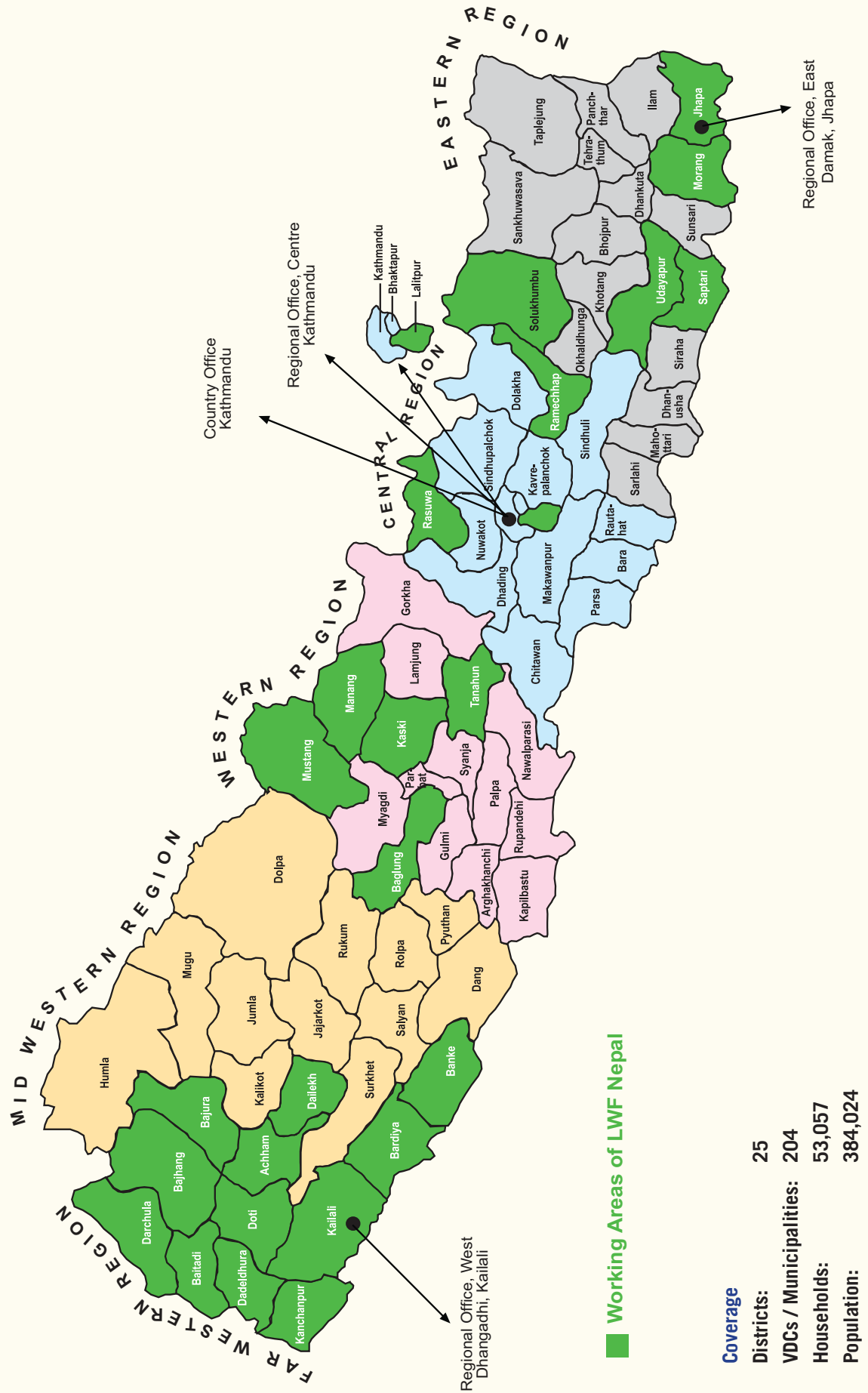


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Acronyms

ACT Alliance	Action by Churches Together Alliance
AIN	Association of International NGOs in Nepal
ALWS	Australian Lutheran World Service
BPRM	Bureau of Population, Refugee and Migration
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CBOFs	CBO Federations
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CBDRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
DCA	DanChurch Aid
DMCs	Disaster Management Committees
DMTs	Disaster Management Teams
DMPs	Disaster Management Plans
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DWS	Department for World Service
ELCA	Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
ERDRM	Emergency Response and Disaster Risk Management
FCA	Finnchurch Aid
HAP	Humanitarian Accountability Partnership
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
ICCO	Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation
IPs	Implementing Partners
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
LWR	Lutheran World Relief
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NPR	Nepali Rupees
PM&E	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
SWC	Social Welfare Council
SADG	Social Awareness Development Group
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VDCs	Village Development Committees
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Program

National Operational Context in 2011

The year 2011 saw some breakthroughs in the ongoing peace and constitution drafting processes despite some differences among political parties. Despite frequent changes in government, a consensus on some key issues of the peace process was forged such as re-grouping of Maoist combatants, while contentious differences regarding the new constitution were narrowed. However, political progress fell short of the expectations of the Nepali people to deliver a new constitution and bring stability to the country.

The Constituent Assembly, which was initially mandated for two years, received three extensions during the year – on May 29, 2011 (for three months), on August 29 (for another three months) and finally on November 29, 2011. At each stage, the leaders of political parties committed that the new constitution would be finalized by the extended period but this did not materialize.

The process of discharging minor former combatants living in cantonments was completed this year. Following a consensus of major political parties, an Army Integration Special Committee (AISC) led by the Prime Minister initiated the process of integration and rehabilitation of Maoist combatants. Combatants living in 28 cantonments were classified according to their interest in integrating into the national army or voluntary retirement or rehabilitation in wider society. Over 9,700 former combatants expressed interest in joining the national army although it was agreed that only 6,500 could follow this option. Other important issues around the peace process such as setting up of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission, a Commission on Disappeared Persons, land reforms, security sector reforms, among others are yet to be addressed.

The present government led by Dr. Baburam Bhattarai, which has been running the country since August 28, 2011, initiated several reforms including good governance. The new government set up 'Hello Sarkar' (Hello Government), where Prime Minister responds to public concerns and also established a complaint mechanism at the Prime Minister's Office intended to settle concerns as quickly as possible. The Prime Minister started direct interface with the people, introduced governance guidelines and also a code of conduct to maintain the economy. Further, the government intensified monitoring of the efficiency and quality of services being delivered by public authorities. However, the government became mired in controversy due to certain decisions and behaviour of individual Ministers.

The overall security situation of the country remained fragile throughout the year, with armed groups continuing the acts of murder, kidnapping, extortion, abuse, and threats of violence. Different political parties and other groups engaged in clashes in different parts of the country. Youth wings of the major political parties competed to take the law and order situation into their own hands. Incidents of Improvised Explosive Device (IED) were often reported.

Meanwhile, the Committee to Protect Journalists, a US-based media watchdog released its 2011 impunity index, where it has ranked Nepal seventh among 13 most dangerous countries for journalists in the world. On a positive note the government signed agreements with some armed groups involved in violent activities in the terai and those groups agreed to renounce violence.

On the economic front, Nepal signed a much-awaited Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA) with India during the official India visit by Prime Minister Bhattraï on October 21, 2012. The agreement is expected to open the door to more foreign investment. Similarly, the government also signed a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement with India. The government is considering amendments to various laws and acts to welcome more Foreign Investment and announced 2012-2013 as Nepal Investment Year.

Relations between the corporate leadership and trade unions resulted in poor performance of the industrial sector. Some incidents of closure of businesses also occurred due to tussles between the owners and trade unions. The government celebrated 2011 as Nepal Tourism Year and planned to welcome one million tourists in the year, and over 700,000 tourists did actually visit.

In the absence of good employment opportunities in the country, over 300,000 Nepalis migrated to Gulf countries and other destinations in search of opportunities in 2011, resulting in increasing remittances but also in a deterioration of the social fabric while many young migrants faced hardships abroad. Though the remittances from migrants have been a lifeblood for Nepal's ailing economy, there is concern that this money is spent mainly in unproductive investment (such as housing), which raises doubt about the economy's sustainability.

The continued high inflation rate of about 9.6 percent and population growth rate of 1.4% have added to the burden of poor households. Better news was reported on reductions in poverty. The Third Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS-III) stated that Nepal's poverty rate has declined to 25.2%

in 2010/2011 from 30.9% in 2003/04. At a time when the country was facing ever increasing energy shortages, the government introduced various measures such as checking power leakages and encouraging big hydropower projects. The foundation stone of the 456 Megawatt Upper Tamakoshi Hydropower Project is a major step and is due to be completed within 4 years.

The preliminary report of the National Census 2011 noted Nepal's population has reached 26,620,809 in 2011 from 23,151,423 of 2001. During the census, the Central Bureau of Statistics also recorded information on housing including building materials used. Analysis of this data help estimate the scale of vulnerability to earthquake - Nepal is considered most earthquake-prone country in the world. The census also collected data of migrant workers. In parallel, the Election Commission of Nepal updated the voter's list with photograph.

The annual report of Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index puts Nepal at 154th position, among 183 countries, in the list of most corrupt countries. The year also saw arrest of several current and former police officials, who were accused of getting involved in multi-million dollar scandal related to the procurement of armed personnel carriers and other logistics for the Nepal Police peacekeeping mission in Darfur, Sudan. The absence of elected representatives for local bodies has meant poor accountability and service delivery - elections have not taken place for the last 14 years.

