

Enhancing Cultural Diversity for Dignity and Development of Indigenous Communities in Nepal (Contract no.DCI-HUM/2009/207-231)

1.0 Description

1.1 Name of beneficiary of grant contract

Institute of Governance and Development (IGD)

1.2 Name and title of the contact person

Mr. Mukti Rijal, Executive Director, IGD

1.3 Name of partners in the action

World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF) Nepal including Institute of Governance and Development, Nepal Tamang Ghedung Association (NTGA), Gurung Tamu National Council (GTNC), and Nepal Chepang Association (NCA)

1.4 Title of the Action

Enhancing Cultural Diversity for Dignity and Development of Indigenous Communities in Nepal

1.5 Contract number

DCI-HUM/2009/207-231

1.6 Start date and end date of the reporting period

January - October 2010

1.7 Target country in which the Activities takes place

Nepal

1.8 Final beneficiaries and/or target groups

Project final beneficiaries are community or individuals of Tamang, Gurung and Chepang in selected districts whereas target groups of the project are indigenous peoples, their organizations and institutions as well as existing district and village level councils of Tamang, Gurung and Chepang in project districts.

2.0 Assessment of implementation of action activities

2.1 National and global overview of the project implementation:

Nepal is a country with multi-lingual, multi-cultural, multi-religious ethnic communities. In the past the state policy was guided by one religion (Hinduism), one language (Nepali/Khas) and one cultural identity (Hindu). However, with the onset of democracy and with the declaration of Nepal as a Federal Democratic Republic in recent past as well as with the ratification of ILO Convention 169, endorsement of UNDRIP, 2007 etc there is need for their implementation of these commitments which however, is lacking in Nepal currently. Its implementation process has been further delayed by the absence of a written constitution which is still in the making after extension of its period. Under such circumstances implementation of this project has contributed a lot in the development of the concept of cultural diversity and promotion and preservation of culture of indigenous communities in general and targeted indigenous communities' in particular which is one of the necessities for the overall development of any nation or in other words socio economic well being of indigenous and tribal communities.

Further, this project has made people realize about the importance of cultural diversity, social harmony, social cohesion, co existence, self respect, dignity and cultural development. This project has been successful to a great extent in conveying the message that development of indigenous and ethnic communities' lies in the promotion and protection of their culture/cultural identity which is closely associated with their livelihoods. In Nepal till date 59 indigenous and ethnic communities' have been listed and list is in increasing trend. So this project is sort of a pioneer in the field of preservation and promotion of indigenous culture with emphasis on cultural diversity.

This project also has its global implication as this project can be replicated in other parts of the world as Indigenous and tribal people are found to be living in more than 90 nations of the world. Out of 7000 languages spoken in the world, more than 4000 belongs to the Indigenous and tribal people. It is a well known fact that Indigenous and tribal people everywhere are suffering from Colonization and occupation, Dispossession of Lands and Territories, Mega projects (extractive industries, logging, dams and plantation), Displacement or dislocation, Migration, Urbanization, Destruction of ecosystem, forests and biodiversity, Massive violation of human rights, Global warming and natural disasters, Man made disasters (nuclear disaster, chemical spillage, toxic dumping, contamination of food and water, air pollution) etc. Hence this type of project is necessary for creating avenues for preservation and promotion of indigenous culture at the regional/global level and exchange of culture or cultural best practices and for South-South and South-North cultural cooperation.

2.2 Activities and results

2.2.1 (Activity number 2.3.4): Produce and disseminate calendars:

One of the major activities of WVAF Nepal in the project under the Institution and Capacity Building component was publication of yearly calendar containing a brief note and photograph of national treasures of artistic, historical and cultural heritage related to the three targeted communities.

It is to be noted that although the publication of calendar was scheduled in the English New Year i.e; January 2011 in project document yet with the consent of all partners and for the convenience of project beneficiaries who mostly follow Nepali year (Bikram Sambat), WVAF Nepal decided to publish the calendar in Nepali New Year starting from April 16, 2010. WVAF Nepal, therefore, in the first quarter covering the period April to June 2010, remained engaged in preparatory works for publication of 2500 copies of lunar based calendar such as composition of themes, brief notes, slogans and layout of calendar including photographs collection, holiday list preparation etc .

The major activities carried out by WVAF during the second quarter for the publication of calendar were:

A. Organization of a meeting of the partners:

WVAF Nepal Organized a meeting of the partners at its office at Kalanki on April 1, 2010. The agenda of the meeting were: Finalization of - themes, brief notes, slogans, layout of calendar, number of pages and photographs for calendar. The meeting was attended by project managers from 3 partner IPOs (NTGA, GTNC and NCA) and Project Coordinator cum Theme Leader-Culture and Livelihoods and Project Finance Officer from IGD, the lead partner.

The major decisions taken in the meeting were:

- The calendar should consist of 6 pages in total and each page should comprise of 6 photographs (2 each of Tamang, Gurung and Chepang community) which the partner IPOs should provide to WVAF Nepal at the earliest possible.

- The meeting also discussed on and endorsed the themes proposed by WVAF for each page. The theme endorsed by the meeting for page 1 was providing brief information about the project, target beneficiaries, partners and project districts. The theme endorsed for page 2 was cultural dress, the theme endorsed for page 3 was traditional skills and equipments, the theme endorsed for page 4 was cultural/musical instruments, the theme endorsed for page 5 was major festivals and the theme endorsed for last page was religious places including places of origin. The main motive behind selection of different theme for each page were to include relevant photographs and important information and slogans in the calendar related to artistic, historical and cultural heritage concerning the three targeted communities i.e; Tamang, Gurung and Chepang.
- The meeting also discussed on and finalised the slogans and brief notes/important information for each page of the calendar prepared by WVAF Nepal based on the themes proposed for each page of the calendar.
- The meeting also decided that the targeted number that is 2500 copies of calendar in total should be published and accordingly distributed among partners, beneficiaries and all relevant stakeholders.

B. Quotation collection and selection of publishing firm:

By following basic guidelines of the project such as collection of quotations from three publishing firms (Supravaha Prakashan (P.) Ltd. Kuleshwor, Super Printing Press (P) Ltd. Kamalpokhari and Bagbazar Chhapakhana, Bagbazar) and preparation of quotation comparative charts, the Project Procurement Committee of WVAF Nepal which was formed on February 4, 2010 comprising of three members namely, Ms. Anita Bisankha, Member- Executive Committee, Mr. Nava Raj Adhikari, Theme leader- Institution and Capacity Building, and Ms Neelam Bal Lama, Project Finance Officer decided to give the contract for the publication of 2500 copies of calendar required for project to Super Printing Press (P.) Ltd., Kamalpokhari, Kathmandu. However, the party/publishing firm selected by the Project Procurement Committee for publication of calendar was endorsed by the meeting of the executive committee held on 12 April, 2010 at the office premises of WVAF Nepal.

- C. Hiring of a consultant for screening the script of the calendar:** Following the decision taken in the progress sharing meeting organized by IGD, the lead partner at its office in Lazimpat on April 29, WVAF Nepal by following basic guidelines of the project such as collection of CVs of 3 consultants namely: Mr. Prabhat Kiran Koirala, Mr. T.N. Ghimire and Mr. Anuj Kumar Mahat and preparation of consultant comparative chart hired Mr. T.N. Ghimire as a consultant for screening the language, grammar and spelling of the content (slogans and brief notes) of the calendar. The Service Contract between World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF) Nepal and Mr. T. N. Ghimire was entered on (May 5, 2010) and the contract duration was one week effective from May 5, 2010 to May 11, 2010.

D. Delay in the publication of calendar:

It is to be noted that there was one months' delay in the publication of calendar due to late receiving of some of the photos from the partners basically due to their engagements in field based activities such as formation of Culture Promotion Groups (CPGs), conduction of bimonthly meetings of CPGs, conduction of VDC/community level dialogues etc and also due to Unified Communist Party of Nepal (UCPN)-Maoist led country wide indefinite strike which lasted for more than a week in the beginning of the month of May.

Assessment of result:

It was finally in the mid of the month of May i.e; 16 May, 2010, WVAF Nepal published the targeted 2500 copies of 6 paged lunar based calendar. As mentioned in the project document, the calendar contained brief notes, slogans and photographs on treasures of artistic, historical and cultural heritage related to the three targeted communities. Each page of the calendar was based on a particular theme. The theme for page 1 was providing brief information about the project, target beneficiaries, partners and project districts. The theme for

page 2 was cultural dress of three targeted communities, the theme for page 3 was traditional skills and equipments, the theme for page 4 was cultural/musical instruments, the theme for page 5 was major festivals and the theme for last page was religious places including places of origin.

Wide distribution of the calendar:

As mentioned in the project document, WVAF Nepal widely distributed the calendar among consortium partners, beneficiaries of project districts and relevant stakeholders in the districts as well as centre. It is to be noted that other than IPOs the recipients of calendar published by WVAF Nepal were board and staff members of WVAF Nepal and its partners, project district stakeholders including local authorities as well as number of NGOs/INGOS of Kathmandu valley. The distribution number among partners and project districts are as follows,

Sl. No.	Name of the organization/	No. of copies
1	Institute of Governance and Development (IGD)	175
2	WVAF Nepal	200
3	NTG	175
	Project districts of NTGA	
3.1	Kavrepalanchowk	200
3.2	Dhading	200
3.3	Rasuwa	200
4	GTNC	175
	Project districts of GTNC	
4.1	Lamjung	200
4.2	Kaski	200
4.3	Gorkha	200
5	NCA	175
	Project districts of NCA	
5.1	Chitwan	200
5.2	Makwanpur	200
	Total	2500

The calendar distribution list of I/NGO of Kathmandu valley is attached as *Annex I*.

2.2.2. Preparatory work (Activity number, 1.3.1) Conduct ToT on cultural rights (of 5-days):

WVAF project staffs during the second quarter besides the publication of calendar remained engaged in preparatory works for conduction of 5 days Training of Trainers (ToT) on Cultural Rights for local leaders of IPOs, IPO intellectuals, and local IP movement activists. The main objective for imparting ToT on cultural rights was to develop 24 Master Trainers with required knowledge, training facilitation skills and techniques to facilitate training on cultural rights at target districts/communities. The overall aim for impartation of ToT was to make indigenous communities aware of and able to claim their cultural rights for protection and promotion of their cultures and cultural diversity/cooperation at the local level.

The major preparatory activities carried out during the second quarter for conduction of ToT on cultural rights were:

A. Organization of a meeting of the partners:

WVAF Nepal organized a meeting of the partners on June 7, 2010 at its office at Kalanki to discuss on the ToT. The attendees of the meeting were: Mr. Gyan Bahadur Yonzon - Project Coordinator cum Theme

Leader-Culture and Livelihoods (PC/TL-CL) and Mr. Ram Kala Magar - Project Monitoring and Documentation Officer (PMDO) from IGD (the lead partner), Mr. Santa Bahadur Chepang - Project Manager (PM) from NCA, Mr. Devika Timilsina, Human Rights Activist/consultant and project staffs of WVAF Nepal.

The main agenda of the meeting were: finalization of course content of ToT prepared by WVAF Nepal, finalization of schedule, resource persons, venue, target group, number of participants, selection criteria for participants etc as well as budget for the ToT. The outcomes of the meeting were finalization of course contents, resource persons, schedule, target groups, venue, number of participants and selection criteria for participants.

B Participation in the meeting held at NTGA office:

However, at the request of NTGA, (which did not participate in the first meeting conducted to discuss on ToT) 3 project staffs - Theme Leader - Institution and Capacity Building, Capacity Building Training Officer and Project Finance Officer of WVAF Nepal participated in a meeting called at the NTGA office for final review of the course content for ToT on cultural rights. The other attendees of the meeting were Mr. Gyan Bahadur Yonzon - Project Coordinator cum Theme Leader-Culture and Livelihoods (PC/TL-CL), IGD, Mr. Kunshang Yonjan, Project Manager (PM) - NTGA and Mr. Harka Gholey Tamang, Project Officer (PO) - NTGA.

The agenda of the meeting were: discussion/final review of the course contents as well as proposed resource persons of ToT on cultural rights. The meeting reviewed the course content and made few changes based on the feedback received from Mr. Kunshang Yonjan, Project Manager (PM), NTGA. The meeting also reviewed the resource persons proposed earlier for the ToT due to unavailability of some of the earlier proposed resource persons. However, in the meeting the names of some other potential resource persons were proposed and the meeting decided that Mr. Kunshang Yonjan should approach the newly proposed resource persons for their availability. The major outcome of the meeting was that it was able to give a final shape to the course content including resource persons.

Assessment of result:

Finalization of detailed course content for the ToT, coordination and collection of Curriculum Vitae of potential candidates as resource persons for ToT, collection of quotation for training venue, preparation of selection criteria for participants of ToT, development of Terms of Reference (TOR) for resource persons, development of Bio-data form for the selection of nominees for the ToT and development of training evaluation forms etc..

2.2.3 Execution (Activity number, 1.3.1) Conduct ToT on cultural rights (of 5-days):

One of the major activities of WVAF Nepal during the third quarter under the Institution and Capacity Building component of the project was conduction of 5 days residential Training of Trainers (ToT) on cultural rights. WVAF Nepal keeping in mind the monsoon season and the associated difficulties with it such as engagement of the rural people in agricultural fields and erratic transportation availability in the project VDCs/districts due to landslides, initially planned to conduct the training from 12-16 July, 2010 and later from 19 to 23 July, 2010. But due to unavailability of some of the resource persons, WVAF Nepal had to postpone or reschedule the ToT twice and ultimately the training was finally organized from 26 to 30 July, 2010. The venue of the training was Dhulikhel Village Resort, Dhulikhel in Kavrepalanchowk district.

Participants/Target group:

Target groups of the ToT included local leaders of IPOs, IPO intellectuals, local Indigenous Peoples' (IP) movement activists nominated by 3 partner IPOs namely: NTGA, GTNC and NCA from their respective project

districts such as: Kavrepalanchowk, Rasuwa, Dhading, Lamjung, Kaski, Gorkha, Chitwan and Makwanpur. There were 24 participants (Male 12 and Female 12) in total comprising of 3 from each of the project districts. However, with the consent of all partners to make the cascading training at the district level more effective, the ToT was also attended by Programme Officers of three partner IPOs (NTG, GTNC and NCA) including Project Monitoring and Documentation Officer of IGD, the lead organization, 1 additional participant from Rasuwa district and all the staffs of WVAF Nepal for which the expenses incurred were borne by the respective organizations.

Participant's Selection Criteria:

The participants were selected on the basis of the following criteria:

- a. Willingness to participate in the ToT and delivery of the trainings at the district level
- b. Belonging to targeted indigenous communities preferably Tamang, Gurung and Chepang communities
- c. Local resident
- d. Minimum SLC passed
- e. Having social mobilization skills
- f. Having Training facilitation and delivery skills
- g. Minimum one female participant from each district

Selection process of Participants:

The participants were selected based on the bio data forms submitted by the participants which WVAF had designed for the purpose. Each district was asked to send filled up bio data form of minimum five nominees. WVAF in close consultation with the respective partner IPOs selected the candidates/participants for the ToT by reviewing the filled up bio data forms.

The sample copy of bio data form can be found in Annex II attached to this report.

Selection of Training location/venue:

It was in the partners meeting held on June 7, 2010 at its office at Kalanki that it was decided to conduct the ToT at Dhulikhel, in Kavrepalanchowk district. Accordingly, WVAF Nepal collected quotations from three hotels of Dhulikhel namely: Hotel Sun-n-Snow (P.) Ltd. Dhulikhel, Himalayan Height Lodge and Restaurant, Dhulikhel-Buspark and Dhulikhel Village Resort, Dhulikhel. Based on the comparative chart prepared by the Project Procurement Committee of WVAF Nepal which was formed on February 4, 2010 comprising of three members namely, Ms. Anita Bisankha, Member- Executive Committee, Mr. Nava Raj Adhikari, Theme leader-Institution and Capacity Building, and Ms Neelam Bal Lama, Project Finance Officer after the spot verification by two of the Project Procurement Committee members namely Mr. Nava Raj Adhikari and Ms Neelam Bal Lama, Project Procurement Committee of WVAF decided to organize the 5 days ToT in Dhulikhel Village Resort, Dhulikhel.

Finalization of resource persons of the ToT:

It was in the partners meeting held at its office at Kalanki on June 7, 2010 and the meeting held at NTGA office at Anamnagar, on June 15, 2010 that the names of the resource persons and contents for the ToT were finalized. The finalized resource persons of the ToT included Mr. Devika Timilsina, Human Rights Activist, Dr. Chaitanya Subba, Ex ILO Nepal employer/ILO expert, Mr. Parshuram Tamang Ex-Vice Chairperson/Distinguished member to the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (a subsidiary Body of ECOSOC) from Asia Region, Mr Resham Gurung, General Secretary, GTNC, Dr. Mukta Singh Lama Tamang, Socio-Cultural Anthropologist and Mr. Pol Bahadur Gurung, Tamu-Pye -Lhu-Sangh-Expert and Tamu Pachyu (priest), Kaski. It is to be noted that WVAF Nepal developed Terms of Reference (TOR) for each resource person and entered into separate agreements with all the above mentioned resource persons for their consultancy services.

A sample copy of the TOR is attached to this report as Annex III.

It is worth mentioning here that, Mr. Gyan Bahadur Yonzon, Project Coordinator cum Theme Leader – Culture and Livelihoods (PCTL-CL, IGD), Mr. Nava Raj Adhikari, Theme Leader, Institution and Capacity Building (TL-ICB, WVAF Nepal) and Ms Sita Gautam Acharya Capacity Building Training Officer (CBTO, WVAF Nepal) also facilitated some sessions in the training.

Objectives of the ToT:

The overall objective of the ToT was to develop 24 Master Trainers with required knowledge, training facilitation skills and techniques to facilitate training on cultural rights at target communities.

Specific Objectives of the ToT:

- Develop conceptual clarity and understanding on international framework of indigenous peoples' rights
- Develop knowledge, insights and understanding on UNESCO Instruments to empower indigenous people to take action to demand and defend their cultural rights at the local level.
- Review of the Nepalese constitutions and related laws with regard to human and cultural rights,
- Develop facilitation and human rights monitoring skills.

Methodologies of the training:

Brain storming, group discussion and presentation, question answer, lecture, PowerPoint presentation etc.

Contents of the ToT:

As mentioned above, the contents of the 5 days ToT were finalized in the partners meeting held at WVAF and NTGA. The 5 days ToT contained all the major national and international instruments important from the point of view of promotion and protection of cultural rights off indigenous communities. ***The contents of the ToT can be found in the training schedule submitted along with this report as Annex IV.***

Development of Training Manual:

WVAF Nepal hired one of the resource persons of the ToT, Mr. Devika Timilisina for the development of 3 days Training Manual on cultural rights. For the convenience of the master trainers and the participants, the manual was developed in Nepali language. The training manual was the main basis for the 3 days cascading training in districts. ***The training manual is submitted along with this report for reference.***

Development of Training Report:

WVAF Nepal also hired a consultant, Mr. Homraj Kunwar for the development of a detailed report on 5 days ToT on cultural rights.

The detailed report on 5 days ToT on cultural rights is submitted along with this report for reference.

Assessment of result:

1. As planned in the project document, the 5 days residential ToT was executed or conducted within stipulated budget and time that is the month of July, 2010.
2. Provided to targeted beneficiaries such as: local leaders of IPOs, IPO intellectuals, local Indigenous Peoples' (IP) movement activists from 8 project districts recommended by 3 partner IPOs namely: NTGA, GTNC and NCA. However, with the consent of all partners to make the cascading training at the district level more

effective, the ToT was also attended by Programme Officers of three partner IPOs (NTGA, GTNC and NCA) including Project Monitoring and Documentation Officer of IGD, the lead organization, 1 additional participant from Rasuwa district and all the staffs of WVAF Nepal for which the expenses incurred were borne by the respective organizations.

3. ToT facilitated by highly experienced resource persons,
4. Contents of the ToT covered all the national and international instruments on cultural rights,
5. Developed 24 Master Trainers(3 from each project district) and additional 1 participant from Rasuwa district with required knowledge, training facilitation skills and techniques on cultural rights who successfully facilitated in the cascading trainings on cultural rights in the project districts
6. The participants of the ToT distributed a copy of calendar published by WVAF under the project and received important information regarding the three targeted communities and last but not the least
7. Timely development of quality training manual and quality training report on cultural rights.

2.2.4. (Activity number, 2.3.5) Broadcast radio program from different radio spots:

WVAF Nepal staffs during the first two months of third quarter remained engaged in preparatory works for broadcasting of weekly radio programme from different radio spots. The major activities carried out by WVAF Nepal for broadcasting of weekly radio programme in the third quarter were: Preparation of operational guideline, selection of 1 Kathmandu based FM station for broadcasting and recording purpose and selection of 8 district based FM stations for relay of the radio programme in the 8 project districts, preparation of job description and hiring of 3 consultants for the radio programme, preparation of agreements papers and signing of agreements for 52 episodes with the above mentioned 9 FM stations for the broadcasting and relay of the programme, organization of meeting of partners for finalization of: operation guideline, major subject matter/contents framework for 52 episodes and time segment for each episode.

Organization of a meeting:

It is to be noted that WVAF Nepal shared the radio operation guideline with all the partners' thorough email for any feedback. However, on September 1, 2010, WVAF organized a meeting at its office for finalization of issues related to radio programme. Unfortunately, the meeting could not be attended by all except, Mr Harka Ghole, Programme Officer, from NTGA. Thus, in the said meeting only the contents of the first radio episode were finalized. However, at the request of the lead organization and partners, to discuss on other issues related to Radio programme, a meeting was convened at IGD on September 3, 2010. The said meeting was attended by Mr Gyan Yonzon (PC-TL, IGD), Mr. Ram Kala Magar, (PMDO -IGD), Mr. Kunshang Yonjan, Programme Manager (PM- NTGA), Mr. Santa Bahadur Chepang, (PM- NCA) and 3 staffs of WVAF Nepal Namely, Mr. Nava Raj Adhikari, (TL-ICB), Ms Mayalu Lama (Tamang), Radio Programme Coordinator (RPC), and Ms Neelam Bal Lama, PFO.

The major decisions taken in the meeting were:

Confirmation of Central and all Districts based FM stations, except Pratidhwani FM, Makwanpur and confirmation of broadcasting and relay time for all the radio stations. In the meeting it was decided that WVAF should share the contents of weekly episode with all the partners through email every week before recording for their feedback. Further, in this meeting NCA proposed for Radio Thaha Sansar instead of Pratidhwani for Makwanpur district on the ground that it has greater coverage. So the meeting decided that the same should be explored by WVAF within one month's time.

Following the decision taken in the September 3 meeting held at IGD, WVAF explored and found out the fact that Radio Thaha Sansar did not meet all the selection criteria. For instance it did not have link with Ujyalo FM, Kathmandu and unlike Pratidhwani FM it also did not cover the 5 VDCs of Rasuwa District. It is to be noted that in the absence of district FM station, radio programme in Rasuwa district was relayed from Aviyan FM of Nuwakot, hence there was coverage of only 5 project VDCs from the district by Radio Abhiyan. So, in the meeting held at IGD on September 22, 2010, which was attended by Mr Mukti Rijal, Executive Director cum

Expert, IGD, Mr Gyan Yonzon, PC-TL, Mr. Ram Kala Magar, PMDO from IGD, PMs from NTGA and NCA including Mr. Nava Raj Adhikari, TL-ICB and CBTO, Ms Sita Gautam Acharya from WVAF, it was decided that NCA should explore coverage of the radio programme in Makwanpur district of not only Pratidhwani FM, Makwanpur but also Kalika FM, Chitwan and considering the fact that Pratidhwani FM was also covering 5 VDCs of Rasuwa District, was requested to accordingly make the recommendation to WVAF at the earliest possible. WVAF however, is yet to receive the recommendation of NCA for the same and till the reporting period Pratidhwani FM has been continued in Makwanpur district. ***The radio programme operational guideline, time segment for each episode and the major contents framework for 52 episodes is attached to this report as Annex V.***

Weekly production, recording and broadcasting of the radio programme:

WVAF Nepal since 03 September, 2010 has been engaged in weekly production, recording and broadcasting of the radio programme. Till the reporting period WVAF Nepal successfully produced, recorded and broadcasted 9 weekly episodes of radio programme. As decided in the partners meeting the script of the weekly radio programme is shared among all partners for necessary feedback before every recording. However, in the month of October, 2010 two of WVAF Nepal Radio team namely Ms Mayalu Lama made field visits to the programme districts/VDCs. The name of the VDCs/districts visited were: Chandani Mandan and Anaikot VDCs in Kavrepalanchowk district and Utterkanya and Bhujung VDCs in Lamjung district. The main objective of the visit was to:

Kavrepalanchowk district:

- Attend the Culture Promotion Group (CPG) meetings in the project VDCs
- To conduct interview with the CPG members as well as collect public voices regarding culture/mother tongue/preservation and promotion of culture etc.

Lamjung district:

- Matter collection for radio programme regarding Gurung culture 'Rodhi' and the traditional blanket of Gurung called 'Radhi and Bakkhu'.

For details please refer to the field visit report of Ms Lama and Ms Gurung as well as radio episodes 7 to 9.

Assessment of result:

1. As planned in the project document, 3 qualified consultants successfully recruited for the production and recording of the weekly radio programme in the following position:
 - Ms. Mayalu Lama (Tamang) - Radio Programme Coordinator (RPC)
 - Ms. Man Maya Gurung - Radio Programme Presenter (RPP) and
 - Mr. lokendra Bhatta - Assistant Radio Programme Presenter (ARPP)
2. Weekly radio programme titled "Adivashi Sanskriti" produced, recorded and broadcasted successfully from the planned date, month and year that is 03 September, 2010 and till the reporting period 9 episodes of the radio programme broadcasted successfully.
3. Radio programme successfully produced, recorded and broadcasted from 1 national FM station that is Ujyalo National Network 90.0 Mhz Kathmandu and relayed from 8 district based FM stations namely: Radio Namobuddha (Kavrepalanchowk), Aviyan FM (Rasuwa), Radio Dhading (Dhading), Radio Gandaki (Gandaki), Radio Marsyangdi (Lamjung), Radio Gorkha (Gorkha), Pratidhwani FM (Makwanpur), Kalika FM (Chitwan).

4. Radio programme coverage in almost all the 80 VDCs of the project districts and more than 20 districts of the country including the 8 project districts.

2.3 List planned activities not able to implement:

2.3.1 (Activity number 2.5.2) Conduct training to FTG (of 15-days):

Due to non allocation of budget in this year's i.e; 2010 budget, WVAF Nepal was unable to conduct the 15 days ToT on performing Folk Theater comprising singing, performing drama, playing traditional musical instruments, script writing including providing of instruments such as musical instruments, costumes, make up and other supplies planned for 24 (3 participants x 8 districts) Folk Theater Group members. The training as per the project document was scheduled for the month of June, 2010.

However, WVAF Nepal in consultation with the lead partner, IGD and other partners of the project although tentatively planned to conduct the ToT on performing Folk Theater towards the end of the year 1 from 10 % contribution of the partners, yet this also could not be materialized due to lack of resources.

2.4 Overall assessment of the result:

WVAF Nepal successfully implemented the activities scheduled within the first, second and third quarters as well as first month of the fourth quarter of the year 1 of the project and succeeded in achieving tangible results which is already mentioned above in detail. It also actively participated and facilitated in the activities implemented by the partners during these 3 quarters and first month of the fourth quarter(which are also already mentioned above in detail) and accordingly contributed significantly in achieving tangible results, maintaining required solidarity, mutual ownership and cooperation among partners.

Positive assessment of the activities implemented by WVAF Nepal:

WVAF Nepal's overall observation on performance and achievement of outcomes and impact has been that it observed overwhelming response of the targeted community towards the project which was clearly evident from the response of the targeted community people towards the activities implemented by WVAF and partners of the project which are as follows:

Activity number, 2.3.4: Produce and disseminate calendars:

The publication and distribution of calendar containing photographs, slogans, and brief notes on national treasures of artistic, historical and cultural heritage related to the three targeted communities - Tamang, Gurung and Chepang was successful in conveying the information to the three targeted communities and relevant stakeholders about the project, project location, partners of the project, important festivals, culture and cultural heritage, traditional skills and equipments, musical instruments etc of the three targeted communities as well as need for promotion and protection of indigenous cultures and cultural diversity and cooperation. Hence, publication of calendar has succeeded in creating trust among the targeted communities about the project as well as developed their ownership towards the project as the calendar contains photographs and slogans and brief notes related to their artistic, historical and cultural heritage.

Activity number, 1.3: Conduct training on Cultural Rights: Activity number, 1.3.1 Conduct ToT on cultural rights (of 5-days):

The successful conduction of the 5 days residential TOT on cultural rights has contributed significantly in developing 25 masters trainers within IPOs on cultural rights as well as developing a detailed training report and training manual on cultural rights.

Activity number, 2.3.5 Broadcast radio program from different radio spots:

WVAF till the reporting period successfully produced, recorded and broadcasted 9 episodes of weekly radio programme on the best indigenous knowledge and practices. The programme broadcasted from 1 national FM station and relayed from 8 -district based FM stations is covering more than 20 districts of the country including 8 project districts. The wide coverage has enabled not only targeted community people from targeted districts to benefit from the programme but also indigenous people as well as non indigenous people from other 15 districts have benefitted from the programme.

Positive assessment of the activities implemented by partners of the project:

WVAF staffs and expert also participated actively in the activities implemented by partners and contributed significantly in achieving tangible results, maintaining required solidarity, mutual ownership and cooperation among partners. For instance, WVAF project staffs actively participated and facilitated in the central and district level Start Up workshops organized by partners of the project and played contributory role in providing general information about the project such as its overall and specific objectives, implementation modality, financial provision, roles and responsibilities of each partner organization and financial and progress reporting methodologies of the project to the central and district project staffs and district stakeholders and thereby secure their ownership/commitment towards the project.

Similarly, WVAF's observation through its participation in partners activities such as D/CPG formation meetings, CPG bimonthly meetings, and VDC and district level community dialogue on the promotion of cultural diversity and exchange shows that these activities are playing an important role in identifying genuine issues of local and indigenous cultures and building social cohesion among the people from diverse cultural backgrounds which is very important as Nepal is a country of cultural and linguistic diversity. Further these activities have contributed significantly in raising awareness and understanding among the people about the importance of culture and cultural rights, need for protection and promotion of local culture and cultural diversity and exchange.

These activities infact has developed and increased respect to other's cultures and helped in developing intercultural relations and cultural cooperation at the local level. Above all these activities have contributed in recognizing the need for promotion and protection of indigenous cultures and cultural diversity at the local level. Further, the VDC level community dialogue has led to the identification of grassroots views and voices concerning cultural rights, protection and promotion of local cultures whereas district level dialogue has helped in the development of district declaration.

Further, WVAF's participation/facilitation in the cascading training in the project districts implemented by the respective partner IPOs has contributed significantly in training at least 20 CPG members (2*10 VDCs) on cultural rights in each district or in other words 160 CPG members from 8 project districts who in turn are expected to share their learning not only among the CPG members but the entire community which is yet to observed.

Similarly, WVAF's expert and staffs active participation in the national level policy dialogue, organized by IGD, has contributed significantly in achieving the intended results such as conduction of policy dialogues at national level, compilation and preparation of the final draft to be submitted to the CA/relevant Thematic Committee(s), submission of final report to the CA/relevant Thematic Committee(s) and ultimately contributed in the process of legitimizing cultural rights of indigenous people in the new constitution. Further active participation of WVAF's expert and staffs in the national project steering committee and progress sharing meetings respectively has helped in minute reviewing of the project progress and challenges and in providing strategic guidance or valuable /relevant inputs as and when necessary and above all in consensus building, maintaining required solidarity, mutual ownership and cooperation among partners and thereby in achieving intended results and objectives of the project which are already mentioned above in detail.

Negative assessment:

However, WVAF Nepal also observed some sort of apprehension about the project among the people of other communities as there was misconception among them that the project was meant only for three targeted communities. This however, was tackled by making the objectives of the project clear to them as well as highlighting on the cultural diversity aspect of the project which was clear from the title of the project itself.

Similarly, WVAF Nepal also observed some sort of apprehension among ToT participants that protection and promotion of one's culture could lead to conflict in the society. However, this was clarified that protection and promotion of one's culture does not mean that we should disrespect other culture. Infact, it is the responsibility of the state to respect, promote and preserve each and every culture/cultural heritage of its citizens for the all round development of a country like Nepal having multi lingual, multi cultural and multi religious populations. It was clarified that in the past there was promotion/domination of only one culture and religion, as a result of which the culture and religion remained in shadow hence the need for this project for maintaining unity in diversity or cultural diversity for the overall development of the nation as a whole.

2.5 Plan for next quarter

Activity	Semester 2						Implementing body
	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Execution Activity 2.3.5 Broadcast radio program on the best indigenous knowledge and practices from different radio spots							WVAF Nepal

Please find attached herewith the Result Based Activity Monitoring Chart and Target VS Achievement reports attached as Annex VI and VII respectively.

3.0 Partners and other cooperation

3.1 Relationship between the formal partners:

All the partners, i.e. World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF) Nepal, IGD, NTGA, GTNC and NCA have good rapport, solidarity, mutual understanding and cooperate and consult each other and participate in each other's activity whenever needed to make the project more effective. Existing mutual ownership, solidarity, consultation and cooperation among partners is helping run project smoothly, timely, cohesively and efficiently as well as achieve intended results and meet and fulfill the objectives with which the project was implemented.

3.2 Relationship with state authorities:

WVAF Nepal till the reporting period maintained some sort of relationship with the state authorities by providing project calendar to the relevant state authorities in the project districts and thereby indirectly informing them about the project, partners and funding agency.

3.3 Links and synergy developed with other actions:

WVAF Nepal till the reporting period developed links and synergy with various NGOs and INGOs by providing project calendar to them and thereby indirectly informing them about the project, partners and funding agency.

4.0 Visibility

4.1 Visibility: The project made use of stickers and project name and European Union (EU) logo wherever possible. Stickers were pasted on all fixed assets purchased under the project. Project name and logo has been used in all 6 pages of calendar published by WVAF for the Project. Further project visibility board containing project name, name of the donor and EU logo has been placed in WVAF Nepal office at Kalanki. Similarly, all communication matters and reports produced under the project till the reporting period such as the cover page and inside contents of all the quarterly reports, training manual, training report on cultural rights, the training banner on 5 days ToT on cultural rights, the radio operational guideline and the agreement papers with 9 FM

stations (1 central and 8 district based) has project name, name of donor and EU logo meaning all acknowledges the support of European Union.

5. Additional project management and facilitation activities:

5.1 Management Action

5.1.1 Selection/Recruitment of project staffs:

WVAF Nepal jointly in partnership with the lead applicant IGD made the vacancy announcement for the recruitment of project staffs for the following positions under WVAF Nepal: Theme Leader - Institution and Capacity Building, Capacity Building Training Officer, Project Finance Officer and Project Assistant. The last date for submission of application was January 2, 2010. It was the Executive Committee meeting held on January 3, 2010 at the office of WVAF Nepal at Bafal which successfully selected the candidates required for the project. The selection procedure included assessment of CVs and oral interview of short listed candidates. As agreed, the Executive Board forwarded the names of the 4 candidates selected by WVAF Nepal to Selection Committee (comprising of 5-senior members from IGD and partners) chaired by IGD for final recruitment and accordingly the candidates were formally recruited by the Selection Committee.

5.1.2 Office establishment and rolling out of project activities:

To accommodate the project staffs of the project “Enhancing Cultural Diversity for Dignity and Development of Indigenous communities in Nepal” and enable them to work freely and in spacious working environment, WVAF Nepal in the month of January, 2010 shifted the office from Bafal where it was located previously to Kalanki. Earlier in the old building WVAF Nepal had accommodated its staffs in one flat but currently WVAF Nepal has three flats for its staffs. The shifting to the new office has thus provided a free and spacious working environment for the project staffs and this has enabled them to accomplish the project tasks effectively and timely. Furthermore, WVAF Nepal also reviewed its project action plan and made the necessary preparation for implementation of project activities as per the plan.

5.1.3 Purchase of office equipments and furniture for the project:

For the purchase of office equipments and furniture required for the implementation of the project by WVAF Nepal, a Project Procurement Committee was formed at the Executive Board meeting held at the office premises of WVAF Nepal at Kalanki on February 4, 2010. The meeting decided that Procurement Committee should comprise of at least one member from Executive Committee and accordingly Procurement Committee comprising of three members namely, Ms. Anita Bisankha, Member- Executive Committee, Mr. Nava Raj Adhikari, Theme leader- Institution and Capacity Building, and Ms Neelam Bal Lama, Project Finance Officer was formed. WVAF Nepal thereafter by following basic procurement guidelines of the project such as collection of quotations from the suppliers and preparation of quotation comparative charts purchased office equipments such as Laptop (1-set), Desktops (2-sets), Multifunction printer (1-set), Digital Camera (1-set), Digital Recorder (1-set) and furniture such as, Wooden Office Table (5 nos), Chair (18 nos) and Wooden Meeting Table (4 nos). The purchase of all the above mentioned goods/equipments timely certainly helped in implementation of the project in time and in an effective way.

5.2 Facilitation Activities

5.2.1 Participation/facilitation in pre-project launching partners meeting:

WVAF project staffs actively participated/facilitated in pre-project launching partners meetings organized by IGD, the lead applicant for the finalization of MoU between the partners, development of operation guidelines, reporting formats (financial and narrative) and budget plan for the project.

Assessment of result:

The major outcomes of the pre-project launching partners meetings were signing of memorandum of understanding between the partners on 15 February, 2010, development of detailed operational guidelines including financial guidelines, Human Resource guidelines and reporting formats (Narrative and financial) and theme wise budget plan for the project. All this certainly helped in further cementing mutual ownership, trust and cooperation among partners and helped in implementing the project smoothly, timely effectively and in well managed and coordinated way.

5.2.2 Participation/facilitation in (Activity number 4.1.1) Organize start up workshops:

WVAF project staffs actively participated and facilitated in the 4 days national level Start Up workshop organized by the Lead partner, IGD starting from 20 to 23 February, 2010 at hotel Tibet in Lazimpat, Kathmandu. The main objective of the workshop was to provide general information about the project such as its overall and specific objectives, implementation modality, financial provision, roles and responsibilities of each partner organization and financial and progress reporting methodologies of the project to be complied with by the project partners.

Assessment of result:

Project staffs particularly WVAF staffs well oriented about overall and specific objectives of the project, implementation modality, financial provision, roles and responsibilities of each partner organizations including WVAF Nepal and financial and progress reporting methodologies of the project. The workshop also provided a good platform for the project staffs to know and interact with each other and acquire basic information about the project, project human resources as well as respective partner organizations.

Similarly, WVAF project staffs and board members actively participated and facilitated in the one day District Start-Up Workshop held from March 1 to 14, 2010 in all the 8 project districts organized by respective partner IPOs. The main objective of the workshop was to inform all stakeholders about the project in the district, select 10 VDCs in each district for the implementation of the project as well as orient field facilitators about the project such as its overall and specific objectives, implementation modality, financial provision, roles and responsibilities of each partner organization etc.

Assessment of result:

The major outcome of the workshop was sharing of information about the project to district stakeholders of 8 project districts (such as representatives of local authorities, NEFIN district coordination committee, indigenous people's organisations, representatives of project partners, media, IPOs Central Committee and District Committee members/post holders and other local CSOs of the district), selection of 10 VDCs in each project district for the implementation of the project as well as orientation about the project such as its overall and specific objectives, implementation modality, financial provision, roles and responsibilities of each partner organization etc. to the field facilitators who had not participated in the start up workshop at Kathmandu

5.2.3 Participation/Facilitation in (Activity number 4.1.2) Form and conduct meeting of the project steering committees at the lead applicant and 3-partner IPOs level:

WVAF Nepal staffs greatly facilitated in the formation of national project steering committee WVAF Nepal is represented by its Expert, Dr Tika Prasad Pokharel in the 9-member National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) chaired by the lead applicant IGD at the center.

