



Reflections 2017

Annual Report



THE
LUTHERAN
WORLD
FEDERATION
NEPAL

Member of



Reflections 2017

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Cover photo by Madan Kumar Pandey, LWF Nepal: *A glimpse of an earthquake-resilient house of Mr Nir Bahadur Tamang, resident in Sirangaon, Baramchi 5 in Sindhupalchok district. Tamang is one of the shelter beneficiaries of LWF Nepal. Inset is his house under construction which we carried on the cover page of our Annual Report 2016.*



Message from the Country Director

Dear colleagues and well-wishers,

It is my pleasure to share with you Reflections 2017, the Annual Report of LWF Nepal. This report encapsulates the work that we accomplished through our implementing partner organizations to support our rights holders to claim their rights. All the programs and activities carried out during this year are against the objectives set out in the Country Results Framework (CRF). The CRF and the Country Strategy aligned with government policies, programs and activities contribute to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals of Nepal. We are happy that we have been able to achieve more than our targets in many areas this year too.

We supported to develop the capacity of our priority populations to enable them to be prepared for, face, and recover from disasters and emergencies. Our learning from the past helped us to plan and implement informed programs and activities. We focused on earthquake- and flood recovery and reconstruction predicated on linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) approach. LRRD is such an approach that it is imperative for sustainable humanitarian assistance. We prioritized making the poor and vulnerable people disaster-resilient.

Enabling the rights holders to claim their basic rights, and remain safe in the face of disasters and emergencies is one of the core program interventions under Sustainable Livelihood theme. Hence, we supported our rights holders – the poor and vulnerable people – to develop their skills, trained in income generation, and facilitated their access to market and finance and small enterprises to ensure their sustainable livelihood. They in turn have become self-employed and given employment to others.

Empowering the rights holders and sensitizing the duty-bearers is one of the areas of work under Community-led Actions for Governance and Justice theme. In order to create an amicable environment and further strengthen the community empowerment process, we worked closely with the government agencies at the local and national levels. As a result of our continued coordination and collaboration with the government entities, our rights holders have been able to increase their participation in local institutions, to improve local governance and to claim public resources.

We have been developing human rights defenders at the community level in order to ensure the human rights of the priority populations. One of the tools to promote and protect the human rights is the universal

periodic review of human rights. And we have been reviewing them regularly.

We further deepened and widened the Organizational Effectiveness, the fourth pillar. Following the implementation of this theme, there have been some positive changes in the operation of our organization and partner organizations. Human Rights; Impartiality; Inclusion and Participation; Accountability; Gender Justice; and Climate Justice and Environment Sustainability are our core commitments and we rigorously followed them.

The year remained optimistic in terms of political development. The coalition government successfully held elections to the local, provincial, and federal governments. This has created hope among the people. The election of the federal government has shown an indication of a stable government at the apex level. Since the local governments have more power, it is expected that the poor and vulnerable people will have their say in decision-making.

We have been able to mainstream and give continuity to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Gender and Social Inclusion, Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) Psychosocial Support, Disability, Child Safeguarding and Environmental Protection in all programs. Despite the hardships we faced, we were able to inspire hope among the rights holders including the flood- and earthquake-affected people through our work. We have been able to complete the construction of more than 1,561 permanent shelters in 6 earthquake-affected plus 372 improved shelters in 4 flood-affected districts.

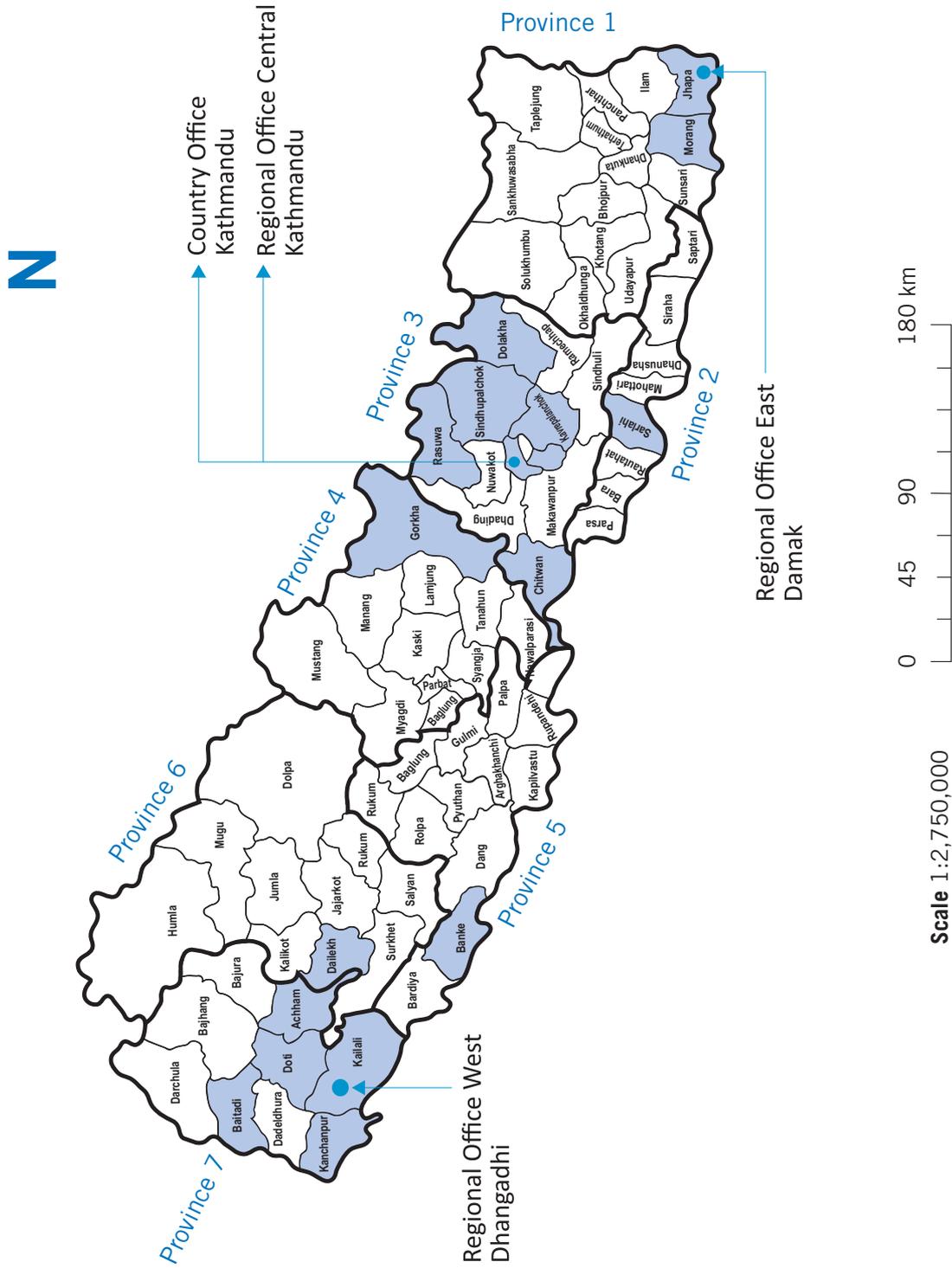
I would like to thank the rights holders, implementing partners, the government agencies at the local and national levels, Social Welfare Council and supporting partners for collective endeavors to ensure the rights of the poor and oppressed people. I also appreciate my colleagues, interns, and volunteers for their diligence, dedication and teamwork.

Happy reading!

Dr Prabin Manandhar



Working Areas



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Acronyms

ACT Alliance	Action by Churches Together Alliance
ALWS	Australian Lutheran World Service
BRCF	Bhutanese Refugee Children Forum
CAID	Christian Aid
CBDRM	Community-based Disaster Risk Management
CBI	Cash-based Intervention
CBO	Community-based Organization
CBOF	CBO Federation
CBPSS	Community-based Psychosocial Support
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CFUG	Community Forestry Users Group
CPWG	Child Protection Working Group
DCA	DanChurchAid
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
DPO	Disabled People's Organization
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRRP	Disaster Response and Recovery Plan
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	The Lutheran World Federation
LWR	Lutheran World Relief
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	Persons with Disability
SIYB	Start and Improve Your Business
SMC	School Management Committee
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
SWC	Social Welfare Council
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 the "untouchables".
DDC	A committee of members elected to serve as the executive body of authority in each district of Nepal. Candidates for election to a DDC represent the Village Development Committees within that district.
Haliya	A 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 west 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 was 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 the 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.
Ropani	Unit of measurement of land in the hills. One Ropani is equal to 5,467 square feet.
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

Founded in Lund, Sweden in 1947, The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is a global communion of Christian churches in the Lutheran tradition. LWF has 145 member churches in 98 countries all over the world, with a total membership of nearly 740 million. The World Service (WS) has field offices in more than 25 countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean. It is the internationally recognized humanitarian and development arm of LWF that works to give assistance to those in need, irrespective of their race, sex, religion, nationality or political conviction. Its Secretariat is in Geneva.

