



THE
LUTHERAN
WORLD
FEDERATION

ANNUAL REPORT 2013



Cover Picture: A freed Kamaiya (agrarian bonded laborer) woman heading to nearby market to sale vegetables produced at her farm. LWF Nepal has been supporting them to involve in semi-commercial vegetable production.

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FOREWORD

Following prolonged political instability, Nepal is moving towards finalizing the much awaited new constitution after successfully holding the election of the second Constituent Assembly in November 2013. The major political parties have vowed to finalize the new constitution within a year. The first Constituent Assembly, whose main mandate was to come up with a new constitution for Nepal within two years, was dissolved after four years without issuing the new constitution as major political parties failed to reach consensus on some contentious issues like form of governance and structure of federal states.

The year remained important for LWF Nepal as the organization finalized its Country Strategy 2014-2019 and Country Operational Program Plan 2014-2016 and Program Document 2014-2016. These are the guiding documents for LWF Nepal to serve the poor and oppressed people of Nepal. LWF Nepal prepared all these documents reflecting the needs and aspirations of the people at the grass-roots level with whom LWF Nepal has been working. LWF Nepal received very valuable feedback to set its future direction from the Mid-Term Evaluation conducted by a team of external consultants. The MTE also contributed to set goals for the Country Strategy of LWF Nepal, which will guide the organization from 2014 to 2019.

LWF Nepal has been able to reach to the poor and marginalized people and serve them effectively in 2013 as well. Apart from regular interventions, LWF Nepal supported flood victims of Far Western Nepal through Rapid Response Fund of ACT Alliance. The organization provided relief assistance to over 423 households affected by flood. LWF Nepal provided support to them as per the call of District Disaster Relief Committees headed by Chief District Officers of respective districts.

LWF Nepal continued to strengthen the community based institutions like Disaster Management Committees, Disaster Management Teams to enhance coping capacity of the communities. Similarly, the Disaster Management Committees were supported to make Vulnerability Capacity Analysis and prepare contingency plan accordingly. Similarly, the community based emergency funds were created and they have been proved instrumental to provide immediate relief to the disaster affected communities. LWF Nepal continued its engagement at the national level to influence disaster risk reduction and disaster response policies in favor of the rights holders.

LWF Nepal continued to provide humanitarian assistance to over 34,976 Bhutanese refugees staying in two camps of Jhapa and Morang districts of Eastern Nepal with support from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United

Nations World Food Programme (UN-WFP). Humanitarian assistance was provided to the refugees by following Sphere standards. Similarly, LWF Nepal supported the Tibetan displaced persons staying in different settlements in Nepal and the Tibetan new arrivals during their stay in Kathmandu.

Under Sustainable Livelihoods program, LWF Nepal supported very poor and marginalized households to improve their food security status. The organization supported to establish kitchen gardens and livestock development in 2013 apart from support for off-farm activities. LWF Nepal also supported and facilitated women's access to financial service and family income. In 2013, savings and credit activities continued in 454 groups, 35 CBOs and 4 CBO Federations. The Cooperatives were supported and further capacitated through organizational development activities and made them more inclusive through inclusion of more members from the marginalized and ethnic minority households. Many group members have been utilizing the credit for income generating activities like vegetable farming, livestock rearing and running small shops and enterprises. LWF Nepal supported for giving momentum to land rights campaigns in different districts. As a result of advocacy initiatives of LWF Nepal, 42 women got the legal access and control over land after receiving the joint land ownership certificates.

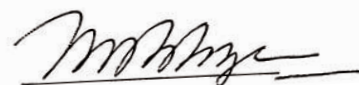
In 2013, emphasis has been put on working with the people with disability. As People with Disability are one of the focus groups of LWF Nepal, LWF Nepal provided training to 20 blind youths about proper use of the white cane sticks for the safety and pleasure of walking independently.

LWF Nepal being a HAP certified organization accorded top priority to accountability and transparency in all its actions and at the same time followed the principle of 'Do No Harm' while implementing its programs. LWF Nepal continued social audits at the VDC level so that it can receive feedback from people at the grass-root level and modify its programs to better match the needs and expectations of the community people.

The Asia Regional Emergency Hub, which is based in Nepal, provided support for capacity building of LWF Country and Associate Programs of South and South East Asia. Similarly, the Emergency Hub assisted National Council of Churches in the Philippines to provide support to the survivors of Typhoon Haiyan.

All these achievements were possible due to the good cooperation that we received from the government stakeholders and our support partners. Continued and active participation of the focus group members in the humanitarian and development programs constantly encouraged us to be close to them and work together. We express our gratitude to our funding partners, related agencies and LWF/DWS for their continued guidance, support and solidarity to advance the shared values and causes. The tireless efforts of our implementing partners in implementing the planned programs systematically are gratefully acknowledged.

Finally, I would like to thank all my colleagues in LWF Nepal most sincerely for their continued deep commitment to the values and principles of the organization and their hard work without which the good results that have been achieved would not be possible.



Marceline P. Rozario
Country Representative

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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 the Lutheran World Federation 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.

NEPALPROGRAM

The Lutheran World Federation Nepal (LWF Nepal) is a country program of LWF/ DWS that has been working with marginalized and disadvantaged communities for 30 years in the areas of Disaster Risk Reduction, Emergency Preparedness and Response; Sustainable Livelihoods and Community-led Actions for Governance and Justice.

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. 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*

- Disaster Risk Reduction, Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Sustainable Livelihoods
- Community-led Actions for Governance and Justice

