



ANNUAL REPORT 2008



LWF Nepal

A country program of the LWF/Department for World Service, The Lutheran World Federation Nepal (LWF Nepal) has been working with marginalized and disadvantaged communities for the past 25 years in the areas of relief and rehabilitation, advocacy and networking, empowerment and organizational development. In these undertakings, LWF Nepal cooperates within its networks that include ecumenical, government and non-government, and community-based partner organizations.

Established in 1984, LWF Nepal is a leading international NGO active in both development and humanitarian works. Originally engaged in sectoral development, then community development projects, LWF Nepal made a major switch to empowerment projects in 1997. It considers rights-based approach the key to development. The year 2007 saw a major shift to rights-based approach in the new Country Strategy (2008-2013) and partnering with community-based organizations.

Vision

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

Mission

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

Core values

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

Focus groups

- Natural and Human-Made Disaster-Affected People: Refugees, internally displaced persons and their host communities, and survivors of natural disasters.
- Marginalized & Vulnerable People: Freed Kamaiyas (former bonded laborers), freed Haliyas (farm-based bonded laborers), tribal and indigenous groups, Dalits ("untouchables"), trafficked persons, landless and HIV- & AIDS-affected people.



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Cover Photo: A girl child of Ramechhap district
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Foreword

Nepal is now a federal, republic and secular state. People are living through the trying times because the country is in transition. They cast their votes for the first time in a decade and, notwithstanding some incidents of murder and violence, the election to a constituent assembly was largely peaceful.

The 601-member constituent assembly, in which the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) is dominant, will write a new constitution for the country. The elected assembly is the most inclusive in the history of Nepal, with notable representation of women, marginalized communities and ethnic groups.

Excluded groups and communities have found ways to amplify their voices in the new political set-up. Reports of human rights violations and the culture of impunity are, however, disheartening.

Because of an armed conflict on the plains in the southern region, frequent local strikes, nationwide shutdowns, fuel crisis, regular power cuts, and natural disaster in LWF Nepal's working areas, it was very challenging for our staff and partner organizations to implement planned activities. Despite hindrances posed by external factors, we were largely able to meet our targets.

LWF Nepal marks its 25th anniversary in 2009. We have come a long way since we began our journey to contribute to poverty alleviation and emergency operations in Nepal, and we have learned a great deal along the way. Although still international, we are in many ways a Nepali organization in terms of knowledge and values. The progress made has been possible because of the concerted efforts of our staff working with grassroots communities and local partners supported by our resource partners. Thank you all for your dedicated support.

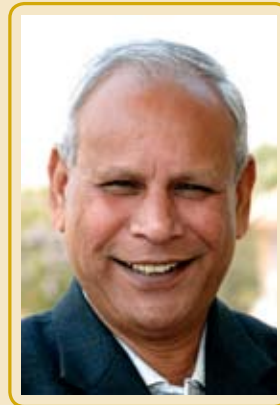
Challenges of poverty, discrimination, exclusion and violence abound. As a development and humanitarian organization, it was not very easy for us to set priorities and reach out to the poorest of the poor. Nevertheless we believe that inclusive and broad-based dialogue has guided us in making wise choices and taking informed decisions. The participatory learning approach has been a guiding principle, and has helped in changing attitudes and effecting changes in society.

Seeing community-based organizations (CBOs), which we have helped form, grow and take up responsibility to implement their own programs is a dream-come-true for us. This inspires us more than ever to help organize and empower our focus communities so that they are able to assert their rights to development and resources to improve their lives. At present, we are working with numerous groups, federated into 29 CBOs and their federations in 15 districts. We conducted the first baseline survey of our focus communities.

This annual report covers our activities and achievements, and challenges we faced in 2008. It interprets our development ideas in real-life terms.

Emergency Response and Disaster Risk Management, Sustainable Livelihood, and Peace, Reconciliation and Human Rights are our three priority themes. These themes contribute in turn to fulfilling nationally and internationally agreed development goals such as Interim Three-Year Plan and Millennium Development Goals.

Community-based initiatives for disaster risk management have been further strengthened. In the wake of a series of floods in the eastern and western regions, relief and rehabilitation projects with ACT International were launched.



We have combined human rights and participatory development in our program. Our engagement with rights issues does not abandon the fulfillment of community needs. We seek to create suitable preconditions to sustainable livelihood. Therefore we also give our focus groups infrastructure and material support. The organization is prepared to launch a significant new health program in 2009.

What was started as LWF Nepal's local advocacy initiative has culminated in national agenda. The liberation of Haliyas, a type of agricultural bonded laborer, is one example. It is a hard-earned result of patient and rigorous efforts of the Haliyas and various resource partners who launched coordinated and meaningful activities of advocacy to promote their cause.

The government freed Haliyas in September. Their rehabilitation is a key concern for us. Our advocacy interventions will be directed to rehabilitating freed bonded laborers, including former Kamaiyas. With support from Finn Church Aid, we were able to launch a new bilateral project for the freed Kamaiyas and Haliyas in far-west Nepal.

Our commitment to issues of caste-based discrimination, such as Dalit, has become stronger and better. The Dalit Empowerment Program in Western and Central Nepal is a separate bilateral project in addition to other core programs we operate for the marginalized communities.

Despite additional programs and an increased volume of work, the Bhutanese Refugee Project was carried out smoothly. The role our staff played in the aftermath of a devastating fire in Goldhap refugee camp was commendable.

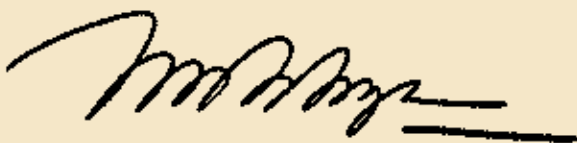
As the biggest implementing partner of UNHCR, we are happy to see the process of third country resettlement of Bhutanese refugees progress. Although there were apprehensions felt by some refugees at the initial stages, which led to conflict, the situation has settled now.

A rights-based approach is now at the core of our program. LWF Nepal played an active and prominent role in celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, mainly in Kathmandu and eastern region.

We also had an opportunity to meet and interact with our international donor partners and related agencies at a Round Table in Kathmandu—the first of its kind organized by LWF Nepal, which will be held every two years.

We are engaged in a broad coalition, consisting of national and international organizations, networks and alliances in the fields of advocacy, disaster management, human rights, gender and related themes.

A peer review of LWF Nepal program was done by the Standing Committee on Humanitarian Response late this year. The review was a useful exercise. It helps suggest further improvements on how our program fares in the areas of people's participation, accountability and transparency. Once again, thank you all for your continued support.



Marceline P. Rozario
Country Representative

Bhutanese Refugee Project

Through the Bhutanese Refugee Project (BRP) in the east, LWF Nepal, as the biggest implementing partner of UNHCR and WFP, provided assistance to around 104,000 refugees in seven camps. We also worked with neighboring Nepali villagers to improve relations as well as offered much-needed resources, similar to those made available to the Bhutanese.

This year the volume of work rose markedly. Despite resource constraints, the operation continued to run smoothly and efficiently. Most importantly, third-country resettlement created a new set of needs among refugees and additional responsibility for LWF Nepal. Among other challenges were a lack of skilled personnel inside the camps, frequent strikes, and power cuts.

Development Challenges

The issues affecting Bhutanese refugees are similar to those facing the poor and dispossessed elsewhere in the country, such as lack of employment, low income, poor housing and sanitation, poor health and nutrition, lack of roads, limited access to markets, vulnerability to natural disasters, limited recognition and understanding of their legal rights, and social exclusion.

To overcome some of these challenges in 2008, BRP distributed food and non-food items, managed warehouses, provided shelter, water and sanitation, undertook infrastructure improvements, and ran community development projects, specifically for Bhutanese women and children. At the same time, we contributed to ongoing sustainable development efforts among nearby communities.

The refugees also have to contend with being dependent on WFP and other agencies for essentials (food and non-food items) and face the additional problem of being unwelcome visitors in this country. Therefore peace-and-reconciliation training and strengthening of peace committees among refugees and their host communities go on. Even relocation to third countries creates extra difficulties as those departing leave behind unstable voids in what were long-settled communities. For LWF Nepal, the problem then becomes one of environmentally-friendly and socially-acceptable technical management of vacant huts and space.

