

## Country Programme Plan Nepal

### **I. ANALYSIS**

#### **1. Country Context**

##### **1.1.1 Brief overview**

Development efforts in Nepal during the past ten years have been overshadowed by the Maoist conflict. The Maoists initiated a 'Peoples War' in 1996 and sought to overthrow feudal institutions, including monarchy. The king eventually seized greater powers, suspended democratic institutions, and intensified military action. The Maoists joined peace talks in November 2005 with a Seven Party Alliance (SPA), and in April 2006, the king was compelled to relinquish sovereign power and reinstate parliament. In May 2006, the House of Representatives curtailed the power of the king and declared Nepal a secular state, replacing the Hindu kingdom.

In early 2007, the SPA and the Maoists agreed on a new Interim Constitution of Nepal, which effectively stripped the King of all power. In May 2007 a coalition government, which included the Maoists, was established and elections for a new parliament to draft a final constitution were scheduled for late November 2007.

The positive developments above have also created great expectations. Unrest from different sections of the population has increased, especially the demands from various minority communities who have felt excluded from the political process. Initiatives which contribute to the easing of the tensions still present in the country today are among the greatest challenges facing civil society organizations in Nepal.

Nepal is ranked number 148 of 174 countries according to UNDP's Human Development Index (2006).

#### **1.2 Participation deficit**

Nepalese women, Dalits (low caste, 'untouchables') and ethnic groups by and large are left out of the mainstream of development because they lack voice, representation and access to economic opportunities and resources. Female participation in general is far more limited than male participation, it is estimated for example that female participation in the last local elections where one fifth of the male population.

Apart from the conflict, political instability and weak governance have been major impediments to effectively address rural poverty. Frequent changes in government with short term horizons have weakened the administration, increased corruption and otherwise undermined effective implementation of government programs. The worst affected have been rural communities who are far from the centre of power.

One rationale for the growth of the Maoist movement was lack of confidence in past democratically elected governments and their incapability in promoting good governance, combined with widespread poverty which created a breeding ground for recruiting supporters.

While participation of the disadvantaged at the community level related to development projects is visible and possible, a key challenge is to mobilise them and challenge local government structures for accountability through democratically means.

Approximately 20% of the population in Nepal are Dalits and another 5% belong to ethnic minorities, including (previously) bonded labour (Kamaiyas). These groups have traditionally had even more limited access to resources than other poor groups, and have been victims of severe discrimination.

The caste system has formally been abolished in Nepal, and some government initiatives for Dalit's protection are encouraging signs of change. But changes in laws are to a great extent unknown to the people who are affected by them and discriminating practices continue. Cultural attitudes that perpetuate the caste system are inculcated at a young age in Nepal, and are often reinforced within the education system. Because the pervasive caste system is superimposed on even non-Hindu communities, impoverished indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, of which it is estimated that Nepal has over 60, are treated much the same way as lower caste Hindus.

Women face discrimination and are precluded from vital opportunities due to chauvinist attitudes. Literacy rates and life expectancy are lower for women than men. Women also face domestic violence and harassment, with no legal recourse, as paternalism and gender discrimination is deeply entrenched in society. Many laws have traditionally been explicitly biased against women, especially those relating to property, citizenship and marriage. Women are frequently prosecuted for having abortions, which are illegal. Women who seek employment face hierarchical and repressive work structures.

### **Main barriers to reducing participation deficits:**

#### **Poor governance**

- Due to the conflict and emergency situation, Nepal has not had national elections since late 90s; however a parliamentary election to draft a new constitution is scheduled for November 2007.
- Poor governance also stems from the lack of accountability and transparency of public services at all levels.
- A key barrier for participation of women and marginalised groups is persistent discriminatory socio-cultural norms and practices.

#### **Education – lack of access or school drop-outs:**

- Lack of education and literacy are traditional barriers to participation. Even though substantial improvements have been made in Nepal when it comes to access to primary education, boys and girls from marginalised groups are more likely to drop out of school than others. Girls are also more likely to drop out than boys.

### **1.3 Equity deficit**

Nepali society is characterized by extreme internal disparities – these stem especially from gender, religion, caste and ethnicity. Gender indicators are particularly alarming – Nepal ranks 120<sup>th</sup> out of 136 countries in the gender disparity index (GDI) with disturbingly low levels of life expectancy, literacy and school enrolment among girls and women. Remarkably, poverty levels declined by 11% between 1996 and 2004, partly fuelled by migrant remittances, but the progress for different groups is uneven. This rate, for some excluded ethnic groups, is almost double than the national average. Regions who bare the double burden of being ranked among the poorest and the hardest hit by the conflict have a poverty incidence almost 20% higher than that of the region surrounding the capital.

Female literacy and foeticide rates are alarming. Girls are married early, despite the government's official minimum age requirements. The lack of education perpetuates the problem of child marriage and the problem of child marriage perpetuates the lack of education.

Poverty in Nepal is thus a widespread, complex and multi-dimensional phenomenon. It is more intense and severe in rural areas, and even more so in the hills, mountains and in the Western and Far Western Districts. The skewed landholding pattern and poor quality of hill lands compound the situation further.

Approximately 40 percent of the population of 26 million people live below the nationally defined poverty line. Large segments of the poor are hardcore poor barely eking out subsistence living on fragile, vulnerable ecosystems. Though there are variations, a substantial proportion of the rural population only has secure access to food eight – nine months of the year.

Rural poverty has persisted because agricultural growth has stagnated over a long period and there are few alternatives. The rural areas are badly underserved in terms of quality and coverage of basic education, healthcare, drinking water and access to other infrastructure and markets.

Although there has been progress towards achieving the country's Millennium Development Goal targets, much remains to be done. Nepal is on track to meet four of these – Poverty and Hunger, Gender Equality, Child Mortality and Combating HIV and AIDS and Diseases (Tuberculosis, Malaria). Focused efforts from the government and donors have increased the number of girls in primary education. Targeted health programmes have succeeded in reducing child mortality rates.