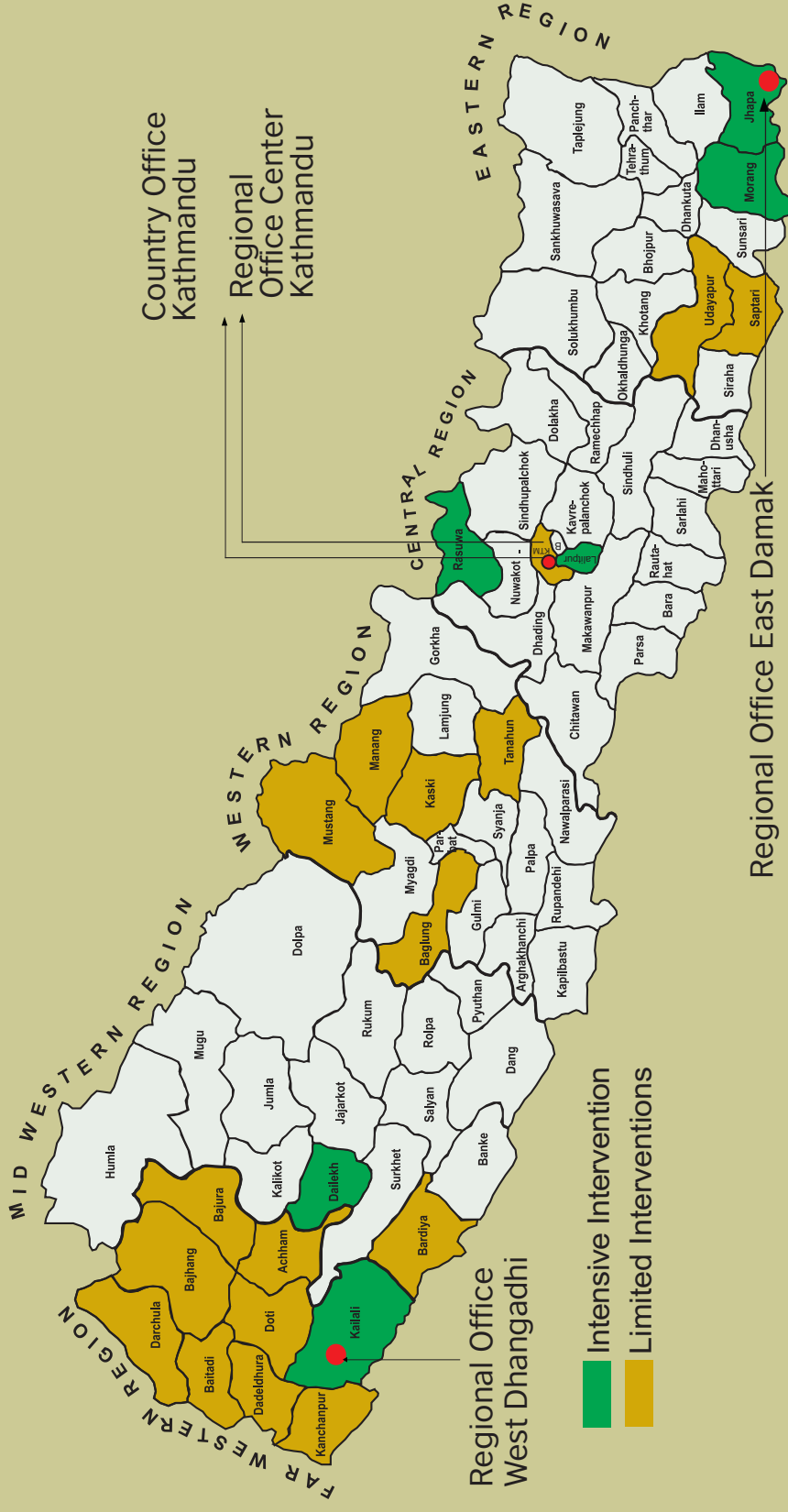
CORE COMMITMENTS*

- Human rights ■ Accountability ■ Impartiality ■ Gender justice
- Inclusion and participation ■ Climate justice and environmental sustainability

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES*

- People and communities are better prepared for, able to effectively respond and timely recover from disasters and emergencies.
- Priority populations achieve adequate livelihoods without compromising the livelihoods of future generations.
- Priority populations are able to participate in decisions affecting them, improved local governance and to advocate for their rights

**As per Country Strategy 2014-2019)*



Working Areas of LWF Nepal-2013

ACRONYMS

ACT Alliance	Action by Churches Together Alliance
ALWS	Australian Lutheran World Service
BPRM	Bureau of Population, Refugee and Migration
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CBOFs	CBO Federations
CCA	Climate Change Adaption
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CBDRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
COPP	Country Operational Program Plan
CTA	Community Technology Access
CS	Country Strategy
DCA	DanChurch Aid
DDRC	District Disaster Reduction Committee
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
IPs	Implementing Partners
LDRMPG	Local Disaster Risk Management Planning Guideline
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
LWR	Lutheran World Relief
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NPR	Nepali Rupees
PD	Project Document
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 Programme

1 EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



*Mock Drill of Emergency
rescue operation*

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) and emergency preparedness work aims to build resilient communities, reduce vulnerability and saves lives and properties in the event of crisis. LWF Nepal continued to be active in strengthening local and national actors, building their capacity to prepare for disasters according to their context and environment. LWF Nepal focuses on disaster risk reduction and mitigation through various measures such as supporting them to develop contingency plans, establish appropriate early

warning and assistance systems, and strengthening food security measures (such as grain banks) and community shelters. The main emphasis was on building the capacities of communities while also reaching out to inform and build the capacity of duty-bearers who support communities in preparing for disasters and in managing and mitigating risks. In this community focused initiative, LWF Nepal continued to enhance the active participation of women, children, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

1.1. At Risk Communities leading the Way

Table 1.1

Description	Number
Disaster Management Committees formed / strengthened	29
Emergency Fund established	153
Seed / Grain bank established	11
Participatory Capacity Vulnerability Assessment exercise conducted	51
Village Disaster Risk Management Plan developed	20

LWF Nepal supported at risk communities to develop their capacities enabling them to become better prepared to cope with natural, as well as human-made, disasters. LWF Nepal supported the strengthening of grass-roots organizations aimed at raising awareness and preparing people to be safe from disasters. For example Disaster Management Committees of four VDCs of Lalitpur District were involved in VDC profile update for integrating disaster management and preparedness in their profile. Similarly Disaster Management Committees were supported to make Vulnerability Capacity Analysis and prepare contingency plan

accordingly. LWF Nepal has been collaborating with different government agencies such as District Disaster Management Committees at the district level and the National Disaster Management Committee at national level to support disaster-affected communities.

At community level in our working areas, capacity building was achieved through a series of events such as local Disaster Risk Management Plan preparation workshops, mobilization of DMCs and capacity-building training and workshops. Community members in LWF Nepal program areas increased their knowledge on disaster preparedness and risk reduction.

Community based emergency funds have been proved invaluable in mobilizing immediate relief to disaster affected communities and this has become one priority. These emergency funds help families, particularly the marginalized and poor, better cope with disasters. Similarly, community grain banks and seed banks also give material support in times of crisis. Nepal is considered one of the countries most at risk to climate change effects. The Climate Change Risk Atlas 2010 ranks Nepal as the 4th most vulnerable country worldwide. Landslides, floods, forest fire, thunderstorms and cold waves have dominated disaster

events in the past. There is evidence of strong linkages between climate change and agriculture, food security, forests and bio diversity, water resource and energy and public health. Three pilot Climate Field Schools (CFS) established earlier were further strengthened with equipments recommended by the World Metrological Organization (WMO) and Department of Hydrology and Metrology (DHM). These CFSs continue to provide agro-meteorological information to farmers who, by applying this knowledge increased crop production. Similarly, four CCA and DRR information centers established audio and visual aids for keeping records of disaster events, raising awareness on climate change and risk reduction and to encourage local government to allocate resources. LWF Nepal also



Community people involved in participatory Dam construction to minimize flood Risk

implemented a significant numbers of project activities to address the impact of climate change in its project locations for example promotion of grain/seed banks, plantation of tree and bamboo, river training, soil erosion control, water source conservation. 10,313 people (52% women) were sensitized on climate change and disaster and the community's role in adaptation and disaster risk reduction through street drama, CCA and DRR information center, awareness campaigns and climate change trend analysis.

1.2 Helping Refugees and Displaced People Lead Better Lives

Table 1. 2	
Description	Number
Emergency support to Bhutanese Refugees	30,977
Support to Tibetan Displaced	3,993
Support to Tibetan New Arrivals	0
Emergency support to Internally Displaced Persons	2,185

The number of Bhutanese refugees has been reducing every year due to large-scale third country resettlement. LWF Nepal supported for consolidation of refugee camps from seven to current two in response to the declining population, allowing effective services to be maintained. LWF Nepal continued to provide humanitarian assistance, in accordance with Sphere standards, with support from UNHCR, WFP and RCU to the remaining 30,977 Bhutanese refugees in two camps of Jhapa and Morang districts in South Eastern Nepal. The refugees themselves managed camps and services through Camp Management Committee, a committee of refugees elected through democratic process. Food and non-food items were distributed through distribution committees and infrastructure such as schools and office buildings were maintained through infrastructure subcommittees under the Camp Management Committee. LWF Nepal distributed seeds, seedlings, sacks, organic insecticide, pesticide and organic manure for vegetable gardening in vacant plots of land to the families where there are malnourished children,

pregnant woman and lactating mothers. LWF Nepal also supported camp-based organizations -Bhutanese Refugee Women Forum (BRWF) and Bhutanese Refugee Children's Forum. BRWF and BRCF succeeded in extending their networks to host communities making women and children aware of the social problems such as trafficking, child rights, women's rights, and gender based violence. Partly because of these programs, the relationship between the refugees and host communities has been improving with a number joint and integrated activities. BRWF has been providing various skills related



trainings to vulnerable refugee women and supporting them to be involved in various income generating activities. In addition, LWF Nepal conducted a survey on People with Specific Needs in the camps and shared this with UNHCR in order to plan further support for physically and mentally disabled groups

Food distribution in refugee camp of Eastern Nepal

BRCF organized various awareness raising activities in the camps and host communities with support from LWF Nepal. This included campaigns to highlight the importance of education after many children started to leave school saying they do not need education as they are in the process of departing to third countries. 22 participants (5 host community, 17 refugees) enhanced their capacity as Child Rights Defenders through the training organized by BRCF, which is now associated with Child Network and Child Protection Committee under the Damak Municipality. Similarly, LWF Nepal provided development and humanitarian assistance to 3,993 Tibetan

displaced people staying in eight settlements across the country and supported two Tibetan schools funded by the US Government's Bureau of Population, Refugee and Migration.