SECTION 1

Emergency Response



Making Ends Meet

I am Pavi Maya Siwa from the Bhutanese Refugee Camp Shanishchare in Morang district, east Nepal. My life has been a series of hardships. A few years ago my husband fell ill and I have had to spend my money and sell property to pay for his treatment. I even had to borrow a huge sum of money from my neighbors for this.

This burden of debt, the strain of nursing him, and my household responsibilities have all made me tense. I was always looking for work, to earn enough money to foot all our bills, but I never found any.

Then one day I heard that the Bhutanese Refugee Women Forum (BRWF) was offering loans to needy families. Immediately, I went to the office to find out about joining them and borrowing money. The supervisor told me about the loan scheme, so I joined a group, attended a one-day orientation and nine-day training course. Then I received a loan of NRs 5,000.

With this money, I opened a grocery shop, which gave me an income enough to repay my loan; even with husband's bills I could make ends meet.

I was even my own customer, because if I need anything in the house, I bought it from my own shop. This disciplined approach has helped me a lot, and I was confident about my next loan, which was for NRs 8,000 to start a tailoring business. Because I had more money, I was able to repay that loan quickly.

Now I'm much more confident about running a business. And it has helped my husband who is getting better. He is able to work alongside me. My friends can see that self-pity is no good, and whether or not they have problems, I encourage them to go to BRWF and LWF Nepal for help to work for themselves.

Refugee Organizations

Among refugee-managed organizations, those which assist LWF Nepal include the Bhutanese Refugee Women Forum (social awareness, vocational training and income generation) and the Bhutanese Refugee Children Forum (development activities for refugee children and awareness-raising about their rights). The Camp Management Committees, with elected representatives of the refugees in each camp, became responsible for the overall camp management through their sub-committees that oversee such sectors as infrastructure, essential items distribution and social service provision. Some Bhutanese organizations are active in much-needed advocacy work.



Koshi flood survivors in relief camp

Tibetan New Arrivals

A number of changes occurred at the UNHCR-run Tibetan Reception Center in Kathmandu. In recent years, there have always been over 2,000 new arrivals annually, but only 596 came in 2008. This can be put down to tighter border security, the Olympic Games and clampdowns in Tibet.

Those who came into Nepal received food, medical care and counseling facilities at the Reception Center. Staff here also dealt with the processing of the Special Entry Permit from the Indian Embassy and the exit permit from Nepal. This was followed by allocation of subsistence allowances and transportation to New Delhi by bus. New procedures put in place at the Center improved the service provided to new arrivals. LWF Nepal assisted in completing these tasks, providing



trauma counseling and using volunteers. In addition, a volunteer community outreach officer looked after unaccompanied children.

Relief

The breaching of the Koshi River embankment in the east and excessive rain in the west triggered two major flood disasters in 2008 requiring LWF Nepal, with ACT International and Sign of Hope, to render humanitarian assistance to the disaster-affected populations. The involvement of the disaster-affected population at all stages helped the relief operations to carry out activities effectively and on time, which was much appreciated by the disaster-affected populations and other stakeholders. LWF Nepal's shelter provision and camp management initiatives and activities were tailored to meet the need of women, children and physically-challenged people.



Tibetan New Arrivals in Kathmandu



Bhutanese refugees making candles inside a hut

Refugee Activities

Refugee Project Activities	Quantity/Unit
Shelter repair, renovation and reconstruction	5,761 huts
Latrine repair, renovation and reconstruction	5,861 latrines
Schools, health and agency building renovation	345 blocks
Internal road, drainage and access road improvement	8 km and 1 causeway
Home gardening project	12,293 families
Vocational skills training (driving, computer, packing etc.)	4,586 refugees
Food commodity distribution (rice and others)	21,270 metric ton
Coal briquette distribution	5,078 metric ton
Seasonal vegetable distribution	1,433 metric ton
Ignition material (dry bamboo) distribution	70,651 pieces
Kerosene distribution	201,589 liters
Briquette stove distribution	14,830 stoves
Plastic jerrycan distribution (different capacity)	18,693 pieces
Kitchen utensils purchase	1,286 sets
Tarpaulin purchase and distribution	7,771 pieces
Laundry soap distribution	291,886 pieces
Bathing soap distribution	285,778 pieces
Blanket, plastic mats and mosquito net	9,624 pieces
Solar street lamps	13 sets
Electricity line extended in Goldhap Camp	2 km
Firewood provided in Goldhap Camp	40,000 kg
Plastic buckets distribution in Goldhap Camp	1,300 pieces
Social awareness program	253 groups
Management of fully vacant shelter	1,456 huts
Refugee advocacy and lobbying	7 CBO/NGOs
Bamboo and tree plantation in Host Community (HC)	13 Groups (1500 HA)
Community-based disaster preparedness training in HC	11 Disaster Management Committees (365 persons)
Interaction between right holders and duty bearers in HC	7 Groups (236 persons)
Income generation activities in HC	6 Groups

Preparedness

The institutionalization of community-based disaster preparedness and developing community-coping capacity was the main agenda in 2008. LWF Nepal concentrated on developing community resilience to flood disaster. Establishment of various taskforces and providing them with the required knowledge, skill and equipment were central to the community-based disaster preparedness program. Formation of community-led Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) and development of functional community disaster management plans followed by vulnerability and capacity assessments were carried out to institutionalize community-based disaster preparedness. To supplement community plans and DMC initiatives, flood mitigation schemes were initiated resulting in some schools becoming flood shelters.

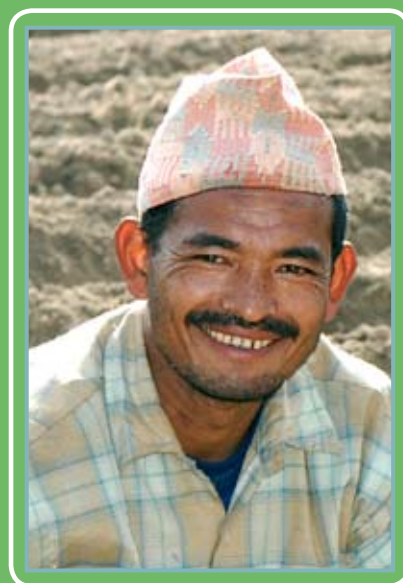
Selected right holders were given orientation on rights-based disaster risk management to make duty bearers more aware of and accountable to the disaster-affected population. In 2008, district-based duty bearers and other stakeholders were also made aware of emerging ideas such as the Hyogo Framework for Action and climate change adaptation. Community radios disseminated disaster-related information to the public while, as part of effective media mobilization, media personnel were trained in the rights of disaster survivors and the role of media in disaster risk management.

Rehabilitation

With ACT International, LWF Nepal completed a post-flood rehabilitation project in Banke, Bardiya and Kailali districts in the west. This project alleviated the suffering of over 51,500 individuals by providing essentials and support to restore their livelihoods. The food-for-work program carried out proved of great benefit to over 4,900 agriculture laborers' and small farmers' families. So did 92km of village roads, footpaths and river/road embankments upgraded in 15 VDCs. The supply of hands pumps, seeds, livestock, agriculture tools and irrigation schemes helped small farmers and vulnerable families restart their livelihoods.

SECTION 2

Disaster Risk Management



Respect People's Religious Right

As soon as a motor vehicle of LWF Nepal reached Inaruwa, the district headquarters of Sunsari in south-east Nepal, people rushed towards it expectantly. The road, where the car had stopped, was packed with the temporary residents of nearby relief camps. They had been displaced by floods.

In this district, the embankment of the Koshi River had breached on 18 August, triggering devastating floods and widespread suffering.

LWF Nepal staff members alighted from the car and waited for others to join them. They were on their way to a flood relief center for food distribution. The staff members were wearing name tags displaying ACT International and LWF Nepal logos.

Some flood-affected persons looked into the name tags. Recognizing the logos, one of them asked: "Aren't you among those who distributed food items to us yesterday?" When the staff said: "Yes! We are," he expressed his gratitude to LWF Nepal for providing the displaced people with food and thus saving their lives.

"If LWF Nepal had not given ready-to-eat food, more than 5,000 people staying in that temporary shelter would face severe hunger. Neither the government nor other organizations have come to distribute such food," he said in a matter-of-fact tone. He informed us they had enough food to last at least a week.

