



Reflections 2015



THE
LUTHERAN
WORLD
FEDERATION
NEPAL

Member of **actalliance**

Annual Report

Reflections 2015

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Cover Photo: An earthquake-affected woman from the then Lapsipedi village development committee in Kathmandu district receives relief materials from LWF Nepal.



Message from the Country Director



Dear colleagues and well-wishers,

It is my pleasure to share with you the Annual Report of LWF Nepal – Reflections 2015. The report is the synopsis of the work that we accomplished in 2015. We targeted all our efforts at ensuring the rights of the poor and oppressed people in general and the people affected by the 25 April 2015 earthquake in particular.

The year 2015 remained disastrous. First, the 7.8 magnitude earthquake devastated 14 districts and affected 39, leaving hundreds of people killed, property worth billions of rupees damaged and displacing thousands of people. While we were grappling with early recovery and reconstruction, the ‘unofficial blockade’ imposed by India on Nepal wreaked havoc as supplies of petroleum products and other essential commodities including medicine came to a halt for more than five months. The blockade took a toll on the economy with far-reaching negative consequences.

The only good thing that happened in 2015 in the political front was the promulgation of the new constitution. However, it also invited trouble as the Tarai-based fringe parties protested against the new constitution with prolonged general strike, culminating in the blockade. Their agitation crippled the life of people in the capital and the Tarai districts, and stalled the recovery and reconstruction in the quake-hit districts.

We had a very hard time this year. On the one hand, the earthquake-affected people were languishing in the inclement weather. And on the other hand, we were badly constrained by the blockade, resulting in double-digit inflation, dearth of relief materials and vehicles to transport materials to the remote villages. The government was mired in trouble. It could not finalize guidelines on reconstruction and the formation of National Reconstruction Authority was very slow. These delayed our reconstruction initiatives.

Despite the unfavorable situation, LWF Nepal provided relief in eight districts, and took relief, recovery and reconstruction initiatives in five districts and continued to develop the capacity of the priority populations and the staff of partner organizations

to enable the rights holders to be prepared for, face and recover from disasters and emergencies. Building back safer was our top priority. We carried out our humanitarian and development work adopting ‘linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) approach. LWF actively promoted collective efforts and visibility of ACT Alliance Nepal Forum.

Sustainable livelihood creates an enabling environment for rights holders to claim their basic rights, remain safe in the face of disasters and emergencies. Impacted by the earthquake, we scaled up our resources and efforts to ensure sustainable livelihood of the vulnerable people through skill development and income-generating training. As a result, an increasing number of earthquake-affected communities and priority population have become self-employed.

Building the capacity of the rights holders and sensitizing the duty-bearers, we invigorated the community involvement in decisions that affect their lives and worked closely with the government agencies at the local and national levels. Our efforts have led to an improved local governance and increased access of the poor to public services and resources.

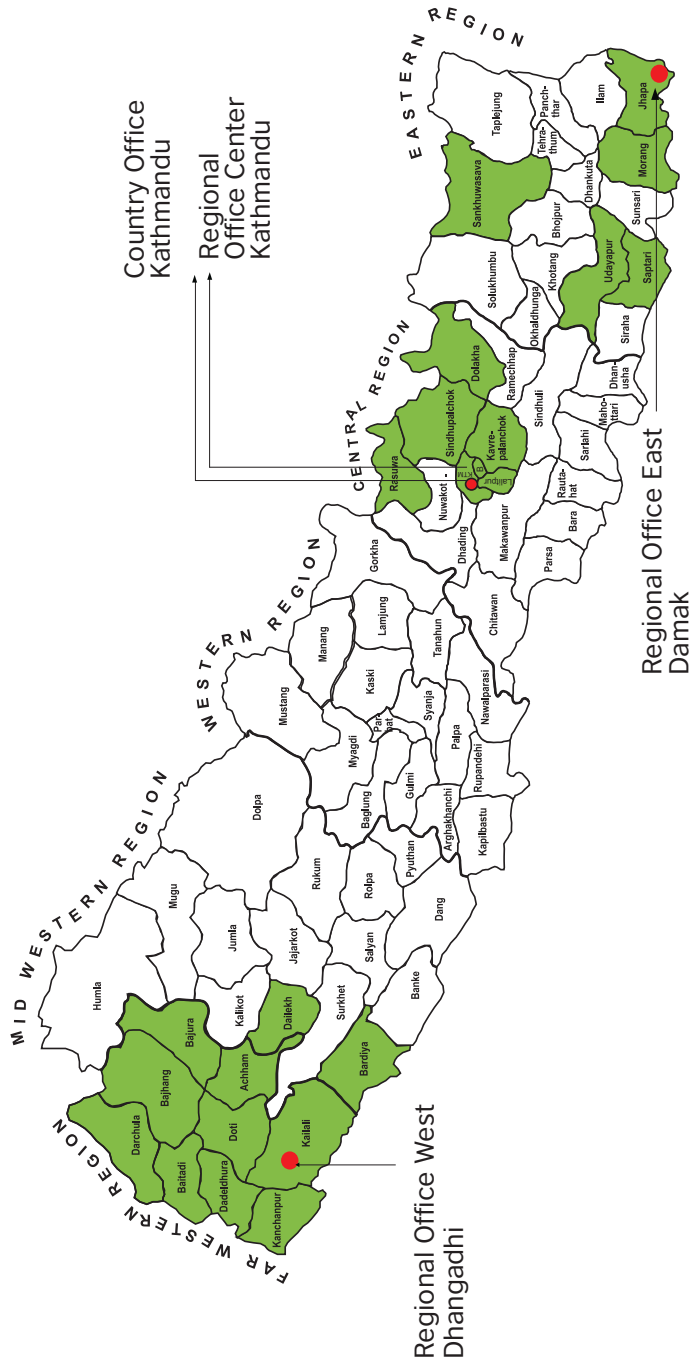
We strictly followed core commitments - Human Rights, Impartiality, Inclusion and Participation, Accountability, Gender Justice, and Climate Justice and Environment Sustainability - in all our activities. This report is just the tip of the iceberg of our work in 2015. Our achievement is the result of combined endeavor of our rights holders, implementing partners, donors, supporters, staff and stakeholders including the government.

I would like to thank my colleagues, interns and volunteers for their dedication and joint efforts.

Thank you!






Dr Prabin Manandhar

Working Areas



Working Areas of LWF Nepal 2015

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Acronyms

ACT Alliance	Action by Churches Together Alliance
ALWS	Australian Lutheran World Service
BRCF	Bhutanese Refugee Children Forum
CAC	Citizen Awareness Centre
CBDRM	Community-based Disaster Risk Management
CBI	Cash-based Intervention
CBOF	CBO Federation
CBO	Community-based Organization
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CFUG	Community Forestry Users Group
CPWG	Child Protection Working Group
DCA	Dan Church Aid
DDC	District Development Committee
DDRC	District Disaster Relief Committee
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DMP	Disaster Management Plan
DMT	Disaster Management Team
DPNet	Disaster Preparedness Network
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRRP	Disaster Response and Recovery Plan
DWS	Department for World Service
ELCA	Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
EMP	Environment Management Plan
EWS	Early-warning System
FCA	Finn Church Aid
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
HH	Household
HMC	Health Management Committee
HRD	Human Rights Defender
IGA	Income-generating Activity
LDRMPG	Local Disaster Risk Management Planning Guidelines
LRRD	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development
NFI	Non-food Item
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
LWR	Lutheran World Relief
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NPR	Nepali Rupees
NRRC	Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium
ODF	Open Defecation-free
PCVA	Participatory Capacity and Vulnerability Analysis
PM&E	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
PWD	People with Disabilities
SIYB	Start and Improve Your Business
SMC	School Management Committee
SWC	Social Welfare Council
TNA	Tibetan New Arrival

UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCF	Ward Citizen Forum
WFP	World Food Programme

Glossary

Bigha	Unit of measurement of land in the Tarai. One bigha is equal to 72,900 square feet.
Dalit	A person considered as the “lowest caste” in the Hindu caste hierarchy. The Dalits are also often referred to as untouchables.
DDC	A committee of members elected to serve as the executive body of authority in each of the 75 districts of Nepal. Candidates for election to a DDC represent the Village Development Committees within that district.
Haliya	kind of bonded-labor system where poor and landless men are forced to plough the land of the rich on extremely low wages paid in grains on an annual basis. This system is existent mainly in mid- and far western hills and some parts of the Tarai region of Nepal.
Janajati	Indigenous nationalities of Nepal. As per the National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities Act, 2001, the Government of Nepal has recognized 59 indigenous nationalities in Nepal.
Kamaiya	Agricultural bonded-laborer, particularly those that existed in western parts of Nepal. Though it is abolished after the promulgation of Kamaiya Labour (Prohibition) Act, 2002, it is still in practice in different forms of domestic workers and seasonal agricultural laborers.
Kamlari	Female Kamaiya often daughters of Kamaiya, who used to work for landlords.
Kattha	Unit of measurement of land in the Tarai. One Kattha equals to 3,625 square feet.
Musahar	A caste-group within the Tarai Dalit community.
Santhal	A caste group within the poor and marginalized communities mostly in the eastern Tarai of Nepal.
VDC	A committee of members elected to govern a village development area. Candidates for election to a VDC represent the wards into which a VDC area is divided.

About Us

LWF has been working in Nepal since 1984. LWF Nepal has intervened with disaster relief and rehabilitation in response to a number of emergencies, and worked with the Bhutanese refugees since 1991. Its development program has evolved from service-oriented sectoral and community development toward empowerment and rights-based approaches, increasingly with the most disadvantaged groups. LWF Nepal has shifted its intervention modalities to work with local partners (CBOs, CBO Federations and NGOs) as well as social movements to influence policy and practice at national level.

Vision

People in Nepal, living in a just society in peace and dignity, united in diversity and empowered to achieve their full potential, claim their universal rights, meet their basic needs and improve their quality of life.

Mission

Inspired by God's love for humanity, LWF Nepal responds to and challenges the causes and effects of human suffering and poverty.

Values

- Dignity and justice
- Compassion and commitment
- Inclusion and respect for diversity
- Transparency and accountability

Approaches

- Community-based empowerment
- Human rights-based
- Integrated program
- Participatory and inclusive

Program Objectives

- People and communities are capable to address and manage disaster risks, and to respond to and recover from disasters and emergencies,
- Priority populations achieve sustainable livelihood through enhanced food security, employment and income,
- Priority populations are able to participate in decisions affecting them and advocate for their rights.

Program Overview

LWF in Nepal works in the areas of Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response; Sustainable Livelihood; and Community-led Actions for Governance and Justice in an integrated manner to build synergy and improve

development impacts as much as possible. It focuses on the strategies for achieving changes in the following three domains for resilient livelihood of the poor and oppressed:

- Assets creation and increased access to services for fulfilling basic needs including food security, sustainable income, confidence and dignity, and reduced vulnerability,
- Rules, regulations, norms that are favorable for enhanced rights and roles in decision-making and benefit-sharing,
- Capacity, network and strength for raising voice, defending rights and influencing decision-making

Organizational Priorities

Developed organizational competency through the preparation and implementation of the guidelines on:

- Results-based PME
- Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI)
- Disability mainstreaming
- GESI-responsive participatory PME tool

Resource Mobilization and Communication

Resource mobilization and communication is one of the core areas of engagement of LWF Nepal. In order to attract necessary financial resources, it strengthens fundraising and related efforts combined with effective communication. Resource mobilization is a priority to achieve a stable and more diversified funding base. Thus LWF Nepal considers fundraising as a core function of senior staff. We build donor confidence by ensuring high-quality, well-managed programs and effective leadership and well-developed staff capacity, strong financial management, transparency and accountability.

Accountability

LWF Nepal adheres to Accountability Framework, Core Humanitarian Standards, Sphere and human rights in its operations, and is committed to equitable participation of women and men, indigenous minorities, disadvantaged groups and Dalits in all programs, and decision-making processes. We ensure good governance, participation, inclusion and accountability through Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Mainstreaming Guidelines, Workforce Diversity and Inclusion Policy, Manual for Disability Mainstreaming, Code of Conduct, Anti-fraud and Anti-corruption Policies, and Complaint and Response Mechanism procedures, among others.



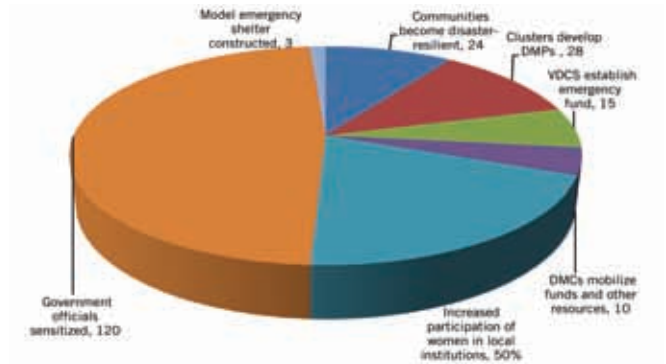
The Highlights of 2015

Although our major focus was on responding to the 25 April 2015 earthquake, we maintained a balance in our thematic areas. The subsequent sections provide key thematic achievements, aligned with the LWF Nepal priorities and special initiatives for priority populations. Our work focuses on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Emergency Preparedness and Response; Sustainable Livelihood; and Community-led

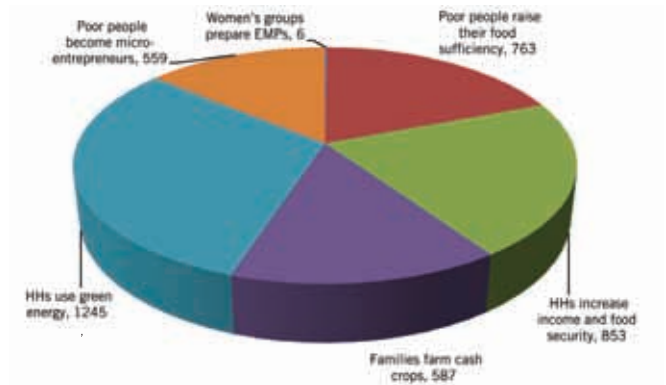
Actions for Governance and Justice in an integrated manner to build synergy and improve development impacts. The overall program framework is based on the strategies for achieving changes in three domains for the priority populations' resilient livelihood with dignity: (i) Access to assets and services, (ii) Agency, voice and influence, and (iii) Rules, regulations and institutions and their integration for synergy and impacts.