With financial assistance from UNHCR, LWF Nepal provided care and maintenance assistance to a total of 171 Tibetan New Arrivals at the Kathmandu Reception Centre.

1.2.1 Development Support to Refugee Host Communities

Along with support to refugees in camps, LWF Nepal continued to implement many joint development projects for the benefit of both refugees and host communities in 24 VDCs and 4 municipalities of Jhapa and Morang districts. Both communities plan their activities and implement them jointly after forming a committee comprising people from both communities. These projects, which help maintain harmonious relationship between the two communities include: mushroom farming, fishery, bee-keeping and poultry among others. LWF Nepal also supported the construction of an entrance culvert to Beldangi police station; drinking water supply for the host community, drinking water supply to Tamang areas; repair of an irrigation canal near Sanischare camp, the fencing of the closed former Timai camp, repair of access roads and renovation of some school buildings. Representatives from both refugee and host communities participated in different training programs such as tailoring, mushroom farming and livestock rearing among.

1.2.2 Support to flood victims of Western Nepal

Heavy rainfall during July 2013 affected 5,469 households of Kailali and Kanchanpur districts leaving many people displaced. LWF Nepal extended life saving relief assistance to 2,185 individuals (female 1,133) from 423 households affected by flood in Kailali and Kanchanpur districts of Western Nepal through Rapid Response Fund from ACT Alliance and in close collaboration and coordination with the respective District Disaster Reduction Committee.

LWF Nepal distributed food and non-food items, hygiene kits and emergency shelter kits to flood affected in both districts. Food items were



Flood victims receiving relief support from LWF Nepal

distributed to 235 persons in Kanchanpur and 1,265 persons in Kailali. Relief recipients were very poor and displaced people including freed Kamaiya (former agrarian bonded laborers). Food items distributed were: rice, pulse, sugar, vegetable oil, salt and WSB (fortified flour for children below 5). The food basket was designed based on an average person's calorie requirement of 2,100 kcal energy as a Sphere standard. LWF Nepal also distributed non-food items and hygiene kits to 250 households (38 in Kanchanpur, 212 in Kailali). 100 families (13 whose houses were completely destroyed during the flood, received emergency shelter.

1.3 Policy gaps narrowed and Institutional Mechanisms Strengthened

LWF Nepal supported various networks at the districts and national level to make them more effective in disaster response. LWF Nepal has been continuously active in local and national level advocacy including with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Local Development and civil society alliance/networks, IASC clusters, NRC flagship-4, and ACT Alliance Nepal forum. With others, LWF Nepal collaborated with MoHA to publish the Nepal Disaster Report through DPNep Nepal. Similarly, LWF Nepal actively participated in various networks related with Emergency Response and Disaster Risk Reduction. LWF

Nepal is a member of IASC clusters, AIN, DPNet, AZEECON, NRRC flagship-4, ACT Alliance Nepal Forum and actively presses for mainstreaming DRR into development and emergency response capacity through policy advocacy and institutional capacity development. The organization also supported the development of District Disaster Response Plans, and 12 Local Disaster Risk Management Plan, among others. LWF Nepal also worked with Government ministries, UN and others to develop National Contingency plans. As a member of the DRR National Platform, LWF Nepal contributed to formulate various policy documents and guidelines.

Table 1.3

Description	Number
Disaster Management Committee Network formed	4
Disaster Management Committee Networks registered at the National Level	2



LWF Nepal handing over boat to DDRC of flood prone Saptari District

CASE STORIES



Involvement in DMC helps Asharam to earn a living

It was very difficult for Asha Ram Chaudhary of Hadiya VDC-4 of Eastern Udaypur district to support six members of his family from his small piece of land. But his situation changed after he joined a Disaster Management Committee formed by Nepal Red Cross Society.

Chaudhary could not benefit from traditional farming as the farming was totally dependent on climatic pattern and they lacked adequate irrigation. Chaudhary became the secretary of Shree Shiva Baba Disaster Management Committee formed by Nepal Red Cross Society with technical and financial support from the LWF and DanChurch Aid.

After being associated with the Committee, Chaudhary attended various trainings like disaster risk management, early warning system and relief management among others and has been playing active role to raise awareness in the Society. Along with his involvement in social activities.

"I received training on professional vegetable farming and then got involved in this work using the knowledge I gained," he states. Asharam has planted different vegetables such as cauliflower, tomato and chilli in his five Katthas plot (1,667 Sq. meter of land). Nepal Red Cross Society provided input support for vegetable farming.

He expects to earn NPR 50-80,000 (Euro 400 to 650) from the sale of vegetables in one season. The income is high compared to the income he used to earn from traditional farming.

“Vegetable farming not only helped to improve the health situation of my family members but also became a sustainable source of income,” he shares while working at his vegetable farm. His income from vegetables is sufficient to meet the basic needs of his family. He is planning to increase the area for vegetable

farming after leasing more land. He also plans to get involved in unseasonal vegetable farming, which he believes will yield a higher return.

Like Asharam, many farmers have been benefitting from commercial vegetable farming. They are very happy to get involved in various activities to mitigate disaster risk and also to generate additional income. They have been able to meet family needs from the money generated from vegetable farming.



Community seed bank supporting flood affected people

The poor people of Tapeshori VDC-1 of Udaypur district used to face problems of saving seeds during floods but their problem is resolved after Nepal Red Cross Society with technical and financial support from Lutheran World Federation and DanChurch Aid established the community seed bank as part of the project ‘Enhancing community resilience to water induced hazards among vulnerable Koshi river basin communities in Nepal’. 110 households are associated in the program, which has been providing various trainings to community members about how the disaster takes place and how to be safe from disaster. The program has been providing training on how to be safe from disaster and what should be done to mitigate the effects of disaster.

Protecting seeds was a crucial issue for them as they did not have any secure place to save seeds during the period of flood. As part of the solution, the community members have established the community seed bank and preserving seeds of different crops. The seed bank can accommodate seeds of 30 to 40 households.

Chairperson of Disaster Management Committee Bichari Sharki informed that the seed bank was established with technical support from the District Agriculture Office and can preserve the seed in good quality. Similarly, member of the Disaster Management Team Rekha Mahato informed that they do not need to rush to local seed stores during the period of sowing as they have been preserving the seeds in their own seed bank. She also added that the seed stored in the seed bank is of high quality as compared to the seed stored in individual houses. They also became free from the fear that seeds purchased from local store may not match with their environment.

Chairperson of District Network of Community Disaster Management Committee Yeshodhara Pokharel informed that they got opportunity to visit India to study seed banks. She further shares that they are planning to expand such seed bank upto the VDC level.