Despite recent progress, the level of social development in Nepal is low even by South Asian standards. The deep-rooted nature of social exclusion makes it harder to achieve progress. Inadequate social service delivery is seen to be one of the primary reasons for the poor to remain poor in the rural areas.

### **Main barriers to reducing equity deficits:**

#### **Poor and centralised governance**

- One of the main reasons why support to the Maoist insurgency gradually increased was that marginalised groups in the villages (it be Dalits, indigenous groups or other) did not perceive central authorities in Katmandu as interested in improving the living conditions in the districts.
- Linked to this is the centralized structure of the Nepalese bureaucracy, which limits the power and resources delegated to the districts.
- Poor distribution mechanisms and corruption have to a large extent prevented resources from reaching the rural poor.
- The new coalition government that includes the Maoists (April 2007) aims to rectify these weaknesses – though will take time.

#### **Discriminatory cultural norms**

- Persistent discriminatory norms and practices against weaker groups is another barrier to improved equity. These are practiced right from the household and village-level through to central authorities. For example, the tradition of keeping Kamaiyas as slaves with no right to property was only recently forbidden by law, perception on outcasts/ Dalits as unclean, and perception of indigenous groups as inferior to other groups.
- Combined with the above, the general perception of women being subordinate to men and not having same rights as men, e.g. when it comes to inheritance or registration of property.

### **Scarcity of resources and alternative source of income**

- The long conflict and the fact that Nepal is among the poorest countries in the world, combined with poor governance, has meant that limited resources have been available for development purposes.
- No system for appropriate distribution of scarce land resources.
- Unemployment or underemployment, poor income, lack of own land or limited access to land are all interlinked as indications and causes of poverty.

### **1.4 Protection deficit**

Nepal is prone to recurrent natural disasters in terms of floods and landslides, and experience has proved that various kinds of emergency preparedness measures, from capacity building of preparedness teams till pre-stocking of basic items, is required and save lives. The Kathmandu valley is one of the most vulnerable areas in Asia to major earthquake fatalities and damage.

In terms of human-made disaster, Nepal as pr. mid 2007 still hosts more than 100,000 Bhutanese refugees, and a steady influx of Tibetan refugees (2000-3000) arrive annually prior to being forwarded to India. Surveys of internally displaced people are inconclusive, but several hundred thousand are believed to have been displaced mainly from the hill districts due to Maoist-Government conflict.

Prostitution and trafficking loom threateningly in the lives of many rural women. Minorities, especially Tibeto-Burman groups, are disproportionately targeted, partially because of their poverty, but also because they are considered "exotic" and thus desirable. Poverty and social devaluation of girls drives families to sell their daughters. Further aggravating the problem is the lack of awareness about the issue among girls in rural districts, allowing traffickers and recruiters to lure village girls to brothels with deceptive tales of cosmopolitan opportunity. The few girls who manage to escape or are rescued return to Nepal with deep psychological scars and often sexually transmitted diseases, only to be met with social marginalisation. Enforcement of anti-trafficking laws is weak, and corrupt police often abet traffickers.

The National HIV and AIDS Strategy for Nepal recognises HIV and AIDS as a development issue. Prevalence of HIV and AIDS is on the increase in Nepal. The HIV prevalence among the 20,000 female sex-workers has increased especially in Kathmandu (17 per cent infected). Up till 1 – 1,3 million Nepalese men migrate regularly to India for seasonal or long-term work, and evidence show that many go to female sex workers in India.

#### **Main barriers for reducing protection deficits:**

- In terms of reducing impact of natural calamities, frequent settlement of marginalised groups in more disaster prone areas increases their vulnerability. The lack of sufficient resources and the need for effective awareness-raising and strengthening of organisational preparedness present key challenges.

With reference to gender-based violence, main barriers are:

- Traditional and cultural practices, and strong stereotypical attitudes persisting with respect to roles and responsibilities of women in family and society, contribute to sustaining various forms of gender based violence.
- Low representation of women in politics and corrupt and inefficient law enforcement contribute to poor enforcement of international conventions to which the Government of Nepal adhere. Women are also treated poorly by police.

## **1.5 Role of civil society and NCA partners.**

### **1.5.1 Role of civil society**

Modern civil society structures in Nepal developed following the advent of democracy in 1990. Since then, civil society has developed following the strategies of 'involvement of' and 'confrontation with' the State. With international assistance, civil society involvement is perceptible in all activities including the fight against violence, human rights abuses, social inequality, gender discrimination and others. Despite this, civil society in Nepal remains very weak due to widespread mistrust, fragmented initiatives, and lack of skills. Apart from political parties and related organisations, the main actors are human rights organizations and NGOs. The media is relatively free.

The 1990 Constitution engaged both the State and civil society in social, economic and political processes. In practice, the State has often chosen to act on its own, provoking the confrontational role of civil society. Civil society has repeatedly needed to mobilise in protest in order to try to force the parliament to enact laws in the interests of the people.

Nepal has a relatively short history of NGOs presence when compared to other South Asian countries. More than 30 000 NGOs exist in Nepal, the vast majority of which are concentrated in the Central region. There are some NGO umbrella organisations, the most important being the NGO Federation of Nepal which has more than 3,400 member NGOs, and the Dalit NGO Federation with 200 Dalit NGO members across 50 districts. Human Rights organisations are networked through the Nepal Human Rights Alliance.

In a context where the state has only contributed to a limited extent in the provision of social services to the rural poor, development NGOs have played an important supplementary role.

### **1.5.2 Role of NCA partners in Civil Society**

**Lutheran World Federation-Nepal (LWFN)** is NCA's main partner in Nepal. LWFN is one of the leading international NGOs (INGO) and is active in development, relief and rehabilitation work. LWFN has focused their work on the empowerment of disadvantaged groups, especially Dalits and Kamaiyas, combined with livelihood initiatives since the mid 1990s.

In late 1991, LWFN became the first INGOs to initiate work among Bhutanese refugees. UNHCR assigned LWFN responsibility for water and sanitation in the camps at an early stage, and LWFN was later challenged to take responsibility for community services as well. In 2005 UNHCR also assigned LWFN the task of administering the reception centre for Tibetan refugees in Kathmandu.