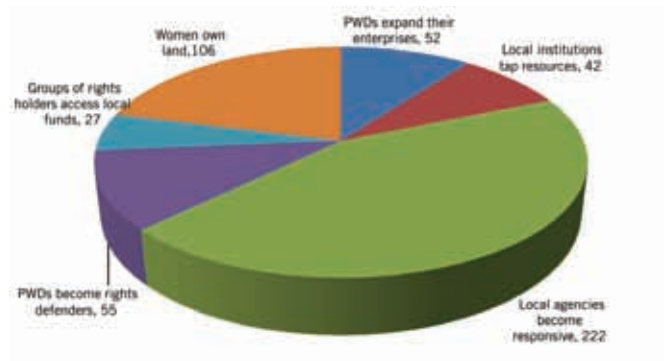
DRR, Emergency Preparedness and Response



Sustainable Livelihood



Community-led Actions for Governance and Justice





Disaster Risk Reduction, Emergency Preparedness and Response

LWF Nepal prioritizes preventive measures in order to protect its rights holders from disasters. Therefore, while implementing programs and activities we prioritize rendering the vulnerable communities safe through disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response by supporting them to develop contingency plans, establish appropriate

early-warning and assistance systems, and strengthening livelihood and community shelters. Building the capacity of communities and duty-bearers who support communities in preparing for disasters and mitigating their risks is our top priority.

Major Achievements

1. Communities become disaster-resilient

24 clusters (10 in Lalitpur, 3 in Kailali, 3 in Dailekh, Jhapa and Morang each and 2 in Doti) have functional community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) committees and are trained in disaster risk reduction measures. All committees have assessed their capacities and vulnerabilities relating to DRR through Participatory Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment. 9 community grain banks: 3 in Kailali, 2 in Jhapa and Morang, 1 each in Doti, Dailekh are functioning. 13 community-level emergency funds (2 in Kailali, 3 in Dailekh, Morang and 2 each in Doti and Jhapa) are in place along with 1 emergency shelter in Kailali.

2. People better prepared for disaster

28 clusters in the working area have developed disaster management plans (DMPs). 8 community disaster management committees (CDMCs) have also prepared their DMP after conducting PCVA. 11 secondary schools of Lalitpur, Dailekh, Kailali, Jhapa and Morang have developed DMPs and trained

270 people. They will benefit more than 2,370 schoolchildren. The plans have been prepared with active participation of the members of Parent-Teachers Association and have been endorsed by the school management committees (SMCs).

3. VDCs establish emergency fund

A total of 15 village development committees (VDCs) have set up emergency funds. 5 VDCs in Kailali have emergency fund with cumulative amount of NPR 540,000 (€ 4,908). 1 VDC in Doti, 3 in Dailekh, 4 in Jhapa and Morang and 2 in Lalitpur districts have established emergency funds. These apart the VDCs have planned to allocate the additional NPR 50,000 (€ 435) through upcoming VDC assembly. These VDCs have also prepared guidelines for emergency fund operation and the respective VDC councils have endorsed them.

4. DMCs mobilize funds and other resources

More than 10 local disaster risk management committees (LDRMCs) including 2 in Dailekh and one each in Doti and Kailali have mobilized resources



Ms Sainli Waiba, an earthquake-affected woman from Lapsipedi in Shankharapur municipality, sits on the rubbles of her destroyed home.



Mr Durga Nath Gautam, Chief and Executive Officer of Shankharapur Municipality, distributes cash for livelihood support to earthquake-affected people of Sanagaon at Shankharapur Municipality.

worth NPR 320,000 (€2,909) from multiple sources. Many local institutions have contributed financial resources to these DMCs. While some of them have mobilized funds from constituency development fund others have accessed funds from Water-induced Disaster Reduction Office of Morang for spur construction for an example. Likewise, 2 DMCs of Arsang and Gimdi VDCs of Lalitpur district have acquired resources for relief materials collection, distribution, data collection and monitoring.

5. More women participate in local institutions

Thanks to the continuous efforts of LWF Nepal and its implementing partners (IPs) the participation of women in each DMCs of its working areas has increased. There are 43% women members and officials in the working areas of LWF Nepal. Similarly, the number of women actively participating in community forest users' groups, savings and credit

cooperative, water users' groups and other institutions that are directly related to their life and livelihood is steadily increasing.

6. Government officials sensitized

A total of 120 government officials working at the local agencies have been sensitized to mainstream DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) into their annual plan. 10 government officials in Dailekh, 50 in Jhapa, and 60 government schoolteachers and VDC officials in Lalitpur have been sensitized through disaster preparedness and response plan (DPRP) in the respective districts.

7. Model emergency shelter constructed

An emergency shelter at flood-prone Jabalpur area of Munuwa-7 in Kailali district has been constructed. It directly provides shelter to 194 people (31HHs) of that area with convenient relocation opportunities during annual floods. Besides them, the HHs from adjoining Shankarpur area in the same village will also benefit from the shelter. Along with the project support of NPR 160,000 (€ 1,429), coordination with USAID and Manuwa VDC generated additional support of NPR 500,000 (€ 4,464) for the construction of the shelter.

One country level and three regional emergency response teams of staff and volunteers have been organized to mobilize them during emergencies. Refugees were also among 50,766 people.



Earthquake-affected people of Lalitpur seen carrying relief provided by LWF Nepal from the fallen wall of a house.



Story from the Field

Model house becomes boon to disaster-prone people

The devastating floods of 16 August 2014 wreaked havoc and displaced a lot of people living in mid and far western regions of Nepal. In order to support and protect the flood-affected and flood-prone people of worst-hit Kailali and Bardiya districts through immediate, medium and long-term post-disaster relief measures, LWF Nepal implemented flood early recovery project. It covered flood-affected people from four VDCs of Bardiya and Kailali districts.

Among the set of sector-wise interventions, 'construction of model houses for making safer communities through replications' was one of the high priority initiatives. Diya aur Baati Cooperative at Thapapur village of Kailali, and Ganesh Youth Club at Suryapatuwa village of Bardiya took initiations to build a plinth-raised model house in their respective villages.

The 232 female members of the Kailali-based cooperative are currently using the model house to run the cooperative.

"The model house contains messages (wall painting) related to disaster preparedness and emergency response. This has been built envisioning as a relocation site during disasters. "Now onwards, we won't have to search for or go to faraway places for safety during floods," says Ananti Tharuni, Chairperson of the cooperative.

Similarly, 129 households of Bardiya have benefitted by the construction of a model house there.

Tulsi Ram Tharu, Badghar (community-elder), from Patharbojhi settlement in Suryapatuwa village of Bardiya says, "The model house is an exemplary structure and tangible lesson for us to safeguard our lives and property from floods."

An additional benefit derived by the community members of Bardiya from the model house is the reduction of risks imposed by wild elephants. The wildlife including elephants from the nearby Bardiya Wildlife Reserve often destroys standing and ripe crops. Since a security guard has been stationed at the model house, it has reduced the possibility of crop destruction and the accompanying fear and annoyance of the community.

The model houses, thus, have been an important safety from impending disasters like floods for the neighboring communities of the districts. On top of that they are serving as the most replicable infrastructure for the flood-prone people elsewhere. These apart, the model houses have been accommodating joint initiatives like the cooperative and youth clubs. In keeping with the preventive safety measures for the disaster-prone poor and marginalized people, LWF Nepal supported to construct three such model houses/emergency shelters in 2015.



Model house at Thapapur, Kailali



Sustainable Livelihood

LWF Nepal aims at improving the lives of its rights holders – poor and marginalized people – by enhancing their capabilities and access, diversifying their livelihood options through social and economic empowerment and increasing their income through

local economic growth. It considers livelihood as part of a complex web of socio-economic, institutional and political development. The organization also enhances market-led approach to sustainable income through enterprise development, technical and vocational skills.