2 SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS



*Rights holders of
LWF Nepal working at
their vegetable farm*

LWF Nepal works with the poorest of the poor, disadvantaged and marginalized communities to help achieve their sustained livelihoods as a means of promoting people's right to life. LWF Nepal enhances people's capabilities by diversifying their livelihoods options through socio-economic empowerment, increased income through local economic growth and consequently improving their quality of life. LWF Nepal does not view livelihoods in isolation but as a part

of complex web of socio- economic, institutional and political development. To further accelerate sustainable livelihoods, a market-led approach is applied focusing on enterprise development and transfer of technical and vocational skills. Conscious efforts are made to protect the environment while implementing livelihood programs in partnership with community organizations, micro-finance institutions, development stakeholders, private actors and government agencies.

2.1 Improving the food security of poor and marginalized families:

Table 2.1	
Description	Number
Establishment of Kitchen Garden	3,723
Involvement in farm-based enterprise	1,991
Youths self employed	333
Development/Functioning of Market Outlets	29

LWF Nepal continued to make many livelihoods interventions including diversifying agriculture, livestock and promotion of market linkages which benefit the poor and marginalized households to improve their food security status.

LWF Nepal continued to promote kitchen gardens and commercial vegetable production through transferring knowledge and skills, provision of seeds and tools and establishment of crop and vegetable collection centers, which greatly help in marketing the produce. Vocational skill training was provided to youths and support enabling them to establish small enterprises.

"I am girl from a poor Tamang family and not yet completed my School Leaving Certificate I had no to earn money to support my family. When I was selected and involved in the 15 months' advance tailoring course my confidence grew.

I will work hard and complete this training. After completing the training I plan to open my own small dressmaking business," says Bimala Waiba of Devichour VDC-6, Lalitpur.



Rights Holder of LWF Nepal working at her vegetable firm

Due to the advocacy initiatives of LWF Nepal and its partners, many farmers have been able to access public land for growing vegetable and food items in the land. 406 farmers received 22.90 hectares of public land in 2013.

2.2 Improving women's access to and control over financial services improved

LWF Nepal organized women's savings and credit groups to gain access to financial services for income generating activities. In 2013, savings and credit activities continued in



A woman depositing money during monthly group meeting in Lalitpur district.

454 groups, 35 CBOs and 4 CBO Federations. The group members used credit for income generating activities such as vegetable farming, livestock rearing and running small businesses. In addition, 10 new co-operatives were formed and 41 existing co-operatives with a total membership of 14,090 were supported in their institutional development

Table 2.2	
Description	Number
New Cooperatives formed	36
Number of existing Cooperatives supported	6
Women Involved in Savings and Credit Activities	11138
Mobilization of Capital (NPR.)	25694377

through various needs-based training including computer training. All these co-operatives are becoming more inclusive in the sense that increased number of poor and marginalized people especially from dalit and ethnic minority communities are joining as members. 27% (419) women associated in different groups formed by LWF Nepal assumed

leadership positions in different local institutions such as VDC monitoring Committees, School Management Committees, Ward Citizen Forums, VDC level women sub-committees, Community Forest User Groups, co-operatives and local women groups.

2.3 Improving health status, including HIV and AIDS prevention

LWF Nepal continued coordinating with government agencies seeking to improve the health and hygiene status of rights holders by organizing various campaigns such as Open Defecation-Free Community, Hand Washing &

Table 2.3	
Description	Number
Peer Educators trained and mobilized	364
Open Defecation Free areas declared	82
HHs practicing Sanitation and Hygiene	1538

Hygiene, Safe Water for Drinking campaigns. Material support was provided for toilet construction and hand pumps installations. In addition, 2,214 people (1,206 female, 1,008 male) from 438 households received a material subsidy for latrine construction from government and other social organizations.

Through these initiatives, access and use of improved sanitation facilities has significantly increased in the targeted areas. 100% community households of the three VDCs of Dailekh district now have family toilets.

In 2013, LWF Nepal also made people aware about sexual and reproductive health by mobilizing peer educators. A total of 364 peer educators were mobilized to raise awareness on these issues. The peer educators have been raising awareness on domestic violence, legal procedures, importance of joint land certificate, HIV/AIDS and drug addiction. As a result of social mobilization, 1,518 people (95% women) became aware on sexual and reproductive health, the importance of ante- and post-natal visits to health centers, safe motherhood and health services provided by the government. Three Anti-AIDS school clubs were formed with 94 (Female-54, Male-40) members who are active in AIDS prevention campaigns in their community.

2.4 Improved access to and quality of education

Although the national literacy rate is 65.9%, the literacy rate among the school age children within the focus communities is rather low. LWF Nepal therefore facilitated the access of children from poor and marginalized household to schools through motivational campaigns, which helped increase enrollment. 100 santhal tribal students were supported for formal education through special tuition prior to their final secondary school exams. Early Childhood Development Centres and Child Learning Centres were also supported



Table 2.4	
Description	Number
Coordination for operating Adult Learning centers	88
Coordination for providing scholarship to former Kamlaharis	5

Students using computer supported by LWF Nepal as part of their School curriculum

Youth are a focus group of LWF Nepal. LWF Nepal took various initiatives to support this category during the year. For example, with the establishment of Youth Centers in Lalitpur and Rasuwa districts with a membership of 120 (M-77, W-43) youths are involved in various awareness raising activities in the community. LWF Nepal supported these centers with computer and library facilities. Youths have been holding regular monthly meetings discussing their burning issues and how to strengthen the Centre.

“Before the establishment of our youth and child learning centre, we had never seen a computer; we had only heard the name ‘Computer’, but now we can operate it well. We can type letters and play games” remarks Ms. Sanu Kanchhi Tamang of Rasuwa district.

CASE STORIES



Saraswati became a Change Agent

Saraswati Thapa Magar, 35, of Munuwa VDC of Kailali district used to depend on borrowing to meet the livelihoods of her family but her situation changed after she started semi-commercial vegetable farming with support from LWF Nepal.

She was dependent on traditional farming practices and the food produced in her 0.09 hectares plot of land yielded little, quite insufficient to meet livelihoods of five members of her family. In traditional farming they have to devote more time for farming but returns were very low. As she is very poor, she became the member of Shanti Women Group formed in her community under the People's Actions for Empowerment Project.

Digo Bikash Samaj, an implementing partner of LWF Nepal, formed the group to empower women of poor and marginalized communities by providing various skill development training and supporting them to run small enterprises. After being part of group, she received training on commercial farming and also received input support to start commercial vegetable farming.

However, it was daunting for her to start this new venture but she started commercial vegetable farming on a 0.06 hectares plot. She received regular backstopping from the field technician for nursery stocking, transplanting, disease and pest management, harvesting, post

harvesting techniques and market linkages. She earned NPR 12,000 (Euro 95) from the sale of vegetables. She expects to earn an additional NPR 40,000 (Euro 320) from the sale of chillie, which are ready to harvest at her farm. She has been cultivating vegetables twice per year and paddy one time

"I could not imagine I would make such profit from my small piece of land. I am thankful to the agencies supporting poor people like us," she adds.

She also provides technical inputs to other group members as a leader farmer. She attended five days Leader Farmer training organized by LWF Nepal. She is very encouraged by the income earned from vegetables so far. So she plans to lease additional land. Now she has stocked a nursery of early cucumber and bitter gourd for coming season. LWF Nepal has been supporting many poor and marginalized people to increase their income and to secure additional months of food security.



Narmada's dream to be a Health Worker turns into reality with support from LWF Nepal

Narmada Chunara, 27, of Navadurga VDC-4, Dadeldhura used to work as a domestic worker but her dream came true when she received support for pursuing her studies.

While working as a Haliya at the house of Bhagirath Khatri, her father the sole breadwinner of the family sadly died.