Nepal Program

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 approach towards empowerment and human rights-based approaches, increasingly working with the most disadvantaged groups. LWF has shifted its intervention modalities to work with local partners (CBOs, CBO Federations, NGOs) as well as with government and civil society groups and movements to influence policy and practice at the 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.

Core Values

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

Focus Group

LWF Nepal works with disaster-affected, marginalized and vulnerable people. While working with disaster-affected people, it focuses on communities that are most vulnerable to natural disasters including climate change effects; and communities and individuals who are victims of natural disasters or forcibly displaced (including refugees, internally displaced, and host communities), especially the most vulnerable. Similarly, it also focuses its interventions on bonded labor and ex-bonded laborers of various types; disadvantaged indigenous and minority groups; Dalits

and landless. LWF Nepal accords priority to women, children and people with disabilities.

Core Commitments

a) Human rights:

Human rights are at the core of all that LWF Nepal stands for, its actions and operations.

b) Impartiality:

LWF Nepal assists disaster-affected people, irrespective of caste and ethnicity, gender, age, religion, race or political conviction. Assistance is provided in response and relative to need, without discrimination or favoritism.

c) Inclusion and participation:

LWF Nepal is committed to be inclusive, and to enable the full and equitable participation of women and men, people with disabilities, indigenous and minority communities and Dalits in all programs and decision-making processes.

d) Accountability:

As guided by the LWF/WS Accountability Framework, we are committed to maintaining high level of staff competence and professionalism, and continued affirmation and adherence to Core Humanitarian Standard, Sphere as well as being accountable to the populations and communities our programs assist for, maintaining the highest standards.

e) Gender justice:

LWF Nepal includes gender perspectives in all aspects of its work and undertakes specific advocacy and awareness-raising initiatives to change attitudes and practices as well as to institutionalize gender justice.

f) Climate justice and environmental sustainability:

We are committed to incorporating environmental concerns into all development decisions and operations aiming at behavioral change, increased resilience and reduced vulnerability and shall apply the Climate Adaptation Framework Tool across all programs.

Thematic Areas

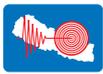
LWF Nepal, a country program of LWF/WS, has been working with marginalized and disadvantaged communities for over 32 years. The main areas of work are Disaster Risk Reduction, Emergency Preparedness and Response; Sustainable Livelihood; Community-led Actions for Governance and Justice, and Organizational Effectiveness. It works in an integrated manner to build synergy and improve development impacts.



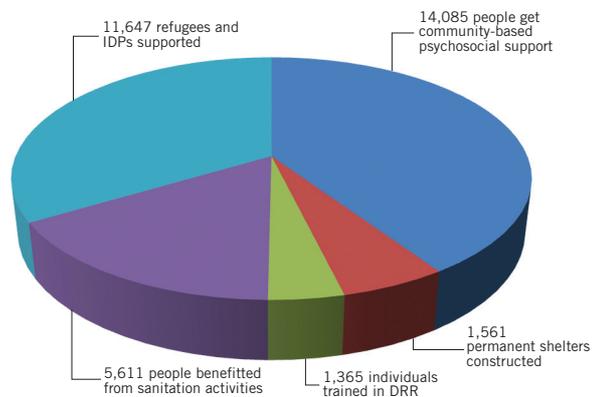
A Synopsis of Major Achievements

Although our focus was on permanent shelter construction, livelihood and psychosocial support, and flood response this year, we maintained a balance in our thematic areas. The subsequent sections provide key thematic achievements, aligned with the LWF Nepal's priorities to and special initiatives for rights holders. Our work emphasizes on rendering communities disaster-resilient, supporting earthquake- and flood-affected people to build permanent shelters, and providing life-saving humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and host

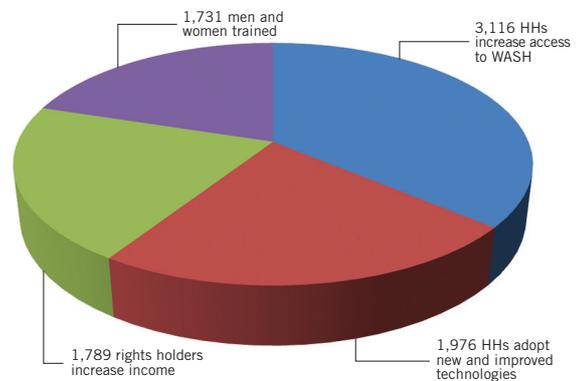
communities. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Emergency Preparedness and Response; Sustainable Livelihood; and Community-led Actions for Governance and Justice are integrated to build synergy and improve development impacts. The overall program framework is based on the strategies for achieving changes 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.



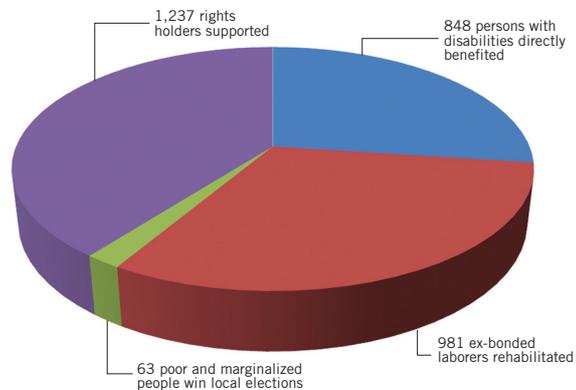
DRR, Emergency Preparedness and Response



Sustainable Livelihood



Community-led Actions for Governance and Justice





Disaster Risk Reduction, Emergency Preparedness and Response

The main objective of this theme is to make the poor and vulnerable people disaster-resilient. Therefore, LWF Nepal prioritizes preventive measures in order to protect its rights holders from disasters. While implementing programs and activities, we focus on the safety of people and their property through DRR, emergency preparedness and response by supporting them to develop contingency plans, establish appropriate early-warning and assistance systems, and to strengthen the 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 Accomplishments

Permanent shelters constructed

1,561 earthquake-resilient permanent shelters were built this year excluding 372 improved shelters for the flood-affected people. LWF Nepal has not only protected the lives of the people by supporting to build those houses, but also made them disaster-resilient by building the capacity of the people. LWF Nepal was able to bring positive changes in the lives of the people of its working districts hard-hit by the 2015 Nepal Earthquake and 2017 Nepal Flood. Psychosocial support (PSS) was provided to 14,085 people and livelihood support to 4,332 HHs of Dolakha, Sindhupalchok, Kavre, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and

Rasuwa, and Sarlahi, Chitwan and Kailali. Likewise, 4,298 students (2,412 girls) and teachers of 27 schools were oriented to human trafficking, domestic violence and risky behaviors. 249 permanent shelters in Dolakha, 142 in Sindhupalchok, 388 in Kavre, 238 in Lalitpur, 292 in Kathmandu and 252 in Rasuwa districts and 372 improved shelters in flood-affected districts were built.

People trained, move towards resilience

1,365 individuals were trained to make them disaster-resilient. Among them, 816 were women. 942 people were provided a refresher course in community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) and climate change adaptation (CCA), and orientated to participatory capacity and vulnerability analysis (PCVA) and Climate Field School. Likewise, 15 clusters, 6 each in Kailali and Dailekh and 3 in Doti have trained task force in first aid, search and rescue and early warning, and disaster risk management (DRM). They developed and updated the DRM plan. Similarly, knowledge and skills of 423 people was enhanced through hazard mapping, and preparation and installation of maps at the vulnerable communities.

Flood-affected people get WASH support

5,611 flood-affected people from Jhapa, Morang and Sarlahi benefitted from water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support provided at different locations of the flood-affected communities and schools. The initiative



Flood-affected people of Rangeli Municipality 2, Jaliya, Morang construct a dam under cash-for-work program following the massive flood of 2017.



Ms Kunti Rishidev poses for a photograph in front of her newly constructed shelter with her children at Mehari Tole, Rangeli Municipality-2 Morang district.

not only saved people from communicable diseases in the wake of the flood, but also inculcated the importance of hygiene in them. 11 WASH entrepreneurs were developed and mobilized, 27 raised hand pumps were installed, 410 family and school toilets were repaired, and 4,973 people participated in community- and school-led total sanitation campaigns in Jhapa and Morang. Likewise, 4 water points were restored and 2 constructed in Sarlahi benefitting 11 HHs and hygiene kits were distributed to 100 HHs.

