

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION NEPAL

# Annual Report 2012



THE  
LUTHERAN  
WORLD  
FEDERATION





Two refugee girls of Bhutanese Refugee Camp in Jhapa district

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# FOREWORD

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The year 2012 remained very challenging for Nepal as the Constituent Assembly dissolved without promulgating a new constitution. Political parties were unable to resolve contentious issues such as federalism and reach a consensus. However party leaders have continued efforts to narrow down differences and are seeking agreement to hold fresh elections for a new constituent assembly to complete the remaining tasks of writing Nepal's new Constitution.

The country suffered long days of shutdown and strikes called by different groups pressing for their issues to be incorporated in the new Constitution. This disruption severely affected normal life across the country while constitutional uncertainty affected all sectors of Nepali Society. Despite this, LWF Nepal has been able to reach to rights holders and supported them in their endeavors, enabling positive changes in the lives of the poor and oppressed people with whom it worked during the year.

2012 witnessed notable achievements by LWF Nepal. A total of 14 Disaster Management Committees and 28 Disaster Management Teams enhanced their capacity on community-based disaster risk management and were able to handle disaster independently. Similarly LWF Nepal made a major contribution towards developing 22 VDC level and three District Level Disaster Management Plans and the setting up of 28 community-based emergency response funds at local level. These initiatives clearly enhanced the resilience of the community.

LWF Nepal continued comprehensive humanitarian assistance, especially care and maintenance support to the 43,000 Bhutanese refugees who now remain in two camps of Jhapa and Morang districts in Eastern Nepal, in line with Sphere standards.

On sustainable livelihoods, LWF Nepal assisted 3,381 households to improve their family nutritional intake. Similarly 1,063 households enhanced their technical knowledge and skills on market-oriented vegetable farming. A total of 740 households were supported to establish farm-based enterprises including livestock.

Very encouraging outcomes were achieved under a women's economic security initiative. A total of 56 women obtained land titles. This initiative has gained further momentum. LWF Nepal is encouraged to see the increased access to capital by rights holders especially women through community-owned and managed financial institutions (Co-operatives). A total of 45 Cooperatives with 9,264 shareholders with 70% women are leading the way. In 2012, a total of Euro 694,770 funds were mobilized in the community to meet their financial needs for both employment creation and consumption purposes.

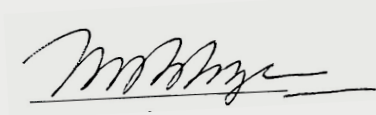
LWF Nepal continued its active engagement in policy advocacy at both national and local level. Among national campaigns in which we engaged, LWF Nepal has together with others contributed to contingency plan preparation, right to food strategy for civil society work, national plan of action for freed bonded laborers, national land policy, among others. LWF Nepal has supported civil society actors in strengthening their actions effectively through standardizing actions. For this purpose, LWF Nepal extended

professional and financial support for developing a peace monitoring framework, public budget tracking system, human rights defender guidelines, education materials on operationalizing human rights principles and benchmarks in local language.

In 2012, LWF was certified with Humanitarian Accountability Partnership for Quality Management. Accordingly, LWF Nepal began conducting its organizational social audit at the national level with government, civil society stakeholders and rights holders. We believe that this is a milestone in ensuring LWF Nepal's institutional governance is more accountable and transparent. Similarly, 40 social audit events were carried out at VDC and District Level with its Implementing Partners. These events generated valuable feedback from all stakeholders including rights holders, community members, support partners and government agencies, which, we believe, will be instrumental in improving LWF Nepal's quality of work in future.

LWF Nepal is grateful to rights holders for their enthusiasm and ownership in development and humanitarian works which we support. LWF Nepal is thankful to funding partners, related agencies and LWF/DWS for their continuing guidance, support and solidarity to advance shared values and causes. LWF Nepal also recognizes the good co-operation received from government of Nepal, authorities and line agencies at village, district and national levels, which is instrumental in our achievements. LWF Nepal greatly appreciates and values the dedication, hard work and quality of work of Implementing Partners, despite many challenges and fluid political situation.

Finally, 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Rozario', with a horizontal line underneath it.

[Marceline P. Rozario](#)

Country Representative,

March 2013

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# THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

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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.

## 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.

## 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 28 years in the areas Emergency Response and Disaster Risk Reduction, 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.

## CORE VALUES

- Dignity and Justice
- Inclusiveness and Participation
- Accountability and Transparency
- Dedication, Compassion and Decency

## THEMATIC AREAS

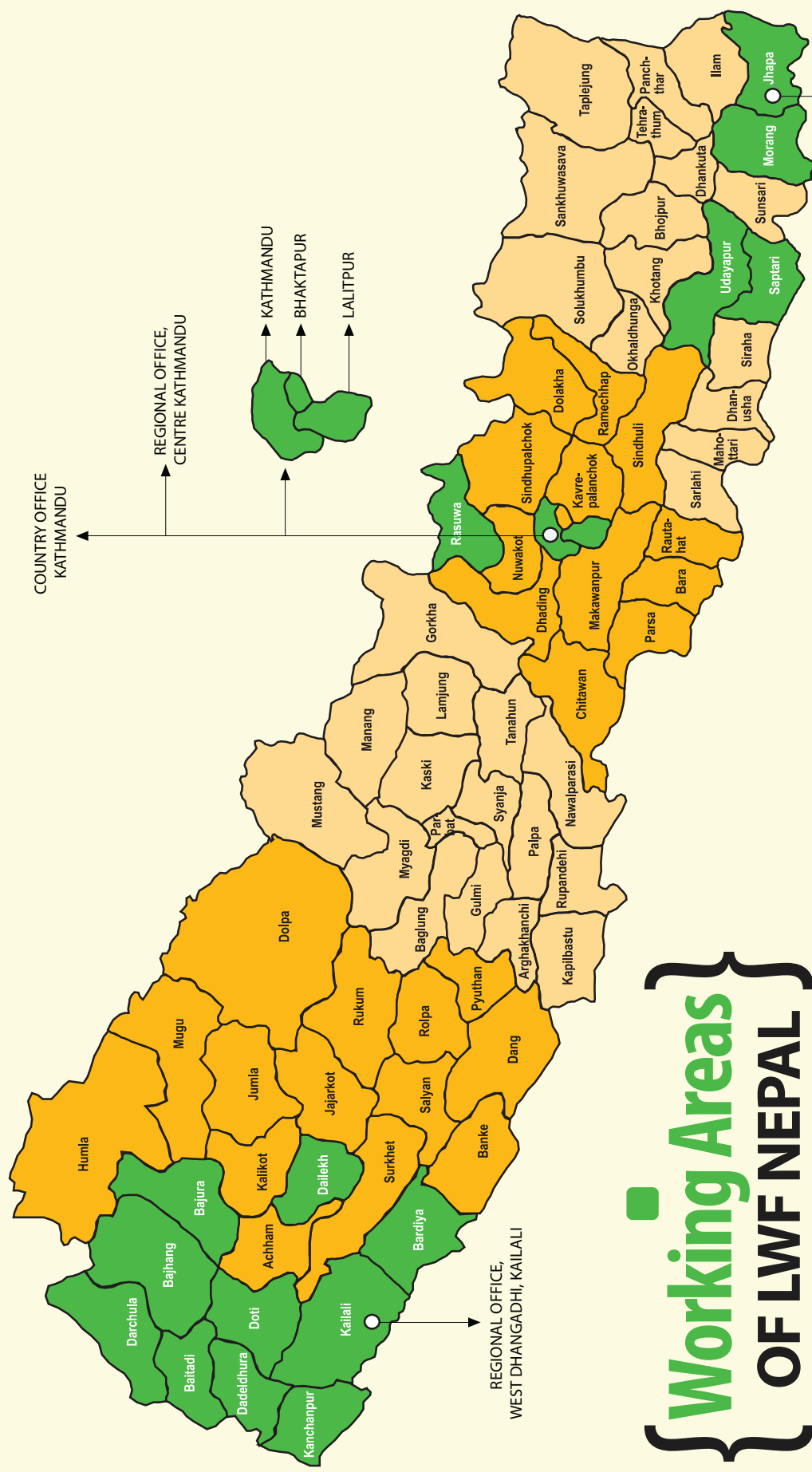
- Emergency Response and Disaster Risk Reduction;
- Sustainable Livelihoods; and
- Peace, Reconciliation and Human Rights

## CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- Gender
- Environment
- Health and HIV and AIDS

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Affected people and communities are prepared for, able to respond effectively to, and recover from all types of disasters and complex emergencies.
- Greater numbers of poor and marginalized achieve sustainable livelihoods.
- 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.
- Efficient and transparent organizational policies and systems with enhanced staff competencies are in place within LWF Nepal and its Implementing Partners



# { Working Areas } OF LWF NEPAL

16 DISTRICTS

56,640 HOUSEHOLDS

205,170 POPULATION

COUNTRY OFFICE  
KATHMANDU

REGIONAL OFFICE,  
CENTRE KATHMANDU

KATHMANDU  
BHAKTAPUR  
LALITPUR

REGIONAL OFFICE,  
WEST DHANGADHI, KAILALI

REGIONAL OFFICE,  
EAST DAMAK, JHAPA

# ACRONYMS

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<b>ACT Alliance</b>	Action by Churches Together Alliance
<b>AIN</b>	Association of International NGOs in Nepal
<b>ALWS</b>	Australian Lutheran World Service
<b>BPRM</b>	Bureau of Population, Refugee and Migration
<b>CBOs</b>	Community-Based Organizations
<b>CBOFs</b>	CBO Federations
<b>CCA</b>	Climate Change Adaption
<b>CCCM</b>	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
<b>CBDRM</b>	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
<b>CTA</b>	Community Technology Access
<b>DCA</b>	DanChurch Aid
<b>DDRC</b>	District Disaster Reduction Committee
<b>DMCs</b>	Disaster Management Committees
<b>DMTs</b>	Disaster Management Teams
<b>DMPs</b>	Disaster Management Plans
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management
<b>DWS</b>	Department for World Service
<b>ELCA</b>	Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
<b>ERDRM</b>	Emergency Response and Disaster Risk Management
<b>FCA</b>	FinnChurch Aid
<b>HAP</b>	Humanitarian Accountability Partnership
<b>HFA</b>	Hyogo Framework for Action
<b>ICCO &amp; KIA</b>	Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation & Kerk in Actie
<b>IPs</b>	Implementing Partners
<b>LDRMPG</b>	Local Disaster Risk Management Planning Guideline
<b>LWF</b>	Lutheran World Federation
<b>LWR</b>	Lutheran World Relief
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goal
<b>MLD</b>	Ministry of Local Development
<b>NCA</b>	Norwegian Church Aid
<b>NPR</b>	Nepali Rupees
<b>PM&amp;E</b>	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>SWC</b>	Social Welfare Council
<b>SADG</b>	Social Awareness Development Group
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>VDCs</b>	Village Development Committees
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme





Mock drill at Kanpur Rampur Bilasipur VDC of Kanchanpur district

# CHAPTER-1

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

LWF Nepal works with local communities and supports them to institutionalize community-based disaster risk management, and link 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 to 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 assists communities, civil society and government stakeholders to overcome policy gaps and strengthen institutional mechanisms at local and national level for disaster risk reduction and humanitarian response.**



➤ Program co-ordinator of LWF Nepal Mr. Krishna Pathak handing over two inflatable rubber boats to the Chief District Officer and Chairperson of DDRC Kailali Mr. Kailash Kumar Bajimaya

## 1.1 AT-RISK COMMUNITIES LEADING THE WAY

LWF Nepal supported the formation of Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) and Disaster Management Teams (DMTs) in 2012 since such institutions are pivotal in enhancing the coping capacity of at-risk communities. Fourteen DMCs and 28 DMTs have been formed to prepare disaster management plans through institutional development support. These institutions have developed District, VDCs and community-level Disaster Risk Management plans following the Local Disaster Risk Management Planning Guideline prepared by Government of

Nepal. Similarly, 938 members of DMCs, DMTs, TFs and volunteers from flood-affected settlements enhanced their knowledge and skills on community-based disaster risk management planning process, volunteerism, management and leadership. 20 DMTs were equipped with the search and rescue equipment such as first aid kits, shovel, tube, whistle, rope, megaphone etc. for use in alerting and rescuing people during disaster. These institutions and members are now ready to support their community in case of Emergency.

Five schools were supported in school disaster preparedness, making their school safe from disaster. The physical, natural, social, psychological security of school and children has been considered. Twenty eight community level emergency response funds were established to help provide immediate relief to community members in need. The communities now manage those funds following emergency fund management guidelines. Similarly 25 VDC level seed/grain banks have been established. DMT members have launched the collection and storage of cereal grains in the community grain storage to provide food relief following disaster. For example the DMT of Shreepur area of Kanchanpur district provided 5,000 Nepali rupees and 40 kg rice each to four families, whose houses were completely destroyed by the flood in 2012.

↳ Youths from refugee community and refugee hosting community learning computer at CTA in Beldangi area of Jhapa district

LWF Nepal also assisted in reducing future risks of landslide and flood through carrying out 18 small structural mitigation schemes such as river embankment protection, small infrastructure, village roads, canals, footbridge, retention wall development, water source point protection, and plantation in different flood prone areas to stabilize river embankments.

DMC/DMT and Task Forces are proactively engaged in three phases of disasters.

## 1.2 HELPING REFUGEES TO LEAD LIVES IN CAMPS

LWF Nepal with support from UNHCR provided humanitarian assistance to the 43,000 Bhutanese refugees now remaining in the three consolidated camps in Jhapa and Morang districts, southeastern Nepal - this number continues to reduce as third country resettlement proceeds steadily. The refugees themselves manage the camps and services through Camp Management Committees, a committee of refugees elected through democratic processes. Food and non-food items are distributed through distribution committees and infrastructure sub-committees under the Camp Management Committees. These committees ensure the right quality and quantity of assistance is provided to the refugees, and adheres to Sphere Standards.

LWF Nepal distributed seeds, seedlings, sacks, organic insecticide, pesticide and organic manure to the families of malnourished children, pregnant woman and lactating mothers to promote vegetable production using vacant land in the camps. Consumption of green leafy and nutritional rich vegetables produced in their own home garden improves the nutrition of refugee families .

LWF Nepal maintained support to Bhutanese Refugee Women Forum (BRWF), an organization of refugee women, to



conduct various Income Generating Activities for refugee women and also to run some enterprises. More than 100 vulnerable refugee women and girls received vocational training and support in skills such as Dhaka weaving, beautician, production-related skills and management training during this period. A total of 1,200 refugee women were involved in BRWF's supplementary income generation activities. Around 4,000 BRWF social group members deliver volunteer services to vulnerable refugee, for example, accompanying them for health treatment or collecting their basic rations. BRWF assessed, monitored and reported the social issues such as vulnerabilities due to age and disability, sexual and gender-based violence to the relevant stakeholders.

Similarly, the Bhutanese Refugee Children Forum (BRCF), an organization of refugee children in the camps, organized various awareness raising activities against use of narcotics, and the importance of education to refugee children among others with support from LWF Nepal. The Forum has been able to encourage some student drop-outs to return to formal schools by raising awareness about importance of education. The Forum conducted awareness raising activities, dance, song, debates and street drama increasing and channelling children's participation. Likewise, in BRCF's leadership, 21 children including 11 girls were trained on the

“Humanitarian agencies in Nepal including LWF Nepal supported 73 DDRCs (out of 75 in total) to formulate District Disaster Preparedness and Response plans. LWF Nepal took lead role for preparing such plans in 3 districts.”



Convention on the Rights of the Child and they later they were able to facilitate camp-level CRC orientation for all at-risk children. In total 197 (139 male, 58 female) refugee children were educated on CRC and their duties and rights.

Similarly, LWF Nepal provided assistance to 9,670 Tibetan Refugees staying in nine settlements across the country. The US Government's Bureau of Population, Refugee and Migration extended financial assistance for implementing the project to improve their conditions.

With financial assistance from UNHCR, LWF Nepal provided care and maintenance assistance to a total of 244 Tibetan New Arrivals transiting to India through Nepal in 2012. LWF Nepal supports them for some days during their transit to India.

### **Development Support to Refugee Hosting Communities**

LWF Nepal supported certain development initiatives for the local communities in Jhapa, Morang and Ilam districts, who have hosted the refugees since 1991 with support from UNHCR. They were assisted with joint income-generating activities involving both refugees and host community members. For example, the joint pig-farming of Pathari area of Morang district has been giving good returns to both the refugees and locals. Such programs are implemented in 26 Village Development Committees across the three districts. These activities help build harmonious relationships between refugees and locals as people from both communities benefitted equally.

LWF Nepal extended water supply to host communities in Beldangi and Khudunabari. In addition other measures include strengthening an irrigation system, construction of school latrines, upgrading of Bhulkepani water collection point in Sanischare, and fencing around Timai camp.

