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SAJHEDARI BIKAAS PROGRAM

SAJHEDARI BIKAAS:
Partnership for Local Development
FY 2014 – Annual Report #2
October 2013 – September 2014

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Contracting Officer Representative
Meghan T. Nalbo

Submitted to the DEC by

Nick Langton, Chief of Party, Sajhedari Bikaas Program
PACT Inc. Nepal
Sushma Niwas,
Sallaghari, Bansbari, House No 589
Budhanilkantha Sadad, Kathmandu, Ward No 3
Post Box No. 24200,
Kathmandu, Nepal

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धर्ना गाउँ विकास समितिको नगरिक वडापत्र

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ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
BMT	Basic Mediation Training
CA	Constituent Assembly
CAC	Community Awareness Center
CAG	Content Advisory Group
CAR	Community Action Researcher
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBT	Community Based Training
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CeLRRd	Center for Legal Research and Resource Development
CLS	Civic Leadership School
CM	Community Mediator
CMC	Community Mediation Center
CMU	Community Management Units
CPN-UML	Communist Party of Nepal-United Marxist Leninists
CSA	Conflict-Sensitive Approaches
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DNH	Do No Harm
DYN	District Youth Network
EA	Equal Access
FECT	Forest Encroachment Control Team
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Fiscal Year
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GIS	Geospatial Information System
GON	Government of Nepal
GPS	Global Positioning System
KII	Key Informant Interview
HLPC	High-level Political Committee
IDA	Interdisciplinary Analysts
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
InSTEDD	Innovative Support to Emergencies, Diseases and Disaster
IP	Implementing Partner
IPFC	Integrated Planning Formulation Committees
IVR	Interactive Voice Responses
IYD	International Youth Day
LCP	Local Compensation Plan
LDO	Local Development Officer
LGB	Local Governance Barometer
LDRMP	Local Disaster Risk Management Plan
LNGO	Local Non-governmental Organization
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Transgender, and Intersex
LYG	Local Youth Group
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCPM	Minimum Conditions Performance Measure
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
NC	Nepali Congress
NN	<i>Naya Nepal</i>
OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
PDDP	Periodic District Development Plan

PBMS	Performance-based Management System
PEA	Political Economy Analysis
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking System
PMP	Performance-based Management Plan
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PVDP	Periodic Village Development Plan
R-SAC	Radio Strategic Advisory Committee
RCA	Rapid Conflict Assessment
RDQA	Routine Data Quality Assurance
RFA	Request for Applications
RLG	Radio Listeners Group
SB	<i>Sajhedari Bikaas</i>
SEDC	Safe and Effective Development in Conflict
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SMS	Short Messaging Service
SSMK	<i>Saathi Sanga Manka Kura</i>
STTA	Short Term Technical Assistance
SUPER	Social Upgrade in Progress of Educational Region
TJSC	<i>Tharu</i> Joint Struggle Committee
TOT	Training of Trainers
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UN	United Nations
UCPN	Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
VRMP	VDC Resource Management Plan
WAM	Women Association for Marginalized Women
WCF	Ward Citizen Forum
WEG	Women's Economic Group
YAATra	Youth Advocacy for Accountability and Transparency
YI	Youth Initiative

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sajhedari Bikaas (SB) had a very successful second year, consolidating and expanding activities of its four national partners, onboarding 18 new district-based NGO partners, and strengthening coordination with the Government of Nepal (GON) and international organizations operating in its project areas. Citizens surveyed by SB in its six target districts expressed moderate optimism about the country tempered by limited expectations of local government. Most expressed an interest in increasing their involvement in the local government planning process.¹

While the year began with political disturbances in the run-up to the second Constituent Assembly (CA-II) elections in November 2013, an extended period of relative calm followed, providing a stable environment for project activities. In August 2014, heavy rains led to severe flooding throughout the Mid and Far Western regions causing the destruction of property and loss of life. During the flooding and post-flooding periods, government agencies responded to communities' requests for assistance in the form of relief and rehabilitation in the six SB districts. SB partners also supported flood relief efforts by mobilizing communities through their linkages with or memberships in District Disaster Response Committees.

Within this context, SB's four national partners continued and expanded their efforts in conflict assessment, community mediation, community radio, and youth mobilization. Five new district-based partners initiated women's micro-finance (WORTH) activities in SB districts, and six others began to mobilize communities and government stakeholders around the VDC and district planning processes. SB activities advancing the project's four objectives included:

Objective A: Enabling Environment for Community Development Established

SB has made progress on Objective A through conducting conflict assessments, introducing an SMS-based violence reporting system, implementing community mediation activities, conducting effective media outreach, and mobilizing youth and women's groups. These activities and their results have helped build a sense of ownership and duty among various social groups towards community development. In addition, tangible mechanisms towards early response to conflict are already in place. SB will continue to build on these enabling factors in Year 3.

SB conducted quarterly conflict assessments that tracked major conflict trends in its project areas and explored topics ranging from sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) to public perceptions toward the social implications of migration. These assessments noted that identity-based tensions and conflicts decreased over the past year, although petty crime, GBV, suicide, and drug abuse continued to be areas of concern. The assessments also examined views and perceptions related to the CA-II elections, wherein respondents lauded the Election Commission for Nepal's Code of Conduct, use of voter-ID cards, and the positive role of security providers in ensuring a safe environment. SB's planning and implementation in Year 3 will draw on the key findings from these assessments through report dissemination events, review and reflection meetings, planning meetings, and other periodic interactive platforms with partners, community members, and government stakeholders.