Refugees and IDPs supported

11,647 refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) were provided humanitarian assistance, care and maintenance services timely and effectively. Although a large number of the Bhutanese refugees have been repatriated to third countries, LWF Nepal supported the remaining ones. Likewise, 5 critical life line facilities were restored after the flood in the Tarai through cash-for-work schemes which benefitted 742 members from 140 HHs as they got employment locally. These supports have ensured the dignified living of the refugees and the IDPs.

Communities prioritize DRR, emergency preparedness

15 communities in Kailali, Dailekh and Doti districts updated the CBDRMPs and emergency response component. 8 former VDCs in the same districts updated local disaster management plans (LDRMPs). The local disaster management committees (LDMCs)

of Joshipur and Thapapur, Kailali allocated NPR 70,000 and NPR 30,000 respectively for risk mitigation measures and bio-engineering construction. 10 clusters have active disaster management plans (DMPs) at Kumarkhod, Jhapa and Hoklabari of Morang and Lalitpur with trained team. Similarly, 423 members enhanced knowledge and skills. 5 vulnerable clusters (Chhampi, Ashrang, Lele, Gimdi, and Bhattedanda) prepared multi-hazard risk and risk reduction plans through PCVA in Lalitpur. These achievements contributed to their safety in the face of future disasters.

Schools develop DM plans, communities tap resources

9 public schools prepared and updated their DRM plan this year. 5 schools in Kailali prepared DMPs. 214 students and 24 teachers actively participated in the DMP. Likewise, 4 school-level DRM plans were developed in consultation with the students, teachers and members of school management committees (SMCs) in Morang and Jhapa districts. Skills of 37 groups, 8 CBOs, 3 CBOFs, 8 cooperatives, 3 DMCs, 2 DPO were enhanced in proposal development and organization management. Consequently, they tapped NPR 4,911,000 in Kailali. 7 grain banks and 8 community-level emergency funds with a cumulative amount of NPR 104,000 were set up in Kailali, Doti and Dailekh. The activities not only made students aware of risks of disaster, but also increased accountability among duty-bearers.



Story from the Field

Community becomes disaster-resilient

Thapapur village of Bhajani Rural Municipality in the southern part of Kailali district is highly vulnerable to flood. Chhachharuwa cluster of Thapapur is one of the flood-prone areas where nearly 100% Tharu people live.

During the monsoon, around 150 families fear loss of life, get property and crops damaged and land eroded by the floods in Pathariya River that passes through the village. That eventuates food insufficiency and forces them to migrate for seasonal labor.

LWF Nepal in partnership with Digo Bikas Samaj started working for their socio-economic empowerment, disaster risk reduction, resilient livelihood, income generation and improving governance system, integrating DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) into livelihood approach. The community has developed action plans after carrying out the PCVA. At the same time, CBDRMC was formed and equipped. They established community grain bank, emergency fund and early-warning system (EWS) as a coping strategy. Besides that, LWF Nepal supported group members to develop entrepreneurship in areas like masonry, piggery, goat raising and vegetable farming. Based on their DRM plans, the community members were encouraged to implement adaptation and mitigation activities.

They have constructed a 300-meter-long low-cost bio-engineering scheme (earthen dam) along the river bank. LWF Nepal provided NPR 89,060 and supported mike and siren for EWS, gauge, wooden boat, first aid box, and raincoats, torchlights, shoes and incentive for communication to a gauge reader. The CBDRMC has established an emergency fund of NPR 15,560 with LWF Nepal's support and with their contribution. The CBDRMC members and task forces were trained in DRR, search and rescue, first aid, and early warning.

The members also planted bamboo saplings and reed along the river banks. In addition to that, they tapped resource from Bhajani Rural Municipality for culvert construction and graveling the village road. They also secured NPR 60,000 from Water-induced Disaster Prevention Division Office. Though the community also faced floods during the monsoon of 2017, the level of damage was very low compared to the previous years. There was no human casualties and none of them lost their farm land and they were not displaced.



Community people build a dam along the Pathariya River at Thapapur village of Bhajani Rural Municipality in Kailali to protect 150 HHs from recurrent flood.

The EWS helped all 150 HHs to be informed on the possible risks on time to reach safer place for shelter. During the flood, they used the wooden boat to rescue children, elderly people, and carry goods to shelters from their houses. The CBDRMC earned NPR 41,910 by using the boat and provided NPR 10,000 to 2 HHs affected by flood.

Now, they are coordinating with stakeholders to expand the embankment. There is an increased tendency on preparedness and mitigation to withstand potential disaster risks. They are coordinating with gauge readers located up- and downstream along with well-trained task forces. Similarly, community people are planning to construct plinth-raised houses and shelters to enhance their coping capacity.



Sustainable Livelihood

LWF Nepal aims at improving the lives of its rights holders by enhancing their capabilities and access, diversifying their livelihood options through social and economic empowerment and increasing their income through the 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. Improving the livelihood of the rights holders through on- and off-farm enterprises is one of the priorities of the organization.

Major Achievements

WASH becomes the priority

3,116 people benefitted from water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives this year. 258 HHs improved knowledge on hand washing, use of toilet, and personal hygiene in Lalitpur. 730 HHs benefitted from WASH campaigns. A disability-friendly toilet was constructed in Namuna Primary School, Tagandubba, Jhapa benefitting 139 students including 9 PwDs. 207 HHs built standard toilets with hand-washing facilities in Jhapa and 160 HHs accessed WASH facilities in Morang. 417 HHs from Kailali, Dailekh and Doti increased access to safe drinking water and sanitation from 8 multipurpose use system of water. 783 HHs accessed safe drinking water and sanitation facilities at Musahar and Santhal communities. Likewise, 422 students benefitted from 2 toilets built at 2 schools in Morang. These activities promoted healthy living of people and educated the younger generation on the importance of WASH.

HHs adopt new and improved technologies

1,976 HHs adopted new and improved technologies in farming and increased their income significantly. The increased income enhanced their living condition and social status. 119 farmers adopted such technologies in Kailali, Dailekh and Doti districts. 275 HHs in the same districts developed and improved their home garden. 179 HHs adopted and started improved farm management and farming technologies in Lalitpur. 726 HHs adopted improved farming techniques and used high-yielding varieties. They started nursery bed management, waste and rain water harvesting, compost management, organic pesticides and liquid manure by using local materials. 677 HHs adopted improved farming practices and increased productivity which contributed to food sufficiency for additional 3 months. As a result, their sustenance has become more stable.

Capacity of priority population built

1,731 men and women were trained in different fields this year. 436 HHs were trained in soil and shed management, nursery preparation, compost making, use of bio-pesticide, plastic tunnel and system of rice intensification (SRI) technology in Jhapa and Morang. Similarly, 78 HHs got 3-day training in improving home garden, and 33 got business education training in Lalitpur. 495 people were trained in entrepreneurship skills and 102 in Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB). Additional 321 completed technical education training and graduated. Besides, 104 people including 20 PwDs got entrepreneurial skills, business planning and cost-benefit analysis. 62 people in Morang got vocational training in tailoring,



Women at work: Tharu women sieve turmeric powder at Sangeet Tharu Turmeric Processing Enterprise in Kailali.



Mr Karna Damai operates an improved water mill at Katti village in Dailekh district.

bike repair and mushroom farming, among others. Consequently, they have been able to improve their living condition.

Rights holders' income increases

1,789 rights holders from different districts increased their income through on- and off-farm activities. 726 HHs increased productivity with additional income of NPR 4,748,932 in Kailali, Doti and Dailekh. 135 HHs produced 50,930 kg of vegetables and earned NPR 2,195,150 in Jhapa and Morang. Household-level income rose by 61% of 455 entrepreneurs engaged in on- and off-farm business. Their income was NPR 15,250 per month. 296 entrepreneurs (55 PwDs) developed their own enterprises and earned NPR 5,511,210 in Kailali, Doti and Dailekh. Likewise, 177 HHs including 30 PwDs earned additional income of NPR 657,500 in Jhapa and Morang. Rising income has raised their standard of living.

Women entrepreneurs outnumber men

1,869 men and women became entrepreneurs this year. Women outnumbered men. This is an example of women's empowerment not only economically, but also socially. 265 (85 men, 180 women) became entrepreneurs in WASH, on- and off-farm enterprises in Doti, Dailekh, and Kailali. 495 (130 men, 365 women) were trained in entrepreneurship skills, selecting business and preparing business plans. Out

of them, 222 (48 men, 174 women) were supported to review business plan and to access financial services. 33 (3 men, 30 women) became entrepreneurs in Lalitpur. 104 members (21 men, 83 women) including 20 PwDs got entrepreneurial skills on business planning, and cost-benefit analysis. They earned additional income of NPR 657,500 this year. For example, 51 entrepreneurs of Doti earned a net amount of NPR 63,058,082, while 82 in Kailali earned NPR 2,563,000 and 132 in Dailekh earned NPR 2,324,630 from mushroom farming.