### **Camp Consolidation**

Following substantial reductions in the refugee population in all camps due to large-scale departure of refugees for third country resettlement, LWF Nepal played an important role in the wholesale relocation of 8,088 Khudunabari camp residents of Jhapa district to Beldangi and Sanischare camps. LWF Nepal has a key responsibility in the inter-agency task force and Refugee Relocation Task Force ensuring smooth relocation of refugees. Special transportation arrangements were made for vulnerable families, ensuring they were settled near to both their relatives and service centers in the receiving camps.

## **1.3 POLICY GAPS NARROWED AND INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS STRENGTHENED**

LWF Nepal developed its Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) with the support from the LWF Regional Emergency Hub. LWF Nepal became active at the national level advocacy works with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Local Development and civil society alliance/networks. LWF Nepal has explored avenues for climate change advocacy at the national level with specialized civil society networks during this period.

In 2012, LDRMP guideline was finalized and approved by MoLD. The LDRMP guideline was prepared with the support of AIN members including LWF Nepal. Implementation of LDRMP has been made mandatory for all local Government bodies. This guideline helped National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (NSDRM) to be operationalized at local level and contribute to mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development planning. Similarly national contingency plan of various clusters are revisited and revised. During 2012, Disaster Preparedness and Response plans of 73 districts (out of 75 in total) have been prepared to make DDRC and humanitarian agencies ready to respond any kind

of disasters. LWF Nepal supported for preparing District Disaster Prepared and Response plan in three districts (Ramechhap, Dailekh and Lalitpur).

The national-level DMC Network has been registered in Lalitpur District Administration Office. The national Network of Community Based Disaster Management Committee is in the process of formulating its strategy for the regional and national level policy advocacy on climate change adaptation and disaster preparedness. LWF Nepal also supported the work of formation and strengthening of District-level networks of Community-Based Disaster Management Committee and VDC level Community-Based Disaster Management Committees. These committees have collected disaster and climate change related issues from the disaster-prone communities and developed advocacy plan around the issues of disaster, climate change and livelihood.

LWF Nepal helped supply two inflatable rubber boats, lifejackets, throw bags and other accessories to the District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC) of flood-prone Kailali district. Ten personnel from Armed Police Force were trained in operation and maintenance of these boats. This initiative will help both to conduct search and rescue operations immediately and also assists to distribute relief immediately following emergencies. The boat was immediately pressed into actions in rescuing flood-affected people during the 2012 flood in Kailali district.

LWF Nepal and its implementing partners are continuously representing and raising voices and issues of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in various networks and IASC clusters. LWF Nepal participates in national level events on DRR and CCA. LWF Nepal is a full collaborator with the Climate Change Network Nepal.

Three climate field schools including mini-metrological station were established in three districts of Nepal. Selected participants received training on climate field schools and enhanced knowledge and skill to establish and run climate

field school at community level, keeping records of weather change and its impact in agriculture. Based on a manual developed by LWF Nepal for Climate Field Schools, the facilitators are organising classes in Lalitpur, Bardiya and Kanchanpur districts. The linkage with Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM), Agro-meteorological stations and agriculture development office is also developed to obtain technical support and information.

LWF Nepal has contributed to make ACT Alliance Nepal forum active and functional. During 2012, it has played an instrumental role in building the capacity of forum members through information sharing, project development and rolling out of the ACT emergency response mechanism.

### Humanitarian response

With the support of a DCA material aid grant, LWF Nepal rendered humanitarian assistance to 651 individuals (295 female) from 100 fire-affected families in Saptari district. These families received basic food items for 90 days and shelter materials. Hygiene and education kits and hand pumps were also distributed in collaboration with WASH and education clusters.

LWF Nepal provided emergency response to 56 fire-damaged shelters in Beldangi-II and one school in Sanischare Camp in the form of food and non-food items.

LWF Nepal implemented Priority Action for lifesaving response through Integrated Nutrition, WASH and Health Interventions with the objectives of increasing access to integrated essential WASH, Health and Nutrition services in Kaplivastu and Bardiya districts. The project supported for enhancing WASH facilities in 34 OTPs/SCs, develop capacities of 170 health workers, 1344 FCHVs and 50 government counterparts on integrated WASH and Nutrition life saving interventions in emergencies. A total of 22,889 people benefited directly from the project, which was implemented from July to December 2012 with financial assistance from UN-HABITAT.

Fire victims of Saptari receiving assistance from LWF Nepal



## SUCCESS STORIES

### INFORMED COMMUNITY HELPS TO REDUCE THREAT OF DISASTER



Shreepur VDC, one of the most vulnerable VDCs of Nepal in terms of disaster risk, used to face heavy toll of damage whenever a small disaster struck. These days the situation has changed due to initiatives taken by the community.

In 2008, flooding of the Doda River claimed the lives of two people and 12 cattle and damaged paddy of 70 bigas of land. When a flood of similar intensity struck in 2012 however, there was no loss of life and people saved most of their valuables.

“The coping capacity of the community has increased after the intervention of project supported by LWF Nepal through NEEDS,” remarks Dhok Raj Rana, a DMT member in Udayapur cluster of Shreepur VDC.

Four households were entirely destroyed and people from 58 households displaced due to heavy flooding in September 2012. However there was no human casualty due to an active DMT. The DMT warned all the households about flood danger through microphone and whistle and advised them to move to safer places.

“We 11 members of the DMT visited every household with rope and life-jacket to make sure that all the people were safe and helped move their belongings to safe places. I feel proud

that we have been able to save the people of our community and their property due to the trainings we received and the unity we have in our team”, says Laxman Rana, another member of the DMT. “We spread information about the flood and visited their houses to see if people were trapped or affected by flood in any way. All DMT task-force members were very active to provide support to our neighbours in the community,” he added.

The DMT provided NPR 5,000 each (approx Euro 48) and 40 kg rice to the four families, whose houses were completely destroyed by the flood, from their emergency fund and community grain bank established in the village. The DMT also played important role in shifting people from flooded area to the safer Community Forest nearby after discussions with community and political party leaders. The DMT is also lobbying to register the area occupied by these displaced people in their names, including at VDC Council meetings

In similar vein, due to another DMT’s leadership five flood-affected households receive NPR 90,000 (approx Euro 850) relief from DDRC Kanchanpur. The VDC office has also erected two hand pumps for drinking water for the displaced people.

“All the households are strongly united after flood to raise their voice and draw the attention of stakeholders for their safer settlement, livelihoods, rehabilitation, protection and education of their children. We went to the VDC with slogans and banners to create pressure. Seeing the united force of displaced people and our demands, the VDC Council was also postponed to listen our problems and have committed to make decisions on the issues of security, livelihoods and protection,” informed Rukmani Rana, Chairperson of the DMT.

## NOW PEOPLE CALL ME 'EARTHQUAKE GIRL'

Up to three years back, I used to think any extracurricular activities were a waste of time. As I was not participating in any extracurricular activities, nobody recognized me except my Apart from my classmates and teachers, no-one recognised me, I didn't stand out. All that changed after I took part in various trainings of disaster risk reduction and started raising awareness in the community.



joined Strengthening Local Capacities for Disaster Management program implemented by Nepal Red Cross Society, one of the Implementing Partners of LWF Nepal, in Lalitpur district while I was studying BBS. I worked there as a volunteer for two years.

Implementation of SLCDM became a turning point in changing my life. The project implemented several activities across the four VDCs including formation of local Disaster Management Committees, disaster management trainings, first aid trainings, search and rescue trainings and safe school initiatives among others. I participated as a local motivator in most of the

activities. That helped boost my confidence, knowledge and skills on disaster management.

Now I feel my leadership capacity is strong and I've been able to make the community aware about disaster risks. I've communicated the different local hazards, vulnerability and measures of risk reduction. Earthquake and fire are the main hazards of my village. Therefore, I've talked to more than 1,500 villagers on earthquake preparedness including school students, group members and others. I raised awareness on the 'Duck, Cover, Hold' technique, head safety, fixing loose household items among others.

The earthquake of September 18, 2011 proved a testing 'quake' to gauge how successful I had been in raising public awareness of earthquakes. An earthquake of 6.9 Richter Scale struck an Indian town bordering eastern Nepal. At least 111 people lost their lives in the disaster. Following the event, I visited around to the community to see whether they'd applied the skills that I provided them. To my surprise, most of the women who attended the training, reported that they took safe shelter either below the bed, table or door.

Besides earthquake preparedness, I've been raising awareness about prevention and response for dealing with and extinguishing fires. It gives me great satisfaction when I find community members applying the knowledge they received in training.