SB began monitoring community-level conflicts using an innovative SMS-based conflict mapping system. Since its introduction in June 2014, a total of 1,121 conflict incidents have

¹ These are initial findings from the 2nd Local Governance Perception Survey conducted for SB by Interdisciplinary Analysts. Field work is underway with final results due in November 2014.

been reported to the SMS system. SB will begin disseminating trend analyses based on SMS reports in early 2015. SMS mapping activities have enabled the project to identify sources of conflict so as to better address them through project activities. Capacity building of Community Mediators to tackle conflict sensitization and mitigation activities based on the high incidence of gender-based violence, for example, will help build community resilience and readiness.

Community mediation activities increased with 3,520 new cases registered, 72.5 percent of which were resolved within three months (as opposed to only 9 cases registered in the first year, because CMCs initiated operation from September 2013). A total of 1,033 new Community Mediators (CM) were selected and trained. Local governments showed encouraging support for the mediation program, with 19 VDCs allocating budget funds to support the newly established Community Mediation Centers (CMCs).

To engage young people in community activities and promote their participation in the local governance process, SB formed or re-established previously existing Local Youth Groups (LYGs) in all of its 58 VDCs. A total of 15,957 youth (57% male, 43% female) participated in community development activities. Eighty-four percent of the LYGs participated in local planning and decision-making processes, while 40 of 58 Phase 1 VDCs allocated budgets for youth-related activities. This is an achievement in light of the absence of legal provisions earmarking budgets for youth groups, unlike for women, children and Dalits. The youth groups' community development activities also contributed to an enabling environment for Objective B-D activities, as they brought community members together in a non-partisan way and fostered an ethic of civic responsibility.

SB developed local radio stations' capacities to report on issues that are important for stability and development of local communities, and radio listener's groups serve as forums for discussion and engagement on those topics at the community-level. Partnering with 16 district-level FM stations to enhance local coverage, SB broadcast a wide variety of topical radio programs and public service announcements (PSAs) focused on issues such as elections and citizenship. Through its national and district-level programs, SB supported the production and broadcast of 1,204 radio programs and 5,580 PSAs.

To enhance women's role in their communities, SB utilized Pact's integrated micro-savings model, WORTH, to increase economic opportunities and resources for women from marginalized and socially excluded groups in its project areas. SB brought together 3,368 women in 127 women's groups. Ninety-seven percent of these groups made loans to their members, with 84 percent providing more than five loans to their group members during the year. A majority of women who took loans started agro-based activities, trade, or expanded their ongoing micro-businesses. Because the groups were established only four to six months into the year, the size of loans were small. As a result, many of the businesses were seasonal. The encouraging beginnings of this program will be built upon in Year 3.

As a result of Objective A activities, community members (including women, youth and marginalized groups) are beginning to take on the challenge of local development and participate in decision making processes. The next step is to make that participation more meaningful. This will require more focused facilitation and mobilization to "level the playing field." SB will make specific efforts to build the capacity of women and marginalized communities to participate in the local planning process and community development projects.

Objective B: Communities Access Resources for Development

To support communities to better access resources for development, SB trained 1,987 community leaders and local government officials in inclusive participatory planning. Other

support for the VDC planning process included updating or preparing VDC profiles for 58 VDCs, preparation of revenue assessment plans for 51 VDCs, Community Resource Management Plans (CRMP) or VDC Resource Management Plans (VRMP) for 58 VDCs, Local Disaster Risk Management Plans (LDRMP) for nine VDCs, and Periodic Village Development Plans (PVDP) for 51 VDCs. As part of this process, 2,257 persons, including 743 women, participated in VDC consultation meetings. SB also supported preparation of Periodic District Development Plans (PDDP) in three districts. These strategic documents provide a framework for VDCs to utilize in systematic, transparent, and participatory planning. They serve as an important first-step in improving communities' ability to access resources for development. Likewise, SB has initiated a micro-grant program, which provides direct assistance for development projects to local youth, women's, and radio listeners' groups. The micro-grant program is designed to create local demand for the application of inclusive, participatory development models. The micro-grants will be linked with other USAID implementing partners, such as Health for Life, for technical advice where applicable.

Objective C: Communities Implement Inclusive Development Policies Effectively

SB supported improved implementation of inclusive development plans, orienting 7,341 Ward Citizen Forum (WCF) members on planning and civic oversight and training 1,777 Community Awareness Center (CAC) members on their roles and responsibilities. SB also provided social accountability training to 1,705 participants representing CACs, WCFs, Integrated Planning Formulation Committees (IPCF), LYGs, and political parties, and including VDC Secretaries and Social Mobilizers (SM). These training programs have raised awareness among citizens and local bodies' representatives about their shared responsibilities for planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of activities carried out with public funds. They have created an enabling environment for forums such as Public Hearings, which underrepresented citizens have used to ensure allocation of budgets for marginalized groups, as per government guidelines. In Year 3, SB will help WCFs formulate GESI strategies following the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development's (MoFALD) GESI guidelines. In places where the guidelines are not fully complied with, SB will design follow-up activities.

Objective D: Local Government Units Function Effectively

SB assessed citizen perceptions of local government performance, and strengthened the technical capacity of VDCs. It supported 53 VDCs by providing computer equipment and solar backup kits to improve their accounting and vital events registration functions. Activities under Objective D are expected to increase significantly in Year 3.

FOURTH QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

The Fourth Quarter of Year 2 (July-September 2014) was SB's busiest period to date. Highlights of project activities and results include:

Conflict Assessment

CMs trained as reporters for SB's SMS-based conflict mapping system reported 778 cases during the quarter. Of these cases, 44 percent related to interpersonal conflicts, 27 percent to gender-based violence, 18 percent to resource-based conflicts, 5 percent to caste-based conflicts, and 3 percent to identity-based conflicts.

Alternative Dispute Resolution

SB partner Center for Legal Research and Resource Development (CeLRRd) conducted 32 refresher training workshops for 689 CMs, along with 12 training workshops for 205 CMs on specialized skills required for group mediation. Of 1,325 cases registered at CMCs during the fourth quarter, 1,054 were settled.