He thanked LWF Nepal for distributing food items directly to each family of the temporary relief camp. In his opinion, if it had been handed over to a management committee, which was formed in every relief camp, the flood survivors would have barely received half of or less than that what they had received directly through LWF Nepal. "As a result we can at least observe Ramadan," he said.

This unofficial "spokesman" was from Jamiya Islamiya Madrasa—the biggest relief center—that houses more than 5,000 Muslims displaced by the Koshi flood. The Muslim community observed Ramadan by fasting for the whole day. Throughout Ramadan, the flood survivors said they would not eat the food cooked by others and preferred to eat instant food such as beaten rice and Bhuja (puffed rice) after sunset. In normal times, they eat cooked food.

Although the vast majority of the Nepalis are Hindus, even in times of emergency, the cultural and religious rights of flood survivors should be respected, as the Code of Conduct of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and NGOs states.



How to cope with natural disaster

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Mid- and Far-Western Regions

- 433 community members (205 male and 228 female), who participated in community-based disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction training events, are motivated towards volunteerism and are in a position to cope with natural disaster.
- Disaster survivors constructed stronger houses and animal sheds, inspiring others to do the same.
- Seven different task forces were formed in each working cluster for information sharing and coordination, early warning, search and rescue, first aid and psychosocial counseling, among others.
- 405 community members from 16 clusters are actively involved in preparation of disaster management plan in the region.
- 1,034 group members participated in mock drill and other exercises that reflected the scenario of pre-disaster, disaster and post-disaster phases in five clusters.
- 266 women and 232 men from five clusters prepared historical time line, seasonal calendar, hazard and resource maps and so on in the run up to charting a disaster management plan.
- 1,600 people were sensitized to climate change and adaptation, and family-level preparedness.



- Orientation on rights-based disaster risk management given to 30 District Natural Disaster Relief Committee (DNDRC) members with the aim of making them accountable to the rights of disaster survivors.
- 209 people (86 male and 123 female) participated in training while encouraging them to use local resources. Techniques such as plantation of locally appropriate species, and cutting and filling-in of inundated slopes were explained to them. DNDRC members were explained Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015).
- In order to effectively broadcast these ideas and practices to a much-wider public, 22 local media personnel attended a workshop on their role in disaster risk reduction and about the rights of disaster survivors.

Eastern Region

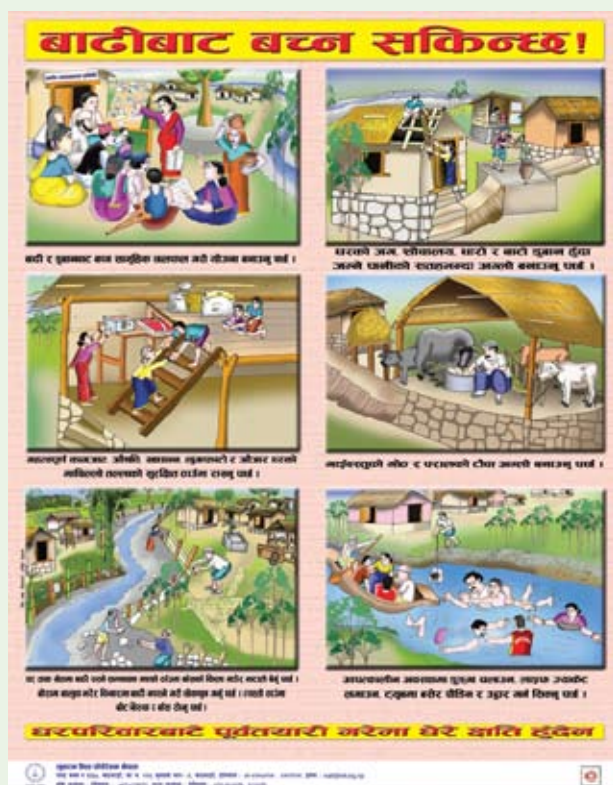
- District Disaster Rescue Committees of Jhapa and Morang districts organized four public events to highlight disaster and environmental planning.
- Post-flood support was provided to around 10,000 flood survivors of 3,923 families through two different projects supported by ACT International and Sign of Hope.
- 174 (84 female and 90 male) community members, who participated in disaster

preparedness training, are sharing their knowledge with the other people in the community.

- Six training events were organized for 162 members of 10 Disaster Management Teams (DMTs). Each DMT has four different task forces. Each task force has around five members who received training to enhance and develop their skills.
- All the task forces were equipped with emergency rescue kits.
- Three mock drills were conducted at different locations to spread information about disaster preparedness, and a door-to-door information campaign was launched by DMTs.
- DMTs put six small river mitigation schemes in place following bio-engineering methods as part of small-scale mitigation programs for the community.
- Three training events were organized to sensitize duty bearers to various disaster issues.
- In a training event, 22 men and three women journalists acquired knowledge about reporting disasters and importance of mass media.

Central Region

- Four groups in Devichaur and Bhattedanda VDCs of Lalitpur district went through a community capacity building process for disaster preparedness and disaster risk mitigation.
- Six Disaster Management Teams/Committees were set up.



Flood survival: Household preparedness

SECTION 3

Sustainable Livelihood Improvement Program (SLIP)



Strong Community Bases

The SLIP of LWF Nepal strengthens community-based organizations (CBOs) among the landless and land-limited families. It empowers members socially and economically, raising health and educational standards, and ensuring sustainable progress in standards-of-living. The program has established itself successfully among the rural poor and created substantial goodwill by responding to self-identified community needs and by involving the people at all stages.

Sustainable Management

In 2008, when 40 new groups were formed, progress was visible following a shift from using national-level NGOs to CBOs and CBO Federations (CBOFs) as implementing partners. This has strengthened the grassroots-based people's organizations and local governance systems. By involving direct focus groups in technical and managerial capacity development, in project design, leadership skills, social mobilization and financial management, they achieve management responsibility. This also allows these people's organizations to become stronger and more sustainable.

Livelihood Changes

SLIP's livelihood improvement activities have brought about noticeable changes in household economy among the group members. Among the various income and employment generation ventures, for example, the expanding uptake of semi-commercial vegetable farming has seen the average household earning rise to NRs 17,000. Likewise, the establishment of collection centers linking producers and vendors has produced successful group marketing ventures. And, of course, at the same time, health and nutrition at the household level have greatly improved. Similar impact is being seen among those taking up livestock rearing, fish-farming and bee-keeping as sustainable livelihood options for landless and limited landholding farmers. Although some gaps have been identified in the operation and management of savings-and-credit schemes, it is clear that these resource-poor households and communities are increasingly enterprising and productive.



Focus group member opts for improved farming techniques

Environmental Conservation

Alongside farming activities, conservation of the natural environment is supported through awareness-raising, integrated pest management, use of organic manure, inter-cropping, agro-forestry, soil management and other practices.

Improved Health and Education

SLIP is also positively influencing the attitudes and behavior of adults and children in health and education. In particular, around 800 adults attended social literacy classes and over 250 girls took up schooling scholarships.

Western Region

- 20 local leader farmers, who received technical training in vegetable production and integrated pest management, are practicing improved farming techniques as well as disseminating the knowledge to group members.
- 242 irrigation facility schemes that covered over 130 ha land have increased farm yields.
- 1,189 farmers (790 female), who received agro input support, produced around 160.5 ton seasonal vegetables and enjoyed rise in income.
- 793 farmers (555 female) are engaged in growing off-season high-value vegetables.
- 87 disadvantaged and marginalized households received small livestock such as pig and goat, in addition to technical training in livestock management.

Becoming Self-Employed

Pahalman Chaudhari, living in his father's house at Narayanpur, Kailali, used to be a carpenter, but he barely managed to feed himself on the money he earned from the few jobs he found in the area. The whole family often went hungry, despite all the adults working, and the children could not go to school. It seemed to Pahalman that he had a bleak future and doubted he could ever afford to marry and set up his own household.

But today Pahalman thinks himself fortunate, because, when he got the chance, he agreed to join a new CBO, the Pragatishil Samaj that showed him other options for someone who was prepared to study and work hard. In recent years, new types of employment have emerged as village society has become used to more modern lifestyles based on electrical equipment: Televisions, radios, fridges, cookers and the like. The Samaj, seeing his potential, sent him on a three-month house-wiring course in Sakti Bazaar in June 2008, under LWF Nepal's livelihood program.