After her father's demise, her mother shouldered the responsibility for the family's livelihoods. Her mother continued to work at the master's house to pay their debt. Narmada also used to go to the master's home to support her mother but without receiving any remuneration. They faced a very hard time to manage two meals a day so continuing her education was just a distant dream to her.

At a time when they were facing problems to manage two meals a day, they faced another severe blow when Narmada broke her spinal cord after falling down stairs. As they could not afford good treatment, she became physical impaired suffering from a spinal cord injury. However she started to walk after a year and re-joined school. Even with various challenges, she passed 10th grade from nearby public school but had no resources to continue her studies.

Her fate changed after they heard that Lutheran World Federation was providing scholarships to girls of former Haliyas. She applied to study at a 29 months' long health technician course at Seti Technical School and was selected. She is among the 23 girls from Freed Haliya girls attending the course with support from LWF Nepal.

She completed two years of her study and is now undergoing on-the-job training at the hospital. She hopes to serve the community after completing the course.

She thanked to LWF and RHMSF for their support and opportunity to make her dream to become a health worker in her community come true. She expresses her commitment to treat poor family free of cost.

"It was my dream to be a health worker since the time my family could not afford proper treatment after my accident. I had the opportunity to fulfill my dream due to support from LWF Nepal. I realized that god himself manages to feed the Python as it was his creation." She adds.



After receiving scholarship, Santhal youth wants to serve the community

Budhan Soren, 24, of Madargachh village of Sarnamati VDC, Jhapa completed his education with support from LWF Nepal and wants to serve the community after being a teacher.

Madargachh village houses poor people from the Santhal community. Most of the families are very poor so could not afford educational cost of their children. Budhan's father was struggling to manage two meals a day for eight members of his family through daily wage labor since the income from their small piece of land was not sufficient for their livelihoods.

"After completing school education from the local Srijan Kalyan High School I was about to drop my study as my family could not afford to pay for my education but the support from LWF Nepal helped to change my fate,"

He approached local higher secondary schools for a scholarship to continue his study but in vain so approached LWF Nepal successfully. "When my request for scholarship was turned down, I became hopeless and worried about my future but LWF Nepal helped to meet my goal," he adds.

LWF Nepal supported his admission fees, tuition fees, stationery, dress, and school shoes. He completed the first year of Intermediate in Education at local Shree Janata Higher Secondary School. The school will provide a scholarship for the second year if he passes the first year. He is working hard to excel in his education.

"I always dreamt of becoming a teacher, so I have chosen Education faculty. I want to serve my community and ensure people of the Santhal community are educated. I do not want other children to face similar problems that I faced"

While continuing his education, he has been supporting Santhal children by teaching them in child learning center at Madargachh village. The centre has been supporting Santhal youths by providing educational facilities.

3 PEACE, RECONCILIATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS



Former Kamaiya women attending Empowerment Education class

LWF Nepal focuses on actions which enable poor and oppressed sections of the community to claim their rights and obtain equitable access to resources and services. This approach involves interventions at local, as well as district and national levels. At local level, actions involve building both knowledge and capacity of rights holders to understand and advance their rights as well as their responsibilities. At district and national levels, there is collaboration with relevant duty bearers emphasizing how they can improve their services and responsibilities

towards the priority populations. LWF Nepal remains involved in policy dialogue and advocacy seeking to protect the rights of the priority populations (e.g. land rights, social and economic rights, rights to food, etc.) by developing the capacity of both rights holders and duty bearers at district and national levels. LWF Nepal and its partners together with other civil society alliances lobby for rights-based policies, strategies and programs for the benefit of priority populations through adopting evidence-based and participatory advocacy approach.

3.1 Rights and duties internalized by rights holders groups

Table 3.1

Description	Number
Civic Organizations mobilized and strengthened	17
People receiving Civic Education	3,605
Human Rights Defenders Trained	76
Civil Society Network Strengthened	3
Person receiving information about safe migration and anti-trafficking	18,246
Former Kamlaharis rescued	47

LWF Nepal supported capacity strengthening of marginalized people's organizations so that they can negotiate with duty bearers to claim their rights. 10,946 poor and marginalized people (72% women) are organized under LWF Nepal-associated primary groups in Lalitpur, Rasuwa, Jhapa, Morang, Dailke and Kailali districts. Most of the primary groups, with an average membership of 15, are registered in the respective local government agencies. The groups are also increasingly capable of tapping resources from VDC offices. Thus people's organizations in Rasuwa district received NPR 73,000 (EURO 548) from local government bodies. The CBOs, which are the federations of primary groups, have been improving their institutional and management systems. LWF Nepal together with UNHCR has assisted the Government of Nepal to prepare a strategic plan for the District Child Welfare Council for four years (2013-2017) in Jhapa district with the primary objective of making Jhapa a 'child labor free' district.

LWF Nepal, through its implementing partners, continued supporting organized groups of landless people in their land rights campaigns. In Nepal, land is owned by men. As a result of advocacy initiatives of LWF Nepal and its partners, 42 women obtained legal access to and control over land after receiving joint land ownership certificates. The land ownership certificates help empower these women. The process of acquiring land ownership certificate in the name of both husband and wife has been gaining momentum in different parts of the country.

LWF Nepal supports youth and human rights defenders to raise awareness about human rights and protection using various media such as street drama, sketches, radio broadcast etc. In 2013, LWF Nepal together with the National Human Rights Commission supported Human Rights Alliance to prepare a practical human rights defenders manual to be used by them. 5,000 community members were made aware about their rights and other issues like DRR, Climate Change among others through IEC materials (poster, pamphlets) hoardings and wall paintings, local print and electronic media, FM radios, street drama, folk song, essays and speech/debate. A total of 1,910 radio jingles were broadcasted through FM Radios and 300 messages have been published in local languages (Nepali, Tharu, Rana and Doteli), which has sensitized nearly 50,000 people. Regular district level gatherings including disaster-affected people was beneficial for sensitizing them about right to food, right to security and government's policy, guidelines and provisions. This has increased the proactive tendency of people's organizations.

Due to the lack of employment opportunities in Nepal, about 300,000 people particularly youths, both men and women, migrate every year to other countries for work.



Women Celebrating International Women's Day in Lalitpur district

However, many fall victim to exploitation and mistreatment partly because they do not gather sufficient information about their employment conditions beforehand. LWF Nepal therefore initiated a program to provide counseling service to aspirant migrant workers. Maiti Nepal, an implementing partner of LWF Nepal, provided counseling services to potential migrant workers at the District

Elderly mother trying to write alphabet in Empowerment Education Class



Administration Office in Rasuwa District and at the passport section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kathmandu. During the year, 19,034 migrants and 18,187 potential migrants received counselling and information on safe foreign employment. Similarly, 847 youths (482 women, 365 men) received counseling at the District Administration Office.

People with Disability is a focus group of LWF Nepal. In 2013, 20 blind people were trained on the proper use of white sticks for safe independent walking

3.2 Increased demand and practice of good governance among public agencies

Groups and CBOs are functioning systematically by holding their general assemblies regularly, renewing registration with the DDC and DAO, quarterly sharing/review meetings and yearly audits. These organizations are gaining recognition and credibility locally as efficient, transparent and accountable organizations. Regular VAC and DAC meetings continued providing an opportunity for interaction among rights holders and duty bearers to discuss government policies, services and better ways and means for the effective implementation of programs. As a result, democratic practices and accountability towards right holders and stakeholders are improving. Activities such as VDC-level social audit, budget analysis and expenditure tracking which are conducted with participation of representatives from government, NGOs and rights holders have become a forum for promoting transparency and accountability towards rights holders and concerned stakeholders.