According to the Annual Report 2011 of UN Resident Coordinator, Nepal has made significant progress in the social sectors, mainly education and health. The net enrolment rate has reached 94.5%. Child mortality has declined from 153 in 1991 to 54 live births in 2011.

A cold wave, especially in the Terai, caused at least 45 cold-related deaths. At least seven deaths were reported while 700 were taken ill across the country due to the consumption of elephantiasis drugs. Diarrhea claimed lives in several parts of the country during the year. Similarly, 11 people died and dozens were injured due to the earthquake measuring 6.8 on the Richter scale that shook most parts of Nepal on September 18.

Dozens died and hundreds were displaced while property suffered extensive damage due to landslides and floods across Nepal. The prolonged monsoon this year often resulted in floods and landslides.

In an indication of a more religiously plural society, the United Christian Alliance of Nepal (UCAN), carried out a series of protests demanding the government provide them with designated burial grounds.



Embankment in Triyuga River

Chapter 1

Emergency Response and Disaster Risk Management (ERDRM)

LWF Nepal works with local communities and supports them to institutionalize community-based disaster risk management, and links relief, rehabilitation and development seeking just and sustainable solutions. LWF Nepal adheres to the humanitarian charter, humanitarian code of conduct, humanitarian accountability principles and Sphere standards. It attempts to enable disaster affected people and communities to become better prepared to respond effectively, and recover from all types of disasters and complex emergencies. To make this happen, it focuses on enhancing capacities of at-risk communities in preventing and preparing for natural as well as human made disasters. LWF Nepal's work also focuses on facilitating refugees and disaster-affected people to recover and rebuild their lives from aftermath of emergencies. It also assist communities, civil society and government stakeholders to overcome the policy gaps and strengthen institutional mechanisms at local and national level for disaster and emergencies.

a. Helping to Lead Life in Refugee Camps

In 2011, LWF Nepal provided comprehensive relief support to 54,995 Bhutanese refugees, who have remained in four camps of Jhapa and Morang districts of Eastern Nepal, for the past two decades. The refugees themselves manage the camp and services - food and non-food items are distributed through distribution committees and infrastructure sub-committees under Camp Management Committee (CMC), a committee of refugees elected through democratic process. These committees ensure the right quality and quantity of assistance is provided to the refugees, and adheres to Sphere Standards. LWF Nepal completed the construction of a concrete RCC water tank with capacity of 100,000 litres in Beldangi camp.

LWF Nepal provided on-the-job training to back-up refugee staffs, who will replace refugees departing for third country resettlement. LWF Nepal distributed seeds, seedlings, sack, organic insecticide, pesticide and organic manure to the families of malnourished children, pregnant woman and lactating mothers for vegetable production. They are producing and consuming fresh vegetables from their kitchen gardens. Vulnerable women and children of different camps were supported. LWF Nepal also carried out maintenance of school buildings within camps for refugee children and outside camps for children from host community. A total of 1,720 shelters and 1,235 latrines were renovated in Bhutanese refugee camps during the year, service centres of all agencies supporting the refugees were repaired along with camp, health and school buildings. LWF Nepal also supported some development initiatives for the surrounding local population in Jhapa, Morang and Ilam districts, who have hosted the refugees since 1991. Several drinking water schemes were introduced for providing support to people of refugee-hosting communities.

Women's Forum Creating Opportunities in refugee camps: The Bhutanese Refugee Women Forum (BRWF), an organization of

refugee women, worked on social awareness programme, organized vocational training and income generation programs like soap making and chimney production in 2011. Community Reading Centre, Dhaka dress Production, Cotton Weaving, Sewing Centre, Social Group Meeting and Social Networking Meeting, Community Elderly Recreation Centre run by BRWF served all kinds of refugees. The elderly recreation centres in three camps ran smoothly and provided an opportunity to elderly people to pass their time while engaged in different activities. The forum remained active in running several campaigns like celebration of 16 days activism on violence against women.



A refugee woman preparing sanitary napkin



Responsible Children within refugee camps: The Community Based Child Care Centre (CCCC) continued to provide protection and care to extremely vulnerable children in a homely environment in every camp. During the year, Bhutanese Refugee Children Forum (BRCF), an organization of refugee children staying in the camps, organized street drama training for its active members. As part of its anti-drug campaign, the Forum organized street drama in all camps to raise awareness regarding the abuse of drugs. Another drama appealed to children to continue their study and encouraged parents to act responsibly for their children's education. BRCF supplied flex board to all camps with the message encouraging parents to send children to school. BRCF took this initiative after many children left schools saying they are in the process of third country resettlement. The forum also conducted an essay competition in which 130 drop-out students participated and the BRCF office continued to attract more children to read newspapers and magazines. BRCF has maintained a complaint mechanism with complaint boxes in offices.

Support to refugee hosting communities: Through the financial support of its related agencies and UNHCR, LWF Nepal implemented various programs in 26 Village Development Committees of Jhapa, Morang

and Ilam districts of eastern Nepal. The Office conducted 12 various activities like pig farming, goat rearing, fishery and poultry farming among others with participation from both the refugee and refugee hosting communities. These activities helped to build harmonious relationship between refugees and locals. Different joint income generating activities carried out during the year also helped maintain a peaceful environment as people from both communities benefitted equally. A system of internet access also helped refugee and host community school children to access advanced technology and information.

b. Camp Consolidation

Due to substantial reductions in the refugee population in all camps due to large-scale departure of refugees for third country resettlement, the Government of Nepal accepted the proposal of UNHCR to merge the three Beldangi camps into one and also consolidate Goldhap, Timai and Khudunabari Camps into Beldangi and Sanischare refugee camps. LWF Nepal successfully completed relocation of refugees staying in Goldhap and Timai camps to Beldangi and Sanischare camps in 2011. The relocation process started in April 2011 and was completed in December 2011. LWF Nepal played an important role

in the inter-agency task force and Refugee Relocation Task Force for smooth relocation of refugees to new destinations. LWF Nepal provided all logistic and transport services to 1,403 families of refugees staying in Goldhap and Timai camps to transfer their belongings. Special care was provided to vulnerable families and they were placed near service centers in the receiving camps. LWF Nepal constructed new huts and renovated some vacant huts in Beldangi and Sanischare

refugee camps to accommodate refugees from Goldhap and Timai camps. LWF Nepal provided necessary support to the people with specific needs during the process of relocation and also in the new location. A total of 58,543 Bhutanese refugees have already been resettled to eight different countries as part of the third country resettlement by the end of 2011. With the reduction in refugee population the number of refugee camps declined to three in 2011 from seven camps.

Lakpa becomes healthy through vegetable gardening



Lakpa with his mother, San Maya

Five years old Lakpa Dorjee Tamang, son of Harka Bahadur Tamang and San Maya Tamang, of Sanischare Bhutanese Refugee Camp in Morang district suffered from malnutrition as the family was unable to obtain nutritious food. However the family overcame this challenge thanks to support extended by the LWF Nepal. Medical doctors from AMDA, who provide health-care to Bhutanese refugees, diagnosed that he was underweight due to inadequate nutrition. He could not walk properly and was unable to work due to weakness.

The family of Harka Bahadur had to depend on the food provided by the agencies as they

did not have land to cultivate vegetable or any source of income to purchase it. When staff of the Multi-Storey Gardening Program (MSGP) reached his house and informed him about the project, he became optimistic that his son could also be a normal person in the future if he obtained proper nutrition. At the beginning of MSGP, he cultivated different types of vegetable in five empty sacks using materials provided (water can, seeds, seedlings, empty sacks, vermin compost, organic insecticide and pesticide) and skills of vegetable farming from Central Resource Nursery (CRN) of the camp. The vegetables produced were then sufficient for the family's needs.

Before they took part in MSGP program, they were not able to eat green vegetable but now they have been producing hygienic vegetables. After the family started regular cultivation and consumption, their malnourished child has become healthier and they have also been able to earn money by selling their production at nearby market.

The family is happy working at the garden. "I feel, my family (specially my son Lakpa) has become healthier than before as green vegetable added nutrition to my family's health and controlled anaemia too," adds Harka. "We feel proud when MSGP staff from LWF Nepal Damak Office and CRN of this camp visited us and thanked us for our work. I would like to thank MSGP which has made my son healthy," says San Maya.

c. Use of Vacant Plots/Camps

There was a special focus on best utilization of vacated plots following the departure of refugees for resettlement seeking to protect the environment and also grow food for families with special needs such as malnourished children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. A total of 2,079 plots became vacant and plants grown in six main and three satellite nurseries supported by the Bureau of Population, Refugee and Migration were planted in these vacant plots. A total of 11,000 refugee families and 5,000 host community families received additional seeds, seedlings and saplings. In total, 32 varieties of timber and fruit trees were produced and distributed in the six Nurseries.

d. Fire and Rapid Response

Two different camps suffered from fire outbreaks on March 22, 2011. The fire reduced a total of 714 refugee homes to ashes leaving 5,281 refugees displaced (512 in Goldhap camp displacing 3,790 refugees, and 202 huts in Sanishchare camp displacing 1,491 Bhutanese refugees). The camp office of LWF Nepal was also damaged. A joint effort of all stakeholders was launched to assist the fire victims. Refugee organizations like BRWF, BRCF and Youth Friendly Center

(YFC), formed by LWF Nepal in the camps, assessed the needs of fire victims and provided immediate relief materials. A camp-level task force distributed all relief items. A government-led emergency committee was formed to coordinate immediate emergency assistance and avoid duplication. WASH kits and mosquito nets were distributed to 750 families in collaboration with UNICEF. LWF Nepal constructed new huts for fire victims of Sanischare camp and also made shelters available for refugees of Goldhap camp. Emergency temporary toilet and water supply arrangement was made for the fire victims. ACT Alliance, a global forum of Churches and related agencies established to better respond to emergencies, supported for re-construction of 750 shelter and 100 family toilets in these camps after the emergency.

e. Improvement of Living Conditions of Tibetan Refugees

With financial assistance from US Government's Bureau of Population, Refugee and Migration, LWF Nepal provided assistance to 13,320 Tibetan Refugees and 2,000 local people hosting the refugees. This project is being implemented in nine Tibetan Settlements of Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Rasuwa, Tanahu, Kaski, Baglung, Solukhumbu, Manang and Mustang Districts of Nepal



Fire outbreak in Sanischare refugee camp

through its implementing partner NGO Dhote Chhugang Welfare Association.