School students and other villagers to have started calling me 'Earthquake Girl'. I hadn't realized how I changed from a shy girl into a confident and knowledgeable Earthquake Girl. However this tag inspires me to work more and help my community face disaster with more confidence.

Junu Dongol  
Lubhu VDC, Lalitpur

## INNOVATION OF LWF NEPAL

### CLIMATE FIELD SCHOOL

LWF Nepal initiated the concept of Climate Field School in three districts of Nepal with the objective of enhancing farmers' awareness, knowledge and skills of climate variables and climate change. This initiative seeks to support farmer groups to adapt their agricultural practices by improving their farm management and planning.



➤ An Agro Meteorology Lab established in Kanchanpur district.

Agricultural production depends heavily on climatic parameters such as temperature, precipitation and humidity but, since patterns are changing, Nepali farmers do not have sufficient information. Across Nepal, farmers have to watch the sky to know whether it is going to rain soon or not and have even less access to the information on other variables such as humidity, temperature, soil moisture and soil temperature. But this information is crucial to enhancing their capacity to adapt to changing conditions.

Farmers are experiencing increasingly irregular patterns of rainfall and also rises in average temperature as well as variations in the duration and timing of seasons around the annual calendar. Farmers are increasingly confused because their conventional cropping calendar and practice are increasingly unreliable. In

such a conditions, modern technologies to gauge and forecast climate has emerged as an urgent and the CFS is trying to bridge the information gap suffered by farmers.

In this process, CFS manual has been prepared, communities are identified and awareness activities have started, agro-meteorological lab is established and selected facilitators received training. The trained facilitators have started taking class at the community. The facilitators have been providing information to the farmer groups on different stages of the crop-cycle. Similarly from the lab Information on basic climate variables (temperature, humidity) and soil condition (moisture and PH) are being collected regularly and farmers improve their current farming from the learning of Climate Field School by adjusting crop requirements as far as possible.

LWF Nepal has been continuously monitoring and providing essential technical support for smooth operation of CFS. The action is being implemented in coordination with agriculture research stations and Department of Hydrology and Meteorology of the Government of Nepal.

LWF Nepal expects that the initiative will be directly beneficial for farmers and they will be habituated to use agro-meteorological information in farming. LWF Nepal has been establishing linkage of these farmers with Weather Forecast Division, District Agriculture Office, Area Agriculture Service Office and Village Development Committee. It will create their access to information on future weather condition and farmers will be accustomed to use these information in farm management and planning.





↖ A right holder works at her farm in Kailali district

## CHAPTER-2

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### 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.



Therefore, this thematic program follows a holistic approach covering a wide array of interventions such as support to increase farm productivity, diversify livelihood opportunities, policy advocacy on right to food and food security, improving market system, building the capacity of implementing partners, and promoting co-ordination and collaboration with multiple stakeholders including Government institutions.



➤ A goat farm at Dhana Adheri jointly established by refugee & host community, Jhapa district

## 2.1 FOOD SECURITY OF POOR AND MARGINALIZED FAMILIES IMPROVED

The main aim is to achieve sustainable livelihoods for greater number of poor and oppressed people in the working

areas. To this end, significant achievements have been made in improving food and nutritional security of the poor, marginalized and vulnerable communities. LWF Nepal has largely contributed to promote 'Right to Food' work at community level by enhancing advocacy capacity of people to claim right and entitlements.

LWF Nepal supported poor families to improve food and nutritional security and economic wellbeing through sustainable agriculture development. In 2012, more than 4,700 households were involved in sustainable farming practices while 750 households engaged in agro-based enterprises including animal husbandry. Sustainable agriculture technologies and inputs were supported with integration of modern and indigenous knowledge and practices. 85 micro-irrigation schemes were installed that enriched 158 hectares of land which helped to diversify cropping systems and increase cropping intensity.

The program has largely contributed to improve marketing systems by providing support for development of competitive agriculture value chains (such as banana, ginger, turmeric, groundnut and sugarcane) under a community farming model. The intervention has helped add value and provided economic benefits to smallholder farmers. Interaction between producer groups and market stakeholders helped increase market participation of smallholder farmers and improved their negotiation skills.

Livelihood diversification in off-farm sectors has also emphasized in the program and a total of 65 youth received vocational skills training and support to start own business in 2012. For instance, two Santhal youths established a mobile phone shop after training and now earn an additional income of around EUR 80 per month.

## 2.2 WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES INCREASED

LWF Nepal continued place its highest priority in promoting women's economic security with the development of women-led and managed cooperatives. In 2012, with the development of 16 new cooperatives, a total of 45 cooperatives have been operated throughout the working areas benefitting 9,264 community members including 70% women members. Out of the total membership, 48% (4,430) took loans and invested in productive sectors such as vegetable production, small livestock rearing (goats and pigs) and some members invested in their children's education.

Community-based women co-operatives have been showing encouraging progress, developing and strengthening themselves with greater community ownership; improving governance and participation; increasing social recognition and they are able to provide financial services

to shareholders. Taking rural women into the wider economic segment was a challenging task. However, deliberate efforts to establish partnership and affiliation with the Federation of Women Entrepreneurs' Association of Nepal (WEAN) - an umbrella body of business women, has largely contributed in advancing entrepreneurship and enterprise development and widened scope for policy advocacy and access to capital. A total of 150 women underwent the training through WEAN that has encouraged them with new skills, knowledge, confidence and extended network.

✔ Women group members having discussion during their monthly meeting



Apart from their involvement in financial transactions, these co-operatives demonstrated their engagement and accountability by sharing their financial status through social and financial audit, displaying citizen charters (both in Nepali and local dialects), and establishing complaint boxes and information hoardings. In addition, the members have equally been engaged in property rights advocacy work related to land, water and other resources at national

level. As a result, 56 families received joint land ownership certificates, in the name of both husband and wife in Lalitpur and Rasuwa Districts. Women were happy to receive Land Ownership certificates in their name while men were delighted to get acknowledgement as an exemplary couple with joint land ownership. "I am very happy to have my name in the land ownership certificate. I thank all organizations for supporting this initiative," Ms. Sanchamaya Tamang shared her delight after receiving the certificate.

With increased awareness and improved economic status, many women have become meaningfully involved in decision-making positions in local bodies, CSOs and community-based institutions. For instance, 27 women are leading three newly formed co-operatives, 27 women are leading 3 CBOs, 3 women group members are leading a community forest user's group, 3 members are in health management committee and 38 members are involved in school management committees respectively. Increased leadership and representation in the different forums and community institutions like VDC Monitoring Committees, School Management Committees, Ward Citizen Forums, VDC Level Women Sub-committees and Community Forest User's Groups assist these women in gaining further self-confidence as well as wider respect and dignity and it is hoped this will also give a positive signal to other women.

*“27 women are leading three newly formed co-operatives, 27 women are leading 3 CBOs, 3 women group members are leading a community forest user's group, 3 members are in health management committee and 38 members are involved in school management committees respectively.”*

## 2.3 HEALTH STATUS, INCLUDING HIV AND AIDS PREVENTION IMPROVED

LWF Nepal has been working with communities, government institutions and its more than 960 Peer Educators in right to health campaigns to raise awareness of communities on health issues, sanitation and government provisions such as free medical services and medicine distribution program. Peer Educators visited door-to-door and organized documentary shows and street dramas to seek to change attitude and behavior on health practices. Awareness on communicable diseases such as HIV and AIDS has been raised and people living with HIV and AIDS organized into a community based organization named New Awareness Group to help promote awareness across the working areas.

In line with the Government's national campaign on No Open Defecation (NOD), three wards of Yangsila VDC of Morang district, one cluster (Madargachh) of

Jhapa district and two VDCs (Mehaltolee and Jagannath) of Dailekh district were declared as No Open Defecation (NOD) area through joint efforts of CBOs, local government (VDCs, DDC) and other stakeholders. Facilitation and support for NOD has been continued throughout the working areas. Similarly community-led and school-led sanitation initiatives were conducted in focus communities. A total of 34,141 community members gained knowledge and skill on safer health practice, preventive measures on HIV and AIDS.





Students of Sabitri Secondary School of Morang district LWF Nepal provided computers & accessories to the school for running computer class

## 2.4 ACCESS AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION IMPROVED

Right to education promotes the nationwide campaign of “education for all”. Community-based organizations and groups have been organized in school enrolment campaigns jointly with the schools and District Education Office and assisted enrollment in formal education. With LWF Nepal support, 23 Haliya (bonded labor) girls are studying a 29 month ANM course at Doti Technical Institute. Computer education was integrated in school curriculum for grades six to eight after Shree Sabitri Secondary School, Yanshila, Morang district received computer

support from LWF Nepal. The school recruited computer teacher from its own source by paying a monthly remuneration of EUR 76.