Assessment of result:

WVAF representative, Dr. Pokharel during this quarter actively participated in the quarterly meeting of NPSC cum Inter Cultural Dialogue Panel (IDP) held at Hotel Tibet on September 15, 2010 and greatly contributed in the review of the project progress, providing strategic guidance and technical inputs to the project and IDP members as per the need.

5.2.4 Participation/Facilitation in (Activity number 1.1.1) Conduct dialogue at the target VDC:

WVAF project staffs actively participated and facilitated in the VDC level dialogues organized by respective partner organizations at the project VDCs namely: at Dhunche VDC-Rasuwa district, Shyampati VDC-Kavrepalanchowk district, Bhumesthan VDC-Dhading district, Darechowk VDC-Chitwan district and Raksirang and Handikhola VDCs-Makwanpur district. The objectives of the dialogues were to throw light on importance of culture, intercultural relations, protection and promotion of local culture, cultural diversity and cultural cooperation and exchange. However, the main objective of the visit was not only to participate and facilitate in the VDC level dialogues but also to interact with CPG members and acquaint themselves about the structure and composition of CPG members, identify the capacity needs of CPG members, interact with the field based staffs and acquire information about the field situation as well as progress of the activities in the fields visited by them.

Assessment of result:

- Grassroots views and voices concerning cultural rights, protection and promotion of local culture and cultural diversity identified and documented.
- Awareness and understanding on the importance of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity increased at the grassroots level.
- Interaction with CPG members and identification of the capacity needs of CPG members such as some sort of leadership training besides cultural rights training was required for the CPG members, particularly post holders to enable them to lead Culture Promotion Groups effectively for promotion and protection of their cultures and cultural rights at the local level.
- Interaction with field staffs and acquirement of important information about the field situation as well as progress of the activities in the fields such as it is difficult to conduct project activities during monsoon season due to engagement of the people in agriculture as well as due to erratic transportation availability in the project VDCs during monsoon.

5.2.5 Participation/Facilitation in (Activity number 1.4.1) Form Culture Promotion Group (CPG) at project VDC:

WVAF project staff, Ms Sita Gautam Acharya, CBTO actively participated and facilitated in the Culture Promotion Group (CPG) formation meeting held at Ramche VDC in Rasuwa district by the project partner Nepal Tamang Ghedung Association (NTGA) in the month of June 2010. She also interacted with the field facilitators and local IPO leaders to acquire information about the field situation.

Assessment of result:

- The community people and VDC level stakeholders made aware about the project, its objectives and activities in detail.
- Culture Promotion Group (CPG) formed comprising of Executive committee of 12 members including chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, member and one advisory coordinator and three advisory members.
- Entry point for facilitating grassroots interventions into the community ensured through formation of CPG in target VDC.
- Local structure for the protection and promotion of local cultures and cultural exchange created at the community or grassroots level.
- Verbal commitment of community people and VDC level stakeholders to support the project acquired.

- Necessary information acquired about the field situation/target VDC and this certainly helped WVAF staffs in updating themselves about the field situation as well as timely and efficiently planning for the activities to be implemented by WVAF Nepal.

5.2.6 Participation/Facilitation in (Activity number 1.4.3) Form District Culture Promotion Group (DCPG):

WVAF project staffs Mr Adhikari and Ms Acharya also actively participated and facilitated in the District Culture Promotion Group (DCPG) formation meetings held by the project partners NTGA and GTNC in the districts of Kavrepalanchowk and Rasuwa and Kaski respectively. While Mr. Adhikari attended the DCPG formation meetings in Kavrepalanchowk and Rasuwa districts, Ms Acharya attended the DCPG formation meeting in Kaski district,

Assessment of result:

- DCPGs comprising of 11 members in total formed in the districts of Kaski, Kavrepalanchowk and Rasuwa. In case of Kaski district, Mr. Manoj Gurung, Central Committee member/representative - Tamu Hyula Chhonj Dhin, Kaski district selected as the Chairperson of the DCPG and chairperson/representatives of 10 VDC level CPGs selected as padana members. However, in case of Kavrepalanchowk and Rasuwa districts, 11 member District level Culture Promotion Groups (DCPGs) were formed comprising of one chairperson, 9 members and one member secretary from Nepal Tamang Ghedung, district councils in both the districts. .
- The participants of the programme made aware about the project, its objectives and activities in detail. The participants of the programme included chairpersons/representatives of VDC level CPGs, representatives of Central and District committees of partner organizations, chairperson/members of DCPG, representatives of indigenous people's organisations/associations, representatives of major political parties, media personnel, local authorities etc.
- Sharing and discussion on the outcomes of the VDC level declarations on importance of culture, intercultural relations and protection and promotion of local culture and cultural diversity by CPG chairperson or representatives.
- Decision to consider the outcome of the VDC level public dialogues as reported by CPG chairpersons/representatives as foundation to prepare district level declaration of DCPG.
- Interaction with the VDC level CPG chairpersons/members organized and capacity needs of CPG members identified such as some sort of leadership training besides cultural rights training was required for the CPG members, particularly post holders to enable them to lead Culture Promotion Groups effectively for promotion and protection of their cultures and cultural rights at the local level.

5.2.7 Participation/Facilitation in (Activity number 1.1.2) Conduct dialogue at project district:

WVAF project staffs Mr. Adhikari and Ms Acharya also actively participated and facilitated in the district level dialogues organized by project partners in the districts of Kavrepalanchowk and Kaski respectively. The main objective of the dialogues were to analyze the outcomes of the VDC level community dialogues and based on it develop district declarations on the importance of culture, intercultural relations, protection and promotion of local culture, cultural diversity and cultural cooperation and exchange.

Assessment of result:

- The participants of the programme made aware about the project, its objectives and activities in detail. The participants of the programme included chairpersons/representatives of VDC level CPGs, representatives of Central and District committees of partner organizations, chairperson/members of DCPG, representatives of indigenous people's organisations/associations, representatives of major political parties, media personnel, local authorities etc.
- District declaration on importance of culture, intercultural relations and protection and promotion of local culture cultural diversity, cultural cooperation and exchange developed.

- Verbal commitment of participants to support the project acquired.

It is to be noted that in Chitwan and Makwanpur districts, WVAF Project Finance Officer, Ms Lama also joined Mr. Adhiakri with the objective to facilitate partner organization for compliance of project operation guidelines regarding office management, personnel management, procurement and financial management. Financial documents were also examined and necessary guidance were provided for maintaining financial transactions in a transparent way through proper accounting and book keeping as per the EC financial guidelines, project financial documents, and applicable rules of Government of Nepal (GoN). The importance of cooperation between Programme Staff and Finance Staff to prepare financial documents was also shared. All this certainly helped the partner organization to acquire sufficient knowledge regarding office and financial management.

5.2.8 Monitoring/Facilitation in (Activity number 1.3.2) Conduct training on cultural rights (of 3-days):

WVAF project Staffs developed 3 days programme schedule for district level training on cultural rights and actively monitored and facilitated in the 3 days cascading training on cultural rights organized by respective partner IPOs in the respective project districts namely Kavrepalanchowk, Dhading, Chitwan, Makwanpur, Kaski and Rasuwa.

Observation note:

The overall observation about the training in the districts visited by WVAF staffs was that the training sessions and contents were followed strictly as per the training manual and schedule developed for the training by WVAF Nepal. The resource persons for the training in all the visited districts were the 3 master trainers developed for each district through the conduction of 5 days residential ToT on cultural rights.

The training session as expected were taken alternatively by the three master trainers developed by WVAF Nepal. However, in between every session the required inputs were provided by the respective programme officers from the three partner IPOs including WVAF staffs attending the training. The methodology adopted in the training were similar to that of the methodologies adopted during 5 days ToT at Dhulikhel such as: Group discussion, Lecture,- Experience sharing, Group exercises and presentation, Assignment, Entertainment in between the sessions, Brain storming, Power point presentation about the topics etc

It is to be noted that the level of participants was different in different districts. For instance in the districts of Kavrepalanchowk, Dhading, Kaski, Chitwan and Makwanpur the level of participants was quite good whereas in Rasuwa district, the level of participants was not upto the mark as 5 to 6 of the participants were illiterate and found difficulty in understanding the contents of the training whereas others had little or no prior knowledge on the subjects of the training. This made it a bit difficult for the participants to fully understand the subject. Also in Rasuwa Kavrepalanchowk and Dhading districts, due to communication gap/personal reasons there was late arrival of some of the participants so much so that some of them could join on the second day only. Nevertheless, the late comers were given all the necessary handouts of the first day so as to enable them to acquire knowledge about the topics discussed in the first day. However, in all the training programmes attended a major observation was active participation of the participants throughout the training sessions and the training sessions lasting till late hours or much beyond the scheduled time that is till 7.00 pm also.

Although the methodology adopted by the resource persons/master trainers to deliver their sessions were satisfactory in all the districts but the performance of master trainers in some of the districts like Dhading and Kaski were not upto the mark or not as expected as they lacked confidence and there seemed no prior preparation on their part. However, such shortcomings were covered by the performance of the respective POs of the partner IPOs as well as WVAF staffs who provided their valuable inputs whenever required or needed. Throughout the training period, the participants were given ample opportunity for Interaction; Brain storming, Discussion, Experience and Knowledge sharing. The training contents coverage was satisfactory. The overall management of the training including food and lodging was satisfactory in most of the districts except Kavrepalanchowk

district, where the participants faced some difficulty in lodging part in the first two days of the training, due to some communication gap between the two parties.

The photographic evidence of all field visits and program conducted are attached as Annex VIII.

5.2.9 Participation/Facilitation in (Activity number 1.2.1) Form Intercultural Dialogue Panel (IDP) and conduct policy dialogues at national level:

WVAF Expert/Project Steering Committee member, Dr. Tika Pokharel represented WVAF as a member in IDP formed by IGD consisting of 13 members, comprising of at least one senior management from each partners, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), an umbrella organization of IPOs in Nepal, National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN), a government body to support the multicultural social milieu, 1 member each from TU and SWC etc.

Assessment of result:

Dr. Pokharel as an IDP member and WVAF Nepal project staffs, as national partner, greatly contributed in formation of IDP and conduction of policy dialogue at national level, consensus building and compilation and preparation of the final draft to be submitted to the CA/relevant Thematic Committee(s) and in the process of legitimizing cultural rights of indigenous people in the new constitution.

5.2.10 Participation in progress sharing/partners meetings:

WVAF project staffs have actively participated in all the progress sharing meeting organized by IGD, the lead applicant at its office in Lazimpat in order to review project progress and challenges and other issues related to project. For instance WVAF project staffs actively participated in progress sharing meeting organized by IGD, the lead applicant at its office in Lazimpat on April 29, 2010 and shared the progress of the activities in their respective fields and also provided their valuable inputs with regard to the effective implementation of the field based activities as well as mitigation of the challenges encountered by the partners while implementing the field based activities.

WVAF project staffs also actively participated in progress sharing meeting with Mr. Shiva Bhandari, Program Manager, European Union Delegation to Nepal organized by IGD, the lead applicant on July 16, 2010 at its office in Lazimpat. The meeting was attended by 2 staffs from WVAF namely, Mr. Nava Raj Adhikari, Theme Leader- Institution and Capacity Building (TL-ICB) and Ms Sita Gautam Acharya, Capacity Building Training Officer. In the meeting all the partners shared their progress through power point presentation and on behalf of WVAF Nepal, CBTO-Ms Acharya, made the power point presentation and shared the detail progress of the project till date.

WVAF staffs, Mr. Adhikari and Ms. Acharya also attended the progress sharing meeting held at IGD on August 6, 2010 and shared the progress of the activities in their respective fields including the challenges encountered by them and also provided their valuable inputs with regard to the effective implementation of the field based activities as well as mitigation of the challenges encountered by the partners while implementing the field based activities. Further 3 of WVAF staffs-Mr. Adhikari, Ms Acharya and Ms Lama also attended the meeting organized by IGD at its office on 16 August, 2010 where the findings of the internal audit were shared and WVAF staffs provided the required justification/clarifications.

WVAF staffs Ms Man Maya Gurung, Radio Programme Presenter and Mr. Lokendra Bhatta, Assistant Radio Programme Presenter also attended the meeting with the Inter Cultural Dialogue Panel (IDP) members organized at Hotel Tibet, by IGD on September 15, 2010 to sensitize IDP members on the grassroots views and voices collected during the local level Policy Dialogue held in the VDCs and districts.

WVAF staffs - Mr. Adhikari and Ms Acharya also attended the meeting organized by IGD on September 23, 2010 at its office regarding Policy Dialogue programme at Hotel Malla and provided their valuable inputs.

Further, WVAF Expert and Project Steering Committee Member, Dr Tika Pokharel and 4 staffs of WVAF namely, Mr. Adhikari, Ms Acharya, Ms Lama and Radio Programme Coordinator, Ms Mayalu Tamang actively participated in the Policy Dialogue Programme held at Hotel Malla by IGD on September 24, 2010 and provided their valuable inputs.

Lastly WVAF staffs, Mr. Adhikari and Ms. Acharya also attended the partners meeting held at IGD on October 26, 2010 regarding pre financing reporting and budgeting, Audit team visit in respective partner organizations, sharing of the report of the monitoring team of IGD

Assessment of result:

Exchange of information among partners of the project about the progress of the activities in their respective districts/areas and exchange of ideas with regard to the effective implementation of the project activities as well as identification of mitigation strategy for the challenges encountered by the partners while implementing the field based activities.

List of Acronyms

CBTO	Capacity Building Training Officer
CPG	Culture Promotion Group
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FTG	Folk Theatre Group
GoN	Government of Nepal
GTNC	Gurung Tamu National Council
IDP	Intercultural Dialogue Panel
IGD	Institute of Governance and Development
IPOs	Indigenous Peoples' Organizations
NCA	Nepal Chepang Association
NPSC	National Project Steering Committee
NTG	Nepal Tamang Ghedung
PC/TL-CL	Project Coordinator cum Theme Leader-Culture and Livelihoods
PFO	Project Finance Officer
PMDO	Project Monitoring and Documentation Officer
RPC	Radio Programme Coordinator
RPP	Radio Programme Presenter
ARPC	Radio Programme Presenter
SWC	Social Welfare Council
TL-ICB	Theme Leader-Institution and Capacity Building
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainers
UCPN	United Communist Party of Nepal
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
VDC	Village Development Committee
WVAF	World Vision Advocacy Forum

Name of the contact person: Dr. Tika Prasad Pokharel

Signature:

Location: Kalanki, Kathmandu, Nepal

Date report due: November 7, 2010

Date report sent: November 10, 2010

Enhancing Political Participation of Marginalized Women in Nepal (Project no.UDF-NEP-07-181)

The purpose of the Project Narrative Final Report is to summarize the operational, administrative and substantive activities undertaken to implement UNDEF funded CSOP and CSOP + EA projects. In order to provide a complete picture of project implementation activities, please provide specific examples and anecdotes and attach supplementary materials (as per section 13, page 5). UNDEF will compare the information provided in this report with the signed project document and other materials on file. Please explain in full any changes in project implementation vis-à-vis the signed project. UNDEF will review the report and will request additional information as needed.

The report should be no more than fifteen pages, excluding annexes and must be submitted to the UNDEF Secretariat by email (democracyfund@un.org) no later than:

- 3 months after project completion of CSOP+EA projects
- 1 month after project completion of CSOP projects

In addition, all projects are required to submit a Final Financial Report. For CSOP projects, the Implementing Agency must submit a Final Financial Utilization Report no later than 3 months after the completion of the project.

For CSOP+EA projects, the Executing Agency must submit a Final Interim Financial Report no later than 3 months after the completion of the project. This report should be accompanied by (a) Final Certified Financial Statement to be submitted no later than 30 June in the year following the financial closing of the project (for example, if the project closes in February 2011 the report would need to be submitted (or received) by 30 June 2010).

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

UNDEF Project Number: UDF-NEP-07-181

Project Type: ☒ CSOP ☐ CSOP+EA

Project Title: Enhancing Political Participation of Marginalized Women in Nepal

Report Date: 15 November 2010

Project Extended: ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, length of extension: Months

Project Start Date: 01 October 2008

Project End Date: 30 September 2010

Project Duration: 24 Months

Project Location:

☐ Global ☐ Regional ☒ Country

For global and regional projects please specify target country(ies), for country projects please specify target areas of the country: N/A

Target group(s)/beneficiaries: Marginalized women of 25 Village Development Committees (VDCs) of 5 selected districts of Nepal

Implementing Agency: Association of District Development Committees of Nepal (ADDCN)

Executing Agency (if applicable): N/A

Implementing Partner(s): World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF) & National Indigenous Women Forum (NIWF)

2. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT'S FINANCIAL STATUS (in US dollars)

Total amount of the project budget: USD 350,000.00

Amount of UNDEF grant: USD 350,000.00

Funds utilized: USD 317,275.74

Co-financing, if applicable (matching, parallel, etc.):

Remaining balance: USD 7,724.26

Any comments:

In addition to this final narrative report, for CSOP projects, the Implementing Agency should send a Final Financial Utilization Report no later than 3 months after the completion of the project.

For CSOP+EA projects, the Executing Agency should send a Final Interim Financial Report no later than 3 months after the completion of the project.

This interim financial report should be completed by Final Certified Financial Statements to be received no later than 30th June of the year following the financial closing of the project.

3. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Please indicate, where applicable, the actions undertaken to manage the project. Please indicate the functions of the management team

Recruitment of Staff:

As per the provisions in the project document, 12 project staffs for both implementing agency and implementing partners were recruited with effect from October 01, 2008 to September 30, 2010. *For more details on staffs recruited and their job descriptions please refer annex 1 & 2 enclosed herewith.*

Procurement of Equipment:

Required numbers of office equipment for project management and administrative purpose were procured by project implementing agency and implementing partners. *For more details on the list of office equipments purchased please refer annex 3.*

Partnership Arrangements:

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) among Association of District Development Committees of Nepal (ADDCN), World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF) and National Indigenous Women Forum (NIWF) was signed for the period of 24 months (October 01, 2008 to September 30, 2010) for smooth operation of UNDEF funded project being implemented in 5 selected districts of Nepal. *For more details on partnership agreement please refer annex 4.*

Establishment of Monitoring or Steering Committees:

The following composition of project steering committee represented by one member from each implementing partners held its regular meetings on quarterly basis.

- a) Executive Secretary General, ADDCN Convener
- b) Chairperson of WVAF Member
- c) Representative of NIWF Member
- d) Project Coordinator Member Secretary

During the project period, 10 meetings had been successfully conducted. The major decisions taken by the steering committee includes:

- Approval of MoU to be signed among project implementing partners and local partners;
- Approval of ToR of all project staffs;

- Approval of financial guidelines (*please refer annex 5*);
- Approval of quarterly plan and progress reports;
- Approval of WFDs and DWFDs' operation guidelines;
- Approval of training module on Human Rights and Fundamental Democratic Principles, Gender, Social Inclusion & Advocacy(GSIA), Governance, Gender Audit and Public Hearing (GGAPH);
- Approval of operation guidelines prepared for organizing public dialogues on “Marginalized Women's Political Rights and Access to Constitution Making Process” at district and national levels;
- Approval of working procedures for project's progress review meeting held in 5 project districts; and
- Appointed N.K. Sharma and Company (Chartered Accountant) for financial audit of project.

Other Management Actions taken:

Regular Project Staff Meetings: As per the strategic guidance provided by the steering committee, regular project staff meetings among 3 implementing partners were held on monthly basis. 27 meetings were held during the project period which discussed on various issues such as implementing project activities effectively and timely in line with policies and scheduled established by steering committee, project planning, monitoring and evaluation, design and development of different training packages, field support and field management, design and development of weekly radio programs, and publication of quarterly newsletters.

Signing of MoUs with District Development Committees: A separate MoUs between ADDCN and five District Development Committees (DDCs) namely Sankhuwasabha, Kavrepalanchowk, Lamjung, Banke and Kanchanpur was signed for implementation of the project in five districts of Nepal. The terms and condition of MoU included selection of project VDCs, providing physical facilities (office space, furniture and equipments) to the Grassroots Democratic Facilitator (GDF), assignment of focal person from DDC, logistic support for capacity building of DDCs, project fund management at district level, monitoring and reporting of project activities etc.

Signing of MoU with Central and Local FM Radio Stations: A MoU between WVAF, responsible for weekly radio program and Communication Corner (Ujyalo 90 Network), a national level FM radio station based in Kathmandu was signed for the production and broadcasting of weekly radio program ***Mahila Awaj*** (women's voice). Similarly, separate MoUs with the district based local FM stations namely Khandbari FM, Sankhuwasabha; Radio Namobuddha, Kavrepalanchowk; Radio Gorkha, Lamjung; Radio Bheri Awaz, Banke; and Suklaphanta FM, Kanchanpur was also signed for the relay of weekly radio program in 5 project districts. Both agreements covered 72 episodes starting from March 27, 2009 to August 06, 2010. As per the provisions made in MoU with Communication Corner; production, editing and broadcasting of radio program was done at the studio of Ujyalo 90 Network.

Financial Auditing of the Project: The steering committee appointed N.K. Sharma and Company, a legally registered firm of chartered accountants, in order to carry out the annual financial as well as performance audit of the project for the period of October 2008 to September 2010.

Please provide information on any shortcomings, delays or changes in the management actions, (e.g. turnover in staffing or relocation of project offices/activities), and actions taken to overcome these challenges.

Appointment of new Project Coordinator cum Theme Leader: As erstwhile Project Coordinator cum Theme Leader (Democracy & Governance) Mr. Parshuram Upadhyay resigned with effect from July 15, 2009, Mr. Daya Sagar Shrestha was appointed as a new project coordinator in August 12, 2010. *For more details on vacancy announcement, please refer annex 6.*

4. BASELINE DATA

Please indicate in bullet point format the baseline data used in the project and how it was collected

The following activities were undertaken for the baseline data collection in project districts

- Conducted the Participatory Rapid Assessment (PRA) with the total no. of 1224 marginalized women from 75 local women's groups including 25 WFDs (3 groups from each project VDC).
- Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 20-25 marginalized women from different strata of the selected 25 VDCs.
- Political parties and their representatives, teachers and social leaders of project area also participated in FGDs;
- The rapid assessment components had the following scope of area with total no. of 25 questions and asked to the marginalized women in FGDs:
 - a) knowledge on politics and democratic rights (7 questions);
 - b) access to public services and facilities (6 questions);
 - c) marginalized women's empowerment and inclusion (6 questions);
 - d) marginalized women's access to information (2 questions);
 - e) knowledge on governance and constitution making process (3 questions); and
 - f) formal and informal marginalized women's organizations (1 question)
- An assessment team with representatives from centre, focal person of DDC and GDF was formed and oriented for PRA.
- The assessment team collected both primary and secondary data with the support of Local Development Officers (LDOs) and Information Officer of DDCs and VDC secretaries.

5. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN AND OUTPUTS

Please outline the **key** outputs and activities that have been undertaken. UNDEF will use this to compare it to the activities outlined in the Annex III Results Based Framework of the signed project document. The description should include the title of the activity, its location and date, the topics covered and, where applicable, the number of participants.

Please provide both quantitative data (e.g. number of participants) and qualitative data (description of activity) for each output and corresponding activity. Add more rows as needed – numbers should correspond with Project Document (in Word format, go to: Table, then click Insert and Rows Below).

<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Activities</u>
<u>1. Human Rights and Fundamental Democratic Principles (HRFD)</u> Intended 1a. Training curriculum on HRFD developed;	<u>1. Human Rights and Fundamental Democratic Principles (HRFD)</u> Intended 1a. Developed training curriculum 1b. Conduct 1-ToT in Kathmandu

<p>1b.20 women trained as local trainers on HRFD;</p> <p>1c. 625 WFD members including women from various political parties and organizations trained on HRFD;</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>1a.Training curriculum on HRFD developed.</p> <p>1b. Conducted a 5-day ToT on HRFD in Kathmandu for 20 persons.</p> <p>1c. Training manual on HRFD developed and 25 VDCs level trainings conducted from which 623 marginalized women benefitted. The three days trainings in VDCs level were facilitated by the local resource persons capacitated through ToT.</p> <p>1c. Detailed training reports of both centre and VDC level developed and disseminated.</p>	<p>1c. Conduct 25-trainings at district (5-events per district)</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>1a. Development of a Training curriculum: A Training curriculum on HRFD was developed under the leadership of WVAF.</p> <p>1b.ToT on Human Rights and Fundamental Democratic Principles (HRFD): A 5-days ToT on HRFD was organized in Kathmandu from June 11-15, 2009 by WVAF in close consultation with ADDCN and NIWF. A total of 20 participants (5 GDF, 5 DDC focal person & 10 WFD members) participated in the ToT training. The content was divided into 5 major modules and facilitated by 6 external resource persons. <i>For more details on HRDF training module, please refer annex 7.</i></p> <p>1c. Development of training manual/reports: A training manual on HRFD developed. A 3-day trainings on HRFD at 25 VDCs (5-VDCs per project district) conducted and 623 participants benefitted from the training. The detailed training report of both centre and VDC level developed and disseminated among relevant stakeholders. <i>For more details on each district and VDC level training, please refer annex 8.</i></p>
<p><u>2. Develop/Adopt IEC Materials</u></p> <p>Intended</p> <p>2a. A sizeable number of IEC materials (1150-pamphlet, 2300-brochure) related to women's political rights and democracy developed/adopted and disseminated through WFDs</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>2a. 1300 pamphlets with the theme "<i>Participation of Marginalized Women in politics: Is for Inclusive and Progressive Nepal</i>" (in poster size 18"X24") and 2500 copies of brochures related to women's political rights and democracy was published and disseminated at local and central levels.</p> <p>2a Awareness and understanding on women's political rights and democracy developed/increased among women from marginalized, Dalits, indigenous women,</p>	<p><u>2. Develop/Adopt IEC Materials</u></p> <p>Intended</p> <p>2a. Develop/adopt and disseminate IEC materials related to women's political rights and democracy</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>2a. Development of Brochure: During the third quarter (April - June 2009), WVAF in close consultation with ADDCN and NIWF developed and disseminated 2,500 copies of project brochures to the target beneficiaries and other stakeholders at project districts and Kathmandu (400 copies in 5 districts and 500 in Kathmandu). Copies of brochures were also widely distributed in various programme activities of the partners (<i>Please find the attached Brochures in this Report</i>).</p> <p>2a.Development of pamphlets: In the seventh quarter (Jan - March 2010), 1300 copies of pamphlets with the theme "<i>Political participation of marginalized women is a major necessity for the building of inclusive and prosperous new Nepal</i>" were developed and disseminated. The pamphlets were distributed to the target beneficiaries and other stakeholders at district and Kathmandu (200 copies each for 5 districts & 300 in Kathmandu). The</p>

local political leaders, and local authorities.	pamphlets were also widely distributed in various programme activities of the partners (<i>Please refer annex 9 and find the attached pamphlets</i>).
<p><u>3. Radio Programme</u></p> <p>Intended</p> <p>3a 72 episodes of radio Programmes on women political empowerment and democratic processes broadcasted weekly;</p> <p>3b A sizeable number of populations in project districts and capital city benefited.</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>3a. In order to develop a radio programme, operational guideline prepared and hired three qualified staffs (Programme Coordinator, Presenter and Assistant Presenter) for the production and broadcasting purpose. Similarly, 72 episodes of weekly radio programme <i>Mahila Awaj (women's voice)</i> on women's political empowerment and participation in political and democratic processes and issues covered in the radio programme discussed by GDFs during D/WFDs quarterly and monthly meetings.</p> <p>3b A sizeable number of populations of more than 35 districts including 5 project districts and Kathmandu benefited from the programme.</p>	<p><u>3. Radio Programme</u></p> <p>Intended</p> <p>3a. Develop programme on women's political empowerment and participation in political and democratic processes.</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>3a.Development of an operational guideline: WVAF in close consultation with project partners developed a radio programme operational guideline and accordingly the radio programme was produced and broadcasted.</p> <p>3a.Hiring of a radio team of qualified staffs: WVAF Nepal in consultation with partners employed three radio production staffs.</p> <p>3a Development of weekly radio programme: 72 episodes of weekly radio programme <i>Mahila Awaj (women's voice)</i> developed .The content of the programme was focused on political empowerment and participation of marginalized women in political and democratic processes. There was sharing of the content among all partners for effectiveness of the programme and necessary feedback. The recording of the programme was done one day prior to the broadcasting that was every Thursday in the studio of Ujyaalo national network by Radio team of the project.</p> <p>3a.Broadcasting of weekly radio programme The weekly radio programme was broadcasted effective from 27 March 2009 to 6 August 2010 every Friday from 7.30 to 8.00 pm. The broadcasting was done from one national FM-Ujyaalo FM 90 Mhz Kathmandu and simultaneously relayed by four district FM stations namely: Khandbari FM Sankhuwasabha; Radio Namobuddha Kavrepalanchowk; Radio Gorkha initially and later Radio Marsyangdi Lamjung; and Radio Bheri Awaz Banke. However, due to time constraints Suklaphanta FM Kanchanpur recorded the program on Friday afternoon from channel (2) and relayed the program at 7:15 PM to 7:45 pm every Friday. The radio program covered about 35 districts of Nepal with sizeable no. of population. (<i>For more details, please refer annex 10 and 11</i>)</p>
<p><u>4. Quarterly Newsletters</u></p> <p>Intended</p>	<p><u>4. Quarterly Newsletters</u></p> <p>Intended</p> <p>4a.Publication and dissemination of women specific issues, such as rights to belong to a political party, rights to participate in public</p>

<p>4a 7800 user friendly quarterly newsletters (1300 pieces for 6-times) in a print form published and disseminate widely</p> <p>4b A common platform for all women from different grounds provided and their aspirations and issues shared.</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>4a. Published 7800 (1300 pieces for 6-times) quarterly newsletters "Mahila Bichar" (Women's Opinion) containing women specific issues. The newsletters widely distributed among members of DWFDs/WFDs and key stakeholders in both VDC and district levels.</p> <p>4b A common platform for all women from different grounds provided and subject matters of quarterly newsletters shared and discussed during D/WFDs quarterly and monthly meetings.</p>	<p>affairs, rights to equal access to public services and rights to elect or to be elected.</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>4a. Publication and dissemination of quarterly newsletters: NIWF in close coordination with partners published 7800 (1300 pieces for 6 -times) quarterly newsletters "Mahila Bichar" (Women's Opinion) containing women specific issues. <i>For more details, please refer annex 12.</i></p> <p>4a. Dissemination of quarterly newsletters: Quarterly newsletters published were widely distributed among project beneficiaries like members of DWFDs/WFDs and key stakeholders in both the VDC and district level (200 copies of every issue in five districts). The remaining 300 copies of every issue were widely distributed in various programme activities of the partners.</p>
<p><u>5. Alternative Means of Awareness Building</u></p> <p>Intended</p> <p>5a. 5-mass awareness campaigns (1-event per district) by using alternative means to make aware local people on genuine political issues of women organized and at least 500 local people directly involved.</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>5a. Two days ToT on street drama was conducted for 20 participants (4 persons of 5 project districts) on women's participation in politics and issues related to it.</p> <p>5a. Street dramas on women's participation in politics and issues organized in 16 different places of project districts.</p> <p>5a. A total of 3,454 people observed the street drama and increased their understanding on importance of women's participation in</p>	<p><u>5. Alternative Means of Awareness Building</u></p> <p>Intended</p> <p>5a. Organize campaign, rally or perform alternative means, i.e. popular folk theatre, drama, etc. on genuine political issues of women.</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>5a. ToT on street drama: WVAF Nepal in close consultation with partners conducted two days ToT on street drama in Kathmandu from November 9-10, 2009. ToT was provided to 20 participants including D/WFDs members, District Facilitators and DDC Focal Persons from 5 project districts. The trained artists performed street drama at district level.</p> <p>5a. Staging in districts: Street dramas organized in 16 locations of the project districts by the local trained artists during the period (28 Dec2009-21 April 2010). Street dramas observed by 3,454 local people (<i>for more detail information, please refer annex 13</i>).</p>

politics and democratic processes and issues related to it.																			
6.Participatory Rapid Assessment Intended 6a.1-narrative report and database on political situation of women in the project area developed by the project team and WFD Actual <i>6a. A Participatory Rapid Situation Analysis (PRSA) conducted in all the 25 selected VDCs (3 groups in each project VDC) from 5 project districts by 17 assessment team members led by an external expert.</i> 6a. Findings of PRSA shared in each project district with district level stakeholders such as local authorities, political parties, DWFD, and WFD members etc. and awareness on political situation of women in the project VDCs raised.	6. Participatory Rapid Assessment Intended 6a. Conduct Participatory Rapid Situation Analysis Actual 6a.Conduction of Participatory Rapid Situation Analysis (PRSA): The PRSA conducted for 75 groups of 25 selected VDCs (5 VDCs x 3 groups x 5 project districts) during 22 March to 21 April 2009. A total of 1224 marginalized women participated in the PRSA including the WFD members. The PRSA lead by the implementing agency NIWF and supported by ADDCN and WVAF. The four main activities carried out for conduction of PRSA were: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of Assessment team (17 members team)• Development of checklist/questionnaire (25 questionnaire):• Orientation on checklist/questionnaire for conduction of group discussion in the district (project partner and assessment):• Development of a narrative report: A narrative report and database on political situation of women in the project VDCs developed and shared the findings with district level stakeholders. The sharing meeting conducted in districts are as follows: <table><tr><th>S. No</th><th>District</th><th>Date</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Kanchanpur</td><td>5 June 2009</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Banke</td><td>4 August 2009</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Lamjung</td><td>20 June 2009</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Kavrepalanchowk</td><td>1 July 2009</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Sankhuwasabha</td><td>6 July 2009</td></tr></table>	S. No	District	Date	1	Kanchanpur	5 June 2009	2	Banke	4 August 2009	3	Lamjung	20 June 2009	4	Kavrepalanchowk	1 July 2009	5	Sankhuwasabha	6 July 2009
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4	Kavrepalanchowk	1 July 2009																	
5	Sankhuwasabha	6 July 2009																	
<u>7. Capacity Building of Local Authority</u> Intended 7a Facility for WFD monthly and DWFD quarterly interaction/meeting provided by VDC and DDC respectively. 7b Essential logistic supports i.e. IT equipments to each DDC provided	<u>7. Capacity Building of Local Authority</u> Intended 7a. Establish support mechanism in each project VDC and DDC 7b. Provide logistic supports and provision of focal points 7c. Facilitate grassroots democratic (GD) processes																		

<p>7c Grassroots political and democracy processes facilitated by local government officials and 5-local frontline leader</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>7a Financial support for local level activities conducted by D/WFDs in districts channelized through DDCs.</p> <p>7a Meeting hall and other facilities for WFD monthly and DWFD quarterly meetings and other events provided by DDCs and VDCs.</p> <p>7a. Active participated of VDC secretaries, LDOs and representatives from political parties and CBOs in meetings and other activities of WFDs and DWFDs.</p> <p>7b Provided financial support to DDCs for purchase of essential IT equipments and logistic supports for monitoring the activities</p> <p>7c Five GDFs from marginalized women communities and five DDC focal persons appointed and capacitated in order to facilitate the grassroots political and democracy processes.</p>	<p>Actual</p> <p>7a Funds channelized through DDCs: Project's funds for local level activities such as WFDs monthly and DWFDs quarterly interaction/meetings and events conducted by D/WFDs in districts channelized through DDCs in quarterly/event basis. Meeting hall and other facilities for WFD monthly and DWFD quarterly interaction/meetings and other events provided by VDC and DDC as and when necessary. Active participation of VDC Secretaries, LDOs and representatives from political parties and CBOs in meetings and other activities of WFDs and DWFDs.</p> <p>7b Financial supports provided to the DDCs for purchase of essential IT equipments and logistic supports for monitoring. Essential IT equipments such as computers, printers, camera etc. purchased by each DDC as per their requirements.</p> <p>7c Appointment of GDF and Focal persons: Five GDFs from marginalized women communities appointed through specific selection process in each project district. Similarly, Five DDC focal persons appointed in each district. The GDFs and DDC focal persons fully capacitated in facilitating the grassroots political and democracy processes to achieve the projects' goals and in monitoring field level activities to ensure valid information and accountability of the project. Focal persons worked as key persons and acted as bridge between local authorities and D/WFDs members. <i>(For detail, please refer Annex 14)</i></p>
<p>8. <u>Gender, Social Inclusion and Advocacy (GSIA)</u></p> <p>Intended</p> <p>8a Training curriculum GSIA developed</p> <p>8b. 20 women developed as local trainers on GSIA</p> <p>8c 125 WFD members including other women from various political parties and organizations trained on GSIA</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>8a. Training curriculum on Gender, Social Inclusion and Advocacy (GSIA) developed.</p> <p>8b. A 5-day ToT on Gender, Social Inclusion and Advocacy (GSIA) in Kathmandu</p>	<p>8. <u>Gender, Social Inclusion and Advocacy (GSIA)</u></p> <p>Intended</p> <p>8a. Developed training curriculum</p> <p>8b. Conduct 1-ToT in Kathmandu</p> <p>8c. Conduct 5-trainings at district (1 event per district)</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>8a. Development of a Training curriculum: A Training curriculum on Gender, Social Inclusion and Advocacy (GSIA) was developed by the Project team in close consultation with the resource persons under the leadership of the implementing partner NIWF <i>(please refer the major contents of training curriculum of GSIA in annex 15).</i></p> <p>8b. Organization of ToT: A 5-days ToT on GSIA was organized in Kathmandu from 10-14 November, 2009 by the Project team under the leadership the implementing partner NIWF. The ToT</p>

<p>conducted where 20 participants (DWFD members/District focal persons and GDFs developed as local trainers on GSIA).</p> <p>8c. A total of 121 D/WFD members including women from various political parties and organizations trained on Gender, Social Inclusion and Advocacy (GSIA).</p> <p>8d. Detailed training reports of both centre and district level developed and shared among relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>program divided into 20 technical sessions and facilitated by 3 external resource persons having good expertise in the field of gender and social inclusion. A total of 20 (10 DWFD members, 5 GDF & 5 Focal Persons) participated in the ToT training.</p> <p>8c. Development of training manual/reports: A training manual on GSIA developed by hiring an internal resource person and accordingly three days trainings on GSIA conducted at 5 project district (one event per district). A total of 121 D/WFD members including other women from marginalized, Dalits and indigenous community were trained on GSIA. Lastly, detailed training report of both centre and district level trainings developed and shared among the relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>The location, date and participants details of district level trainings are as follows:</p> <table><tr><th>District</th><th>Date</th><th># of Participants</th></tr><tr><td>Kanchanpur</td><td>17-19 January 2010</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>Banke</td><td>19-21 January 2010</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>Lamjung</td><td>8-10 January 2010</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>Kavrepalanchok</td><td>18-20 January 2010</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>Sankhuwasabha</td><td>6-8 January 2010</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>121</td></tr></table>	District	Date	# of Participants	Kanchanpur	17-19 January 2010	25	Banke	19-21 January 2010	25	Lamjung	8-10 January 2010	21	Kavrepalanchok	18-20 January 2010	25	Sankhuwasabha	6-8 January 2010	25	Total		121
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Sankhuwasabha	6-8 January 2010	25																				
Total		121																				
<p>9. Governance, Gender Auditing and Public Hearing (GGAPH)</p> <p>Intended</p> <p>9a Training curriculum on ToT of governance, gender auditing and public hearing (GGAPH) developed and 20 DDC personnel, DWFD Members and district political leaders developed as local trainer on GGAP.</p> <p>9b 125 WFD members, VDC secretary, and local political leader trained on GGAPH</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>9a. Training curriculum on GGAPH developed</p>	<p>9. Governance, Gender Auditing and Public Hearing (GGAPH)</p> <p>Intended</p> <p>9a. Develop training curriculum on GGAPH</p> <p>9b. Conduct 1- ToT on GGAPH to DDC personnel and district political leaders in Kathmandu</p> <p>9c. Conduct 5-trainings to WFD members, VDC secretary and local political leader in district</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>9a. Development of a Training curriculum: A Training curriculum on GGAPH developed by the Project team in close consultation with the resource persons under the leadership of the lead applicant ADDCN. <i>(please refer the major contents of training curriculum of GGAPH in annex 16)</i></p> <p>9b. Organization of ToT: A 5-day ToT on GGAPH organized in Kathmandu from 17-21 March 2010 by the project team under the</p>																					