In 2006, LWFN's country programme had a budget amounting to USD 1,2 mill, whereas support to bilateral programmes amounted to USD 650 000. Support to Bhutanese refugees and host communities amounted to approx. USD 2,5 mill, and other relief and rehabilitation projects USD 250 000.

LWFN is active in networking and facilitating advocacy efforts, and has been represented on the board of the umbrella organisation for international NGOs for several years.

**Martin Chautari (MC)** is a registered organisation with a membership made up of journalists, students and researchers. MC provides space for public discussion related to democracy, human rights, social rights and other issues related to development. MC has a broad network of activists and researchers, and contributes to public advocacy through publishing information of key importance to peace and development. NCA has facilitated and encouraged cooperation between LWF-N and MC on research and advocacy issues.

**Women's Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC)** mainly works on the prevention of trafficking, and is part of a newly initiated regional programme on Safe Migration and Prevention of Trafficking, which is facilitated by NCA's sister organisation DanChurchAid, and supported by NCA. WOREC has worked towards the prevention of trafficking in Nepal for several years.

NCA also has a relationship with **the National Council of Churches/Nepal (NCCN)** and the recently established **Inter-Religious Council** in Nepal (IRCN), registered with government in 2006, and headed by a Hindu representative. The council was represented in the previous national Peace Monitoring Commission through the Secretary General of NCCN.

## 2.0 NCA's Added Value

NCA is well positioned to provide its main partner, LWFN, with strategic and competence building inputs especially in relation to gender issues, HIV and AIDS and advocacy and conflict sensitive programming. This has been carried out by linking LWFN to resource organisations with which NCA has an established relationship (primarily Indian), facilitating increased interaction between NCA's partner organisations in South Asia, especially in relation to gender issues, and through inputs from thematic advisors from NCA/Oslo.

NCA cooperates with sister organisations through both Action by Churches Together (ACT) International (emergency cooperation) and the recently established ACT Development in joint initiatives vis a vis LWFN. These alliances provide coordinating mechanisms for project reporting, project design and implementation and strategic planning. To some extent, it also provides guidelines for the division of roles when it comes to competence building inputs. Coordination through such common programmes, means that resources are better utilised and expected impacts stronger.

Over the years, LWF-N has proven their ability to adjust their strategies to changing environments, their flexibility in approaches in conflict-affected areas, their extensive networking/relation building at national and inter regional levels and their capacity to increase their level of involvement in advocacy issues towards government bodies.

## II. NCA INTERVENTION STRATEGY

### 3.0 Thematic Analysis and priorities

#### 3.1 Specific rights to be addressed by the program

##### 3.1.1 Civil Society and Accountable Governance

**Rights:** The rights of all men and women alike, including Dalits and indigenous groups, to participate in decision making processes affecting their lives, including peace related forums, and to otherwise be treated without any kind of discrimination.

#### **Legal framework, policy commitments and international conventions:**

A new Nepalese constitution has not been finalised, but is assumed to provide a positive, legal framework with reference to the participation and democratisation agenda. The reinstated parliament has proclaimed the abolishing of all discrimination in Nepal, including a focus on Dalits' rights. Maoists are also expected to contribute to more legitimacy related to female participation.

Relevant international conventions ratified by Nepal:

- UN Convention on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR) (with focus on para 21,22; Freedom of organisation and para 25; participation in governance and decision making)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (with focus on para 7-8; participation of women in governance and decision making)
- International Convention on elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (CERD)

### **3.1.2 Sustainable livelihoods**

**Rights:** Right to decent standard of living, right to food and right to water.

#### **Legal framework, policy commitments and international conventions:**

The new Nepalese constitution is expected to provide an improved, legal framework with reference to issues related to equity and sustainable livelihoods. Likewise Nepal's Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan (PRSP), which corresponds to Nepal's present five-year plan (2003-2008), has the following overall goal: "Reduced poverty level of Nepalese people (female and male) in a substantial and sustainable manner." The four major strategies to achieve the goals of the plan are: high sustainable broad-based economic growth; social sector and infrastructure development; targeted programmes for women and discriminated groups, and Good Governance.

#### **Relevant international conventions ratified by Nepalese governments:**

- UN Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), art. 11
- UN Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- The Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989

### **3.1.3 Gender Based Violence**

**Rights to be addressed:** Right to decent standard of living, and right to security and protection.

#### **Legal framework, policy commitments and international conventions:**

The new constitution is expected to contain paragraphs of relevance to this thematic focus.

Relevant international conventions ratified by Nepal:

- UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitutions of Others (ratified 1995)
- SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution (ratified 2005)
- UNRes1325 UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security
- The Palermo Protocol

### **3.1.4 Emergency preparedness and refugees**

Based on needs and availability of funding, NCA will continue to raise funds for both work among Bhutanese refugees and initiatives related to emergencies or disaster preparedness.

### **Relevant international conventions**

CSR UN Convention and Protocol Relating to the Rights of Refugees  
Sphere- Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response  
UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security

## **3.2 Thematic focus**

### **3.2.1 Civil society for accountable governance**

#### **Rationale**

Reference is made to the description of participation deficits and barriers to addressing these deficits in section 1.1.2 above. The previous years' political crisis and insurgency in Nepal is due to extreme poverty, discrimination and lack of trust in governance systems. This distrust also includes parts of civil society, and corruption practices are fairly widespread. Poor citizens have been excluded from participation in local governance, and the government institutions that make decisions which affect their lives have lacked access to basic government resources and services. Indigenous groups and Dalits are discriminated and excluded.

#### **Interventions and areas of work:**

NCA will continue to provide support to LWF-N's development programme and core funding of key activities of Martin Chautari.

According to LWFN's country strategy 2008-2013, themes related to this thematic focus will be addressed under the thematic area Peace, Reconciliation and Human Rights, with focus on the right to participation and to human security. Important and relevant components of LWF-N's development programme include continued focus on strengthening community based organisations and their federations, empowerment of women to ensure their active participation in decision making bodies and peace building efforts, development of democratic governance culture, organisational training, and facilitation of increased interaction with local government authorities.