Community Radio

SB partner Equal Access (EA) supported 16 non-state news outlets in producing and broadcasting local and national radio programs. Eighty percent of quality radio programs produced by these outlets addressed issues of local governance, youth, women, and marginalized groups.

Women's Economic Groups (WORTH)

Fourteen new WORTH groups were formed during the fourth quarter with 564 members. Forty-eight group members received accounting training, and 389 members received training on micro-enterprises. WORTH groups provided their members a total of 505 loans during the fourth quarter. Although the size of the loans was small, women were able to start or expand agro-based micro-businesses, providing a foundation for program expansion in Year 3.

Local-level Planning

District-based partner organizations conducted orientation on the local planning process for 1,987 persons, including members of WCF and CAC, along with VDC officials. SB also trained 312 persons, including VDC Secretaries, Social Mobilizers, and members of IPFCs, on the preparation of strategic planning documents. SB supported local governments in the development of 58 VDC Profiles, 51 Revenue Assessments, 58 Community Resource Management Plans (CRMP), nine Local Disaster Risk Management Plans (LDRMP), 51 Periodic Village Development Plans (PVDP), and three Periodic District Development Plans (PDDP).

Social Accountability

Partners conducted training on social accountability tools for 1,426 community leaders, improving their understanding of good governance principles and building their capacity to oversee local development initiatives. Participants began applying these skills in Public Hearings as well as the Local Governance Barometer, which SB piloted in two VDCs during Year 2.

Strengthening Local Government Units

To strengthen VDC capacities in accounting and vital events registration, SB provided computers, printers, and solar backup systems to 53 VDCs. SB plans to conduct training for these VDCs on the use of MoFALD accountancy software during Year 3. The new technology and skills are expected to significantly improve efficiency and effectiveness of VDCs' everyday work.

1.0 POLITICAL & DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

1.1 NATIONAL TRENDS

During the second year of the Sajhedari Bikaas (SB) project, national elections were held in November 2013, the second Constituent Assembly (CA) was formed, and negotiations around a new constitution continued. International and national observers described the CA-II election as largely free, fair, and well-organized with high levels of participation. Similarly, the public expressed confidence in the elections with limited fraud reported.² The Nepali Congress (NC) and the Communist Party of Nepal-United Marxist Leninist (CPN-UML) emerged with the largest number of seats, while the Unified Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (UCPN-Maoist) suffered dramatic losses. A new coalition government of NC and CPN-UML was formed in January 2014 with NC's Sushil Koirala as Prime Minister.

The work of the CA came into full swing in May 2014. Sub-committees of the Constitutional Record Study and Determination Committee responsible for identifying the agreements and unresolved issues of the first CA submitted their reports on previously completed committee work. The CA plenary began debating these reports and forwarded previously agreed and disputed issues to the Constitution Draft Committee and Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee, which is responsible for settling disputed issues. Debate on the most challenging questions, including state restructuring (federalism) and form of government, began in the CA plenary and remain contentious as this report is being written.

Local elections are not expected until there is a new constitution. The parties that feel strongest (currently NC and CPN-UML) are likely to promote local elections as a way to expand their support, while those that feel weakest (currently the Maoist parties) are expected to resist. Given political realities and logistical constraints, local elections before the fall of 2015 seem unlikely.

1.2 OPERATIONAL SPACE IN THE MID-WEST & FAR WEST REGIONS

1.2.1 Impact of By-elections

By-elections to the CA-II were held in June in Bardiya-1 and Kailali-6 constituencies. Prior to the elections, there was an increase in political activity in both districts with central-level political leaders visiting the region. The elections occurred peacefully on June 22 with a 60 percent voter turnout, slightly affecting the scheduling of some SB activities. Candidates affiliated with CPN-UML and Nepali Congress won in Bardiya and Kailali, respectively.

1.2.2 Announcement of New Municipalities

The Cabinet announced 72 new Municipalities in May 2014 (see *Annex 3*). SB is consulting with MoFALD, local government officials, and local partners about developing appropriate strategies for work in a number of the new Municipalities.

² Sajhedari Bikaas *Quarterly Conflict Assessment Report* (Saferworld, February 2014).

1.2.3 Increased Support for Freed *Kamaiyas* and *Kamlaris*

Progress was made in the government's ongoing rehabilitation of freed *Kamaiyas* (bonded laborers) and rescue of remaining *Kamlari*³ girls in Kailali. On May 18, the Kailali District *Kamaiya* Rehabilitation Committee distributed land ownership certificates to 208 freed *Kamaiya* families of Bhajani VDC.

In April, freed *Kamlaris* continued local and national campaigns to pressure the government to fully implement the ten-point agreement signed with the United Committee for the Elimination of the *Kamlari* Practice on June 7, 2013, which brought an end to the practice of the *Kamlari* system (formally abolished and declared illegal on July 18, 2013). As part of the campaign, two dozen former *Kamlaris* from five Mid and Far Western Districts (Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Kailali, and Kanchanpur) travelled to Kathmandu to mount pressure on the government. On April 24, following protests, the Kailali District Administration Office (DAO) formed task forces to step up *Kamlari* rescue efforts and notified landlords known to keep *Kamlaris* that they must release the girls or face legal action. The following month, approximately 65 *Kamlaris* were released.

1.2.4 *Tharu* Groups Object to Being Listed as *Madhesi*

On March 25, the Legislature-Parliament passed the CA Election Bill-2070 and the bill to amend the Nepal Health Services Act 2053 (Fourth Amendment) 2070, both of which listed *Tharus* under the category of *Madhesi* despite objections from *Tharu* lawmakers. On April 23, in Kathmandu, the *Tharu* Joint Struggle Committee (TJSC)—comprised of 20 *Tharu* organizations, civil society groups, and political parties, submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister, CA Chair, and seven major political parties demanding respect of *Tharu* identity by delisting *Tharus* from the *Madhesi* category.