It was a wise choice, as he sailed through the training and was quickly back in his village setting up a stall in the market place of Beluwa Chowk. His was only a Ghumti (portable) electronics shop, but it fulfilled all of Pahalman's dreams of changing his life around. Soon he was earning over NRs 2,200 a month, which he handed over to his father. Not only were the family members now eating better, able to afford new clothes, his younger sister was delighted to find that she could again attend school. Everyone in the family is very pleased. Pahalman went off to become an electrician.



Support for poultry business



Community using clean and safe water

Western Region

- 25 group members (19 male), who received training in house wiring, cycle repairing and computer, are self-employed. They are earning as much as NRs 25,900 in a month.
- 21 Haliya members are earning well from poultry business.
- 32 household members (20 female) took to bee-keeping. Each hive produces on average 29 kg honey per year, which fetches around NRs 8,250 in the market .
- 90% of 18,866 household members are actively participating in group savings-and-credit schemes. By the year's end, 1,138 groups were able to mobilize fund to the tune of NRs 32.4 million for income generation, farm production investment, and health treatment, education and for meeting other household needs.

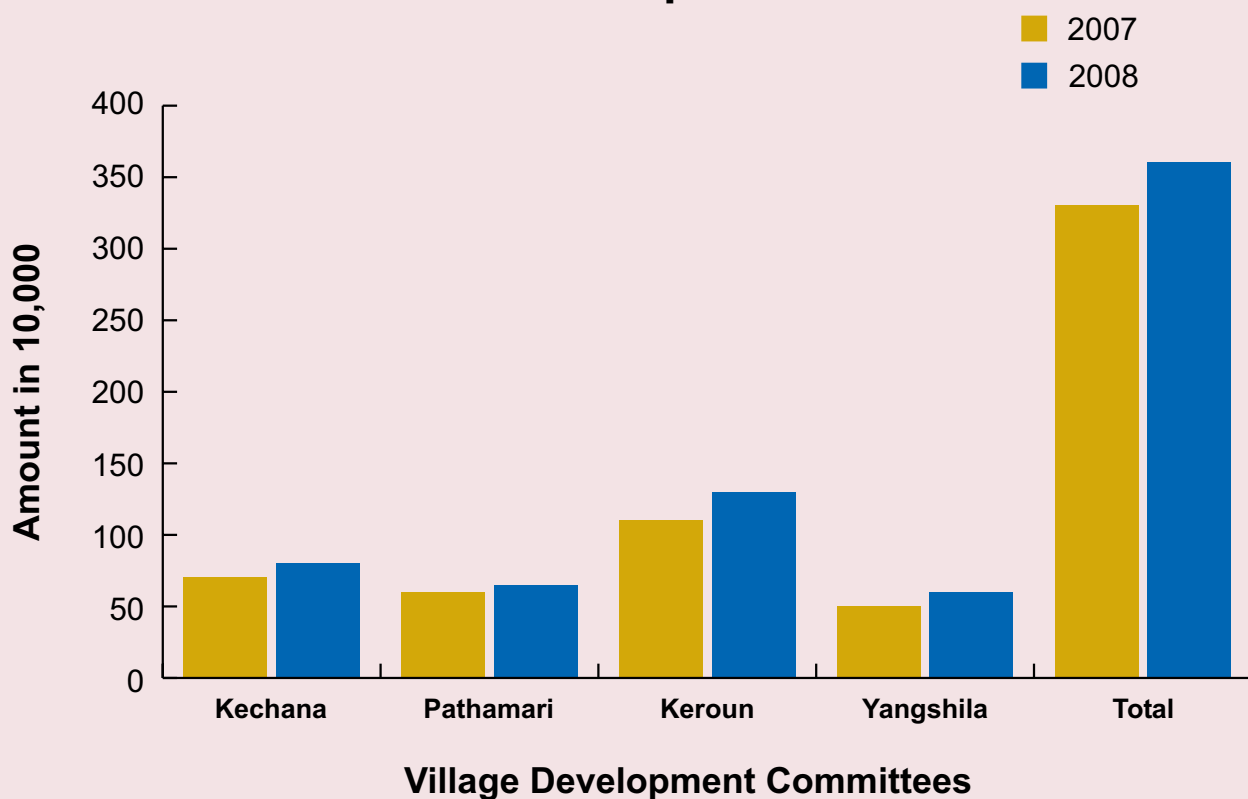
Eastern Region

- 37 newly installed boreholes benefited 168 marginalized farmers.
- 200 small farmers, who were given farm input support, could improve their farming system.
- 62 (53 female and 9 male) farmers trained in kitchen gardening were able to increase their nutritional intake and income.
- 51 (17 female and 14 male) farmers participated in two farmer's field schools in order to acquire practical knowledge about improved farming.
- 84 small livestock (goat, pigs) and 15 large livestock (cow) were distributed to needy farmers on animal exchange basis that supported 54 very poor households.
- Animal insurance scheme was started in two villages to protect farmers from losses due to premature deaths of animals.
- Three skills transfer training given to 54 (45 female and 9 male) group members, along with initial support to establish enterprises. This has helped the locals to diversify their means of livelihood.
- Each of the 23 differently able people received support amounting NRs 5,000 to start or improve their own enterprise under the self-employment scheme.

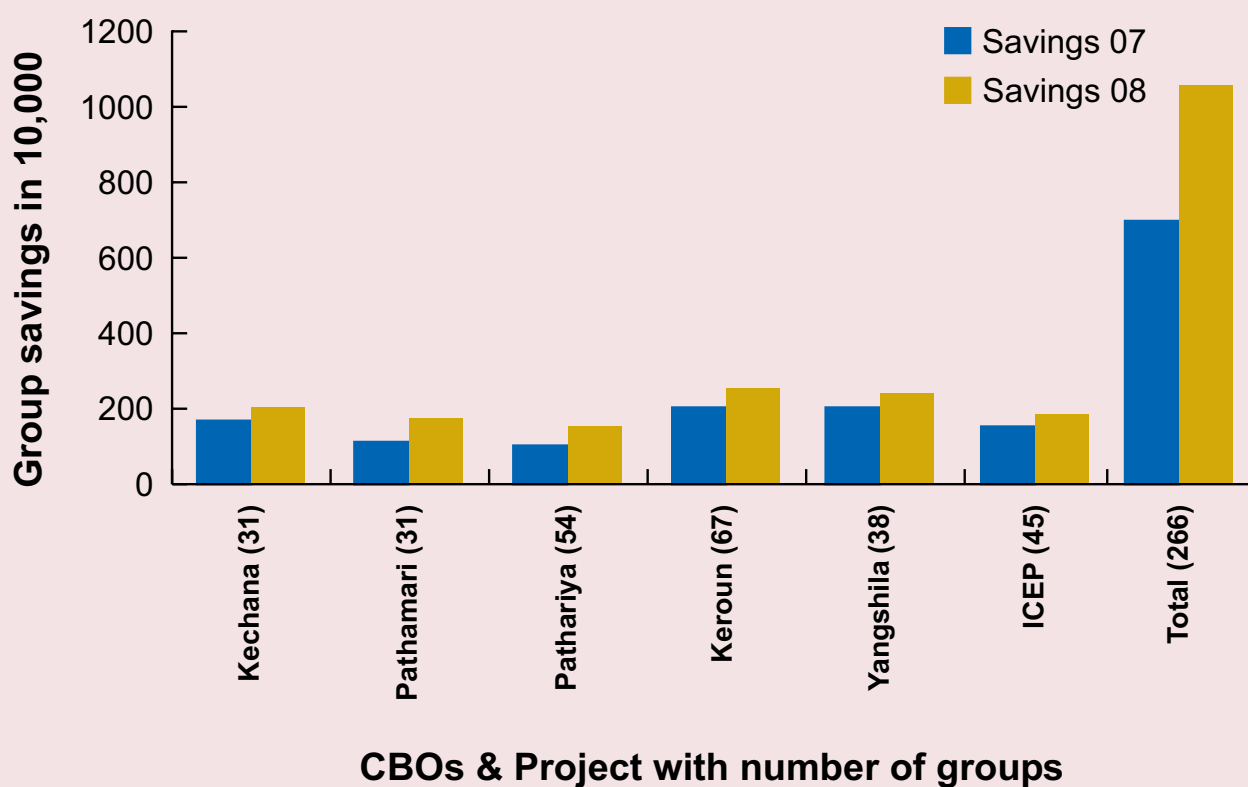
Central Region

- Implementing partners—NGOs in the case of Lalitpur and Ramechhap districts—are in the process of forming community-based organizations (CBOs) with the vision of establishing empowered people's organizations that can make development plans independently and implement them effectively.
- Four CBOs were formed in Lalitpur district.
- 182 groups were formed in Lalitpur and Ramechhap districts.