<p>9b. A 5-day ToT on GGAPH conducted in Kathmandu and 20 participants including DDC focal person, DWFD Members and GDF developed as local trainers on GGAPH.</p> <p>9c. Training manual on GGAPH developed and accordingly five trainings (one event per district) conducted in which trained local resource persons facilitated. A total of 123 D/WFD members trained on GGAPH.</p> <p>9d. Detailed training reports of both centre and district level developed and shared among relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>leadership of ADDCN. The ToT session divided into six major modules and facilitated by six external resource persons having good expertise in the given topics. A total of 20 (5 DWFD members, 5 GDF and 5 Focal Persons) participated in the ToT.</p> <p>9c. Development of training manual/reports: A training manual on GGAPH developed and three days trainings on GGAPH at five project districts (one event per district) conducted. A total of 123 D/WFD members including all the executive members from WFDs and other women from marginalized, <i>Dalits</i> and indigenous community trained on GGAPH. Training reports of both centre and district level developed and shared among relevant stakeholders. <i>Training details are as follows:</i></p> <table><tr><th>District</th><th>Date</th><th>No. of Participants</th></tr><tr><td>Kanchanpur</td><td>21-23 April, 2010</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>Banke</td><td>11-13 April, 2010</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>Lamjung</td><td>16-18 April, 2010</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>Kavrepalanchok</td><td>09-11 April, 2010</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>Sankhuwasabha</td><td>17-19 April, 2010</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>123</td></tr></table>	District	Date	No. of Participants	Kanchanpur	21-23 April, 2010	25	Banke	11-13 April, 2010	25	Lamjung	16-18 April, 2010	23	Kavrepalanchok	09-11 April, 2010	22	Sankhuwasabha	17-19 April, 2010	28	Total		123
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Sankhuwasabha	17-19 April, 2010	28																				
Total		123																				
<p><u>10. Interaction/Public Meeting with Stakeholder</u></p> <p>Intended</p> <p>10a. Local authorities and the project stakeholders well informed about the project by organizing 5-district level public meetings</p> <p>10b. Target community well informed by organizing 25-VDC level public meetings.</p> <p>10c. 25- pre-organization orientation to grassroots democracy facilitators (GDFs) and selected.</p> <p>10d. 4-half-yearly review/sharing meeting among partners, stakeholders and project team in Kathmandu held</p> <p>Actual</p>	<p><u>10. Interaction/Public Meeting with Stakeholder</u></p> <p>Intended</p> <p>10a. Hold pre-consultation meeting with local authorities, political parties and stakeholders in districts</p> <p>10b. Hold pre-consultation meeting with the target VDC and community and conduct Pre-organization orientation (PoT) in village</p> <p>10c. Half-yearly review/sharing meeting in Kathmandu</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>10a. Pre-consultation meetings: Five pre-consultation meetings (one event per district) were held with local authorities, political parties and stakeholders. A total of 107 persons including representatives from local authorities, political parties and other stakeholders oriented about UNDEF project. A total of 25 VDCs based on DAG mapping, remoteness and concentration of marginalized population selected to implement the project. The details of selected VDCs are as follows:</p>																					

10a. A total of 107 persons including representatives from local authorities, political parties and other stakeholders oriented on UNDEF project and its implementation modalities in five project districts. 10b. A total of 25 VDCs out of 247 VDCs from five project districts based on DAG mapping, remoteness and concentration of marginalized population selected 10c. A total of 1,666 local people including marginalized women and newly selected five GDFs well informed about the UNDEF project and its implementation modalities in five project districts 10d. Four half-yearly review/sharing meetings held in Kathmandu. The sharing meetings attended by national and district level stakeholders and project team	<table><tr><th>District</th><th>Date</th><th>No. of Participants</th></tr><tr><td>Kanchanpur</td><td>Feb. 17, 2009</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>Banke</td><td>Feb. 11, 2009</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>Lamjung</td><td>Jan. 16, 2009</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>Kavrepalanchok</td><td>Jan.12, 2009</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Sankhuwasabha</td><td>Feb.9, 2009</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>107</td></tr></table>	District	Date	No. of Participants	Kanchanpur	Feb. 17, 2009	23	Banke	Feb. 11, 2009	18	Lamjung	Jan. 16, 2009	25	Kavrepalanchok	Jan.12, 2009	20	Sankhuwasabha	Feb.9, 2009	21	Total		107
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	Kavrepalanchok	Jan.12, 2009	20																			
	Sankhuwasabha	Feb.9, 2009	21																			
	Total		107																			
	10b. Pre-consultation meeting with the target VDC and community: A total of 25 pre-consultation meetings and pre-organization orientation (PoT) held in the initiation period of project at local level. During the period from 21 March to 20 April 2009 in which 1,666 people including marginalized women and newly selected five GDFs well informed about the UNDEF project and its implementation modalities. The pre-consultation meeting supported to form WFDs at local level. <i>For detail, please refer annex 17.</i>																					
	10c. Half-yearly review/sharing meetings: Four half-yearly review/sharing meetings held in different places of Kathmandu Valley. The details of which are as follows: <table><tr><th>Review Meeting</th><th>Place & Date</th><th>No. Participa</th></tr><tr><td>First half yearly review meeting</td><td>08-09 May 2009 at Godabari, Lalitpur</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Second half yearly review meeting</td><td>14-15 Nov. 2009 at Nagarkot, Bhaktapur</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>Third half yearly review meeting</td><td>30 April 2010, Lalitpur</td><td>39</td></tr><tr><td>Fourth half yearly review meeting</td><td>28 Septemer, 2010, Kathmandu</td><td>41</td></tr></table> The progress of the DWFDs shared in the meetings by the chairpersons/representatives and LDOs where many stakeholders including the Hon. Memer of Constituent Assembly (CA), member of National Planning Commission (NPC), representative of Ministry of Local Development (MoLD), Assistant Resident Representative (ARR) of UNDP gave their remarks and provided feedbacks. The report of each review meeting produced. <i>For detail, please refer annex 18.</i>	Review Meeting	Place & Date	No. Participa	First half yearly review meeting	08-09 May 2009 at Godabari, Lalitpur	30	Second half yearly review meeting	14-15 Nov. 2009 at Nagarkot, Bhaktapur	25	Third half yearly review meeting	30 April 2010, Lalitpur	39	Fourth half yearly review meeting	28 Septemer, 2010, Kathmandu	41						
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<u>11. Establish and Strengthen WFD</u>	<u>11. Establish and Strengthen WFD</u>																					

<p>Intended</p> <p>11a. Women leaders organized</p> <p>11b. 25-WFD and 5-DWFD formed and fully functional</p> <p>11c. 500-monthly meeting (100 per district) of WFD in VDC and 30-quarterly meeting (5 per district) of DWFD in DDC ensured</p> <p>11d. Women issues discussed and project KSA shared in the meeting</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>11a A guideline for WFD developed by the project team.</p> <p>11b. A total of 25 WFDs (one in each VDC) comprising 320 members formed.</p> <p>11c. Five DWFD comprising 83 members formed in each district by federating WFDs of each district into DWFD.</p> <p>11d. Women issues in various areas discussed and project Knowledge, Skill and Attitude (KSA) shared in the meeting</p>	<p>Intended</p> <p>11a. Develop guideline for women forum for democracy (WFD)</p> <p>11b. Form WFD in each VDC</p> <p>11c. Federate WFDs into district women forum for democracy (DWFD) in each district</p> <p>11d. Ensure monthly interaction/meeting of WFD in VDC and quarterly interaction/meeting of DWFD in DDC</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>11a. Development of a Guideline: A guideline for WFD developed. The guideline included the procedures for WFD formation, number of WFD members (9 to 13) and their role and responsibilities.</p> <p>11b. Formation of WFD in each VDC: Pre-consultation meeting with VDCs secretaries and community people conducted leading to formation of 25 WFDs comprising 289 marginalized women. Till the end of the project, the member of WFDs increased from 289 to 325. <i>For details, please refer annex 19.</i></p> <p>11c. Formation of DWFD in each district: A guideline for formation of</p> <p>DWFD developed and five DWFDs comprising 83 marginalized women formed by federating WFDs of each district into DWFD. A total of 36 quarterly meeting held by DWFD during project period. <i>For details, please refer annex 20.</i></p> <p>11d. Women issues discussed and project KSA shared in the meeting:</p> <p>A total 460 monthly meetings of WFDs and 36 quarterly meetings of DWFDs conducted throughout the project period and issues of women such as political participation, domestic violence, and abuse of human rights etc. shared and discussed.</p>
<p><u>12. Public dialogue on Constitution Building</u></p> <p>Intended</p> <p>12a. Five public dialogue (One per district) and one national seminar (in Kathmandu) with meaningful participation of various political parties, CA members, CSOs, caste/ethnicity based organizations, authorities organized and the issues</p>	<p><u>12. Public dialogue on Constitution Building</u></p> <p>12a. Develop guideline for public dialogue in district and national level</p> <p>12b. Organize public dialogue on women's political rights and access to constitution making process in districts</p>

<p>discussed and findings widely disseminated as tool for advocacy</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>12a. One day district level public dialogue program in five districts on "Marginalized Women's Political Rights and Access to Constitution Making Process" organized. A total of 228 participants comprising of members from DWFDs, CA members, representatives from major political parties, indigenous women, <i>Dalits</i>, local authorities, journalists participated.</p> <p>12a One-day national seminar conducted in Kathmandu where 150 participants including the chairperson and members of CA, MoLD, delegates of DWFDs and other stakeholders participated.</p> <p>12aThe issues related to marginalized women's political rights and access to constitution making Process" discussed thoroughly and findings widely disseminated.</p>	<p>12c. Organize national seminar to sensitize major political parties, CA members to address women's issues in democratic and constitution making processes</p> <p>Actual</p> <p>12a. A guideline for conduction of public dialogue on constitution making in district and national level developed. Five woman lawyers (one in each district) oriented and developed as local facilitators to conduct the public debates in all project districts in uniform manner.</p> <p>12b. 5- (one per district) one day district level public dialogue program titled "<i>Marginalized Women's Political Rights and Access to Constitution Making Process</i>" in 5 project districts organized. The details of the district level public dialogue program are as follows:</p> <table><tr><th>Districts</th><th>Location</th><th>Date</th><th>Participants</th></tr><tr><td>Lamjung</td><td>Besisahar</td><td>11 Jan. 2010</td><td>42</td></tr><tr><td>Kavrepalanchowk</td><td>Dhulikhel</td><td>21 Jan. 2010</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Kanchanpur</td><td>Mahendranagar</td><td>21 Jan. 2010</td><td>44</td></tr><tr><td>Banke</td><td>Nepalgunj</td><td>20 Jan. 2010</td><td>52</td></tr><tr><td>Sankhuwasabha</td><td>Khandbari</td><td>09 Jan. 2010</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Total</td><td>228</td></tr></table> <p>12c. One-day national seminar on <i>space of marginalized women in new constitution of Nepal</i> conducted in Kathmandu on 16 March 2010. The seminar attended by 150 participants including the chairperson of CA, Mr. Subash Chandra Nembang as the chief guest, Minister of Local Development, CA members, delegates of DWFDs and other stakeholders. 42-point suggestions to address women's issues in democratic constitution determined by marginalized women in the districts public dialogues presented, discussed and finalized in the seminar. The 42-point memorandum submitted to His Excellency President Dr. Ram Baran Yadav and Hon'ble Prime Minister Mr. Madhav Kumar Nepal on 16 March, 2010.</p>	Districts	Location	Date	Participants	Lamjung	Besisahar	11 Jan. 2010	42	Kavrepalanchowk	Dhulikhel	21 Jan. 2010	50	Kanchanpur	Mahendranagar	21 Jan. 2010	44	Banke	Nepalgunj	20 Jan. 2010	52	Sankhuwasabha	Khandbari	09 Jan. 2010	40	Total			228
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Sankhuwasabha	Khandbari	09 Jan. 2010	40																										
Total			228																										

6. OUTCOMES

Please describe the results made on achieving the outcomes in a manner that can be compared to the projected outcomes and outcome indicators in the signed project document.

Add more rows as needed, (to do this go to table → insert → rows below).

Intended Outcome 1: Improved women's capacity to strengthen democratic process at the local level

Outcome Indicators

1. 20-local trainers on human rights and fundamental democratic principles developed and they train 625-marginalized women including women from various political parties and organizations in the selected districts
2. Awareness and understanding on political and democratic processes among marginalized women increased through variety of means, i.e. IEC materials, radio, newsletter, training, etc

Results achieved

1. 20 local people trained on human rights and fundamental democratic principles.
2. 623 marginalized women trained on human rights and fundamental democratic principles
3. Detail training manual and training reports produced on human rights and fundamental democratic principles
4. 20 local resource persons trained on street drama
5. A total of 3,454 local people's understanding on Political Participation of Marginalized Women increased.
4. Awareness and understanding among marginalized women on political and democratic processes as well as political rights of women increased.
5. IEC materials on issues related to women's participation in political and democratic processes in Nepal published and disseminated.

Intended Outcome 2: Increased capacity of CSO and local authority on civic empowerment and advocacy tool and techniques

Outcome Indicators

1. A narrative report on women's political situation shared among the stakeholders and used as tool for awareness raising
2. 20-DDC personnel and district political leaders developed as local trainer on governance, gender auditing and public hearing (GGAPH) training
3. 150-local authorities and stakeholders trained/oriented on governance, gender auditing and public hearing to support women political activism at local level
4. 20-local trainers on gender, social inclusion and advocacy developed and they train 625-marginalized women including women from various political parties and organizations in the selected districts

Results achieved

- 1 A detailed narrative report and database on political situation of women of the project area produced
2. Awareness among local authorities, CSO and other stakeholders on political situation of women of the project area increased

3. 20 local resource persons including local authority on governance, gender auditing and public hearing (GGAPH) as well as gender, social inclusion and advocacy (GSIA) trained.
4. 150 local authorities and stakeholders on governance, gender auditing and public hearing trained.
5. Support for women political activism at local level increased.
4. 625 marginalized women trained on gender, social inclusion and advocacy including women from various political parties and organizations of the project districts.
5. Capacity of local authorities increased on gender, social inclusion and advocacy issues and increased participation of women in political processes in districts and VDCs.

Intended Outcome 3: Established/strengthened network to take proactive steps towards creating space for women's political participation

Outcome Indicators

1. 25-WFDs at VDC and 5-DWFDs at district fully functional and take proactive steps to create space for marginalized women in local politics
2. Linkages and network among WFDs and with political parties, CSOs and local authorities established and a common platform for collaboration created
3. Marginalized women developed into a critical mass to strengthen political and democratic processes at grassroots and they bring their genuine political issues in public discourse and in mainstream politics

Results achieved

1. Marginalized women organized into a critical mass with the formation of 25-WFDs at VDCs and 5- DWFDs at districts.
2. 25 WFDs at VDC and 5-DWFDs at districts fully functional and taking proactive steps to create space for marginalized women in local politics. D/WFDs members have been taking part in the council meetings of respective VDCs and DDCs and participating in formulation of local development plan and budget allocation. Coalition, network and advocacy for political participation of women in general and marginalized women in particular developed. Through proper advocacy and capacitating of D/WFDs members, they have succeeded in receiving small grants/trainings /other benefits from local governments such as DDCs, VDCs and district level line agencies. Last year D/WFDs have received a total grant of NRs. 917,982 (US\$ 13,000) and this fiscal year has also been ensured by local authorities for marginalized women's empowerment as per local needs.
3. Desired linkages and network among D/WFDs and political parties, CSOs and local authorities established and a common platform for collaboration created. D/WFDs members nominated as chairperson, secretary & member in local institutions like school management committees, Nepal Red Cross Society, Town level/district Committee of Political parties, regional network of violence against women etc.
4. With the increased awareness and capacity of CSOs and local authorities on civic empowerment Political and democratic process at grassroots strengthened.
- 5 Genuine political issues related to women discussed in public discourse and in mainstream politics.

If intended outcomes have not been completed or are still in process, please explain the reasons.

N/A

Please indicate if any outcomes not planned have been there are any other outcomes not originally planned have resulted.

DWFDs members met President and Prime Minister of Nepal:

Facilitated by project team, the DWFD members met the first President of Republic of Nepal, His Excellency Dr. Ram Baran Yadav and Rt. Hon'ble Prime Minister Mr. Madhav Kumar Nepal on March 16, 2010 and submitted 42-points memorandum on marginalized women's rights to be addressed in new constitution. During the meeting President Dr. Yadav and Prime Minister Mr. Nepal expressed happiness about the progresses made by DWFDs and assured to forward the memorandum to the Constituent Assembly for serious consideration.

District Level Review Meetings

During the project period, two district level review meetings were conducted by DWFD in all districts in order to intensify monitoring of the project activities and sharing the progress and achievements among the concerned stakeholders in the district. One day district levels review/sharing meetings were jointly organized by respective DDCs and DWFDs on following dates:

Districts	1 st Review Meeting		2 nd Review Meeting	
	Date	No. of Participants	Date	No. of Participants
Kanchanpur	24 April 2010	62	6 Sept. 2010	30
Banke	13 April 2010	43	15 Sept. 2010	54
Lamjung	16 April 2010	51	6 Sept. 2010	52
Kavrepalanchowk	12 April 2010	42	30 Aug. 2010	45
Sankhuwasabha	16 April 2010	50	15 Sept. 2010	35
Total		248		216

At the outset of the meeting, women representatives from WFDs and DWFDs presented the progress and achievements made by them, problems encountered during implementation of the project and how they overcame all difficulties. The representatives from different political parties and other invitees commented on the each presentation and put their concerns over the entire project being implemented in the districts. Local Development Officer and VDC Secretaries expressed their happiness about the progress made by D/WFDs and pledged for the grants and technical assistance from DDC and VDC office to the D/WFDs.

During the 1st review meeting a documentary on "Women's Political Rights to be Addressed on New Constitution" was also shown to the invitees.

7. PROJECT SCHEDULE CHANGES

Please outline any significant changes in the project document and any impacts on the project schedule. Explain the reasons for any changes.

No such changes have been occurred in the original work plan.
8. CONSTRAINTS OR ISSUES AFFECTING IMPLEMENTATION
Please explain any constraints or issues which have affected implementation. Please be as specific and concise as possible.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the initial period of the project, frequent general strikes called by disgruntled political parties caused some delay and hindrances in the implementation of planned activities. Further, UCPN (Maoist) led government initiation to form interim local bodies in January 2009 could not be realized due to failure in reaching a consensus with other political parties also caused some delay in project implementation. Similarly, the engagement of VDC secretaries in by-election of Constituent Assembly elections in April 10, 2009 also deferred some of the activities. The delay in release of second tranche budget resulted in the delay of implementation of some of the activities. However, the intended activities were completed within the stipulated time frame.
9. SUCCESSES AND ACHIEVEMENTS
Please outline the project's major successes and achievements. Be as specific and concise as possible.
<p>The project within a short of time has contributed to overall empowerment of marginalized women of Nepal who because of patriarchy and prevalent gender stereotyping had been excluded from public spheres. The target beneficiaries of the project have been politically empowered and have been self assertive, confident and vocal in issues pertaining to their rights. The project has also contributed to enhancing advocacy skills of women. This is supported by the fact that they met with the President- Ram Baran Yadav and Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal and submitted a 42 points memorandum on the inclusion of marginalized women in the new Constitution of Nepal.</p> <p>The project has succeeded in capacitating women of the project VDCs/Districts for political participation and participation in the democratic process at the local level such as D/WFDs members who prior had no access to VDCs /DDCs are now invited and taking part in the council meetings of their respective VDCs and DDCs, advocating or creating pressure for fund allocation for women groups and able to fetch small grants/trainings and other benefits from DDCs VDCs and Small Scale and Cottage Industries, District Health Post, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department etc, Furthermore, these women have been actively involved in advocacy with the line agencies of the districts for protection and promotion of the rights of women in general and marginalized women in particular. The proof these women have been capacitated is further evidenced from the fact that these women who were initially confined within the four walls of kitchen and subjected to social and political exclusion have now been nominated in various local institutions like school management committees, Nepal Red Cross Society-district chapter, Town level/district Committee of Political parties, regional network of violence against women, community forest user's committees etc.</p> <p>Moreover, the women from the networks have developed the capacity to discuss in public discourse and in mainstream politics genuine political issues related to women such as property and inheritance rights, rights to education and literacy, rights to citizenship, right to marriage and divorce, rights to complaints, right to raise voices against social injustices etc. The project has capacitated them to raise their voices against tradition based social evils or human rights abuses against women such as early marriage, polygamy, polyandry (multiple husbands), dowry system, witchery,</p>

women trafficking, domestic violence, sexual harassment at school, college and at workplace, forced sex, prostitution, rape and marital rape, molestation etc. Being aware they have on their own initiation taken out rallies/campaign against women trafficking/liquor consumption, gambling etc. Further, these forums have emerged as platforms for receiving local level complaints against the issues related to women and these forums are playing the role of mediator in solving local issues related to women.

To conclude it can be said that these women who were prior to the implementation of this project were subjected to domination, discrimination, exploitation, domestic and gender based violence, discriminatory laws and social deprivations etc due to patriarchal society have developed awareness and understanding on political and democratic processes, human/women/constitutional rights and governance and developed advocacy skills in claiming their rights at the local levels as well as developed skills in solving issues related to women. They have derived general knowledge on women's empowerment and inclusive democracy and advocacy and have taken initiative in observation of important days related to women like women's day, violence against women day etc in order to promote and protect women rights. Being aware and capacitated they are also freely participating in public/social life and have shown interest in carrying out social work like road construction, cleanliness drive etc.

10. COMMENTS ON OVERALL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Please provide an assessment of the outcomes of the project in relation to project objectives.

The main objective of the project was to increase capacity and political participation of marginalized women to strengthen political and democratic processes in Nepal. As envisioned by the project the outcomes of the project have been found satisfactory in fulfilling the above mentioned objective of project. The capacity of the women at local levels have been further strengthened which has been directly or indirectly contributing to strengthen democratic processes at the local level. Political participation of women in local governance level has increased which is one of the successes of the project. Women have been organized and are proactively working to ensure their rights at different levels. The beneficiary women at the grassroots have gained confidence, knowledge and skills enabling them to take active part in community based of broader social initiatives.

These women have got the synergy to continue their work of advocating their rights. The project has capacitated these women network to raise their voices against tradition based social evils or human rights abuses against women such as early marriage, polygamy, polyandry (multiple husbands), dowry system, witchery, chhaupadi, kamlari, Dewki, women trafficking, domestic violence, sexual harassment at school, college and at workplace, forced sex, prostitution, rape and marital rape, molestation etc. The overall impact of the project on the target group and target region has been highly appreciative and this is evident from the outstanding work they have been doing through the network. Another important aspect of this project is the willingness on the part of women networks in the district and VDC levels in continuing their work and sustaining the networks for the promotion of rights particularly political rights of women in their respective districts and VDCs. These women have been actively working in seeking funds from local bodies and some of them already received some small grants. These women have mobilized the local development funds received from DDC in various issues related to women. Programs on various themes such as Child Marriage, Domestic Violence and polygamy, human rights and human rights of women have been conducted with the self initiation of women networks. These women have become an active agent of change and are being gradually recognized for their works at the grassroots levels.

Please include observations on the extent to which project objectives were met and whether the project has contributed to any <i>unforeseen</i> results (be they positive or negative).	
N/A	
Please highlight the impact of the project on both the target group and target region.	
<p>The target groups have been able to raise their voices for the participation in local governance and democratic practices. This program has been model for local authorities to extend its program in other VDCs. The Honorable member of NPC Dr. Prem Kunwar has expressed his views in 4th Half Yearly Meeting at Kathmandu to extend this successful program in other districts by allocating budget in RED BOOK. Further, the Local Development Officer has also assured to continue conducting this program in project districts by covering other VDCs as adjoining VDCs were already influenced by Radio program and they already demanded to launch this program at their respective area.</p>	
11. ANY OTHER REMARKS (highlights, brief anecdotes, etc.)	
N/A	
12. PROJECT EVALUATION	
<p>As indicated in the project document guidelines, a project evaluation should be conducted.</p> <p>For CSOP projects, UNDEF will inform the Implementing Agency about the evaluation strategy to be undertaken. In some cases, the evaluation will be commissioned by UNDEF and in others the Implementing Agency will be requested to commission an independent evaluation paid by UNDEF.</p> <p>For CSOP+EA projects, the Executing Agency is responsible for conducting an evaluation. For further details, please refer to UNDEF evaluation guidelines. At this stage, indicate in the sections below the requested information.</p>	
Name of Evaluator: UNDP-Nepal	Contact Details for the Evaluator: N/A
Estimated funds for the Evaluation Mission: N/A	Date/Timeline of the Evaluation: N/A
13. ANNEXES	
Please summarize all materials produced (documents, publications, websites, etc.) and provide other relevant supplementary materials (e.g. curriculum outline, training evaluation, conference/workshop programs and reports, photos of events, press clippings, etc.).	

Please attach these to the report. Please note these documents can either be sent by email or on a disc by post (as part of the project costs).

The following documents have been attached in the report:

- 20 Annexes for the further information related with this final report;
- Publication (5th & 6th issues of Newsletter);
- 4th Half Yearly Report; and
- Some photos of project activities
- Fund Accountability Statement (October 2008-September 2010)
- Financial Utilization Report (October 2008-September 2010)

Remaining other documents related with project activities completed in First and Second tranche periods have already been sent in mid-term and second progress report.

14. SIGNATURE

Executing Agency (If applicable)	Implementing Agency(ies)
Name and Title of the person responsible for the project:	Name and Title of the person responsible for the project: Hem Raj Lamichhane, ESG
Signature:	Signature:
Date:	Date: 15 November 2010

Do you have any objection to this report, or part of it, being published? No

**Fostering Health and Livelihoods of Conflict Affected People in Nepal
Programme (VCP)
(Contract no. REH/2007/142-084)**

Description

1.1. Name of beneficiary of grant contract:

World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF)

1.2. Name and title of the contact person:

Name: Nava Raj Adhikari
Designation: Executive Director
Email: navaraj@wvafnepal.org
Tel: 977 – 1- 4280424
Fax: 977 – 1- 4284111
P.O. Box: 9929

1.3. Name of partners in the action:

a) Lead partner: The Britain Nepal Medical Trust

b) National partners: There are following two national partners:

1. ForestAction Nepal (FA/N), Satdobato Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Nepal
2. World Vision Advocacy Forum, Nepal (WVAF), Bafal, Kathmandu, Nepal

c) District partners: There are 11 district partners:

1. Village Development and Women Awareness Centre (VDWAC), Achham, Nepal
2. Village Development and Save the Environment Forum (VDSEF), Kalikot, Nepal
3. Oppressed and Tribal Caste Development Council (OTDECO), Arghakhanchi, Nepal
4. Siddhartha Social Development Centre Kapilvastu (SSDC), Kapilvastu, Nepal
5. Himalayan Community Development Forum (HICODEF), Nawalparashi, Nepal
6. Rural Women Development Centre (RWDC), Chitwan, Nepal
7. Paropakar Primary Health Care Centre (PPUK), Kavre, Nepal
8. Balsewa Samaj Nerpa, Khotang, Nepal
9. Community Health Service Centre (CHSC), Dhankuta, Nepal

10. Sagarmatha Community Development Centre (SCDC), Morang, Nepal

11. Nepal Januddhar Association (NJA), Panchthar, Nepal

1.4. Title of the action:

Fostering Health and Livelihoods of Conflict Affected People in Nepal (VCP)

1.5. Contract number of the project:

REH/2007/142-084

1.6. Start date and end date of the reporting period :

1st March, 2008 to 28 February, 2010

1.7. Target country(ies) or region(s):

Country: Nepal

Region: Eastern, Central, Western, Mid-western & Far-western Development Regions of Nepal

Districts: Eleven Districts out of 75 districts of Nepal namely Panchthar, Morang, Dhankuta, Khotang, Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu, Arghakhanchi, Chitwan, Kavrepalanchowk, Kalikot and Achham.

Table 1. Coverage of VCP Project by Village Development Committees(VDC), Districts and Region

S. N	Districts	VDCs	Development Regions
1.	Panchthar	Oyam, Tharpu, Subhang, Memeng, Prangbung, Yangnam, Siwa, Nawamidanda, Imbung and Phaktep	EDR
2	Morang	Dadarbairiya, Indrapur, Letang, Rajghat, Hasandha, Kerabari, Tandi, Pathahari, Sanischare and Itahara	EDR
3	Dhankuta	Chhintang, Ahale, Akhisalla, Balahara, Hattikharka, Kurule, Maunabudhuk, Khoku, Mugha and Bodhe	EDR
4	Khotang	Nerpa, Dorpa, Arkhaule, Buipa, Khalle, Baksila, Sapteswor, Rattanchha, Nirmalidanda and Chisapani	EDR
5	Nawalparasi	Kawasoti, Shivamandir, Dedgaon, Ruchang, Naram, Mithukaram, Bharatipur, Jaubari, Agyouli and Deurali	WDR
6	Kapilvastu	Patana, Banganga, Gajehada, Motipur, Mahendrakot, Jayanagar, Dubiya, Chana, Birpur and Shivpur	WDR
7	Arghakhanchi	Thada, Khana, Jukena, Balkot, Khanadaha, Pali, Hasanpur, Chidika, Gokhunga and Dhanchaur	WDR
8	Chitwan	Ayodhyapuri, Gardi, Kalyanpur, Baghauda, Jagatpur, Gunjanagar, Sukranager, Jutpani, Bachhauli and Padampur	MDR
9	Kavre	Hokse Bazaar, Mahadevsthan, Jaisithok, Kharelthok, Methinkot, Khanalthok, Kusadevi, Mathurapati Phulbari, Chalal Ganesthan and Chyasingkharka	MDR
10	Kalikot	Manma, Daha, Sukardiya, Bharta, Rupsa, Kotbada, Kumal Gaun, Raku, Mehelmudi and Mumra	MWDR
11	Achham	Toli, Binayak, Layanti, Kalikasthan, Kalekanda, Barala, Pulletola, Kuinka, Chalsa and Birpachha	FWDR

1.8. Final beneficiaries and/or target groups¹ (if different) (including numbers of men and women):

¹ The target groups are the people who will ultimately benefit from the project activities. The beneficiaries are the people who will participate directly in the project. Many times these will be the same people, but not always. For example, in a programme to raise the awareness of judges and politicians about the rights of indigenous peoples, the beneficiaries of the activities will be the judges and politicians, but the target groups will be the indigenous people about whose rights the beneficiaries are being made more aware of.

The primary beneficiaries of the proposed project were rural poor, women, youth, children, conflict victims, *Dalits*, *Janajatis*, *Madhesis* and other marginalised and excluded groups. Health Facility Management Committees (HFMCs), mother groups, savings credit groups and forest users groups, where the basic service delivery system has been disrupted as a result of conflict.

Total 27,556 people were actually benefited from the project against 20,000 families intended/targeted beneficiaries of the project. The final beneficiaries were the people and the community at large of 11 project districts covering about 18 per cent of Nepal's 25 millions estimated populations (at the design stage of the project).

Demographic Situation of the Project Catchments:

The details of demographic situation is given as follows:

Table 2. details of demographic situation of the VCP Target VDCs

SN	District	Total Population of districts	Total Population of 10 VDCs	Total HHs of 10 VDCs	IP's Population of 10 VDCs	Dalits' Population of 10 VDCs	B/C/T of 10 VDCs	Others Caste-ethnic groups of 10 VDCs
1	Panchthar	202607	45509	7254	33806	2423	8310	970
2	Morang	843220	151618	31327	56794	24651	55878	3595
3	Dhankuta	166,497	49,791	9,201	34,177	3,917	11,222	475
4	Khotang	231,385	38,432	7,233	21,072	3,747	11,941	1,672
5	Kavre	385,672	47,787	9,323	22,340	3,708	21,449	290
6	Chitwan	468,699	106,097	20,629	52,304	12,528	39,427	1,838
7	Kalikot	101580	44574	7119	426	9042	35106	266
8	Achham	245,865	30,796	5,532	1,007	9,154	20,494	141
9	Nawalparasi	562,870	72,066	12,701	965	8,828	22,608	39,665
10	Kapilvastu	481,976	86051	14,542	38,232	6,761	24,459	16,599
11	Arghakhanchi	230,008	53,197	10,518	274	10,077	67,322	13,650
	Total	3920379	725918	135379	261397	94836	318216	79161

Disaggregated population on the basis of gender was compiled in each district. VCP Project has focused in gender equity and inclusion of women in project activities. Out of the total participants, 52 % of female participated in various project interventions and benefited from the project.

Table 3. Gender-wise Distribution of Actual Beneficiary of VCP

S.N.	Name of the district	Beneficiaries		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Achham	1984	1473	3457
2	Arghakhanchi	1097	2179	3276
3	Chitwan	1,052	940	1,992
4	Dhankuta	1,064	1,176	2,240
5	Kalikot	1,300	1,016	2,316
6	Kapilvastu	973	1,057	2,030
7	Kavre	1,048	1,010	2,058
8	Khotang	1,740	2,033	3,773
9	Morang	959	1,236	2,195
10	Nawalparasi	753	1,047	1,800
11	Panchthar	1,084	1,335	2,419
	Total	13,054	14,502	27,556

Table 4 shows the disaggregated number of beneficiaries on the basis of the caste/ethnicity. At the aggregate level, the percentage of the *Bahun/Chhetri* outnumber the others (46%) who benefited from the project. The *Janajati* (33%) and Dalits (16.5%) were other significant beneficiaries of the project interventions.

Table 4. Distribution of beneficiaries on the Basis of the Caste/ethnicity

S.N.	Name of the district	Beneficiaries					Total
		Brahmin/Chhetri	Dalit	Janajati	Madhesi	Newer	
1	Achham	2,224	1,009	217	7	0	3,457
2	Arghakhanchi	2,017	640	515	6	98	3,276
3	Chitwan	861	411	712	8	0	1,992
4	Dhankuta	623	218	1,338	61	0	2,240
5	Kalikot	1,643	645	18	10	0	2,316
6	Kapilvastu	890	256	608	139	137	2,030
7	Kavre	861	273	651	84	189	2,058
8	Khotang	1,285	350	1,793	91	254	3,773
9	Morang	1,055	388	657	83	12	2,195
10	Nawalparasi	610	211	966	0	13	1,800
11	Panchthar	593	160	1,613	41	12	2,419
	Total	12,662	4,561	9,088	530	715	27,556
	%	46.0	16.5	33.0	1.9	2.6	100.0

1.9. Country (ies) in which the activities take place(If different from 1.7): Nepal

2. Assessment of Implementation of Action Activities

2.1. Activities and Results:

Activity 1: Start-up Workshop

The start up workshop was organized in Kathmandu with 41 Participants (23 Male and 18 Female) for 4 days from 15 May to 18 May, 2008.

Topics covered: The four day start up workshop covered brief introduction of the project, thematic areas (health, livelihoods and institutional capacity building) of the project, implementation methodology, logical framework of the project (objectives, activities, sub-activities, expected results, measure of verifications, indicators, sustainability of the interventions, the terms and condition of grant contract, overview of district-wise budget, reporting requirements and reporting system. Financial, administrative and human resource related matters were also discussed.

Representatives of BNMT, national partners, district partner NGOs and project staff from National Project Support Team and Districts Project Support Team attended the workshop. The local partners were thoroughly oriented on their roles and responsibilities for implementing project activities that have been defined under the VCP.

Reason for modification, delay: The activity was done on time.

Results of this activity: The start-up workshop was instrumental to capacitate the project team and staff on operational modality, budgetary provision and ensuring visibility in project actions. Project activities were discussed, revisited and a semester-wise action plan prepared as per approved Gantt chart. Project staff were encouraged to explore and mobilize local resources for managing, developing and sustaining the project activities initiated by VCP project during and after the completion of the project.

Activity 2: Half-yearly Review and Planning Meetings

All together 4 half-yearly review and planning meetings were organized in Kathmandu. The date of meeting was July, 2008, March, September and Dec 2009. Total participants were 131, (104 Male and 27 Female). The participants were executive members of district partners NGOs, project staff, staff from national and district partners and BNMT.

Topic covered: The half yearly review and planning meeting basically covered review of project progress, financial matters, discussion on plan and budget of upcoming semester to facilitate the effective implementation of project activities. The District Project Coordinators (DPCs) and District Partners NGOs representatives jointly presented the project progress of their respective districts and discussed the target vs. achievements based on predetermined action plan. While formulating action plan of the forthcoming semester, there was an active participation of representatives of lead, national and district partner and project staff including thematic leaders and DPCs. This workshop provided an opportunity to share the experiences and lesson learnt with each other.

Reason for modification, delay: The activity was done on time.

Results of this activity: The half-yearly meeting was very helpful for all the project staff to develop common understanding on action plan and learn the implementation procedure. This established a culture of sharing and learning among concerned partners who ultimately enhanced the capacity of district staffs and promoted participation and ownership among internal stakeholders of the project. Adjustment of plan with Gantt Chart for implementation as a tangible outcome of the meeting which was facilitated by the National Project Coordinator and two thematic leaders. The participants were also briefed on financial provisions and requirements from the Finance Controller of BNMT. This activity contributed significantly in the success of the project.

Activity 3: Monthly Meetings

All together, 250 meeting were conducted by the consortium member organizations (lead and national Partner's 35 District partner's 115). Generally, 8-10 participants at district and 10-12 participants in national level participated in these meetings. Usually, the monthly meeting was held during the last week of every month prior to preparing financial and narrative monthly reports.

Topic covered: Typical monthly meetings marked the review and planning for subsequent month and discussion on issues and finalization of action plan. These meetings were focused on reviewing the activities conducted during the month with the objective of assessing the effectiveness of the project activities and plan for the successive month.

Reason for modification, delay: The activity was done on time.

Results of this activity: In monthly meetings, each month's achievements (input/outputs, effects, impacts, problems, constraints and success cases were reviewed critically. The monthly progress report including narrative report and financial management was also discussed. This eventually helped the project staff to draw a more effective work plan month after month with a clear understanding of activities that needs to be carried out every month as per the project document. This activity helped to create a sense of ownership and accountability at the implementation level.

Activity 4: Project Management Training

Project Management Training was organized in Kathmandu. A total of with 36 (28 Male, 8 Female) participants from different backgrounds were trained for 3 days from July 22 to 24, 2008. The DPCs and POs of 11 VCP districts participated in this training to develop common understanding.

Topic covered: The general objective of the training was to enable the participants to develop and adopt necessary knowledge, attitude and skills to manage VCP Project in an effective and efficient way as per local context. Conceptual clarity on each step of project management cycle was developed to identify their own intended role of DPCs, Pos and NGO executives and accelerate the project performance with better

understanding on conflict mitigation strategy.. Session on livelihoods opportunity and priority activities outlined in interim plan of government of Nepal, health care system and priority health programmes outlined in Interim plan of government of Nepal gave the participants a better understanding of the national scenario. Basics of effective management of human resources, interpersonal and inter-organization communication, cross cutting issue – conflict mitigation strategy, partnership and risk management was also shared with the participants along with specific focus on knowledge management and project success documentation, financial management and upcoming action plan in relation to the project.

Reason for modification, delay: The activity was done on time.

Results of this activity: Partnership and functional coordination with the diversified stakeholders at district level was established. Understanding of Nepal's health care system in general and priority health program under MoHP, livelihoods provision in general and priority activities targeted by Interim Plan of Government of Nepal to alleviate the poverty provided a National picture to the participants of the training. The topics discussed were knowledge management, importance of documentation and recording institutional learning were other topics covered. Orientation on financial procedures and provision under the project has facilitated the process of ensuring proper budgetary management and compliance with the EU and BNMT financial requirements.

Activity 5: Develop Standard Training Package with Support of Psychiatrist

One Standard Training Package was developed in July, 2008 with support of psychiatrist and clinical psychologist to train master trainers of 11 VCP district DPHOs/DHOs.

Topic covered: The 6 days training package was developed by Prof. Dr. Vidya Dev Sharma, HoD, IOM, TU along with his team. It covered all the basic topics such as objective of the training, overview of the present mental health situation in Nepal, rationale of mental health training in Nepal, conceptual clarity/theoretical back up on mental health/Psychosocial support problems in the conflict situation, misconception, cultural stigma about mental illness, communication with mental patient, history taking of mentally ill patients, different mental health problem (depression, psychosis, hysteria, epilepsy), psychosocial counseling/support related content such as introduction, basic elements, basic principles, counseling skills, qualities and role of counselor, do's and don'ts of counseling, code of conduct for counseling and counseling practice.