A woman from Pipalkot VDC-6, Chham in Dailekh district harvests tomatoes grown in her farm.

1. Women's groups prepare EMPs

Kopila Women's Group of Joshipur-1, Phadiya, Janachetana Women Group, Munuwa in Kailali, Bankaruwa cluster of Hoklabari and Chatampur cluster of Shishbani Jahada have prepared their environment management plan (EMP). Kopila Women's Group has a total of 28 members out of which 24 are Janajatis (indigenous communities) including one person with disability. The group members have carried out plantation, constructed biogas plant, improved cooking stoves, toilet, community forest conservation and 10 members also have practiced system of rice intensification-based paddy cultivation in 10 Katthas (one-third of a hectare) of land.

2. Poor people raise their food sufficiency

A total of 763 poor and marginalized households have moved towards food sufficiency. 50 HHs in Kailali grew off-season maize in 4 hectare of land and earned a net profit of NPR 470,250 (€ 4,199). Similarly, 162 HHS in Dailekh produced maize, and

45 HHs in Kailali, cultivated paddy, 83 HHs in Doti planted maize, 113 HHs in Lalitpur grew season and off-season vegetables and ginger. Likewise, 160 HHs in Jhapa, and 150 HHs in Morang districts have increased their food sufficiency by producing staple crops like maize, paddy, and wheat. LWF Nepal provided technology and improved seeds to them.

3. HHs increase income and food security

A total of 853 poor farmers from Kailali, Dailekh, Jhapa, Morang and Lalitpur cultivated okra, cucumber, bitter gourd, bottle gourd, chilli, tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, beans, and pumpkin and sold the surplus produce in the local market. The surplus produces brought them a good earning. In Jhapa, 75 members secured their earning from riverbed farming, 23 micro-enterprises, 10 cash crops and 85 from livestock and 97 in commercial and semi-commercial vegetable farming earning NPR 1,324,676 (€ 11,518) and increased their food security. In Morang, 73 HHs were engaged in livestock and 10 in commercial farming.

4. Cash crops increase earning

A total of 587 poor and marginalized HHs including 162 in Dailekh cultivated soybean in 40.6 hectares (ha), and produced 64.96 tons worth NPR 3,897,600 (€ 35433). In Kailali 164 HHs grew chilli and groundnut in 7.76 ha and produced 31.86 tons worth NPR 2,230,725 (€ 20279), 31 HHs cultivated groundnut in 3.63 ha. worth NPR 488400 (€ 4440). 175 HHs have been able to earn NPR 3,106,500 (€ 28241) by selling 8.7 tons of off-season onion and chillies. In Doti, 77 HHs produced turmeric, ginger and chilli with a cumulative value of NPR 175,575 (€ 1596). We provided seed and other supports to 10 women of Mahavara VDC, Jhapa for ginger farming. Similarly, 44 HHs in Lalitpur have earned NPR 88,820 (€ 779) from ginger cultivation.

5. HHs increasingly use green energy

More than 1,245 HHs in our working areas have been using green energy. Out of them 556 families have been using improved cooking stoves, 143 HHs have established biogas plants and 546 HHs

are using at least one source of green energy either solar power, improved cooking stove or biogas. LWF Nepal supported those families with different types of income-generating activities.

6. Poor people become micro-entrepreneurs

More than 559 individuals (203 in Kailali, Doti and Dailekh, 166 in Jhapa and Morang (out of them 22 PWDs) have been running their own micro-enterprises. Out of 103 HHs in Kailali 82 have earned accumulative net profit of NPR 3,300,884 (€ 30,008), 70 HHs in Dailekh earned a combined net profit of NPR 1,222,570 (€ 11114), 30 HHs in Doti, earned NPR 202,200 (€ 1838). The enterprises include masonry, carpentry, tailoring, poultry, iron works, beauty salon, piggery, fishery, mobile-repairing, leather shoe-making, welding, hair dressing, eatery, plastic tunnel, meat shop, grocery cycle-repairing, furniture works, fruit shop, garage, house-wiring, incense sticks making, water-mill, and cosmetics shop. In Lalitpur, 17 HHs are running micro-enterprises like broom making, spice and tailoring, and cash crops.



Men and women from ward no. 6 Rakam Karnali VDC in Dailekh district display their agricultural produce for sale during the inauguration of Haat Bazaar (trade fair).



Story from the Field

MUS enhances socio-economic condition of Dalits

Pipalkot is one of the remotest VDCs in Dailekh district. Chham in the VDC is a Dalit settlement. Majority of the household are small landholders. So they are sharecroppers. Their tiny pieces of land lacked irrigation, resulting in chronic food insecurity. They had to walk at least 15 minutes to fetch drinking water. Seasonal migration to India for menial job was the only option to eke out their living. Hence on average two male members of a family used to go to India at an early age. Some of them came back infected with HIV.

Against such backdrop, LWF Nepal formed Sallabot Farmers Group in Chham. The group members were trained in kitchen garden, nursery, integrated pest management, improved compost making, season and off-season vegetable farming, etc. LWF Nepal also provided plastic tunnel, seed, drip irrigation and micro-irrigation technology, and technical guidance.

One multiple use system (MUS) reservoir tank and a soil-cement tank with the capacity of 20,000 liters was constructed in the village to supply water for drinking and irrigation. Three taps have been fitted.

Then the people began growing vegetables in their own land. Gradually, they expanded their vegetable cultivation. Now 12 families grow season and off-season vegetables. The average farm size is 1 to 1.5 ropanis.

Four families that grew tomatoes under plastic tunnel earned NPR 22,500 (€196) on average in one season.

They earn about NPR 50,000 (€ 435) a year. They sell their produce to Jite Gada of Kalikot and local Khidkijhula market. Now they grow vegetables in around 70% of their land.

This has stemmed seasonal migration to India. Eight people from four households have abandoned their plan to go to India. And the number of migrants has declined as other eight households sent only one person to India this year.

They have also cultivated the habit of regular monthly saving. All the households are member of Smajkalyan Upabhokta Cooperative promoted by the project.

Four other families of the community have also started growing vegetables inspired by their neighbors.

Thanks to the program, they have been able to access services from District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) and VDC.

Dal Bahadur BK, chairperson of the group, said, "There has been a significant change in community in two years. The people have now increased access to government agencies, social status, decline in seasonal migration to India, economic independence and the self-respect among the Dalit communities, thanks to the program." LWF Nepal supported to construct 5 MUS reservoir tanks this year.



A vegetable farm at Pipalkot VDC, ward no. 6 Chham in Dailekh district. After the implementation of MUS, an increasing number of farmers are growing season and off-season vegetables.



Community-led Actions for Governance and Justice

LWF Nepal emphasizes on actions that enable the poor and oppressed people for equitable access to resources and services. At the local level, it supports to enhance knowledge and capacity of rights holders to understand and claim their rights responsibly.

Collaboration with relevant duty bearers at district and national levels is emphasized for improving their services and responsibilities to ensure the rights of the priority populations.



Mr Nand Lal Ayer, a former landlord from Ajaymeru village of Dadeldhura, being felicitated for taking writing off debt and liberating his Haliya.

1. PWDs expand their enterprises

A total of 52 PWDs were supported this year. In Kailali, 11 PWDs engaged in candle-making enterprise have expanded and diversified their business and are now producing incense sticks in which additional 10 PWDs have been involved from this year. One PWD from Dailekh trained 5 potential micro-entrepreneurs in tannery who have begun leather-shoe making. In Dailekh, additional 6 PWDs have been supported to run tailoring, poultry farming, piggery, iron works and plastic tunnel. In Jhapa and Morang 10 PWDs earned NPR 633,550 (€ 5,510) from stitching, papad- and stool-making, bicycle repair, etc. Similarly, 10 PWDs of Lalitpur have been trained in tailoring, motorcycle repairing and computer training.