More people attracted to cooperatives

1,109 members of 66 groups continued their savings and credit. They saved NPR 1242,755 and invested 718,870 in productive sectors. Above 417 rights holders became entrepreneurs this year. The practice of saving money has not only discouraged unnecessary expenses, but also cultivated a habit among the people to invest money in productive sectors. Of them 332 are women. 152 female members of different groups took loans from NPR 10,000 to 40,000 from cooperatives and micro-finance institutions (MFIs). 120 members were involved in commercial vegetable farming in Morang. They developed linkage with agriculture seed and fertilizer vendors, wholesalers and retailers. Similarly, 265 entrepreneurs in Doti, Dailekh, and Kailali were linked to the market.



Story from the Field

PwDs become poultry farmers

Mr Padam Khadka, Mr KB Khadka and Ms Pansara Bohara, all PwDs of Bhagawatimai Rural Municipality-3 Mehaltoli in Dailekh district, have become successful poultry farmers. They are the members of Mahadev Agriculture Group which was formed by Everest Club/CBOF, the implementing partner of LWF Nepal.

Previously, they were engaged in agriculture and being smallholder farmers, they had to struggle to sustain their livelihood. They depended on agriculture and seasonal labor to manage the basic needs of their families. In August 2017, LWF Nepal through Nepal Development Program implemented the disability-inclusive development (DID) program and formed Disabled People's Organization (DPO) organizing 70 PwDs at ward level of the new rural municipality.

The 3 PwDs from one of the DPOs got an opportunity to attend SIYB training for five days. The training provided them the know-how of business-plan preparation, entrepreneurship knowledge, and market feasibility which ultimately led to the establishment of poultry enterprise from September this year.

Taking into consideration their interest and need, they were provided poultry-rearing start-up support. This included facilitative/technical support on improved shed construction from LWF Nepal, 300 broilers chicks and poultry-feed utensils, worth NPR 30,000. At the same time, they received NPR 30,000 from

ward office, thanks to the advocacy and lobbying after submitting a proposal. They invested additional NPR 40,000 on their own. After producing two lots of poultry, they added 610 more chicks to their farm.

In order to ensure timely vaccination, disease management and other livestock services, LWF Nepal also supported them in establishing coordination with Livestock Service Center, a government entity. Within four months of their enterprise, they were able to sell a good number of chickens. The cumulative sale value of the 2 batches of poultry was NPR 175,000 and 250 poultry (one weighing up to 3 kg) are yet to be sold, which is expected to fetch NPR 225,000.

Deducting the costs incurred, the net income from 2 lots was NPR 240,000. Their future plans include expansion of the enterprise, addition of chicks in upcoming lots and extension of market in Bestada, a local market center. They are expected to take advantage of linkage developed with input suppliers and output marketers from nearby local markets and off-locations.

Poultry farming is a profitable enterprise with a higher market demand, even locally. With due concern and care in handling the chicks in terms of their rationing, vaccination and disease control measures, poultry farming provides promising returns, says Mr Padam Khadka.



Mr Padam Khadka calculates the weight of one of his chickens and shows it to the visitors to his poultry farm at Mehaltoli in Dailekh district.



Community-led Actions for Governance and Justice

The principal objective of this theme is to organize and mobilize the communities LWF Nepal works with in order to capacitate them to improve governance, justice and human rights. LWF Nepal emphasizes on actions that enable the poor and oppressed people to have an equitable access to resources and services. At the local level, it supports to enhance the knowledge and capacity of rights holders to 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. The local- and national-level advocacy are linked with global ones to enhance decisions of the national systems and institutions.

Major Achievements

PwDs supported to claim their rights

848 PwDs directly benefited from disability-inclusive and specific activities. 748 PwDs (352 men, 396 women) got PwD ID card, citizenship certificates and elderly ID cards in Kailali, Doti and Dailekh. These activities not only ensured the rights of the PwDs, but also supported the community people and duty-bearers to understand and respect the rights of the PwDs and to reduce social stigma and discrimination. Furthermore, 10 PwD students received scholarship in Kailali. 8 PwD HRDs were trained in human rights. 20 PwDs were provided entrepreneurial skills. 6 PwD HRDs and social activists were capacitated on social justice and good governance and 12 PwDs were capacitated on social justice and good governance, organization management, leadership, proposal writing and human rights issues in Kailali, Dailekh and Doti.

Rights holders get support, tap resources

1,237 rights holders got various kinds of support from LWF Nepal this year. The support comprises capacity building, facilitation to establish linkage, and goods and services. More than 108 advocacy campaigns and events were organized and the rights holders developed their advocacy plans this year. And 147 institutions and 251 people (37 groups, 8 CBOs, 3 CBOFs, 8 cooperatives, 3 DMCs, 2 DPOs) were supported to enhance their skills in proposal writing, organization management, human rights protection, social justice and governance. As a result, they have been able to develop their organizational strategy, better manage the institutions, and raise their profile.

They also claimed public resources of NPR 4,911,000 in Kailali, NPR 364,000 from District Livestock Support Office (DLSO) in Lalitpur and influenced policies and decisions in their favor in the working areas. And 1,037 children (437 freed Haliya and 600 ex-Kamaiya) were provided stationery.

Marginalized people elected in the local government

63 people from poor and marginalized communities supported by LWF Nepal won the local elections. 34 freed Haliyas and 6 ex-Kamaiyas were elected to different positions in the local government. 18 (9 Musahar and 9 Santhal) were elected in Jhapa and Morang districts. Similarly, 5 people from marginalized communities were elected to the local bodies in Lalitpur district. 36 individuals (16 men, 20 women) from Santhal and Musahar communities had fielded their candidacies. The important aspect of this initiative is that more women fielded candidacy than men and that too from the poorest and the most marginalized communities like Santhal and Tarai Dalits like Musahar.



Ms Rekha Chaudhary displays her certificate of being elected as the ward member of Thapapur of Bhajani Rural Municipality in Kailali district.



Participants in a capacity building event of Shree Krishna Farmers' Group. The group was established in 2008 at Bhattedanda, ward no. 3 of Bagmati Rural Municipality, Lalitpur district.

Implementation of the ESCR monitored

LWF Nepal has been working to promote and protect the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) at local, national and international levels and has reviewed, reflected and urged the government of Nepal to implement the national and global commitments on the ESCR. The constitution of Nepal has enshrined the ESCR as the fundamental right. Despite this and some positive changes, there are still discrimination, deprivation, exclusion and lack of basic needs like shelter, foods, education, health, etc. and the situation of grassroots people have not changed much in reality. Therefore, in order to inform the duty bearers and empower the rights holders, Campaign for Human Rights and Social Transformation (CAHURAST) Nepal, an implementing partner of LWF Nepal, in collaboration with Felm Nepal initiated a pilot program on monitoring the ESCR using advanced mobile app technology for the first time and is publishing a 'Year Book'. Monitoring of The ESC rights has been less practiced in the history of Nepal.

Therefore, the use of technology in monitoring the ESCR is an innovation. The findings and recommendations of the book will contribute to promote and safeguard the ESCR.

Freed Haliyas rehabilitated, become decision-makers

981 freed Haliyas and freed Kamaiyas (928 freed Haliyas and 53 freed Kamaiyas) were rehabilitated in 2017. Rehabilitation means better living condition and enhanced social status for the ex-bonded laborers. 2,919 freed Haliyas (152 freed Haliyas and 2,767 ex-Kamalaris) were verified in order to qualify for identity cards. Similarly, 703 freed Haliyas and ex-Kamaiyas meaningfully participated in different service delivery agencies at the local level and influenced decision-making process. They tapped NPR 8,030,000. 1,037 HHs (255 freed Haliyas and 782 ex-Kamaiyas) were engaged in various income-generating activities. The ex-masters of freed Haliyas wrote off a total of NPR 40,000 borrowed by the ex-Haliyas.



Story from the Field

'The Wiring Miss': The changed identity of Tulasa

Ms Tulasa Acharya, Dhaitar, Mandan Deupur Municipality-8

Ms Rakshya Paudel of her village was working with Shanti Jana Adarsha Sewa Kendra as a social mobilizer. During her occasional meetings with Rakshya, Tulasa used to request Raksha and other staff to inform her if the organization had any opportunity for skill training.

After sometimes, the organization invited application for house wiring training and Rakshya informed Tulasa on it. Tulasa applied for the training. The organization conducted written test and interview. Tulasa got through the written test and interview. Then she informed her parents about it. 'At first my parents laughed at my proposal. They took my idea of receiving training in house wiring very unusual as the society still considers it as the male domain. Rather they suggested me going for tailoring,' she said.

But Tulasa insisted on taking the house wiring training because she wanted to do something new. She had seen her brother-in-law in the profession and that created interest in her for the unusual job for women.

Now, her dream has become a reality as she got the training. She stood third in the 36-day training.