1.2.5 Land-related Protests

Land-related grievances persisted in various parts of SB project districts. On April 13, 11 *Dalit* families were forcibly evicted from Bheri Community Forest in Latikoili VDC of Surkhet District. Demanding reconstruction of their makeshift houses and compensation for the loss, the evicted families staged a demonstration at the District Forest Office on April 14 and threatened to capture the houses of the Chairperson and Secretary of the Bheri Community Forest in Birendranagar Municipality. Other contested evictions and protests occurred in Bardiya and Surkhet in February, and in Bardiya and Kailali in March. Similarly, land tenants in Banke and Bardiya submitted memoranda to the Ministry of Land Reform and Management and staged indefinite sit-in protests at the district Land Reform Offices (LRO) to draw attention to their demands for upholding tenant land rights. According to the National Land Rights Forum (NLRFF), 1,939 land tenants in Banke, 1,139 in Bardiya, and 212 in Surkhet currently claim ownership of the land they have been working. Due to ambiguities in the Land Reform Act, the process of land allocation for tenants halted in 2007.

1.2.6 Monsoon-related Flooding

In August, torrential rains caused floods, mudflows, and landslides throughout the Mid and Far Western regions, damaging crops, livestock, and infrastructure. More than 125,000 people were affected, with 250 killed or still missing. Government agencies and international organizations mobilized rescue and relief operations, but continuous rain and damaged

³A *Kamlari* is a female from the *Tharu* community working as domestic helper in the house of a landowner or house owner with the verbal or written commitment of her guardians or mediators, receiving meager wages in terms of cash, crops, or continuing education.

infrastructure made it difficult to respond. To inform the public about post-disaster relief services made available by the government and NGOs, SB produced and broadcast public service announcements about evacuation routes, the availability of emergency funding, distribution of food and non-food items, and health and other emergency services provided in flood-affected districts. SB partner Equal Access (EA) reported on the situation through its 16 local FM station partners and devoted the August 22 episode of *Naya Nepal* (NN) to the flood situation, agency responses, and where people could access relief services.

1.3 SOCIAL AND CONFLICT TRENDS

In Year 2, SB continued to conduct quarterly conflict assessments to analyze changes in the program context, enabling the project to address and adapt to tensions in the communities. It also conducted two Local Governance Perception Surveys to monitor public perceptions of local governance and community development.⁴ The assessments and surveys showed a feeling of moderate optimism among the citizenry in project districts. Respondents were relatively satisfied with local government, but also demonstrated limited expectations, which the government mostly met with administrative tasks such as delivering vital events certificates for birth, death, and citizenship.

1.3.1 Perceptions of Local Governance and Opportunities for Public Participation

The majority of perception survey respondents said Nepal is moving in the right direction (60 percent) and most (67 percent) thought that their VDC was effective in encouraging development in their communities. Generally, the level of public participation in local development activities was low, with 75 percent of respondents never having attended meetings of their Ward Citizen Forum (WCF), although 93 percent said they would be willing to attend if given the opportunity. Surveys found that women and marginalized groups often did not articulate their demands or needs in the local planning process despite the government providing entitlements for these groups. Many respondents were unaware of the provisions and entitlements for women and marginalized groups in local government programs, a key component of the SB project.

1.3.2 Political Tensions, Conflicts, and/or Violence

Despite the anticipation of violence during the CA-II elections, political tension/conflict in SB districts decreased throughout the year. The CA-II and by-elections were conducted peacefully, and the overall perception of the public was that the elections were free and fair with very limited election fraud reported. The Election Commission's Code of Conduct was credited with reducing political violence and ensuring that the CA elections were peaceful. Many also felt that the voter ID cards with voters' photographs played a major role in averting proxy voting and thereby ensuring fair elections. In the *1st Local Governance Perception Survey* (June 2014), respondents reported a decrease in identity-based tension and conflicts.

1.3.3 Crime and Lack of Economic Opportunity

Petty crimes such as burglaries continued to be a concern in SB districts, as well as crimes associated with drugs. Drug abuse is perceived as a serious challenge affecting youth. In the *1st Local Governance Perception Survey* (June 2014), 91 percent of respondents said that the economic situation and lack of employment opportunities cause them anxiety. Youth continue to remain vulnerable, primarily due to the lack of gainful employment opportunities.

⁴ The 1st Local Governance Perception Survey was completed in June 2014. Fieldwork for the second survey has been completed with final results due in November 2014.

There are ongoing concerns that they may be mobilized for violent purposes by different actors, including political parties. Youth as well as other respondents felt that young people are more likely to be involved in criminal acts to make ends meet or fulfil their expectations and demands.

1.3.4 Status of Women

While the status of women remains low, respondents in SB districts believe it is improving. The incidence of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) remains high, with cases of rape and domestic violence widely reported. SB's 3rd *Conflict Assessment*⁵ focused on SGBV, finding that many interviewees had not heard of the term, and were unaware of the type of acts that constitute SGBV or the laws against them. While the assessment did not find a particular age group that is implicated in SGBV, the general opinion was that younger men and boys are more involved in sexual harassment and older men are more involved in domestic violence, often with alcohol as a contributing factor. Women and girls' behavior was closely tied to their family's status. If they acted outside the traditional gender norms, it was understood that they would be subject to harassment. There also was limited understanding of the lesbian, gay, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) community.

1.3.6 Resource-Based Tensions/Conflicts

Most people surveyed by SB felt that tensions/conflicts over resources have remained unchanged over the past year. Timber smuggling is still a major concern, along with simmering tensions over community forest management, and disputes between internally displaced people (IDPs) without land and the government authorities, as well as some community members.

⁵ *Quarterly Conflict Assessment # 3*, May 2014.