After introduction of the safe school concept, LWF Nepal has supported, in co-ordination with District Education Offices, different activities such as structural and non-structural mitigation, retrofitting the school building, declared school as zones of peace, integrated DRR in School Improvement Plans, provided fire extinguishers and fire safety orientation to teachers in one school each in Rasuwa and Lalitpur districts as a pilot initiative.

## SUCCESS STORIES

### HIV INFECTED SARADA'S DRIVE AGAINST HIV

Sarada Chhetri of Jhapa district of Eastern Nepal used to raise awareness about HIV and Aids since she was in school to help alert to this disease. Now she is experiencing life as an HIV infected person due to her husband's mistake.

Sarada was very active since her school days and involved in various awareness raising activities like street drama and group plays to raise awareness in the community on different issues including HIV and AIDS. Once her name was published in a local newspaper, Hari Chhetri from the same district sent a letter to her and they started exchanging letters to each other and finally got married.

Despite his rosy promises, her life after marriage was miserable life but she was shocked when her husband was diagnosed as HIV-infected while undergoing treatment at BP Koirala Academy for Health Sciences in Dharan for paralysis some four years after their marriage. Her sad story does not end here, she went to VCT Centre to test whether she and her three year old daughter were also infected. The result of blood test showed both had contracted the disease.

“I used to feel very sad knowing that many people are infected with HIV and Aids but now I have to face similar fate, which I had never imagined,” Sarada says with a tear rolling from her cheeks.

She received another blow when she learned her husband faced punishment for human trafficking. Though her in-laws knew about his criminal work but they betrayed her during the time of marriage. At a time when her husband was lying on his death bed with paralysis and HIV-infection, her in-laws forced her to leave their house and denied then their joint property.

However, marshalling her courage she had, she started participating in different programs related with HIV and AIDS as she did not want other woman to face a similar fate. She became a member of New Awareness Group, an organization of HIV-infected people formed by SADG, an Implementing Partner of LWF Nepal. SADG provided her an opportunity to take part in a Child Labor Survey and from the small amount of money she saved from the payments, she started a small grocery shop. The Group is planning to develop into a co-operative, so that they can support



persons facing similar challenges. They have identified 376 people infected with HIV and Aids in Jhapa District alone.

Sarada has been saving some money for the treatment of her husband and education of her daughter through hard work, but she fears that they might face problem as they could not afford a good diet which is necessary for HIV-infected persons. She had no other source of income, nor assets, so, different organizations supported her to get her share of property from her in-laws. She received 4 Katthas of land worth 3.6 million rupees ( approx Euro 32,750) with assistance from SADG, NAG, the Paralegal Committee and people of Dudhe area of Jhapa district. However, she still faces threats from her in-laws.

“Although I am facing difficulties in life as I was deceived from my husband and in-laws, I am actively engaged in raising awareness about the disease and for the rights of HIV infected persons so that other should not face similar fate,” she adds.

## CHANGING LIVES THROUGH CO-OPERATIVES

Tara Sapkota of Bhattedanda VDC of Lalitpur district never attended school as a child nor did her husband. Six members of her poor family are occupied with farming. "Since we never went to school, we never could teach our children opening their books! I always felt bad about this," says Tara.

An Agriculture Co-operative was established in Bhattedada VDC in 2011 from where she and her sister received training on new techniques and methods of growing vegetables. She then started growing vegetables with her husband's help. This helped her earn more money and make life a little easier. "My vegetable farming now extended into two hectares of land. My husband collects vegetables from all the villagers and takes it to the nearby market. We earn NPR 300 (just under 3 euros) daily by selling the vegetables," says Tara while working at her vegetable farm.

She also participated in three days' gender and poverty training organized by SOLVE Nepal with support from LWF Nepal on May 2012. In the

training, an action plan was formulated on how to increase women's participation in co-operatives so Tara not only became involved in the cooperative but also motivated other women to join it. "The training was so helpful that I could convince 10 people to become a the member of cooperative," she adds.

She mentioned her family's financial condition is improving after she joined the co-operative and started commercial vegetable farming. "I would like to give all the credit to the cooperative. I would like to request all women of our village to invest their time and become a member of cooperative and get the skills and training," she recommends, "these trainings helped us to uplift our lives and broaden our horizon".



## INNOVATION OF LWF NEPAL

### GREEN CARPET INITIATIVE

LWF Nepal initiated the Green Carpet Initiative in the semi-urban area of Chapagaun Village Development Committee of Lalitpur district. The aim of this project is to contribute to climate change adaptation by strengthening food and nutritional security. The project also helps crop and dietary diversification, nutritional education, women's empowerment, income saving, community promotion and self-reliance.

The project provided technical and financial support to poor and landless families to set up multi-storey gardens on rooftops where vegetables are produced in jute/poly sacks and earthen pots. Communities receive knowledge and skills on waste water and kitchen waste management, rain water harvesting, and drip irrigation techniques to maximize water use efficiency and receive good production due to compost and wastewater's

fertilizing effect. Communities are also trained on bio-pesticide making technology by using local resources such as plants and cattle urine.

Additionally, the project helps mitigate climate change impacts by reducing the carbon footprint of these households. Green spaces and rooftop gardens have also assisted in moderating high temperatures in urban areas and with the insulation of houses. Rooftop gardens are most needed in denser urban areas, where there is little opportunity to increase green coverage by other means.

The green carpet project covered 100 households in the Chapagaun VDC semi-urban area, of Lalitpur district. The VDC has been undergoing rapid urbanization and farmland has been shrinking.

**People of the project areas received following benefits from the Initiative:**

**Environmental protection**

One of the important features of the model is the expanded area under green coverage. Each multi-story garden is 6.61 square meters (3.1 x 2.1m) and the total area under garden of 100 households is 651 square meters (0.065 hectares). However the greenery coverage area of each garden is 14.18 m<sup>2</sup> and the total greenery area of 100 households is 1,418 m<sup>2</sup> (0.142 hectares). This clearly shows that the greenery coverage area is almost double of that actual area covered by gardens.

**Health, Nutrition and WASH**

Increased production of vegetables helped to improve food security of the households and level of vegetable consumption thereby contributing to health and nutrition. They have been able to consume fresh and hygienic vegetables which are produced without using chemical fertilizer and pesticides, supplying nutrients to safeguard from micro nutrition deficiency related diseases such as anaemia, goitre, night blindness, stunting etc. Effective utilization of household waste and grey water also helped to reduce pollution and improve sanitation and hygiene practice and behavior at household and community level.

**Economic benefits**

According to the gardeners, they have saved an average of NRs 1,500 per month (13 Euros) that they used to spend on purchasing vegetables. "I used to spend NPR 50 (0.4 Euros) per day to purchase vegetable and their quality was often not good. However I have not spent a single rupee on vegetables for over a month we are using vegetables produced in my multi-storey garden," says Bidhya Shrestha, a rights holders of the project.





Community members pose after receiving land ownership certificates in the name of both husband and wife

## CHAPTER-3

### 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 the society based on respect for human rights and democratic practices.

LWF Nepal supports marginalized people to benefit by 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 practice 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.**

### **3.1 RIGHTS AND DUTIES INTERNALIZED BY RIGHTS HOLDERS GROUPS**

Community institutions have further strengthened democratic practices within their own institutions. For example, Annual General Assemblies of 454 groups, 35 CBOs, 11 DMCs and four CBOFs were convened following a democratic process. 15,303 members (10,225 women and 5,078 men) were organized under the umbrella of those People's Organizations.

A total of 44 new groups in Kailali and 20 new groups (668 members) in Jhapa district were formed following empowerment education. These empowerment education classes helped people gather knowledge about human rights, violence against women and domestic violence among others, which has contributed to reduce violence against women in their communities.

182 PEs and CBO facilitators enhanced their knowledge and skills on Civic Education after participating in ToT and other interaction programs on Civic Education. Being trained, they have increased capacity, skill and knowledge on civic education and are self-mobilized in different awareness campaign in the community. They made aware 1,288 focus group members about civic education i.e. land rights issues, birth and death

registration, government health services, citizenship, etc. during peer sharing and campaigns.

493 freed Kamaiyas received a rehabilitation package from the District land reform office in Kailali District. 4,052 Freed Haliyas families received identity cards. Freed Haliyas received different skill trainings from government bodies for their livelihoods improvement.