2. Cooperatives tap resources

A total of 42 institutions including 3 cooperatives, 34 groups, and 5 CDMCs received a total of NPR 2,970,160 (€ 27,000) from local sources in cash or

kind for income-generating activities, and construction of emergency preparedness structures. Likewise, our efforts to render poor people organized and build the habit of saving led to the formation of 132 new groups and 2 new cooperatives in Jhapa district. Similarly, existing 111 groups and 11 cooperatives including 2 new at Katti and Badabhairab of Dailekh district were formed and registered this year. LWF Nepal has been supporting the existing groups and cooperatives and has been continuing to form new groups and cooperatives as they have been very important for the people of remote areas where there are very few financial institutions and the banks do not consider them as bankable.

3. Local agencies become responsive

A total of 222 local institutions in the working districts (8 health posts, 8 LDMCs, 27 community-based DRMCs, 20 SMCs, 16 CFUGs 22 mixed groups, 10 civic awareness centers, 29 ward citizen

fora, 10 cooperatives, 8 CBOs and five water users' group) have become responsive and committed to ensure meaningful participation of disadvantaged groups, thanks to continuous lobbying and advocacy of the rights holders.

4. More PWDs become rights defenders

A total of 55 PWD human rights defenders (HRDs) have been trained by the end of 2015. LWF Nepal has been supporting to form HRD networks. An HRD network, for instance, covers four working VDCs of Kailali in which 8 PWD HRDs are affiliated. The HRDs have become the 'voice of the voiceless' in the remote and uneducated communities of our working areas. Our HRDs play an important role in mitigating conflict in the communities. The HRD took a lead role in resolving one case of witchcraft allegation in Kailali. We also provided vocational skill development training to 10 PWD HRDs in Lalitpur.

5. Rights holders access local funds

A total of 27 groups, 5 CDMCs and 3 cooperatives have been able to tap NPR 727,060 (€ 6,610) from local agencies. Diya aur Baati Savings and Credit Cooperative in Kailali received land (0.016 hectare) worth NPR 500,000 (€ 4,546) from the VDC to construct its office building. Melmilap Savings and Credit Cooperative from the

same district has received 85 crates worth NPR 29,500 (€ 268) from Agriculture Service Centre. In Doti, Nayabihani Cooperative has received seed money of NPR 50,000 (€ 435) from one non-government organization. Similarly, 5 CDMCs from Mahavara, Korobari, Tagandubba, and Kumarkhod of Jhapa tapped NPR 8,55,000 (€ 7,772) from the DDC, VDC and constituency development fund. Similarly 5 groups from Jhapa have received fund of NPR 23,600 (€ 214) from the VDC and 11 groups in Morang got cash and kind worth NPR 7,85,000 (€ 7,136).

6. Women own land, poor get allowance

A total of 106 women have acquired land ownership certificate and 5 families received joint land ownership certificate because of our on-going campaign for women's rights to land and joint land ownership. In the context of Nepal, land ownership is closely associated with rights, entitlements and social prestige. Similarly, we facilitated a total of 1,017 priority population to receive services and allowances. Out of them 306 elderly, 182 single women, 204 Dalit children, 50 pregnant women, 45 others and 230 PWDs received old age, single women and delivery allowance and scholarship this year.



Freed Haliyas, Kamaiyas and Kamlaris participate in a Caravan - a campaign for ensuring their basic rights - from Dhangadhi to Kathmandu demanding the government to properly rehabilitate them.



Story from the Field

Kaushila: From a Bonded Laborer to an N-Peace Award Winner

Kaushila Chaudhary, 27, Chair of Freed Kamaiya Women Development Forum, an implementing partner of LWF Nepal, has received the prestigious N-Peace Award for her unflinching determination, dedication and passion for improving the lot of Kamlaris – female bonded laborers from the Tharu community. The United Nations gave her the award in recognition of her anti-slavery championship amid a function attended by peacemakers and anti-slavery activists.

Chaudhary herself was a Kamlari. For six years she worked as a bonded laborer in Chaumala village of Kailali district in the far western plains of Nepal, while she was eight years old.

An unschooled child working as a bonded laborer, Kaushila had no idea why she was forced to do the household chores from dawn to dusk while the children of her landlord enjoyed playing. After being emancipated, she attended school as she had an undying thirst for formal education.

The first step of Kaushila's journey towards her empowerment and the liberation of Kamlaris began in the late 90s when she got enrolled in a Child Education Empowerment Program conducted by the LWF Nepal. The program aimed at empowering the children of poor and marginalized communities in Kailali district.

The education program made her aware of her rights. Consequently, she participated in the campaign against bonded labour. She was one of the activists of the movement for the abolition of Kamaiya system – a form of bonded labour. The government abolished the Kamaiya system on 17 July 2000, liberating hundreds of bonded laborers, almost all from the Tharu community.

Thanks to her contribution to the Kamaiya liberation movement, she was elected as a board member of Kamaiya Pratha Unmulan Samaj - Bonded Labor System Abolition Society - a member-based organization formed by former Kamaiyas to claim their rights for rehabilitation. In 2001, she was elected as a central member of the Freed Kamaiya



Rehabilitation Coordination Committee formed by the government.

She later became the first elected president of the Freed Kamaiya Women Development Forum. She has led the organization to a new height. Since 2009, Kaushila has also been a board member of the Freed Kamaiya Rehabilitation District Committee of Kailali.

A high school graduate now, she has become a symbol of courage for the Nepalese youths in general and for those girls who come from poor and marginalized communities in particular. LWF Nepal felicitated her. Speaking at the felicitation program, a euphoric Kaushila said, "I went to see my fellow villagers (ex-Kamaiyas and ex-Kamlaris). They told me that LWF Nepal is our guardian. I totally agreed with them. I told them that had LWF Nepal not supported me right from my adolescence, I would not have been a person what I am today". She also said that she would keep on protecting and promoting the rights of the ex-bonded laborers.



Nepal Earthquake Response 2015

The devastating earthquake of 25 April 2015 with a magnitude 7.8 Richter Scale with epicenter in Gorkha killed 8,891 people and injured 22,302, flattened 6,08,155 residential buildings and partially damaged 2,98,998 houses.

It also completely destroyed 2,687 government buildings (including schools and health posts) and partially damaged 3,776 structures. Similarly, out of 743 historic and archaeological sites, 133 fully collapsed, 95 partially destroyed and 515 partly damaged.

LWF Nepal provided the humanitarian response to the earthquake survivors' right from the first day of the calamity. During three months (April-July, 2015) of

the devastating quake the LWF Nepal focused on relief activities while it carried out recovery activities since July 2015. The LWF Nepal's response to the Nepal quake reached to eight districts namely Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Rasuwa, Dolakha, Sindhupalchok, Makawanpur and Kavrepalanchok covering a total of 31,000 households in 2015.

In 2015, the LWF Nepal completed implementation of four donor funded projects to respond Nepal earthquake while time frame for six other projects is up to mid of 2016.

Similarly, two projects in support from Diakonie-katastrophenhilfe, Germany and IRW respectively go beyond 2016.