Progress in Group Economic Empowerment Program Fund East Nepal



Comparison of Group Savings in 2007 & 2008 East Nepal



SECTION 4

Peace, Reconciliation and Human Rights



Rights-Based Approach to Development

The principles of a rights-based approach to development was introduced into LWF Nepal some years ago but was only fully established in 2008. Following the definition of the role of NGOs set out in the 1993 Vienna Declaration, we redesigned our programs and projects to promote human rights. These are to be achieved by education and campaigns, supporting advocacy ventures, establishing a coterie of local defenders, and publicity. It is also intended to monitor the Nepalese Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2006.

Local Rights Defenders

The idea of local rights defenders—a taskforce managed by networks of community-based organizations (CBOs) that implement LWF Nepal’s activities at the grassroots—was our response to the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a statement long ignored in Nepal.

In 2008, 750 women rights activists, 752 child rights activists and 850 human rights activists were trained and immediately began the hard work of promoting and protecting human rights in their own communities and organizations. At the same time, a number of books in Nepali were published and distributed to these rights defenders, their CBOs and other local stakeholders. These include manuals on human rights, legal education, international treaties and conventions, and refugee matters.

Working at the Grassroots

Although training in human rights has been carried out among our grassroots partners, it is proving hard to change negative long-held beliefs in such a short span of time. Nevertheless, LWF Nepal believes that with continuing support, CBOs and individuals will absorb new ideas and develop positive attitudes as they work together to implement their own plans and programs. The communities that will benefit from this new approach are freed Haliyas and Kamaiyas, Dalits, Bhutanese refugees, and a few other minority groups.

Haliyas

On September 6, 2008, the Government of Nepal declared all Haliyas—bonded laborers—to be free, a strong indication that the Haliyas’ access to decision-making process has vastly improved from 2003 when LWF Nepal first began to advocate for liberation, rehabilitation and greater respect for the Haliyas. The initial formation and support for groups at the community level led to district-level networks and, in 2007, the establishment of the national Rashtriya Haliya Mukti Samaj Federation. This strong body could only appear after intensive rights-based development work such as needs assessment,

group formation, public debate and publicity, mass movements, political lobbying and legal advocacy was undertaken, marking a departure from the traditional development approaches and service delivery.

Kamaiyas

LWF Nepal supported the rehabilitation of 215 freed Kamaiya families through our partner agency, Kamaiya Pratha Unmulan Samaj (KPUS). Again stressing the force for change in the country, the government formed a Kamaiya Rehabilitation Committee that included KPUS.

Dalits

LWF Nepal supported Dalit NGOs' media campaign to highlight Dalit issues, including TV and radio coverage.

Refugees

In the case of Bhutanese refugees, LWF Nepal and INHURED International jointly developed a draft refugee law and submitted it to the government. A series of events with the refugee community and stakeholders was organized to highlight the need for such a step in Nepal.

Peace and Reconciliation

LWF Nepal with INHURED International monitored the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, signed by eight political parties, for three months. The subsequent report highlighted how the parties were violating the agreement, with 71 violations by the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) and 13 by the state up to June 2008. LWF Nepal also supported its partners at the local level to implement peace initiatives.

Challenges

Nepal is in a transitional phase, with national priorities being governance and the constitution-making process. Although the government is committed to the work undertaken in the development sector, implementation is weak.

In a country just out of an armed conflict, various armed political and ethnic groups are still active, inhibiting work at the grassroots. At the same time, minorities are struggling for recognition and rights. Their lack of power at the national and district levels will have to be overcome in the near future if progress made so far is to be sustained and built upon. Despite these problems, LWF Nepal and its partner CBOs and NGOs in the disadvantaged communities can see a brighter future and are determined to work to ensure everyone's rights are met.

From Father to Son

Hajari Ram Mahar, 75, lives in Nagarjun, Baitadi, a district in far-west Nepal, with his wife and their family. Sixty years old, he is a Haliya, a bonded farm laborer, tied to the land of his "masters". His first owner was Raghu Singh Pant, from whom he borrowed NRs 7,000. But as this debt was sold on to others, and as he has borrowed more over the years, he still owes money to his present master.

Too old to work, the debt fell a few years ago onto his eldest son, Raghu Ram Mahar, who automatically became a Haliya because his father was, and who became a slave to Hajari's last owner. But quarrels between different owners caused even more problems for both Raghu and his father and they were very badly treated.

Although he inherited his father's debt, Raghu had not inherited his submissive nature and decided to fight against the situation of slavery in which he found himself. Becoming an active member of the district's Haliya Mukti Samaj, which fights for the rights of the Haliya, he discovered that it was not just his own freedom that was at stake and so he became involved in local and national campaigns to change things. Eventually, Raghu saw the government free his community, ensuring no one would ever again be tied into the service of others.

Today, with his father's support and with hopes of a better future for his son, Raghu still fights for his community. He was one of those in his community, no longer willing to remain poor, oppressed and marginalized from society, who joined a Legal Education course put on by LWF Nepal, and he now teaches others about their rights to freedom.



The bridge of women's empowerment



Dalit women's group

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Mid- and Far-western Regions

- 26 new Haliya groups, comprising 468 members, were formed and are participating in a project that supports the poor and dispossessed to fight for their rights.
- 1,662 group members sat together to identify their problems and discuss possible solutions.
- 885 trained group facilitators can now mobilize groups in a better way.
- 1,802 group members participated in group management training.
- 1,018 groups, 44 Main committees and eight CBO Federations made serious effort at good governance, for example, by holding general assembly and implementing inclusive policy.
- 112 men and 344 women joined human rights education center with the aim of increasing their awareness of human rights issues and sharing it with communities.
- 40 local human rights activists trained community members.
- 17 people affected by human rights violations received support to advocate and file cases for justice.
- 23 times support were given to human, child and women rights activists' networks that planned creative activities for community awareness-raising.
- 4,200 freed Kamaiyas and other stakeholders participated in regional advocacy.

Eastern Region

- Around 2,100 new members through 81 groups were added to a development program.
- 180 groups received ledger and passbook support through which 3,755 women and 1,613 men members had access to proper accounting system.
- As a result of various capacity building training programs, 321 (176 female and 145 male) members of groups and CBOs are participating in community and grassroots-based development with better knowledge and skills in organizational management, leadership development, milk cooperative, account management and document writing, among others.
- Around 600 people fought against wage discrimination between men and women, domestic violence and advocated for the rights of landless people through three campaigns.
- 115 individuals, including right holders and duty bearers from various walks of life, participated in a public hearing program organized by CBO and VDC.
- 217 (107 female and 110 male) participants from different organizations took part in seven workshops organized on human rights to enlighten stakeholders about the importance of making law in accordance with international instruments.
- LWF Nepal collaborated with various organizations to mark the 60th International Human Rights Day and the 60th Anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. More than a dozen organizations, including duty bearers, actively took part in events such as motorcycle rally and workshop on promotion of human rights. Special bulletins of major local newspapers carried awareness-raising materials on human rights. Around 30,000 people participated directly and indirectly in this campaign.
- A human rights network was formed in five VDCs with participation of 88 (58 female and 30 male) members who held discussions on human rights issues for a wider audience.
- Five women rights networks were formed with involvement of trained activists. Altogether 83 members are affiliated with such networks in five VDCs; they also prepared action plan with support of CBOs.

Education and Social Literacy

- 580 group members (525 female and 55 male) became literate in far-west Nepal.
- 732 students of primary school had access to improved physical infrastructure in mid- and far-west.
- 106 children from poor and marginalized families continued their study at the primary and secondary levels, thanks to book support program, in mid-and far-west.
- Support for construction of four community-based Islamic religious schools for around 1,200 Muslim children, scholarships awarded to 116 schoolgirls, and backing for a further 178 children in ordinary schools in 2008 should help raise educational levels among the indigenous groups in south-east Nepal.
- 450 people of the poor and marginalized communities of Lalitpur and Ramechhap districts participated in literacy class with the objective of developing their life skills.