NCA will support Martin Chautari to initiate relevant studies, communicate key findings and otherwise continue to organise public discussions and competence building that may further facilitate active participation by civil society actors in developing a democratic and peaceful Nepal.

### **3.2.2 Sustainable Livelihoods**

#### **Rationale**

Reference is made to the description of participation deficits and barriers to addressing these deficits in section 1.1.3 above.

Approximately 40% of the population live below the nationally defined poverty line. Dalits and tribal groups constitute approximately 25% of Nepal's population and these groups have traditionally had even less access to resources than other poor groups. Though variations exist, a substantial proportion of the rural population only has secure access to food for eight-nine months of the year.

#### **Interventions and areas of work**

NCA will contribute to improved livelihoods in Nepal through the following areas of work/strategies:

LWF-N has a holistic approach to development, facilitating relief and rehabilitation, long-term development and advocacy initiatives. All empowerment initiatives at local level goes hand in hand with facilitating increased/stabilised access to basic livelihood items,

with the main focus on agricultural production and income from agricultural (primarily) and non-agricultural-based activities.

In linking relief, rehabilitation and development, LWFN stresses economic, social and cultural rights and facilitates the empowerment of marginalized people to assert their rights to hold the government accountable at all levels to fulfil these rights. This focus requires stronger commitment to ensuring that excluded/marginalized groups gain access to livelihood resources, including land, water and forests and to promoting food security, including facilitation of increased access to government extension services. Strategies include promotion of CBO's and other group's initiatives which are gender, conflict and environmentally sensitive, and the active involvement of women in the planning and implementation of these. Through LWF-N, NCA will facilitate support to Dalit's, Kamaiya's and likeminded group's, campaigns to access land, support training in appropriate agriculture and livestock systems, and facilitate support to develop or protect water sources. Facilitation of various microfinance initiatives is also part of the approach.

### **3.2.3 Gender based violence with focus on trafficking**

#### **Rationale:**

Reference is made to description of barriers for reducing protection deficits in section 1.4 above.

Gender based violence normally refers to various kinds of domestic violence and human trafficking. In a declaration from civil society organisations in South Asia in a pre-South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) meeting in Kathmandu in March 2007, one of several demands was to broaden the definition of violence against women (VAW) and to provide justice to victims of all forms of violence. Violence against women is not only limited to physical or mental violence, but also to all forms of discriminatory practices against women. In the present plan gender based discrimination is handled as a cross cutting issue, ref section 3.1/Civil Society for Accountable Governance, and section 3.2/Sustainable Livelihoods above.

The extensive gender gap continues to cause vast differences between women and men in Nepal, including discriminatory practices in terms of human and legal rights, and the fact that women are more exposed to violence than men in relation to issues such as sexual harassment, domestic violence and trafficking.

The trafficking of children, girls and women has become a vicious problem affecting Nepal's overall development efforts. Women have increasingly been pressed to migrate to escape poverty, discrimination and gender-based violence. Because female migration has always been publicly scrutinized and disapproved of because of traditional gender roles which prescribe women's place as in the home, women are often forced to take clandestine means to migrate, making women vulnerable to trafficking. Caste/gender based discrimination and exclusion is also an underlying cause of trafficking, leading towards rampant poverty, declining socio-economic opportunities and lack of means of sustainable livelihoods which compels individuals to leave their homes in search of better opportunities, or simply a means of survival.

Women and children are also especially vulnerable to violence in conflict situations or as refugees or internally displaced.

#### **Interventions and areas of work**

NCA and partners will focus on the following in our approach to various aspects of gender based violence:

- Continued training of men and women on women's rights.
- Awareness initiatives to ensure safety of Bhutanese refugee women and children.

- Awareness initiatives related to trafficking in most vulnerable geographical parts of main partner's working areas.
- Support to Nepalese initiatives linked to the Asian regional program on Safe Migration and prevention of trafficking, coordinated by NCA sister organisation DanChurchAid. According to experience, it is particularly important to handle trafficking together with migration. Migration is a human right, simultaneously lots of girls and women are lured into trafficking under the cover of providing decent work in another country. The Safe Migration and Prevention of Trafficking Programme will include partners in both countries which are sources of trafficked victims (Nepal, Bangladesh), and recipients of trafficked victims (like India and Malaysia), and will also include organisations specialised on labour rights.

In the present Nepalese environment, informing people on safe migration and trafficking is becoming more crucial, while preparations for policy change and structural improvements also should be paid attention to. Interventions of the project in Nepal will focus on the following:

- Activities to increase potential female migrants access to safe migration information.
- Contribute to clarify the links between trafficking and migration, including government stakeholders.
- Contribute to secure protection of trafficked persons.
- Advocacy initiatives, including getting Nepal to sign the UN Migrant Workers Conventions.

### **3.2.4 Disaster preparedness, refugees and emergencies**

Key strategies and interventions of main partner LWFN include; (ref. LWFN country strategy 2008-13)

- Build and strengthen the capacities of communities to prepare for disasters.
- Ensure the participation of women and other vulnerable groups in disaster preparedness and risk management with special attention to rights and security.
- Build awareness of disaster risks, support community mobilisation for improved rights and engagements with and by government bodies.
- Remain an active member of ACT International and an operational partner of UNHCR (Bhutanese and Tibetan Refugees) and World Food Program.
- NCA sister organisation DanChurchAid in cooperation with LWFN facilitates training of local masons in the Kathmandu valley in how to build earthquake resistant houses.

## **4.0 Strategies for Rights Holders and Duty Bearers**

NCA's rights based approach entails a two-pronged strategy. A vital component of our strategy is to resource poor and excluded groups as rights holders. By claiming abstract rights as tangible entitlement, poor people improve their lives. At the same time, we recognise that social relations and institutions (both formal and informal) within society can pose serious barriers to poor men and women who try to claim their rights. NCA's rights based approach will also entail the identification of key duty bearers and strategies to engage them to transform these institutional barriers and mechanisms of exclusion. A particular role for NCA and partners will be to facilitate linkages between prioritised rights holders and the most relevant duty bearers.