Table 1- Information on Emergency, Recovery and Rehabilitation projects implemented by LWF Nepal

S.N.	District	Targeted HHs	Sector	Supporting Partners
1	Kathmandu Lalitpur Rasuwa Dolakha Sindhupalchok	15,000	Emergency/Transitional Shelter WASH Psychosocial Support Food security/Livelihood	ACT Alliance, Switzerland
2	Rasuwa	2,042	Transitional Shelter	Islamic Relief Worldwide
3	Dolakha	1,000	Transitional Shelter/Livelihood	Christian Aid, UK
4	Sindhupalchok	1,084	Emergency /Transitional Shelter	Canadian Lutheran World Relief
5	Sindhupalchok	510	Permanent Shelter	Canadian Lutheran World Relief
6	Lalitpur	2,400	Transitional Shelter, Toilet and NFIs	Disaster Relief Fund, HKSAR, P.R. China through AMITY Foundation
7	Bhaktapur	150	Transitional Shelter	World Dikonie/Korean Dikonie
8	Dolakha	50	Transitional Shelter/DWS	Malakar (Indian Orthodox Church) and ICON Charities Inc.
9	Rasuwa	2,100	Transitional Shelter/DWS/Winterization	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)
10	Rasuwa (Langtang)	116	Transitional Shelter	Nepalese Canadian Community Services and Primate World Relief Development Fund
11	Kavre	1,030	Shelter/Livelihood	Diakonie-katastrophenhilfe, Germany
12	Rasuwa	290	Shelter/Livelihood	Islamic Relief Worldwide

1. Relief Phase

At the beginning of the relief phase (April-July, 2015), LWF Nepal distributed lifesaving relief materials, i.e. tarpaulin sheet and ready-to-eat food (water, noodles, biscuits, beaten rice, etc.) in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts while it expanded its outreach to the remote and hard hit areas of Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Rasuwa, Makawanpur and Kavrepalanchok districts after a week of the earthquake.

LWF Nepal diversified relief packages based on the ground needs and cluster recommendations. It also provided basic food items to the people. LWF Nepal has reached to 23,000 households during the relief period.

Another important part is the establishment of Earthquake Emergency Operation Centre by ACT Alliance Nepal Forum. As a member of the forum, LWF Nepal established communication with the ACT Forum members and conducted forum meetings regularly. Particularly, it provided leadership in coordinating joint assessment and planning of ACT Alliance Nepal Forum emergency response. It also provided leadership in partnering with local media and promoting joint visibility of ACT Alliance Nepal Forum members.

Chart 1: Households reached during relief phase (April-July 2015)

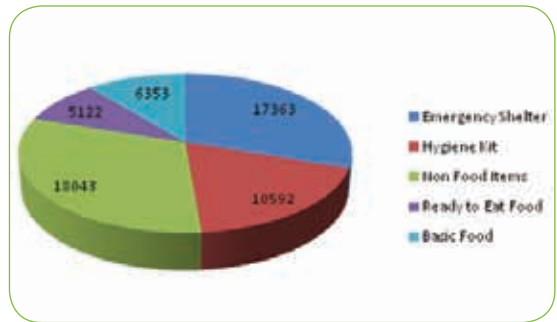
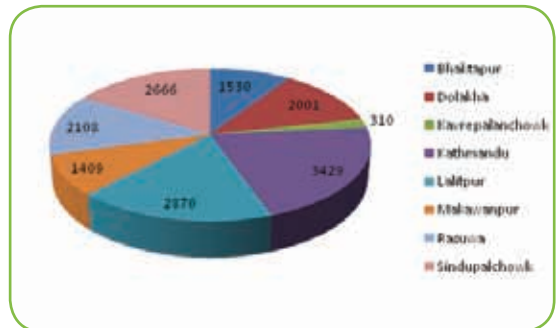


Chart 2: Districtwise household reached during relief phase (April-July 2015)

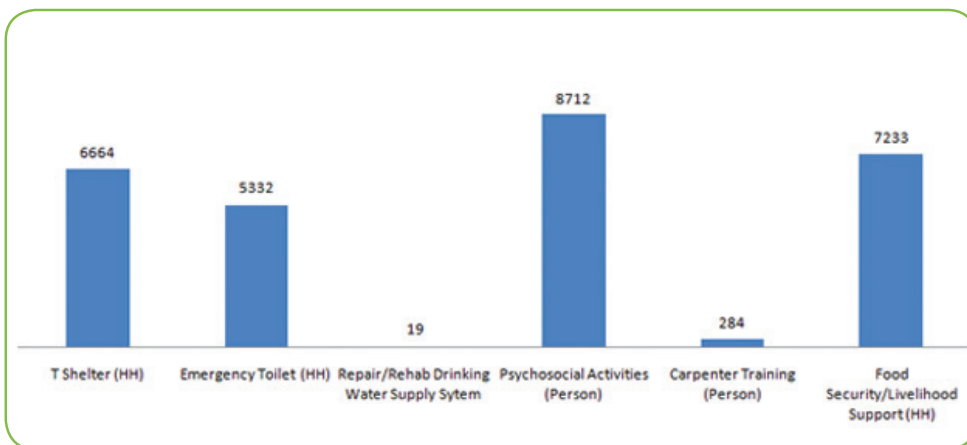


Dr Prabin Manandhar, Country Director of LWF Nepal (third from right), and other staff meet to plan and distribute relief to the 25 April 2015 earthquake-affected people in a tent set up at the premises of LWF Nepal Country Office amid continuing aftershocks.

2. Recovery Phase

The Recovery Phase of LWF Nepal's response began from July 2015. During the period (July-December), it reached to more than 8,000 households. During this phase, it implemented programs in partnership with community-based organizations, ACT Alliance Nepal Forum members, the government entities and media.

Chart 3- Recovery Phase (July-December 2015)



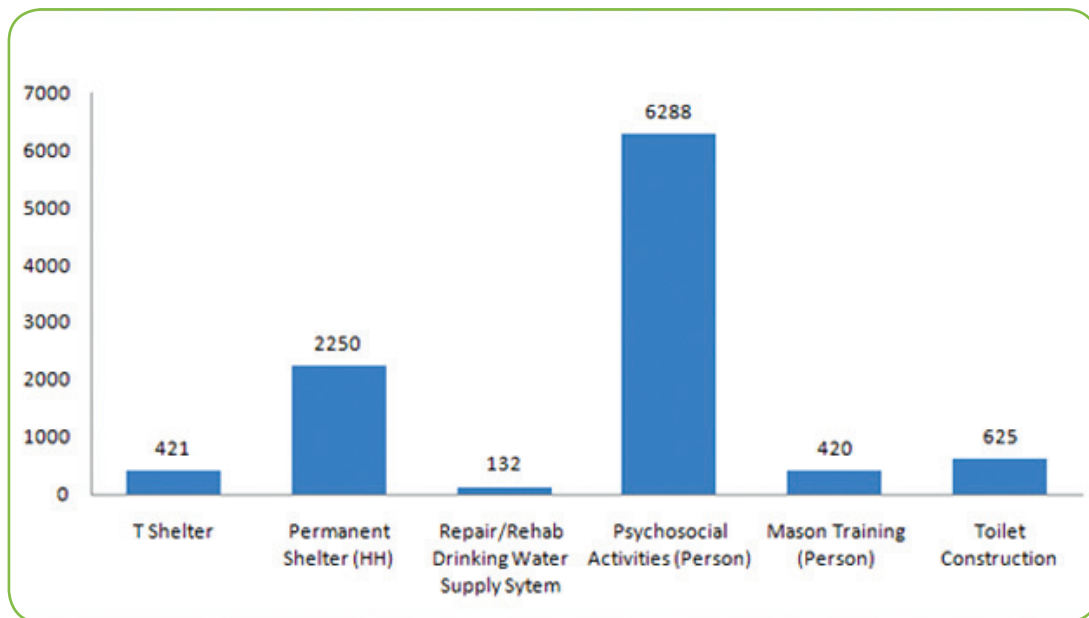
Drinking Water System Rehabilitated

Bimala Nepali, 35, a resident of Ghyadung, Baramchi VDC in Sindhupalchok fetches water from a tap rehabilitated with the support of LWF. As the tap (seen in picture) is stalled in the middle of the community, it serves many households. "After the devastating earthquake last year, water systems were damaged. Not only tap stands were destroyed, but water source were also dried up and we were not able to fetch water nearby," Nepali recalls her past. Given the scenario, Gramin Mahila Srijansil Pariwar, an implementing partner of LWF Nepal, assessed the need and rehabilitated the water system. The tap stand is one of four tap stands stalled by LWF Nepal in her