They received access to humanitarian assistance such as improved drinking water and improved toilet facilities. Older people, who were unable to walk far from their house, have greatly benefitted from this initiative. LWF Nepal assisted Tibetan refugees to improve their livelihood opportunities through improved irrigation canals for farmers, protecting soil erosion, construction of road, shop and guest house and through solar electrification in five Tibetan settlements. Livelihood opportunities have been improved by improved irrigation channels, solar electrification, guest house operation and shop construction among others.

f. Tibetan New Arrivals

With assistance from UNHCR, LWF Nepal provided care and maintenance assistance to a total of 739 Tibetan New Arrivals transiting to India through Nepal in 2011. This year, LWF Nepal also carried out a Needs Assessment of the Tibetan New Arrivals, who on their transit reside in Kathmandu Reception Centre (KRC). In addition, a KRC Management Guideline was also introduced to systematize and standardize the management of KRC.

g. Community Enhanced Disaster Resilience capacity

There have been encouraging initiatives with concrete results in the participatory disaster risk assessment and planning, institution development and support to community based disaster management institutions, school disaster preparedness programme, which helped to enhance capacities of at risk communities in disaster risk reduction.

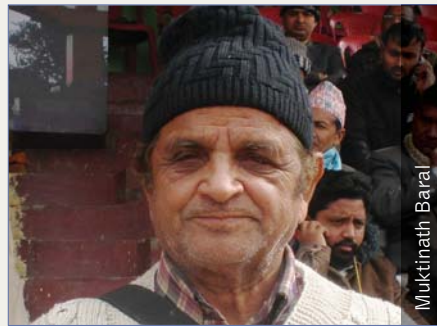
13 VDC-level Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) and 52 Disaster Management Teams (DMTs) were formed during the year. Such DMCs have been playing an active role in the community such as conducting surveys at their own initiative and developing action plans for disaster risk reduction. Though the capacity of community DMCs needs to be enhanced, such committees coordinated with other stakeholders including political parties for disaster preparedness work. DMCs were able to carry out Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) at their own and seven VCAs were carried out in 2011. A total of 687 DMC / DMT members and volunteers were trained on disaster management techniques including VCA. Through VCA analysis, the local communities identified the vulnerable areas, history of disasters, and enhanced their knowledge and skills for



hazard ranking at the local level. Based on the VCA maps, seven communities have prepared their community disaster management plan for developing the coping capacity of the community and reducing vulnerability. 11,425 households of the area have been benefitting from these activities.

Members from DMCs, DMTs and task forces were trained on Disaster Management and Organizational Management and Development and gained knowledge and skills on disaster preparedness, relief, rescue, reconstruction and identification of local disasters and their vulnerability and risks. The trained people

Residents of Rajghat do not fear from local river



It looked like a desert a couple of years back but the sincere efforts of the community have not only turned Chakretol and the river banks in Rajghat VDC of Jhapa district, into a model forest but also contributed controlling a local river.

“This is an example that many things can be done from the determination of local people. We changed the face of our village with our constant efforts for a decade. We aim to make this forest as the only model forest grown by local people,” says local teacher Muktinath Baral, who led the afforestation initiative supported by Rajghat Jana Kalyan Manch (Rajghat People’s Welfare Forum) with support from LWF Nepal.

Now this forest has become the model for Nepal and an example of development and conservation. It is estimated that around ten million plants are now growing along the banks of Mawakhola. In the past, the community people used to depend on gabions and walls to protect themselves from floods and river erosion, which was a temporary and expensive method. However the introduction of biological embankment has rendered these traditional methods obsolete. Rajghat has learnt that shrubs and plants grown along the river banks are the most reliable means

to reduce floods and erosion. Now in the first edge of river small plants and shrubs, such as kash, the grass that grow along the river banks, has been planted. On the other row plants of other species are making a colonnade. This has changed the face of the Mawakhola.

“This forest is the result of hard work of the community and it has even attracted the attention of the state,” remarked Dr. Yubaraj Khatiwada, former vice-chairperson of National Planning Commission, after observing the forest. “Villages across Nepal must learn from Mawakhola forest. Even the state should learn a lesson from this success,” Khatiwada added.

Earlier, floods had expanded the river to one kilometer in width but now it is limited to a 20 metre channel. The shrubs and plants on the either sides of the river are growing into woods and forests. But the community is still not satisfied with their achievement and aim to extend the plantation up to 18 kilometres – as far as the Indian border. The community expects that this tree plantation program will begin to reap benefits for the community from the coming year. “We can sell our forests in kilograms. This is our great asset for the future,” says Baral.

Locals of the area were sceptical about the success of the program when the proposal was initially floated but they are surprised to observe real progress. “Ten years is not a long period but we can even control nature in ten years. It is never too late to start a good work. In a few years, we will get all we need for our village from this very forest,” a local resident of the area Lokanath Bhattarai, expressing his excitement.

are capable of raising awareness about the issue and capable of addressing the initial need of the local people during the period of Emergency. Likewise, DMCs, DMTs and task force members were trained on Basic First Aid training and gained knowledge and skills related to identify and assess disaster survivors, artificial respiration, bleeding, shock, head and spinal injury, wound and bandaging etc.

Due to the responsible DMCs, the Department of Education released NPR 1.3 million in 2011 for retro-fitting at one school in Lalitpur district. DMCs were also able to create link between Disaster Preparedness Plan and VCA. A total of 27 VDC-level Disaster Management Plans and Disaster Preparedness Plans were prepared during the year. A total of 18 schools were supported in school level disaster preparedness in 2011. These interventions helped to create safe environment for students.

Six community level emergency response funds were established, while 28 floods and landslide mitigation schemes developed by the end of the year. Community members will be able to respond the initial need of 1,055 households benefitting approximately 52,755 people through this fund in case of future emergency.

Similarly, a total of 687 community members have enhanced their knowledge and skill on community-based early warning system. LWF Nepal supported the development of community-based flood early warning system in Saptari and Udaypur district. LWF Nepal also promoted networking of DDRC, Local FM stations and DMCs, so that weather forecasts related to rainfall and probable flood are disseminated in local languages through this network. This early warning system has contributed to reducing the risk for 25,920 people of 4,490 households of eight VDCs of two districts from the threat of flood.

h. National Law and Policy Development

The National-level DMCs network formulated its statute as a formal body and submitted its

registration application to the government authority. With the support from Association of INGOs in Nepal, including LWF Nepal, the Ministry of Local Development (MoLD) drafted a Local Disaster Risk Management Plan (LDRMP) guideline. LWF Nepal is also one of several organizations, which helped test the guideline in 11 VDCs. Thereafter, the MoLD directed all municipalities and VDCs across the country to formulate a Local Disaster Risk Management Plan. The formulation of such plan will help mainstream Disaster in Development and will help to reduce development induced disasters and enhance the capacity of local communities.

Through a network comprising the Ministry of Home Affairs, United Nations system in Nepal and other INGOs working in Disaster Risk Reduction, LWF Nepal contributed to preparing District Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan. As a result, 67 districts, out of 75 in total, have now prepared such a plan in 2011 which will be helpful for effective response during future emergencies.

i. Network and Alliance Building

LWF Nepal continued its engagement with national and international networks, alliances and task forces to provide service to rights holders in an effective and coordinated way.

ACT Alliance is a global forum of churches and related agencies established to better respond to emergencies. LWF Nepal took lead in establishing the ACT Alliance Nepal Forum (AANF) in 2011 and held several programs jointly with other AANF members, which include DanChurch Aid (DCA), Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission (FELM) Nepal, Lutheran World Relief (LWR) and Interchurch Organization for Development Co-operation (ICCO) & Kerk in Active (KIA) Netherlands in Nepal. The major achievement of the AANF in 2011 is that members of the AANF signed a memorandum of understanding for effective co-ordination of actions. AANF met on a regular basis to co-operate and coordinate on humanitarian actions, development work and advocacy, including capacity building

initiatives. In the same light, LWF Nepal collaborated with the ACT Secretariat to raise emergency funds for Bhutanese refugee fire victims. DCA and LWF Nepal hosted a 4-day Procurement Training for staff of AANF members. Likewise, ICCO and LWF Nepal participated in a nine-day-long training of Community-Based Psychosocial Trainers Workshop in Sweden organized by Church of Sweden and ACT Alliance. Participants are set to hold similar training in Nepal for other related stakeholders. Staffs of FELM and LWF Nepal also attended training on ACT Protection Workshop and Training of Trainers in Bangkok.