As a result, Tulasa completed wiring assignments in more than 10 buildings. She worked jointly with her brother-in-law to carry out the work in three buildings and did it in other two houses jointly with her friends. She oversaw the entire task of wiring in four houses.

After the training, she wired the houses of Ganesh Adhikari of Jyamdi, Ganesh Acharya of Sangachok, and Devraj Adhikari of Tinpile and Hareram Nepal of Barhabise. Sanobhai Khadka and Babu Ram Sapkota of the same village have already requested her to lay the wiring in their houses.

Now she is not only a worker but also a contractor. How much does she charge to wire a four-room house? She promptly answered, 'Only NPR 7,000'. She can complete wiring in just two days. 'I have earned more than NPR 31,000 so far,' she said.

The achievement of this 20-year-old girl has made her popular not only in her neighborhood but in neighboring villages as well, so much so that these days she is known not as Tulasa Acharya but 'The Wiring Miss.' If one asks about Tulasa Acharya to villagers, they say, 'Do you mean 'The Wiring Miss' ?

Tulasa, who has passed grade 12, is more interested in further honing her wiring skills before joining bachelor's degree. She has planned to first complete

the second and third levels of wiring training and then give continuity to the formal education. She anticipates that once she becomes fully skilled in wiring, she would be independent and can continue her study without any financial problems. 'I am just 20-year-old now. I have enough time to complete my higher study. After all, the wiring training, too, is equally important to study,' she added.

Some villagers who kill their time gossiping, describe her work as imperfect. 'I know they gossip about me and say that I am working carelessly and I may one day get electrocuted,' Tulasa said. 'But that doesn't make any difference to me. It only shows their mindset and the level of their understanding,' she added.

She has a dream to open up an electric shop at Kunta Bazaar after completing the remaining two levels of training and save certain amount of money. Also, she has a dream to provide job for a few people at her shop. 'Therefore, I am working hard these days to lay a strong foundation for my future plan,' she said.



Ms Tulasa Acharya, 'The Wiring Miss', prepares to go to her work collecting her tools.



Organizational Effectiveness

LWF Nepal seeks to be an effective and professional humanitarian and development agency performing to a high standard. To ensure that our program objectives and interventions have a positive and sustainable impact on people's lives requires a proactive and intentional approach to organizational management and development. The organization has been making efforts to render it as an efficient institution. This year we were able to do a number of activities to this direction.

Major Achievements

Capacity of staff in different fields built

LWF Nepal in partnership with other organizations organized various training. 65 staff of LWF Nepal and its implementing partner (IP) organizations were trained in different areas this year. 10 staff of Digo Bikas Samaj, Upekshit Samudaya Sashaktikaran tatha Bikas Manch, Everest Club, and CBO Federation of Kailali, Doti and Dailekh participated in a training of trainers (ToT) in disability mainstreaming and gender analysis with support of ALWS. IPs' staff and executive committee members took part in organizational, and financial management; proposal, and report writing; and 18 staff participated in the CHS training and 11 in Transformative Education Program (TEP) ToT.

And 5 staff from LCWS participated in land rights training organized by Community Self-reliance Center (CSRC) and LCWS. And 10 staff from LCWS participated in disability mainstreaming training. Besides, the staff of LWF Nepal and IPs were trained in Climate Change, Complaint Response Mechanism (CRM), and Refreshers. Training in web-based planning, monitoring, and evaluation and reporting (PMER), Rights-based Approach (RBA) Local to Global (L2G) workshop was also organized in Geneva, Switzerland and LWF Nepal staff participated in them. Similarly, key project staff and the executive committee members of IPs were oriented to Child Protection Policy, and Code of Conduct among others.

CHS followed religiously

LWF Nepal strictly followed the CHS in its project interventions. IPs, their staff and key leaders from the project area were oriented to mainstream CHS in project cycle management to ensure quality and effectiveness of all humanitarian activities. Target populations participated in planning, implementation and monitoring to ensure the quality and effectiveness of programs and projects. Priority population's intensive engagement throughout the process make project activities more participatory, community-owned and sustainable. It built the capacity of entire LWF and IPs teams to mainstream the CHS in programs and projects. LWF Nepal's compliance to the CHS has well been reflected in a report prepared by an



Participants pose for a group photograph after the completion of Core Humanitarian Standards training in Morang district.

independent consultant on 'The Outcome and Mainstreaming of the CHS in Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction in the Aftermath of 2015 Gorkha Earthquake.'

Complaint Response Mechanism improves governance

CRM is one of the integral and sensitive parts of LWF Nepal to promote accountability and transparency in its entire activities and organizational management. Each staff of LWF Nepal and its IPs or any affiliated agency should compulsorily follow this mechanism. Complaint handling system and mechanism (complaint box, toll-free phone number, etc.) are fully functional at each level to ensure quality and accountability, keeping the people at the center. LWF Nepal and each IP has functional CRM and a focal person for complaints handling. We received 224 complaints this year. 2 were serious and the rest operational. We addressed all the complaints.

Partners' Roundtable organized

With the objectives of understanding the current context of Nepal and the role that LWF Nepal and its funding and IPs playing in the future, and seeking inputs and guidance from partners on future programming, LWF Nepal organized its Partners' Roundtable from 7-8 Nov. 2017. The major presentations included review of the minutes of the last meeting held in 2014; Current status of LWF Nepal; Political development and state restructuring; Development challenges and opportunities for civil society; LWF in the Global Context; Brief update on internal plans and priorities by participating partners; and filed visit to LWF Nepal's Earthquake Response Project in Kavre. Discussions were held on the overall working environment for CSOs in Nepal in the changed context and how LWF Nepal can be more effective to further improve quality, accountability, impact and sustainability of humanitarian assistance, development and advocacy. Specifically, resource mobilization, localization, and policy advocacy were the main agenda for seeking inputs from the supporting partners.



Nepal Earthquake Response

LWF Nepal continued providing support for shelter construction, WASH, livelihood recovery, community-based psychosocial support (CBPSS) and rebuilding community infrastructure for the most affected and vulnerable people of the remoter areas of its working districts.

LWF Nepal's earthquake response is guided by two innovative approaches: Linking Relief and Rehabilitation with Development (LRRD) and Building Back Better (BBB). In 2017, the organization provided support for permanent shelter construction, rehabilitation/reconstruction of WASH facilities, livelihood recovery, CBPSS, community infrastructure in Dolakha, Sindhupalchok, Kavre, Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Rasuwa and Gorkha employing the LRRD and BBB approaches.

LWF Nepal provided financial and technical support to construct 1,561 permanent shelters in Dolakha, Sindhupalchok, Kavre, Lalitpur, Kathmandu, and Rasuwa districts. In order to support the shelter construction and to develop skilled human resources locally, masonry training was provided to 1,070 men and women in constructing earthquake-resilient houses. Those trained masons not only built their earthquake-resilient houses, but also of their neighbours and of the people of other districts.

Similarly, it provided livelihood recovery support to 4,074 families in Dolakha, Sindhupalchok, Kavre, Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Rasuwa and Gorkha districts. Such support ranges from kitchen garden to semi-commercial vegetable farming, livestock and poultry rearing, and small business promotion to cash-for-work and food-for-work schemes.

25 drinking water schemes were reconstructed/rehabilitated in the working districts. They include community and school drinking water schemes. Drainage, family latrines and school toilets were constructed in those districts. 1,296 family latrines, 16 school toilets and 2 bathing cubicles and 2 washing spaces were built.

LWF Nepal continued providing the CBPSS which has brought about phenomenal change in the hardest hit families covering 13,751 people across the working districts. These apart, 108 community infrastructure were constructed including foot trail, timber bridge, drainage, railing, river training, landslide stabilization, dry wall, and resting places, etc. in Gorkha district alone.

LWF Nepal achieved these results thanks to the support of ACT Appeal funders, ELCA, IOCC, CLWR, PWRDF, DKH, IRW and WFP.

Earthquake Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience Program

As the project's name suggests, the entire activities including shelter, livelihood, WASH and CBPSS focused on sustainable recovery, earthquake-resilient building construction, and making the communities disaster-resilient. The CBPSS was mainstreamed in all the activities as a cross-cutting theme. The most important accomplishments are outlined below.

Major Achievements

Shelter construction

LWF Nepal's shelter construction targeted the most vulnerable HHs living in the hard-hit and remotest areas. Targets were revised time and again due mainly to under-funding of appeal, and Nepal Government's



Masons pose for photograph after they completed earthquake-resilient masonry training in Rasuwa.

decision to increase housing grant to NPR 300,000 from 200,000. LWF Nepal revised its target and built 785 earthquake-resilient shelters in Dolakha, Sindhupalchok, Lalitpur, Kathmandu and Rasuwa districts. LWF Nepal and its implementing partners signed tripartite agreement with shelter beneficiaries and respective local government and followed the government guidelines and standards. The beneficiaries received cash grant in three tranches: NPR 50,000, 150,000 and 100,000 as the first, second and third installments respectively.