LWF Nepal continued its support to Rastriya Haliya Mukta Samaj Federation (RHMSF). RHMSF is the federation of ex-Haliyas (former bonded laborers), who worked as bonded laborers for years to repay often small debts they had received earlier from their current 'masters', RHMSF has been championing the rights of the freed Haliyas. As the implementing partner of LWF Nepal, it organizes many different livelihoods programs through its district chapters, with LWF Nepal support. Currently the Federation is active in advocating for rehabilitation of freed Haliyas. LWF Nepal has been supporting the

Table 3.2

Description	Number
CBOs / Groups received budget allocated from public agencies	3
Social Audits completed	10
Groups having own constitute / by-laws	152
Groups participated in civic Monitoring	208
Rights Holders receiving resources allocated from Public agencies	837

government in developing a rehabilitation modality for freed Haliyas. Under the lead role of RMHSF, a nine member delegation (Female-2, Male-7) visited Kathmandu and met with the Vice-President of the National Planning Commission and requested fair allocation of budget for freed Haliyas in the 2013-14 fiscal year. The Government of Nepal allocated NPR 32,000,000 (EURO 242,424) for the rehabilitation package for freed haliyas and kamaiyas. The government also approved the three-year freed Haliya Rehabilitation Modality draft bill as recommended by the Central Task Force and submitted to the Finance Ministry.

3.3 Local conflict resolved locally

LWF Nepal has been collaborating with different organizations such as the National Human Rights Commission, Human Rights Alliance and relevant ministries of the government to resolve local conflicts and provide reparation package to the victims.

During the year LWF Nepal supported the

revision and improvement of the Human Rights Defenders' Hand Book, Peace Monitoring Framework and the Budget Tracking Tool. These documents were made more user-friendly and useful to the rights holders with whom LWF Nepal has been working. People will be able to more effectively claim their rights by utilizing these documents and tools. After attending the Empowerment Education Program, freed Haliyas started to struggle against caste-based discrimination. As a result of support from LWF Nepal many received compensation after filing cases of discrimination, while the perpetrators were duly punished for their actions.

Table 3.3

Description	Number
Peace-building network established	10
Freed Haliyas freed from their loans	69
Former Kamlaharis received compensation	2 (Amount Approx 4,500 Euro)

Freed Kamlahari (domestic child workers) Network was successful in obtaining compensation worth NPR 500,000 (EUR 3,787) and NPR 100,000 (EUR 757) to the parents of late Kamlahari Shrijana Chaudhary and Meghi Chaudhary respectively with their continuous lobbying of government. A large number of Kamlahari girls from the Far and Mid West Nepal travelled to Kathmandu in June seeking justice for Kamlahari girls especially for the case of a 12-year old girl Srijana Chaudhary of Dang District. The burned body of Chaudhary was found in the house where she had been working as a domestic helper. The Government formed an Inquiry Team to investigate but have yet to report.



Former Kamlaharis (child domestic workers) telling mistreatment they faced while working as Kamlaharis

CASE STORIES



Migration without information can be dangerous cautions Prabina

Prabina Lama Yonjan of Kavrepalanchowk district had a dream of going overseas for employment and earn a lot of money for herself and her poor family, without knowing that these overseas employment can be very risky for a young person like herself. Prabina could not continue her study after grade five due to financial constraints. As the economic condition of her family is very poor, one of her neighbors lured her for foreign job. The broker took her to Kathmandu for making passport for foreign employment at the age of 16 pretending that she was 21 years old. While they came to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for making her passport, one of the counselors posted at the Counseling Desk, run at the Ministry premises by Maiti Nepal, an NGO, supported by LWF Nepal advised that she might face various difficulties abroad if she goes there at the early age and without getting detail information about the employment conditions and necessary documents. Prabina further learned that many young girls like her in fact faced numerous problems including, deceit, betrayal and sexual violence while working in a foreign land. After getting counseling about safe migration, Prabina changed her mind to go for foreign employment rather decided to continue her study after attending some skills training. She now requests other aspiring foreign job seekers to receive proper information about it before leaving the country.

LWF Nepal supports Maiti Nepal to run the Counseling centre at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to provide counseling service to aspiring foreign job-seekers.



EEP helps receive fair wage

Most of the freed Kamaiyas used to work on very low remuneration as neither have they had neither skills for engaging in good jobs nor had any other alternative for earning livelihoods but the Empowerment Education Program brought changes in their lives.

As a primary population of Enhancing Dignity of Freed Kamaiya and Kamlahari (Freed HaKK) Project, Freed Kamaiya Women Development Forum (FKWDF), one of the Implementing Partners of LWF Nepal, organized the ex bonded laborers into groups before providing empowerment education for their awareness and capacity development. They attended series of EEP classes since the beginning of the project and increased their bargaining capacity with the service providers and landlords based on the principle of non-discrimination. After being organized into groups and empowering themselves with various human rights principles they started raising the rights issues in different forums.

One day they discussed and decided to fix the rate for daily work. They decided not to work if they were paid less than NPR 200 (EURO 1.5) a day and also to charge fine worth NPR 500 (Euro 4) if anyone among them violated the rule. They raised the issue with the local authorities and other concerned stakeholders. As the claim was genuine the stakeholders also became positive to their demand and they agreed to raise the remuneration of workers to NPR 250 (Euro 1.9) in line with the daily wage rate declared by the government of Nepal.



Former Kamlahari leading the human rights movement

Pabitra Chaudhary of Chaumala VDC of Kailali district, who used to work as Kamlahari (child domestic worker) some years back, is now leading the movement for human rights and social justice. She had to work as Kamlahari from her early age of 13 as her father could not earn sufficient money to feed eight members of her family. The family was dependent on a small piece of land which they rented from others. She used to work very hard from dawn to dusk, while serving as a Kamlahari, however she managed to continue her study in a limited time available after doing very hard-work.

She became free after 15 months following campaigns of different social organizations. After becoming free she concentrated more on her study as she had the dream of serving the community so that other children do not face the problems she faced in the past. After completing secondary level education she joined Kamhlari club formed by Freed Kamhlari Development Forum (FKDF) Kailali, one of the Implementing Partners of LWF Nepal. She actively took part in various programs including awareness raising campaigns organized by the organization. Due to her commitment to the cause, she became a councilor and then promoted as field motivator. After participating in a 4-week-long leadership development training, she has been taking part in different social movements of the community.

"The leadership development training boosted my confidence to get more involved in the social sector, which I have dreamt for. I got confidence to raise issues of my community to different forums and resolve various problems faced by former Kamlaharis. I got praise from the community members for the work I was involved, which is the greatest asset of my life," she shares.

Recognizing her contribution in the society she became chairperson of the Freed Kamhlari Development Forum, which has been advocating for the rights of freed Kamlaharis, and engaged to resolve the problems faced by freed Kamlaharis like her. Two freed Kamhlari Asha Chaudhary and Rampati Chaudhary, who discontinued their study in the past, readmitted to the school and giving continuity to their study following counseling provided by her. She could be seen rushing to different organizations to solve the issue of freed Kamlaharis. She also became the member of the Task Force formed by District Administration Office to look after the issue of rescue and rehabilitation for Kamlaharis. The task-force supported to rescue 10 Kamlaharis.

She had to face numerous challenges while working a Human Rights Defender. She shares that they faced threat from those employing Kamlaharis while collecting data and identifying Kamlaharis. She however feels that such incidents are decreasing gradually thanks to increased awareness level in the community. She requests all organizations to provide economic opportunities to the families of poor former Kamaiyas so that they will not be forced to send their children as Kamlaharis. She believes that if former Kamaiyas get opportunities for economic growth they will get more dignified life.