Reason for modification, delay: The activity was done on time.

Results of this activity: A standard training package was developed, printed and distributed to concerned users.

Activity 6: Print Training Manual

Five hundred of copies of manual printed for dissemination and distribution to the participants of the training on August, 2008. Also this manual is distributed to concerned trainees and HIs.

Topic covered: A 30 page manual on Mental Health and Psychosocial counseling was printed which covered stress, psychosocial counseling/support, effective communication with patients, follow-up and group counseling. Also some training materials were made available from Institute of Medicine, Tribhuvan University for using in training of health workers.

Reason for modification, delay: The activity was done on time.

Results of this activity: Five Hundreds copies of the manual printed and disseminated to the concerned users in VCP district and health institutions.

Activity 7: Organise Trainers' Training (TOT) on Mental Health and Psychosocial Counseling

Mental health and psychosocial counseling training was organized in Kathmandu with 22 (20 Male, 2 Female) participants for 6 days from 17-22 August, 2008. The participants were from 11 VCP districts.

Topic covered: The 6 days training on mental health and psychosocial support was organized by BNMT in collaboration with the team led by Dr. Vidya Dev Sharma, Professor, HoD, Psychiatric Department, IoM, Tribhuvan University, Nepal,. The team members were psychiatrist, clinical psychologist. The general objective of this training was to enable participants to develop and adopt necessary knowledge, attitude and skills of mental health services delivery and psychosocial counseling skills required to manage mental health problem of conflict affected people. The specific objective of the training was: i) to develop conceptual clarity on mental health problem of conflict situation, identification of patients and modes of referring them to appropriate higher centre. ii) to develop skill on psychosocial counseling. Dr. Vidya Dev Sharma, Dr. Dr. Pratikchya Tulachan and other resource persons provided them services.

Reason for modification, delay: The activity was done on time.

Results of this activity: In the pre-training informal assessment the participants' general feeling was that they were already proficient on counseling therefore their main learning objective was just to focus more on general mental illness. However, during the training the participants, as a group, realised that their existing skill and knowledge of counseling was not adequate and had a lot more to learn. As a result, the second part of training was geared more towards skill transfer in counseling, active listening, communication and problem solving. At the end of the training the common feedback from the participants was that their pre-existing skill of counseling was enhanced. After the training, they felt fully confident to transfer their skills to their peers and other community health workers as well.

Activity 8: Organise Mental Health and Psychosocial Counseling Training to Health Workers

The project organized 1 training each in all 11 project districts during the project period with 281 participants (Male 192 and Female 89).

Topic covered: The overall objective of the training was to develop and adopt necessary knowledge, skill and attitude on mental health service delivery and psycho-social counseling to conflict affected and traumatized people. The specific objectives were to develop conceptual clarity on mental health problem among conflict affected people, and identify mental patient and refer them where mental care service available; develop knowledge and skill of primary health care workers of psycho-social counseling and discuss issues related to mental health and psycho-social counseling at primary health care outlet in VCP project districts.

The training was mainly facilitated by the master trainers along with local resource persons. The principle teaching and learning methods employed were classroom session with interactive lecture, group exercise, role play, experience sharing and collective reading. Materials such as newsprint, diagram, color card, transparency and group paper presentation were used to facilitate the workshop.

Reason for modification, delay: The activity was done on time.

Results of this activity: After the training, the participants from HIs have started to provide counseling services on mental health and psychosocial support to conflict affected people. The participants realized that the training was important and essential for health workers in the post conflict situation. Demand of the training is elevated at the grass root level HWs. And, the trained health workers are now capable to provide counseling training to the needy. They further coached the FCHVs for home-based counseling. All total 1819 (Male 887 Female 932) were benefited from the services.

Activity 9: Reinforcement workshop for Mental Health and Psychosocial Counseling Training at District level

Twenty two reinforcement workshops on "Mental Health and Psychosocial Counseling" were organized in 11 project districts. In the workshop, reviewed the progress through group exercises of HIs and also sheared the lesson learned. All total 375 health workers participated in workshop (Male 263 and Female 112).

Topics Covered: The main topic of the review workshop was to review the progress of HIs/VDCs, refresh on mental health and psychosocial counseling, management of mental health problems in HI prepared Action plan. Health facility in-charge from the cluster VDCs, DHO supervisors and health workers participated in the workshop. Workshop was facilitated by district project team and DHO staff. Participants presented the progress and outputs of their health institutions and VDCs. They Shared and discussed results and developed further plans to deliver quality health service on mental health and psychosocial counseling. According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) report of the DHO, monthly reporting on mental health and psychosocial counseling and management of the patient has improved.. Previously they only reported anxiety and neurosis but now convulsion syndrome, Epilepsy, Depression, Psychosis, Mental retardation and Alcoholism also are reported.

Reason for Modification, Delay: The activity was done on time.

Result Assessment: Participants shared the cases they had handled, problem being faced, and reviewed the issues of mental health and psychosocial counseling as horizontal learning among the HWs. The event also provided practical knowledge and skills in this regard. The workshop made available information on establishment of mental health care unit in the HI. Some of the project districts has collected and monitored mental and psychosocial counseling services through **new morbidity farmat of** Health Management Information System (HMIS) of using by DPHOs/DHOs. The finding of mental health and psychosocial counseling is given as follows:

Table 5. Mental and Psychosocial Support done by HIs by Project Districts

Name of the District	Mental health and psychosocial Patient Management		
	Female	Male	Total
Khotang	260	235	495
Morang	240	258	498
Dhankuta	240	210	450
Panchthar	102	78	180
Chitwan	38	44	82
Kapilvastu	53	62	115
Total	932	887	1820

Activity 10: Train Health Workers on Participatory Learning and Health Action (PLA) on Managing Health Institutions and Patients

This training was organized in all 11 project districts for 2 days during the first year of project - 2008 with all together 242 participants (Male 168 and Female 74).

Topic covered: The overall objective of the training was to impart necessary knowledge and skill on tools and techniques to manage health facility and patients in a participatory way. The specific objectives were to develop understanding on participatory approach in health facility management, deepen knowledge and practice among HWs on mental health problem and psycho-social counseling, and develop action plan to improve community health. The guideline was provided by NPC and on site coaching was done by RBA Project Manager of BNMT.

The workshop was facilitated mostly by DPCs and POs of the respective districts. The training was conducted in Nepali language. The principle methods employed in the training workshop were interactive classroom lectures case studies and group discussion. Material such as, meta-card, news print, etc. were used to facilitate the workshop. Daily review and reporting was done. The role and responsibility of rights-holders and duty-bearers was also discussed.

Reason for Modification, Delay: The activity was done on time.

Results of this activity: The training was helpful to the HWs working at remote VDCs. Interactive meetings of HFMCs and HWs in managing HIs and health services, participation in planning and collective actions are some of the productive outcomes of the training. The training on rights and management issues were discussed for the first time in their career. The project team found that most of the selected HIs have able to mobilise resources to provide essential quality health service to the community that would not have been possible without collective efforts of HWs, HFMCs and local people. It has been possible to achieve this result mainly because of this training that resulted into pro-activeness from the HWs.

Activity 11: Organise Progress Review Meeting in Each Six Months

All total 22 slots of progress review meetings were organized in each six months in all VCP districts. One-day progress review meeting on PLA organized 22 times (Each Six Month) in 11 districts. Total 376 health workers participated (Male 268 and Female 108) in the first and second review meetings.

Topic Covered: The workshop was organized by the district project team with back up from the DPHOs/DHOs. The overall objective of the meeting was to review progress and management change in health facilities to improve access of the marginalized and disadvantaged communities. Health workers of 110 HIs presented the progress and outcome which was achieved during the project period.

Reason for Modification, Delay: The activity was done on time.

Result assessment: District project team organized 22 progress review meetings in all 11 districts. At the end of meeting, the participants prepared further six month action plan. They also decided to display publicly the free drugs which were provided by the Government of Nepal.

Activity 12: Organizational Development (OD) TOT

OD training was organized in Kathmandu with 23 participants (Male 21 and Female 2) for 2 days(5-6, March 2009). The participants were DPCs and Pos of 11 districts.

Topic covered: The topics covered by OD TOT were: conceptual clarity on OD, its approach and process for betterment of organization, identification of OD gaps and discussion on solution, formulation of action plan for development of partner organizations. This training also attempted to discuss the significance of OD for organizational viability through management of change by applying the behavioral science intervention thereby making the non-for-profit organization sustainable, effective and efficient. The main objective of the training was to enhance the capacity of partners and local CBOs to manage their organizations more effectively as well as enable them to sustain the services initiated by the after its completion.

Reason for Modification, Delay: The activity was done on time.

Results of this activity: The training strengthened the capacity of project partners in terms of efficient delivery of proposed services and development of trained and capable human resources. It helped the participants to acquire essential knowledge and conceptual clarity to design and conduct OD training in each VCP district and facilitation of formulating OD action plan of associated District Partners NGOs.

13. Organizational Development (OD) training

OD training was organized all total in 11 districts. The participants were executive board members and staff of partner NGO, member and women representation of CBOs. Organizational Development training enhanced the capacity of partner organizations to manage their organizations more effectively and sustain the programme after the project completion through linkage with other organizations and mobilizing local resources. The training also developed strategy and HR plan of organization. Total participants were 222 (Male 101 and Female 121).

Topics covered: Objective of OD training, assessment process of organization using checklist, SWOT analysis, good governance, resource mobilization, review of HR, financial policy and strategy plan of organization.

Reason for Modification, Delay: The activity was done on time.

Result Assessment: The training increased skill and knowledge of participants on organizational assessment. They identified strength and gap of organization. Finalized the strategy of the organization. Developed skill for project cycle management and also developed organizational strategy plan as well as reviewed HR and financial policy. The training enhanced the capacity of participants on organizational development, good governance, project cycle management and organizational assessment. They were made aware of their role in organizational management and social inclusion.

Activity 14: Organize Community Interaction Meetings (on Revolving Drug Fund)

Organized 55 community interaction meetings in 11 districts. There were total 1,326 participants (Male 807 and Female 519). The VCP (DPCs/POs) and DPHOs/DHOs staff facilitated the meeting. They shared the role of HFMC and community as users to improve basic quality health services and sustainable supply of essential drug. They sensitized the participants on operations modality, rationale of Revolving Drug Fund (RDF). They also discussed on possible benefits such as rational uses of drugs, patients education and sustainable supply of drugs as development result of RDF.

Topics Covered: The topic discussed were: introduction of VCP project, health service delivery system and services of HIs, management of health services in HI, management of RDF for availability of essential drugs and action plan.

Reason for Modification, Delay: The activity was done on time.

Result Assessment: Participants were aware on health rights, major health problems, shared the government free health services and role of HFMC. Similarly they developed action plan to address those problems. The HFMC become capable to tap resources from other helping partners.

Activity 15: Train Health Workers on Revolving Drug Scheme (RDF)

This activity was organized in all districts with total of 140 participants (Male 107 and Female 33). The objective of the training was to enable participants to manage RDF by enhancing knowledge and skills.

Topic covered: The project organized training on RDS to health workers of the selected health institutions of the project catchments. The overall objectives of the training was to enable HIs to promote rationale use of drugs, regularize sustainable supply of essential drugs and promote free health services which was recently introduced by the government through enhancing managerial skills to create joint efforts of concerned stakeholders namely HI, VDCs, DDCs and local CBOs and continuation of essential drug items (besides free drug items) by utilizing RDF provided by the project in the selected health institutions. Since government has provided limited drug items free of charge (only 25 item in SHPs, 35 in HPs and 40 in PHCCs) ensuring regular supply of drugs in the health facility is pre-requisite to improve its utilization.

Reason for Modification, Delay: The activity was done on time but slight modification was done on modality and content of the RDF. This modification was needed because Government of Nepal has introduced “Free Health Service scheme” on November 10, 2008 and subsequently introduced to the community on January 14, 2009. Necessary modifications to the activities no 14, 15, 16 and 17 was materialized on the basis of discussion with government staff and local governing bodies. As a result, activity no 14 has been postponed until activity no. 15, 16 and 17 is completed in all project districts. All districts accomplished the whole set of activities in the project period. The content of the training was also slightly modified for other activities to match the new scenario. The tailored content included: rationale uses of drugs(RUD), introduction of effective implementation

of “Free Health Services” and sustainable supply of drugs instead of merely RDS and promotion of rational use of drugs.

Results Assessment: After the training, HWs have been equipped to train the members of HFMCs to initiate and manage RDF in their respective HIs. All 11 districts have initiated FRDF as per their context of the districts. The essential drug availability has improved to some extent in collaboration with DHO/DPHO, VDCs CBOs and HFMCs.

Activity 16: Train Health Facility Management Committees on Revolving Drug Scheme Management

This activity was organized in 11 districts. Altogether, 693 (Male 453 and Female 240) health committee members participated in the event. This training was organized to support HFMC in planning, management and monitoring of free health scheme and RDS in HIs.

Topic covered: After receiving the training on RDF, the trained HWs organized the same training with particular focus on effective management of free health services, rational use of drugs and effective supply management of drugs under prescribed Essential Drugs Lists (EDL) for SHP, HP and PHCC. It was scheduled for one day in the selected HIs premises. The training contained general review of free health services of the government, current status of health facilities, health services, and management aspect of revolving drug, rational drug use, project's support to revolving drug, roles of different stakeholders in revolving drug management, public awareness on free and revolving drug to make common consensus to run revolving drug scheme, funding sources and mechanism of monitoring of RDF .

Reason for Modification, Delay: Same as activity no 15.

Results of this activity: HFMCs of the selected HIs have been oriented on management of revolving drug schemes. Action plan for implementation and reactivation of free health services and revolving drug scheme was produced. The commitment is shown by VDCs, HFMC, mother groups and other stakeholders. The skill and knowledge of HFMCs members for managing the revolving drug scheme is enhanced.

Activity 17: Provide Support on Logistics Management

11 districts implemented this activity as per the plan and under agreed Gantt chart. 55 HIs of 11 districts provided support for smooth running of services of HIs. .

Topic covered: Based on the demand from HFMCs of the selected HIs during RNA, the district project teams carried out observation visits and conducted interaction with the HFMC to ascertain real need of support. After completion of observation visit, the district project team in coordination with the DPAC and the DPHOs/DHOs finalized the list of health institutions in respective HIs to provide support for logistic management. There was plan of supporting registers and prescription pad under this activities. But the HFMCs of selected five HIs stated that they can manage registers and Prescription pads themselves. Thus, support was provided for wash basin, white board etc as per their demand.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was carried out on time as per demand of HFMC members of HIs.

Results of this activity: Necessary basic support such as white board/notice board, washbasin was provided to the selected HIs. All the health institutions which received logistic support from the project has been utilizing it properly which has added to their efficiency.

Activity 18: Organize Health Camps

Health camps have been conducted in 11 districts with a total 4,982 patients/clients (Male 1056 and Female 3926). Health camps were conducted focusing on the services related women's reproductive health problems specially uterine prolapse.

Topic covered: Prior to the camp, joint meeting was organised with stakeholders. Technical and management responsibilities were allocated as per the respective experience and strength of the partners. VDCs also provided

financial contribution, DHO provided technical inputs, HFMC, SHP staffs, School, Social and Political leaders and members and volunteers of OPNGO took the responsibility of the management. Doctors and nursing staff were involved to conduct the health camp from the district hospital. Health camp was organised effectively collaborating with the stakeholders.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was carried out on time as per agreed Gantt chart in all districts. Few district like Morang and Panchthar have done health camp twice with shared resources and coordination with other support from the Government and Non government agencies working in the district.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was organized in collaboration with GO and NGOs such as DPHO/DHO, DDCs, VDCs, local HIs, ADRA Nepal, DFID and other like minded organizations.

Results of this activity: Total 4,982 community members (Male 1056 Female 3926) directly benefited from the health camps who have no access to health services due to socio-economic and geographic vulnerability. Out of 3,926 female 1,500 women treated with ring pessary and 200 got referral for operations and 118 Female received FP (IUCD and Narplant) services. Rest of the people got needful medical and health advices. Besides these, 223 Patient received Eye services and 118 patient received dental services also. Main focus was on RH problem of women.

Activity 19: Support Needy People for Accessing Secondary Level Care

Secondary level care was provided to the needy 136 (16 male and 120 female) people.

Topics covered: Provided secondary level care services to the conflict affected vulnerable, victimized, injured and ultra-poor people.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as plan.

Result Assessment: The women in health camp diagnosed having a third degree uterus prolapse, injured and critically in-need of treatment patient were supported for secondary level care. Some mentally ill patients also got these services. Financial support from the project helped them to live better and healthy life; socially it had supported them in rehabilitation in the community.

Activity 20: Revival of Local Health Management Committees and Formation of User Groups under Them

This is accomplished in all 11 districts with participation of 1459 HFMC members (Male 984 and Female 475).

Topic covered: The HFMC revival meetings were conducted in all cluster VDCs of 11 districts. During this meeting, the role and responsibilities of members of HFMC was discussed. Their past performance was also reviewed. The structure of HFMC was reviewed and status of social inclusion of women, disadvantaged and marginalized group was explored and sensitization was done for social inclusion. An action plan was prepared in the meeting. The common activities were incorporated in action plan for improvement of quality essential health services and inclusion of DAG and minority groups in the facility management committees. They formed local users groups as a sub committee from the main body of HFMCs for monitoring the VCP activities as well as implementing the different maintenance and hardware programme at the local level.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as plan

Results of this activity: Reformulation and revival of HFMC was done in 110 HIs. Discussion on inclusion of women, Dalits and indigenous people in the HFMC have been done. The participants were committed to increase social inclusion in HFMC in the future. During the visit, the project teams discussed on role and responsibilities of HFMCs. Participation and involvement of deprived community was considered vital for decision making process as well as local resources utilization for quality health services management.

Activity 21: Renovation of Health Institutions

The project target of renovating 55 HIs was successfully achieved in all 11 districts set on the basis of need of HIs and recommendation of DHO under the planned budget.

Topic covered: Before starting to renovate the HIs, project teams organized a mass meeting with community people including HFMCs, local political party leaders, school teachers and FCHVs. An overseer or a technical person was consulted to estimate the material and budget to renovate each institution prior to the support. As a prerequisite, 25 % local contribution in cash and kinds was ensured. Low cost project were decided to construct from VCP support where as bigger project were decided to run with shared money from public, private, NGO mixed model of cost sharing.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as plan

Results of this activity: With VCP budget and local resources, community people are actively involved in the renovation of the health institutions which will ultimately benefit the community at large for days to come. health workers are delivering health service from the renovated HIs to the community. Local contribution was remarkably high in all districts which ranged from 30 - 90 per cent of the estimated cost of renovation. Local contribution has increased ownership feeling among stakeholders.

Activity 22: Supply Office Equipments for District Partners

One desktop, one printer, one fax machine, one camera with accessories procured by the project for each of 11 District Partner NGOs to assist them to run the NGOs efficiently and improve their performance.

Topic covered: Desktop computer, printer, camera, fax machine and furniture including desks, chairs and cupboard have been purchased for all the district partners' offices. And, this has been included in their respective inventory list and EU's logo stickers tagged in all the items.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as plan.

Results of this activity: The office equipments like computer, printer, fax machine, camera has bought efficiency in working and documentation. Similarly, furniture sets including desks, chairs and cupboard have also improved the physical facilities of the NGOs and helped to improve office management .

Activity 23: Office Equipments for Lead and National Partners

One Laptop, fax machine, laser printer, digital camera, email-internet services and basic office furniture were procured by the project for lead partner BNMT and national partners FA and WVAF Nepal to facilitate successful implementation, monitoring and supervision of the project.

Topic covered: The project supported a Laptop, fax machine, laser printer, digital camera, email-internet services and basic office furniture to BNMT, FA and WVAF Nepal.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as plan

Results of this activity: Increased in efficiency and productivity of national partners.

Activity 24: Supply Small Medical Equipments

It was planned for 22 but supplied for 57 HIs in all 11 districts without exceeding the provisioned budget.

Topic covered: Request for number of small equipments was received from most of the HIs. However, as it was not possible to entertain all the requests, the project team, in the close consultation with DHO, finalized a list of small medical equipments and HIs on the basis of urgent priority in all the districts. Small medical equipments comprised of BP set, forceps (tooth extraction, artery, chital, itching), diagnostic set, dental kit, scissors(bandage

cutting, straight and curve), needle holders, blade handle, scalpel, needle suture, silk thread and auroscope or otoscope.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as plan.

Results of this activity: On the basis of the RNA report, a majority of HIs of the project VDCs lacked many basic medical equipments and medicines. The support has somewhat helped to overcome this problem and ensured the delivery of essential quality health services from the facility.

Activity 25: Support Health Committees to Provide Furniture for Store

It was planned for 22 HIs in all 11 districts as a response to their urgent need then planned schedule. This support was provided to 23 HIs and improved the environment of HIs to store drugs as well as daily service delivery and service management.

Topics covered: As per the project target, furniture support for store has been provided to a total 23 HIs as urgent needs. A purchasing committee was set-up to facilitate the purchase of furniture from the local market.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned.

Results of this activity: The furniture has been helpful to keep the medicine safely and properly resulting into better management and storing of the medicines to maintain its quality.

Activity 26: Install Hand Pumps, Construct, Repair and Maintain Taps, Well, Spring Water Catchments and Reservoirs for the Disadvantaged Groups

Four hundred households directly benefited from the tap construction in 11 districts who were not getting the clean drinking water in their area. Now they have saved the time for water collection and using it in other productive work like cattle feeding and grazing, taking care of their babies etc.

Topics covered: A meeting was organized with the community to identify their specific needs and as per the outcomes of the meeting it was decided to support two conflicts affected villages for construction of tap to address their problem of drinking water. The construction took place with direct involvement of community people.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned.

Results of this activity: Construction of tap has been completed in 11 districts and approximately 2000 individuals have directly benefited from it.

Activity 27: Off - Season Vegetable Farming Training

A three days training on off-season vegetables farming was organized in all 11 districts. Altogether 216 conflict affected and poor community people (Male 98 and Female 118) participated and benefited from this intervention.

Topic covered: The project organized training on off-season vegetables for selected poor and marginalized farmers under priority one (P1) list. The overall objective of the training was to provide knowledge and skills to grow off-season vegetables as a means to generate income. To complement this, the project has even provided tool kits to the participants. The tool kit comprised of vegetables seeds (bean, cucumber, pumpkin HY-NS, bitter guard HY-NS, capsicum, seasonal tomato, chilly HY-NS) and tools (water pot/hajari, pesticide spray, plastic sheet and bag, etc) as requested by the participants. The training was facilitated by a local trainers from District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) in all the districts. The training sessions combined both the theoretical and practical sessions.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned

Results of this activity: The post-training monitoring visits revealed that most of the training graduates have already started the off season farming and were actually benefiting from off-season vegetable cultivation they have started. This has really been good means for income generation for the individuals and their family. Around 80 % participants were doing professional vegetable farming business. In an average, they earned minimum 3,000 and maximum 12,000 per month. 20 % participants who participate in the off-season vegetable cultivation training, were not growing the vegetables. .

Activity 28: Provide Training on Herbal Nursery Establishment and Farming

This training was planned in 5 districts; Morang, Dhankuta, Kapilvastu, Arghakhanchi and Chitwan. It was conducted in the district in coordination with District Forest Office. Total participant of five districts were 97, (Male 52 and Female 45).

Topic covered: The main objective of the training was to identify the potential herbal plants which would be appropriate in nursery establishment and farming in the local context of respective district, to explore the market potential of herbs, to collect, protect and use techniques of processing herbal and acquire the knowledge regarding current herbal policy of Government of Nepal. Two days theory and one day practical classes were conducted by local facilitators in every district for this training.

Reason for Modification, Delay: Some district have conducted the training as per agreed gantt chart but Kavre did it only in the last semester due to unavailability of resource person during the planned period.

Results of this activity: Participants have made plans to establish the herbal nursery and start their own herbal farm.

Activity 29: Provide Training on Plantation Collection and Marketing of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)

This activity was planned for six districts. This activity has been conducted in Dhankuta, Khotang, Kapilvastu, Arghakhanchi, Kalikot and Achham. It was conducted in the district coordinating with District Forest Office. Total participants were 106 (Male 89 and Female 17).

Topic covered: The objective of the training was to develop know-how of plantation, collection, marketing of NTFP. This objective was further elaborated into sessions like introduction and rationale of the training, importance of the NTFP in IG, locally available NTFP product and their possible market. The participants were also asked to draw an action plan at the end of the training.

Reason for Modification, Delay: This activity was pre-pond in some districts due to popular demand of the beneficiaries to conduct the training early as this training would provide them the skills to address their livelihood problem.

Results of this activity: This training increased skill and knowledge of participants on collection and marketing of non timber forest products. An action plan for plantation, on collection and marketing of non timber forest products was also produced by the participants according to their local setting. They also identified the local NTFP and their possible markets in near-by areas.

Activity 30: Provide Small Irrigation System likes Small Irrigation Canal, Reservoir, Rain Water Collection Centre, Drop Irrigation Container, Sprinkle, Pipe etc.

This training was planned in 6 districts: Kalikot, Achham, Dhankuta, Kapilvastu , Khotang and Arghakhamchi. It was conducted in 6 districts to support in seasonal and off seasonal farming .

Topic covered: The main objective of this activity was to support vulnerable and conflict affected people to improve economic status through producing seasonal and off seasonal crops and enhance their livelihood opportunity.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned.

Results of this activity: Participants have made irrigation channels and improved farming system. This has helped to improve the economic status of vulnerable and conflict affected population.

Activity 31: Small Grant and Credit Support to Open Small Grocery

This activity was planned for three districts namely Nawalparasi, Chitwan and Panchthar. They have implemented this activity with a total of 34 beneficiaries (Male 11 and Female 23).

Topic covered: Under income generating activity under livelihood component of the project, a provision was made to support the establishment of small scale enterprises like grocery shop. This activity has been executed in the three districts with extensive consultation with the community to identify the most at need conflict affected individuals. An agreement has been signed with the identified beneficiaries and a seed money was handed over to them for setting-up a small grocery store.

Reason for Modification, Delay: This activity has been delayed in Chitwan district because it took time for district project team to develop the idea of the small scale enterprise among target beneficiaries. It is planned for implementation in the third semester and completed it.

Results of this activity: All the beneficiaries have started up their own store and are now making living for themselves and their family. Most of the beneficiaries were single women and widows due to ten years conflict. The incremental income from the grocery has been invested in orphan child education, food and health etc .

Activity 32: Training on Duna - Tapari Mass Production and Marketing

This activity was planned for three districts namely Nawalparasi, Chitwan and Panchthar. They have conducted this activity with total 51 female participants .

Topic covered: In order to improve the socio economic condition of vulnerable women, the VCP project envisaged to support conflict affected women for *Duna Tapari* mass production, a micro entrepreneurial initiative by providing locally appropriate skills and technology. Thus, training was organized, basic machineries required for the production procured and market connections established to ensure income from the production. A set of machine to produce different size *Duna – Tapari* (plate and bowl made of leaves) is provided. Market arrangement is also done in local and near by cities to sell production.

Reason for Modification, Delay: This activity was postponed to second semester in Panchthar district. The main reason for the delay was that it took relatively more time to explore the market opportunity and also due to unavailability of machine producing *Duna Tapari (Leaf made plate and Bowl)* in near-by market. This activity was completed in second semester.

Results of this activity: This initiative was geared to increase income of vulnerable women involved and promote the establishment of small scale enterprise; *Duna Tapari* mass production has been able to draw immediate result as the trained groups of women have started to make an earning for them and the market demand of their product is very encouraging. Vulnerable women are employed who use local raw materials and resources in a sustainable way. This activity was ecosystem friendly activity.

Activity 33: Distribution of Pair of Domestic Animals like Goat, Sheep, Pig, Chicken, Cows and Buffalos

This activity is implemented in all 11 VCP districts. The total number of beneficiaries was 319 (Male 156 and Female 163).

Topic covered: In most of the districts, the beneficiaries of domestic animals support were identified through the RNA were placed in two categories - first priority list (P1) and second priority list (P2) based upon their intensity of socioeconomic vulnerability. However, consultation with District Animal Health Development Office (DAHDO) of respective districts was carried out to assess the existing situation, potentiality, constraints, challenges and economic scope of livestock. In most of the districts, goat was ascertained as the most appropriate animal with some exception in few districts where pig seemed more in demand by the community and locally viable as well. One beneficiary was given a pair of only one types of domestic animal considering the technical and feeding aspects. A Term and condition and orientation package was developed and orientation was organized by the district team in conjunction with District Animal Health Development Office (AHDO) staff. An informal program was organized to handover the animals to the beneficiary at local level.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planed.

Results of this activity: The community members have cherished this initiative as one of the most locally appropriate support from the project and have expressed their commitment to properly take care of the animals and assured the project team that the support will help them greatly in improving their livelihood option. Most of the farmers started to get benefit by selling piglets, kid, calf and chickens of second generation offspring. Some part of the income obtained from was found used for children's education and health care.

Activity 34: Furniture Making Training

This activity was planned for 6 districts; Khotang, Dhankuta, Kapilvastu, Arghakhanchi, Kalikot and Achham. The project has conducted the training to a total of 60 male participants .

Topic covered: An extensive training on furniture making to the community people was organized with the main purpose to impart basic skills on furniture making. The resource persons were managed locally coordinating with district stakeholders. Adult learning methods were adopted during the training with focus on practical sessions. The participants were also asked to formulate business plan for the furniture business. They were also provided the essential tool kit useful in local context.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was pre-pond in above mentioned districts due to demand of the target community (P1) and request of local resource persons. All district completed training within third semester.

Results of this activity: The training enabled the participants to develop and adopt necessary knowledge, attitude and skills on furniture making. All the participants developed conceptual clarity on management and establishment of furniture *udhyog* (small industry) resulting into development and sustainability of the skills learned from the training. They are earning 5,000 to 12,000 per month/person by establishing and operating their own industry. Some of the training participants have also been employed by the furniture industry.

Activity 35: Bicycle/Motorcycle Repairing Training

This training was planned for five districts; Morang, Dhankuta, Kapilvastu, Arghakhanchi and Kavre. All districts have conducted this training with 50 beneficiaries in total (Male 47 and Female 3).

Topic covered: The main purpose of this training was to impart basic skills on motorcycle repairing in order to provide the conflict affected people a viable option of income generation. Local resource person were mobilized for the bicycle/motorcycle repairing. The training included more practical and some theoretical session as per the need of participants. One to one coaching and attachment training was also done. Participants drafted a business plan for materializing their skills. Most of the participants were from conflict affected and *Dalit* community. They were also provided very essential tool kits to start-up their business as per the provisioned budget. VCP team is regularly monitoring the progress of the participants.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planed.

Results of this activity: Training has enabled participants to develop and adopt necessary knowledge, attitude and skills on motorcycle repairing and setting up business for income generation. All participants developed conceptual clarity on establishment of the repairing workshop for income generation. They were able to discuss on the issues related to self establishment of income generation activities in their respective communities. Confidence of participants has been built up on repairing of motorcycle and management of enterprise.

Activity 36: Hair Cutting Training

This training was planned for all 11 districts. All districts have conducted this training with 109 participants (Male 67 and Female 42). Only 70 % participants started business. Others did not start this work due to migration to other areas.

Topic covered: The main purpose of this training was to enhance/develop skills on hair cutting. In most of the districts, proprietors of local saloons were requested to be the resource persons for the training. Different adult learning methods were used as training tools. The training comprised of theoretical session on basics of hair cutting skills with extensive practical session for hand-on experience. Towards the end of the training, the participants were provided an opportunity to try their skills on real situation in the salons of the resource person to build up their confidence. The participants were also provided the essential tool kits according to provisioned budget.

Reason for Modification, Delay: This activity was pre-pond considering the time factor of selected participants and facilitator and the eagerness and request of the conflict affected to learn this skill for immediate relief and earning.

Results of this activity: Training has enabled participants to develop and adopt necessary knowledge and skills in hair cutting along with practical understanding of how they can adopt this skill as a professional for making their livelihood. About 70% of participants were earning money by establishing a salon in local market.

Activity 37: Provide Training to Blacksmiths (with Tool Kits)

This training was planned for black smiths in 11 districts where they suffered a lot in last conflict. To back up their occupation to generate income, all districts have conducted this training and promoted occupation of P1 beneficiaries through their advance skill for profession. The participants were 110 male in all 11 districts.

Topic Covered: The VCP team carried out an extensive exercise to identify the potential trainees for blacksmith training in all the districts. *Dalit* and conflict affected individuals were selected to provide this training. The project also provided essential tool kit to participants of the training. They were regularly monitored and provided some iron materials as per their demand. The training was designed focusing the skill delivery and adult learning. The resource persons of the trainings shared skills on ways and means to make locally appropriate and in-demand iron tools such as different kinds of cutting, cultivating, small souvenir cutleries (*Chuleshi, Khukuri, Khuda, Axe, and Sickle*) local name for cutleries of different sizes and models etc.

Reason for Modification, Delay: The target community were in need of urgent occupation support so training was pre-pond in 4 districts. In the remaining districts, the training was conducted as per project schedule.

Results of this activity: The participants of the training have started to produce and market their products in most of the districts and are now receiving the benefits from the learned skills.

Activity 38: Provide Training to Tailors (with Tool Kits)

This training has been planned for 11 districts and it has been conducted in all districts with altogether 112 participants (Male 39 and Female 73).

Topic covered: A one month long training was organized for participants identified as members of conflict affected families. Some district like Khotang, Panchthar extended the time and organized 3 month training coordinating with the District Small Cottage and Industry Office of government which enhanced the skills of participants. Trainees were also given a sewing machine and some associated equipments by the project in order to give a complete package that included hardware and software. This enabled each participant to market their skills right away.

Reason for Modification, Delay: This activity was brought forward in the above mentioned districts on the basis of request received from the primary beneficiaries. Time extended per demand of trainees and resource made available from other development partners working in VCP catchments.

Results of this activity: The training has enabled the participants not only to develop and adopt necessary knowledge and skills to tailor to the demand for popular garments but also provided the technical knowhow on the maintenance of the sewing machines. The participants of the training have now started up their own tailoring shops in their respective locations and are earning their living from the skills acquired through the training.

Activity 39: Organize Skill-based Peer Education Training

Peer education has been one of the popular activity on knowledge sharing and has been influential in bringing behaviors changes. This training was planned for all the project districts and has been conducted in the all the districts with altogether 819 (Male 435 and Female 384) participants. With the training, Peer Educators have enhanced their own skill and have helped to improve the life skill of fellow colleagues.

Topics covered: The training covered human rights in general in relation to health rights in specific and, life skills, mobility map, cause tree and problem solution with action plan. Participants of the training were carefully selected to incorporate conflict affected disadvantaged groups. Analysis of risk behaviors among youths and the symptoms and causes of STIs and HIV/AIDS was also shared during the training. Analyses of root causes for manifestation of certain effects/impact was dealt so that participants have better understanding of the causal relationship between various facets of the event. This Causal Tree analysis was used to identify the solution of the problems with an action plan prepared by the participants themselves in course of the training

Reason for Modification, Delay: This activity was pre-pond in the above mentioned districts as the project team realized the need to train the conflict affected vulnerable and most-at-risk community as early as possible.

Results of this activity: Informal groups were formed for transferring the skills and knowledge acquired from the training to communities. In Morang, the participants of the peer education training have created a revolving fund to address burning issues of the community. From the monitoring visits, it has been noted that all the participants of the training were actively involved in various awareness generating activities and social programmes in their own community.

Activity 40: Conduct Interactive Activities (Peer Education Training)

This interactive activity was planned for 11 districts and it has been conducted in the all district with altogether 933 participants (Male 508 and Female 425).

Topics covered: In this interaction meeting, the follow up of action plan, message retention and healthful behavior to be adopted by youths was done. The facts on disease pathology and sign and symptoms on STIs and HIV/AIDS was also discussed during the interaction.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned

Results of this activity: It has been noted that all the participants of the training were actively involved in various awareness generating activities and social programmes in their community. In Morang, some youth groups have been operating revolving fund to support member for emergency need.

Activity 41: Organize Re-enforcement Workshops (Peer Education Training)

This re-enforcement workshop was planned for 11 districts and it has been conducted in all the district. Altogether 693 community peers participated in the event of 349 were male participants the rest were female participants.

Topics covered: Participants' experience of being peer was including issues they handled were discussed which made the learning and reinforcement more productive.

Reason for Modification, Delay: This activity was brought forward in the above mentioned districts as the project team realized the need to train the conflict affected vulnerable and most at risk community as early as possible.

Results of this activity: Informal groups were formed for transferring the skills and knowledge acquired from the training to communities. From the monitoring visits, it has been noted that all the participants of the training are actively involved in various awareness generating activities and social programmes in their community and assist them with relief efforts.

Activity 42: Organize Participatory Learning and Action Training to Women

This training was conducted in all the 11 districts. A total of 902 participants (Male 27 and Female 875) benefited from the intervention.

Topic covered: The topics covered by the PLA training to women including FCHVs were wide ranging. Content of the training among others included VCP project orientation, conceptual clarity on definition of human rights, and health rights, its importance and advantage of health rights to the participants. The participants were also informed about the PLA tools and its importance in women's life. Introduction, types, cause, social concept, symptoms and treatment on mental health and psycho-social counseling was also discussed and explained to the participants. Analysis of the health problems of the conflict affected women was categorized and the cause and affect discussed. In most of the districts Health Post In-Charge and VCP team facilitated the training.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned.

Results of this activity: The trained conflict affected women including FCHVs have become sensitized to know their rights issues and identify the problems and their solution by using appropriate PLA tools. They are using this skill in their respective communities to come-up with solutions for their problems especially related with health.

Activity 43: Conduct Interactive Activities (PLA by Women Including FCHVs)

The interaction meeting was conducted in all 11 districts with 838 participants (Male 25 and Female 813).

Topic covered: In an interactive session on PLA for women, further reinforcement was done so that women are able to come up with their glaring health issues and their solutions as per local context.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned

Results of this activity: The women suffering from reproductive health problem particularly uterus prolapsed were sent to health institutions where necessary health support is available. These women participants also try to provide social security to the victim of gender based violence

Activity 44: Organise Re-enforcement Workshops (PLA by Women Including FCHVs)

This training was conducted in all 11 districts with 907 participants (Male 46 and Female 861).

Topic covered: The reinforcement workshop was designed to further strengthen the capacity of women who had already undergone the basic training. During the workshop their experiences were shared and discussed on basic content of the training imparted. This has improved women's understanding of their own health rights and health issue of conflict-affected women. In most of the districts, Health Post In-Charge and VCP team facilitated the training.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned.

Results of this activity: The trained conflict affected women including FCHVs have become sensitized on their rights issues and identify problems and solution by using appropriate PLA tools. They are using this skill in their respective communities to come-up with solutions for the community problems specially on issues related to health. They have initiated emergency health fund. They also provide support to mothers with psychosocial problems and other health problems.

Activity 45: Organise Participatory Child to Child(C to C) Training to Students

This activity was implemented in all the 11 districts with 672 participants (Male 341 and Female 331). A total 55 events were organized at the rate of 5 events per district.

Topic covered: The training covered human rights, health rights and child rights, common health problem of children with the purpose of disseminating health messages by mobilizing school children. The training also included scope of Child to Child programme with elaboration on the 6 steps of C to C programme. Mental health, psycho-social counseling and the support available from the local HIs were also shared during the training. The training has also provided guidance on the formation of child clubs.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned

Results of this activity: The participants of the training have formed child clubs in their respective schools. These clubs have been active in sharing key health messages in their community and with their peers through organizing quiz competition, publishing monthly wall magazines, establishing health right corners in school and performing street drama. They have also started to keep the school clean to ensure healthy environment. In some districts, child groups have organized extracurricular activities for raising awareness and drawing attention of parents, local bodies, media person and other stakeholders in course of sensitizing the community.