community. LWF Nepal and its partner have been implementing 8 water supply rehabilitation/repair schemes in the VDC on the initiation of community water users committees. Community people and local government bodies are positive to LWF's work to address the difficulties of earthquake-affected population. "LWF's contribution to support the earthquake-affected population is very effective and timely," said Ram Chandra Ghimire, Associate Secretary of the VDC. LWF has been providing support to temporary shelter, livelihood, water system rehabilitation/repair, food and non-food items, and psychosocial counseling in the VDC.

3. Upcoming Activities and Plan

Chart 4 : LWF Nepal Target for 2016



As shown in Chart 4, LWF Nepal plans to construct 1,720 permanent shelters, 271 temporary shelters, and 625 toilets in 2016. It also plans to repair/rehabilitate 118 water systems, provide psychosocial support to 6,288 people and mason training to 360 local people.





LWF Nepal in the Print Media

LWF Nepal provides livelihood support to 960 families

By A Staff Reporter
Kathmandu, Oct. 7

LWF Nepal supports 1,429 earthquake-affected families

By A Staff Reporter
Kathmandu, May 2

LWF's support generates hope among earthquake victims

By A Staff Reporter
Kathmandu, Oct. 7

The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Nepal, a humanitarian organization, has launched a livelihood support program for earthquake-affected families. The program provides cash-for-work opportunities, such as building and repairing damaged houses, and distributing relief materials like tarpaulins, blankets, and food. The support has generated hope among the victims, who are struggling to rebuild their lives after the devastating earthquake.

ACT Alliance Nepal Forum supports 45,363 families

REPUBLICA
KATHMANDU, May 25

The ACT Alliance Nepal Forum has supported 45,363 families in the Kathmandu Valley, one of the worst hit areas, and other districts. The forum has distributed relief materials like tarpaulins, blankets, and food to the affected families. The support has been crucial for the victims, who are struggling to rebuild their lives after the devastating earthquake.

LWF, UNHCR agree to support more quake-hit people

By A Staff Reporter
Kathmandu, May 9

The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Nepal, one of the members of ACT Alliance Nepal Forum, and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) have agreed to support additional families affected by the 25 April earthquake. The agreement will provide emergency relief support to the most-affected families of the rural areas with shelter, food and non-food items, hygiene kits in Sindhupalchok, Rasuwa, Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts. The new agreement with the UNHCR, LWF Nepal will provide emergency shelters and relief materials to the victims.

LWF Nepal provides livelihood support to 30 families

By A Staff Reporter
Kathmandu, Nov. 23

The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Nepal has provided Rs 450,000 to 30 families in Sindhupalchok and Rasuwa districts. The support is for livelihood activities like agriculture and animal husbandry. The families are struggling to rebuild their lives after the devastating earthquake.

ACT Alliance Nepal Forum supports 820 families aided

KATHMANDU: The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Nepal, a humanitarian international NGO, has supported 820 families who were affected by the earthquake and were in need of relief materials. The forum has distributed relief materials like tarpaulins, blankets, and food to the affected families. The support has been crucial for the victims, who are struggling to rebuild their lives after the devastating earthquake.

ACT Alliance, LWF quake relief

KATHMANDU (REPUBLICA): ACT Alliance Nepal Forum and Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Nepal in collaboration with host of other organizations have supported over 10,000 earthquake-hit families that included people with disabilities (PWDs), Dalits, women-headed households, senior citizens and indigenous communities. According to a statement issued by LWF Thursday, the alliance provided shelter, food, hygiene kits and other essentials to the victims in Gorkha, Lamjung, Dhaulagiri, Sindhupalchok, Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts. LWF Nepal, Emergency Operation Secretariat of ACT Alliance Nepal Forum, and a consortium of like-minded humanitarian organizations worked together to provide the support.

ACT Alliance Nepal Forum supports 33,972 earthquake-affected families

REPUBLICA
KATHMANDU, May 20

The ACT Alliance Nepal Forum has supported 33,972 earthquake-affected families in the Kathmandu Valley, one of the worst hit areas, and other districts. The forum has distributed relief materials like tarpaulins, blankets, and food to the affected families. The support has been crucial for the victims, who are struggling to rebuild their lives after the devastating earthquake.

ACT Alliance Nepal Forum supports 33,972 earthquake-affected families

REPUBLICA
KATHMANDU, May 20

The ACT Alliance Nepal Forum has supported 33,972 earthquake-affected families in the Kathmandu Valley, one of the worst hit areas, and other districts. The forum has distributed relief materials like tarpaulins, blankets, and food to the affected families. The support has been crucial for the victims, who are struggling to rebuild their lives after the devastating earthquake.



Financial Overview

LWF Nepal adopted austerity measures while managing financial resources in 2015. The total income this year was € 9,853,160 while the expenditure was € 6,002,390. The income of 2015 increased because of earthquake emergency

response projects. LWF Nepal implemented development and emergency projects through implementing partners, while it directly provided relief to earthquake-affected people care and maintenance to the Bhutanese Refugees and Tibetan New Arrivals. The income and expenditure are presented in the table below:

Income and expenditure by source in 2015			
S.N.	Supporting Partners	Income (€)	Expenditure (€)
1	Act for Peace, Australia	8,877	8,877
2	Amity Foundation	147,213	147,213
3	Anglican Church, Switzerland	1,518	0
4	Anglican Board Mission, Australia	109,260	3,931
5	Anglican Overseas, Australia	71,805	74,304
6	Australian Lutheran World Service	740,396	74,811
7	Australian Lutheran World Service/DFAT	265,096	329,558
8	Australian Lutheran World Service/DME	9,813	0
9	Canadian Lutheran World Relief	341,015	33,901
10	Church of Sweden	369,630	93,736
11	Church of Sweden/SIDA	330,851	330,851
12	Church World Service, USA	27,533	0
13	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	1,346,165	0
14	Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	347,859	273,173
15	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Malaysia	15,465	15,465
16	Evangelical Lutheran Church of Latvia	684	0
17	Finn Church Aid	589,234	579,786
18	Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission	159,257	122,833
19	GNC-HA Deutscher Hauptausschuss	40,000	40,000
20	ICCO Cooperation	570,762	312,516
21	Indian Orthodox Network	13,767	0
22	International Orthodox Christian Charities	65,982	19,730
23	Japan Evangelical Lutheran Church	11,087	3,556
24	Kinki Evangelical Lutheran Church	5,510	5,510
24	Nederlands Luthers Gennotschapvoor	115,000	0
25	Norwegian Church Aid	364,500	364,500
26	Other Donors (International)	23,948	16,563
27	Presbyterian Church, Taiwan	9,178	0
28	Presbyterian World Service and Development	348,944	0
29	Uniting World, Australia	114,648	52,471
30	Web Donors	7,104	1,550
31	Wider Church Ministries	36,711	0
32	Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration	122,381	0
Total income received through Geneva		6,731,193	2,904,835