4 ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES



Staff of LWF Nepal waving their hands during country strategy formulation workshop

Strengthened organizational structure, policies and systems

The Communication Policy, Fund Raising Policy, Human Resource Policy, Finance Policy, Procurement Policy & Procedures, PM&E system, E-tender system and Financial Management system have been followed to ensure the organization remains effective, efficient and result oriented.

The Country Management Team (CMT), a three member team comprising Country Representative, Program Coordinator and Finance Coordinator actively took strategic decisions and providing guidance for efficient organizational functioning.

Regular meetings of National Management Team (11 members) were held at national level and 3 Regional Management Teams (3 members) in the three regions. The quarterly review and reflection meetings with Implementing Partners became a helpful platform to share progress of the quarter, challenges and lessons learnt and adopt necessary actions to overcome the gaps.

Most of the Implementing Partners have adapted the Accountability Framework of LWF Nepal and started applying it to their work and organization. They have also established their Code of Conduct and Complaint Mechanism Flow chart in their organization.

New Country Strategy

LWF Nepal finalized its new Country Strategy for the Period of 2014 - 2019 following extensive consultations with stakeholders at different levels.

The main contents of the strategy and future direction were finalized in a three day workshop held in June 2013. The workshop was attended by 25 persons including representatives of LWF Geneva, Support Partners and Senior Staff of LWF Nepal.

Community-based empowerment approach; Rights-based approach; Integrated program approach and Participatory and inclusive approach focusing the poorest and marginalized communities will remain the working approaches of the organization for the next strategy period.

The organization also prepared in 2013 its Country Operational Program Plan (COPP) 2014-16 and Project Document (PD) 2014-16 for the implementation of the Country Strategy.

Staff Capacity Building

Human resources within LWF Nepal and its partner organizations are the key for achieving objectives of the organization. Hence, staff capacity development remained a high priority in the organization.

68 staff members (18 women, 50 men) participated in 12 capacity building events on different topics in 2013.

Mid-Term Evaluation

The MTE was carried out during the period 20th February to 15th April 2013 by a team consisting of an international consultant as Team Leader assigned by LWF/DWS Geneva, one local consultant, and a representative from the Social Welfare Council. The main objective was to take stock of LWF Nepal's work and assess how the current Country Strategy was being implemented through the programme, and review progress achieved and constraints encountered during the program phase 2011 – 2013.

The evaluation team visited program areas of LWF Nepal in Eastern, Western and Central Region and held interactions with focus group members, LWF team in Kathmandu and in its regional offices (East, Far West, Central); apart from different stakeholders in Kathmandu and in districts.

The evaluation report mentioned that partners appreciated the relationship with LWF as one that is eye-to-eye level. LWF has done a commendable work in supporting the development of CBOs.

The evaluation team recommended that LWF Nepal needs to further increase the diversity of its team with regard to gender and castes. The team also mentioned that working with disaster-affected people and refugees is a core competence of LWF Nepal and should continue. LWF has gained much experience and reputation in its work with ex-bonded labour, namely with Haliyas. This should become more of a centre-piece in the LWF programme, the report further added.

Visitors to LWF Nepal

Various visitors visited LWF Nepal program implemented areas and provided constructive feedback. Asia Pacific Program Officer of Australian Lutheran World Service Lauren Kathage, Program Development Coordinator and Program Coordinator of Asia Regional Office of FinnChurch Aid Asdis Bjarnadottir and Nepal Program Manager of FinnChurch Aid Lila Nath Basyal visited Western Nepal.

Similarly, a team of nine Australian Students visited LWF Nepal program in Eastern Nepal between 3-18 December 2013.

Finn Church Aid (FCA)'s communications team comprising Communications Director Vera Hamalainen, Communications Coordinator Villae Asikainen visited project sites of Lalitpur during 2-11 September, 2013. Popular Finnish singer Lauri Tahkka also accompanied the team.

Finnish Private Individual donors Elisabeth Rikissa, Leena Maija Rantanen, Sepo Aho and Lea Liisa Kyllikki Aho visited some of the project implemented areas. FCA Security Manager Ilkka Antero and Key Account Manager Sari Meller also accompanied the team during their visit to Central and Western Nepal from November 25 to December 4, 2013.

The UK Ambassador to Nepal H.E. Andy Sparkes visited refugee camps in Eastern Nepal on 4 September. The Norwegian Ambassador to Nepal H.E. Alf Arne Ramslien visited refugee camps and host communities in Eastern Nepal from 5-6 September. Shannon Cullerton, Nepal Desk Manager of the Refugee Youth Project, visited refugee camps of Eastern Nepal on 3 June.

Statement of Stakeholders



Suna Thapa,
Chairperson, Lalgurash
Mother Group, Sattala
VDC, Dailekh

I was not aware about the importance of sanitation and hygiene during menstruation and used to stay at Chhaupadi Shed. Now, we realized that it is natural process and started staying in the same house with family members. We have converted Chaupadi Shed into family toilet.



**Ved Prakash
Lekhak, CDO, Kailali**

When disaster occurs it is a big challenge to meet the expectation of the people. LWF Nepal has been supporting us in all disasters. We have good coordination with LWF Nepal and their support is instrumental for disaster preparedness and response.



**Khagendra
Sharma,**
Sr. Agriculture
Development Officer
Kailali

With support from LWF Nepal many farmers are engaged in commercial vegetable farming, livestock rearing and cash crops. LWF Nepal's support brought positive changes in nutrition status and income generation where the farmers are able to earn NPR 40,000 to NPR 300,000 (approx Euro 320 to 2,400) per annum.



Bhawani Joshi,
Chairperson of School
Management Committee,
Siddhanath Secondary
School, Kanchanpur

Our dream came true to manage computers for our students. LWF Nepal supported us to turn our dream into reality. LWF Nepal supported seven sets of computers with internet to our school which is great support for us and freed haliyas children.



**Ganga Bahadur
Shrestaha,**
Beneficiary of multi-storey garden
Lalitpur

My family started to consume fresh vegetables from our own multi-storey garden. It is tasty, green and fresh to eat than the vegetables purchased from the market. Nowadays, I am suggesting my neighbours to start this gardening.



**Dawa Mingmar
Tamang,**
A participant from
home stay training
Rasuwa

Prior to participating in home stay training I didn't know how to make attractive and delicious food but after participating in the training I am making delicious and attractive food, so, many guests started coming to my home. My monthly profit is more than NPR 15,000 (Approx Euro 120).



Mina Godar,
Chairperson of
Gyankunda Bal Syahar
Child Care Center
Management Committee

We have never thought that this Child Care Center could be like this. In the past it was like a cow shed but now it catches eyes of everyone who passes by. It has become the most beautiful place of our community/village.



Angela Kim,
Assistant Professor,
Marywood
University, USA

I am deeply impressed from your (LWF's) invaluable work of providing clean water, a safe sewage system and a friendly living environment in the refugee camps and the local community. Your (LWF's) committed service certainly made a difference to the refugees who depend on your care.



Jagadish P. Pant
Head of Sub Office
Damak, UNWFP

LWF carried out very appreciable works in serving targeted communities by managing resource nurseries and vacant plots, distributing seeds and seedlings for fresh vegetable production, providing agriculture equipments and trainings. I anticipate similar devotion to their work for the community in future as well.



Sancha Hang Subba
Secretary, Camp
Management
Committee Beldangi
Refugee Camp

Social audit conducted by LWF Nepal is the key in maintaining transparency by clarifying resources allocated and expenditures. Although it is very sensitive and difficult program to organize, the practice built trust and increased feeling of coordination between the right holders and stakeholders.