Activity 46: Conduct Interactive Activities (C to C)

This activity was implemented in all the 11 districts with 855 participants (Male 430 and Female 425). A total 55 events was organized at the rate of 5 events per district.

Topic covered: In this interaction meeting, action plan done by child clubs and retention of message imparted in basic orientation was reviewed and further reinforcement was done.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned.

Results of this activity: The children have been publishing wall magazine, campaign for environmental sanitation and child rights in their respective community.

Activity 47: Organise Re-enforcement Workshops (C to C)

This activity was implemented in all 11 districts with 700 participants (Male 355 and Female 345). A total 55 events was organized at the rate of 5 events per district.

Topic covered: In this reinforcement workshop action plan was reviewed. The discussion was done on the glaring issues raised by school age children. The issues were: child rights, HIV/AIDS, open defecation free community, control of communicable disease etc.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as plan

Results of this activity: These groups have been active in sensitizing SMCs, HFMCs, VDCs and their parents for toilet construction, arranging sport materials and health awareness activities.

Activity 48: Organise Referral Training to Traditional Healers

This training was planned and executed in all 11 districts. A total of 144 participants (142 Male and Female 2) participated in the event.

Topics covered: The objective of the training was to promote the referral cases from the communities to HIs. Traditional healers until now are one of the first sources of treatment for majority of rural people. Mainstreaming them in the delivery of modern health care system is critically important for both creating awareness and improving utilization of health facilities. This objective was further elaborated into various contents in systematically designed sessions. The manual produced by DeHS for traditional healers with addition of mental health and psychosocial support was used. The training covered modern medicine system, review of traditional treatment system of traditional healers, sharing of acquired knowledge during treatment, role of traditional healers on community health, social and mental health impact of the community of traditional healer's treatment system, role of traditional healer's to improve access of community to essential health care such as safer motherhood and child care, reproductive health, health and sanitation, family planning, STD and HIV/AIDS and mental health. The training strived to enhance knowledge of traditional healers on modern treatment system in order to increase the referral of patients. Major objective of the training was to increase the access of rural people to health institutions through the increased referral by traditional healers.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as plan

Results of this activity: The training was successful in generating positive attitudes of traditional healers towards modern medicine system. As a result, they have now started to refer cases that need medical attention to the HIs. It has improved the access of vulnerable people to modern health care system.

Activity 49: Conduct Interaction Meetings with Other Traditional Healers

The interaction meetings were implemented in all districts with a total of 1,289 participants (Male 1,156 and Female 133).

Topic covered: Interaction was done on role of modern and traditional healing practices. They also talk on how traditional healers can serve local dwellers by referring people who need of mental health and psychosocial support to be provided in near by HIs.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned

Results of this activity: The patients attendance in local HIs increased notably.

Activity 50: Organise Re-enforcement Workshops

This reinforce workshop was implemented in all 11 districts with a total of 114 participants (Male 113 and Female 1).

Topic covered: In reinforcement workshop, the experiences of traditional healers (*Dhami Jhankri*) and health workers was shared with each others. Some practical tips to identify people with mental health and psychosocial support was given by health workers.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned.

Results of this activity: The reinforcement workshop encouraged traditional healers to refer community members with health problems to the Health Institutions with a referral slip provided by the project for treatment. As a result, the number of people visiting HIs has increased notably. Approximately 3,350 patient/clients were referred by the healers to a near-by HIs.

Activity 51: Organise Home-based Counseling Training

This training was organized in all the VCP districts with a total of 695 participants (Male 144 and Female 551).

Topic covered: Major objective of the training was to capacitate the FCHVs so that they could provide counseling support to the traumatized people at local level and increase referral system to respective HIs. The Home-based counseling training was specially focused on identification of mental illness, its causes, counseling skills and communication skills.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned.

Results of this activity: FCHVs have become capable to identify the individuals with mental illness in their community. This will ultimately increase the quality of service delivery of FCHVs during their involvement counselling process.

Activity 52: Provide Rehabilitation Support

This activity was planned for all the districts and was also accomplished. The rehabilitation support was provided to a total of 330 participants (Male 163 and Female 167).

Topic covered: The need for the rehabilitation support to conflict affected people was thoroughly assessed by mobilizing community level health workers, FCHVs and field based project facilitators. Households' needs were prioritized and submitted to HFMCs. Based on recommendation made by health management committees, most needy conflict victimized people were selected for the rehabilitation support. The support activities covered medical expenses for artificial limbs transplant, bullets extraction, carrying out income generating activities such potato farming and goat raising and supporting for education, dresses, bags and stationeries to school going children they had for their rehabilitation in the society and encouraging children to attend schools who have been denying to go to school due to the past incidence of violence and boom blast in the schools.

Reason for Modification, Delay: This activity was brought forward due to immediate need of rehabilitation support in these districts since they are the most conflict affected districts.

Results of this activity: All together 330 conflict affected people got the support in 11 districts.

Activity 53: Leaflets/Posters/Calendars Production and Distribution

Twenty thousands one-sheet project brief (1500 in English and 500 in Nepali), 500 certificates, 2000 project brochures in English and Nepali printed and disseminated to the stakeholders.

Topic covered: A glossy project brochure was published covering the project context, background, objectives, focus areas, target beneficiaries, project activities, concrete outputs and implementation modality.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned.

Results of this activity: The published documents were widely circulated in all project districts for dissemination to concerned stakeholders of the project. The document also served as a very informative

document for district project staffs. It also helped in improving EU visibility of the districts covered by the project.

Activities 54: Training on Transparent Account keeping and Social Auditing

Two days training was organized in 11 districts as planned. Total number of participants were 165 (Male 86 and Female 79). Participants were drawn from implementing partners, NGOs/CBOs.

Topics Covered:

Introduction and sharing of VCP Project, concept, need and importance of account keeping, Payment and book keeping system, maintaining of payment voucher, individual account, maintaining of ledger, cash box, pass book, receipt, payment voucher and individual account and saving mobilization. In the training, sharing was also done on fund investment area, determination of interest and mobilization of community resources. Finally, an action plan was prepared for improving performance.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned.

Result Assessment: Most of the participants were the treasures of savings credit groups. This training helped to expand and adopt necessary knowledge, skills and attitude of participants on proper account keeping thereby making savings credit and revolving fund viable and functional. This training increased knowledge on account keeping and financial managements, need for introducing double entry book keeping system in their organization, use of account ledger, cash box, pass book, receipt, and payment voucher and individual account. The training also updated accounting system and auditing processes.

Activity 55: TOT on Project Management, Operation and Maintenance (PPMOM) Including Circulation of Existing Revolving Funds of Health and Development Institutions by Topping with Seed Money.

This training was organized centrally but arrangement of field visit to Kavre was done. Total number of participants were 22 (Male 20 and Female 2). Facilitators for the training were drawn from the professionals within VCP consortium as well as outsiders.

Topic covered: The training focused on enabling the participants to expand and adopt necessary knowledge, skills and attitude on Project Management, Operation and Maintenance (PPMOM) and develop the capacity of participants to conduct trainings on PPMOM in their respective districts in efficient way. More specifically, it was geared to enable the participants to conduct district level trainings that covered community decision making process, social inclusion and strengthening the involvement of women, *Dalits* and disadvantaged people. It showed how to develop linkages and access to support from state and non state actors and political sphere, establish norms to pay for services, operation and maintenance services, and community. They were also enabled on needs prioritization, accommodating common and diverse interests of communities and preparation of operation and maintenance plan. The methodologies adopted by the training included site visit to the communities with interaction on practical issue and use of teaching/learning aids such as A/V aids, poster, and meta-cards and properly selected reading materials. The field visit was facilitated by Kavre VCP team and DHO Kavre. All participants got the opportunity to observe, discuss and interact on the activities carried out by HFMCs, FCHVs, and beneficiaries of IG activities.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned.

Results of this activity: One hundreds and Ten slots of PMOM training were conducted in all VCP 11 districts by the DPCs and POs, who have participated in national level PPMOM TOT.

Activity 56: Training on Project Management, Operation and Maintenance (PPMOM) including Circulation of Existing Revolving Funds

Two days 110 PPMOM training were organized in 11 Districts. Total participants were 1,103, (Male 422 and Female 681).

Topics covered: Introduction and sharing on concept of NGOs, CBOs and SWOT analysis of organization, concept of management, leadership and communication, book keeping system and social auditing, good governance, community participation and decision making process, strengthening women's participation and level of participation and action plan formation. Training was organized for local CBOs, DAG youth groups, mother groups, clubs, husband and wife groups and PLA groups.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned.

Result Assessment: Mainly, the training focused on enabling the participants to expand and adopt necessary knowledge, skills and attitude on project management, operation and maintenance (PPMOM). After the training, the project provided NRs. 2,250 as for topping up existing revolving fund to make it health-friendly. The savings/credit activities were made effective and efficient so that they start to respond to emergency health needs of actual vulnerable community.

Activity 57: Gender, Social Inclusion and Leadership Development Training (LDT)

This training was organized in all 11 districts. Total participants were 171 (Male 83 and Female 88).

Topics Covered:

Content of the training were concept of gender and importance of gender equity and social inclusion for the development. Concept of participatory leadership and team work was also shared in the training.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned.

Result Assessment: This training enabled participants to expand and adopt necessary knowledge, skills and attitude on gender, social inclusion and leadership development issues. Similarly, it developed the capacity of participants about development, management, communication and participatory decision making process. They felt and realized the issue and committed to address the issue in their personal professional life. Finally, an action plan was developed to increase participation of DAG and other marginal and vulnerable population groups in all the development activities /users groups and make them more socially inclusive. Through this training, local level CBOs with revolving fund were supported further by topping up by NRs. 2,200 for emergency fund for the health.

Activity 58: Studies, Research (Baseline Survey in the Beginning of the Project)

RNA, which also served as the baseline survey was carried out just after start-up workshop. Overall, BNMT lead the conduct of the assessment with active participation of national and district NGO partners. Data collection was done in all 11 VCP districts. National partners helped to formulate RNA methodology design and its implementation.

Topic covered: A rapid need assessment study was carried out in the initial phase of the project with the overall objective to understand the situations of conflict affected individuals and households and their access to health

and livelihood opportunities. The study revealed the HI status and livelihoods options in the conflict affected areas.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned.

Results of this activity: The study has carried out following: (i) HI's capacities for health service delivery and their utilization pattern in the selected VDCs of project districts, ii) health and socio-economic status of conflict affected and vulnerable *Dalit, Janajati, Madheshi*, ethnic minorities and other people in the selected VDCs of project districts, iii) Location of the target groups to initiate and execute specific interventions which are already identified for conflict affected people at individual and household level; and iv) gathering of the information which later served as a benchmark against which the project outcomes has been evaluated.

Activity 59: Baseline Survey Sharing Meeting in Project Districts, Region, and Centre

All VCP district partners have conducted 11 sharing workshops in each district in the presence of representative of the government line agencies, namely, DHOs/DPHOs, WDO, FO, DEO, CDO, DDC, SCIDO, NGO Federation, political parties and other I/NGOs.

Topic covered: In the meeting, the district project teams, in coordination with DPMSC/DPAC organized a formal programme to share the findings of the rapid need assessment report with all the local level stakeholders. Heads of the government line agencies and other I/NGOs working in the district were also invited in the programme.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned.

Results of this activity: The programme facilitated the process of getting the stakeholders on-board with the project activities and provided a platform for the district project teams to gain positive attitude and support for the project from the stakeholders.

Activity 60: Printing Stickers and Other Visibility Materials

As per EU visibility guidelines, 1,500 EU logo stickers of 3 different sizes (500 of each size) was printed, distributed and attached as appropriate wherever EU supported activities were procured and launched.

Topic covered: It was agreed to ensure EU visibility across the board from the center to local, lead partner and national partners to district and local partners at community level.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned.

Results of this activity: The activities to ensure EU visibility have been given due consideration by all partners of the consortium – BNMT and two national partner NGOs and 11 district partners NGOs.

Activity 61: Interaction Meetings on Scope of VCP Project, Consortium and Funding Partners **For the purpose of making conducive operational environment, interaction meeting were conducted in all lead, national and district level.**

One-day programme was organized by BNMT, 2 national partners as well as the 11 district partners to share the scope of VCP with the concerned stakeholders. Altogether 542 participant (Male 393 were and Female 149) attended the meeting from different stakeholders.

Topic covered: The salient features of the project, i.e. goals, objectives, physical coverage, main beneficiaries and scheduled activities as per the log-frame was discussed thoroughly during the meeting. One sheet project brief and the project brochure which highlighted the key features of the project was distributed to all the participants.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned.

Result of the activity: The interaction meeting helped create a general awareness on the project among the stakeholders. It affirmed a sense of ownership among the project partners and was helpful in creating a team spirit among the consortium members. The meeting clarified the project implementation process as well as the role of the stakeholders.

Activity 62: Carry out evaluation and dissemination

At the end of the project, an evaluation was planned. This activity was contracted out to an external consulting firm which carried out the evaluation survey from January 15th to February 15th 2010. Two independent evaluators were selected from free competition from local professional market. For this, initially Letter of Interest (LOI) with financial and technical proposal was collected, short listed and interviewed top and second runner of applicants. IPDS, Nepal was contracted for external evaluation of the VCP.. After this, the selected professional team interacted with the BNMT management, project team and partners, shared methodology and survey instruments. Out of 11 VCP district, 5 districts were randomly selected for the evaluation. The data was collected from randomly selected districts and clusters of Morang, Kapilvastu, Kavre, Nawalparasi and Kalikot. Periodic project reports, RNA reports, mid term report, interim review and monitoring report were also reviewed. The data was processed; and a standard report explaining the success, failure, and good practices of the project was documented. The findings of the evaluation is also planned to be shared and distributed to the district and community level partners and beneficiaries.

Topic covered: Major issue covered by the evaluation was whether the project has been able to achieve the intended results it envisaged. The evaluation also assessed the relevance and quality of design, efficiency and effectiveness of implementation, impact prospects and potential sustainability.

Reason for Modification, Delay: It was done as planned.

Result of the activity: An evaluation report is prepared and dissemination workshop was done on 19th April, 2010. The report of the external evaluation has shown the fact that:

- the project has achieved major objectives it aimed to attain. The project design has proved its relevancy with the Comprehensive Peace Accord of May 2006 and interim - plan of Nepal to support the rehabilitation, reintegration of the conflict affected people and reconstruction;
- the project, to large extent, reached out to the real conflict affected and vulnerable population (27,556 – p1 beneficiaries).
- the modality of project implementation at the local level appears to be appropriate strategy to reach out effectively the target population, and also ensure the sustainability of the project performance.
- the study suggest that the project was efficiently implemented in terms human resources, timely delivery of the cash and kinds and selection of the project activities relevant to the project beneficiaries;
- the project has made a number of changes in improving the essential health services to the vulnerable communities and conflict affected people, in livelihood option and increased the capacity of the disadvantaged groups.

Evaluation report was submitted to the European Union (EU).

Activity 63: Evaluation Finding Dissemination Workshop

Topic covered: One day evaluation finding dissemination workshop was planned by BNMT April 19 2010. More then sixty stakeholders including NGO partners were going to participated. The key participants were

from EU, Social Welfare Council, MoHP, Ministry of Women and Women and Children, National Human Rights council, Planning Commission, DPHO/DHOs, VCP partners and other I/NGOs and BNMTR SMT members. .

Reason for Modification, Delay: It will be done on time

Result of the activity: Key findings, Challenges and recommendation for scale up was shared. BNMT realized the issues raised by report and expressed the willingness to adopt in up coming like minded projects.

Additional Activities:

Additional activity 1: Link-up Workshop

After making decision by national steering committee, 11 Link-up workshop one each per district were organized, The workshop was organized with the aim to facilitate linkages and mainstreaming of principle beneficiaries with other development interventions carried out in the project districts by other agencies. This was also to ensure technical, financial and social sustainability of the VCP-supported activities and possible replication for multiplier effects. Altogether, 388 participants (Male 203 & Female 185) participated in the workshop in all the project districts.

Topics covered: Interaction and sharing was done on achievements of VCP project, learning and challenges experienced by principle beneficiaries. One of the key deliberations was where and they can support from arrays of development agencies working in the district and continue to benefit from the intervention.

Result Assessment: Linkup workshop was organized in all the 11 districts and the workshop was able to update the stakeholders on VCP achievement, lessons learned and possible areas of further replication. The local journalist, political parties and NGOs/INGOs also actively participated in the workshop. The principle beneficiaries also got an opportunity to express their opinions, request and appeals to concerned stakeholders. Stakeholders agreed for regular monitoring and supervision of the VCP initiated activities in up coming days as well.

2.2 Please list all contracts (works, supplies, services) above 5000€ awarded for the implementation of the action during the reporting period, giving for each contract the amount, the award procedure followed and the name of the contractor

Not applicable (NA).

2.3 Please provide an updated action plan

So far the activities are being carried out as per Gantt chart and none of the activities were lagging behind the schedule. Some innovation and modification was done as per local context. The field implementation was accomplished in November 2009 and entire project is accomplished in February 2010.

3. Partners and other Co-operation

3.1 How do you assess the relationship between the formal partners of this Action (i.e. those partners which have signed a partnership statement)? Please specify for each partner organization

The project was implemented by a consortium of one INGO, two national NGOs and 11 district based NGOs in which BNMT provided overall project management support and provided leadership for technical support on health theme. Similarly, Forest Action Nepal provided overall technical support on livelihoods theme and WVAf on institutional capacity building activities. Likewise, the district based partner NGOs were responsible to facilitate the identification and prioritization of local needs and planning and implementation of the district level activities.

All the partners of the project shared a very congenial relationship and worked as per the agreement in full compliance with what was agreed in the project document. The consortium model has worked satisfactorily. As a result, the project was well on its course by the end of this reporting period to achieve all the targets set for each of the partners organisation in the agreement.

3.2 How would you assess the relationship between your organization and State authorities in the Action countries? How has this relationship affected the Action?

The relationship with all the state authorities at all levels from national to local has been very productive and result-oriented. At the local level, spirit of coordination and cooperation was very high as every activity under the project is executed with prior consultation with the local authorities. The fruitful and productive relationship with state authorities at all level was ensured through the National and District Project Advisory Committees (CPAC and DPACs). At the national level, a CPAC established with participation of key ministries and national partners. This committee provided guidance and helped in inter-sectoral coordination at the national level. The representatives of District Development Committee (DDC) and District Health Office (DHO) and/or District Public Health Office (DPHO), DPAC, District Women Development Office, District Cottage and Small Industry Development Officer, Forest Office, and the Chief District Officer (CDO) were the members of the DPACs. Close consultation and coordination was carried out with VDC secretaries, head of local HIs and HFMCs during the RNA, which resulted into ownership by the local state authorities. All this has affected very positively in the action.

3.3 Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organizations involved in implementing the Action:

- **Associates**

Not applicable

- **Sub-contractor(s) if any**

Not applicable

Final beneficiaries

BNMT has been working in Nepal since 1967, as a result it has a very good relationship and rapport building with the communities it serves. Since this project is implemented through the local NGOs who have a strong foothold in the community, the final beneficiaries were more receptive towards the project inputs and activities. As the project aimed at easing out the enormous problems faced by the people in the conflict-affected areas, it was well-received and appreciated by all the stakeholders. In addition, this project was a packaged intervention—touching to meet the basic needs of the people which helped the beneficiaries to rehabilitate and mainstream in the society. The activities completed so far have further strengthened the bonding with high level of ownership of all the project activities by the community.

- **Other third parties involved**

The representatives of media and other NGO/CBO in the project area were very co-operative.

3.4 Where applicable, outline any links you have developed with other actions

Link up workshop was done in each district. District stakeholders, consortium member and other local NGOs have learned from success stories and are likely to apply in their action. BNMT has already applied some of the lesson learned from the VCP project to another EU funded RCP Project. BNMT has also submitted two full project proposals like “Human resources for health in Nepal”, “Support for prevention and control of mental illness in Nepal” and a concept note on “Sexual and reproductive health rights in Nepal” to EU.

3.5 If your organization has received previous EC grants in view of strengthening the same target group, in how far this Action been able to build upon/complement the previous one (s)? (List all previous relevant

EC grants)
Not Applicable

4. Visibility

1. How is the visibility of the EU contribution being ensured in the Action?

Particular attention is being given to ensure the visibility of the EU in all matters wherever possible. The 12 golden-starred circles in the deep-blue background is now a familiar icon and symbol of cooperation and it is becoming visible more and more through our publications and stationeries. Visibility of EU ensured across the project activities specifically through:

- Office signboards at the offices of all lead, national and 11 district partners' offices;
- Banners with logos of all partners displayed in all training activities, workshop and meetings;
- EU name and/or logo is printed as the main donor of the project in project publications (RNA reports, project brief in Nepali and English, Leaflets, mental health psychosocial counseling handbooks, external evaluation reports);
- Stickers of various sizes is produced and posted in all capital items procured by the project for all its partners.

The EU support is mentioned in all formal and informal meetings wherever possible and applicable.

The European Commission may wish to publicise the results of Actions. Do you have any objection to this report being published on EuropeAid Co-operation Office website? If so please state your objection here.

No objection, rather we would be happy if the result of this action finds space on the EuropeAid Co-operation Office website.

Name of the contact person for the action:

Report Prepared By: **Mr. Mahendra B. Shah, MPH**

Contact Person: **Dr. Bhanu B. Niraula, PhD**

National Project Coordinator (NPC)
Signature_____

Country Director (Programme and Operations)
Signature_____

Location: Kathmandu, Nepal

Location: Kathmandu, Nepal

Date report due: 15th August, 2010

report sent: 7th July, 2010

Appendix: 1

BNMT, VCP Project Target Vs Achievements

Activities	Targeted activities	Achievement	Remarks
1. Health (19 activities)			
1. Start-up workshop	1	1	In the first project year
2. Half-yearly meeting	5	4	

3. Monthly meeting	308	308	125 conducted in the first project year
4. Project management training	1	1	In the first project year
5. Develop mental health training package	1	1	Do
6. Print training manual (copies)	500	500	
7. TOT to health workers on mental health and psychosocial counseling for 11 VCP districts	1	1	
8. Organize mental health and psychosocial counseling training to health workers	11	11	
9. Re-enforcement workshops on mental health and psychosocial-counseling training	22	22	
10. Health workers training on participatory learning and action (PLA) on managing HIs and patients	11	11	
11. Progress review meeting in each six months on PLA	22	22	
12 TOT on organizational development and resource management	1	1	
13. Organization development and resource management training to partner organizations	11	11	
14. Community interaction meetings on essential drugs and establishing revolving drugs scheme	55	55	
15. Training to health workers on revolving drug scheme	55	55	In first year, 5 districts, and in the second year 6 district
16. Training to HFMCs on management of revolving drug scheme	55	55	In the first year three districts
17. Logistic support to health institutions (register, prescription pads etc.) (5 HI per district)	55	55	Only in Kavre in the first year
18. Organization of health camps	11	12	Only one organized in Panchathar in the first year. Morang has done two camps
19. Support to needy people for accessing secondary level care	33	136	Supported 136 with the same budget
2. Infrastructure Development (7 activities)			
20. Discussion with HFMC on renovation of health institutions	110	110	
21. Renovation of health institutions and/or schools	55	55	
22. Supply office equipments for district partners	11	11	
23. Supply office equipments to lead and national partners	3	3	
24. Supply small medical equipments to health institutions	22	57	Increased without exceeding the planned budget
25 Support health committees to provide furniture for store	22	22	
26. Install hand pumps, construct, repaired taps in 11 districts	11	400 HHs directly benefited with this activity	
3. Increase Livelihood Options (16 activities)			
27. Off-season vegetable farming training (with tool kits)	220	251	

28. Training on herbal nursery establishment and farming (only in 5 districts)	75	97	
29. Training on plantation collection and marketing of non-timber forest products (only 6 districts)	120	134	
30. Provide small irrigation system (only for 6 districts)	6	Given support in private irrigation system and plastic ponds	
31. Small grant and credit support to open small grocery (only in Nawalparasi, Chitawan and Panchathar)	30	34	Male 11 and female 23
32. Trained on <i>Duna Tapari</i> mass production and marketing (only in Nawalparasi, Chitwan and Panchathar)	3	3	
33. Distribution of pair of domestic pair animals (goats, pigs, sheep, chicken, cow and buffalo) in all 11 VCP districts	275	319	
34. Furniture making training (only in Khotang, Achham, Dhankuta, Kapilvastu, Arghakhanchi, Kalikot)	6	6	
35. Bicycle/motorcycle repairing training (only in Morang, Dhankuta, Kapilvastu, Arghakhanchi and Kavre districts)	5	5	
36. Hair-cutting training	11	11 with 109 Beneficiaries	5 districts conducted in the first year, and 6 in the second year
37. Provide training to blacksmiths (with tool kits)	11	11 with 110 Beneficiaries	4 district in the first year and 7 district in the second year
38. Provide training to tailors (with tool kits)	11	11 with 112 Beneficiaries	6 districts in the first year and 5 district in the second year
4. Institutional Capacity Building (17 activities)			
39. Skilled based peer education training (5 in each district)	55	55	4 districts in first year and 7 districts in the second year
40. Interactive activities on skilled based peer education	55	55	
41. Re-enforcement workshops on peer education	55	55	
42. PLA training to FCHV and women	55	55	
43. Conduct interactive activities to FCHV and women	55	55	
44. Re-enforcement workshops to FCHV and women	55	55	
45. C-to-C training to students (5 in each VCP district)	55	55	
46. Interactive activities to C-to-C students (5 in each VCP district)	55	55	
47. Organize re-enforcement workshops to C-to-C students (5 in each VCP district)	55	55	
48. Conduct referral training to traditional healers in all VCP districts	11	11	5 districts in first year
49. Conduct interaction meetings with other traditional healers in all VCP districts	110	85	Three districts like Kalikot, Achham and

			Kavre did not comply 5 event in each districts
50. Organize re-enforcement workshops to traditional healers in all VCP districts	11	11	
51. Organize home-based counseling training	11	11	4 districts in first year
52. Provide rehabilitation support in all 11 districts	220	330	Males = 163 and females = 167
53. Production and distribution of leaflets, posters and calendars	1	1	
54. Training on transparent account keeping and social auditing	11	11	
55. TOT on PMOM including circulation of existing revolving funds	110	110	
56. Training on PMOM including circulation of existing revolving funds (with seed money)	110	110	
57. Training on Gender, Social Inclusion and Leadership Development	11	11	
5. Knowledge Production (5 activities)			
58. Base line survey in the beginning of the project	11	11	500 copies of report published
59. Baseline survey sharing meeting in the project districts, region and center	11	11	
60. Printing stickers and other visibility materials	2	2	Developed Logo with the name of EU and three national partner organizations
61. Interaction meetings on scope of VCP project, consortium partners and funding from EC	14	14	
62. Carry out mid-term evaluation and final evaluation and its dissemination	2	2	Dissemination is planned for 16 th April 2010.
63. Evaluation finding evaluation workshop	2	2	Conducted on 19 th April 2010

Source: BNMT, VCP External Evaluation Report, March, 2010

VCP Consortium

Fostering Health and Livelihoods of Conflict Affected People in Nepal is an EU funded VCP project managed by **The Britain Nepal Medical Trust (BNMT)**. It was implemented in eleven districts (Achham, Kalikot, Arghakhanchi, Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi, Chitwan, Kavre, Khotang, Dhankuta, Morang and Panchathar) of Nepal, in partnership with two national and eleven district partner NGOs. The list of the project partners is as follows:

Lead Partner/Co-funding Agency:

1. The Britain Nepal Medical Trust (BNMT), Lazimpat, Kathmandu

National Partner NGOs:

2. ForestAction, Nepal (FA/N), Satdobato, Lalitpur, Nepal
3. World Vision Advocacy Forum, Nepal (WVAF), Bafal, Kathmandu

District Partner NGOs:

1. Village Development and Women Awareness Centre (VDWAC), Achham
2. Village Development and Save the Environment Forum (VDSEF), Kalikot

3. Oppressed and Tribal Caste Development Council (OTCDC), Arghakhanchi
4. Siddhartha Social Development Centre(SSDC), Kapilvastu
5. Himalayan Community Development Forum (HICODEF), Nawalparasi
6. Rural Women Development Centre (RWDC), Chitawan
7. Paropakar Primary Health Care Centre (PPUK), Kavre
8. Balsewa Samaj Nerpa, Khotang
9. Community Health Service Centre (CHSC), Dhankuta
10. Sagarmatha Community Development Centre (SCDC), Morang
11. Nepal Januddhar Association (NJA), Panchthar.

Funding Agency: European Union (EU)



DanidaHUGOU

HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOOD GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME

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ABBREVIATIONS

CDO	Chief District Officer
CIAA	Commission for Investigation of the Abuse of Authority
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAO	District Administration Office
DAN	District Anti-Corruption Network
DANIDA	Danish International Development Assistance
DDC	District Development Committee
DPO	District Police Office
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FM	Frequency Modulation
HUGOU	Human Rights and Good Governance Advisory Unit
INGO	International Non-Government Organisation
KII	Key Informant Interview
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NPR	Nepalese Rupee
LDO	Local Development Officer
PTF	Partnership for Transparency Fund
TOT	Training of Trainers
VDC	Village Development Committee
WVAF	World Vision Advocacy Forum

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Country:	Nepal
Sector:	Human Rights and Good Governance
Title of Programme:	Human Rights and Good Governance Programme
Component:	Anti-Corruption Component
Title of Project:	Partnership for Combating Local Level corruption
Cooperating Agency:	A consortium of six CSOs, headed by the national CSO - World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF), Kathmandu and five local partner CSOs from Jumla, Kalikot, Dailakh, Jajarkot and Achham of Mid - and Far - Western Regions of Nepal.
Location:	Jumla, Kalikot, Dailakh, Jajarkot and Achham districts
Starting Date:	December 1, 2007
Planned Date of Completion:	November 30, 2008
Actual Date of Completion:	November 30, 2008

1.1 Introduction

The partnership for Combating Local level Corruption Project was a one year project implemented since December 1, 2007 until November 30, 2008 following a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between DanidaHUGOU and World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF) Nepal. The **development objective** of the project was: To establish accountable and transparent local governance systems by strengthening civil society organisations dedicated to fight corruption. The three **immediate objectives** of the project were: To increase public awareness against the vices of corruption, to strengthen accountability and transparency of local governance institutions and to engage civil society in the monitoring of corruption cases, including post-conflict corruption cases.

The project was implemented by a consortium of six CSOs, headed by the national CSO - World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF), Kathmandu and five local partner CSOs from Jumla, Kalikot, Dailakh, Jajarkot and Achham of Mid - and Far - Western Regions of Nepal. There were 11 activities under 4 outputs which the project has successfully accomplished within the allocated budget and within stipulated time inspite of uncertain political situation, absence of elected representatives at the local governance initially, remoteness of the project districts and erratic transportation and interrupted communication links

Although the project variance did not exceed 10% in any of the activities implemented yet some adjustments were made within activities levels. For instance in (activity 1.2 from output no. 1) a balance of NPR 16808.00 was saved and this balance with the approval of DanidaHUGOU was later utilized for hiring two examiners for examining the essay writing competition scripts at Kathmandu to ensure fairness, quality and uniformity in the competition.

1.2 Key Lessons Learned

Positive:

- ❖ To make the radio programme more effective and participatory it was learnt that it is necessary to form Listener's Club and accordingly Listeners Clubs without any additional resources/fund from DanidaHUGOU were formed in each project district who became regular listeners of the Radio programme and provided valuable feedback and local corruption related news to the radio programme.
- ❖ Similarly it was learned that to make the DAN more effective and representative of entire district it was necessary to expand DAN at the Illaka/VDC level and accordingly DAN in all the project districts were expanded at the Illaka/VDC level without any additional resources/fund from Danida. However, for its long term sustainability after the phase out of the project, anti corruption networks at the District and Illaka /VDC level may need external support for a couple of years to effectively monitor and advocate on corruption issues as well as review and process public complaints. .
- ❖ It was learned that it is necessary to have a common action plan for DAN of all the 5 working districts prepared in accordance with the project document to realize the project as well as DAN's goal and objectives even after the phase out of the project for its future sustainability and accordingly common action plan for DAN was developed by WVAF.
- ❖ As the DAN was composed of local authorities accountable to the public, hence the holdings of DAN meeting on working days hampered in the execution of the duties to the public or coincided with the right of the public to avail services. Hence it was learned that if possible DAN meeting should be held on weekends/holidays

- ❖ It was also learned that providing some incentive to DAN members for attending the monthly meetings could be an important way to keep the DAN membership intact and well functioned.
- ❖ Preparing guideline for any activity from central level to maintain uniformity and quality among the partners is good but it may not always be practicable/applicable in the field so there should be always be room for positive amendments.
- ❖ The frequent transfer of the local authorities and participation of different local authorities/different representatives in different DAN meetings posed a problem, hence it was learnt that it is necessary to fix a permanent representative for DAN be it local institutions or non governmental institutions.

Negative

- ❖ It was learnt that geographical remoteness, erratic local transportation availability particularly during monsoon, difficult terrain, regular electricity breakdown, disrupted communication links and inefficiency of the local staffs could pose a problem for accomplishing the project activities and reporting in time and maintaining quality.
- ❖ It was also learnt that although consortium model for implementation is good in terms of empowering the local man power/NGOs but this can be fatal at the same time as one may have to compromise on quality or put in extra effort to bring the desired result to the level of the donors expectation or calibre of the central staffs, be it reporting or maintaining financial nitty-gritty.

1.3 Problems faced and solutions applied

- ❖ Formation of DAN in the initial stage (first month) of the project implementation was challenging when the project itself was yet to make its mark in the society and also in terms of incorporating membership of the local authorities. The local authorities were not willing to be members of DAN on the ground that it is not possible for them officially to be members of any organization and they were also not willing to be members of DAN under the coordination of the chairman /his or her delegate from the district partner organization

However, this issue was dealt with by retaining their membership as invited members in Jumla, and Achham, whereas in Dailekh 3 of the local authorities' membership was retained as advisors and rest as members. Similarly in Jajarkot 3 of the local authorities including representatives from 4 major political parties' membership was retained as advisors and rest as members.

- ❖ Expansion of DAN at the Illaka /VDC level without any resources for its organizational development was a challenge for sustaining it. Although this has been so far dealt without providing any resources but for their long term sustainability external support may be necessary.
- ❖ The sending of different representatives to attend the monthly DAN meeting by the organizations posed a problem in taking appropriate decision. However, in Achham to deal with this problem, the member organizations have been requested to nominate one permanent person from the organization to represent in the DAN
- ❖ Geographical remoteness, lack of local transportation, difficult terrain, regular electricity breakdown posed a challenge for the flow of communication, collection of timely reporting materials for the program in general and weekly radio program in particular and accomplishing the project activities and reporting in time.

- ❖ Seasonal occupational engagements of the people/student were a challenge for ensuring the desired participants in any district level events and accomplishing the project activities in time. However, this was dealt with by conducting twice the essay writing competitions and seeking extra time from DanidaHUGOU for submission of semi annual financial and progress reports including District Profile and Case Study reports.
- ❖ The delay in submission of first quarter financial reports from the district partners to WVAF and WVAF to DanidaHUGOU resulted in the delay of disbursement of fund from DanidaHUGOU to WVAF and WVAF to its partners and this posed a problem in conducting the project activities in scheduled time. However, this was dealt with by conducting all the activities in the last month of the second quarter.
- ❖ Similarly, due to festival holidays there was delay in submission of third quarter financial reports to WVAF by district partners and WVAF to DanidaHUGOU. This resulted in the delay in the disbursement of fund from DanidaHUGOU and this posed a problem in conducting the last quarter activities. Thus WVAF/partners had to manage them from their internal funds which were reimbursed/refunded later.
- ❖ Regular strikes and bandhs posed a problem in recording and broadcasting the radio programme in time and sending the programme CD to Radio Nepal Surkhet Regional Station in time. However, this problem was dealt with by rerecording and sending the CD of the programme well in advance.
- ❖ The shortage of one computer each for radio and publication program posed a challenge for completion of both the programme in time as well as ensuring better quality. However, this was dealt with by working alternately as well as by working on off days/weekends and sharing computer of other project staffs.
- ❖ The frequent changing of the technicians by Radio Nepal posed a problem for maintaining the same quality in recording every time. Moreover, Radio Nepal programme broadcasted through Surkhet Regional station was not audible in all parts of the districts particularly Achham and Jumla and in Dailekh it coincided with the local FM's programmes.
- ❖ Thus all these limited the listeners of Radio Nepal Programme in the project districts. This problem was dealt with by taking the decision in consultation with DanidaHUGOU to broadcast from the Communication Corner's Ujayaalo National Network 90 MHz, Kathmandu, every Thursday at 7.30-8.00 pm. and relayed from the 3 local FM stations namely Panchakoshi FM Dailekh, Karnali FM Jumla and Ramaroshan FM Achham which also covered the districts of Jajarkot and Kalikot partially. It must be noted that while it was due to shortage of funds the radio programme could not be relayed in the district of Jajarkot where as in Kalikot there was also no FM station.

Summary of financial performance

Particulars	Total	
	Budget	Actual
A. Activities		
Output 1	1,085,000.00	
Output 2	1,627,000.00	
Output 3	825,000.00	
Output 4	600,000.00	
Total, Activities (A)	4,137,000.00	
Equipment (B)	547,000.00	
Evaluation (C)	810,000.00	

Staff Costs (D)	2,015,000	
Total (A+B+C+D)		
Overhead (7% of actual expenditure)		
Total Project Costs		

S.N.	Activities	Dec 2007	2008	Total
A	Activity Costs			
A1	Output 1:	235,000	850,000	1,085,000
A2	Output 2:	14,000	1,613,000	1,627,000
A3	Output 3:		825,000	825,000
A4	Output 4:	25,000	575,000	600,000
	Total Activity Costs	274,000	3,863,000	4,137,000
B	Equipment	547,000	-	547,000
C	Total Staff Costs	222,500	2,602,500	2,825,000
D	Total A+B+C	1,043,500	6,465,500	7,509,000
E	7% Overhead*	73,045	452,585	525,630
F	Grand Total (A+B+C+E)	1,116,545	6,918,085	8,034,630

Introduction

1.1 The background for engaging in this project:

Since 2004, World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF) was implementing various awareness raising activities at the national level. In March 2007, WVAF had an opportunity to participate in one of the anti-corruption seminars supported by DanidaHUGOU. The seminar was a kind of eye-opener for WVAF to get involved in anti-corruption drive.

Subsequently, in April 2007, based on the situation analysis study WVAF submitted a concept note to DanidaHUGOU for possible collaboration in the field of combating local level corruptions because in its opinion local level anti-corruption programmes could be more feasible and effective than national level anti-corruption activities as one can find more political will to reduce and/or control corruption at the local level where corrupt practices are most visible and have direct impact on the poor; the vulnerable groups, the disadvantaged, the marginalized and the other low-income groups such as women, *dalits*, and indigenous people and minority groups

However, by August 2007, WVAF was already implementing an anti-corruption project entitled “*Campaigning against Post-conflict Corruption*” funded by Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF), Washington which focused on post-conflict corruption in reconstruction of public infrastructures destroyed during the conflict in Kavrepalanchowk and Chitwan districts of Nepal.

Meanwhile, an interaction meeting between Anti-corruption Expert from DanidaHUGOU, WVAF staff members and the representatives from five CSOs from the districts of Jumla and Kalikot from Karnali Zone, Jajarkot and Dailekh from Bheri Zone and Achham from Seti Zone was organized to assess on the feasibility of entering into a partnership. (It is to be noted that the extreme poverty situation, the remoteness of the districts and the adverse effect of the conflict were the factors that led to the selection of these districts as these districts were worst hit by the decade-long conflict in Nepal and infact these five districts have been categorized by INSEC under phase III of the conflict situation, meaning districts severely affected by the conflict situation in Nepal).

Moreover, on September 22, 2007, WVAF organised a workshop among the possible partner organisations to find out the need and potentiality of implementing a local-level anti-corruption project. This workshop helped to finalize project activities, implementation modality and monitoring mechanisms.

Thus, after having several rounds of discussion with DanidaHUGOU and district partners and after making several revisions related to scope and contents of the note as well as project activities, implementation modality and monitoring mechanisms, WVAF entered into an agreement with DanidaHUGOU and 5 district partners for the implementation of one year project “Partnership for Combating Local-Level Corruption” in a consortium model of one national and five local-level CSOs led by WVAF.