Mason training

Mason training has been proven as a driving force behind the community reconstruction. 27 batches of mason training were conducted in Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Rasuwa districts in which 798 (621 men and 177 women) were trained in earthquake-resilient technology for building construction. The majority of the trained people were practicing masonry. The trained masons built earthquake-resilient permanent shelters and earned their income. The 7-day mason training module developed by the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) was customized and used. Training was organized in the shelter construction sites and facilitated by the certified trainers. It mainly focused on providing earthquake awareness, common mistakes in construction practice, quality control, and compliance of government guidelines. The trainees were also provided a set of tool kits. LWF Nepal's approach to include women in

reconstruction emerged as an alternative perspective in reconstruction. After the earthquake, women in rural parts of Nepal involved themselves in construction work such as building wall and providing labor support for reconstruction. LWF Nepal considers the change as a 'transformation in gender role'.

WASH

2 gravity-fed drinking water schemes were constructed in Kathmandu and Sindhupalchok districts. 130 HHS benefitted from these water schemes. Water users committees were formed, capacitated and mobilized to construct the schemes. Gender and social inclusion perspectives were considered while forming water users committees and designing and implementing water schemes. Likewise, 785 family latrines were built and are in use in Dolakha, Sindhupalchok, Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Rasuwa districts. 4 orientations and campaigns were organized on hand washing and personal hygiene, use and maintenance of family latrine, homestead and community sanitation and menstrual hygiene in which 3,215 individuals (1,640 female) participated.

Psychosocial Support

CBPSS was mainstreamed in earthquake- and flood recovery and reconstruction programs. By the end of 2017, basic understanding and concept of CBPSS well-being reached to 13,751 community members including 4,298 school students and school teachers of 27 schools who were oriented to human trafficking, domestic violence and risky behaviors, etc.

Masonry transforms gender role

LWF Nepal with its local partner HURADEC Nepal has trained local masons to build earthquake-resilient houses. Ms Lamhu Sherpa, resident of Suri VDC ward no.1 of Dolakha, is one of the trainees and LWF shelter beneficiaries. With her newly acquired skills, her reputation in the community has been enhanced as community people ask her to assist to reconstruct their houses.

She says, "I am happy for being one of the trained masons. I am applying the knowledge gained from the training in earthquake-resilient construction techniques which is essential for the reconstruction of safe and secure house in my village. It also opened a new arena of employment which was typically, a male domain in our society."

"Other male masons are the motivator to me to start as a mason after the training and they are proud of the quality of my work. As a mason, I earn a better income," Lamhu added. Since the training, she has been very much motivated to share the learning with her community, thereby building stronger houses and a safer future. "The training teaches me



Ms Lamhu Sherpa constructs a stone wall of an earthquake-resilient house at Suri VDC in Dolakha district.

not just techniques of building earthquake-resilient houses, but also helping my career in this area," Sherpa said.

The income earned from masonry helped Ms Lamhu not only to contribute to meet her family needs, but also to boost her self-esteem. She is now a role model and an example that women can work and earn like a man. This has also contributed to decreasing discrimination against women, especially with regards to working as a mason and earning income to support their family.

Responsive and Adaptive Shelter for Earthquake-affected Communities and Post-earthquake Rehabilitation and Livelihood Recovery Project

LWF Nepal prioritized supporting the earthquake-affected people of Rasuwa and Kavre districts to recover from the crisis and build back better (BBB). The projects in Rasuwa and Kavre were supported by Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) and Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), and by Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH) respectively. LWF Nepal supported 151 HHs for shelter and 216 HHs for family toilet construction and 148 HHs for livelihood in Rasuwa.

LWF Nepal also supported 388 families for shelter construction, 296 HHs for family toilet, and 506 HHs for livelihood in Kavre. In order to ensure that the overall earthquake response activities support achieving the BBB, LWF Nepal implemented programs that were appropriate, meaningful and sustainable. For this purpose, support for earthquake-resilient permanent shelters, livelihood, WASH, irrigation, and DRR and emergency preparedness were provided. LWF Nepal is perhaps one of the first few organizations that completed building permanent shelters soon. The major achievements of the two projects are presented below.

Major Achievements

Livelihood support

Livelihood in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake was extremely important for the already vulnerable and marginalized people. They have also learnt new farming technology, tools and seeds in addition to cash support for non-farm activities. A total of 654 people got livelihood support during the year. 506 HHs in Kavre and 148 families in Rasuwa got livelihood support. The livelihood supports were provided for both on- and off-farm small enterprises. Similarly, 2 irrigation schemes in Rasuwa and 18 in Kavre were rehabilitated/reconstructed. Likewise, 1 rustic store, and 2 collection centres in Rasuwa and 7 collection centers in Kavre were also built.

DPDRR

In order to render the community people disaster-resilient, they were trained in disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DPDRR) and supported to develop their own risk reduction plans. Consequently,

8 ward-level and 2 the then VDC-level LDRMPs were developed in Kavre and Rasuwa districts respectively.

WASH

LWF Nepal also supported the affected communities in the districts to restore their WASH facilities. 19 community drinking water schemes in Kavre and 3 in Rasuwa were restored. Likewise, 14 school drinking water supply schemes in Kavre were reconstructed. In the same way, LWF Nepal also supported family and school toilet construction in both districts. 216 family toilets in Rasuwa, and 296 family toilets and 12 school toilets in Kavre were built. LWF Nepal also constructed 2 public bathing cubicles and 2 washing spaces in Rasuwa.

Shelter construction

The construction of shelters of the most affected families particularly at the remoter areas of Rasuwa and Kavre districts was one of the priorities of LWF Nepal. Given the inclemency of the weather and limited accessibility to the districts, construction of permanent shelters was imperative. A total of 151 in Rasuwa and 388 earthquake-resilient houses in Kavre were built. In order to ease the permanent shelter construction and to build the capacity of the local people, 152 people were trained in earthquake-resilient house construction in Kavre and 120 in Rasuwa. The trained masons not only built their houses, but others' as well.



Male and female trainees construct a stone wall in Ramche village of Rasuwa district as part of the practical component of mason training.

Bathing Space: A blessing to Langbu women



Ms Maina BK (right) and Ms Dawa Wangbu Thing Tamang (left) construct the wall of Public Bathing Cubicles at Naukunda Rural Municipality ward no. 1 Langbu in Rasuwa district.

Ms Maina BK, 55-year-old single woman from a Dalit community, was carrying stone on her shoulder. It was a difficult and unconventional job to the women of the community. Yet she was smiling.

She is a trained mason from Naukunda Rural Municipality ward no. 1 Langbu (formerly Yarsa). She was constructing the walls of Public Bathing Cubicles in the village. She said that the adolescent girls and women can take a bath in the cubicles with comfort, safety and privacy. Girls and women are not only forced to bathe in the open, but also wait for their turn as they lack private bathroom in their houses.

"Since it is a public water source, we (girls and women) feel uncomfortable to bathe while boys and men are around. We often have to wait for long, wasting precious time and feeling awkward," said Maina. The construction of two-room bathing space and three washing spaces allows girls and women to bathe and wash clothes round the year.

Ms Dawa Wangbu Thing Tamang, 32, of the same village and a mason, echoing Maina said, "We often have to wash our hair only. We have been deprived of keeping our body clean as we cannot bathe in the presence of boys and men."

Both BK and Tamang were in high spirits. First, they

were getting an unthought-of facility at their doorstep. Second, there will be three washing spaces so that more people can wash clothes simultaneously. Third, they were earning NPR 850 a day as a mason. Fourth, they have received 7 days' mason training which has boosted their confidence as a semi-skilled worker.

Mason training to women from poor and vulnerable communities has not only boosted their confidence, but also enhanced their self-esteem and acquired social recognition.

Mr Nema Nurbu Thing Tamang, 38, a mason, says that the training has enhanced the capacity of his wife. As a result, she will work with him which means they would be able to spend much time together and that will further galvanize their conjugal relation, he added.

Ms Maina and Ms Dawa thanked LWF Nepal, Islamic Relief Worldwide and Batas Foundation for constructing the bathing and washing spaces which will ensure privacy, ease and protection from the inclemency of weather.

"We thank the organizations for supporting us to build our capacity, involving us in the work, providing bathing and washing spaces and enhancing our social status," they chimed.

Restoring Food and Nutrition Security and Building Resilient Livelihood

LWF Nepal together with the World Food Programme (WFP) and Goreto Gorkha, a local partner, implemented the first phase of the project supporting food-insecure households in Gorkha district.