#### 4.1 Rights holders

NCA will focus on marginalized and vulnerable people who are socio-economically disadvantaged, including disaster affected people when required. Program focus of partners is primarily at the community or group level, rather than individual, especially nurturing and strengthening the local organizations of these groups (CBOs, CB-NGOs, and Networks). The main categories of focus groups are as follows:

##### Marginalized and vulnerable groups

Overall marginalized, vulnerable, **especially women**, from disadvantaged rural communities primarily from the following categories

- Tribal (Indigenous) groups and Dalits
- Bonded labourers of various types (including before and after liberation)
- Socio-economically disadvantaged
- Persons in risk of being trafficked
- Refugees and internally displaced

**Main partner strategies identified to strengthen rights holders are as follows:**

Theme	Right Holders	Strategies
Accountable governance	Dalits and tribal groups (Ex-) bonded labourers Socio-economic disadvantaged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening community based organisations and networks</li> <li>• Teaching in legal rights, including constitutional rights</li> <li>• Information and facilitation of linkages to access government resources</li> <li>• Encourage more involvement in public audits at local level to increase transparency as to utilisation of funds</li> <li>• Focus on rights and status of Dalits and Kamaiyas to reduce and prevent discriminatory practices</li> <li>• Research, info-sharing and public debates on how to strengthen disadvantaged groups</li> <li>• Prior to elections: Voter education and other information to encourage increased participation</li> <li>• Conflict sensitive approaches</li> <li>• Facilitate <b>space for interaction</b> between community representatives and local government as part of post-conflict approaches</li> </ul>
	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage focus on women in above strategies</li> <li>• Encourage female participation in CBOs and at local government levels</li> <li>• Encourage increased access for girls to primary education/basic literacy training</li> </ul>
Sustainable livelihoods	Dalits and tribal groups (Ex-) bonded labourers Socioeconomically disadvantaged  Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support communities in developing farm and non-farm income generation methods</li> <li>• Facilitate the development of simple food security plans at community level</li> <li>• Continue to train marginalised groups to advocate for the right to food, access to agricultural land, water and other resources</li> <li>• Special emphasis to ensure that women benefit from income generation initiatives and saving mechanisms</li> </ul>

Gender based violence	Girls and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising and protection measures to prevent trafficking</li> <li>• Assistance to trafficking victims</li> <li>• Teaching in legal rights and legal assistance</li> </ul>
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### Main partner strategies towards duty bearers

Theme	Duty bearers	Strategies
Accountable governance	Local governments: District Development committees and Village Development committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy and resource mapping to increase access to government resources by target groups</li> <li>• Include local government officials in training sessions on accountable governance</li> <li>• Facilitate <b>space for interaction</b> between local government and community representatives as part of post-conflict approaches</li> </ul>
	National government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In partnership with other civil society organisations, continue critical dialogue with national government to advocate for the rights of indigenous groups and Dalits.</li> <li>• On partnership with other organisations, regularly advocate to hold the new government accountable for promises and new legal provisions made</li> </ul>
Sustainable livelihoods	Local government National government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate for release of resources to disadvantaged groups (rights holders)</li> <li>• Continued advocacy towards government to allocate land to Kamayias.</li> </ul>
Gender based violence	National government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate for amendments in policy related to migrants, including Foreign Employment Act to promote safer migration/prevent trafficking</li> <li>• Dialogue with government bodies to agree on training package with focus on women migrants</li> </ul>
	Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitization of government recognised migrant recruitment agencies of migrants</li> </ul>

## 5.0 Geographical Focus

- Far Western and Western Nepal – disadvantaged districts where existing or earlier development programme activities have been implemented (mainly far and also mid-western).
- Eastern Nepal – primarily south-eastern Nepal work the work is focused on Bhutanese refugees and refugee-impacted host communities.
- Safe Migration Programme (WOREC) will focus on six districts identified by government as trafficking prone in East (4), Central (1) and Mid-Western (1) Nepal. LWF Nepal’s trafficking interventions focus on one district (Ramechhap)
- Kathmandu Valley and others: A limited and secondary involvement is foreseen for the Kathmandu Valley (and other districts) especially for risk management involvement (earthquake disaster preparedness), advocacy and networking and relief response following disasters.

### III. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

#### 6.0 Program objectives per thematic focus area

The following objectives are in line with NCA's Global Strategic Plan (GSP) and cover key aspects of NCA's cooperation with main partner LWFN and resource partners Martin Chautari and WOREC.

#### 6.1 Civil society for accountable governance

**Overall goal:** Increased influence by the most marginalised men and women within geographical areas of intervention on decisions and practices affecting their own lives.

<b>1 Specific objective</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>
Increased participation in decision making forums at community level by both female and male representatives from disadvantaged groups within programme area of LWF/Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of disadvantaged household being active members of self help groups (Indicative target 70%)</li> <li>Percentage of elected executive committees of CBOs are gender-balanced (Indicative target 90%)</li> </ul>	Partner's monitoring report
<b>Expected results:</b>		
1.1. Establishment of new CBOs continuously facilitated, whereas existing CBOs maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of continuing and new CBOs in partners programme area</li> </ul>	Partner's monitoring report
1.2 Voter education carried out to encourage people to vote in next local elections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of workshops organised.</li> <li>No of people reached with educational material</li> </ul>	Partner's monitoring report
<b>2 Specific objective</b>		
Local CBOs get Increased access to government services and other resources at local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular dialogue between CBOs and local government authorities on availability of and utilisation of government funds</li> <li>Examples – successful access to government resources</li> </ul>	Partner reports
<b>Expected results</b>		
2.1 Mapping of Local government resources carried out by CBOs and groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of CBOs and groups accessing government resources</li> <li>Amount of resources accessed</li> </ul>	
2.3 CBO leaders trained in local public governance, advocacy and lobbying skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of leaders trained</li> <li>No of women trained</li> </ul>	
2.4 Initiatives taken to lobby with local government and non-government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of initiatives with local government</li> <li>No of initiatives with non-government organizations</li> </ul>	
<b>3 Specific objective</b>		
Reduced discrimination of disadvantaged groups in programme areas, including Dalits , Haliya and Kamaiyas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reported positive cases indicating decrease in "non-discriminatory" practices at local level (e.g. access to public places like temples by Dalits)</li> <li>Increase in no of disadvantaged girls and boys with access to primary school</li> </ul>	<p>Partner feature reports</p> <p>Public enrolment records in schools</p>