1.2. Process involved in preparation of the report:

The process involved in preparation of the report was collection of monthly, semi annual and annual activity/progress reports from the district based partner organizations, monitoring visit of the project location and interactions with district based partners, beneficiaries, and the DAN members

1.3. Participations in preparation of the report.

Central office project staffs including Executive Director of WVAF, District based partner staffs, beneficiaries and the DAN members.

1.4. Utilization of the report within the organization and beyond:

This report is going to be utilized by both the district partners as well as central office to review achievements/progress against prescribed objectives/targets and for future planning and new interventions and shall be made available to donor, all the DAN members and all the other stakeholders including NGO's/CSO's working in anti corruption as and when demanded.

1.5. Documents used in preparation of the report.

District Progress and Project Completion Reports, Public perception Survey Reports, Training and Workshop Reports, DAN Monthly Meeting Minutes/Reports, Radio Programme and Quarterly Magazine Reports

Inputs

The basic project inputs were the different tools/guidelines developed by WVAF for the smooth, effective and timely implementations of each and every activity. The tools developed by WVAF include DAN formation

guideline, monthly progress/DAN meeting reporting manual, DAN action plan manual, district level activity implementation plan/guidelines, training manuals, public perception survey questionnaire/manual for district profiling, case study questionnaire/ manual, and financial reporting manuals. **(See Annex I for details)**

The tools developed were timely, sufficient and quality tools which are evident from the conduction of quality activities in scheduled time. The tools developed were appreciated by the counterparts/district partners and all the district level activities were implemented as per the manuals developed by WVAf.

It is worth mentioning here that WVAf even organized workshops in every quarter in order to help the district admin and finance officers who were mostly inexperienced and inefficient to help them produce financial reports in compliance with the financial procedures of DanindaHUGOU.

Fulfillment of Objectives and Outputs Achievements

	Indicators	Achievements	Availability of Means of Verification
Immediate Objectives			
Objective 1 Increase public awareness on the vices of corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of public complaints against corruption and bribery. Increased media coverage of corruption cases and bribery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In total more than 50 public complaints against corruption and bribery received in the DANs and discussed and forwarded to concerned agencies for appropriate actions against them. National and local level corruption issues widely covered and disseminated through the publication of 4800 copies of quarterly magazines and broadcasting of weekly radio programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAN monthly meeting minutes/reports Project completion and reports Radio programme scripts/CD Quarterly magazines
Immediate Objective 2 Strengthen accountability and transparency in local governance institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizen charters published 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication/placement of citizen charters in local institutions monitored by DAN of all the five project districts and non publishing local institutions pressurised to publish the same through DAN meeting and accordingly citizen charters published in many local institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records and fact sheets of local institutions Success stories Project completion reports Radio programme reports/CD

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory budgetary system introduced. • Increased public access to district development plans, budgets and information. • Financial irregularities reduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through decision taken in the DAN meeting local institutions asked to make public their annual development plans, budgets and information as well as asked to conduct public auditing /hearing. • Copies of Red Book distributed among the DAN members in Jajarkot and Kalikot and general public made aware of the annual planning and annual development budget of all the five programme districts (as stated in the Red Book (published by the National Planning Commission for the fiscal year 2064/65) through the weekly radio programme. • Public hearings based on public complaints conducted by DAN to reduce financial irregularities related to District Education Office and District Health Office in Achham and Land Revenue office, Agricultural Development Bank and Women Development Office in Kalikot and NGO in Jumla. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dan monthly meeting minutes/reports • District progress report
Immediate Objective 3 Increase civil society monitoring of corruption cases including post-conflict corruption cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of corruption cases reported. • Post-conflict corruption cases monitored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In total more than 50 cases of corruption reported in the DANs (from all the five working districts) and forwarded to the concerned office/s for appropriate and timely action. • Post-conflict corruption cases monitored by the DAN of each project district and 500 copies of compiled district level conflict and Post-conflict corruption profiles produced • Similarly 5 Post-conflict corruption case studies of the five project districts prepared and 500 copies of the same published and widely distributed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project progress and completion reports • DDC, VDC annual reports • DAN monthly meeting minutes • District Corruption profiles • Case study reports • Compiled book on corruption profiles and case studies.

Outputs			
Output 1 Capacity of anti-corruption CSOs enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and variety of anti-corruption activities carried out by CSOs • CSO members trained on anti-corruption activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public perception survey on conflict and post conflict corruption conducted in each of the five working districts. • Case study on a major problem conducted in each of the five project districts. • Expansion of district anti corruption networks at the Illaka and VDC Level. • Number of public complaints received and processed by DAN • Conduction of public hearing by the DAN of Kalikot, Jumla and Achham. • More than 150 CSO members including local authorities trained on anti-corruption activities through providing TOT on anti corruption, training on good governance, transparency and public auditing and conducting district level and regional workshops on conflict and post conflict corruption issues. • 193 number of youths mobilised to fight corruption through the conduction of 5 district level inter secondary and higher secondary schools essay writing and elocution competitions. • Number of youths mobilised to fight corruption through the formation of Radio Listener's Clubs in each project districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public perception survey reports • Project progress and completion reports • Training and workshop Reports. • Essay writing and elocution competition reports.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of youths mobilised to fight corruption. 		
Output 2 Public awareness against corruption increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of public complaints against corruption and bribery • Increased media coverage of corruption cases and bribery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 50 public complaints against corruption reported in the DAN (from all the five working districts) and forwarded by DAN to the concerned office/s for appropriate and timely action. • National and local level corruption issues covered widely through the publication and distribution of quarterly magazines and broadcasting of weekly radio programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAN monthly meeting minutes • Quarterly magazines • Radio programme reports/CD
Output 3 Local knowledge on post-conflict corruption enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-conflict corruption-prone areas identified. • Post-conflict anti-corruption monitoring activities launched 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public perception survey conducted to identify post-conflict corruption-prone areas of each of the five working districts. • District level corruption profiles of each of the five working districts produced. • 1 regional and 5 district level workshops (1 in each district) on conflict and post conflict corruption issues organised and corruption prone areas identified with specific reference to district corruption profiles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project progress and completion reports. • District level corruption Profiles/ reports. • Workshop reports
Output 4 Anti-corruption monitoring mechanism established and functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Anti-corruption Networks (DANs) established and functioning. • Number of public complaints processed. • Anti-corruption monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 District Anti-corruption Networks (DANs) established and functional in each of the five working districts. • More than 50 public complaints processed by DAN by forwarding to the concerned offices and putting pressure on concerned authorities to take necessary actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of public complaints • Physical inspection • Project progress and completion reports • DAN monthly meeting agendas/minutes

	system strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One case study on a major corruption problem conducted in each of the project district and 500 copies of the same published in a book form. • 5 case studies (one in each district) on corruption problems conducted. Summary of the case studies published in the quarterly magazines and 500 copies of the case study along with the district profiles published. 	
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Major achievements against objectives and outputs:

Output 1: Capacity of Anti – corruption CSOs Enhanced

Output 1.1: Organisation of Anti-corruption Training

Immediately after signing the MOU, WVAF organized 4 days TOT on anti-corruption at its office at Bafal from 26th to 30th December 2007. The TOT was originally planned for 20 persons but was provided to 29 persons in total comprising of 3 participants each from its 5 district based partners that is District Project Coordinator, Admin and Finance Officer and Chairperson of district partner organization with 1 additional member from the district of Dailekh and 11 staff members of WVAF and 1 rapporteur.

The main objective of the training was to provide in-depth knowledge and insight on anti-corruption and post-conflict corruption issues and good governance to staff/executive members of WVAF and partner organisations to capacitate/enable them to transfer the knowledge and skills at the local-level. Besides it was also to orient the project staffs about project, its goals, objectives, implementation modality, roles and responsibilities of each partner organisation and financial requirements to be complied with by the project partners.

The training thus succeeded in producing a trained group of 20 persons who upon acquiring the knowledge and insight on the subject have developed the capacity to advocate and train on the major components of anti-corruption, post-conflict corruption and good governance and have played an important role in transferring the knowledge and skills at the local-level and engaging in the monitoring of corruption cases including post-conflict corruption cases.

Output 1.2: Organization of Training on Good Governance, Transparency and Public Auditing

A total of 5 trainings on good governance, transparency and public auditing was conducted one in each district for project personnel, District Anti-corruption Network (DAN) members and other local stakeholders. In total 167 participants (out of the targeted 100), including the national/local resource person and 1 central office staff attended the training. Each project district has prepared a training report by hiring a qualified a rapporteur for the purpose.

However, one major achievement of this training was that the number of the participants in each district was beyond the minimum-targeted 20. Thus, the trainings have succeeded in producing more than the 150-trained persons who have developed the capacity to advocate and train on the components of good governance, transparency and public auditing and are utilising the acquired knowledge in fighting against local level corruption by monitoring corruption issues and transferring the knowledge and skills at the local level.

Output 1.3 Launching District-Level Youth Education Programme

5 District level Inter higher secondary and secondary schools essay writing and 5 elocution competitions were organised one in each of the project districts by the respective district partners.

WVAF developed guidelines for both the competitions and accordingly competitions were organized in each of the project districts. The topic for essay writing competition was "**The Role of Youths in Making a Corruption Free New Nepal**" and that of elocution competition was "**The need for Moral and Integrity Education to the Youths against Corruption**".

However, the essay writing competition had to be organized twice in the districts of Kalikot, Achham and Dailekh to meet the minimum target of 15 participants due to engagements of majority of them in seasonal occupation. The lists of existing schools in the district were taken from DEO and in case of Achham where there were more than 40 Schools; Schools were selected randomly in DAN meeting. The invitation letter to the Schools for participation in the competition was sent by both the partner organization as well as the District Education Office and announced through the local FMs as well as weekly Radio Program

A total of 92 students (boys- 59 girls - 33) participated in the essay writing competition. The scripts of the essay writing competition were examined in Kathmandu by hiring two consultants and the best essays have been published in the 3 and 4th quarterly magazines. Similarly, a total of 101 students (Dailekh 16, Jajarkot 17, Kalikot-21, Achham -17, Jumla 30) participated in the elocution competition which was judged by the local authorities/experts.

The topics of the both the competitions itself delivered anti-corruption messages to the youths and to the society as a whole and many of the competitors' had openly written and spoken about the topic highlighting local situations..

Prize distribution ceremonies for both the events were organized separately in which cash prizes and certificates were distributed to the winners and the winning schools. The ceremony in each district was attended by an average 100 persons including the DAN members and other guests.

Output 2: Public Awareness Against Corruption Increased

Output 2 1: Information Dissemination

Massive public awareness was created by the publication and distribution of 1200 copies (total 4800 copies in project period) of quarterly bulletin entitled "Sadachar Abhiyan or Integrity Campaign". The magazine contained articles on anti-corruption and good governance and covered important national as well as local news, events, project activities and success stories.

WVAF developed a distribution guideline and accordingly the magazines have been widely circulated among the rightful stakeholders, donor at central level and to prime stakeholders in the project districts including all the government offices, NGOs/CSOs, DAN members, Executive Board members/staffs of partner organization, schools/students participating in essay and elocution competitions and general public etc. The bulletins have contributed in increasing public awareness against corruption and delivered the message of good governance.

In addition to this, posters/pamphlets containing anti-corruption messages were also distributed in the district of Jumla and hoarding boards carrying social messages were placed in strategic locations of the district headquarter in Jajarkot. Further, while in Achham the local newspaper the Ramaroshan weekly covered the news of the formation of DAN to inform the general public about the existence of DAN in the district, in Kalikot the advertisement about DAN is regularly published in the weekly newspaper "Abhibhar" requesting the public to report corruption cases in DAN if any.

Moreover, in Achham to increase awareness against corruption request letter were sent to all the government offices like Women Development Office, District Education Office, District Health Office, District Development Committee etc. to include topics on anti corruption in all the trainings to be organized by the respective offices. Similarly, request letter were also sent to Shodeshadevi Higher Secondary School and Bidhya Mandir Higher Secondary School, Panchadewal Campus and Achham Multiple Campus for inclusion of anti Corruption Education in the school/campus curriculum.

Output 2.2: Organisation of Street Drama

5 days TOT on street drama titled "Jagau ra Jagau"(Be Aware and Raise Awareness) was organized by WVAF at Nepalgunj from June 1-5, 2008. One professional script writer was hired to develop the script of the street drama to be staged in all the 5 project districts.

Two professionals including the script writer were outsourced to conduct the TOT on street drama. The participants from each district were selected based on the selection criteria developed by WVAF in consultation with the resource persons and accordingly instead of the targeted 3, TOT was provided to 5 (3 male and 2 female) participants from each district.

A total of 31 participants that is 6 participants from each district including district project coordinators participated in the TOT and developed the capacity to deliver social messages through street dramas. An important achievement of the TOT was composition of songs on corruption/anti corruption by the participants themselves during the workshop. **(For details refer to enclosed CD).**

Immediately after participating in the TOT, the participants staged dramas in the district and succeeded in creating massive public awareness against corruption. The contents and language used were simple so that even the illiterates could clearly understand the anti-corruption and good governance messages delivered through it. However, the main anti-corruption message delivered through the drama in each district was that

both giving and receiving bribe is corruption and the main highlight of the drama was reading out the definitions of corruption as stated in the Anti Corruption Act of 2059 at the end of the drama.

Due to high public demands 18 street dramas were staged out of the targeted 15 that is at four places each in Jumla, Jajarkot and Dailekh and three places each in Achham and Kalikot. Approximately 6494 spectators from all the 5 working district witnessed the drama and received the messages on anti corruption Further to evaluate public response a guideline was developed by WVAF and an audio cassette for collection of feedback was given to each district project partner and accordingly feedbacks were collected.

Output 2.3: Broadcasting of Good Governance Radio Programme

In total 48 episodes of the radio programme were successfully broadcasted by WVAF. 27 episodes of Good Governance radio programme was broadcasted every Thursday from 1805 hrs to 1830 hrs in all 5 programme districts through Radio Nepal Surkhet Regional Station.

However, due to the growing popularity of local FM stations in the districts and coinciding of Good Governance Radio Nepal programme with the local FM's programmes and Radio Nepal programme broadcasted through short wave 1 and 2 being not audible in all parts of the districts of Achham and Jumla, hence the programme was broadcasted from 1st July, 2008 onwards through the Communication Corner's Ujayaalo National Network 90 MHz, Kathmandu and relayed from the 3 local FM stations namely, Karnali FM, Jumla, Panchakoshi FM, Dailekh and Ramaroshan FM Achham which also covered the districts of Kalikot and Jajarkot partially. **(For details on radio programme refer to enclosed CD)**

However, an important achievement of the programme has been the formation of Listeners Clubs in each district for which a guideline containing the aim and objectives as well as duties and responsibilities was developed by WVAF and accordingly Listeners Clubs were formed in each programme districts who greatly contributed by providing local news and views and valuable feedbacks. Feedbacks were also received from the listeners from other districts like Surkhet.

The Radio programme was quite successful in increasing public awareness on good governance and vices of corruption in general and local level corruption issues of the 5 districts in particular as the news of corruption published in national/local media, poems, interviews, important events/project activities with the focus on monthly DAN meetings and its outcomes were regularly broadcasted through the program. Infact in consultation with district partners, information were disseminated through the Radio programme in all the five programme districts about the annual development plan and budget of each district as published in the Red Book of National Planning Commission for the fiscal year 2064/65

Output 3: Local Knowledge on Post Conflict Corruption Enhanced

Output 3.1: Preparation of District Level Corruption Profiles

District level '**Corruption Profile**' covering detail information on corruption prone areas of each of project district identified on the basis of the information collected through the KII (Key Informant Interview) and FGD (Focus Group Discussion) has been prepared. A senior consultant was hired for development of the questionnaire/guideline for KII and FGD and accordingly a questionnaire/guideline was developed in consultation with DanidaHUGOU for standardization of the process for district profiling.

Also a 2 day orientation program on district profiling in consultation with DanidaHUGOU was organized by WVAF at its office at Bafal. In total 19 participants that is two participants from each working district including District Project Coordinators and the lead consultants and WVAF project staffs participated. The orientation was delivered by the consultant of WVAF, Mr. Surendra Bista which included one session each from Dr. Narayan Manadhar, Anti-corruption Expert/Advisor from DanidaHUGOU and Ms. Sita Gautam Acharya, Project Coordinator.

The profile gives a clear picture of the current problems related to conflict, governance and post conflict corruption in each of the project districts. It also gives a clear picture of differences in the perception of corruption between population and public officials as well as between the different stakeholders from the perspective of service recipients and providers.

Besides, the profile also contains a short introductory overview of the district highlighting social, economic and political condition of the district including the status of beruju/ unsettled amount and records of corruption cases filed in the district and their status prepared on the basis of the hard facts gathered from secondary sources like the -District Administration Office (DAO), District Police Office (DPO), Village Development Committee (VDC), CIAA and local news papers and other publications etc. (**For details refer to compiled district profiles**)

Output 3.1: Organizing District-Level Workshop on Conflict and Post-Conflict Corruption Issues

5 District level workshops (one in each district) on ‘Conflict and Post- conflict Corruption Issues’ was successfully organised to discuss pertinent issues of corruption and identify corruption prone areas with reference to district corruption profile and to prepare strategies to combat post conflict corruption by developing separate short term (one year) and long term (five years) action plan of DAN. The targeted participants of the workshop were 125 (25 in each district) but the workshop was provided to 192 participants in total that is (38 in Achham, 46 in Jajarkot, 26 in Jumla, 40 in Dailekh and 42 in Kalikot) which comprised of district-level stakeholders/ DAN members including local authorities, private sector or CSO/contractors/businessman, political parties DAN Members and Media

The resource persons for the workshop included Mr. Khadag Rana from CIAA (Commission of Investigation against Abuse of Authority) who covered 3 districts namely Achham, Jajarkot and Dailekh and Mr. Netra Subedi, Independent Consultant who covered the districts of Jumla and Kalikot. The Project Coordinator, Admin and Finance Officer including Executive Officer of WVAF also participated in the district level workshops and provided their valuable inputs.

Output 3.1: Organizing Regional Workshop on Conflict and Post-conflict Corruption Issues:

One day Regional workshop on ‘Conflict and Post- conflict Corruption Issues’ was organised in Nepalgunj. The main objective of the workshop was to provide guidance and direction to DANs for future course of actions by discussing on how to combat corruption at the district – level, how to sustain DAN and local level anti corruption organizations?

The workshop was organized at hotel Batika in Nepalgunj and attended by 31 participants that is 6 participants from each district comprising of CDO/LDO, representative from major political parties, active journalists affiliated to FNJ (Federation of Nepalese Journalists), Coordinator of District Anti Corruption Network (DAN) or Chairperson of partner organization and District Project Coordinators and one additional member from the district of Dailekh. In addition to the above participants, WVAF

Executive Director and Project staffs also attended the workshop. The inaugural session of the workshop was also attended by more than 35 persons from the local authorities, political parties and media belonging to Banke district.

The national resource persons for the workshop included Former CIAA Chief, Mr. Surya Nath Updhayaya and Anti Corruption Expert/Advisor, DanidaHUGOU, Dr Narayn Manadhar. The inaugural session of the programme which was chaired by Mr. Surya Nath Updhayaya Former CIAA Chief included welcome remarks from the Executive Director of WVAF and was inaugurated by Programme Coordinator of DanidaHUGOU, Mr. Lars Peter Christensen who in his remarks mentioned about the objectives of the programme and project and Danida's future plan.

Further, Mr Christensen in his remarks opined that corruption if not tackled in time, could be a stumbling block in the peace process and cited the example of many peace-building exercises having been broken down or stalled due to the existence and persistence of corruption. Thus Denmark was supporting the Government of Nepal in its conflict resolution and peace building process. In his opinion local level problems should be solved at the local-level because this is one of the fundamental principles of democracy.

He also spoke about Danida's interest in the "Local Governance and Community Development Programme", a national programme covering all the 75 districts of Nepal with increased VDC/DDC-block grants combined with capacity-development of local governments to improve service delivery at the local level by strengthening the engagement of civil society with local governments. He further emphasized that fighting corruption is not the responsibility of a single agency or an institution like CIAA but it is the equal responsibility of the political parties, the government, the media, the police, the judiciary, civil society organisations as well as the men and women who come face to face with bribery and other corrupt practices.

However, the main highlight of the programme was the session on the possible sustainability of the DAN for which the facilitators were Dr. Manandhar from DanidaHUGOU and Mr. Navaraj Adhikari from WVAF. The main outcomes of the session were the need for: Registration of DAN as a separate entity, coordination with the local level like minded organizations or Local Coordination Committee or Local Governance and Community Development Programme and mobilisation of local resources for its sustainability through local networking and coordination.

Output 4: Anti-corruption monitoring mechanism established and functioning

Output 4.1: Formation and strengthening of District Anti-Corruption Networks (DANs):

District Anti-Corruption Networks (DANs) established in each of the 5 programme districts in the very first month of the project launching as per the guideline developed by WVAF. The DANs meets once a month and performs its duties and responsibilities successfully in line with DAN guideline developed by WVAF and focuses mostly on monitoring and advocacy to fight corruption. As per the report submitted there are about 195 members in the DANs out of the targeted 100.

An important achievement besides the formation of DAN in each district is the expansion of DAN at the Illaka (comprising of 4 to 5 VDCs)/VDC level. In Kalikot, Achham and Jumla it has been expanded at the Illaka level while in Dailekh and Jajarkot its expansion is at the VDC level. In Kalikot and Jumla expansion is in one Illaka whereas in Dailekh, the expansion is in 10 VDCs of the district. Further in Jajarkot 11 additional

members from different VDCs and different backgrounds like Academicians, media personnel, elite class/local intellectuals and members of Bar council have been added to the DAN to ensure wider coverage.

The sector wise segregation of members of DAN in each district is as follows:

Districts	NGOs/ CSOs	Govern ment Offices	Media person s	Politic al parties	Dalit	Indigeno us commun ities	Male	Femal e	Total
Dailekh	22	13	4	5	8	7	36	8	44
Jumla	15	11	2	6	2	1	32	2	34
Achham	19	16	3	5	3	0	38	3	43
Kalikot	15	13	2	7	1	1	34	3	37
Jajarkot	20	12	2	4	3	3	34	3	37
Grand Total	90	65	13	27	17	12	174	19	195

However, it is to be noted that it was not that easy to get the membership of local authorities in DAN as per the guideline and as such their membership have been retained as invited members in Jumla and Achham and as Advisory members/members in Dailekh and Kalikot. Moreover, the government officers in Dailekh have instructed not to invite them for the monthly DAN meetings except in cases directly related to them or their office, hence the presence of the government officers is almost nil/negligible in almost all the DAN meetings in Dailekh.

The major achievement has been that the DAN has made general public aware on the vices of corruption which is evident from the fact that more than 50 public complaints have been received in the DAN which are being discussed in the DAN meetings seeking justification from the member of concerned offices if present or forwarding to concerned offices for appropriate action. The DANs in each programme district is also regularly monitoring media reports on corruption cases, citizen charters in local institutions including government budget allocation and disbursement for development activities and its utilisation and thereby helping in maintaining accountability and transparency in the local institutions.

Moreover, while Code of conduct against corruption has been developed for DAN members in Achham, in Kalikot the DAN members in the meeting have made collective commitment of exposing the crime and culprits and reducing corruption in district. Further, in districts like Dailekh and Achham to control local level corruption, a monitoring/corruption control committee of DAN members have been formed to study and explore district level corruption cases and lobby with various government and non government offices for its control.

Further decision has been taken in districts like Dailekh, Achham and Jajarkot that all DAN members should monitor minutely corruption cases in their respective areas and upon discovery report to the DAN for discussion and appropriate action to make the district corruption free, Moreover in Achham based on public complaints public hearing was conducted against District Education Office and District Forest Office and important commitments made by respective/ concerned local authorities.

Similarly, the DAN meeting in Kalikot had decided that all the government agencies, political parties, NGOs and INGOs within the DAN should compulsorily hold the public hearings once in every 3 months under the

leadership of the civil society and DAN and first public hearing was conducted against the Women Development Office, Agriculture Development Bank and Land Revenue Office in which important commitments were made by concerned local authorities.

Output 4.2: Number of DAN meetings organised

The DANs in each project district met once every month to discuss and address local level corruption issues, review public complaints and discuss and decide about the project activities implementation at the local level. In total 61 DAN meetings that is 13 in Dailekh and 12 each in rest of the districts were organized successfully and the participation of DAN members in the meetings were quite encouraging except in the district of Dailekh which is already mentioned above.

2.2.4.2 Number of public complaints received and processed

DAN became an effective instrument for receiving, reviewing, discussing and processing/addressing local level corruption issues. It was with the aim to monitor and collect/review public complaints on corruption that DAN was formed and expanded at Illaka/VDC levels. So far DAN in each programme district has received number of public complaints against local level corruption issues which are reviewed in the DAN meetings and referred to the concerned authorities for remedial action and their mitigation.

Ultimately, all the above stated achievements definitely proves that they have been to a great extent successful in establishing accountable and transparent local governance systems by strengthening civil society organisations dedicated to fight corruption which is clearly evident from the implemented activities of the project and formation and functioning of DANs.

Implementation Strategy and its Relevance

The project activities were implemented in a consortium model led by WVAF. The implementation of project activities were structured at three levels: Central level, Regional level, and District level. WVAF implemented activities at central and regional levels. The district partner organisation implemented activities at district level for which WVAF coordinated, provided technical inputs and regularly supervised and monitored project activities. The project activities were also accomplished through the use of expert's services both at the central and district levels.

The implementation strategy applied proved to be very relevant to the development objective of the project that is combating local level corruption through the strengthening of the local level partner CSOs.

Major Challenges Faced and Solutions Applied to

- ❖ The frequent changing of the technicians by Radio Nepal, Radio Nepal programme broadcasted through Surkhet Regional station not audible in all parts of the districts particularly Achham and Jumla and coinciding of Radio Nepal programme with the local FM's programmes particularly in Dailekh limited the listeners of Radio Nepal Programme. Thus this problem was dealt with by taking the decision in consultation with DanidaHUGOU to broadcast from the Communication Corner's Ujayaalo National Network 90 MHz, Kathmandu, every Thursday at 7.30-8.00 pm. and relayed from the 3 local FM stations namely Panchakoshi FM Dailekh, Karnali FM Jumla and Ramaroshan FM Achham which also covered the districts of Jajarkot and Kalikot partially.

- ❖ The delay in submission of third quarter financial reports to WVAF by district partners and the WVAF to DanidaHUGOU resulted in the delay in the disbursement of fund from DanidaHUGOU and this posed a problem in conducting the last quarter activities. Thus WVAF/partners had to manage them from their internal funds which were reimbursed/refunded later. **(For further details see the problems stated above in 1.3)**

Analysis of Unintended Consequences

The project succeeded in creating great enthusiasm among the DAN members at the District Illaka/VDC level for fighting local level corruptions .DAN has succeeded in winning the trust of the people which is evident from the number of public complaints received and processed by the DAN. However, the closure of the project without fully strengthening the District /Illaka/VDC level anti corruption networks may reduce their enthusiasm bringing no outputs.

Key Learnings (both negative and positive)

(See the learnings stated above in 1.2 under Executive Summary)

Attribution

The project implementation has made local authorities aware of the urgent need for accountability and transparency in local governance system/ institutions and the need to increasing their efficiency/ integrity in service delivery The project has contributed in understanding the nature of the existing corruption practices in the district particularly in the local institutions through the district corruption profiles and case studies.

Similarly the CSOs have become aware of the need for civil society monitoring of corruption cases including post-conflict corruption cases as well as the need on monitoring and advocating on anti corruption and good governance issues. The project has succeeded in making DAN an important vehicle for receiving and processing public complaints and combating local level corruption

Also the project has contributed in raising public awareness against corruption and encouraged them to raise voices or lodge complaints against local-level corruptions or irregularities in service delivery.

Relevance

The development objective of the project was **To establish accountable and transparent local governance systems by strengthening civil society organisations dedicated to fight corruption.** Corruption is rampant in Nepal and it is at the remote and rural areas where corrupt practices are most visible and have direct impact on the people as the government in such areas is the single agency supplying public services like health services, education, drinking water, electricity, and transport and communication facilities. People in these areas have less access to and limited choice over the delivery of public services. Thus corruption in the delivery of these services directly affects the poor, vulnerable and marginalised people.

Similarly the three immediate objectives conceived in the project were:

(1) Increasing public awareness on the vices of corruption: Without increasing the awareness of the general public against the vices of corruption, it is futile to fight corruption only at the level of bureaucracy because every corrupt transaction involves bribe payer and bribe taker. Thus it is necessary to inform the people that both giving and receiving bribe is a crime and they must be educated to detest corruption and report corruption cases whenever they encounter.

(2) **Strengthening accountability and transparency in local governance institutions:** There is always need to address the supply capacity of the local governance in commensuration with increased demand for good governance. The activities of local governance units must be held accountable to the general public and one way of establishing this accountability is to have increased transparency in their operation.

(3) **Civil society monitoring of corruption cases including post-conflict corruption cases:** Since the local level government agencies are the part of the corruption problem, they cannot be the part of the solution. Thus there is an inherent need to involve independent third party agency to monitor and intervene local level corruption problems. This calls for the increased role of civil society anti-corruption agencies as Civil societies are good at awareness generation, education and advocacy functions and the increased involvement of CSOs in anti-corruption drives only helps to create demand for good governance..

Sustainability

The project has sensitized and capacitated multiple local stakeholders on anti-corruption issues through various awareness raising, training/workshop and youth mobilisation programmes. How the stakeholders/beneficiaries will utilise the knowledge acquired beyond the project life is yet to be seen. However, one major achievement of the project was formation of District Anti Corruption Networks and its expansion at Illaka and VDC levels and for its sustainability or future course of action short term (one year) and long term (five year) action plan was developed for each project district during the one day district level workshop.

Further during the one day regional workshops on ‘Conflict and Post conflict Corruption Issues.’ guidance and direction was provided to DANs for future course of actions by discussing on how to combat corruption at the district – level, how to sustain DAN and local level anti corruption organizations and where to move from here etc

Further WVAf has also based on the project document, developed a separate and similar type of guideline for future course of action for DAN after the phase out of the project. Although how District partners will follow these guidelines are yet to be seen. However, external support to give continuity to Anti Corruption Networks at District as well as Illaka and VDC levels for monthly DAN meetings as well as its organisational development are felt necessary particularly in the situation where DAN has not yet been registered as a separate entity to survive on its own.

Analysis

Project Efficiency

The project outputs certainly justify the costs incurred during the implementation. The financial progress is at par with the project achievements. Infact, all the activities planned under each output of the project were successfully implemented within stipulated time and allocated budget in a cost effective way and budget expenses have not exceeded 10 % in any of the activities implemented and succeeded in producing the desired results.

For instance the project has to a great extent succeeded in enhancing the capacity of CSOs and multiple stakeholders in anti corruption issues through organisation of one TOT on anti corruption at Kathmandu for 29 persons out of targeted 20, 5 anti-corruption and good governance training for 167 persons out of targeted

100 (20 in each district), and 10 youth focussed education programmes for 193 students in total out of targeted 125 (25 in each district).

Similarly it has succeeded in increasing public awareness against corruption through publication and distribution of 4800 copies of quarterly bulletin (1200 in each quarter), Organisation of TOT on street drama for 30 participants (6 from each district) out of targeted 15 participants (3 from each district) and staging of 18 street dramas out of targeted 15 which were witnessed by approximately 6494 spectators in the project districts and broadcasting of 48 episodes of good governance radio programme for which 28 listeners clubs were formed in project districts.

Likewise the project has succeeded in enhancing local knowledge on post-conflict corruption through preparation of district level corruption profiles and publication of 500 copies of compiled district-level conflict and post-conflict corruption profiles as well as organizing 5 district level workshop for 192 district-level stakeholders including local authorities, private sector/CSOs, political parties and DAN members out of targeted 125 (25 participants in each district). The project also organised 1 regional workshop on conflict and post-conflict corruption issues which was attended by 31 district level stakeholders out of targeted 25 participants ((5 participants from each district).

Lastly, the project also succeeded in establishing anti-corruption monitoring mechanism through formation and strengthening of District Anti-Corruption Networks (DANs) and Illaka and VDC level networks as well as conducting case studies in each of the project district highlighting a major corruption problem and publishing 500 copies of case studies.

Assessment of Annual Work Plans

The annual work/implementation plans developed were realistic as all the activities could be implemented in scheduled time with the exception of few which were affected by external factor. For instance, public perception survey work under (activity 3.1 from output 3) had to be started latter than the scheduled time or got delayed due to the engagements of the local people (key informants) in constituent assembly elections and as such it resulted in late submission of reports to WVAF by consultants/ partners and WVAF to DanidaHUGOU.

Also (activity 1.3 from output 1) i.e; essay writing competitions had to be organised twice in the districts of Achham, Kalikot and Dailekh due to insufficient number participants as most of the students during the monsoon season remained engaged in field work.

Also the district level workshops on “Conflict and Post Conflict Corruption Issues’ at Dailekh and Jumla had to be postponed 1 day behind the schedule due to late reaching of the consultants owing to erratic transportation availability because of monsoon season. Nevertheless the workshops could be accomplished within the stipulated quarter.

Lastly, due to festival holidays there was late submission of third quarter financial reports by the districts partners to WVAF and WVAF to Danida which resulted in the delay in the release of funds from Danida to WVAF and WVAF to partners. Nevertheless all the project activities were implemented within scheduled time for which WVAF and district partners managed funds from their internal sources to be reimbursed later. Thus project was extended by one month for reimbursement purpose only and not implementation..

5.3 Risks and Assumptions

Risks	Mitigation Strategy	Assessment and comments
Risk 1: Uncertain political situation of the country.	Uncertainty in the national-level political environment will not affect project activities at the local level.	The fixing of the date and preparations for CA elections by the government coincided with the public perception survey work for district profiling. Although project staffs and consultants continued to work yet due to non availability of local authorities for secondary data collection and local people for KII or FGD the survey work got delayed.
Risk 2: The remoteness of the project districts may affect project implementation due to erratic transportation availability and poor communication links	Risks associated with these factors were adequately considered while developing project implementation schedules.	<p>Although it was planned to implement most of the activities before the onset of monsoon yet due to poor communication links and remoteness of the project districts there was delay in submission of reports and delay in the release of funds.</p> <p>This compelled to conduct all the activities of the second quarter in its last month i.e during monsoon season and this posedf aproblem in securing the desired number of participants in the essay writing competitions due to engagements in field and hence had to be organised twice in the districts of Kalikot, Dailekh and Achham.</p> <p>Similarly erratic transportation availability led to the deferment of district level workshop on conflict and post conflict issues by one day both in Dailekh and Jumla due to late arrival of the resource persons because of transportation problem.</p>
Risk 3: The absence of elected representatives at the local governance could be another major risk in project implementation.	The establishment of an all-party, civil society represented committee like DAN to build consensus in implementing project activities	Inspite of the absence of elected representatives at the local governance, the DAN was formed comprising of major political parties, CSOs, female leaders, local Dalit leaders, leaders of local indigenous communities, business communities, contractors, co-operatives, local media groups, academics and Bar Councils and this helped in building consensus in implementing project activities.

Alternative strategies

1) In course of project implementation it was realised that it would be more effective/fruitful to broadcast Good Governance Radio Nepal programme from local FM stations instead of Radio Nepal Surkhet Regional Station due to the following reasons:

- Growing popularity of local FM stations and its outreach
- Radio Nepal programme broadcasted through short wave 1 and 2 not reachable in all parts of the project districts particularly Achham and Jumla
- Coinciding of Radio Nepal programme with popular local FM's programmes limiting its listeners.

2) Also in course of project implementation it was realised that although local partnership is good for implementation of local level activities yet there may be need to recruit qualified staffs at par with the central staffs to meet the expectations of the donor or getting desired results in an efficient and qualitative way.

Financial Reporting

Please fill in and include as annexes the following formats as attached to the MoU (Excel):

Fund Accountability Statement (*Financial Reporting Format 1*)

Budget Monitoring Statement (*Financial Reporting Format 2*)

Outstanding Advance Summary Form (*Financial Reporting Format 3*)

Inventory of Assets

Please include information on assets purchased within the frame of the project.

Date of Purchase	Particulars	Specification	Permanent ID No. #	Unit	Qty	Value (NRs.)
	Desktop computer (2 for center office and 5 district offices)				7	
	PC projector (1 for Center Office)				1	
	Printer (1 for center office and 5 for district office)				7	
	Digital Recorder (for Center office)				1	
	Audio recorder (for Center office)				1	
	Photocopy Machine				1	

Way forward

The project as such has completed its official time frame of one year and accomplished all the activities designed under the project for fulfilment of the development as well as immediate objectives of the project. The project has sensitized and capacitated CSOs and multiple stakeholders in anti corruption issues through various awareness raising, training/workshop and youth mobilisation programmes.

Likewise the project has succeeded in enhancing local knowledge on post-conflict corruption through preparation and publication of 500 copies of 5 district-level conflict and post-conflict corruption profiles as well as 5 case studies of major corruption problem of each of the project districts. But how the beneficiaries will apply this knowledge is yet to be seen

However, the major success under the project is the formation of District Anti-corruption Networks in each project district and their expansion at the Illaka and VDC levels. The DAN in fact has succeeded in winning the trust of the people which is evident from the number of corruption complaints received and processed by DAN. The project also organized 5 district level and 1 regional workshop on conflict and post conflict corruption issues for multiple local stakeholders/DAN members with the aim to provide guidance and direction to DANs/partner organizations for further actions and policy support and even developed short term (one year) and long term (five years) action plan for the sustainability of the DAN which are yet to be implemented.

WVAF and its district partners can play an important facilitating role in providing technical support, regular guidance and directions to the DAN for future course of actions and resource mobilisation and advocate for the project at the central/district level. However, DAN may require external support for one more year for organising monthly DAN meetings and networking and supporting Illaka and VDC level networks for their institutional development particularly in the situation where DAN/Illaka/VDC level networks have not yet been registered as a separate entity to survive on its own.

Further external support for continuing the public hearing programmes which some of the DAN have already started during the project period is also felt necessary.

Similarly, external support for awareness raising and capacity building programmes at the Illaka and VDC levels are felt necessary for receiving and processing public complaints at the Illaka and VDC level to establish accountability and transparency in the local institutions throughout the districts. Replication of the project in other adjoining districts which are equally remote and corruption prone are also felt necessary.

CAMPAIGNING AGAINST POST-CONFLICT CORRUPTION

OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

Background of the Organization:

WVAF is a national non-governmental organization (NGO) established in 2004. It is registered in the District Administrative Office, Kathmandu and is affiliated to Social Welfare Council of the Government of Nepal. WVAF works for the empowerment of marginalized groups through awareness raising, capacity building and raising them to the level where they can claim their rights and carry on the functions devolved to the community level. It lays due emphasis on the importance of community participation and mobilization of local resources for the success and sustainability of development activities. WVAF has been working amongst disadvantaged rural poor communities, i.e. geographically marginalized, women, children, conflict affected people, *Janajatis*² and *Dalits*³ with the supports of national and international NGOs as collaborators and in consortium. The main working areas of WVAF include promotion and protection of the rights of disadvantaged, marginalized and vulnerable people; gender and social inclusion; governance and transparency, etc. WVAF strives to empower rural poor and disadvantaged, is ongoing innermost mission of the organization since it began.

Our vision:

WVAF envisions to work for the establishment of a fair, just and equitable society by mainstreaming the marginalized, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in the national development through organizing various advocacy campaigns, awareness raising programs, human rights promotion, strengthening democracy and good governance.

Our Mission:

WVAF-Nepal has a mission to work for the empowerment of rural people from the lower strata of the society, poor, women, excluded and marginalized through partnership by providing technical, institutional and policy innovations and support that ultimately benefits and empowers the marginalized, vulnerable and excluded people. It is based on the premises of partnership with organizations and programs that supports for the devolution of power, capacity building and participatory development and governance for sustainable, efficient and equitable resource management for local development and, empowerment of marginalized people.