2.0 MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During Year 2, SB tracked its activities through PMP indicators that contributed to USAID/Nepal's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) *Objective 1: More Inclusive and Effective Governance*, with the goal of increasing progress towards a democratic, resilient, and prosperous Nepal. Key activities and major accomplishments during the year are described below.

2.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

SB has a multi-faceted approach to monitoring and evaluating project performance, including a comprehensive baseline, a Performance Based Management System (PBMS), Routine Data Quality Assurance (RDQA), and GIS (Geospatial Information System) mapping. This approach provides SB with a range of data to analyze when assessing and reflecting upon progress towards achieving project objectives. SB builds the capacity of its local partners through Quarterly M&E Workshops.

In September 2014, USAID conducted a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) of SB, focusing mainly on its PMP's Performance Indicator Reference Sheets. While largely favorable, the team recommended that SB measure higher-level results, minimize the number of indicators for each result, conduct qualitative analysis of data, and make greater use of GIS maps to illustrate activities.

2.1.1 Baseline Survey

SB submitted its final baseline survey report to USAID in January 2014. Surveyors collected and transmitted data utilizing mobile phones with Global Positioning System (GPS) capabilities. Data was then compiled with Mobenzi software into a cloud-based database. Originally, SB designed the baseline survey to target only 115 intervention VDCs within six districts. However, due to a high concentration of intervention VDCs in the low performing category, the VDCs were not directly comparable. In consultation with USAID, SB revised the protocol in August to include 66 additional control VDCs, 16 of which belong to Salyan and Rolpa Districts, with the understanding that this would delay completion of the survey by several months. In total, the survey included 7,539 respondents (2,534 men, 2,515 women, and 2,490 youth), in addition to 1,044 WCF members and 174 CAC members from 174 VDCs in eight districts.

Findings of the baseline survey generally showed a high level of optimism among the respondents with 80 percent believing that their communities are heading in the right direction, and 94 percent willing to attend community meetings. However, only seven percent reported being involved in the VDC planning process, creating an opportunity for SB to bridge this gap through awareness-raising, training, and facilitation in target communities. In Year 3, based on baseline findings, SB will focus on awareness building and mobilization of excluded communities at the settlement level, orientation and training to WCF members, implementation of MoFALD's GESI guidelines for WCFs, establishment of linkages between community groups (such as WORTH groups) and CACs, and tracking results so that communities can see whether or not their priority projects were selected, and if not, why. SB will adopt a continuous process of learning and action, which means adjusting activities based on new information identified through surveys and other tracking mechanisms.

2.1.2 Quarterly M&E Workshop

SB held Quarterly M&E Workshops in January, May, and June to review the progress of the preceding quarter, plan for the coming quarter, and provide training on M&E approaches and tools. The first workshop in January had 18 participants (14 male, 4 female) from SB implementers Center for Legal Research and Resource Development (CeLRRd), Equal Access (EA), and Youth Initiative (YI), and included a session on Routine Data Quality Assurance (RDQA). The May workshop had 32 participants (25 male, 7 female) and included a session on GIS mapping as a monitoring tool. The June workshop had 33 participants (24 male, 9 female) and included a session on the Organizational Performance Index (OPI). In response to partner demand, SB also organized a five-day workshop on report writing in August.

2.1.3 DevResults Database Established and Operational

SB currently maintains two databases, one for collecting and analyzing quantitative data from surveys to measure progress regarding outcome and impact level indicators, and one to store activity information regarding training, workshops, meetings, etc. to measure progress on process and output-level indicators. These databases are being merged into the Performance-based Management System (PBMS) DevResults, a comprehensive web-based tool being implemented globally by Pact. The tool provides sophisticated analyses according to the level and type of indicators and data entered, disaggregating by geography (District/VDCs), caste and ethnicity (10 types), gender (women/girls, men/boys, third gender), age group (youth and adults), groups/Community Based Organizations (CBO), interventions, Implementing Partners(IP)/Local Non-governmental Organizations (LNGO), and by month/year. There also are provisions to upload supporting documents such as data tables, narrative reports, and forms, enabling DevResults to generate formatted tables and graphs.

While DevResults is a comprehensive and versatile tool, SB encountered several challenges during the year in making it fully operational. Along with glitches that are expected when implementing a new system, SB faced a heavy data entry requirement that normally would be shared by implementing partners, but could not be shared due to deficiencies in internet connectivity and trained staff. During the coming year, SB will train implementing partners on procedures that will enable them to submit data in standard templates that SB can enter into DevResults.