Bishwa Nath Ojha
Acting Chief District
Officer, Saptari

Search and rescue materials provided by LWF Nepal have great value for saving lives of many people during disaster and also to prepare them to respond to disasters. We will use these materials as per need and keep them well maintained.



Mina Kumari Chaudhari
Scholarship recipient
Annapurna Multiple
Campus, Saptari

Scholarship received from LWF Nepal motivated and encouraged me to give more time and attention to study for achieving better result in the coming examinations. I could not imagine continuing my study without generous support from the organization.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The Financial Management of LWF Nepal remained effective and efficient in 2013. The total income for the year was EURO 3,355,094 including the contribution received in advance, while the expenditure remained EURO 3,001,084. The income of 2013 is 11% more than the targeted income as per Country Operational Program Plan 2011-2013. In 2013 the funding decreased by 17.54% as compared to 2012.

Of the total resources administered in 2013, EURO 848,981 was spent under Development Program, while EURO 42,624 was spent under Emergency.

Similarly EURO 1,350,012 was spent under Refugees and Host Community support programs and EURO 104,567 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 maintenance to Bhutanese Refugees and Tibetan new arrivals. The Country Office coordination costs remained within 5% of the total resources administered.

The Income and Expenditure of the organization are presented in the table below:

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY SOURCE IN 2013

S.N	Sources	Income (EURO)	Expenditure (EURO)
1	ACT Alliance	42,624	42,624
2	Australian Lutheran World Service	524,615	343,829
3	Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration	72,230	95,226
4	Dan ChurchAid	71,817	63,908
5	Dan ChurchAid (European Union)	13,477	276
6	Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	126,448	138,138
7	Finnchurch Aid	674,240	647,002
8	GNC-HA Hauptausschuss	40,000	40,000
9	Humanity United	189,569	182,998
10	ICCO - Cooperation	171,809	93,780
11	Lutheran World Relief	89,008	91,017
12	Other Donor Netherlands	7,500	7,500
13	Refugee Youth Project	7,452	7,452
14	United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees	1,190,851	1,116,000
15	World Food Programme	133,454	131,334
	TOTAL	3,355,094	3,001,084

Expenditure by Projects in 2013		Expenditure (EURO)
1. Summary of Needs Projects (SoN)		
Nepal Development Program		654,900
Sub Total		654,900
2. Emergency Projects		
Regional Emergency Hub, Nepal		104,567
Floods in kailali and Kanchanpur Districts, South west Nepal		42,624
Sub Total		147,191
3. Bilateral Projects		
3.1 Refugees and Refugees Host Communities		
Management of warehouse and food distribution		75,290
Reclamation Gardening Programme		56,044
Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers from Bhutan		748,988
Assistance to Tibetan New Arrivals		111,297
Improvement of Living Condition of Displaced People in Nepal		95,226
Timai and Shukhuna River Embankment Protection Project		0
Assistance to Refugee from Bhutan and support to host communities		255,715
Refugee Youth Project		7,452

Sub Total	1,350,012
3.2 Development Projects	
Capacity Building of the LWF-Nepal Local Staff	17,500
Enhancing Dignity of Freed HaKK Project	223,465
Combating Poverty and Gender Injustices through Women's Cooperatives in three VDCs of Lalitpur District	108,948
Enabling Communities in Disaster Preparedness and Climate Change Risks Adaptation in Bardiya and Kachanpur District of Nepal	67,089
Enhancing Community Resilience to Water Induced Hazards Among Vulnerable Koshi River Basin Communities in Nepal	49,908
Pilot Initiative on Advancing Freedom of Haliyas in Nepal	182,998
Food & Nutrition Security Program - Dailekh	32,741
Community Based WASH	61,039
Expanding Poverty Reduction through Food Security	91,017
Enhancing Community Resilience through quick impact IG	6,761
Resilient Livelihood and Sustainable Food Security of excluded and marginalized women and men in Dailekh and Doti districts	7,239
Improving Food Security Governance in South & South East Asia through Strengthened Participation of Organizations of Marginalized Farmers	276
Sub Total	848,981
Total Resources Administered in 2012	3,001,084

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

S.NO.	Name of Partner Organizations	Approved Budget (EURO)	Total Expenses (Euro)
1	Abhiyan Nepal, Morang	7,371	6,237
2	Abhiyan Nepal, Jhapa	7,339	6,850
3	Bhutanese Refugee Children Forum	10,010	9,195
4	Bhutanese Refugee Women Forum	19,328	16,322
5	CBO-Development Center-Kailali	87,330	73,895
6	Community Self Reliance Centre, Kathmandu	13,206	7,850
7	Dhotee Chughang Welfare Association, Kathmandu	144,353	70,697
8	Digo Bikash Samaj, Kailali	22,941	20,035
9	District Mukta Haliya Samaj, Kanchanpur	152,577	134,761
10	Everest Club, Dailekh	70,030	59,169
11	Freed Kamaiya Women Development Forum, Kailali	31,748	28,469
12	Federation of Women Entrepreneurs Association Nepal, Kathmandu	10,004	6,726
13	Himalayan Roots to Fruits	56,253	5,203
14	Integrated Community Development Organization, Lalitpur	33,229	28,408
15	Kamaiya Pratha Unmulan Samaj, Kailali	29,996	26,464
16	Koshi Victim Society, Saptari	55,638	19,876
17	Lutheran Community Welfare Society, Morang	13,639	12,202
18	Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu	28,018	21,497
19	Nepal Environment Education Development Society, Kanchanpur	26,834	24,844
20	Nepal Red Cross Society District Chapter, Udaypur	18,964	16,047
21	Nepal Red Cross Society District Chapter, Lalitpur	17,653	14,231
22	Rastriya Haliya Mukti Samaj Federation Nepal, Dadheldhura	99,751	89,166
23	Rural Community development Organization, Morang	17,719	15,942
24	Rural Development Centre, Doti	97,692	1,520
25	SAHARA-Nepal, Jhapa	22,205	20,560
26	Seto Gurans, Morang	2,574	2,167
27	Social Awareness Development Group, Jhapa	8,021	7,421
28	Social Development Centre, Dailekh	102,943	1,668
29	Social Network for Justice and Development, Jhapa	20,935	19,095
30	Society of Local Volunteer's (SOLVE) Nepal, Kathmandu	76,497	67,291
31	Tharu Women Upliftment Centre, Bardiya	24,371	22,749
32	Women Empowerment Action Forum, Dailekh	15,855	19,248
Total		1,345,026	875,803

THANK YOU FOR PARTNERING WITH US OUR IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

- Abhiyan Nepal, Morang
- Abhiyan Nepal, Jhapa
- Bhutanese Refugee Children Forum
- Bhutanese Refugee Women Forum
- CBO-Development Center-Kailali
- Community Self Reliance Centre, Kathmandu
- Dhotoe Chughang Welfare Association, Kathmandu
- Digo Bikash Samaj, Kailali
- District Mukta Haliya Samaj, Kanchanpur
- Everest Club, Dailekh
- Freed Kamaiya Women Development Forum, Kailali
- Federation of Women Entrepreneurs Association Nepal, Kathmandu
- Himalayan Roots to Fruits
- 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
- Nepal Red Cross Society District Chapter, Lalitpur
- Rastriya Haliya Mukti Samaj Federation Nepal, Dadheldhura
- Rural Community development Organization, Morang
- Rural Development Centre, Doti
- SAHARA-Nepal, Jhapa
- Seto Gurans, Morang
- Social Awareness Development Group, Jhapa
- Social Development Centre, Dailekh
- Social Network for Justice and Development, Jhapa
- Society of Local Volunteer's (SOLVE) Nepal, Kathmandu
- Tharu Women Upliftment Centre, Bardiya
- Women Empowerment Action Forum, Dailekh

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