LWF Nepal, which is the founding member of the Asia Zone Emergency and Environment Cooperation Network (AZEECON), played effective role for information exchange and building the capacity of staffs of the network. In 2011, LWF Nepal with support from AZEECON and other AANF members organized Sphere training for AZEECON member's staffs and staffs of AANF members.

LWF Nepal remained active in Disaster Preparedness Working Network, a network involving the government of Nepal and all organizations working in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction. The network advocated for the need of DM Act apart from sharing information among the members and building capacity of staffs of member organizations. The network also completed translation of SPHERE 2010 to provide information to the people in Nepali language.

LWF Nepal as a member of Inter Agency Steering Committee (IASC) contributed for developing national contingency plan of Food, Shelter, WASH, Logistic and Protection Clusters. The government owned the National Contingency Plan prepared by the cluster members. LWF Nepal conducted rapid assessment in Therathum district of Eastern Nepal immediately after a major earthquake of September 2011. The earthquake caused heavy damage of properties including school infrastructure. Response plan was developed after the assessment.

j. Environment Protection

With support from LWF Nepal, local communities started to consider different climatic change effects. DMCs and DMTs conducted context analysis focusing on the present and past trend of climate and predicting the future trend on climate effects. Agriculture, health, biodiversity, natural resources (forest, water), land use, migration, flood and drought trend were also considered as main element for context analysis. The DMCs/DMTs also tried to calculate possible adaptation measures to cope with climate change effects.



Participants of Sphere ToT Training



A woman working at her vegetable farm

Sustainable Livelihoods

LWF Nepal promotes sustainable livelihoods as a 'right to life' through enhancing people's capabilities and access to assets (natural, financial, human, physical and social). It focuses on social empowerment, economic growth and consequently improvement in quality of the lives of poor and vulnerable people. This is based on the premise that an individual's or household's livelihood cannot be viewed in isolation but is a part of complex web of socio-economic, institutional and political factors. LWF Nepal supports a greater number of poor and oppressed people to achieve sustainable livelihoods. To this end, LWF Nepal works to make people capable of enjoying their 'Right to Food' by improving food security, promoting women's economic security through improving access to and control over financial services and raising family income. It also seeks to improve their health status and prevent HIV and AIDS as well as improve access to quality education of poor and oppressed children. LWF Nepal collaborates with different national and international networks, clusters, alliance and coalition including 'National Network on Right to Food' for advocacy.

Chapter 2



Women collecting saving during a group meeting

a. Economic and Social Change

In 2011, LWF Nepal supported people of poor and marginalized communities to generate additional income for their livelihood. Production of main staple crops (rice, maize and wheat) increased after community members received training in improved farming techniques and received modern farming equipment support. Improved farming techniques adopted included System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), organic farming etc and the use of modern farming equipment. For instance, production of main staple crops increased by an additional 3-6 months with the adoption of improved technology and use of improved inputs (seeds, organic fertilizer). Group based farming was also initiated to raise their income apart from meeting their household needs.

Disadvantaged communities have established improved kitchen gardens to grow fresh vegetables; helping improve their family's nutrition. In total 12,277 households engaged in improved kitchen gardening, agriculture, off season vegetable farming and farm-based enterprises including livestock in 2011, have seen their food sufficiency increased by at least three months and 1986 households (out of 12,277), who are engaged in commercial farming, have been earning an average income of NPR 18,000.

In 2011, there was a focus on generating employment for young men and women. As a result, 503 youths received vocational skill training and started their own micro-enterprises. LWF Nepal provided basic materials and equipments to participants as an incentive to start-up a business. Currently 193 young men and women are self-employed and earning an additional income (ranging from NPR. 25,000 to 40,000 per year).

Establishment and strengthening of community-owned and managed co-operatives, community trust fund, and their linkage with Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) helped enhance people's access to financial services. Community members mobilized community trust fund and group savings for income generation activities i.e. micro enterprise, semi-commercial farming, livestock raising and off-farm activities. As group members developed the habit of saving, 1,175 groups collected savings worth NPR 74,159,854 in 2011. Community members have received loans from groups as well as cooperatives and carrying out small scale enterprises, especially vegetable production, small livestock rearing (goats and pigs), as well as supporting their children's education and meeting their consumption needs.

Seven market collection centres were developed and another existing market outlet center was promoted in 2011. This has increased people's access to the market to sell their produces.

b. Women Lead and Managed Cooperatives Promoting Women's Economic Security

Women's access to and control over financial services was enhanced through establishment and strengthening of community-owned and -managed Cooperatives. 22 new women-led and managed savings and credit Co-operatives were formed and started operation in 2011. Of the total 5,949 shareholders, 5,181 are women. In newly formed co-operatives, out of 5181 women shareholders, 90 percent women borrowed money to meet their financial needs. For example, Sunita Thapa of Ghusel VDC-4 of Lalitpur took a loan worth NPR 60,000

from Sisautar Women's Saving and Credit Co-operative and started vegetable farming and constructed a buffalo-shed. So far, she sold vegetables worth NPR 15,000 and hopes that she would be able to repay the loan within a year from the income generated from vegetable farming and from the buffalo. Altogether, there are 44 cooperatives functional in the project areas. These Co-operatives were further strengthened through various supports such as community trust fund, cooperative management training, ledger and passbook.

As women have their share in Co-operatives, they can decide on household priorities and

Jyamirkot is no more a dirty area

Jyamirkot Village Development Committee (VDC) of Lalitpur district of Central Nepal is no longer a dirty area due to the awareness raising.

Jyamirkot VDC is a Dalit settlement of 44 households, which had stinking and dirty roads before Integrated Community Development Center (ICDO), one of the LWF Nepal's Implementing Partners entered the VDC in 2011. At that time, waste was seen scattered all over and roadsides were filled with faeces. Flies humming all around used to be common.

"When there were no latrines, we could see open defecation. People of other VDCs used to name our village a dirty village," recalls Sarala Bishunkhe, chairperson of Jagaran Pragatisil Samaj Lubhu, adding, "The sad thing was that people used to say that Dalit are dirty as most of the residents of the VDC are Dalit people".

Diarrhea was a common disease in the area as people were forced to use open space as latrines due to poverty and lack of facilities. The community was willing to change but they needed motivation. A documentary entitled "Sugandhapur, Durgandhapur" prepared

on community sanitation was shown, which motivated them to start improving their sanitation. Interactions were held with children and women. ICDO along with a Community Based Organization (CBO), formed in the course of ICDO's work, carried out a series of discussion with VDC representatives, local political party representatives, social workers and group members, which has boosted their morale and confidence to change the face of the village.

ICDO also supported 20 of the poorest Dalit households to construct low-cost latrines. The support provided by ICDO and initiatives taken by community members resulted in the declaration of a 'No Open Defecation' (NOD) Area in December. Most households participated and expressed their solidarity on the NOD declaration day. "Construction of latrines and NOD declaration is not enough, so, we will keep our community clean, develop required local policies and be responsible in saving, which has changed the identity of our community." says Sarala. Thanks to the efforts taken by the development agencies and willingness of the community, every household in the community today has its own latrine.

be actively involved in discussion on how to utilize the collected funds. As a result of women's empowerment, women are equally participating in decision-making processes in their households including their children's education. Many women in the project areas, who were earlier limited to household chores, have now transformed into entrepreneurs and their access to other resources such as land, water and forest has also increased. For instance, 123 women are in 24 school management committees (two women are chairperson of two schools), 14 women are in nine health committees of VDC level, 59 in nine community forest user's groups and three women are in VDC level council members. Besides, 217 women are in different other local user's committee for resources such as road construction, irrigation, drinking water, agriculture, financial institutions.

c. Change in Health and Nutritional Status

Knowledge and skill of the community on safe motherhood, sanitation practices and preventive health measures, particularly on common diseases as well as HIV & AIDS has been significantly enhanced in 2011. 2,926

pregnant women from the focus communities made systematic visits to health institutions for ante-natal care (ANC) and post-natal care (PNC). A total of 959 pregnant women went through delivery visits at the hands of trained health workers in community health posts and health centres. Similarly, 14,540 family members from the focus group households visited health institutions and received health treatment and services.

In total, 70,425 community members became aware on HIV and AIDs through the mobilization of Peer Educators. Out of them, 4,822 migrant workers were advised to take precaution on preventive measures against HIV and AIDS. 621 people suspected of having HIV and STDs were referred for blood tests in Seti and Bheri Zonal hospitals, local VCT centers and other clinics operated by Nepal STD and AIDS Research Centre (N-SARC) and Nawakiran Plus. Out of them 6 were found HIV positive and taking ART.

Seven communities were declared No Open Defecation (NOD) areas in 2011. A total of 722 new Peer Educators (PEs) were trained this year and 4,422 PEs including 722 new



A peer educator digging pit for latrine

PEs mobilized to raise awareness on various concerns of community members. PEs raised awareness to 14,069 people on preventive measures on sanitation and personal hygiene. As a result, 6,929 people have been practising improved sanitation and personal hygiene. Similarly, 1,949 households established appropriate waste management systems. In total, 1,376 permanent and temporary latrines, 1,949 waste disposal pits were constructed in 2011.

d. Education Support: A Means to Change

Intervention under the programme focused on raising community's awareness on children's right to education and support for quality education. School enrollment campaigns were organized by groups, CBOs and child rights networks in collaboration with government and non-governmental actors for awareness raising on children's right to education. While support was provided to 76 children from

Vegetable farming changing lives of women staying in temporary settlement



Laxmi Chaudhary has been staying in temporary settlement at the old airport in Dhangadhi since February 2003. Laxmi's husband passed away two years after their marriage and Laxmi alone faces the additional responsibility of taking care of two children. She did not have enough land or resources for their livelihood and facing difficulty in managing two meals a day. But the Freed Kamiya Women Development Forum (FKWDF) funded by the LWF Nepal was helpful. The Forum provided skill development training to needy single women of this community by forming two groups in 2008.