Income received locally			
S.N.	Donor	Income (€)	Expenditure (€)
1	The Amity Foundation	537,485	627,160
2	Christian Aid	302,378	421,342
3	Dan Church Aid	71,931	67,854
4	Dan Church Aid/ECHO	184,041	149,740
5	Exchange Gain from Reserve	54,651	54,651
6	Korean Diakonia	89,868	53,124
7	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	205,600	2,153
8	Finn Church Aid	4,178	4,178
9	ICCO Cooperation	34,690	24,619
10	Islamic Relief Worldwide	389,103	499,774
11	Malankara Orthodox Church	22,057	8,071
12	Primate's Relief and Development Fund	162,293	24,624
13	Refugee Youth Project	3,399	3,379
14	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	482,150	576,565
15	World Food Programme	161,776	163,954
16	Program Operation Administration	7,591	7,591
	Total income received locally	2,713,191	2,688,779

In-kind contributions			
S.N.	Donor	Income (€)	Expenditure (€)
1	Christian Aid	56,340	56,340
2	Lutheran World Relief	199,815	199,815
3	Other UN Agencies - IOM	48,183	48,183
4	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	104,438	104,438
	Total in-kind contributions	408,776	408,776
	Total Projects	9,853,160	6,002,390

S.N.	Budget and Expenditure of Implementing Partners	Approved Budget (€)	Total Expenses (€)
1	Social Network for Justice and Development, Jhapa	49,036	48,280
2	Lutheran Community Welfare Society, Morang	85,763	75,458
3	Bhutanese Refugees Women Forum, Jhapa	9,734	9,392
4	Bhutanese Refugees Child Forum, Jhapa	2,246	2,167
5	Seto Gurans, Morang	1,646	1,588
6	Koshi Victim Society, Saptari	23,696	22,515
7	Digo Bikas Samaj, Kailali	63,045	61,749
8	Everest Club, Dailekh	46,746	44,384
9	Rastriya Haliya Mukti Samaj Federation Nepal, Dadeldhura	95,740	95,470
10	Kamaiya Pratha Unmulan Samaj, Kailali	33,158	33,113
11	Freed Kamaiya Women Development Forum, Kailali	33,484	32,999
12	Tharu Women Upliftment Centre, Bardiya	42,903	42,124
13	Social Development Centre, Dailekh	48,678	47,206
14	Rural Development Centre, Doti	55,563	53,705
15	Integrated Community Development Organization, Lalitpur	571,260	103,203
16	Society of Local Volunteers (SOLVE Nepal), Lalitpur	721,079	194,497
17	Community Self-reliance Centre, Kathmandu	14,696	14,653
18	Federation of Women Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal, Kathmandu	37,218	35,870
19	Gramin Mahila Srijansil Pariwar, Sindhupalchok	450,225	126,322
20	Human Rights Awareness and Development Center, Dolakha	822,404	178,275
21	Manekor Society, Rasuwa	576,295	287,713
22	Transformations Nepal, Bhaktapur	79,136	50,973
23	Disaster Management Committee, Shankharapur -1,2, Kathmandu	9,320	2,256
24	Disaster Management Committee, Shankharapur -14,15, Kathmandu	11,961	1,302
	Total	3,885,031	1,565,214

1.Statement of Needs Projects:		
16-4222	Nepal Development Program	498,817
	Sub Total	498,817
2. Emergency Projects:		
16-4416	Emergency Project	1,910
16-4417	Regional Emergency Hub, Nepal	39,436
16-4423	NPL141 Emergency Response and Early Recovery Support	69,747
16-4424	NPL151 Nepal Earthquake Response	2,126,802
16-4425	Rapid Emergency Assistance to Earthquake-affected Communities in Nepal	138,010
16-4426	Emergency Support to Earthquake-affected Households in Lalitpur District	627,160
16-4427	Transitional Shelter Response in Rasuwa District	499,774
16-4428	Transitional Shelter and Livelihood Recovery	283,332
16-4429	Shelter Support in the Aftermath of the Nepal Earthquake	18,964
16-4430	Support to the Earthquake-affected Household in Constructing Safe Shelters in Bhaktapur	53,124
16-4431	15.NEP.01A - Nepal Earthquake Response	24,624
16-4432	Early Recovery Support to Earthquake-affected People	132,524
	Sub Total	4,015,407
3.Bilateral Projects:		
3.1 Refugees and Refugee Host Communities		
16-4713	Management of Warehouse and Food Distribution	74,293
16-4721	Reclamation Gardening Programme	89,661
16-4746	Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers from Bhutan	405,730
16-4747	Assistance to Tibetan New Arrivals	107,163
16-4749	Assistance to Refugee from Bhutan and Support to Host Communities	63,776
16-4751	Refugee Youth Project	3,379
	SUB TOTAL	744,002
3.2 Development Projects:		
16-4743	Community WASH Project	19,625
16-4757	Resilient Livelihood and Sustainable Food Security	111,856
16-4758	Improving Food Security Governance in South and South East Asia	32,681
16-4759	Promotion of Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	189,109
16-4761	Implementing for Universal Periodic Review	24,752
16-4762	Actions for Advancing Freedom of Freed Haliyas and Kamaiya	245,054
16-4763	Building Koshi River Basin Communities Resilient to Flood	29,418
16-4764	Strengthening People's Actions for Food and Livelihood Security	75,046
16-4765	Providing Emergency Relief to Earthquake-affected People	8,071
16-4766	Post-earthquake Rehabilitation and Livelihood Recovery	961
16-4000	Program Operation - Administration	7,591
	SUB TOTAL	744,164



Implementing Partners

- 1 Social Network for Justice and Development, Jhapa
- 2 Lutheran Community Welfare Society, Morang
- 3 Bhutanese Refugees Women Forum, Jhapa
- 4 Bhutanese Refugees Child Forum, Jhapa
- 5 Seto Gurans, Morang
- 6 Koshi Victim Society, Saptari
- 7 Digo Bikas Samaj, Kailali
- 8 Everest Club, Dailekh
- 9 Rastriya Haliya Mukti Samaj Federation Nepal, Dadeldhura
- 10 Kamaiya Pratha Unmulan Samaj, Kailali
- 11 Freed Kamaiya Women Development Forum, Kailali
- 12 Tharu Women Upliftment Centre, Bardiya
- 13 Social Development Centre, Dailekh
- 14 Rural Development Centre, Doti
- 15 Integrated Community Development Organization, Lalitpur
- 16 Society of Local Volunteers (SOLVE Nepal), Lalitpur
- 17 Community Self-reliance Centre, Kathmandu
- 18 Federation of Women Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal, Kathmandu
- 19 Gramin Mahila Srijansil Pariwar, Sindhupalchok
- 20 Human Rights Awareness and Development Center, Dolakha
- 21 Manekor Society, Rasuwa
- 22 Transformations Nepal, Bhaktapur
- 23 Disaster Management Committee, Shankharapur -1,2, Kathmandu
- 24 Disaster Management Committee, Shankharapur -14,15, Kathmandu



Supporting Partners



THE
LUTHERAN
WORLD
FEDERATION
NEPAL

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