<b>Expected results</b>		
3.1. Advocacy initiatives to address all kinds of discrimination based on caste or gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of advocacy initiatives taken by LWF-related partners and CBOs</li> </ul>	Partner records
3.2. Advocacy towards schools and parents at local level to allow disadvantaged boys and girls access to schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reported no of initiatives</li> </ul>	Partner reports

**Comment:**

The above objectives are based on both NCA's GSP and LWFN Nepal's new strategy 2008-2013. NCA accepts that LWFN in a programme supported by several organisations is not in a position to develop the same indicators as NCA ideally would have, implying some limitations in reporting. LWFN's revised PME system for the next five year period is not finalised (as pr. August 2007).

**Assumptions:**

More space for interaction between civil society and local and national government is expected in the post conflict period. Among several premises for more accountable governance is increased participation and control over own situation by the disadvantaged – and increased interaction between credible civil society actors and local and central government. Increased participation at local level at a later stage may lead to more democratic practices at national level.

**Risks:**

Possibility that tensions and conflict may increase again if expectations of the new coalition government are not fulfilled. This may reduce the space for initiatives and follow-ups of increased interaction between civil society and government bodies both at local and national level. Local government bodies in several districts do not function or have a caretaker function only. Involvement in public audits by civil society may involve risks, and local staff may be reluctant given that the revealing of possible corruption practices may have harmful consequences.

**Links between Partners and Program Objectives:**

<b>Core Partners</b>	<b>Type of Organisation</b>	<b>Geographic Focus</b>	<b>Intervention</b>
LWF/Nepal	Part of NCA's ecumenical network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mid and Far-western hills</li> <li>Easter and mid-western plains</li> </ul>	LWFN country programme
<b>Resource Organisations</b>			
Martin Chautari	NGO focusing on research and public discussions		Research, media publications and advocacy
<b>Strategic Alliances</b>			
South Asia Gender Alliance (SAGA)	Gender network of NCAs partners in South Asia		Competence building and sharing of experience on female participation

## 6.2 Improved livelihood

**Overall goal:** Disadvantaged groups within geographical areas of operation, including Dalits, Haliya, Kamayas and tribal groups obtain predictable access to basic livelihood resources throughout the year.

1 Specific objective	Indicators	Sources of verification
Increased number of focus groups gain access to food, water, agricultural land and improved food security /Access to food maintained and improved throughout the year for disadvantaged families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of months with availability of basic food items</li> <li>Percentage of families not taking credit for food</li> <li>Percentage of target groups with sufficient income to buy supplementary food</li> </ul>	Partner reports  Partner reports
<b>Expected results:</b>		
1.1 Partner facilitates participation by disadvantage groups in group-self-managed savings & credit schemes, vegetable gardening or other income generating agro-related activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage disadvantaged households participate in-group savings and credit schemes (Tentative 75%).</li> <li>Percentage disadvantaged households have vegetable garden. (Tentative 80%)</li> <li>Percentage disadvantaged households engaged in self-employment</li> </ul>	Partner reports
1.2 Field based training of farmers to improve farm production methods and cultivate new varieties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No farmers trained</li> </ul>	
1.3 Initiatives taken to link farmers to government extension services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of initiatives taken</li> <li>No of CBOs and groups linked</li> <li>No of farmers seeking services from local government extension services</li> </ul>	

2 Specific Objective	Indicators	Sources of verification
Increased proportion of disadvantaged women enjoy access to income opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of women involved in income generating activities</li> </ul>	Partner reports
<b>Expected results:</b>		
2.1 Facilitation of initiatives that ensure female participation in activities that enhance family income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage women participate in savings and credit scheme</li> <li>Percentage women participate in other income generating activities</li> </ul>	Partner reports

### Assumptions:

Partners continue to be allowed to work in geographical areas of concern, independent from possible tensions due to unfulfilled expectations by new government.

### Risks:

Natural calamities, floods or drought, may limit achievements.

### Links between Partners and Programme Objectives:

LWF/Nepal is NCA's main partner linked to this objective.

### 6.3 Gender based violence

**Overall goal:** Gender based violence with focus on trafficking of women within geographical areas of operation of NCA-partners prevented and reduced.

<b>Specific objective 1</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>
Potential migrants in selected districts have access to safe migration information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of violence cases brought to local forums for mediation</li> <li>Qualitative assessments based on interviews with women groups</li> </ul>	Partner reports Knowledge survey of catchment's population
<b>Expected results</b>		
1.1 Sensitization training for all groups, especially youths, on safe migration and trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of groups and individuals reached</li> </ul>	Partner reports
1.2.1-2 government recognized recruitment agencies sensitized and provided information material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshop and meetings held with agency</li> </ul>	Partner reports
1.3 Trafficking task force at VDC level trained on trafficking – migration links etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of task forces trained</li> </ul>	Partner reports
1.4 Pre-departure training package accepted by government, with special section for women migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revised training package</li> </ul>	Partner reports

<b>Specific objective 2:</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>
Protection of trafficked persons in selected districts ensured		
<b>Expected results:</b>		
2.1 Legal assistance provided to survivors of trafficking and linking with support shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of survivors who receive support</li> <li>No of/increase in trafficking cases at court</li> </ul>	Registers of support shelters, individual records. Court registers
2.2 Trafficked persons offered shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of trafficked persons assisted with shelter</li> </ul>	

#### Risks:

Political disruption prevents people from spending time in administrative office for awareness raising. In relation to advocacy initiatives: other issues dominate media attention.