Gorkha is the epicenter of the 2015 Nepal Earthquake. Thus, it speaks volume on the loss of lives and damages to property and environment in the district. With the objective of restoring food security, livelihood, and rebuilding critical community infrastructure and enhancing community resilience, the project was implemented in 5 northern villages of Sirdibas 3, of Chumnuhari Rural Municipality and Uhiya 3, Kashigaun, Laprak, and Gumda villages of Darche Rural Municipality through food-for-work and cash-for-work (FFW and CFW) approaches.

Total 40 days of work for one individual from each household was provided through CFW and FFW in the 5 wards of Darche and Chumnuhari rural municipalities: CFW in Laprak and Gumda, whereas FFW in Uhiya, Kashigaun and Sirdibas.

Beneficiaries received 150kg rice and 27kg yellow split pulse (YSP) in two installments for 40 days of work. LWF reached 2,375 beneficiaries from 5 wards and distributed 219.54 MT of rice and 35.6545 MT of YSP along with NPR 24,934,100.00 cash. A total of 2,736 people directly benefited from and participated in the program.

Community infrastructure

The beneficiaries, users committee from their community along with rural municipalities, and elected officials were involved in the identification of the FFW

and CFW scheme/assets based on pre-defined and agreed criteria. The project team ensured active engagement of women and vulnerable groups. The technical team ensured that the schemes used engineering and social standards as set out in the guidelines for rural infrastructure construction. It set up a quality monitoring mechanism to ensure quality of work.

108 community infrastructure were constructed including foot trail, timber bridge, drainage, railing, river training, landslide stabilization, dry wall, and resting places, etc.

Major Achievements

Community mobilization/Social protection

The project sensitized beneficiaries and their communities on CFW and FFW, targeting, prioritization and registration of beneficiaries, selection of schemes, implementation modalities, work management and payment modalities, etc. In order to create ownership and to ensure future operation, maintenance and optimal utilization of infrastructure, beneficiaries and their communities were supported to form users' committees.

Livelihood

Some of the major activities carried out under livelihood component were as follows: Pre-group training; skill-based training for off-farm enterprises; cook training; nursery management training for vegetable/commercial vegetable farming; business skills, and business plan preparation training.



A timber bridge constructed over a rivulet at Sirdibas village of Chumnuhari Rural Municipality in Gorkha district.

A septuagenarian's passion for work inspires others

"Problem in life comes and goes, but life stays. And living in hardship and difficulty is life for me," says 78-year-old Ms Damini Gurung from Laprak ward No. 6. She is one of the beneficiaries. Main source of income for her family is agriculture and old-age allowance from the government. Production from her own land cannot sustain their food security for a whole year. Being an old person, she cannot go to other places for work.

In this Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) project, she worked as a child caretaker. She says taking care of those children was not an easy job. Yet it was quite satisfactory and equally

challenging. She is really grateful to the PRRO project as it helped her to fulfill her immediate needs of food and to rebuild community infrastructure damaged by the earthquake. Also she added that it was really a fun to work and see that all villagers collectively reunite and work together for common goals.

As these community infrastructure damaged by earthquake are common property of the community, this kind of working style brings a sense of belonging and responsibility to preserve it for long-term purpose. She said, "May God always bless you all with prosperity and lots of happiness who directly or indirectly helped us to build our community infrastructure."



Ms Damini Gurung of Darche Rural Municipality in Gorkha district displays the money she got as an old-age allowance given by the government.



Nepal Flood Response

Nepal faced one of the worst floods and landslides triggered by incessant rainfall in August 2017. It adversely affected the life, livelihood, infrastructure and environment of 35 districts. Among them 20 districts of the Tarai were hit hardest, eventuating the loss of lives, damage to assets, houses, food stocks, livestock and standing crops. According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, the flood killed 143 people, 30 went missing and 43 were injured as of 20 August 2017.

Similarly, 79,812 houses were destroyed and 1,44,444 were partially damaged by the flood, landslides and inundation. As per a 24 August 2017 report of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 1.7 million people were affected and 4,61,000 people (91,000 families) were displaced due to the flood. According to the Ministry of Agricultural Development, the agriculture sector lost standing crops, food grains and fisheries worth NPR 8.11 billion and the damage caused to irrigation system was worth NPR 2.42 billion.

Immediately after the flood, LWF Nepal responded to the emergency with the objectives of increasing access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); improved shelter and restoring the livelihood of the flood-affected people of Jhapa, Morang, Sarlahi, Chitawan and Kailali districts.

Building on the knowledge and experience of the 2015 Nepal Earthquake, LWF Nepal adopted the LRRD and the BBB approaches in its response to the flood. Support to install raised hand pumps, community- and school-led total sanitation campaigns, development and mobilization of WASH entrepreneurs, top-up grant for improved shelters, cash-for-work to restore livelihood assets like agricultural roads, irrigation canals, etc. and repair of agricultural market centers have far-reaching consequences on the lives of the people.

The supports were provided under ACT Appeal 171 in Sarlahi and Kailali and with bilateral funding by Canadian Lutheran World Relief (CLWR), Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA) Felm Nepal, and The Primate's World Relief and Development Fund (PWRDF) in Jhapa, Morang and Chitawan districts which reached out to 5,608 HHs covering relief shelter, WASH, CBPSS and livelihood recovery.

Major Achievements

Relief

LWF Nepal distributed relief to 500 families in Jhapa, Morang and Kailali districts immediately after the flood. The relief materials included rice, pulses, cooking oil, iodized salt, clothes, buckets, blankets and kitchen utensils.

WASH

LWF Nepal with its implementing partner organizations installed 27 raised hand pumps in Jhapa, Morang and Sarlahi districts. Likewise, 410 individual and school toilets were repaired and maintained. Similarly, 5,611 people benefitted from community- and school-led total sanitation campaigns. 100 hygiene kits were distributed in Sarlahi.

Shelter

Since shelter was an immediate need, LWF Nepal provided top-up grant for external materials to the communities to have access to improved shelter for 372 families.

Livelihood

Livelihood support to a total of 258 HHs was provided in Jhapa, Morang, Sarlahi and Kailali. It included cash-for-work, support to on- and off-farm livelihood options, and small enterprises. This apart stationery was distributed to 78 students in Jhapa and Morang.

CBPSS

A total of 334 flood-affected people from Sarlahi and Kailali benefitted from the CBPSS. Among them, 41 people were trained in community mediation and 221 were provided support for recreational activities in Sarlahi district.



Flood-affected people of Gaurigunj Rural Municipality ward no. 2, Korobari, Jhapa district receive relief materials.

'Flood created an opportunity, taught us many things'

Mrs Mano Mudiary, 45, is a resident in Nahar Tole, Rangeli Municipality-2 Morang district. She has an eight-member family. She said that she had faced such a devastating flood in her community for the first time.

"It was beyond my imagination. Everyone was crying and running towards safer places, pulling their children by their arms. All of us were panicked," she related the fright.

She said that her entire family members ran away from her house without the hope of coming back. They took a shelter along with their neighbors at a nearby school for a week. At the beginning, the local authorities distributed them beaten rice and instant noodles. Then LWF Nepal distributed them rice, beaten rice, instant noodles, pulse, oil and blankets.

As she returned home from the school, there was nothing left in her house. She lost her chickens and ducks including other household belongings. The flood had completely damaged her house. "Since we lost every means of livelihood including shelter, we faced an unprecedented crisis," she said.

"We heard that an organization was doing assessment for shelter support in our village," she added.

The staff of Samari Utthan Sewa (SUS), an IP of LWF Nepal, went with the local authorities to collect the data of the most affected and vulnerable households for shelter support. "Our group approached the team and was able to get our names enlisted as the most affected people," she said.

They received shelter and household toilet construction support from SUS with technical support from LWF and financial support from Felm Nepal and PWRDF. They repaired their houses with the support and now they are better than before, roofed with CGI sheet and iron pipe. "Now we also have toilets. I also got an opportunity to participate in sanitation awareness campaigns at the community and got knowledge on the importance of sanitation behavior," she said.

She pointed out a plinth-raised hand pump established at the community and said that they had an easy access to safe drinking water. "Now not only me but also other villagers feel better than before since we got a better CGI-roofed shelter, an easy access to safe drinking water and a family latrine in each household," she said with a smile.

She thanked SUS, LWF Nepal, Felm Nepal and PWRDF for their support during hard times.



Ms Mano Mudiary stands in front of her newly constructed shelter and speaks about her experience of the August 2017 flood.