Laxmi has been involved in semi-commercial vegetable farming after she received training

from the Forum. "Earlier we used to practise traditional farming for our own daily needs but, after being involved in group formed by FKWDF, my life has changed as we are now able to grow semi-commercial vegetable using improved techniques," Laxmi added.

Apart from direct support provided under the programme, feedbacks received from monitoring members and local staffs has also motivated such women and helped in improving their livelihoods.

"I have only 1.5 kathas of land, where I produce improved vegetable four times per year. I have been earning NPR 22,000 per year," Laxmi added. She has been able to educate her children from the income she makes from vegetable farming. As her house is connected with road, she does not need to take vegetables to the market as all customers come to her to buy vegetables. She hopes to continue this profession in the future as well.

Sapana Chaudhary another resident of the same temporary settlement, who is also an active member of this group adds, "Vegetable farming is the best opportunity for marginalized people like us".

marginalized and deprived family for higher and vocational education. Currently, almost all children of focus group members have been attending school up to primary level.

Nine school drop-out girls, who were married to members of the Dalit and ethnic minority community, received support for attending private SLC exams. It is expected that these girls will continue their higher education in the days to come. Establishment of computer lab in a school of Yangsila VDC of Morang district has increased access of over 300 students to computer education. In 2011, one child learning center was established in Santhal community (indigenous ethnic minority) benefitting 54 Santhal households, while other six such operational centers (already in existence) played important role in maintaining quality of education.

In 2011, an Education Situation Assessment was carried out in 15 schools, which identified

areas for further improvement such as improved learning environment, modern teaching and learning equipment among others. In order to address those gaps, educational materials such as books, computer and furniture were provided to 9 schools.

The project has also supported the preparation of School Management Plan (SMP) in consultation with School Management Committee (SMC) and Parent and Teacher's Association (PTA). A joint monitoring conducted by SMC and PTA was helpful to improve school academic environment and academic calendar.

In 2011, LWF Nepal became the member of the National Coalition for Children as Zones of Peace and Child Protection (CZOPP). LWF Nepal has pro-actively contributed in the formulation of Schools as Zone of Peace National Framework.



School children involved in Sanitation campaign



Women campaigning for peace and constitution

Peace, Reconciliation and Human Rights

LWF Nepal partners with communities to protect and promote basic and fundamental human rights and strive for building sustainable peace in society based on respect for human rights and democratic practices. LWF Nepal supports marginalized people to benefit from fostering a peaceful and harmonious local environment, the full exercise of their human rights as well as participation in decision-making processes at local, regional and national levels. It works to enhance the capacity of rights holders to claim and internalize their rights and duties. It also supports rights holders to demand for and practise good governance as fundamentals of human rights and supports duty bearers in being responsive and accountable to rights holders. It supports communities and stakeholders in resolving local conflicts, creating a harmonious environment, paving the way for sustainable peace and peace dividends for all.

Chapter 3

a. Human Rights Defenders - Making a Difference in Society

As the country passes through a transitional phase, there is every possibility of continuing human rights violation. Thus, human rights defenders remained vigilant from grass-

roots to national level. In total, 3,149 CBO members and Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) were trained in human rights monitoring, land rights issues, social audit, leadership, advocacy and human rights based approach in development. The trained human rights defenders have started to use human rights

Shy Tara turns into a community leader



Tara Chaudhary of Ambhagiya Freed Kamaiya settlement of Chaumala 2, Kailai used to hesitate to speak with others but these days she has been leading different initiatives of women's empowerment. She is familiar with women empowerment issues and can lead delegations to interact openly with the district level stakeholders including government authorities.

Recalling her old days she says, "I used to work from dawn to dusk in the house of a landlord for tiny wages, which were insufficient for one daily meal for the entire family. I was completely unaware about all these issues and hesitated to talk with other people."

Before Kailali Kamiya Pratha Unmulan Samaj (KPUS) funded by LWF Nepal started its rehabilitation program for freed Kamaiyas in 2003, the freed Kamaiyas including Tara were forced to live in small huts without proper roofs and endured cold waves, rain, extreme heat and fear of attacks by wild animals. The Program constructed 32 permanent houses for freed Kamaiyas.

KPUS then formed a group and provided empowerment training to members. After training, community members became aware about their rights and started demanding them. "I gave NPR 500 to my son to pay his school fee but the teachers returned only NPR 400 after deducting NPR 50. I noticed that the school teacher cheated us of NPR. 50 and I consulted with group members. As they suggested, I raised the issue in the VDC Advisory Committee meeting, where a teacher of same school had also participated and the school authority returned NPR. 50," Tara gives a concrete example of empowerment.

Now Group members collectively identify their problems, actively present them before stakeholders including representatives of political parties, and coordinate with line agencies and political parties to find solutions. "Now they are quite aware of their rights and do not hesitate to speak out. The training has left the message that we should speak, coordinate and interact to gain our due rights," says Shakuntala Chaudhary one of the staffs of KPUS.

Tara is now treasurer of the group and also an active member of ASHA Cooperative which has collected the saving of NPR 120,000 (EURO 1200) from its members. Women like Tara are members and they have been making monthly saving from their earnings. Though Tara did not get the opportunity to attend school due to poverty, she realized the importance of education and now sends her son to school. "I always motivate my son to study for a better future," she adds.

and peace monitoring tools for assessment of existing human rights situation and have come up with appropriate action plans at the CBO level.

The Human Rights Defender Networks i.e. Women Rights Networks, Child Rights Networks and Human Rights Networks, Peer Educator Network are raising local level human rights issues (i.e. girl child bonded labor, freed bonded labor, child labor exploitation, violence against women, impunity, human trafficking, people living with HIV and AIDS etc). They held regular meeting and interact on common issues, develop action plan, tap resources from local level and conduct advocacy actions. During the year, 722 new peer educators were trained and mobilized in the community to raise awareness in different issues. A district level network of peer educators was formed. The newly trained HRDs and the existing 605 local human rights defenders were mobilized for advocacy on human rights issues and to raise awareness. Among them, 16 groups conducted human rights and peace monitoring and have shared their findings among local stakeholders.

b. Contribution to Policies and Strategies

LWF Nepal has been assisting the Ministry of Land Reform and Management to develop a national land policy. LWF Nepal

has been a member of steering committee headed by the Secretary of Ministry of Land Reform and Management, which comprises members from government, civil society, international development agencies and bi-lateral organizations. The policy will be an umbrella policy to mainstream the 59 existing Laws and 23 regulations pertaining to land in Nepal. The policy will also pave the way for scientific land and agrarian reform, which is one of the agendas of the on-going peace process in Nepal. LWF Nepal together with the Ministry of Education and National Coalition for Children as Zones of Peace and Child Protection (CZOPP) national alliance has contributed in developing national policy on "schools as zones of peace" which the government has endorsed during this year.

In total, seven national level alliances and networks have been strengthened i.e. Disaster Preparedness Network (DPNet), Right to Food Network (RtF Network), Haliya (bonded labour) Concern Group, Nepal WASH Alliance, National Land Rights Forum, School as Zones of Peace to promote human rights agenda in their respective thematic mandate. LWF Nepal contributed to strengthen those networks through technical backstopping, financial support and joint collaborative effort for evidence-based advocacy, disaster contingency plan preparation, strategic plan and policy formation and organizing issue



Landless women hold a rally with farming tools



Freed Haliyas with their identity card.

based advocacy (disaster victims rights, IDP's rights and rights issues of bonded labour, landless people, women, trafficked or potential for trafficking people and migrants).

Similarly, LWF Nepal remained pro-active in strengthening the Right to Food network. It extended the National Network on RtF in four districts (Doti, Achham, Banke, Kailali). LWF Nepal also supported for finalizing and publishing three year strategic plan 2011-13 of the National Network.

LWF Nepal was also involved in developing the Haliya Rehabilitation Act. This year, LWF Nepal was involved in community consultation and advocating for issues that need to be addressed by the Act. Similarly, LWF Nepal also contributed to develop a plan of action for national land reform. A three member Land Reform Preparatory Task Force that included of LWF Nepal developed a draft plan of action in 2011, which will be finalized in early 2012.

LWF Nepal along with other development organizations hosted and supported for conducting Freed Haliya Rehabilitation Modality and Plan of Action Development workshop, which was organized by Ministry of Land Reform and Management. Likewise, LWF Nepal played important role in drafting Haliya Labor Prohibition Bill, which was submitted to the ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs. A Freed Haliya Rehabilitation and Monitoring Committee (FHRMC) was also formed this year through which Identity Card distribution process to freed Haliyas started.

c. Understanding of Conflict and Transforming Conflict into Peace

LWF Nepal has been supporting the analysis and resolution of local conflict through different mechanism at local level. Nine conflict analysis exercises were carried out to make community people aware on causes of local conflicts. 50 individuals were trained in conflict analysis and peace process monitoring. Four cases of trafficking, 44 cases of domestic violence and violence against women, and 43 cases of community level conflicts were resolved locally in different communities, where LWF Nepal has been working.