2.1.4 Routine Data Quality Assurance (RDQA)

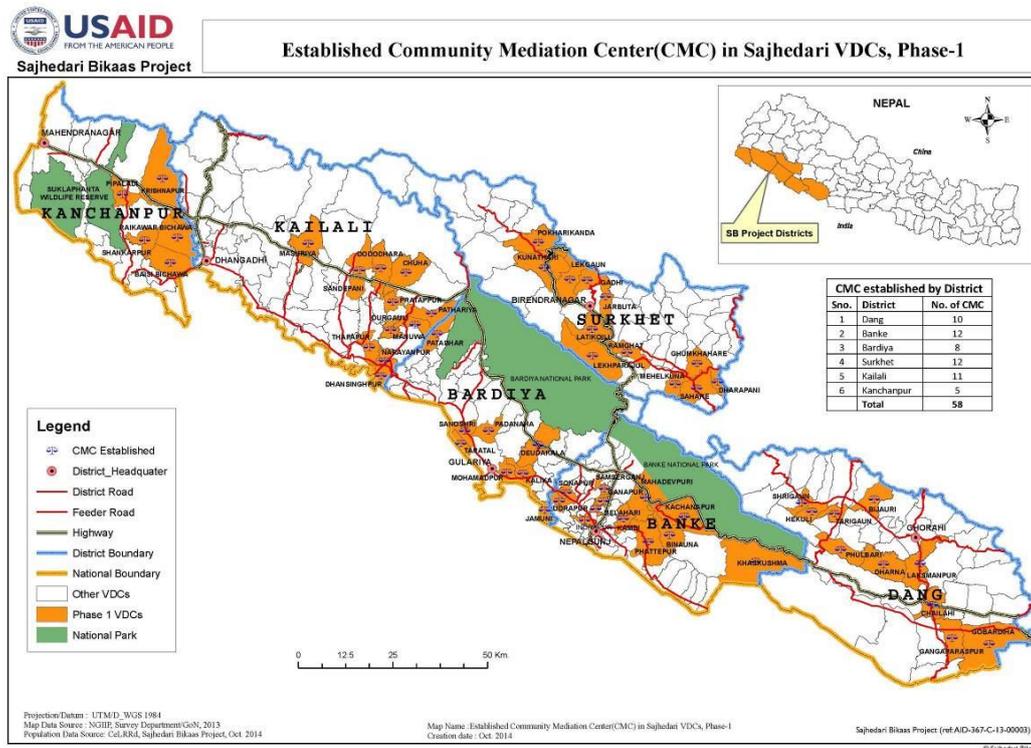
During Year 2, SB developed RDQA tools to assist project partners in carrying out data quality assessments on a quarterly basis. These tools and the training that SB provided strengthened partners' knowledge and helped them to prepare for SB's semi-annual RDQA. For example, following SB training, CeLRRd conducted RDQA in all 58 of the project's Community Mediation Centers (CMC).

2.1.5 Global Information System (GIS) Database and Training

SB uses GIS for program planning, monitoring, and reporting, visualizing activities by location. It produces printed and electronic maps of activities into which can be incorporated data on resources, facilities, and services centers. This visualization of data can also be combined with data on marginalized communities and results from surveys. The maps enable a spatial understanding of the project's impact so far, and help to identify areas for improvement; thus they serve as important tools for monitoring and planning. In Year 2, SB produced maps showing the location of women's and youth groups formed under SB and developed a spatial database including LYGs, CMCs, and Radio Listener Groups (RLG)

along with demographic and census data, as well as NGOs in project VDCs. During the devastating floods in August, SB created maps of flood-affected VDCs for use by program staff and partners. Partners also shared copies of the maps with VDCs for use while preparing Local Development Resource Management Plans (LDRMP).

Example of GIS Map



2.2 OBJECTIVE A: ESTABLISH AND IMPROVE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

In Year 2, SB continued its efforts to better understand and address conflict through conflict assessments, SMS mapping, and community mediation programs. SB also continued work with youth groups and began work with women’s WORTH groups to engage them in local development and governance processes. Media activities built local partners’ capacities to report on governance issues, and expanded outreach for the project’s various components. These activities supported an enabling environment where community members (including women, youth, and marginalized groups) are beginning to take part in local governance processes.

2.2.1 Conflict Assessment

To address the need for early responses to the causes and consequences of instability, SB continued its work assessing local level conflict in its operating districts. After completing two quarterly assessments that yielded similar results, it decided to intersperse the quarterly tracking assessments with assessments focusing on specific topics relevant to the project’s implementation. In Year 2, SB produced three conflict assessments and is finalizing its fourth report. Field work for the fifth assessment is underway. SB’s planning and implementation processes in Year 3 will draw on the key findings from these assessments through report dissemination events, review and reflection meetings, planning meetings, and other periodic interactive platforms with partners, community members, and government stakeholders.

Conflict Assessment 2: Follow-up on Year 1 Rapid Conflict Assessment (September/November 2013)

Apart from the emergence of political issues relating to the elections, this assessment showed that the situation in project districts remained largely unchanged from the previous six months. There was a high level of frustration with political parties among interviewees. The assessment noted that tension and conflicts between identity groups, particularly *Tharus* and *Pahadis* in the Far West, had decreased. There was mistrust and resentment between *Madhesi* and Muslim communities. Interviewees noted caste-based discrimination against *Dalits*, but felt it had decreased in urban areas.

Conflict Assessment 3: Perception Assessment of Conflicts, Tensions and Insecurity in SB Project Districts in Nepal's Far West and Mid-West regions (December 2013/February 2014)

This assessment found that people were generally positive about the political and security situation following earlier concerns about CA-II elections and related violence, which did not materialize. Interviewees felt that identity-based tensions and conflicts had decreased.

Conflict Assessment 4: Attitudes and Behavior of Young Men towards and linked to Sexual Harassment in SB Project Districts in Nepal's Far West and Mid-West Regions (March/May 2014)

This assessment found that many interviewees had not heard of the term SGBV, and were unaware of the type of acts that constitute it or the laws against them. It indicated that young men frequently and/or previously engaged in teasing and often lewd remarks to girls, and considered a family's honor and prestige linked to the chastity of woman/girl family members. There was limited understanding of the lesbian, gay, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) community.

Conflict Assessment 5: Public Perceptions on Current Development Initiatives and Development Stakeholders⁶

This assessment focused on three districts—Banke, Dang, and Kailali—and revealed that both men and women considered education and health as priority development sectors. Interviewees identified the government as the key provider of services and facilities, with NGOs, INGOs, and donors implementing complementary activities. Among the key challenges to effectiveness reported by interviewees were poor coordination among development stakeholders; unhealthy competition among NGOs in securing funding; poor transparency and accountability of some NGOs; and bureaucratic corruption.

Workshops on Conflict Assessment

In May and June, SB implementer Saferworld held three workshops with 14 CeLRRd staff (9 male, 5 female) and 24 local NGO staff (18 male, 6 female) to build their capacity to support data collection for the assessments. Saferworld also organized a one-day refresher training for participants before the fourth assessment to reiterate key points.