LWF Nepal is continuing backstopping (financial support and joint collaborative efforts) for evidence-based advocacy, disaster contingency plan preparation, strategic plan and policy formation and organizing issues based advocacy with seven national level alliances and networks at the national level i.e. Disaster Preparedness Network (DPNet), Right to Food Network (RtF Network), Nepal WASH Alliance, National Land Rights Forum, Schools as Zones of Peace among others.

Due to intervention of LWF Nepal, community people have realized certain cultural traditions such as chhaupadi (the physical exclusion of women from their homes during menstruation) is a discriminatory practice which is violating women's rights. The process for declaring two clusters in Dailekh district as chhaupadi free area is going on. Some remarkable cultural changes are now observable (reduction of days

Community members participating in a rally organized to announce Jaganath VDC of Dailekh district Open Defecation Free VDC.



spent in chhaupadi goths - outdoor shelters - remaining in house during the period, continuing to attend school and providing regular food and care) in the community.

### 3.2 INCREASED DEMAND AND PRACTICE OF GOOD GOVERNANCE AMONG PUBLIC AGENCIES

A total of 454 groups, 35 CBOs, 11 DMCs and four CBOFs have developed plans for 2013 through participatory processes. Members of groups, CBOs and CBOFs had the opportunity to put their voices and agendas during the planning process. The groups, CBOs, DMCs and CBOFs have successfully executed their plan accomplishing the envisioned results. Public agencies are allocating budget responding to the plans of these civic organizations. For example, the freed HaKK groups have succeeded in tapping EUR 22,773 from 50 VDCs and 8 DDCs office in HaKK areas.

40 events of social audit were carried out at VDC and district levels, while one event of social audit was carried out at national level. LWF Nepal and its Implementing Partners disclosed programmatic and financial information for 2011/2012 and also received feedback from participants.

A total of 39 youth activists were trained on land rights advocacy and campaigning. VDC-level mass meeting have generated

“A total of 454 groups, 35 CBOs, 11 DMCs and four CBOFs have developed plans for 2013 through participatory processes.”



momentum for community empowerment in Jhapa district. The VDC level advocacy on land rights succeeded in drawing the attention of VDC Secretaries to allocate budget for special program for landless people.

LWF Nepal Regional Office Center trained 101 volunteer human rights

defenders mobilized at the community level to protect and promote human rights of marginalized populations mainly to combat trafficking in persons, and protect women's and land rights among others.

### 3.3 LOCAL CONFLICT RESOLVED LOCALLY

A standard peace monitoring format (PMF) has been finalized in consultation with the major stakeholders. This will provide a practical tool for LWF Nepal and its IPOs to conduct peace monitoring at national and community level. Research on trends and intensity of undergoing conflict and future implication is ongoing and a consolidated mapping report will be produced at the end.

One Single Women Network in Rasuwa has been supported for holding regular meetings. The Network was also assisted with strengthening women's access and control over land. 20 members were empowered to lead the fight against trafficking, and to promote safe migration and women's rights issues.

## SUCCESS STORIES

### IDENTITY CARD BRINGS HAPPINESS TO MANMATI

Manmati Aod served as a bonded labor in Darchula District for 40 years, but her situation has transformed recently as an active leader of the Haliya Movement. She joined the movement after her husband Antaram Aod died while ploughing the land of his owner.

She took part in the movement from district to national level after losing her husband and facing a family financial crisis. She started the campaign after filing a case against her owner Tula Singh Thagunna of Khalanga-2. Her speech regarding Haliya System delivered during the meeting of Information Forum held in Kathmandu in 2004 attracted a lot of attention.

During the early days, she alone brought the movement into 12 VDCs of Darchula district since it can be dangerous to speak out against landlords. "If I die, I shall be a martyr

of the Haliya movement. Otherwise, I will continue to demand our human rights", people recall saying of Manmati while taking part in the movements. Fortunately, she did not need to wait long - the government signed a five point agreement with haliyas on September 6, 2008, while declaring abolition of Haliya system. She received the Identity Card distributed to Freed Haliya from the District Administration Office. She is the first woman to receive such a card.

In the past, people used to point finger at her saying she was inviting disputes between Haliyas and owners but these days many people approach her seeking help for the registration process for their applications and to receive their identity cards. Now she is busy forwarding such problems and



issues of other haliya to the DHMS, DAO, DDC office and District Land Revenue Offices. She has developed good contacts with governmental and other agencies of the district. "My dream will come true when all our Haliya friends receive Identity Cards" she adds.

Currently Manmati is lobbying with government stakeholders to provide relief packages to the freed Haliyas to assist their rehabilitation. She also encourages other freed Haliyas to register with the government authorities for receiving identity cards. She is seen visiting door-to-door trying to solve the problems of freed Haliyas.

### INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM GIVES NEW LIFE TO SHANTA

Shanta Meche of Sanischare VDC of Jhapa district used to pass time roaming to villages and gossiping some years back. These days, she finds no time to talk with others since her new business keeps her so busy.

In the past Shanta's family used to borrow money from others to meet daily expenses of the couple and three children. Now they have been able to save money earned from poultry farming. "In the past I used to pass the time gossiping with others as I had no work and we used to take borrow credit worth NPR 8,000 to 10,000 (approx Euros 90) every year to meet our household needs but the situation has now changed". Shanta, who married with Hemlal Danuwar 20 years ago, took part in the Indigenous Community Empowerment Program implemented by Sahara Nepal with support from LWF Nepal.

Sahara Nepal provided training to group members to start different ventures for Income Generation, in her case, poultry farming. The training boosted her confidence and she took a loan from a financial institution to start poultry farming with 100 chicks. Her husband, who is involved in teaching in a local Boarding school, supported her. She started making a good income from poultry. Now she is rearing more than 1,000 chickens in her farm. Shanta has started saving money and invested some of her earnings to construct a new house costing around NPR 150,000 (approx Euro 1,330). She is proud of the fact she is now earning a net profit of between NPR 10,000- 12,000 per month (approx Euro 100).

"Both of us remain busy throughout the day procuring feeds, medicine and managing market as hard work makes a person successful in his/her occupation. Because of hard work we have been able to pay entire loan taken



in the past," she explains the reason behind her success. "Sahara Nepal opened our eyes and we realized the importance of support extended by the organization. If the organization provides training on leadership skills and capacity building we can do a lot in the future," she adds.

Shanta's transformation through self-employment could be a good lesson to thousands of Nepali youths who depart abroad every year in search of employment opportunities.



Participants of National level Social Audit 2012

## CHAPTER-4

### ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS



#### **SOCIAL AUDIT: STRENGTHENING PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

In a bid to ensure organizational transparency and accountability, LWF Nepal conducted a national level social Audit in Kathmandu on August 17 with participation of all relevant stakeholders. Over 110 people including representatives of government agencies, funding partners, civil society organizations, Implementing Partners of LWF Nepal, Rights Holders, journalists, academicians, civil society organizations and staff of LWF Nepal participated.

The Social Audit provided platform to these participants to understand and verify the work, achieved targets and results, and budgets. LWF Nepal, which has been conducting social audit at the grass-roots level, will now regularize this national process in future.

During the Social Audit, LWF Nepal presented LWF Nepal institutional management system, policies, rules and processes, implemented programs and their results along with major challenges faced, failures occurred and lessons learned. Rights holders and stakeholders asked questions and shared their opinions. Further, independent evaluators of LWF Nepal programs delivered their views about LWF Nepal's performance and efficiency and areas for improvement.

### Some of the major recommendations from the participants are as follows:

- Sustainability aspects must be considered and effective collaboration with the government right from the planning stage should be ensured.
- A long-term program is essential for mainstreaming deprived communities like Mushahar of Tarai.
- LWF Nepal should focus on Madhesi Dalits seeking to improve their status
- LWF Nepal should consider caste-based discrimination as a matter of zero tolerance
- There is serious need for an economic package for freed Haliyas where LWF Nepal should contribute more.
- Social audit should be done in community and work wise. Likewise, it would be good if LWF Nepal can share outcomes of social audit conducted by their Implementing Partners.

LWF Nepal has taken all this feedbacks very positively and has expressed its commitment to address concerns to whatever extent possible.

### HAP Certification

The Lutheran World Federation achieved Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) certificate on January 17, 2012. LWF has received certification against the 2010 Standard in Accountability and Quality Management, which seeks to ensure that the power of humanitarian actors is exercised responsibly with

regards to disaster-affected communities. The certification by the humanitarian community's foremost independent self-regulatory body covers all activities including advocacy, development work and emergency

preparedness and response implemented by the LWF's Department for World Service (DWS). The independent HAP Auditor carried out the audit in LWF/DWS Geneva and LWF Nepal during late November and early December 2011.