LWF Nepal operated counseling desks in eight VDCs of Ramechhap and Rasuwa districts of Central Nepal in 2011 to raise awareness about safe migration and anti-trafficking. Offices are set in a room managed in coordination with local institutions like VDC and Health Post.

d. Strengthening Democratic Practices and Promoting Human Rights

Annual General Assemblies of existing 1,741 groups, 72 CBOs and 9 CBOFs were convened following a democratic process. The Executive Committees of these organizations comprised 61% women. Community members have internalized and are actively claiming their rights. The marginalized and all types of excluded group members (275 women from CBOs, groups) secured representation in local bodies, civic organizations and community-based institutions. A total of 6,958 rights holder groups enhanced their knowledge

on civic education, while, 372 Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) were trained in human rights monitoring and land rights issues. Seven national level alliances and networks were strengthened. A total of 7,751 people, who were at risk of being trafficked and or to be engaged in unsafe migration, have received counselling on safe migration and anti human trafficking.

e. Access to Public Resources / Services

The mobilized CBOF/CBO groups have built relations with government agencies and have succeeded in tapping resources by submitting their plans to concerned authorities. A total of 1,741 groups, 72 CBOs and nine CBOFs developed their periodic plan through participatory processes. Chhampi, Chapagaun and Godamchaur VDCs of Lalitpur district of Central Region allocated NPR 90,000 (EURO 900) to CBOs/CBOF. A total of 57 CBOs performed social audits through which

community members and stakeholders became acquainted with resources and services provided. During the audit, key changes and achievements delivered to right holders were also shared.

f. Landless people Negotiating for Security and Livelihoods.

Poor and oppressed people, especially the landless have gradually started realizing their rights due to the intervention of LWF Nepal. LWF Nepal supported 1,000 women and more than 100 men from 50 districts to visit Kathmandu on March 2011 to draw the attention of government and political parties to women's right to land and to implement the recommendations submitted by the High Level Scientific Land Reform Commission (HLSLRC). LWF Nepal expressed its solidarity, extended professional inputs and partial financial support to the movement led by National Land Rights Forum (NLRF).

Come better prepared to work in a foreign land, suggests Komu

Komu (Name changed), who herself faced various challenges while abroad for not having proper information and lacking language skills, requests all planning to go abroad for work to receive better information and counseling beforehand.

Komu 19, a resident of Dhunche, Rasuwa district, went to Kuwait for employment in 2007 leaving her husband and child in Nepal in order to realize a better future of her family. Her dream turned into a mirage as she faced numerous challenges for not having proper information on safe migration and safety measures abroad. She earned only around NPR 8,000 (Euro 80) per month.

She returned back to Nepal with NPR 175,000 (Euro 1750), which she saved over two years. Back home she visited Maiti Nepal's information centre and shared the problems she faced there due to language and information barriers. She again thought of going to Israel and received proper information from the Information Centre.

Following Maiti Nepal Information Centre's

advice, she joined a hebrew language class and also received caretaker training. However, she could not proceed to Israel as the Nepal government banned foreign employment in Israel and she went instead to Kuwait. As she was better prepared for the job this time and has also received language skills, she obtained a more suitable job and has been able to earn a better income.

"She is safe now as she went with labour permit from the government. She has been working as a caretaker there in Kuwait and her income is also attractive compared with before," says her husband. She is in constant touch of the family.

In her message to Maiti Nepal, she requested them to provide more information on safe migration and safe foreign employment to aspiring foreign job seekers especially women and girls. "Everyone, who wants to go for employment in foreign land should be well prepared, he/she should not forget or miss getting training on language," she suggests adding "I did the same as suggested by Maiti Nepal and now I am comfortable here."

Chapter 4



Participants of LWF/DWS standing committee meeting held in Nepal

LWF Nepal's Work: In the Eyes of Externals

a. Visitors

Many international visitors visited different Project areas of LWF Nepal during the year, gathered information about ongoing activities and also interacted with program participants. Such visits helped in building understanding and also to generate feedback.

A 10 member delegation from Australian Lutheran World Service (ALWS) lead by Narelle Bowden-Ford, Asia/Africa Program Officer visited Nepal Development Program (NDP) areas in September and assessed program implementation.

Similarly, LWF/DWS held its Standing Committee Meeting - the Governing Board of LWF/DWS - in Kathmandu in April 2011. This is the first high-level meeting held in

Nepal since LWF Nepal started operation in the country 27 years ago. It was an opportunity for Nepal program to come closer to the decision makers since the Committee also visited several projects in eastern Nepal.

Rudelmar Bueno de Faria, Program Coordinator of LWF/DWS in a conversation said, "It is excellent for Nepal to have the combination of DRR, Development and Advocacy programs. The good thing on advocacy is that it is not only advocating with the government but also connecting with international human rights organizations."

Likewise, three different teams of foreign journalists visited the working areas of LWF Nepal. Of the three teams of journalists, two teams came from Finland, while another team came from Norway. The first team (Sate

Kakkori, reporter and Jaana Kautto, staff photographer) visited working areas of LWF Nepal in Lalitpur, and Kanchanpur districts. The team gave exclusive coverage in media (KESKISUOMALAINEN) back in Finland.

“Our report about Nepal raised much attention and we got a lot of very good feedback. This reportage is the longest ever published in our paper,” reads a letter sent by the journalists to LWF Nepal, adding, “We also arranged a Nepal-evening to our readers and over 100 people came to hear and see about our experiences.”

Similarly, another team of journalists (Julia Palmiola and Mikko Riikonen) visited LWF Nepal working areas in Lalitpur district of Central Region. The team produced a

24-minute-long video that was telecasted through one of the biggest television stations in Finland.

Erlend Berge, a journalist from Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) also visited LWF Nepal working areas where he documented outcomes and lessons of LWF Nepal work.

Three visitors (Kaarina Nieminen, Aino Pennanen and Ulla Sarasalmi) from the FinnChurch Aid (FCA) visited several working areas of LWF Nepal during third week of October.

“...The issue of climate change is not new to LWF Nepal as it has already been doing a lot in this field,” said Aino Pennanen adding, “But what is lacking is articulation using proper scientific terms.”

b. Stakeholders



“The Lutheran World Federation Nepal started its work in the Far Western Development Region while there were no other international organizations. The role played by LWF Nepal especially for poor, rural, oppressed and marginalized communities is laudable.”

Prof. Dr. Hemraj Panta
Registrar, Far Western University



“The Lutheran World Federation Nepal works in the communities where even local NGOs do not want to work due to remoteness and geographical obstacles. I appreciate the contribution made by LWF Nepal in the lives of dalits, haliyas, kamainyas, and poor as well as excluded communities. It has contributed to improve livelihood of such communities and empower them socially and economically.”

Hari Shripali
Member, Constituent Assembly of Nepal



“The Lutheran World Federation Nepal has been working with excluded, marginalized and poor communities. The organization contributed to help eliminate ‘untouchability’ and slavery systems in far western development region of Nepal. LWF Nepal has worked to mainstream excluded people and communities and empowering them to claim and enjoy their rights. I can say that LWF Nepal contributed a lot for women empowerment as well.”

Sabitri Ghimire
Chairperson, Forum for the Rights of the Dalit Women



“We are clear that the Lutheran World Federation Nepal works in the places and communities where poverty, discrimination, inequality and scarcity exist. We remember the role of LWF Nepal in the development of physical infrastructures at a time when the Village Development Committees did not have sufficient budget. The contribution of LWF Nepal in the campaigns for freedom of kamaiya and haliyas and for the empowerment of women, dalits, marginalized and excluded communities is really appreciable.”

Dinesh Raj Bhandari
Chairperson

Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Kailali



“Good coordination, effective cooperation and supportive nature are some of the characteristics of LWF Nepal, which I felt during my 4-year-long working experience as a RCU Camp Supervisor. Not only being a government official but as a resident of this area, I would like to express my gratitude to LWF Nepal for its support not only for refugee community but also for refugee hosting community and hope such cooperation will continue in the future as well.”

Jyoti Dahal

Camp Supervisor, Refugee Coordination Unit, Government of Nepal



“Working for the needy people by forming their own committees or institutions is the best example of sustainable development, which we learnt from LWF Nepal. LWF Nepal supported us for the development of our community, which we have to keep sustained and well maintained. We, local people of this area, expect more and more support from LWF Nepal for the development of our community in the future as well.”

Bishnu Dulal

Chairperson, CBO formed in Refugee Hosting Community, Jhapa



“LWF Nepal served us since the very beginning of our entry to Nepal some two decades back. At that time we were in more trouble and we have been receiving continuous support from LWF Nepal as per international standards. Dedicated service of LWF Nepal is really admirable.”

Champa Singh Rai

Secretary, Camp Management Committee, Sanischare Refugee Camp



c. Evaluations

LWF Nepal has been conducting evaluations of its programs through independent consultants or funding agencies, which help assess the situation of the programs and also learn the shortcomings. Evaluations were carried out for following programs in the year 2011.

Freed Haliya and Kamaiya Empowerment Project (FHKEP), implemented since 2008 September focusing on Freed Haliya and Kamaiyas of nine districts of Mid and Far-Western regions, was evaluated during the year. An independent evaluation of FHKEP was commissioned by FinnChurch Aid. The review of the project, which covered Haliyas from 76 VDCs and Kamaiyas from 26 VDCs in LWF Nepal working districts of Far Western Nepal, stated that all the organized groups are very happy for being free. "Freedom is many more things for them. Though some of them are going back to landlords and doing the same work as in the past, they are now doing this for wage and with their own choice," said Kristine Mikkola, leader of the evaluation team.