Conflict Sensitivity Training

SB held a refresher workshop on Conflict-Sensitive Approaches (CSA), Do No Harm (DNH), and Safe and Effective Development in Conflict (SEDC) for staff from CeLRRd, EA, YI, and Pact in May. With feedback from the trainers, participants strengthened conflict sensitivity approaches in the design of upcoming activities. Recognizing the value to this approach,

⁶ The field work for this assessment was completed as scheduled in FY14, but the report is delayed as SB's implementer Saferworld is focused on field work for Conflict Assessment 5. The report is due in November 2014.

CeLRRd also included CSA/DNH/SEDC principles in its Refresher Basic Mediation training manual for CMs.

2.2.2 SMS Conflict Mapping

In June, SB introduced an innovative SMS-based conflict mapping system to track conflict trends in its project areas and share findings with its partners and other stakeholders. The system was designed by Innovative Support to Emergencies, Diseases and Disaster (InSTEDD), and is being implemented by SB in coordination with CeLRRd. It involves real-time mapping of conflicts through SMS technology, and provides data and GIS maps on conflict trends for designing/targeting programs. In some cases, it also provides for alerts to government agencies, NGO partners, and other actors who can intervene to mitigate emerging conflicts.

SB trained 515 Community Mediators (CM) to serve as SMS reporters for the system utilizing a *Handbook on SMS Conflict Mapping System* in Nepali, which guides them in coding the conflict incidents to specify case type, intensity, potential for escalation, and location. While the reporters' confidentiality is maintained, all reporters are registered in the system so their reports can be verified. There is no crowdsourcing.

A total of 1,121 conflict incidents were reported on the system up to September 30, 2014. Of these, 44 percent were cases of inter-personal conflict, 28 percent GBV, 16 percent resource-based conflict, 5 percent caste-based conflict, and 7 percent other types of conflict. Details from the system's website are shown below. SB will begin sharing quarterly trend reports and analyses with its partners and other stakeholders in February 2015.

Conflict Mapping System: Data and Findings as of September 2014

Table 1: Conflict Reported via SMS by its Types		
Date from 09-Jun-14 to 30-Sep-14		
Duration in Days: 113		
Types of Conflict	Number	%
1 Gender Based Violence	313	27.92%
2 Identity Based Conflict	39	3.48%
3 Caste Based Conflict	60	5.35%
4 Political Conflict	37	3.30%
5 Inter-personal Conflict	493	43.98%
6 Resource based Conflic	179	15.97%
Total	1121	100.00%

Table 2: Conflict Reported via SMS by its Intensity		
Date from 09-Jun-14 to 30-Sep-14		
Duration in Days: 113		
Level of Intensity	Number	%
1 High	316	28.19%
2 Medium	537	47.90%
3 Low	268	23.91%
Total	1121	100.00%

Table 3: Conflict Reported via SMS by Escalation		
Date from 09-Jun-14 to 30-Sep-14		
Duration in Days: 113		
Possibility to Escalation	Number	%
1 Yes	673	60.04%
2 No	448	39.96%
Total	1121	100.00%

Table 4: Conflict Reported via SMS by Districts		
Date from 09-Jun-14 to 30-Sep-14		
Duration in Days: 113		
District Name	Number	%
1 Banke	167	14.90%
2 Bardiya	206	18.38%
3 Dang	279	24.89%
4 Kailali	192	17.13%
5 Kanchanpur	135	12.04%
6 Surkhet	142	12.67%
Total	1121	100.00%

2.2.3 Alternative Dispute Resolution/Community Mediation

The absence of effective courts and the breakdown of traditional methods of dispute resolution have led to the need for new mechanisms of local dispute management in Nepal. Since 2002, community mediation has provided a means to improve access to justice at the local level and establish a culture of conflict resolution within communities. Through its implementing partner CeLRRd, SB is training and supporting community mediators in each of its project VDCs utilizing an interest-based facilitated community mediation model in which community mediators (CM) assist the parties involved to constructively explore ways to resolve their own disputes. Addressing conflicts before they escalate is an important step towards creating an enabling environment for community development.

By the end of Year 2, SB had trained 1,564 CMs (672 female and 892 male) and established Community Mediation Centers (CMC) in all 58 project VDCs. A total of 3,520 new cases were registered, 72 percent of which were resolved within three months.⁷ Local governments showed increasing support for the mediation program, with 19 VDCs allocating budget funds to support the newly established CMCs.

VDC-level Consultations

SB organized 37 VDC-level consultations to introduce community mediation, its process, and benefits to VDC stakeholders, including VDC secretaries and representatives of civil society organizations, political parties, and the media. Through the consultations, stakeholders were informed about the CM selection process and the support needed from VDCs to establish and maintain CMCs. These consultations were important to advocate with VDCs on the critical role that CMCs play in local communities.

CM Selection and Basic Mediation Training

During Year 2, SB conducted 44 Basic Mediation Training programs for a total of 1,041 new CMs. Three CMs from each ward were chosen based on GESI principles. Of the 1,564 CMs trained in Year 1 and Year 2 combined, 57 percent are men and 43 percent women. Similarly, 42 percent are Hill *Brahmin/Chhetri*; 26 percent Terai/*Madhesi/Adivasi/Janajati*; 12 percent Hill *Dalit*; 8 percent Hill/Mountain *Janajati*; 7 percent Terai/*Madhesi* other castes; 3 percent Religious Minorities; and 2 percent from other groups. CMs are successfully mediating cases of disputes in their communities, thereby providing a sustainable and systematic mechanism for conflict resolution.

Social Marketing Campaign

SB organized 74 door-to-door events, 116 street dramas, 58 school-based campaigns, and 116 billboards/wall painting activities to raise awareness among project communities of the availability and benefits of community mediation services. These outreach tools were helpful in boosting the number of cases registered at CMCs.