Our Goal:

Establish a fair, just and equitable society by mainstreaming disadvantaged groups through advocacy and awareness raising programs and develop partnership with non-governmental, private, donor and governmental

² According to Article 2 (a) of the National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities Act, 2002, '*Adivasi Janajatis*' (indigenous nationalities) means a tribe or communities as listed in the schedule having its own mother language and traditional rites and customs, distinct cultural identity, distinct social structure and written or unwritten history, the government of Nepal 2002:170.

³ *Dalits* are the so-called 'untouchables' within the Hindu caste system. They have suffered historically and systematically discriminated untouchables by the Hindu caste system.

organizations to promote participatory local development to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by localized, sustainable and professional manner.

Our Objectives:

WVAF-Nepal broadly aims to provide high quality services in the areas of promotion and protection of the rights of disadvantaged, marginalized and vulnerable people; gender and social inclusion; promoting good governance and transparency and also providing relief, rehabilitation and humanitarian support etc for the reintegration of internally displaced and conflict affected people. The strategic objectives of WVAF are:

- Carry out advocacy and awareness campaigns in order to include the backward class in the society, women and children, Janjatis, Dalits, Madhesi, geographical disadvantage area and minorities in the mainstream of nation building,
- Implement participatory, transparent, equitable and inclusive local development projects focusing on the rights of disadvantaged and conflict affected population,
- Empower rural people through partnership by providing technical, institutional and policy support,
- Strengthen women's ability to become leaders in their communities,
- Initiate various projects related to livelihoods promotion, public health, awareness raising, and community development based on significant people participation.

2. Project summary

2.1 Name of the Project:

Campaigning against Post-conflict Corruption project is one year project and focuses on corruption in post-conflict reconstruction of public infrastructures. The project is implemented in Kavrepalanchowk and Chitwan districts in collaboration with WVAF district partners namely, Village Women Welfare Centre (VWWC), Kavrepalanchowk, Rural Women Development Center (RWDC), Chitwan, Transparency International Nepal Chapter (TI-NC) Chitwan Support Group, local authorities and civil society organizations..

2.2 Project Period:

The project was for a total of twelve months starting from 1st September 2007, to the end of 31 August 2008.

2.3 Budget:

Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF), USA has provided a total of U.S. \$ **25,000** for the project.

2.4 Coverage:

This project has covered the entire population of Kavre and Chitwan districts who are badly affected by the decade long violent conflict, having maximum numbers of poor and marginalized groups like Dalits (so-called untouchable caste communities) and indigenous people.

2.5 Project Target Groups/Beneficiaries:

Since corruption hits hardest the poorest and powerless people, the primary target groups/beneficiaries were the poor, helpless and marginalized people badly affected by the decade long violent conflict whose access to the delivery of improved public services has been met to a great extent by controlling waste, leakages and inefficiencies in the delivery of public services and by making local government structures more accountable to the citizens.

2.6 Project Goal and Objectives:

Goal: To establish two project Districts as corruption free Districts and as such establish them as model Districts for good governance. It aimed to consolidate democratic norms and values by decreasing the level of corruption in local governance by organizing campaigns against post-conflict corruption and bring a change in the relations among the community, the citizens and the local authorities.

Its objectives were to:

1. Increase peoples' awareness about corruption in infrastructure construction related works at the local level by organizing and mobilizing civic societies and various stakeholders in the anti-corruption campaigns,
2. Liaise and network with relevant local government authorities and line agencies for a strong and explicit support in combating post-conflict corruption, and
3. Install community based monitoring mechanisms to examine where and how corruptions are actually taking place and initiate actions to limit corruption.

2.7 Project Results:

1. People trained on good governance and post-conflict anti-corruption issues
2. Local government officials providing strong and active support to the post-conflict anti-corruption awareness raising and monitoring activities
3. Corruption prone areas identified in infrastructure reconstruction sector in the targeted districts
4. Anti-corruption awareness efforts launched
5. Increased access to information by communities
6. District Anti-corruption Networks (DANs) established and strengthened
7. Anti-corruption Community Enabling Centers established and strengthened
8. Public corruption complaints processed
9. Community and local government capacity to fight against post-conflict corruption enhanced
10. Peoples' awareness about corruption in infrastructure construction related works increased
11. Decrease in the level of corruption in local governance

3. Highlights/impacts against project purpose

The project purpose was decreasing the level of corruption in local governance by enhancing community and local government capacity to fight against post-conflict corruption and for this District Anti-corruption Networks (DANs) and Anti-corruption Community Enabling Centers have been established for monitoring and campaigning against post conflict corruption cases and public hearing conducted on major corruption issues in district identified by the community people.

3.1 Organization of ToT on Post-conflict Anti-corruption Issues with special reference to corruption in infrastructure reconstruction for the Staff:

The above said ToT was organized for the project staffs by WVAf by inviting national level Resource persons specialized in different components of anti-corruption to facilitate in the ToT. The sessions included "Perspectives and Concepts of Corruption" facilitated by Mr. T.N Ghimire, ReMAK, "Procurement Practices and Corruption with Special Reference to Reconstruction of Public Infrastructure" facilitated by Mr. Jyoti Baniya, freelancer, "High Probability of Corruption in Post Conflict Situation" facilitated by Mr. Rabindra Bhattarai, Advocate, Criminal Law and Justice. "Corruption in Nepalese Context" facilitated by Mr. Adarsh Tuladhar, Project Coordinator, Pro- Public and "Transparency, Accountability and Control Mechanism: Monitoring, Detection Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption Practices" facilitated by Mr. Ratna Kaji Bajracharya, Commission for Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA).

Further Training materials and literatures on Post-conflict Anti-corruption issues were collected from Pro-Public, INSEC (Informal sector service centre), Transparency International Nepal Chapter (TI-NC), National Human Right Commission (NHRC) for review, adaptation, distribution and preparation of the contents of the ToT.

A total of 14 persons participated in the ToT, including Staffs of centre and district offices, executive members of WVAF and one participant from TI-NC Support Group Chitwan, Nepal and acquired knowledge and skills on the post-conflict anti-corruption issues and have transferred the acquired knowledge and skills at the local level.

3.2 Conduct Baseline Study on Public Perception of Corruption in the Targeted District Headquarters:

In order to determine the situation and status of infrastructure destruction and reconstruction as well as to assess real corruption scenarios in the districts a Baseline Study on Public Perception of Corruption in infrastructure reconstruction including new construction related works was conducted. The methodology for the baseline study was collection of secondary data on physical infrastructures destroyed during the period of conflict and status of reconstruction and rehabilitation from various sources like District Development Committee (DDC), District Administration Office (DAO), District Police Office (DPO), Army Camp, Village Development Committee (VDC), Humanitarian Organizations like INSEC, news papers, District Statistic Bureau, etc.

However, the secondary data collected were verified /triangulated by other tools like public opinion focused group discussion (FGD) and key informant's interview (KII) in which in-depth discussions were held with targeted interest groups in government, civil society, community people and other stakeholders as well..

However, during FGD in-depth discussion was held with the target groups like local authorities, civil societies, community people and other stakeholders. Initially 18 reconstruction and new construction projects were selected for FGD survey from the data collected and verified from secondary sources. 15 to 20 directly affected stakeholders were involved during each FGD survey and altogether 18 FGD surveys were organized in those 18 projects. Out of 18 projects only 6 projects were selected in each action district for the purpose of case studies.

Similarly, in each district KIIs were conducted with 10 key persons comprising of Local Government Officer, senior officers of Local NGOs, contractors, editors, businessman, etc.

Further using this technique additional detail information have been collected to know people's perception and believe (even knowledge, attitude and practice - KAP) on corruption in general and corruption in Infrastructure Reconstruction in particular including public perception on means to control and manage the problem.

3.3 Publication of District Headquarter Level Corruption Profiles:

District level corruption profile of both the working districts have been published by hiring a consultant to analyze the secondary data collected and verified /triangulated by other tools like public opinion focused group discussion (FGD) and key informant's interview (KII). The corruption profiles have been widely distributed to the concerned stakeholders in order to attract their attention on post conflict corruption issues in infrastructure reconstruction including new construction.

3.4 Publication and distribution of Quarterly Anti-corruption Bulletin :

2000 copies of Quarterly Anti-corruption Bulletins that is 500 copies in each quarter were published and distributed in different line agencies, local government office, civil society and non-governmental organizations of both districts. Corruption in infrastructure reconstruction and other sectors related articles, success stories from fields, a short description on project events and relevant photographs were included in the bulletin. However, to cover the news of two public hearings, the publication of first quarterly bulletin was delayed by two weeks whereas rests of the bulletins were published in time.

3.5. Organization of Public Hearings on Anti-corruption and Good Governance in Collaboration with DDCs and DAOs:

4 public hearings two each in Chitwan and Kavrepalanchowk districts were held successfully However, due to the festive season, the time schedule of Public Hearings on Anti-corruption and Good Governance was rescheduled in early December 2007 because from mid October to mid November, two national festivals are celebrated in Nepal (Vijaya Dashami 12 - 26 October and Deepawali 08-12 November). Thus Offices remain

closed during the two festivals. Thus to ensure maximum local people's participation, the public hearings were postponed to early December, 2007.

CHITWAN

First Public Hearing:

In Chitwan District, first public hearing on the newly constructed "Library Building of Birendra Multiple Campus", Tribhuvan University was held on 1 December 2007 by the partner organization Rural Women Development Center (RWDC), Chitwan, in collaboration with TI-NC Support Group, Chitwan. World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF), Kathmandu provided technical assistance to carry out this activity. The total construction cost of the library was NRs14.4 millions (USD 219,178) which was provided by Indian Embassy in Kathmandu and managed by Office of the Bharatpur Municipality, Chitwan.

During the program various questions raised by the participants and representative from different sectors were responded by Mr. Prem Raj Joshi, Chief Executive Officer, Bharatpur Municipality; Mr. Birat Ghimire, Engineer, Bharatpur Municipality; Mr. Lal Bahadur Chettri, Campus Chief, Birendra Multiple Campus, Tribhuvan University; Mr. Binaya Khatriwada, Contractor; Mr. Dil Bahadur Bogati, Coordinator, Monitoring Committee.

However, the reason behind choosing newly built Birendra Multiple Campus Library building for the Public Hearing was because of the news reporting from various local media. The news of corruption committed by Contractor, Engineer and Campus Chief were often flashed in the local media as various cracks had appeared in the wall, beam and roof before handover of the library building to the campus administration. The public charged the campus administration; contractor and engineer of not maintaining quality of construction materials and in furnishing the library building as outlined in the contractual agreement. Out of the four public hearings planned in the project proposal, two public hearings one in Chitwan district and another in Kavrepalanchowk district were held on 1st December 2007 and 12th December 2007, respectively.

During the program, Mr. Prem Raj Joshi, Chief Executive Officer, Bharatpur Municipality; Mr. Birat Ghimire, Engineer, Bharatpur Municipality; Mr. Lal Bahadur Chettri, Campus Chief, Birendra Multiple Campus, Tribhuvan University; Mr. Binaya Khatriwada, Contractor; Mr. Dil Bahadur Bogati, Coordinator, Monitoring Committee had replied various questions raised by the participants and representative from different sectors.

One significant result of the public hearing was the commitment from the contractor to repair the building and deliver required quality furniture. Further the campus administration admitted that diverting a portion of Library Building amount to another sector e.g. building a new Cafeteria was a bad practice and that such type of activity would not be repeated in future.

Second Public Hearing:

The 2nd Public Hearing in Chitwan District was held regarding **“Corruption during up-gradation of Cancer Hospital, Bharatpur”**. The B. P. Koirala Memorial Cancer Hospital, Bharatpur was established for providing quality service to poor and disadvantaged patients. However, based on public complaints, newspaper articles and FM Radio broadcasts, DAN members decided to organise the public hearing on corrupt practices during the construction of the Cancer Hospital. The hearing was conducted on 13th February, 2008 at the hospital premises under the chairmanship of Mr Bhim Bahadur Shrestha, Chaireperson, TI-NC Chitwan Support Group. Mr. Ratna Raj Pandey, Chief District Officer of Chitwan, was invited as the Chief Guest in the Public Hearing. The following stakeholders were present at the Public Hearing for responding to public grievances raised during the Hearing:

Dr. Bhaktaman Shrestha, Chief Executive Director, Cancer Hospital
Dr. Bishnu Prasad Basyal, Engineer-in-charge of hospital construction
Mr. Nabin Acharya, Market and Assets Management Officer
Mr. Pitamber Acharya, Finance Officer of Cancer Hospital
Mr. Grihinarayan Mahato, Chief Finance Officer of Cancer Hospital
Mr Rishi Pandey, Representative of Nepali Congress, Chitwan District
Mr Madhusudan, Representative of Janamorcha Nepal, Chitwan District

Mr.Damber Puri, Chairman of Rastriya Janamorchha, Chitwan District
Ms Sabitri Bogati, Member of Parliament, Chitwan District Area No. 4
Puspa Raj Shrama, Chairman of Bharatpur Municipality Development Community, Maoist Representative
Ms Thagukumari Pandey, Chair Person of Women Organization, Chitwan
Mr. Nava Raj Adhikari, Executive Director, WVAF
Mr. Kalyan Joshi, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Rishi Narayan Piya, Co-Coordinator, Cancer Service Society of Cancer Hospital

There was active participation of the local people in the Public Hearing. About 500 participants including media people and distinguished personalities from different sectors were present during the hearing. The program started with welcome remarks from DAN Member Mr. Uttam Acharya, followed by presentation of issues related to corruption during the construction of Cancer Hospital, Bharatpur, by Ms. Gaura Kharel, the District Coordinator, RWDC.

Major issues raised in the Public Hearing were:

- Incinerator Plant Tender Award
- Renovation of hospital A.C. Tender Award
- Travel Allowance and Daily Allowance (TADA) of Hospital Staffs
- Corruptions through Cash counter/account section
- Inefficiency in service delivery.

The Chief Guest of the occasion was the Chief District Officer who in his remarks emphasized on the need for conducting such hearings time and again and expressed his commitment to help in the eradication of corruption from the district. However, in his remarks Mr. Bhaktaman Shrestha, Executive Director of Cancer Hospital rejected some of the allegations but accepted certain allegations highlighted by Ms. Kharel.

The moderators for this Hearing were Mr Basanta Parajuli, editor, Synergy FM and Mr. Binod Adhikari, editor, local newspaper Paradarshi (Transparency). In the hearing, the victims of corruption presented their issues with evidences and raised questions regarding accountability for the same. The hearing ended with the commitment from the Hospital Management Committee to investigate into the following matters seriously and submit the report within one month.

- The high expenses related to the construction of in-house Red-Cross Building.
- The awarding procedure of tender related to the Incinerator Plant.
- The awarding procedure of tender for renovation of hospital A.C.
- Travel Allowance and Daily Allowance (TA/DA) of Hospital Staffs and service as per the policy guidelines of the Hospital.
- Corruption committed by Cash counter In-charge of hospital who failed to appear in the hearing despite his promise to come.

KAVREPALANCHOWK

First Public Hearing:

First Public Hearing in Kavrepalanchowk district was held regarding “**Corruption related to the reconstruction of Kusadevi Village Development Committee Building**”. The programme was organized by partner organization Village Women Welfare Centre (VWWC) in collaboration with the Pro-public Good Governance Club, Kavrepalanchowk. World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF), Kathmandu provided technical assistance to carry out this activity.

During the program, Chief District Officer (CDO), Local Development Officer (LDO), Engineer from District Development Committee (DDC) replied to various questions raised by the participants and representative from civic societies. People from Kusadevi area had actively participated in the program. Local people and journalists raised various questions about the mismanagement of the funds in the reconstruction of the Kusadevi VDC building. Kusadevi VDC Secretary and local management committee were responsible for reconstruction of the said building, which however, was destructed by the insurgents during the decade long violent conflict. They

were charged of not being transparent and accountable. News clips, proofs, evidences and facts were presented during the discussion and one local journalist was even threatened of physical harm for disclosing the news of corruption.

The significant outcome of the public hearing was that the Chief District Officer (CDO) and Local Development Officer (LDO) made a public commitment to immediately take departmental disciplinary actions against those involved in the corruption. LDO further stated that he would publicize the procurement details and other expenses of the building.

However, the local authorities shared that they had been experiencing various difficulties due to the absence of elected representatives since 2002. Political instability and inefficient Seven Parties mechanism made it harder to control the local level corruption.

Second Public Hearing:

The second one-day Public Hearing of Kavrepalanchowk District was conducted on “**Corruption on the Khopashi-Taldhunga District Road Construction**” at Panauti Municipality premises. The road was constructed during 2003 to 2004 by District Road Department of Kavrepalanchowk District with the financial support of World Bank and Asian Development Bank [ADB]. The agreed length of the road was 60 K.M. and the cost was 330 million Nepali rupees but the constructed length of the road was only 25 Km.

About 250 participants including members from various political parties, representatives of local government offices were present in the Public Hearing. Mr. Govinda Sapkota, Acting Chief District Officer, Kavrepalanchowk District, was the Chief Guest in the Hearing. According to Mr. Ram Hari Pokhrel, District Technical Officer, Kavrepalanchowk District, all public officers should be transparent and accountable to the general public and if found guilty should be published.

Mr. Pushparaj Bajagain, Local Planning Officer, Kavrepalanchowk District, said that budget allocation should be published before the implementation of any project and political party could play an important role in awareness rising. The following issues were raised by local people during the Public Hearing:

- Non-processing by Commission for Investigation of Abuse of Authority’s (CIAA) of the complaints lodged by the public related to corruption cases in road construction.
- Non involvement of Users Community in any of the road construction project cycle.
- Issues related to non-black topping of the road
- Lack of transparency and accountability of budget allocated in construction projects.

Acting Chief District Officer and political party members answered the various questions raised by public related to the road construction. Mr. Ramhari Shrestha, Representative of 7 Party Alliance made a commitment to process for investigation at the recommendation of the Acting CDO and added that the corruptors should be panelized if convicted.

Mr. Prem Lama, representative of Communist Party of Nepal (United Marxist and Leninist) said that although the members of his party were not involved in the corruption as such even if the work was accomplished during the period when the party was in majority in the district. He, however, admitted that his party was not able to control corruption due to conflict situation and made commitment to control corruption in future with the support from local people.

Similarly, in his remarks, Mr. Pravas, representative from Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), highly appreciated the organization of such public hearings on such a big corruption issue. The party expressed its commitment to take necessary steps to control corruption in future construction and reconstruction projects by making the public aware and compelling for accountability of the management committees in various ongoing projects.

The Chief Guest, Mr. Govinda Sapkota, made public commitment to take up the issue of Khopashi-Taldhunga Road construction project, to bring the real facts and figures before the public and to forward the same to the Commission for Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA) for further investigation.

In conclusion it can be said that both of the Public Hearings were quite fruitful in disseminating anti-corruption messages at the local level and encouraged the local people to raise their voices against corruption at the local levels.

3.6 Bi-monthly Meetings of District Anti-corruption Networks (DANs) with Government Line Agencies and Civil Society Organizations:

Bi-monthly Meetings of District Anti-corruption Networks (DANs) with Government Line Agencies and Civil Society Organizations in both of the project districts were conducted on a regular basis. District Anti Corruption Network has proved to be a platform for exchanging ideas and sharing knowledge and views about post-conflict corruption issues within the district. It has significantly contributed in dealing with the corruption cases efficiently and effectively as its members include from various sectors i.e. contractors, Nepal Bar Association, civic societies, business sector and local Government officials.

CHITWAN

First bi-monthly Meeting of District Anti-corruption Networks (DAN):

In Chitwan District, first bi-monthly Meeting of District Anti-corruption Networks (DANs) with Government Line Agencies and Civil Society Organizations was organized in TI-NC Chitwan Support Group premises on 3 October 2007. A total of 23 people from different sectors participated in the program. Representatives from various sectors were invited to be member of DAN.

Most of the participants argued that Contractors are mainly responsible for expanding corruption. But the Contractors denied such complaints. The first bi-monthly meeting of DAN was effective as the members participated actively and made commitment to help each other to their best abilities for controlling corruption and introducing Chitwan district as a model example as the corruption free district in Nepal.

Second bi-monthly Meeting of District Anti-corruption Networks (DAN):

The second bi-monthly meeting of DAN in Chitwan was held on 31 December 2007 (Monday) in the office of Transparency International (TI) Support Group, Chitwan. The meeting was coordinated by DAN Coordinator, Mrs. Gauri Adhikari. Major agendas of meeting were as follows:

- Review of 1st Public Hearing
- Selection of subject matter for 2nd Public Hearing
- Discussion on the measures to minimize corruption at the district.

Discussion and Decisions:

In the course of discussion on Agenda no. 1, participants reviewed the 1st meeting of Public Hearing on "Corruption on New Library Building" of Birendra Multiple Campus, Chitwan. The participants reviewed that the programme was effective as it generated awareness among the general public about the prevalence of corruption in the society. It was realized that programmes like Public Hearing should be well facilitated so that more public grievances can be brought to the limelight and answered in an effective way and that the members of DAN should be mobilized properly and their participation is ensured throughout the program. One major challenge encountered during the conduct of the public hearing was to make concerned authorities present during the public hearing. Invitations for the public hearing are generally accepted by the concerned authorities but this does not guarantee their attendance in the meeting. Hence, it was decided by the meeting to take signature and written commitment from those invited to attend the public hearing.

The second agenda of the meeting was to identify the issue for the 2nd Public Hearing from the four possible alternatives suggested by DAN meeting, which were: Hospital — under construction in Ratnanagar Municipality, Hulaki Road Construction, and Bridge Construction over Riju River and B.P. Koirala Memorial

Cancer Hospital Bharatpur Municipality Chitwan. After thorough discussion the meeting, it was decided to select the B.P. Koirala Memorial Cancer Hospital Bharatpur as the major alternative for the 2nd Public Hearing.

Upon discussion on Agenda no. 3, DAN members decided to make their role more effective. They realized the need to make people conscious about corruption and develop a **"why culture"** in the society in order to minimize corruption. They concluded that the most important activity to control corruption is by increasing monitoring of government offices involved in service delivery in municipality and land revenue department and roads and buildings construction at villages, where there is high probability of corruption.

Third bi-monthly Meeting of District Anti-corruption Networks (DAN):

The third meeting of DAN of Chitwan District was held in the office of Transparency International Chitwan Support Group under the Chairmanship of the DAN Coordinator Ms. Gauri Adhikari. A total of 27 persons participated in the meeting: 19 DAN members, 7 members from TI Chitwan Support Group and Project Coordinator from Central Office Kathmandu. The agendas of the meeting were:

- Subject matter selection for the 2nd Public Hearing
- Registration of DAN as a separate institution to fight corruption
- Baseline survey
- Review of the first Public Hearing
- Compulsory participation of DAN members in 2nd Public Hearing.

Discussion and Decisions:

It was decided to hold the 2nd Public Hearing on corruption related to B.P. Memorial Cancer Hospital of Chitwan District which was very often highlighted in the local newspapers. It was decided to hold the 2nd Public Hearing on February 13, 2008 in order to find out facts and figures about the corruption related to the hospital. Further with the aim of conducting the hearing effectively a preparatory committee was formed, which comprised:

1. Mr. Purna Nath Ghimire, DAN member and representative from Human Rights and Social Peace
2. Mr. Bishnu Paudel, DAN member and representative from Human Rights and Social Peace
3. Mr. Uttam Acharya, DAN member and representative from civic society
4. Mr. Bhakta Ram Dahal, DAN member and representative from civic society
5. Mr. Mahesh Prasad Adhikari, DAN member and representative from civic society

Upon discussion on Agenda no. 2 for sustainability of DAN, it was decided to process for the registration of DAN in the District Administration Office as an institution for corruption control.

Upon discussion on agenda no. 3, Ms. Gaura Kharel, District Coordinator of Rural Women Development Centre, Bharatpur, briefed the participants about the DAN meeting regarding the baseline survey and statistics related to infrastructure destroyed during the conflict period and reconstruction activities carried out in Chitwan District.

During the discussion on agenda no. 4 it had been noticed that the understanding reached in the first Public Hearing was not fully complied with. The contractor had not yet received his full payment from the Campus Chief. It was decided to conduct a follow-up with the concerned authority on the same matter. On agendas no. 5, it was decided to make public the forthcoming event with the aim of expanding the participation of DAN members and general public during the 2nd Public Hearing held on 13 February 2008.

Major highlight of the meeting was the participation of the Chairperson of TI Chitwan Support Group, Chitwan, Mr. Bhim Bahadur Shrestha who was also the main invitee of the meeting. Mr. Shrestha also participated actively during the discussion session and provided his valuable suggestions for making the second public hearing a success. The meeting was also attended by Project Coordinator of Central Office (WVAF) Ms Bijaya Laxmi Neupane. The meeting has also decided to form a four members' management team for the upcoming training on anti-corruption

1. Mr. Purna Nath Ghimire
2. Ms. Sarada Poudel

3. Mr. Ganasekhhar Sharma
4. Mr. Bishnu Prakash Koirala

Fourth bi-monthly Meeting of District Anti Corruption Network (DAN):

Similarly, 4th bi-monthly meeting was held on April 25, 2008 in Chitwan district with the active participation of DAN members. A total of 23 persons had participated in the said meeting. Major agenda of the meeting were as follows:

1. The arrangement of the Civic Education Training on Transparency and Social Auditing in Chitwan District
2. Revise the progress of baseline survey
3. Selection of the six projects based on the corruption perception baseline survey regarding the probability of corruption in selected infrastructure reconstruction projects sites
4. Selection of NGO volunteers.

Discussion and Decisions:

It was decided to organize "Civic Education Training on Transparency and Social Auditing" to in Kavrepalanchowk district from April 28-30, 2008. Altogether 25 participants from District Anti-Corruption Network, Transparency International, Chitwan Support Group, district Partner Organization, and other NGOs were included in the training list.

In the course of discussion on agenda no.2, Ms. Bijaya Laxmi Neupane, Project Coordinator informed to the participants that the CAPC project intended to share the findings of the baseline survey among the stakeholders. She further elaborated about the effectiveness of the three tools used in the survey i.e. district anti-corruption profile, focus groups discussion, key informants interview. During the discussion on agenda no. 3, six schemes were selected on the basis of the volume of the budget, news reporting of corruption, and considering the possibility of local people participation in the study process, which are given below:

1. Construction of Sharada Secondary School, Sharadanagar located at Sharadanagar VDC Ward No, 1, Chitwan
2. Construction of Local Bus Terminal located at Bharatpur Municipality, Ward No. 9 Sharadpur, Chitwan
3. Construction of Central Level Bus Terminal located at Bharatpur Municipality, Ward No. 9 Sharadpur, Chitwan
4. Construction of Training Hall located at Bharatpur Municipality ward number 10, Hospital Road.
5. Construction of Drinking Water Tank located at Bharatpur Municipality ward number 7, Chitwan
6. 2-story Primary Health Care Centre building located at Khairahani , Chitwan.

During the discussion on agenda no. 4, it was decided to give priority to the local persons as NGO volunteers to monitor the selected six projects. It has also been decided to provide a day-long orientation to the selected NGO volunteers about the monitoring tools and techniques.

Fifth bi-monthly Meeting of District Anti Corruption Network (DAN):

The fifth bi-monthly meeting of District Anti Corruption Network (DAN) in Chitwan district was held on 30 June 2008 and was chaired by DAN Coordinator, Ms. Gauri Adhikari. The meeting was attended by 20 DAN members. The agendas for discussions at the meeting were set, which are as follows:

- Selection of NGO Volunteers to monitor the probability of corruption in selected infrastructure reconstruction projects.
- Finalization of date and participants for one day anti-corruption workshop for local authorities

Discussion and Decisions:

In course of discussion on agenda no. 1, following persons were selected as NGO Volunteers to monitor the probability of corruption in selected infrastructure reconstruction projects:

Name	Selected Projects
1. Ms. Pratiksha Paudel	Cooperative Training Hall Construction Project
2. Mr. Dhruva Raj Subedi	Central Terminal Bus Park Construction Project

3.	Mr. Bishal Chaudhary	Nipani-Dhungelghat Paved Road Construction Project
4.	Mr. Surya Mani Paudel	Bharatpur Drinking Water Supply Project
5.	Mr. Hari Nath Adhikari	Local Terminal Bus Park Construction Project
6.	Mr. Santu Bhandari	Sharada Higher Secondary School Building Construction Project

During the discussion on agenda no. 2, it was decided to organize One Day Anti-corruption Workshop for Local Authorities on Existing Anti-Corruption Legislation, Working Procedures and Operational Manuals on July 18, 2008. The participants for the workshop were to be selected from Local Government Offices, Community Based Social Organizations, DAN Members, Media Practitioners and Nepal Chamber of Commerce and Industries (NCCI).

Sixth bi-monthly Meeting of District Anti Corruption Network (DAN):

The sixth DAN meeting in Chitwan district was held on August 8, 2008 under the chairmanship of Ms Gauri Adhikari and 26 persons in total comprising of 16 DAN members, 6 NGO Volunteers, 2 representatives from TI Chitwan and Project Coordinator from WVAF participated in the meeting. The agendas of the meeting were as follows:

- Presentation of monitoring reports by NGO volunteers regarding the probability of corruption in selected infrastructure reconstruction projects sites
- Institutional Development of District Anti-corruption Network (DAN)
- Holding Public Hearings and Debates
- Supervision and Monitoring of Citizen Charter

Discussion and decisions:

During the discussion on agenda no. 1, NGO volunteers assigned to monitor the probability of corruption in selected infrastructure reconstruction projects presented their monitoring reports in the meeting. The meeting found that the reports have included all of the required information. The meeting decided to ask all NGO volunteers to submit their final report with revisions if any by August 25, 2008.

In course of discussion on agenda no. 2, for the institutional development of DAN, it was decided to register the DAN in the local government authority. For the completion of registration process including constitution development, an 11 members' taskforce comprising the following members was formed:

1. Ms. Gauri Adhikari Convener
2. Ms. Sheela Acharya Member
3. Ms. Gaura Kharel Member
4. Uttam Acharya Member
5. Samar Malla Member
6. Mahesh Pd. Adhikari Member
7. Rajeshor Khanal Member
8. Gana Shekhar Sharma Member
9. Purna Nath Ghimire Member
10. Khadga Bahadur B.K. Member
11. Nilkantha Adhikari Member

In course of discussion on agenda no. 3, participants reviewed two Public Hearings conducted in Chitwan district which was very effective in generating awareness among the general public. The meeting realized that programs like Public Hearing should be conducted more frequently to generate the general public's awareness against local level corruption as well as to mitigate local level corruption so that more public complaints can be brought to the attention. The meeting, therefore, decided to ask partner agency and donor organization for financial support to organize public debates on corruption issues at the grassroots level. Upon discussion on agenda no. 4, the meeting has decided to visit local offices to supervise the proper use of Citizen Charter by service recipients' and also monitor the Citizen Charter placed by the local authorities in the district.

KAVREPALANCHOWK

First bi-monthly Meeting of District Anti Corruption Network (DAN):

The first bi-monthly meeting of DAN at Kavrepalanchowk was held on 7 October 2007 at Dhulikhel Training Center. A total of 13 people participated in the meeting. Participants intensively discussed on the possible vulnerable areas of corruption in Kavrepalanchowk district.

It was realized that the local authorities and local people are responsible for stimulating corruption to some extent. All of the participants stressed a need to increase public awareness about corruption and its negative impact in the lives of the poor people. In the mean time, it was decided to carry out monitoring and advocacy collaboratively in order to control corruption. The participants committed to attend bi-monthly meeting with a wider participation and contribute to gathering secondary data required for identifying damaged infrastructures during the conflict.

Second bi-monthly Meeting of District Anti Corruption Network (DAN):

Similarly the 2nd bi-monthly meeting of DAN Kavrepalanchowk was held on 31st December 2007 under the chairmanship of DAN Coordinator, Ms. Soni Lama in which all the DAN members were present. The participants discussed on the various agendas during the meeting. However, the major agenda was to review the 1st Public Hearing. The members came to the conclusion that the public hearing was effective and result oriented. Government officials also provided active cooperation and made pledge to minimize corruption in the district.

Third bi-monthly Meeting of District Anti Corruption Network (DAN):

The 3rd bi-monthly meeting of DAN of Kavrepalanchowk District was held on February 9, 2008, under the chairmanship of DAN Coordinator Ms. Soni Lama in which all of the DAN members and Project Coordinator Ms. Bijaya Laxmi Neupane from Central Office were present. The main agenda of the meeting was the organization of the second Public Hearing. It was decided to hold the second Public Hearing by forming a committee of 7 members, convened by Ms Shanti Lama, District Project Coordinator of Kavrepalanchowk. It was also decided to hold the Public Hearing on corruption in the construction of Khopashi-Taldhaunga District Road.

Mr. Chandra Lama, DAN Member disseminated the information about the public hearing to the public officials as well as community people. During the public hearing, Mr. Mahesh Poudel, media representative, argued that although the public hearings cannot undo the corruption already committed, it will definitely raise public awareness against corruption. He cited an example of one Village Development Committee (VDC) secretary extorting money from local community members taking 3 days to complete their work that can be done in a single day. This is an example of petty corruption which is rampant in the district. He emphasized on the need to end impunity.

Mr. Bhoj Raj Timilsina, Representative of INSEC, shared the information about his experience in corruption monitoring and receiving life-threatening calls while heading monitoring and evaluation teams. He reiterated on the fact that there is increase in corruption due to the loose punishment system of the government. Further Mr. Ramesh Pahari, another DAN member; argued that corruption is being committed by the government officials and that they are being protected by the government itself. To prove his argument, he cited an example of Account Officer of Panauti Municipality who was caught red-handed and fired from his position but he was reappointed after seven months in the same position. He wondered how such a corrupt official can deliver quality services to the public. .

Project Coordinator from Central Office, (WVAF) Ms Bijaya Laxmi Neupane stressed on the urgent need to register DAN as a formal institution of fighting corruption and the need for active participation of all DAN members in the campaign against corruption. In her concluding remark, DAN Coordinator Ms Soni Lama expressed that issues related to corruption should be made public and people involved in corruption should be subjected to social boycott to control corruption.

Fourth bi-monthly Meeting of District Anti Corruption Network (DAN):

The 4th bi-monthly meeting of DAN was held on April 18, 2008 (Friday) in Kavrepalanchowk District. A total of 17 people participated in the meeting, which was chaired by Ms Soni Lama, DAN Coordinator. The issues raised during the meeting were as follows:

- The arrangement of the Civic Education Training on Transparency and Social Auditing in Kavrepalanchowk District
- Revise the progress of baseline survey
- Selection of the six projects based on the corruption perception baseline survey regarding the probability of corruption in selected infrastructure reconstruction projects sites
- Selection of NGO volunteers

Discussion and Decisions:

In course of discussion on Agenda no. 1, it was decided to organize "Civic Education Training on Transparency and Social Auditing to be held in Kavrepalanchowk district from April 20-22, 2008. It was agreed to include a total of 25 participants from District Anti-Corruption Network, Community Enabling Centre Kavrepalanchowk, Partner Organization, and other NGOs involved in the local anti-corruption movement.

In the course of discussion on Agenda no. 2, Ms. Bijaya Laxmi Neupane, Project Coordinator informed to the participants that the CAPC project intended to share the findings of the baseline survey among the stakeholders. She further elaborated about the effectiveness of the three tools used in the survey i.e. district anti-corruption profile, focus groups discussion, key informants interview. During the discussion on Agenda no. 3, six schemes were selected on the basis of the volume of the budget, news reporting of corruption, and considering the possibility of local people's participation in the study process, which were given below:

1. Delivery/Maternity Centre located at Khahara Paangu VDC, Thulo Bhgdeu constructed with the financial support from UNICEF Nepal
2. Health Post located at Mangaltar VDC, Mangaltar Bazaar constructed with the financial support of World Bank.
3. Health Post located at Pokhari Narayansthan VDC, Narayansthan Tole constructed with the financial support of World Bank.
4. Maternity Centre located at Dhuseni Siwalaya, Dhuseni Tole constructed with the financial support of World Bank.
5. Maternity Centre located at Mathinkot VDC Kaflethoke Tole constructed with the financial support of World Bank.
6. Maternity/Delivery Centre located at Chhatrebaans VDC Maslo Hatiya tole, Dapcha constructed with the financial support of UNICEF Nepal.

During the discussion on Agenda no. 4, it was decided to select local persons as NGO volunteers to monitor the selected six projects. It has also been decided to provide a day-long orientation to the selected NGO volunteers about the monitoring tools and techniques.

Fifth bi-monthly Meeting of District Anti Corruption Network (DAN):

The 5th bi-monthly meeting of District Anti-corruption Network (DAN) with Government line agencies and civil society organizations was organized in Kavrepalanchowk on June 27, 2008. A total of 16 persons participated in the 5th DAN meeting. The agendas for discussions at the meeting were as follows:

- Finalization of date and participants for one day workshop on anti-corruption for local authorities
- Review of the project activities carried-out to date

Discussion and Decisions:

During the discussion on agenda no. 1, it was decided to organize One Day Anti-corruption Workshop for Local Authorities on Existing Anti-Corruption Legislation, Working Procedures and Operational Manuals on the third week of July. The participants for the workshop were to be selected from Local Government Offices, Civil Society Organizations, DAN Members, and Media Practitioners etc. In the course of discussion on agenda no. 2, the workshop participants came to the conclusion that the project activities carried-out in Kavrepalanchowk

district were on timely fashion and found to be effective and result oriented. The meeting decided to conduct remaining project activities more effectively.

Sixth bi-monthly Meeting of District Anti-corruption Networks (DAN):

The sixth bi-monthly Meeting of District Anti-corruption Network (DAN) was held on August 14, 2008 Kavrepalanchowk district. The meeting was as usual chaired by Ms. Soni Lama, Chairperson, DAN and attended by 14 DAN members and 6 NGO Volunteers. The agendas of the meeting were:

- Presentation and revision of monitoring reports submitted by NGO volunteers regarding the probability of corruption in selected infrastructure reconstruction projects sites.
- Institutional Development of District Anti-corruption Network (DAN)

Discussion and Decisions:

During the discussion on agenda no. 1, NGO volunteers appointed to monitor the probability of corruption in selected infrastructure reconstruction projects had presented their monitoring reports in the meeting. The meeting identified their reports lacking some important information thus incomplete. Moreover the report needs some revisions before submission. The meeting, therefore, has decided to ask all NGO volunteers to revisit their respected sites again and collect the required information and also revise and submit the final report to the NGO by August 25, 2008.

In course of discussion on agenda no. 2, Ms. Soni Lama, Chairperson of Village Women Welfare Center (VWWC) committed that her organization would act in strengthening and for the institutional development of District Anti-corruption Network (DAN) beyond project period. The meeting decided to discuss the matter in detail on August 22, 2008 and possibly start registration process of DAN in local government authority.

3.7 Establish and Strengthen Anti-corruption Community Enabling Centers:

A joint meeting among World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF), Rural Women Development Center (RWDC) and TI-NC Chitwan Support Group was held in Chitwan on 4 September 2007. It was agreed to work collaboratively with the TI-NC Chitwan Support Group, which would be responsible to work as the Community Enabling Center (CEC) for Chitwan district. The members of TI-NC Chitwan Support Group participated during the meeting include:

Mr. Bhim Bd Shrestha
Mr. Rajeshwar Khanal
Ms. Sharda Poudel
Mr. Gana Shekhar Sharma
Ms. Sheela Acharya
Mr. Rabi Bhadra Sharma
Mr. Shali Gram Sharma
Mr. Babu Hari Acharya

Similarly, Anti-Corruption Community Enabling Center (CEC) in Kavrepalanchowk district was established on 7 September 2007 comprising of the following members:

Ms. Soni Lama
Ms. Shanta Neupane
Mr. Dinesh Lama
Ms. Subidha Tripathi
Mr. Dipendra Lama
Ms. Sanita Darlami
Mr. G.N. Sapkota

The members of CEC established for the purpose of fighting corruption made commitment to play active role in combating corruption in the infrastructure reconstruction sectors in their respective districts. It was decided to develop CEC as an anti-corruption information resource centre.

The main outcome of the establishment of CEC have been:

- Awareness raising among the civil society organizations about local level anti-corruption campaigns
- Monitoring of the post-conflict financial activities within the district
- Investigation of the most corrupt sectors in the district
- Collection of complaints against corruption
- Purchase of anti-corruption materials for the resource centre and emphasis on information dissemination to the general public and institutional development of the centre.