Similarly, evaluation of Rights Based Disaster Risk Management Program (RBDRMP) was conducted during the year. "The coordination among the focus groups, implementing partners, stakeholders and the LWF Nepal was good," said Professor Ritu Raj Gartaula adding, "The project needs to be replicated in other disaster-prone districts as well."

Likewise, Community Development Project (CDP) implemented to improve health and livelihood status of poor and marginalized population of Dailekh district of Mid-Western Nepal was also evaluated during the year. The project was supported by Inter Church Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO) from June 2009 to June 2011. The evaluation report stated that 91 percent of the project participants are women. Health activities in general and HIV and AIDS awareness activities in particular have produced encouraging results on women's health, people's access to water, individual hygiene and village sanitation.

An independent consultant carried out an evaluation of Improved Food Security of Vulnerable Women and Young People of Dalits, Tribals and Other Marginalized Communities a project implemented in Kailali district of Far-Western and Jhapa district of Eastern Nepal. The project implemented from April 2009 to September 2011 focused on institutional strengthening, enhancing on-farm income generation through farming system improvement, animal husbandry promotion and agro-based enterprise development. The evaluation report stated, "The potentials for sustainability of the project initiatives are high, although some supports for interventions initiated during the end of the project are necessary for their success and continuity."



Staff of LWF Nepal participating at NPLF

Organizational Development

a. Organizational Restructuring

LWF Nepal management reviewed organizational structure based on the direction of Country Operational Program Plan (COPP) and Project Document (PD) 2011-13 of the organization as recommended by the evaluations (midterm evaluation by LWF/DWS and the Government of Nepal). LWF Nepal established three regional setups. The Regional Program Coordinators in East, West and Central have been assigned for overall management of the programs in respective domain. A Fund Raising and Resource Mobilization function has been created and filled to standardize the organization's effort in fund raising.

b. Institutional Learning and Documenting

National Program Learning Forum (NPLF): LWF Nepal is a learning organization. It believes in demonstrating centres of excellence in its works and strives for innovation. In this regard, it carries out a critical review of its actions and reflection on the results to draw learning, converting this into institutional knowledge and applying this to ongoing daily work. LWF Nepal has set up its NPLF from 2011. NPLF is a gathering of senior staff of LWF Nepal and the forum is mandated to conduct systematic review of LWF Nepal's work and conduct critical reflection on the results demonstrated in terms of exemplary process, methodology, and impact on the lives of rights holders. Similarly, the Forum is also

considered a centre of innovation of new ideas and also a platform to share experiences from the ground.

Regional Review and Reflection Meeting: LWF Nepal held review and reflection meetings with its implementing partners during every quarter of the year. The meetings carried out in all regional offices were used to share major achievements, lesson learned and challenges faced during the implementation of the programs. These are good platforms to set future strategic direction for quality and excellence, innovation and creating synergy amongst the partners based on the learning.

Voices from people: LWF Nepal published a book entitled 'Voices from People' this year. The book describes the individual experiences of farmers supported under the Food Facility Project where LWF Nepal provided technical support. The project was funded by the European Union and DanChurch Aid under the Nepal Food Facility Project. The publication describes how individual farmers of the dalit community of Mid and Far Western Nepal benefitted through the project. The book is representative of 9,000 farmers organized in 45 groups in these regions.

c. Staff Capacity Building

LWF Nepal believes that human resources are a major asset for the organization for translating its mission, vision and objectives into reality. Thus, LWF Nepal gives high emphasis to staff development and enhancing

their productivity. LWF Nepal organized photography training for its staff in August to impart theoretical and practical knowledge on basic techniques to reduce dependence on external photographers. A total of 18 staff participated in the training, conducted by a professional photographer-cum-trainer. The same participants also received one day to enhance their report-writing and documentation skills.

The Human Resource Development Manager, who is also the focal person on Gender and Accountability, carried out training on gender and accountability. Staff of LWF Nepal Regional Offices and from partner organizations and other key stakeholders took part in the 3-day training which aimed to ensure that the planning of LWF Nepal is gender-responsive and mainstreamed across the program. Similarly, accountability training was organized to introduce the concept of accountability and have a common understanding and applicability of LWF Nepal accountability commitments, quality standards and HAP benchmarks. Staff of LWF Nepal were also trained on procurement during the year by DanChurch Aid.

d. Awards

LWF Nepal was recognized by the Government of Nepal for its long and outstanding work with the Haliyas – former dalit bonded labourers who were declared free in 2008. LWF Nepal's Country Representative received the award from the Minister of Land Reform



CR of LWF Nepal receiving award from the Minister of Local Development, Govt. of Nepal



and Management on September 8, 2011, on the occasion of the third Haliya Liberation Day. LWF Nepal closely worked with Haliyas and actively advocated for their freedom. The National Haliya Freedom Society Federation has been supported by LWF Nepal since its inception.

e. HAP Audit

LWF Nepal was selected for Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) certification audit. The independent registered HAP auditor carried out the audit in LWF/DWS Geneva and LWF Nepal during late November and early December this year. The selection of any organization is based on self-assessment statement submitted to HAP office. The HAP Certification Audit is offered to agencies enrolled in the HAP Certification scheme and consists of an independent assessment conducted by a registered HAP auditor. The result of the audit is expected in early 2012.

If LWF Nepal is granted Humanitarian Accountability and Quality Management, it will be valid for three years, subject to a mandatory mid-term monitoring audit. HAP developed the Standard in Accountability and Quality Management to assess compliance against the Principles of Accountability. HAP International selected two program sites – under Regional Offices, East and Central for conducting the Audit.

Though LWF Nepal has always remained committed to accountability, extra preparation was carried out in all the regional offices during the year. LWF Nepal installed complaint boxes in all the refugee camps, Tibetan settlements, offices of Implementing Partners and its Regional Offices. Similarly, it carried out accountability training to all staff of the organization and staff of its partner organizations. The training was organized to internalize the issues of accountability at all levels. LWF Nepal is committed to quality in its work and transparency.

f. Policy Review

Communication Policy Guidelines: LWF Nepal developed a Communication Policy Guidelines to strengthen external and internal communication. LWF Nepal believes that the people and partners to whom we are accountable have the right to receive information about the organization and activities undertaken. This includes information to the rights holders with whom we work as well as other specific stakeholders such as LWF Nepal staff, partners, local and national government, host communities, general public and donors. The policy guideline is developed in line with LWF Nepal's commitment to disseminate organizational information in compliance with LWF/DWS's Open Information and Dissemination Policy and also with the Right to Information Act 2007 of Nepal.

Funding and Resource Mobilization Strategy: During the year, LWF Nepal developed a Funding and Resource Mobilization Strategy. The strategy was developed to adopt comprehensive approach that identifies and sets out the process, sources and activities for realizing financial resources for the organization. The strategy is developed

for the organization's growth and to take into consideration the organization's past fundraising successes, challenges, weaknesses and opportunities. The fundraising objectives were developed from the lessons derived from past fundraising efforts and the future needs. Fundraising strategy will ensure that there is a shared understanding of the organizational priorities and objectives and ways to reach the same.

g. Systems Development

Revised PM&E Manual Implemented: To manage the participation of all concerned stakeholders in the development and social transformation process, LWF Nepal continued strengthening its Planning Monitoring and Evaluation System. It implemented revised Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation manual this year. The manual worked for proper management and transparency of all activities carried out by the organization. It also helped the organization in documenting and maintaining field level information and learning, which will add organizational effectiveness in quality work to fulfill public accountability. The PM&E Manual helped to systematic documentation and reflects overall achievements of LWF Nepal.



Partnership performance review and orientation on HAP

New PM&E Software in Place: LWF Nepal developed a Web-based PM&E system during 2011. The system, which will come into full effect from 2012, will encompass data management section, planning section, monitoring and reporting section and evaluation section. The web-based PM&E system will help LWF Nepal management to fulfill its information as well as accountability requirements. The PM&E system has a clear set of objectives, expected results and reliable indicators. Once the system will be functional, it will be able to provide reports related to monitoring and evaluation.

Electronic - tendering system: During the year, LWF Nepal continued to further develop its procurement system. Among others, it introduced an e-tendering system to switch from traditional paper-based to an automated electronic tendering system. The new system ensures more transparency, less manipulation and wider competition in the bidding process.

h. New COPP and PD Introduced

At the start of the year, LWF Nepal introduced a new Country Operational Program Plan (COPP, 2011-2013) and Nepal Development Program Project Document (PD, 2011-2013). Implementing Partner Organizations (IPOs) were oriented about the new COPP and PD. The LWF Nepal IPOs have prepared their annual work plan and budget in line with the COPP and PD. The IPO's plan matches the new organizational plans. Some of the features of the COPP and PD are strengthening Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) System, promoting Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), promoting Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) and formation and strengthening of Community Based Organizations and their Federations. Similarly, the COPP and PD aimed at building Alliance and Fostering Linkage, linking Relief Rehabilitation to Development, clustering Inter Agency Standing Committee, adhering Sphere Minimum Standards, providing Humanitarian Assistance to Refugees and promoting climate justice among others.