Financial Overview

LWF Nepal adopted austerity measures while managing financial resources in 2017. The total income this year was € 8,896,662 while the expenditures were € 7,785,319. LWF Nepal implemented development and emergency projects through implementing

partners, while it directly provided relief to earthquake- and flood-affected people, and care and maintenance to the Bhutanese refugees. The total income and expenditures are presented below:

Income and expenditures by source in 2017					
S.N.	Donors	Income recognized (€)	Contribution received in advance (€)	Total fund contributed (€)	%
1	The Amity Foundation	1047.58	0	1,048	0.01
2	Anglican Overseas Aid	79896.13	0	79,896	0.90
3	Australian Lutheran World Service	391730.57	39322.2	431,053	4.85
4	Australian Lutheran World Service/DFAT	320805.01	12169.96	332,975	3.74
5	Australian Lutheran World Service/DME	4475.88	0	4,476	0.05
6	Canadian Lutheran World Relief	326779.34	86038.32	412,818	4.64
7	Church of Sweden	389500.88	51344.48	440,845	4.96
8	Council of Churches Malaysia	7204.27	0	7,204	0.08
9	DanChurchAid/ECHO	25914.09	0	25,914	0.29
10	Diaconia, Sweden	883.04	0	883	0.01
11	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	2550134.26	0	2,550,134	28.66
12	Disciples of Christ: Week of Compassion	858.37	10055.3	10,914	0.12
13	Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	556549.4	13162.4	569,712	6.40
14	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Wurttemberg	48015.4	0	48,015	0.54
15	Finn Church Aid	130000	0	130,000	1.46
16	Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission	51389.38	34057.87	85,447	0.96
17	German National Committee of the Lutheran World Federation	64046.24	0	64,046	0.72
18	ICCO Cooperation	144269.95	0	144,270	1.62
19	International Orthodox Christian Charities	45006.22	0	45,006	0.51
20	Islamic Relief Worldwide	688281.41	0	688,281	7.74
21	Malankara Orthodox Church	38176.9	0	38,177	0.43
22	Miscellaneous Income	51491.27	0	51,491	0.58
23	National Christian Council in Japan	53618.19	0	53,618	0.60
24	Nederlands Luthers Genootschap voor In-en Uitwendige Zending	15975.8	0	15,976	0.18
25	Other Donors (International)	51306.91	0	51,307	0.58
26	Presbyterian World Service and Development	203149.76	0	203,150	2.28
27	The Primate's World Relief and Development Fund	115176.89	264568.94	379,746	4.27
28	Refugee Youth Project	301.69	372.5	674	0.01
29	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	1059904.92	591850.06	1,651,755	18.57
30	Uniting World, Australia	28736.06	0	28,736	0.32
31	Web Donors	5800.46	22.24	5,823	0.07
32	Wider Church Ministries	0	8379.42	8,379	0.09
33	World Food Programme	334892.43	0	334,892	3.76
	Total all Projects	7,785,319	1,111,344	8,896,662	100

S.N.	Budget and Expenditures of Implementing Partners	Approved budget (€)	Total expenses (€)
1	Social Network for Justice and Development, Jhapa	113,382	91,112
2	Lutheran Community Welfare Society, Morang	241,869	154,980
3	Samari Utthan Sewa, Sarlahi	42,098	36,075
4	Social Development Path, Sarlahi	4150	3104.09
5	Integrated Community Development Organization, Lalitpur	502,795	413,235
6	Society of Local Volunteers (SOLVE, Nepal), Lalitpur	364,294	347,895
7	Rural Women Creation Forum, Sindhupalchok	417,869	348,990
8	Human Rights Awareness and Development Center Nepal, Dolakha	529,548	494,731
9	Manekor Society Nepal, Rasuwa	314,662	256,868
10	Transformations Nepal, Bhaktapur	152,021	130,260
11	DMC, Shankharapur Municipality ward nos. 1 and 2 Kathmandu	20,000	14,246
12	Shanti Jana Adarsha Sewa Kendra, Kavre	1,288,807	1,270,474
13	Batas Foundation, Rasuwa	934,309	602,370
14	Dalit Welfare Association, Dolakha	80,779	68,242
15	Goreto Gorkha, Gorkha	225,816	198,141
16	Friends of Shankhu, Kathmandu	147,738	142,678
17	Chaudhary Foundation, Kathmandu	86,608	82,186
18	Digo Bikas Samaj, Kailali	89,575	55,081
19	Everest Club, Dailekh	26,281	24,825
20	Rastriya Haliya Mukti Samaj Federation Nepal, Dadeldhura	29,092	27,839
21	Kamaiya Pratha Unmulan Samaj, Kailali	15,934	15,389
22	Freed Kamaiya Women Development Forum, Kailali	18,492	17,860
23	CBO Federation, Dailekh	20,205	19,148
24	Upekshit Samudaya Sashaktikaran tatha Bikas Manch, Doti	27,811	26,559
25	Holistic Disability Development Society, Nepal	5,905	4,508
26	Bhutanese Refugee Women Forum, Jhapa	7,867	7,869
27	Bhutanese Refugee Children Forum, Jhapa	1,998	2,015
	Total	5,709,905	4,856,679

Basket-funded project		(€)
16-4224	Nepal Development Program	462,957
	Sub total	462,957
Emergency Projects		
16-4416	Emergency Project	8,218
16-4417	Regional Emergency Hub, Nepal	74,322
16-4429	Shelter Support in the Aftermath of the Nepal Earthquake	241,965
16-4431	15.NEP.01A: Nepal Earthquake Response	98,370
16-4433	NPL161: Nepal Earthquake Recovery, Reconstruction & Resilience (3R Project)	2,485,835
16-4434	NPL171: Nepal Flood Response	27,670
	Sub total	2,936,380
Other Projects		
16-4713	Management of Warehouse and Food Distribution	55,449
16-4721	Reclamation Gardening Programme	45,090
16-4746	Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers from Bhutan	793,989
16-4747	Assistance to TNA	267,582
16-4751	Refugee Youth Project	302
16-4758	Improving Food Security Governance in South & Southeast Asia	25,914
16-4761	Monitoring Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Nepal	15,000
16-4762	Actions for Advancing Freedom of Freed Haliyas and Kamaiyas	130,000
16-4764	Strengthening People's Actions for Food and Livelihood Security	104,062
16-4765	Providing Emergency Relief to Earthquake-affected People	38,177
16-4766	Post-earthquake Rehabilitation and Livelihood Recovery	1,372,418
16-4767	Responsive and Adaptive Shelter for Earthquake-affected People-1	461,456
16-4769	Earthquake Recovery Support for Dalit Communities	323,314
16-4770	Dalit Empowerment for Recovery and Fighting against Inequality	76,925
16-4771	Initiative in Mainstreaming Disability	17,759
16-4772	Restoring Food and Nutrition Security and Building Resilient Livelihood	234,353
16-4773	Responsive and Adaptive Shelter for Earthquake-affected People-2	228,784
16-4774	Nepal Flood Recovery-Basket Project	53,012
16-4775	2017 Flood Emergency, Wash-Shelter-Livelihood Nepal	84,814
16-4776	Nepal Flood Recovery Project for Santhal Communities in Jhapa District	11,895
16-4000	Program Operation - Administration	45,687
	Sub total	4,385,981
	Total resource administered in 2017	7,785,319



Implementing Partners

1. Integrated Community Development Organization (ICDO), Lalitpur
2. Social Network for Justice and Development (SNJD), Jhapa
3. Lutheran Community Welfare Society (LCWS), Morang
4. Digo Bikas Samaj (DBS), Kailali
5. Everest Club (EC), Dailekh
6. CBO Federation, Dailekh
7. Upekshit Samudaya Sashaktikaran tatha Bikas Manch (USSBM), Doti
8. Rastriya Mukta Haliya Samaj Federation Nepal (RHMSF), Dadeldhura
9. Freed Kamaiya Women Development Forum (FKWDF), Kailali
10. Kamaiya Pratha Unmulan Samaj (KPUS), Kailali
11. BATAS Foundation, Kathmandu
12. Shanti Jana Adarsha Sewa Kendra (SJSK), Kavre
13. Human Rights Awareness and Development Center (HURADEC) Nepal, Dolakha
14. Gramin Mahila Srijanshil Pariwar (GMSP), Sindhupalchok
15. Manekor Society Nepal, Rasuwa
16. Society of Local Volunteers (SOLVE Nepal), Lalitpur
17. Transformations Nepal, Bhaktapur
18. Goreto Gorkha, Gorkha
19. Dalit Network Consortium/Dalit Welfare Association (DWA), Kathmandu
20. CAHURASTA, Dhading
21. Samari Utthan Sewa (SUS), Sarlahi
22. Social Development Path (SOEDP), Sarlahi
23. Friends of Sankhu (FOS), Kathmandu
24. Bhutanese Refugee Women Forum, Jhapa
25. Bhutanese Refugee Children Forum, Jhapa
26. DMC, Shankharapur Municipality ward nos. 1 and 2 Kathmandu
27. Holistic Disability Development Society, Nepal
28. Chaudhary Foundation, Kathmandu



Supporting Partners



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