Monthly Meetings of CEC :

The monthly meetings of CEC in both the districts were regularly organized and some of the important decisions of the meeting were:

- Utilize the monthly rent given to Transparency International, Support Group, Chitwan for its institutional development
- It was decided to equip the resource centers of both districts with infrastructures, books, magazines etc on anti-corruption and make available to the general public.
- It was decided to recommend selected public complaints on corruption cases to the Commission for Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA) for further investigation.

3.8 First Half Yearly Review Meeting:

First Half yearly review meeting of “Campaigning against Post-Conflict Corruption (CAPC)” project started as per the schedule at the Meeting Hall of WVAF. The main objective of this meeting was to review the progress of the project during the 1st half of the project; to share information about the forthcoming activities with the Board Members and discuss on the challenges and successes.

The meeting started with welcome remarks from Mr. Bagbir Mukhiya Kumal, General Secretary of WVAF followed by self introduction of participants. The participants of the meeting were Board members and staffs of WVAF and District Project Coordinators from Chitwan and Kavre as well as Anti Corruption monitor from Kavrepalanchowk district.

Mr. Nava Raj Adhikari, Executive Director, WVAF made a power point presentation about program activities. However, he expressed that Anti-Corruption Programs in the past were limited to advocacy and as such the programs were not very effective as advocacy alone is not sufficient in controlling corruption. He said that due emphasis should be laid on monitoring part also which has been the focus of the project. So far WVAF/CAPC has successfully implemented all the activities scheduled for the period and cited as examples the successful conduct of public hearings at both Chitwan and Kavrepalanchowk Districts, which were very much appreciated by the general public, who demand that public hearings be organized and conducted on a regular basis in the forthcoming days also.

Similarly, Ms Gaura Kharel, District Project Coordinator of Rural Women Development Centre (RWDC) Chitwan shared her experiences and challenges faced by the team while conducting the project activities. She focused on the importance of District Anti-Corruption Network (DAN) for being so helpful to project activities. Because of the heavy odds and risks attached with the organization and conduct of public hearing on "Corruption in B. P. Memorial Cancer Hospital", it was a difficult task. However, it was completed successfully and effectively. People got an opportunity to express their grievances on the corruption of Cancer Hospital. Executive Director of Cancer Hospital gave assurance to take action on the different corruption issues related to Cancer Hospital. During her presentation, participants made queries on whether she had faced any personal threat for operating anti-corruption program in the society. She answered that till now she has not faced any personal risk but added that it is difficult to conduct anti-corruption program in the society where corrupt people are on high places and are playing major role in every sector of the society.

Ms. Shanti Lama, District Project Coordinator of Kavrepalanchowk District in her presentation shared the progress achieved by the project in Kavrepalanchowk District and highlighted on the successes and challenges of the project. She said that government officials provided full support during public hearings. However, one challenge in conducting public hearings was bringing the people who have allegation of corruption in front of the public mass.

Mr. Bhim Bahadur Shrestha, Chairperson of TI-NC Chitwan Support Group said that it is important to engage people of clean image in anti-corruption campaigns but finding of such clean person is itself a scarcity in our society. He described the types of corruption prevalent in our society i.e. petty corruption and grand corruption. Grand corruption take place at the upper level, which is more dangerous and also difficult to expose as mostly high ranking officials and politicians are involved in such corruptions. While petty corruption can be controlled through regular monitoring by CSOs. However, he said that upper level corruption can be controlled to some extent by developing a culture of social boycott of convicts and rewarding those that are clean. Further he shared his experiences that once in a meeting of TI-NC Group, government officials and staffs present accepted that they are not corruption-free but they assured that from then onwards they would not involve in any corrupt activities.

Ms. Rina Rai, Admin and Finance Officer of the Project, presented a detailed account of the project's funding, staff salary of both Lead Agency and Partner Organizations including the current financial status of the project. Ms. Bijaya Laxmi Neupane, Project Coordinator of "Campaigning against Post-Conflict Corruption" Project, presented the activities of the project, both accomplished and projected for the remaining period. She however, emphasized on the need for coordination/networking with other non-governmental organizations working in the anti-corruption sector such as Pro-public and INSEC to make the program more effective. She added that institutional development and long term sustainability of DAN has appeared as the major challenge to the project. This issue is very often raised by the members of DAN, who, although dedicated and motivated to actively involve in anti corruption activities as DAN member, are worried at the very short-term nature of the project. .

Ms. Uma Adhikari, Chairperson, RWDC, Chitwan, said that corruption is the major hurdle that impedes the effect of development endeavors. The Government itself should lead the anti-corruption initiatives. NGO alone cannot handle corruption cases. Both the government and non-governmental organizations should tackle corruption jointly. The need is to develop a strong mechanism so as to be able to tackle corruption aggressively. Ms. Uma Adhikari pointed out the truth that the major challenge is to differentiate between corrupt and corruption-free (clean) people. She also added that it is most unfortunate that Judiciary, the agency responsible for taking action against corruption, is itself involved in corruption. To be effective in controlling corruption Judiciary must be clean. Ms. Soni Lama, Chairperson of VWWC, Kavrepalanchowk District, said that not only Judiciary but bureaucracy is also responsible for corruption. The most important step is to develop a strong mechanism to control corruption at the local level. Bureaucracy should be made clean and effective so as to develop a corruption-free society.

After the presentation of Shanti Lama, Dr. Tika Prasad Pokhrel, Chairperson of WVAF, presented his queries related with the project like the kind of problems and challenges faced during the implementation of the programme. Dinesh Lama, Representative of DAN Kavrepalanchowk stressed on the importance of DAN in operating anti-corruption measures in the society. But he said that one year period is not enough to tackle with corruption. Ms. Sita Gautam, participant of the Half Yearly Meeting said that people should be made aware of the important role that DAN can play in combating corruption so that they could perpetuate DAN and its activities even after the completion of the Project. People should take ownership themselves.

Mr. Chandra Man Golay, Vice Chairperson of WVAF, said that corruption is an act that requires two parties and as such it is organized and orchestrated. It is possible only in partnership or involvement of two or more parties. Both parties are equally responsible and a single party alone cannot be blamed for this social problem. He said that corruption is institutionalized and is growing like cancer paralyzing the whole nation and only a well organized and orchestrated effort can counter it effectively. He said that Transparency International's (TI's)

establishment in 1990s was the first organized step in the anti-corruption movement. Since then much progress has been achieved in this direction. Similarly, many NGOs are working in Nepal in the anti corruption sector. Therefore a Network of institutions should be developed to fight against the corruption. He further expressed that handling corruption at district level is easier than at the central level and said that our strategy of starting the cleaning campaign from the district level and move towards the centre is right. He further said that the culture of tolerance has nourished corruption in Nepal. So, the need of today in context of Nepal is to develop the culture of zero tolerance for limiting corruption.

Dr. Tika Prasad Pokhrel, Chairperson of WVAF, provided suggestion for the sustainability of DAN. He said that corruption-free people should be the long-term members of DAN. He presented the opinion that generally people perceive that the people placed in high positions are more corrupt. But it is only half truth. High position does not mean high corruption. There are still good people who are free of corruption in our society. There is more corruption than we imagine and also there are corruption free people in the society. It also does not mean that high officials are free of corruption.

Second Half Yearly Review Meeting :

The second half yearly review meeting with partner NGOs was organized at WVAF Nepal office premises on August 19, 2008. The major objective of this meeting was to review the progress and achievements made during the 2nd half of the project and to share partner organizations future planning on sustainability of the project in the long run with WVAF executive board members.

A total of 25 persons including WVAF executive board members and staffs, CAPC project staffs, District Coordinators from Chitwan and Kavrepalanchowk districts, DAN members, and representatives of both partner NGOs were present during the meeting. Chairperson of the WVAF Executive Committee Dr. Tika Prasad Pokhrel presided over the review meeting. At the outset of the meeting, Mr. Nava Raj Adhikari, Executive Director of WVAF Nepal welcomed all the participants and highlighted on the objectives of review meetings.

Mr. Surendra Bista, Project Coordinator highlighted on the project activities carried out during last six months and also shared the session project achievements made during 2nd half of the project. Mr. Bista further expressed that WVAF Nepal has successfully implemented the CAPC project in both Chitwan and Kavrepalanchowk Districts by carrying out all the activities scheduled on the project document.

Similarly, District Project Coordinators Ms. Shanti Lama of Kavrepalanchowk and Ms. Sheela Acharya of Chitwan district shared the positive impacts and progress achieved by the project and also highlighted on the successes and challenges of the project. Both District Coordinators also shared briefly the reports received from the NGO volunteers assigned to monitor the probability of corruption in selected infrastructure reconstruction projects.

Likewise, Mr. Uttam Acharya, member of DAN from Chitwan district shared his experience that public hearing and social audit organized by DAN in Chitwan has contributed a lot on minimizing corruption cases in the district. Representatives of partner NGOs Ms. Soni Lama of Village Women Welfare Centre, Kavrepalanchowk and Ms. Gauri Adhikari of Rural Women Development Center, Chitwan committed that their organization would act in strengthening DAN activities in the long run and thereby minimizing corruption in the districts.

Chairperson of the review meeting and WVAF Nepal Dr. Tika Prasad Pokhrel expressed his happiness on successful completion of the project with significant achievements despite difficult subject matter and complex situation in the country. He also thanked all concerned involved in completing PTF funded project successfully.

3.9 Monitoring and Evaluation:

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) remained an integral part of the project. Chairpersons of DANs of both districts conducted the M&E of the project activities at the local level on a regular basis. Similarly, Executive members of WVAF and District Partner Organizations were also regularly involved in M&E. The DAN and CEC meetings that were held regularly are also the part of the M&E process. It has been observed that this project won overwhelming responses from districts. Local people have been suffered from the petty corruption

and administrative hassles. They expect that corruption and bad governance will be reduced gradually from such right-based and people-friendly initiatives

3.9.1 One Day Orientation to NGO Volunteers to Monitor Both Districts:

One day monitoring Orientation was held on May 12th 2008 at Dhulikhal, Kavrepalanchowk District and on May 18th 2008 at Bhatatpur, Chitwan District. The Orientation was organized to minimize corruption. The project coordinator Mrs. Bijaya Laxmi Neupane made presentation on baseline study — its importance, objective, the reasons for mobilization of NGO Volunteers, their role and responsibility along with dos and don'ts. After the discussion she presented the work plan for the monitoring of the selected six projects based on baseline study.

The name list of the NGO Volunteer immobilizers is as follows:

Name	District	Selected Project
1. Ms. Pratiksha Paudel	Chitwan	Cooperative Training Hall Project
2. Bishal Chaudhary	Chitwan	Nipani-Dhungeghat Road Construction
3. Hari Nath Adhikari	Chitwan	Central Terminal Bus Park Construction
4. Surya Mani Paudel	Chitwan	Bharatpur Drinking Water Sub-Project
5. Santu Bhandari	Chitwan	Sharada Higher Secondary School
6. Dhruva Raj Subedi	Chitwan	Long Term Bus Park Construction
7. Ms. Renuka Golay	Kavre	Dapcha, Chhatrebas Health Post
8. Shyam Danuwar	Kavre	Pokhari Narayansthan Maternity Ward
9. Mingmar Lama	Kavre	Dhuseni Shivalaya Health Post
10. Ramesh Pahari	Kavre	Bhugdeu Maternity Ward Construction
11. Suresh Yonjan	Kavre	Mangaltar Health Post Premises Project
12. Pushkar Kafle	Kavre	Methinkot Primary Health Post Project

Collection of monitoring reports from NGO Volunteers from the following selected infrastructure reconstruction projects has been completed:

Major findings of NGO Volunteers on monitored projects:

Chitwan District:

(Project No: 1)

1. Project Name	Cooperative Training and Divisional Office Building Construction Project
2. Monitored By	Ms. Pratiksha Paudel, NGO Volunteer
3. Site Address	Bharatpur Municipality Ward No: 10, Chitwan
4. Construction Objectives	Provide training and hostel facilities to the members from cooperative sector.
5. Contractor	DB and Sons Pvt. Ltd., Bharatpur-12, Chitwan
6. Funding Agency	Government of Nepal
7. Estimated Amount	Rs. 25,88,425 (US\$ 36,977) (US\$1= Rs.70)
8. Contracted Amount	Rs. 17,73,492 (US\$ 25,336)
9. Variance with Estimated Amount	Rs. 8,14,932 (US\$ 11,642) or 31.48% less than estimated amount
10. Duration of Project	6 Months (January 21 – July 15, 2008)
11. Builder's Name and Address	Mr. Shailendra Bhattarai, DB and Sons Pvt. Ltd, Bharatpur-12, Chitwan

12. Monitoring Mechanism	Department of Cooperative, Govt. of Nepal
13. Project progress to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of the building has been completed. However it was delayed by one month due to strikes, bandh, price hikes of construction materials.
14. Major Findings of NGO Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor who won the bid completed the project with almost 32% less amount than it was originally estimated. However, there is NO qualitative difference with project work observed. The contractor completed the works as per contractual (bidding) agreement. The construction materials such as rods, bricks and cement used were found good quality. No financial malpractice observed so far, hence, chances of corruption in this project are low.

(Project No: 2)

1. Project Name	Nipani-Dhungelghat Paved Road Construction Project
2. Monitored By	Mr. Bishal Chaudhary, NGO Volunteer
3. Site Address	Ratnanagar Municipality Ward No: 1, 5 and 6
4. Construction Objectives	4.2 kilometer long road and 12 meter wide with 5.5 meter paved with tar
5. Contractor	TSC Consultancy, Kamalpokhari, Kathmandu
6. Funding Agency	Loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB)
7. Estimated Amount	Rs. 31,910,429 (US\$ 455,863) (US\$1= Rs.70)
8. Contracted Amount	Rs. 22,485,033 (US\$ 321,214)
9. Variance with Estimated Amount	Rs. 9,425,395 (US\$ 134,648) or 29.54% less than estimated amount
10. Duration of Project	One Year (June 15, 2008 – June 14, 2009)
11. Builder's Name and Address	Mr. Balaram Mahato, Kalika Raman J.V., Bharatpur Municipality, Chitwan
12. Monitoring Mechanism	An eleven members user's group was formed
13. Project progress to date	<p>Only 8-10% of project works have been found completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marking of road lines and removing of electricity poles; bushes and trees; temporary sheds, shelters and huts which were located under the road line have been completed. Filling out of ditches with gravel to widen road have been completed.
14. Major Findings of NGO Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor who won the bid agreed to complete the project with almost 30% less amount than it was originally estimated. Thus, there could be qualitative difference with project work in future; However, project work is being undertaken is found as per contractual agreement; Project work carried out do date is found qualitative and satisfactory as user's group is also monitoring the project work actively; If project work maintains its momentum it the project will be completed on time. No financial malpractice is found so far, hence, chances of corruption in this project are low.

(Project No: 3)

1. Project Name	Central Terminal Bus Park Construction Project
2. Monitored By	Mr. Hari Nath Adhikari, NGO Volunteer
3. Site Address	Bharatpur Municipality Ward No: 9, Chitwan
4. Construction Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish as transit point for long route passenger travelling through east to west. To manage local bushes routes
5. Contractor	Mr. Rishi Kesh Gautam
6. Funding Agency	GTZ
7. Estimated Amount	Rs. 6,80,00,000 (US\$971,428) (US\$1= Rs.70)
8. Contracted Amount	Rs. 5,11,00,000 (US\$730,000)
9. Variance with Estimated Amount	Rs. 1,69,00,000 (US\$241,428) or 24.85% less than estimated amount
10. Duration of Project	18 Months (June 17, 2007 – Dec. 15, 2008)
11. Builder's Name and Address	Ashish Construction Service, Bharatpur-10, Chitwan
12. Monitoring Mechanism	A monitoring committee comprising 25 members was formed for effective supervision
13. Project progress to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost 90% of construction works have been found completed. Remaining 10% of finishing works includes wiring, garden making, whitewashing of building walls etc. The construction works will seems to be completed on given time.
14. Major Findings of NGO Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor who won the bid completed the project with almost 25% less amount than it was originally estimated. However, there is NO qualitative difference with project work observed. However, source says Bharatpur municipality had already increased the estimated amount than actual market prices during bidding process. The construction materials such as rods, bricks and cement used to construct the building were found qualitative. Local monitoring committee and monitoring team from donor agency also played active role for timely completion of this project. Labors who were brought from outside Chitwan claimed that they were not paid good money for the works they have done. No financial irregularities found so far, however there could have happened some irregularities during the awarding the bid.

(Project No: 4)

1. Project Name	Bharatpur Drinking Water Sub- Project
2. Monitored By	Mr. Surya Mani Paudel, NGO Volunteer
3. Site Address	Municipality Vicinity & Krishnapur, Chitwan
4. Construction Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide drinking water to the local communities in municipal area.
5. Contractor	China Ziangs and Sharma JV, Kathmandu
6. Funding Agency	Loan from Asian Development Bank
7. Estimated Amount	Rs. 29,00,00,000 (\$4,142,857) (US\$1= Rs.70)

8. Contracted Amount	Rs. 22,63,00,000 (US\$ 3,232,857)
9. Variance with Estimated Amount	Rs. 6,37,00,000 (US\$ 910,000) or 21.96% less than estimated amount
10. Duration of Project	21 Months (December 2007 – October 2009)
11. Builder's Name and Address	Ramesh Sharma, Sharma JV Construction
12. Monitoring Mechanism	Urban and Environmental Reform Project, WELINK Consultant Pvt. Ltd. and Bharatpur Drinking Water Sub-Project User's Group
13. Project progress to date	Only 15% work has been completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placement of 60 km long pipe for underground water supply completed. • RCC foundation and shear wall construction works of 1000 sq. meter of underground tank have been completed. • Construction of overhead tank at Krishnapur is ongoing. So far construction of first storey has been completed.
14. Major Findings of NGO Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction materials (Rods, bricks, sands and cement used has been found good quality. However, local user's group blamed that the underground supply pipes used are inferior quality. • Construction works carried out to date is found satisfactory and as per contractual agreement. • The monitoring committees are found actively monitoring the project work. • Completion of the project is likely to be delayed due to several obstructions by local people on using their land for underground pipe placement. • No financial malpractice is found so far, hence, chances of corruption in this project are very low.

(Project No: 5)

1. Project Name	Shardanagar Higher Secondary School Building Construction Project
2. Monitored By	Mr. Santu Bhandari, NGO Volunteer
3. Site Address	Shardanagar VDC, Chitwan
4. Construction Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide equal access to the education from poor families.
5. Contractor	Lohani & Brothers Pvt. Ltd. Chitwan-7
6. Funding Agency	Embassy of India, Kathmandu
7. Estimated Amount	Rs. 2,95,00,000 (US\$ 421,428) (US\$1= Rs.70)
8. Contracted Amount	Rs. 2,65,00,000 (US\$ 378,571)
9. Variance with Estimated Amount	Rs. 30,00,000 (US\$ 42,857) or 10.17% less than estimated amount
10. Duration of Project	2 Years (January 2008 – December 2009)
11. Builder's Name and Address	Mr. Khop Nidhi Lohani, Bharatpur Municipality -7, Krishnapur, Chitwan
12. Monitoring Mechanism	District Development Committee, Chitwan
13. Project progress to date	Only 3% work has been completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Company collected some construction materials such as bricks, sands etc. Till to date only 3%

	<p>materials have been unloaded at project site. The unloaded 3 trucks of sand found to be inferior quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractor argues that he can NOT start and complete the construction works due to market price hike on construction materials thus wants increment in the contracted amount. • Due to this, some of the terms and conditions of the contract were change in July 2008.
14. Major Findings of NGO Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to negligence of the monitoring committee and contractor, the construction works has not started yet resulting teachers, student as well as guardians to use existing fragile building. • Lack of monitoring by local user's group and District Development Committee, the construction works found hampered. • Due to the delay in construction works the project won't be completed in given time period. • As per the Contractor's argument of market price hike, there could be qualitative difference with project work in future and chances of corruption in this project are very high.

(Project No: 6)

1. Project Name	Long Term Bus Park Construction Project
2. Monitored By	Mr. Dhruba Raj Subedi, NGO Volunteer
3. Site Address	Bharatpur Municipality -9, Sharadpur, Chitwan
4. Construction Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To manage and provide facilities to the local bushes effectively
5. Contractor	Lohani & Brothers Pvt. Ltd. Chitwan-7
6. Funding Agency	Asian Development Bank
7. Estimated Amount	Rs. 3,50,00,000 (US\$ 500,000) (US\$1= Rs.70)
8. Contracted Amount	Rs. 3,23,71,181 (US\$ 462,445)
9. Variance with Estimated Amount	Rs. 26,28,819 (US\$ 37,554) or 7.51% less than estimated amount
10. Duration of Project	18 Months (February 2007 – July 2008)
11. Builder's Name and Address	Mr. Khop Nidhi Lohani, Bharatpur Municipality -7, Krishnapur, Chitwan
12. Monitoring Mechanism	All Parties Monitoring Committee
13. Project progress to date	<p>90% of construction works have been found completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 17 shutters for shops has been completed. However, plastering and tiling of ground surface are remained. • Construction of 600 meter sewers including side drainage completed. • Construction of garage house completed. • Paving of 11,000 sq. ft. vehicle ground is yet to be started soon. • Railing fence above the compound wall yet to be completed. • Almost 65% of contracted amount has been found released to the contractor.

14. Major Findings of NGO Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction materials such as bricks, sands and cement are used found inferior quality and there was conflict between contractor and monitoring team in this regard. However, works completed so far is found satisfactory. • The contractor takes the responsibility of free repair and maintenance of the project for next one year. • The completion of the construction works has been delayed because contractor has several other projects in hand and it seems that it takes another 2-3 months to complete the project. • Despite several shortcomings during the construction works, no financial malpractice or corruption cases found in this project.
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Kavrepalanchowk District:

(Project No: 7)

1. Project Name	Dapcha Health Post Construction Project
2. Monitored By	Ms. Renuka Golay, NGO Volunteer
3. Site Address	Dapcha Chhatrebas VDC, Kavrepalanchowk
4. Construction Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide maternity facility to the local community
5. Contractor	Mr. Nil Bahadur Lama, Kavrepalanchowk
6. Funding Agency	Government of Nepal
7. Estimated Amount	Rs. 23,69,474 (US\$ 33,849.60) (US\$1= Rs.70)
8. Contracted Amount	Rs. 23,69,444 (US\$ 33,849.20)
9. Variance with Estimated Amount	Rs. 30 (US\$ 0.428) or 0.0012% less than estimated amount
10. Duration of Project	6 Months (March 24 – September 27, 2008)
11. Builder's Name and Address	Mr. Nil Bahadur Lama, Kavrepalanchowk
12. Monitoring Mechanism	Monitoring Committee of Local People
13. Project progress to date	<p>Almost 80% of construction works have been completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction materials used are found high quality such as rods, bricks, sands and cement. • Construction work is being carried-out found to be as per contractual agreement
14. Major Findings of NGO Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The completion of the project is delayed by 2 months due to several reasons such as strikes, bandh and rainy season. However, if monitoring group plays active role in the days ahead, the project is likely to be completed within next two months. • Construction work completed do date is found qualitative and satisfactory as user's group is also monitoring the project work actively; • No financial malpractice is found so far, hence, chances of corruption in this project are very low.

(Project No: 8)

1. Project Name	Pokhari Narayansthan Maternity Ward Construction Project
2. Monitored By	Mr. Shyam Danuwar, NGO Volunteer
3. Site Address	Pokhari Narayansthan VDC, Kavrepalanchowk
4. Construction Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide maternity facility to the people of six Village Development Committee
5. Contractor	Shiva Construction JV/ Narayansthan Construction Service, Kavrepalanchowk
6. Funding Agency	Ministry of Health and Population, Government of Nepal
7. Estimated Amount	Rs. 36,45,912 (US\$ 52,084) (US\$1= Rs.70)
8. Contracted Amount	Rs. 36,45,285 (US\$ 52075.50)
9. Variance with Estimated Amount	Rs. 627 (US\$ 8.95) or 0.017% less than estimated amount
10. Duration of Project	6 Months (March 19 – September 22, 2008)
11. Builder's Name and Address	Mr. Kanchha Tamang, Kavrepalanchowk
12. Monitoring Mechanism	Local User's Group
13. Project progress to date	<p>Almost 90% of construction works have been found completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction materials such rods bricks, sands and cement used are found good quality. Construction work being undertaken is found satisfactory and as per contractual agreement.
14. Major Findings of NGO Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction works completed to date is qualitative and satisfactory as user's group paid full attention and cooperation to this project. No financial malpractice is observed so far, hence, chances of corruption in this project are very low.

(Project No: 9)

1. Project Name	Maternity Ward Construction at Dhuseni Shivalaya Health Post
2. Monitored By	Mr. Mingmar Lama, NGO Volunteer
3. Site Address	Dhuseni Sivalaya VDC, Kavrepalanchowk
4. Construction Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide maternity service to the local people
5. Contractor	Shri Dudhkunda Pokhari Construction Service
6. Funding Agency	Government of Nepal
7. Estimated Amount	Rs. 37,71,000 (US\$ 53,871) (US\$1= Rs.70)
8. Contracted Amount	Rs. 32,18,000 (US\$ 45971)
9. Variance with Estimated Amount	Rs. 55,300 (US\$ 7,900) or 14.66% less than estimated amount
10. Duration of Project	6 Months (March 25 – September 27, 2008)
11. Builder's Name and Address	Mr. Pradhumna Prasad Pandey, Kavrepalanchowk
12. Monitoring Mechanism	Monitoring Committee of Local People
13. Project progress to date	<p>Only 5% of construction works have been completed so far:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to negligence of contractor and local monitoring committee, the construction works has not started yet at its full swing. Contractor argues that he can not complete the construction works due to market price hike on construction materials thus wanted increment in the contracted amount.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of the project has been delayed by several others reasons as strikes, bandh, and scarcity of diesel.
14. Major Findings of NGO Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of effective monitoring less attention paid by local user's group, negligence of contractor and government authority has hampered the project completion works. As per the contractor's argument of price hike in construction materials, there could be qualitative difference with project work and chances of corruption in this project are very high.

(Project No: 10)

1. Project Name	Bhugdeu Maternity Ward Construction Project
2. Monitored By	Ms. Ramesh Pahari, NGO Volunteer
3. Site Address	Thulo Bhugdeu Tole, Bhugdeu VDC, Kavre
4. Construction Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide maternity and childcare services to the local community
5. Contractor	Bishnu Construction Service J.V.
6. Funding Agency	World Bank/ Asian Development Bank
7. Estimated Amount	Rs. 36,45,912 (US\$ 52,084) (US\$1= Rs.70)
8. Contracted Amount	Rs. 26,91,492 (US\$ 38,449)
9. Variance with Estimated Amount	Rs. 9,54,420 (US\$ 13,634) or 26.17% less than estimated amount
10. Duration of Project	6 Months (March 25 – September 27, 2008)
11. Builder's Name and Address	Mr. Nama Raj Magar, Kavrepalanchowk
12. Monitoring Mechanism	No mechanism found
13. Project progress to date	<p>Almost 85% of construction works have been found completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction materials such rods bricks, sands and cement used are found good quality. Construction work being undertaken is found satisfactory and as per contractual agreement.
14. Major Findings of NGO Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor agreed to complete the project almost 26% less amount than it was originally estimated. However, there is NO qualitative difference observed in construction works so far. Completion of the project is delayed by several months due to lack of monitoring committee, strikes, bandh, rainy season etc. However, if monitoring committee plays active role, the project will be completed within couple of months ahead. No financial malpractice is observed so far, hence, chances of corruption in this project are very low.

(Project No: 11)

1. Project Name	Mangaltar Health Post Premises Construction Project
2. Monitored By	Mr. Suresh Yonjan, NGO Volunteer
3. Site Address	Mangaltar VDC, Kavrepalanchowk
4. Construction Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide easy access of the healthcare services to local people
5. Contractor	MM/ Lama Pragati Construction Service, Kavre

6. Funding Agency	World Bank/ Asian Development Bank
7. Estimated Amount	Rs. 87,57,992 (US\$ 125,114) (US\$1= Rs.70)
8. Contracted Amount	Rs. 84,77,377 (US\$ 121,105)
9. Variance with Estimated Amount	Rs. 2,80,615 (US\$ 4,008) or 3.20% less than estimated amount
10. Duration of Project	One Year (June 24, 2007 – July 14, 2008)
11. Builder's Name and Address	Mr. Chandra Bahadur Lama, Kavrepalanchowk
12. Monitoring Mechanism	Monitoring Committee of Local People
13. Project progress to date	Construction of the project has been completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction materials such rods bricks, sands and cement used are found good quality. • Construction work undertaken is found satisfactory and as per contractual agreement.
14. Major Findings of NGO Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction works completed on time due to active participation in monitoring parts by local user's group. • No financial malpractice is observed so far, hence, chances of corruption in this project are very low.

(Project No: 12)

1. Project Name	Methinkot Primary Health Post Construction Project
2. Monitored By	Mr. Pushkar Kafle, NGO Volunteer
3. Site Address	Methinkot VDC, Kavrepalanchowk
4. Construction Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide healthcare facility to the local people of four VDCs.
5. Contractor	Dapchha Khani MM and Buddha & Furba JV
6. Funding Agency	World Bank/ Asian Development Bank
7. Estimated Amount	Rs. 1,66,69,754 (US\$ 238,139) (US\$1= Rs.70)
8. Contracted Amount	Rs. 1,59,77,993 (US\$ 228,257)
9. Variance with Estimated Amount	Rs. 6,91,760 (US\$ 9,882) or 4.14% less than estimated amount
10. Duration of Project	16 Months (April 23, 2007 – August 26, 2008)
11. Builder's Name and Address	Mr. Ratna Prasad Gautam, Kavrepalanchowk
12. Monitoring Mechanism	Monitoring Committee of Local People
13. Project progress to date	<p>The construction works of Primary Health Post has been completed earlier than given time period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction work completed is found satisfactory as user's group also monitored the construction work actively; • The contractor found to have used high quality construction materials such as bricks, sands and cement. • Nepal Government plans to expand this health post as district hospital in future.
14. Major Findings of NGO Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction work found to have carried-out as per contractual agreement. However, the Contractor who won the bid sub-contracted the project to third party by making cash profit of Rs. 20,00,000 (US\$28571). Hence, there could have been financial malpractice or corruption during the bidding process.

3.10 Civic Education Training on Transparency and Social Auditing:

Civic Education Training on Transparency & Social Auditing at Kavre was held from 20-22th April, 2008. The training was facilitated by Shanti Lama, District Project Coordinator. She started the programme by welcoming all the participants. The programme was chaired by Soni Lama, Chairperson, Village Women Welfare Centre (VWWC) & Mr, Ratnakaji Bajracharya, Freelancer, was the Chief Guest. A total of 32 persons listed below participated in the said training.

S.N	Names of Participants	Designation & Organization
1	Mr. Chet Bdr Charmakar	Additional Sub- Inspector, District Police Office
2	Uddhav Bdr. Thapa	Junior Officer, Land Revenue Office
3	Ambika Pathak	Member, Women Human Rights, Banepa
4	Ramika Pate	Member, Women Group, Banepa
5	Chandika Pathak	Member, Women Human Rights, Banepa
6	Shanta Shrestha	Member, Women Empowerment Cell, DDC, Kavre
7	Maya Bade Shrestha	Project Coordinator, Women Empowerment Cell, DDC, Kavre
8	Ramila Kumari Humagain	Treasurer, Fuco Fun, Dhulikel
9	Kapil Koirala	Chairman, Good Governance Club, Banepa
10	G.N Sapkota	Chairman, Good Governance Club, Kavre
11	Mahesh Poudel	Secretary, Federation of Nepalese Journalist (FNJ), Kavre
12	Shyam Kumar Danuwar	Human Rights Promoter, Rucodes, Kavre
13	Rina Rai	Admin & Finance Officer, World Vision Advocacy Forum, Kathmandu
14	Sushma Majhi	Member, Shanti JanaAdarsha Kendra(NGO)
15	Dinesh Lama	DAN Member-Campaigning Against Post-conflict Corruption, VWWC, Kavre
16	Ramesh Humagain	Secretary, Kavre BAR
17	Dipendra Lama	CEC Member- Campaigning Against Post-conflict Corruption , VWWC, Kavre
18	Rama Neupane	Field Facilitator , Village Women Welfare Centre, Kavre
19	Rupak Tamang	Anti-corruption Monitor- Campaigning Against Post-conflict Corruption , VWWC , Kavre
20	Mahesh Pandey	Student
21	Ramesh Pahari	Human Rights Promoter, Rucodes, Kavre
22	Shanti Lama	District Project Coordinator- Campaigning Against Post-conflict Corruption, VWWC, Kavre
23	Nava Raj Adhikari	Executive Director, World Vision Advocacy Forum, Kathmandu

24	Ratna Kaji Bajracharya	Freenlacer
25	Suni Lama	Chairperson, Village Women Welfare Centre (VWWC)
26	Dr. Narayan Manandhar	Freenlacer
27	Ganesh Kumar Yasmale	Member, Good Governance Club, Kavre
28	Shanta Neupane	Chairman, Fecofun, Kavre
29	Rupa Hamal	Member, Fecofun, Kavre
30	Ashok Lama	Accountant, Village Women Welfare Centre (VWWC)
31	Babu Ram Fyuba	District Project Coordinator, Rucodes, Kavre
32	Shoba Kharel	Supervisor, Women Development Organisation

The topic and facilitators of the training included:

- "Concept of Local Level Corruption" and "Concept of Post-conflict Corruption" facilitated by Dr. Narayan Manandhar, anti corruption expert DanidaHUGOU,
- "Anti- Corruption Education, "Gender and Corruption". and Concept & Core Principles of Good Governance facilitated by **Mr. Ratnakaji Bajracharya,**
- Anti-corruption Laws in Nepal facilitated by **Mr. Ramesh Prasad Humagain, Lawyer**
- "Social Auditing & its Advantages".facilitated by Mr. Netra Subedi, Officer, National Planning Commission

Similarly, Civic Education Training on Transparency and Social Auditing was held on April 28-30, 2008 at Bharatpur Chitwan District. There were 26 participants from different organization including staff of Centre and District office, Executive Member of Rural Women Development Center, members of District Anti-Corruption Network, Transparency International, Support Group, Chitwan, Government Authorities and representative of NGOs. The programme was facilitated by Ms. Gaura Kharel, District Project Coordinator, Chitwan.

The details of participants are listed below:

S.N	Names of Participants	Designation & Organization
1	Mr. Dil Bahadur Chettri	Inland Office, Officer
2	Prem Ghimire	District Education Officer, Representative
3	Anjani Adhikari	District Forest Office, Ranger
4	Krishna Sedhai	District Police, Sub Inspector
5	Manaka Pandit	Municipalities, Bharatpur ,Officer
6	Babu Hari Acharya	DAN, Member
7	Krishna Raj Regmi	Division Road, Junior officer
8	Krishna Bahadur Lama	DAN, Member
9	Shamsher Dhamalley	DAN, Member

10	Bishnu Prasad Poudel	Land Revenue, Junior officer
11	Sashi Dhar Adhikari	Civic Society
12	Ganashekhar Sharma	DAN, Member
13	Rashmi Kala Poudel	Civic Society
14	Bijaya Laxmi Neupane	WVAF Office, Project Coordinator (CAPC)
15	Sharad Poudel	TI - Nepal
16	Gaura Kharal	RWDC, Bharatpur District Coordinator
17	Mahesh Prasad Poudel	DAN , Member
18	Bishow Bastola	DAN , Member
19	Netra Prasad Subedi	Resource Person
20	Sheela Acharya	RWDC, Bharatpur, District Anti-Corruption Monitor
21	Surya Narayan Paudel	Trainer, Bharatpur
22	Lal Prasad Shrama	District Administration Office, Staff
23	Bal Krishna Thapaliya	TI - Nepal (Board Member)
24	Gauri Adhikari	RWDC, Bharatpur, Monitor
25	Uttam Acharya	DAN, Member
26	Ramji Adhikari	Maiya Devi College, Lecturer

The topic and facilitators of the training included:

- "Concept of Local Level Corruption" and "Concept of Post-conflict Corruption" facilitated by Mr. Netra Subedi, Officer, Planning Commission
- "Anti-Corruption Education, Transparency and Civic Engagement" and "Code of Ethics and Ethics Management" by **Mr. Netra Subedi**
- "Concept & Core Principles of Good Governance" facilitated by **Mr. Surya Nath Poudel**
- "Anti-corruption Laws in Nepal" facilitated by **Mr. Baburam Adhikari**, Freelancer
- "Social Auditing & its Advantages" facilitated by **Mr. Ramji Adhikari**, Freelancer

5. Sustainability and Institutionalization

The Project has raised desired awareness among the people. The District Anti-corruption Network (DAN) and the project activities have certainly brought desired awareness about corruption among the DAN members in particular and local people in general. However, there is no denying the fact that the cases of petty corruption and administrative hassles particularly in local government offices still persists and as such there is urgent need to address these issues through massive public awareness campaigns and institutional strengthening of DAN to mitigate the negative impact of corruption in a poor and developing country like Nepal as well meet WVAF's

distant visions of establishing the two project districts as corruption free districts and establish them as model Districts for good governance with a strong network of local authorities, CSOs and anti-corruption activists.

There is strong belief among the people/DAN members that corruption and weak governance can be gradually reduced from such right-based and people-friendly initiatives. The positive aspect of the ongoing project is that it has succeeded in winning overwhelming responses from media persons who made commitments to expose the corrupt officers and local authorities who made public commitments to take departmental disciplinary actions against those found involved in the corruption. They further made commitment to publicize the procurement details of the reconstruction and new construction works. Thus the project activities were quite successful to disseminate anti-corruption messages at the local level.

After considering the overwhelming responses from both civil society and local authorities, WVAF Nepal as an anti-corruption focused NGO, is very much interested to continue the ongoing project with a new and more powerful strategy to combat corruption. For instance institutional strengthening of the DAN, conducting Public Hearings, Corruption complaints collection and processing, Researching on the extent of corruption in procurement process, Launching district-level anti corruption youth education programmes, training on investigative journalism etc to root out corruption from the district and make the district corruption free.

Simultaneously it also wants to build on the relationship between WVAF and Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF). The successful completion of the first phase project has inspired WVAF Nepal to develop new project proposal for PTF funding with the aim to give continuity to the previous project.

5. Issues, challenges and lessons

There were no major threats or challenges, which undermined the workability of the Project. Although, some challenging issues, were delay in the submission of reports by partners and as such to donor due to two great festivals in the country in the early part of the project implementation. Another challenging issue was that combating corruption by NGOs is a tough job in Nepal, particularly for small NGOs like ours.

However, Corruption is rampant in Nepal but the state of absolute impunity is helping promote corruption indirectly. Even the Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority has become almost ineffective in Nepal. It is growing like cancer and fighting it alone is almost impossible.

Thus lesson learned is that Local level anti-corruption programmes are more feasible and effective in districts as one can find more political will to reduce and/or control corruption at the local level. It has been observed that a high degree of public participation and ownership in anti-corruption activities felt by the local people. To combat corruption, networking and alliance building are very important and it is easier to monitor corruption at the local level as people can easily trace who is doing what. The impact of corruption is much more serious in the remote and rural areas simply because:

- Rural people have less access to and limited choice over the delivery of public services.
- Local government is the single agency supplying public services like health services, education, drinking water, electricity, and transport and communication facilities.
- Poor people do not have a choice over the delivery of public services.
- Corruption in the delivery of these services directly affects the poor, vulnerable and marginalized people who are in the great need of public services.
- These are the people intended to be served by the delivery of public services.

Part C: Financial and Human Resources Report

10. Project Staff:

Position	Number	Status	Monthly Gross Salary	Duration
Project Coordinator	1	Full Time	US\$ 200	12 months
Anti- Corruption Expert	1	Part time	US\$100	12 months
Administrative and Finance Officer	1	Full Time	US\$100	12 months
District Project Coordinator (one in each district)	2	Full Time	US\$110	12 months
District Anti Corruption Monitor	2	Full Time	US\$100	12 months