Staff of Implementing Partners attending Gender and Accountability training

i. Financial Summary

The Financial Management of LWF Nepal remained effective and efficient in 2011. The total Income for the year was EURO 4,124,058 including the contribution received in advance, while the expenditure was EURO 3,619,040. The income of 2011 is 15% more than the targeted income as per Country Operational Program Plan 2011-2013. In 2011 the funding increased by 19% as compared to 2010. The AusAid supported Australian Dollars 100,000 from July 2011 through Australian Lutheran World Service.

Two programs 'Improving Food Security Condition of Socio-Economically Excluded Dalit Communities in Far Western Nepal' under DCA/EU funding and 'Core Community Development Program' under ICCO funding phased out from June 2011. ICCO and LWF Nepal entered in new cooperation agreements to implement 'Community Based WASH Pilot Project' and 'Food and Nutrition Security Project' in Dailekh district of the Mid Western Region for one year and two years respectively. Of the total resources administered in 2011, EURO 1,208,065 (33%) was spent under Development Program, EUR 18,512(1%) was spent

under Emergency and EURO 2,392,463 (66%) was utilized under Refugees and Host community support programs. LWF Nepal implemented development programs through Implementing Partners, while it directly provided care and maintenance to Bhutanese Refugees and Tibetan new arrivals. The Country office coordination costs remained 5% of the total expenditure. The income and expenditure of the organization are shown in the table below:



Income and Expenditure by Sources in 2011

SN.	Sources	Income (Euro)	Expenditure (Euro)
1	Australian Lutheran World Service / AusAID	311,811	242,499
2	Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	27,328	27,328
3	Finnchurch Aid / DIDC	817,831	710,499
4	Norwegian Church Aid	48,634	48,634
5	Action By Church Together	18,512	18,512
6	United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees	2,214,416	1,992,540
7	Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration	178,469	194,645
8	Caritas -Nepal	8,571	16,327
9	World Food Programme	188,951	188,951
10	Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation	125,402	38,383
11	Lutheran World Relief	109,555	71,305
12	DanChurch Aid / Danida	56,401	51,240
13	United Nations Center for Human Settlements	18,177	18,177
	TOTAL	4,124,058	3,619,040

Expenditure by Projects in 2011

1. Summary of Needs Projects (SoN)	
Nepal Development Program	573,461
Sub Total	573,461
2. Emergency Projects	
Bhutanese Refugee Camp Fire - RRF No. 05/2011	18,512
Sub Total	18,512
3. Bilateral Projects	
3.1 Refugees and Refugees Host Communities	
Management of warehouse and food distribution	123,733
Reclamation Gardening Program	34,694
Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers from Bhutan	1,816,006
Assistance to Tibetan New Arrivals	176,534
Improvement of Living Conditions of Tibetan Refugee in Nepal	135,889
Environmental Regeneration and Management Project	43,123
Ratuwa River Embankment Protection Project (RREPP)	26,119
Renovation of WFP Assets in the Camps	4,405
Improvement of Living Condition of Displaced People in Nepal	15,633
Camp School Class Room Structure Renovation	16,327
Sub Total	2,392,463
3.2 Development Projects	
Capacity Building of the LWF-Nepal Local Staff	10,000
Landless People/Freed Haliya and Kamaiya Empowerment Project in Nepal	264,522
Women Empowerment through Knowledge & Skill Based Enterprise Development	40,000
Core/Community Development Program	25,832
Improving Food Security Condition of Socio-Economically Excluded Dalit Communities in Far Western Nepal	20,121
Improved Food Security of Vulnerable Women and Young People of Dalit Tribals and other Marginalized	69,562
Life Saving Initiatives for Flood Affected People in Ten VDCs of Kanchanpur District	18,177
Combating Poverty and Gender Injustices through Women's Cooperatives in Three VDCs of Lalitpur District	70,827
Enabling Communities in Disaster Preparedness and Climate Change Risks Adaptation in Bardiya and Kachanpur District of Nepal	62,210
Enhancing Community Resilience to Water Induced Hazards Among Vulnerable Koshi River Basin Communities in Nepal	31,119
Women's Economic Security for Fighting Poverty and Promoting Dignity	7,940
Food & Nutrition Security Program - Dailekh	12,082
Community Based WASH	469
Expanding Poverty Reduction through Food Security	1,743
Sub Total	634,604
Total Resources Administered in 2011	3,619,040

Budget and Expenditure of Implementing Partners in 2011

S. No	Name of Partner Organizations	Approved Budget (Euro)	Total Expenses (Euro)
1	Abhiyan Nepal (AN), Jhapa	1,943	1,943
2	Bahuuddeshyia Krishak Samuh (BUKS), Jhapa	3,517	3,517
3	Banjhokhet Disaster Management Committee (BKDMC), Jhapa	3,922	3,922
4	Bhutanese Refugee Children Forum (BRCF), Jhapa	6,768	6,379
5	Bhutanese Refugee Women Forum (BRWF), Morang	29,768	28,835
6	CBO-Development Center (CBODC), Kailali	39,050	36,747
7	Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC), Kathmandu	1,892	1,892
8	Dahijhoda Community Forest User Group (DCFUG), Jhapa	2,585	2,585
9	DEPROSCE, Ramechhap	26,986	26,416
10	Dhote Chhugang Welfare Association (DCWA), Kathmandu	136,348	136,348
11	Digo Bikash Samaj (DBS), Kailali	17,774	17,500
12	Durgadevi Mahila Krishak Samuh (DDMKS), Jhapa	4,489	4,489
13	Everest Club (EC), Dailekh	18,256	17,543
14	Freed Kamaiya Women Development Forum (FKWDF), Kailali	30,705	29,366
15	Integrated Community Development Organization (ICDO), Lalitpur	29,846	29,007
16	Jana Bikash ka Lagi Chhahari Milan Kendra (JBLCMN), Morang	8,010	7,849
17	Janajagaran Samaj (JS), Banke	9,666	9,415
18	Kamaiya Pratha Unmulan Samaj (KPUS), Kailali	33,271	31,566
19	Koshi Victim Society (KVS), Saptari	12,103	10,955
20	Lutheran Community Welfare Society (LCWS), Morang	25,001	22,956
21	Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu	10,388	10,284
22	Nepal Environment and Education Development Society (NEEDS), Kanchanpur	16,899	16,009
23	Nepal Environment and Waste Management Institution (NEWMI), Morang	11,656	11,271
24	Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), District Chapter-Lalitpur	16,044	15,281
25	Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), District Chapter-Udaypur	12,103	11,488
26	Rastriya Haliya Mukti Samaj Federation Nepal (RHMSFN), Dadheldhura	130,695	125,209
27	Rural Community Development Organization (RCDO), Morang	24,803	23,392
28	SAHARA Nepal, Jhapa	25,228	24,851
29	Samjhauta Nepal, Lalitpur	78,406	19,664
30	Seto Gurans (SG), Morang	5,349	5,342
31	Social Awareness Development Group (SADG), Jhapa	8,703	8,505
32	Social Network for Justice and Development (SNJD), Jhapa	40,139	38,746
33	Society of Local Volunteer's (SOLVE) Nepal, Kathmandu	76,110	67,358
34	Sunakhari Mahila Krisak Samuh (SKMKS), Jhapa	8,742	8,742
35	Tharu Women Upliftment Centre (TWUC), Bardiya	18,689	14,868
36	Women Empowerment Action Forum (WEAF), Dailekh	33,633	29,539
Total		959,487	859,779

Thank you for partnering with us

Our Implementing Partners

- Abhiyan Nepal (AN), Jhapa
- Bahuuddeshyia Krishak Samuh (BUKS), Jhapa
- Banjhokhet Disaster Management Committee (BKDMC), Jhapa
- Bhutanese Refugee Children Forum (BRCF), Jhapa
- Bhutanese Refugee Women Forum (BRWF), Morang
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- Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC), Kathmandu
- Dahijhoda Community Forest User Group (DCFUG), Jhapa
- DEPROSCE, Ramechhap
- Dhote Chhugang Welfare Association (DCWA), Kathmandu
- Digo Bikash Samaj (DBS), Kailali
- Durgadevi Mahila Krishak Samuh (DDMKS), Jhapa
- Everest Club (EC), Dailekh
- Freed Kamaiya Women Development Forum (FKWDF), Kailali
- Integrated Community Development Organization (ICDO), Lalitpur
- Jana Bikash ka Lagi Chhahari Milan Kendra (JBLCMN), Morang
- Janajagaran Samaj (JS), Banke
- Kamaiya Pratha Unmulan Samaj (KPUS), Kailali
- Koshi Victim Society (KVS), Saptari
- Lutheran Community Welfare Society (LCWS), Morang
- Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu
- Nepal Environment and Education Development Society (NEEDS), Kanchanpur
- Nepal Environment and Waste Management Institution (NEWMI), Morang
- Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), District Chapter - Lalitpur
- Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), District Chapter - Udaypur
- Rastriya Haliya Mukti Samaj Federation Nepal (RHMSFN), Dadheldhura
- Rural Community Development Organization (RCDO), Morang
- SAHARA Nepal, Jhapa
- Samjhauta Nepal, Lalitpur
- Seto Gurans (SG), Morang
- Social Awareness Development Group (SADG), Jhapa
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- Women Empowerment Action Forum (WEAF), Dailekh





A woman at her improved maize farm.

Thank you for supporting us

Our Support Partners





The Lutheran World Federation Nepal

Post Box : 3330, Chundevi Marg

Maharajgunj, Kathmandu

Tel: + 977-1-4720217/4720152/4721271

Fax: + 977-1-4720225

Email: mail@lwf.org.np, Website:www.lwfnepal.org