The certification 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.

### Visitors

A seven member delegation of Finland consisting of Members of Parliament, Special Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Investment Director of Finnfund, senior officials of FinnChurch Aid and Media persons visited Bhardeu, Devichour and Lele VDCs of Lalitpur district, where a women's empowerment program is being implemented by LWF Nepal's implementing partner with assistance from Finland. The visitors held extensive discussions with men and women of these VDCs.

Delegates included Tarja Kantola, Special Advisor, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland; Arja Suominen, Director of Communications, Finnair; Helena Arlander, Director of Investments of Finnfund and chair of Women's Bank Management Group; Jan Vapaavuori, Member of the Finnish Parliament; Liisa Kiianlinna, Freelance Journalist; Mari Laaksonen, Regional Program Co-ordinator Asia, Finn Church Aid and Ulla Sarasalmi, Advisor – Livelihoods and Small Business Development, Finn Church Aid. During the visit, the delegation also held bilateral discussions with the Chair of Nepal's Constituent Assembly, senior political leaders including former Prime Minister, Minister for Land Reform and Management, Members of the Constituent Assembly, Officials of National Planning Commission, Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industries

↳ Visitors from Finland pose with community people during their visit to Bhardeu VDC of Lalitpur district in March 2012



and Federation of Women Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal and received information about current situation of Nepal and initiatives taken by these authorities for women empowerment and women's access to productive resources like land and capital.

The delegates expressed satisfaction over the women's empowerment initiative started by LWF Nepal to assist women of poor and deprived communities. The delegates stated that they are happy to see that their support has reached needy people at grass-roots level.

Similarly, a two member delegation of Australian Lutheran World Service (ALWS) visited Nepal from March 18 to April 1, 2012. Narelle Bowden-Ford and Lauren Kathage, Asia Pacific Program Officers of ALWS visited LWF Nepal's program sites. The ALWS mission monitored the program implementation status of LWF Nepal in Eastern and Western Regions of Nepal. ALWS has been supporting the Nepal Development Program. The delegates held interaction with community members and held a de-briefing meeting with LWF Nepal staff

An Officer of the Bureau of Population, Refugee and Migration (BPRM) of the United States of America visited Tashilling and Tashi Palikhel Settlement of Tibetan Refugees from August 23 to 24, 2012 to assess project activities. BPRM has been providing financial support to LWF Nepal for the Improvement of Living Conditions of Displaced People in Nepal Project since September 2010. Water Supply System development, Sanitation and Solar Electrification programs are being implemented in the Tibetan settlements through this project. During the visit the officer held discussion with LWF Nepal Staff, staff of Implementing Partner and residents of the settlements. He also attended the 'Social Audit' organized by Tashi Palikhel Settlement.

### Program Learning Forum Meeting

LWF Nepal conducted a five day Program Learning Forum Meeting from February

23-27, 2012 with the objectives of conducting systematic review and critical reflection on the progress and results of LWF Nepal's work and to promote learning, innovation and center of excellence.

The major outcomes of the meeting are to review the status of NDP and other bilateral programs, share good examples from different projects, thematic learning, budget analysis, visualizing programs in line with set objectives and indicators and outlining the way forward for the next six months. LWF Nepal staff were also updated about the planning and implementation process of the Nepal Government. A total of 40 participants took part, conducting a systematic review of LWF Nepal's work and critical reflection on the results demonstrated in terms of exemplary process, methodology, and impact on the lives of rights holders apart from discussing future plans and challenges.

The meeting was very participatory way, each session begun by initiating an open and constructive critical discussion, brainstorming new ideas and peer discussion. Several group works and exercise with presentation were organized. Focus group discussion was also used for critically analyzing and reflecting the accomplishments of 2011 and devising the 2012 plan. Decisions were also made to develop various frameworks on thematic issues and specific timeline for completing different activities.

Apart from in-house discussion, Sadhu Ram Sapkota, Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, updated the meeting about peace-building initiatives taken by the Government of Nepal and the role of I/NGOs. Binod Prakash Singh, Under Secretary, and Ek Narayan Sharma, Section Officer, of the Ministry of Local Development also briefed on the Government's and VDC level planning processes on disaster risk management. Participation of government representatives during the NPLF meeting helped strengthen relations between LWF Nepal and government stakeholders for effective future joint working.

➤ NPLF Meeting



### Resource Partner's Roundtable Meeting

LWF Nepal organized its biannual Partners Roundtable in Kathmandu on September 11, 2012 with the objective of sharing organizational information and receiving strategic inputs from the resource partners.

The following Resource Partners of LWF Nepal sent representatives to participate - Australian Lutheran World Service; Bureau of Population, Refugee and Migration, US; DanChurch Aid; FinnChurch Aid; InterChurch Organization for Development Cooperation and Kerk in Actie; Lutheran World Relief; United Nations Center for Human Settlements (UN-HABITAT);

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and United Nations World Food Programme

LWF Nepal shared its program performance, strategic direction, working approaches and methodologies and lessons learned and received feedback from the partners during the meeting. Those partners also shared their strategic directions and priorities during the meeting.

Resource Partners expressed satisfaction over LWF Nepal's performance and expressed commitment to future collaboration..

↳ Partner's round table meeting



### Statement of Stakeholders



***"LWF Nepal provided support at a time when we faced many difficulties. LWF Nepal empowered women in groups through raising awareness on child rights, women's rights and gender. Inspired from awareness class, I am studying in grade 12 along with my daughter."***

» **AGNI MAYA MECHE**, Chairperson, Parichaya Women Savings and Credit Cooperative, Jhapa



***"Women have been transformed after receiving support from LWF Nepal. Women did not even know about their own rights in the past but now they have become aware and it has helped to decrease trafficking in Rasuwa district."***

» **MS. KIPPA TAMANG**, Women's Group for Human Rights, Rasuwa



***"LWF Nepal provided support to the Kamalahari Upliftment Club through which scholarships are being made available. Many kamalahris are already free but there are still some who need to be liberated. Skill development training to empower women and training to parents to send children to school are essential to end this practice."***

» **MS. PREM KUMARI CHAUDHARI**, Former Kamalahri, Tikapur, Kailali



***"LWF Nepal has been supporting Freed Haliyas from 2003 until the present. In 2008, the Haliya were officially freed by the government but they are still in need of comprehensive support for their rehabilitation. LWF Nepal has been providing support but the state also must take steps to change the lives of Freed Haliyas."***

» **MR. DAMBAR BK**, Chairperson, National Freed Haliya Society Federation, Dadeldhura



**“LWF Nepal provided support to groups in remote rural areas of four or five 5 VDCs which have now turned into CBOs. There are 165 groups with 1,200 to 1,400 members. LWF Nepal should continue its support in the future as well.”**

» MR. PANI LAL YADAV,  
Chairperson, Social Network for Justice and Development, Jhapa



**“LWF Nepal has been providing support in 4 villages of Lalitpur in terms of capacity development on natural disaster. They have arranged with NRCS to run programs on skill development, rescue and preparedness for disaster. Good co-ordination and collaboration with other partners and the government bodies is essential while implementing programs.”**

» MR. DEVENDRA PRADHAN,  
Nepal Red Cross Society, Lalitpur



**“DCA and LWF Nepal have been collaborating for the past 28 years. The work of LWF Nepal is very effective, particularly in disaster prevention, agriculture and human rights. However there is a need to plan sustainability aspect of the programs.”**

» MR. GOVINDA NEUPANE,  
Country Manager Nepal, DanChurch Aid



**“The activities of LWF Nepal are consistent with the Constitution and plan in terms of reaching the marginalized people. LWF Nepal has effectively addressed the present issue of inclusiveness in its activities. The programs have reached the poorest of the poor.”**

» DR. UMA SANKAR PRASAD,  
Program Evaluator of LWF Nepal



**“LWF Nepal has been doing effective work on strengthening CBOs, social auditing and public hearing. In the present transitional phase of the state, it is difficult to maintain accountability due to lack of elected bodies, so social audit promotes accountability and transparency to maintain good governance.”**

» MR. SHANKAR PRASAD ADHIKARI,  
Joint Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers



**“SWC has been monitoring the activities of LWF Nepal very closely in the process of evaluation. The resources allocated by LWF Nepal have reached to the community and the work has been done in close coordination with government authorities. LWF Nepal has always met government compliance and also met administrative cost standards”**

» DR. MADAN RIMAL,  
Director, Social Welfare Council



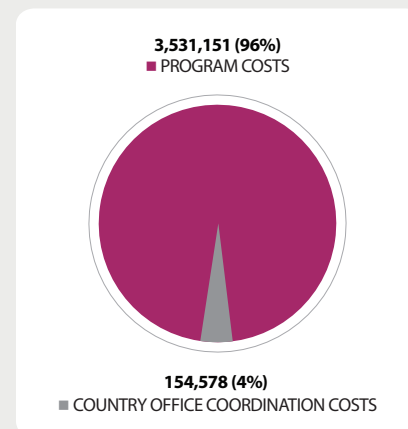
## Financial Summary

The Financial Management of LWF Nepal remained effective and efficient in 2012. The total income for the year was EURO 4,068,785 including the contribution received in advance, while the expenditure remained EURO 3,685,729 (91%). The income of 2012 is 4% more than the targeted income as per Country Operational Program Plan 2011-2013. In 2012 the funding decreased by 1.34% as compared to 2011. From 2012 GNC-GHA Hauptausschuss, Germany started to support for Nepal Development Program and contributed EURO 40,000 per annum to the basket fund.