The Dalit Empowerment Program in Western and Central Nepal (DEP) has been implemented in 65 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and five municipalities of Achham, Doti, Kailali, Banke and Lalitpur for the last three years. Through grassroots NGOs and CBOs, LWF Nepal reaches 523 groups from over 10,000 households, of which 82% are women. This project works with 53,000 Dalit members (60% women) to raise their socio-economic status and standards-of-living. The main objectives are to improve awareness among both Dalits and non-Dalits, to create village and district-based grassroots organizations, to widen the influence of these and other Dalit institutions and individuals in the governance process, and for Dalits, to be able to assert their rights.

Planning the Future

In 2008, the focus was on completing project activities to allow the emphasis to shift to developing program sustainability at the community level in 2009, the last year of the project. Although political events and social unrest brought on by strikes and floods and the absence of locally-elected bodies continued to challenge project work, a Result-Oriented Monitoring Mission by the European Union in 2008 was able to deliver positive comments on the project.

The groundwork now in place allows us to feel optimistic about the future. For example, as a result of intensive and extensive lobbying, local officials and representatives are beginning to respond encouragingly to issues raised by Dalits. Grassroots Dalit groups are providing a community-based platform for further endeavors; their networks can oversee more effective local advocacy ventures. In addition, some literacy class participants have started micro-enterprises while health and sanitation conditions and farm outputs have improved.



Rakshya Dalit Mahila Samuha in a remote village

SECTION 5

Dalit Empowerment Program



Public Relations

To highlight the progress being made by this project, three studies on empowerment, resource mapping and market analysis were carried out while monitoring manual and reference book on social inclusion were published. A well-attended national seminar on *The Constitution Making Process*, involving Constituent Assembly members, political parties, NGOs and others from Nepalese and foreign civil society, was held to raise awareness of Dalit issues.



Sharing Water for Free

Amrita Devi B.K., an under-privileged and poverty-stricken Dalit woman from Kailali, lives in a dirty squatter area in Amarawati with her family of ten in far-west Nepal.

Living illegally and having hardly any money is bad enough but, in the past, Amrita Devi also had to go without a proper supply of safe drinking water.

Every morning, she went to a neighbor's place to draw water from their hand pump, paying them NRs 50 a month. At that price, it meant she and the family couldn't afford water for washing, just drinking and cooking, and even then they were often ill from water-borne diseases.

Sometimes her neighbor would remove the pump handle and then life became even more difficult, as Amrita had to bring water from the polluted and muddy river. A half-hour walk away, that was where she would wash her clothes, herself and the children. But then Amrita joined the Sayapatri Dalit Women Group, part of the Dalit Empowerment Program, and life changed for the better when they installed a water pump at her own front door.

"Now," she says, "I don't have a problem getting water, and with the time and money I'm saving, I can work and spend on buying things like salt and spices." Unlike her neighbor, Amrita Devi shares her water for free.

Activities in 2008

- Dalit groups have accumulated almost three million Nepali rupees (around 30,000 EURO) in savings-and-credit.
- On the advocacy side, there are now 52 Solidarity Networks at the VDC and district levels that work to eliminate centuries-old caste- and gender-based discrimination as well as act as local representatives for the Dalit community. In 2008, these supported 29 legal cases of caste-based discrimination.
- Following training in organizational development, gender empowerment and inclusion, the individual and institutional capacity of Dalit communities improved significantly in 2008.
- As the implementing partners for LWF Nepal's activities, these communities and their organizations were more efficient and effective as well as more inclusive of women.
- Working closely, LWF Nepal and the Dalit Networks produced a district-level strategic plan for implementing partners.
- 58 livelihood literacy classes and 64 livelihood skills training events, combined with irrigation schemes and agricultural inputs support, are improving livelihoods.
- 1,041 (89 % women) and 600 (88 % women) people have benefited from various literacy courses.
- 304 households are directly affected by appropriate use of 53 small irrigation and water supply schemes provided under the program.
- Members of 146 groups received agriculture input support.



Karna Singh Nepali, a Dalit shopkeeper, in Doti district

Personal Health

LWF Nepal believes that a community-driven preventive health service is vital if it is to provide an equitable, comprehensive health care plan accessible to all.

Throughout the working area, most health problems stem from poor personal hygiene and unsanitary practices. Therefore the focus has been on raising awareness about these issues as well as installing safe drinking water and low-cost latrines. Outbreaks of communicable diseases are declining as the use of both is rising and more members put in their own wells and latrines.

But a growing and important crisis among the poor and marginalized of Nepal are HIV and AIDS, brought into these communities by returning economic migrants and passed onto unsuspecting family members. Dealing with them is made more difficult due to social sensitivities.

Peer Educators at Work

To improve general health and deal with specific diseases, background awareness-raising is carried out among Group Members about causes, impacts and preventive measures of various health problems. However, more specifics targeted at strengthening and mobilizing duty bearers have had a major impact on the level of local knowledge and understanding of general health matters, reproductive health, common diseases, nutrition and HIV & AIDS. These peer educators organized bi-monthly, quarterly and half-yearly interactions and meetings to share their experiences, learning, and skills at the community level. Meetings were also held between peer educators and right holders, and with public health officers and other stakeholders at the village and district levels in 2008.

Next Steps

While the program is having an impact and raising awareness of the issues, unfortunately, adoption of preventive measures is still too low and below the national average. More attention will be paid to encouraging behavioral changes, improving communication and encouraging take-up of preventive measures for overall health improvement.

SECTION 6

Health and HIV & AIDS





On World AIDS Day

Curing an Old Disease

Lakshmi Raidas, a peer educator with the Jana Jagaran Samaj, a federation of community-based organizations, was approached by Rima Raidas with a very personal problem. How, Rima asked, could she rid herself of a sexually-transmitted disease?

The wife of a policeman, in Guruwagaon, near Nepalganj, she had had the symptoms of STD for over two years, with itching and blisters on her genitalia. With her husband out all the time, she had no one to share her worries with but eventually, when the discomfort was too bad, she decided to tell her mother-in-law, who lived with them. Horrified, her mother-in-law blamed Rima, accusing her of having had sex with other men. When Rima denied this, her mother-in-law refused to believe her, declaring that Rima could not have got it from her son!

An illiterate woman, Rima was too afraid, too embarrassed and too poor to go to the clinic for a medical check-up and the problem continued. Then, one day she met Lakshmi Raidas and, courageously, told her all about her problems.

Through counseling, Lakshmi was able to convince Rima that it was not her fault and that both of them could get easy and cheap treatment at a clinic in Nepalgunj. The only barrier was Rima's mother-in-law, but after Lakshmi explained things to her, she stopped scolding Rima and allowed her to go for help in the town. She even encouraged her son to take the treatment, too.

With many men being economic migrants to the cities or India or, like Rima's husband, in positions of power over others, and using prostitutes or having second wives, there are many women like Rima in Nepal. Kept in misery because of social taboos and ignorance, their health and happiness may well depend on the commitment and support of the women like Lakshmi.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Western Region

- 654 peer educators made 11,697 people aware of preventive measures of HIV & AIDS.
- 17,063 people received condoms, and 477 people IEC materials on HIV & AIDS.
- 493 migrant workers tested blood, 2,295 took preventive measures for HIV & AIDS as a result of counseling services.
- 6,845 members were given counseling on other health issues.
- 450 disadvantaged and marginalized households experienced increased access to and control over safe drinking water facility due to installation of 90 hand pumps.

Eastern Region

- 15 basic training events for new peer educators were organized in which 372 (208 female and 164 male) volunteers took part.
- 8 refresher training courses were run for old volunteers and female sex workers. Altogether 207 (110 female and 97 male) participated.
- 45 (32 female and 13 male) people were referred to nearby health centers for HIV and STI test.
- Three interaction events on HIV & AIDS were organized for 61 (20 female and 41 male) religious leaders from different faith-based communities.
- Support for installation of 15 tube-wells and construction of 15 Sulabh latrines was provided; it was beneficial to 30 marginalized, Dalit and differently able group members.