#### Links between Partners and Programme Objectives

<b>Core Partners</b>	<b>Type of Organisation</b>	<b>Geographic Focus</b>	<b>Intervention</b>
LWF/Nepal	Part on NCA's ecumenical network	Ramechhap	Pilot project on trafficking prevention
WOREC	NGO focusing on prevention of GBV and trafficking	Four districts in the East, and one each in Central and Mid Western Nepal	Part of regional programme on Safe Migration
<b>Strategic Alliances</b>			
South Asia Gender Alliance (SAGA)	Gender network of NCA's partners in South Asia		Competence building and sharing of experience on GBV including trafficking

## **7.0 Rationale for choice of Core Partners, Strategic Alliances and Resource Organisations**

### **7.1 Capacity of NCA partners**

NCA's main core partner, Lutheran World Federation-Nepal, is part of NCA's international ecumenical network. LWFN is a member of ACT International, and has a proven capacity to manage programmes, be it emergency interventions, work among refugees or development programmes, both in terms of quality and financial management. However, there is always scope for improvement, see recommendations from mid term evaluation 2006.

During NCA's three years of cooperation with Martin Chautari they have proven their capacity to implement studies, publications and facilitate discussions as intended. The only down-side is that it is a small organisation based on voluntarism making it quite vulnerable to possible setbacks in terms of resource persons and staffing.

WOREC is a new organisation for NCA, selected by NCA sister organisation DCA after a screening of several potential organisations to be involved in the programme on Safe Migration. Capacity of WOREC to perform was one of several criteria assessed.

### **7.2 Partnership strategy**

A key partnership strategy for NCA in Nepal has been to support programmes in joint cooperation with European sister organisations (part of ACT Development) to get the most out of limited funding.

The advantage is broader outreach and joint coordination in terms of reporting requirements etc, and both these elements are of importance. A possible disadvantage of supporting core programmes is that support is less focused in terms of NCA's own thematic focus areas, which also will be reflected in narrative reports received.

As with LWF-N, cooperation with WOREC is done in cooperation with a sister organisation.

With reference to challenges in post conflict Nepal and conflict sensitiveness and peacebuilding as a crosscutting theme, NCA will aim at closer interaction with and possible support to 1-2 Nepalese organisations involved in peace development, being supported by one or more of NCA's sister organisations.

### **7.3 Overview of partners**

#### **Core partners**

<b>Name of partner</b>	<b>Lutheran World Federation/Nepal</b>
<b>Year of Foundation</b>	1984
<b>Mission</b>	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.
<b>Constituency</b>	Community based groups
<b>Geographic Focus</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mid and Far-western hills</li> <li>• Easter and mid-western plains</li> </ul>
<b>Thematic Focus</b>	Emergency response and disaster risk management, sustainable livelihoods and Peace, Reconciliation and Human Rights
<b>Strategies</b>	Empowerment and rights based approaches, integrated and collaborative approaches, including strengthening of community

	based organisations, with gender, environment and health and HIV and AIDS as crosscutting themes.
<b>Role in Civil Society</b>	Among 10 biggest INGOs in Nepal, with proven ability to facilitate advocacy initiatives and programmes of key relevance to selected focus groups, be it Dalits, Haliyas, Kamaiya, indigenous groups or refugees.
<b>Particular Achievements</b>	Together with other civil society organisations in Nepal LWF Nepal and partner organisations successfully advocated towards government to accept land rights for freed Kamayas and freedom to the Haliyas.
<b>Relationship with NCA</b>	Core partner, part of LWF-related network in South Asia
<b>Start of Cooperation</b>	1984
<b>NCA's rationale for relationship</b>	Family partner that is assessed to be professional and relevant to challenges facing rights holders groups in Nepal.
<b>Planned increase; decrease; phase-out</b>	Increase, either for country programme or bilateral programmes
<b>Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation</b>	LWF-N has proved able to adjust to changing environments, and has capacities both in terms of development and risk management.
<b>Partners, other than NCA</b>	European sister organisations of NCA within the ACT-network. Also direct cooperation with UNHCR and World Food Programme

<b>Name of partner</b>	<b>Martin Chautari</b>
<b>Year of Foundation</b>	1991(informal start), 1995(formally founded)
<b>Mission</b>	
<b>Constituency</b>	Academics, journalists and other representatives from civil society
<b>Geographic Focus</b>	Based in K`du, focus of themes of relevance to political development of Nepal
<b>Thematic Focus</b>	Civil Society and Accountable Governance, including democracy, human rights, poverty alleviation
<b>Strategies</b>	Organise public discussions, conducts research, launches advocacy projects.
<b>Role in Civil Society</b>	Over the years, MC has gained wide public credibility, and has succeeded in networking with a wide community of civic-minded professionals, researchers and volunteers.
<b>Relationship with NCA</b>	MC is perceived as much as a resource organisation as a core partner, ref. specific competencies of relevance to NCAs cooperation in Nepal.
<b>Start of Cooperation</b>	2003
<b>NCA's rationale for relationship</b>	Supplements approaches of main partner LWFN, MC was initially contracted by NCA to organise a workshop on PRSP. MC contributes to strengthen NCAs focus on Civil Society and Accountable government
<b>Planned increase; decrease; phase-out</b>	Continue cooperation at same level
<b>Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation</b>	Focus on Democratic development of specific relevance in post-conflict Nepal
<b>Partners, other than NCA</b>	-

<b>Name of partner</b>	<b>Women's Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC)</b>
<b>Year of Foundation</b>	1991
<b>Mission</b>	The mission of WOREC is to work towards the attainment of social justice and human rights for all, particularly for women, children and marginalized groups of people. To achieve this mission, WOREC has been working in partnership with communities and local as well as other governmental and non-governmental organizations.
<b>Constituency</b>	Resource persons and organisations concerned with Genderbased Violence