Humanity United, USA and LWF Nepal entered in a new cooperation agreement in December 2012 to implement Pilot Initiative on Advancing Freedom of Haliyas in Nepal. This pilot project is implemented under the tripartite

agreement between, Rastriya Haliya Federation, District Haliya Chapter, Kanchanpur and LWF Nepal in Kanchanpur District of the Far Western Region for one year. The total Financial support is USD 250,000. Of the total resources administered in 2012, EURO 1,416,154 (38.4%) was spent under Development Program, while EURO 140,911 (4%) was spent under Emergency. Similarly EURO 2,019,931 (55%) was spent under Refugees and Host Community support programs and EURO 108,733 (3%) was spent under South and South East Asia Regional Hub. LWF Nepal implemented the development and emergency projects through Implementing Partners, while it directly provided care and maintainance to Bhutanese Refugees and Tibetan new arrivals. The Country Office Coordination costs remained within 5% of the total resources administered. LWF Nepal

### CLASSIFICATION OF COSTS



implemented its programs through 30 Implementing Partners. Of the total financial resources administered by LWF Nepal in 2012 EURO 992,400 (27%) was spent through Implementing Partners. The Income and Expenditure of the organization are presented in the table below:

### > INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY SOURCES IN 2012

In Euro

SOURCES	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
Australian Lutheran World Service	462,240	307,216
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	235,336	149,959
FinnchurchAid	822,463	820,723
GNC-GHA Hauptausschuss	40,000	40,000
Dan ChurchAid/Danida	58,295	59,509
United Nations Human Settlement Programme	112,717	113,270
United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees	1,758,074	1,691,897
Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration	153,477	104,693
Refugee Youth Project	3,408	2,016
World Food Programme	203,826	221,325
Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation & Kerkin Actia	140,589	109,306
Lutheran World Relief	78,360	65,815
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,068,785</b>	<b>3,685,729</b>

### > EXPENDITURE BY PROJECTS IN 2012

In Euro

EXPENDITURE BY PROJECTS IN 2012	EXPENDITURE
<b>1. Emergency Projects</b>	
Regional Emergency Hub, Nepal	108,733
Rebuilding Lives in Fire Affected Area in Saptari District	27,641
Priority Action for lifesaving response through integrated nutrition, WASH and health intervention	113,270
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>249,644</b>
<b>2 Development Projects</b>	
Nepal Development Program	638,276
Capacity Building of the LWF-Nepal Local Staff	20,000
Enhancing Dignity of Freed HaKK Project	259,837
Combating Poverty and Gender Injustices through Women's Cooperatives in Three VDCs of Lalitpur District	171,173
Enabling Communities in Disaster Preparedness and Climate Change Risks Adaptation in Bardiya and Kachanpur District of Nepal	77,653
Enhancing Community Resilience to Water Induced Hazards Among Vulnerable Koshi River Basin Communities in Nepal	31,868

	<i>In Euro</i>
Women's Economic Security for Fighting Poverty and Promoting Dignity	37,060
Food & Nutrition Security Program - Dailekh	55,177
Community Based WASH	54,129
Expanding Poverty Reduction through Food Security	65,815
Project Evaluation AD Plan	5,166
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,416,154</b>
<b>3. Refugees and Refugee Host Communities</b>	
Management of warehouse and food distribution	120,318
Reclamation Gardening Programme	78,365
Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers from Bhutan	1,515,703
Assistance to Tibetan New Arrivals	145,310
Improvement of Living Condition of Displaced People in Nepal	104,693
Timai and Shukhuna River Embankment Protection Project	22,642
Assistance to Refugee from Bhutan and support to host communities	30,884
Refugee Youth Project	2,016
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,019,931</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES ADMINISTERED IN 2012</b>	<b>3,685,729</b>

#### > BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN 2012

	<i>In Euro</i>	
<b>NAME OF PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS</b>	<b>APPROVED BUDGET</b>	<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>
Abhiyan Nepal, Sunsari	6,667	6,107
Bhutanese Refugee Children Forum, Jhapa	4,534	4,443
Bhutanese Refugee Women Forum, Jhapa	23,132	22,779
CBO-Development Center, Kailali	46,583	44,778
Community Self Reliance Centre, Kathmandu	19,838	19,312
Digo Bikash Samaj, Kailali	38,278	34,664
Dhotoe Chhukang Welfare Association, Kathmandu	101,295	84,853
Everest Club, Dailekh	19,927	18,203
Federation of Women Entrepreneurs's Association of Nepal, Kathmandu	24,352	23,208
Freed Kamaiya Women Development Forum, Kailali	18,603	17,878
Friends for Peace, Kathmandu	7,401	7,401
Human Rights Alliance, Kathmandu	7,991	7,991
Indreni Rural Development Centre, Kapilvastu	56,691	48,653
Integrated Community Development Organization, Lalitpur	37,876	37,065
Kamaiya Pratha Unmulan Samaj, Kailali	20,206	19,125
Koshi Victim Society, Saptari	13,895	13,171
Lutheran Community Welfare Society, Morang	18,166	17,416
Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu	30,955	30,049
Nepal Environment Education Development Society, Kanchanpur	30,873	28,599
Nepal Red Cross Society District Chapter, Udaypur	11,777	11,222
Nepal Red Cross Society, Lalitpur	33,540	32,457
Rastriya Haliya Mukti Samaj Federation Nepal, Dadheldhura	106,516	102,757
Rural Community development Organization, Yangshila	29,912	29,137
SAHARA-Nepal, Jhapa	16,028	15,946
Seto Guras, Morang	4,465	4,036
Social Awareness Development Group, Jhapa	7,829	7,420
Social Network for Justics and Development, Jhapa	23,900	22,560
Society of Local Volunteer's (Nepal), Kathmandu	124,642	120,248
Tharu Women Upleaftment Centre, Bardiya	127,981	70,887
Women Empowerment Action Forum, Dailekh	95,080	90,035
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,108,935</b>	<b>992,400</b>

## THANK YOU FOR PARTNERING WITH US OUR IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

- > Abhiyan Nepal, Sunsari
- > Bhutanese Refugee Children Forum, Jhapa
- > Bhutanese Refugee Women Forum, Jhapa
- > CBO-Development Center, Kailali
- > Community Self Reliance Centre, Kathmandu
- > Dhotoe Chhukang Welfare Association, Kathmandu
- > Digo Bikash Samaj, Kailali
- > Everest Club, Dailekh
- > Federation of Women Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal, Kathmandu
- > Freed Kamaiya Women Development Forum, Kailali
- > Friends for Peace, Kathmandu
- > Human Rights Alliance, Kathmandu
- > Indreni Rural Development Centre, Kapilvastu
- > Integrated Community Development Organization, Lalitpur
- > Kamaiya Pratha Unmulan Samaj, Kailali
- > Koshi Victim Society, Saptari
- > Lutheran Community Welfare Society, Morang
- > Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu
- > Nepal Environment Education Development Society, Kanchanpur
- > Nepal Red Cross Society District Chapter, Udaypur
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- > Seto Guras, Morang
- > Social Awareness Development Group, Jhapa
- > Social Network for Justics and Development, Jhapa
- > Society of Local Volunteer's Nepal, Kathmandu
- > Tharu Women Upleaftment Centre, Bardiya
- > Women Empowerment Action Forum, Dailekh

## THANK YOU FOR SUPPORTING US OUR SUPPORT PARTNERS



[www.lwfnepal.org](http://www.lwfnepal.org)



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