Central Region

- 1,269 community members gained knowledge of general health, HIV & AIDS, reproductive health, hygiene and sanitation from 133 active peer educators.
- 37 film shows on STI, HIV, AIDS, reproductive health, sanitation and sexual right, among others, were put up for the community people.
- 6,786 condoms and 13,638 IEC materials on HIV & AIDS, STI and health were distributed to community members.
- 40 Sulabh latrines and pit latrines were constructed at the community level; their regular use has improved people's sanitation practices.
- 327 households have access to safe drinking water due to construction of 12 drinking water supply taps.



Counseling center in Pharpu VDC, Ramechhap

In Nepal, it is common for people, especially young men, to migrate from their home villages. Among the poorer working classes, most travel to Kathmandu, the plains or even India for seasonal work whereas the middle-classes go further afield, especially to the Gulf countries, for longer-term, better-paid employment.

It is, of course, the seasonal migrants, illiterate and poor, who are most vulnerable to being trafficked, a social crime which occurs everywhere in Nepal.

One district with very high rates of outward migration is Ramechhap, which lies in the central region. Here LWF Nepal has established an Anti-Trafficking Project in four Village Development Committees (VDCs) (Manthali, Bhatauli, Pharpu and Namadi).

Using the slogan *Stop Trafficking Through Safe Migration*, and following up on a successful pilot project, this venture was expanded in 2008 into Khimti and Betali VDCs. At the Information Desks, where advice and counseling services are provided, over 3,000 individuals were given assistance. Furthermore, support to local pressure groups and peer educators allowed mass awareness-raising to be carried out.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that this intervention is having an effect, with greater understanding of the issues among all age groups within these communities.

SECTION 7

Anti-Trafficking Project



SECTION 8

Indigenous Nationalities and Minority Groups



There are many different peoples across Nepal, the Gurkhas and Sherpas being the most famous internationally. There are also larger groupings, such as Newars, who have kept their identity without loss of prestige and power. However many smaller indigenous societies have long been marginalized, socially and/or physically, and struggle to maintain their independent and unique ways-of-life. LWF Nepal works with a number of indigenous nationalities and marginalized occupational groups in the central, eastern, mid-western and far-western regions of Nepal.

Kushbadiya

Twenty-one Kushbadiya members have access to safe drinking water and practice improved personal hygiene, thanks largely to four community hand pumps LWF Nepal provided them with. A minority indigenous nationality, around 550 Kushbadiyas live in mid-west Nepal. They carve stone-grinding slates and wheels, weave ropes and make brooms. They also hunt birds and animals.

Maganta and Sonaha

This small but poor community—Maganta—in Banke was organized in 2008 into groups that were then affiliated with the Jana Ekata Samaj, a CBO of the poor and oppressed. LWF Nepal installed an irrigation treadle pump in the fields of a Maganta farmer, which resulted in a much better vegetable harvest this year, improving the families' nutrition and income levels. Another two members were provided with livestock (goat and pig) as a means of livelihood improvement.

Sonaha, a small fishing community, lives on the banks of the Karnali River in mid-west Nepal. To identify the challenges facing them and to work out ways to combat them, a Sonaha Group, working with LWF Nepal, devised a development action plan. This is to be implemented in 2009 by their community-based organizations (CBOs), which will tap resources from both government and non-government sources. Through this empowering process, the Sonahas, also known as gold-sieving community, will be able to direct their development along a path they have chosen, protecting their lifestyles.

In 2008, a baseline survey and group formation steps were undertaken in three Village Development Committees (VDCs), involving 150 households in nine groups that formed the grassroots organization, Nepal Sonaha Sanga.

Raji

Altogether 13 Raji households organized into the Harin Samuha Group that was affiliated to the Samaj Sewa Samittee Chaumala CBO. It set up a savings-and-credit scheme for everyone, with the group's leaders receiving book-keeping training. In addition, a goat was provided through an exchange program to improve livelihood prospects while four households were given vegetable seeds and training. The installation of a hand pump provided safe drinking water to 13 households.

The Rajis are an endangered group enlisted as an indigenous nationality of the Terai (plains). They eke out their living by fishing, foraging for forest products, ferrying people across rivers, and recently by farming.

Kisan, Meche and Santhal

In 2008, a Community Advocacy Center was established for each of these indigenous nationalities, who got access to resources from a variety of sources. In a breakthrough event, a member of the Meche community was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 2008.

Kisans (or, farmers) are found in a couple of VDCs in Jhapa district. Having a population of 2,876, they are categorized as an endangered group among 54 indigenous nationalities. Although farming is their main occupation, they make straw and bamboo mats for commercial purpose.

Meches are another endangered indigenous nationality who live near the basins of the Mechi River and in some parts of Jhapa district. Farming, hunting and fishing are the occupations they are engaged in. Their population stands at 3,763.

Described as one of the highly marginalized indigenous nationalities of Nepal, Santhals (also known as Satars) are found in Jhapa and Morang districts. Hunting and fishing are their common occupations. These days, they are also involved in farming and labor work.

Sunuwar and Tamang

In collaboration with NGOs, LWF Nepal launched various livelihood programs that include 167 Tamang and 83 Sunuwar households in Ramechhap and Lalitpur districts. Development of cooperatives, establishment of child centers, school enrolment support, provision of drinking water and irrigation facility are some of the activities implemented to uplift the living standards of these marginalized indigenous nationalities.



Kushbadiya community in mid-west Nepal

SECTION 9

Financial Summary

2008 Expenditure

As on December 31, 2008

Overall Expenditure by Projects	USD
1. Statement of Needs Projects (SoN)/ Core Program	
Sustainable Livelihood Improvement Project	724,515
Emergency Response & Disaster Risk Management Project	114,730
Peace Reconciliation & Human Rights Project	319,143
Sub Total	1,158,388
2. Emergency Projects	
Assistance to Flood Affected-2007	374,101
Rapid Response to Koshi Flood Survivors	60,000
Rapid Response to Koshi Flood Survivors	16,356
Relief Assistance to Flood Survivors, Kailali District	59,222
Sub Total	509,679
3. Non-Statement of Needs (Non SoN)/ Bilateral Projects	
3.1. Refugees and Refugees Host Communities	
Assistance for Bhutanese Refugees and Host Communities (DCA/ Danida-2007/2008)	170,726
Care and Maintenance of Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal (UNHCR)	116,927
Care and Maintenance of Tibetan New Arrivals in Nepal (UNHCR)	13,372
Bhutanese Refugee Assistance Resettlement Program (UNHCR)	62,148
Bhutanese Refugee Children Forum Program (PhotoVoice)	4,792
Assistance for Bhutanese Refugees and Host Communities (DCA/ Danida-2008/2009)	138,126
Staff Capacity Building Training	24,568
Food Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal (WFP)	134,916
Home Gardening Program for Bhutanese Refugee Project (WFP)	15,340
Improving Health & Nutrition of Bhutanese Refugee in Nepal (UNHCR)	36,273
School Renovation of Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal (CARITAS-Nepal)	36,375
Anti-Trafficking Project (2007/2008)	6,912
Refugee Youth Project (2007/2008)	7,350
Assistance for Bhutanese Refugee Resettlement Cases from Nepal (UNHCR)	7,077
Care and Maintenance of Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal (UNHCR)	2,006,699
Care and Maintenance of Tibetan New Arrivals in Nepal (UNHCR)	111,296
Refugee Youth Project (2008/2009)	444
Support to Fire Victims of Bhutanese Refugee Camp	20,717
Care and Maintenance of Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal (UNHCR)	77,233
Support to Fire Victims of Bhutanese Refugee Camp	20,000
Anti-Trafficking Project 2008	5,752
Water and Sanitation Services in Bhutanese Refugee Camp	5,474

Overall Expenditure by Projects	USD
Renovation of Bhutanese Refugee Women Forum Camp Office	3,113
Renovation of Bhutanese Refugee Non-Food Warehouse	8,782
Sub Total	3,034,411
3.2. Development Projects	
Rights-Based Disaster Risk Management Project (2008/2010) DCA	79,737
Dalit Empowerment Program in Western and Central Nepal	270,849
Landless People/Freed Haliya and Kamaiya Empowerment Project in Nepal (FCA)	43,028
Women Empowerment through Knowledge and Skill-Based Enterprises FCA	8,086
Sub Total	401,700
Total Resources Administered in 2008	5,104,177