<b>Geographic Focus</b>	Mid-West, Central and East Nepal
<b>Thematic Focus</b>	Main focus on prevention of Trafficking/Genderbased Violence. Applies a holistic approach, implies activities also includes e.g. women`s political participation.
<b>Strategies</b>	Advocacy key component in strategies. Targeted towards community level as well as parliamentarians; community meetings, rallies, signature campaigns etc.
<b>Role in Civil Society</b>	Key role in networks linked to prevention of trafficking
<b>Particular Achievements</b>	Participated in various successful campaigns such as: Amendment of property rights, approval of the Abortion Bill, Conditional approval of women to visit the Gulf countries
<b>Relationship with NCA</b>	Became a partner through NCA-cooperation with DCA on Safe migration Programme
<b>Start of Cooperation</b>	2007
<b>NCA`s rationale for relationship</b>	WOREC has special competence on Gender based Violence/Prevention of Trafficking
<b>Planned increase; decrease; phase-out</b>	Cooperation a present linked to three-year programme on Safe Migration/prevention of trafficking
<b>Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation</b>	WORECS focus on GBV in line with one of NCAs thematic priorities, and as such there are potential for further cooperation
<b>Partners, other than NCA</b>	DanChurchAid, ICCO/Holland, Asia Foundation/Nepal, Plan International.

### Resource Organisations

**National Centre for Advocacy Studies (NCAS)** was established in Pune, India in the early 1990s. NCAS is well known for its advocacy works including advocacy capacity building based on people centred advocacy, and has been contracted by NCA for competence building of core partners in South Asia.

During the first period of the plan (2005-2007), NCA has contracted an Indian HIV and AIDS, gender and anti-trafficking expert as consultant for LWF-N.

## 8.0 NCA Contributions

- Follow up of competence building measures from NCA`s regional office in Colombo.
- Networking initiatives initiated from NCA Colombo, especially linked to gender related issues through the partner network SAGA.
- Follow-ups drawing upon NCA Oslo advisors, especially in relation to Peace and Reconciliation and Gender.
- Facilitate links between the newly established inter religious council in Nepal and corresponding forum with which NCA cooperates in South Asia.
- Facilitate linkages with other resource organisations/consultants with which NCA cooperates in India when and if required.

With reference to capacity building measures carried out in the previous planning period, NCA will continue to facilitate relevant linkages between LWF-N and relevant organisations and resource persons, especially linked to rights based approaches, gender and conflict sensitive programming.

## **9.0 Monitoring and Evaluation**

LWF/Nepal was reviewed through a delayed mid-term evaluation in 2006, more than half way through the present country strategy 2002-2007. The last comprehensive evaluation took place in 2001.

LWFN regularly contracts external consultants to assess individual projects for internal feedback and adjustments.

LWFN has developed a PME system for overall planning and monitoring, which presently is under revision.

Representatives from related agencies funding the programme, including NCA, regularly visit the programmes as part of their monitoring.

## **10.0 Assessments**

### **10.1 Assessment of relevance in relation to national plans and priorities**

Nepal's poverty alleviation plan corresponds to the Tenth Five Year Plan of His Majesty's Government (HMG) Nepal, which commenced July 2003. A general goal set for the plan is "*Reduced poverty level of Nepalese people (female and male) in a substantial and sustainable manner.*" The four major strategies to achieve the goals of the plan are: high sustainable broad-based economic growth; social sector and infrastructure development; targeted programmes for women and discriminated groups, and good governance. – The approaches of LWF-N are perceived as highly relevant in relation to government priorities.

### **10.2 Assessment of relevance in relation to Norwegian development objectives**

Main focus of Norwegian development cooperation with Nepal is as follows:

- Primary education
- Economic development, with focus on energy provision
- Good governance and civil society – including focus on discriminated groups
- Support to peace building measures in post-conflict Nepal.

NCA's partner organisations in Nepal focus on poverty alleviation, accountable governance, upholding dignity of and protection of the disadvantaged (women, Dalits, and ex-bonded labourers). These approaches are complementary to Norwegian Government development goals.

### **10.3 Assessment of expected risks**

#### **External risks include:**

- Maintaining peace during a difficult transition period for Nepal, ensuring the inclusion of all dissident groups and the re-establishment of a healthier and peaceful democratic process.
- Nepal's geo-political location as a buffer state in South Asia, an unstable and militarized region continues to pose risks (and opportunities). Nepal remains vulnerable to changes affecting India and China.
- Natural disasters, especially earthquakes, poses a major risk to the country and the program. Kathmandu's location also means an earthquake would isolate and shut down the city for an extended period, affecting operations across the country.
- Government laws and political interference. E.g. possibility that the government shall demand that a certain percentage of funds shall go to infrastructure.

- Unhealthy environment created by donor organisations, including frequent changing of strategies.

**Internal risks include:**

- Though several core-partners, LWFN is vulnerable to changes in funding and policies of related agencies, especially when it comes to funding of the core/country programme.
- The configuration of the program following the end of Bhutanese Refugee Programme, which has been a major resource in terms of program balance, staff and relief and rehabilitation operations.
- The shift to rights-based approaches and working directly with CB-NGOs and advocacy impose new demands on the organization and how it operates both in terms of competence and potential resistance.

**10.4 Assessment of sustainability**

In development interventions, the centrality of the empowerment approach creates a key condition promoting sustainability. This ensures community-based ownership, commitment and continuity, through institution-building and strengthening of groups and CBOs. LWF-N supports various capacity building measures to facilitate good governance in grass root organisations.

For LWF-N, a key sustainability pillar is the transfer of LWF-N to full national ownership. Through establishing national governance, the future sustainability of LWF-N can be enhanced.

However, due to Nepal’s poor economy, it is also difficult for partner organisations like LWF-N, Martin Chautari and WOREC to raise funds locally, and as such achieve financial sustainability. The best they can do at present is to diversify their funding sources so as not to remain dependant on one or a few sources only.

**11.0 Budget estimates for 2007-2009**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008 (estimates)</b>	<b>2009 (estimates)</b>
<b>Amount (NOK)</b>	<b>1 million</b>	<b>1 million</b>	<b>1 million</b>

Additional funds will possibly be raised through Ministry of Foreign Affairs, cf. Bhutanese Refugees, emergency interventions, other.