Income from Partners and Donors

As on December 31, 2008

	Income Recognized USD	Contribution Received in Advance USD	Project Balance Receivable USD	Total Fund Contributed USD	%
1. Statement of Needs (SoN) Projects/ Core Program					
Australian Lutheran World Service	281,319	-	-	281,319	24.29
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	109,866	-	-	109,866	9.48
FinnChurchAid/DIDC	473,116	-	-	473,116	40.84
Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation	119,212	-	-	119,212	10.29
Norwegian Church Aid	174,876	-	-	174,876	15.10
Sub-Total	1,158,388	-	-	1,158,388	100
2. Emergency Projects					
Australian Lutheran World Service	218,824	-	-	218,824	42.93
Eiscopal Church in America	7,500	-	-	7,500	1.47
Disciples: Week of Compassion, USA and Canada	1,000	-	-	1,000	0.20
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	50,000	-	-	50,000	9.81
United Church Organization Christ USA	2,000	-	-	2,000	0.39
Heidi Kemnitz-flutopfer	136	-	-	136	0.03
FinnChurchAid/DIDC	37,021	-	-	37,021	7.26
Action By Churches Together International	119,222	-	-	119,222	23.39
Sign of Hope	16,356	-	-	16,356	3.21
Lutheran World Relief	5,000	-	-	5,000	0.98
Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation	42,662	-	-	42,662	8.37
Norwegian Church Aid	9,957	-	-	9,957	1.95
Sub-Total	509,679	-	-	509,678.79	100

	Income Recognized USD	Contribution Received in Advance USD	Project Balance Receivable USD	Total Fund Contributed USD	%
3. Non-Statement of Needs (Non SoN)/ Bilateral Projects					
3.1. Refugees and Refugee Host Communities					
Norwegian Church Aid	12,664	-	-	12,664	0.36
FinnChurchAid/DIDC	24,568	-	-	24,568	0.71
DanChurchAid/Danida	308,851	-	-	308,851	8.87
PhotoVoice	4,792	-	-	4,792	0.14
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (BRP)	2,311,831	470,724	-	2,782,554	79.91
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (TNA)	122,478.43	16,107	-	138,586	3.98
Central Tibetan Administration	2,189	-	-	2,189	0.06
CARITAS-Nepal	36,375	-	-	36,375	1.04
Refugee Youth Program	7,794	6,774	-	14,568	0.42
World Food Program	162,152	-	46,109	116,043	3.33
CIDA\CCO	20,717	-	-	20,717	0.59
Habitat International	20,000	-	-	20,000	0.57
Sub-Total	3,034,411	493,605	46,109	3,481,907	100
3.2. Development Projects					
EC-DanChurchAid DEP	270,849	11,868	-	282,716	43.30
DanChurchAid	79,737	103,697	-	183,434	28.09
FinnChurchAid\DIDC	51,114	135,699	-	186,814	28.61
Sub-Total	401,700	251,264	-	652,964	100
TOTAL	5,104,177	744,869	46,109	5,802,937	100

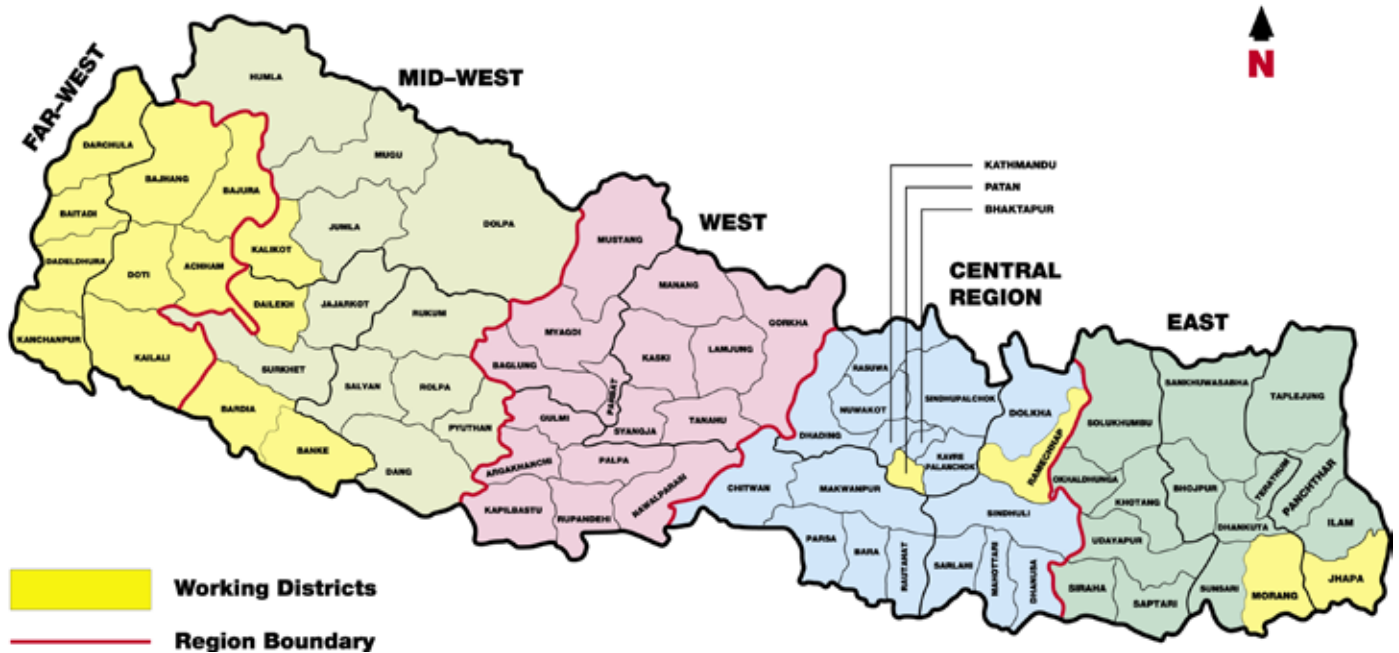
Nepal Development Program: Expenditure Breakdown

By Location (direct implementation) and Partners (indirect implementation)

As on December 31, 2008

<i>Empowerment and Development Projects</i>	<i>USD</i>
Direct Implementation (by LWF Nepal)	
Empowerment Project-Jhapa/ Morang	74,160
Nepal Development Program Co-ordination- Kathmandu	205,025
Western Region Center Unit- Nepalgunj	380,432
Sub Total	659,617
Indirect Implementation (Through Partner NGO)	
Nepal National Dalit Social Welfare Organization, Kathmandu	16,988
Kamaiya Pratha Unmulan Samaj, Chaumala, Kailali	25,172
CBO Development Center-Kailali	25,744
Digo Bikash Samaj	33,034
Jan Ekta Samaj	11,571
Jan Jagaran Samaj	16,428
Triveni Development (Bikash) Samaj	16,429
Rastriya Haliya Mukti Samaj	33,097
Janabikash Ka Lagi Chhahari, Keroun	19,336
Gramin Bikas Samudayak Sanstha, Yangshila	17,705
Samajik Nayakalagi Akikrit, Pathamari	23,540
Social Development, Pathariya	19,308
Samagik Bikas Ka Lagi Akikrit, Kechana	13,350
Santhal Indigenous Upliftment Association of Nepal	3,880
Dalit Welfare Organization, Kathmandu	10,936
Development Project Service Center, Lalitpur	8,009
SAHARA-Nepal	27,208
Social Awareness Developmnet Group	17,663
Step-Nepal	24,886
CEAPRED, Lalitpur	26,599
Development Project Service Center Ramechhap	52,621
Upekchhit Samuday ShashaktikaranTatha Bikash Manch	30,622
Samjhauta Nepal, Lalitpur	24,644
Sub Total	498,771
Grand Total	1,158,388

LWF Nepal Working Districts



- Working areas: 4 Development Regions; 15 districts
- Implementing Partners (federations of community-based organizations): 8
- LWF Nepal staff: 126
- Total budget: US\$ 5.1 million



Action by Churches Together (ACT) International is a global alliance of churches and Related Agencies working to save lives and support communities in emergencies. LWF Nepal is an implementing partner of ACT International.

www.act-intl.org



LWF Nepal is an active member of the Asian Zone Emergency and Environment Cooperation Network (AZEECON). The network, which comprises LWF sister organizations and associates, was established in December 1997.

www.azeecon-lwf.org

25 YEARS OF
DEDICATED SERVICES IN NEPAL

The Lutheran World Federation Nepal

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