VDC-level Quarterly Practice Sharing

SB conducted 118 VDC-level Quarterly Practice Sharing meetings during Year 2. Participants from VDC offices, other government agencies, local political party representatives, and CMs participated in the meetings to strengthen coordination among multiple VDC stakeholders. These meetings provided the CMs an opportunity to share experiences, exchange good practices, and address challenges, thus improving the quality

⁷ Among cases settled in Year 2, 50% involved interpersonal conflict, 31% resource and equipment-based conflict, 19% gender-based violence, and less than 1% caste-based violence, identity-based conflict, or political violence. A total of 1,208 women participated as first-party mediators, 1,141 as second-party mediators, and 1,291 as representative mediators (the overlapping numbers are because female mediators were involved in multiple cases in their working areas).

of mediation services. They also provided CMCs the opportunity to strengthen coordination with various local stakeholders.

Curriculum Development and Training of Trainers (TOT) for Refresher Training for Mediators

SB implementer CeLRRd developed a new community mediation curriculum addressing topics such as gender sensitivity and CSA/DNH/SEDC. Twenty staff trainers participated in the TOT. Upon completion, the 20 trainers conducted refresher training in all 58 VDCs for a total of 1,301 CMCs (719 male, 582 female).

Group Mediation Training for Mediators

CeLRRd also developed a curriculum for group mediation. It conducted one TOT on group mediation for 19 District Trainers, District Coordinators, and regional project staff, followed by 12 group mediation trainings for CMCs. The trainings conveyed skills and methodologies for mediating complex group cases, such as those involving community forests or irrigation systems. Group mediation training was added to the SB project because group conflicts were identified by the SMS reporting system as having high potential for escalation. Mediating group conflicts is thus an important part of creating an enabling environment for community development.

2.2.4 Youth in Development

SB's implementing partner Youth Initiative (YI) made important progress in its work with youth groups this year. YI formed or re-established previously existing Local Youth Groups (LYGs) in all of its 58 VDCs. These groups have become important institutions for youth participation in local governance and development. A total of 15,957 youth (57% male, 43% female) participated in community development activities during the year, ranging from ODF declaration campaigns to school enrollment campaigns and small infrastructure projects. These activities have been important in providing youth with leadership opportunities and bringing together community members, fostering an ethic of civic engagement and establishing an enabling environment for community development. Similarly, 84% of the LYGs participated in local planning and decision-making processes this year, and 40 VDCs allocated budgets for youth-related activities. Items and activities for which youth secured VDC funding included: community youth information centers; awareness campaigns against child marriage, drug and alcohol abuse; and vocational and technical training.

Monthly LYG Meetings

YI facilitated 431 monthly meetings of LYGs in which members discussed youth-related concerns and planned community development initiatives. The LYGs contributed to 464 community development activities in the six project districts. Examples include monitoring of VDC-supported programs; campaigns for



Local Youth Group meeting in Surkhet



Participants during training on Governance, Accountability, and Human Rights

improvements in education, health, and sanitation in LYG member communities; flood rescue and rehabilitation efforts; and road and bridge repair. SB is working to ensure the sustainability of LYGs by building their capacities (see training descriptions below), strengthening their connections to VDCs and line agencies, and officially registering them with the government. Of a total of 873 members in 58 LYGs in six districts, 347 (40%) are male and 526 (60%) are female.

Ethnicity of LYG Members

Ethnicity	Number	%
Hill Brahmins/ Chhetris	357	41
Hill/Mountain Janajatis	67	8
Newars	6	1
Hill Dalits	112	13
Terai/Madheshi Brahmins/Rajputs	23	3
Terai/Madheshi Janajatis/Adivasis	225	26
Terai/Madheshi Other Castes	44	5
Terai/Madheshi Dalits	23	3
Religious Minorities	16	2
Total	873	100

Training on Governance and Accountability

YI conducted 24 three-day training workshops on governance, accountability, and human rights for a total of 630 members (321 male, 309 female) of the newly formed LYGs. The workshops addressed the basics of good governance, social accountability, corruption and transparency, human rights, governance of local bodies, and the 14-step participatory planning process. Participants used the principles from these trainings to more effectively participate in the planning process and engage with local government officials, such as by exercising the right to information regarding public expenditures. Likewise, they disseminated information obtained from the trainings in local events such as street *bahas*.

Training on Life Skills, Civic Engagement, and Local Development

YI also conducted 24 three-day training workshops on life skills for 599 LYG members (301 male, 298 female). The workshops improved the ability of participants to better cope with challenges by building their capacities in problem-solving, decision-making, critical and creative thinking, communication, personality development, stress management, and leadership. As with the governance and accountability trainings, these trainings were coordinated with VDCs and DDCs, who in many cases sent personnel to lead some sessions. Participants applied skills from the training in various LYG activities, such as community development initiatives that they organized.

Quarterly Meetings of Community Management Units (CMU)

SB met its target of forming 58 CMUs, one in each project VDC, and enrolled a total of 873 youth as members. The CMU members participated in VDC meetings and programs. During the year, they organized a total of 177 community development activities. Each CMU held one public event to share its experiences and demonstrate the positive contribution of youth in their communities. CMUs also played an instrumental role in facilitating youth and LYG participation in the local planning process, as has been discussed above. YI has recognized the importance of CMUs in this regard and is seeking ways to build on this success. In Year 3, youth groups will be linked with community development projects or SB's micro-grant activities through memberships in Project Management Committees (PMC).

Formation of District Youth Networks (DYN)

YI established new DYNs in Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur, and Surkhet, and reformed previously established DYNs in Banke and Dang. The DYNs include 136 LYG members whose aim is to increase youth participation and voice in the district planning process through consultations with local officials. One-day district-level workshops were held in each of the six project districts to discuss youth issues and develop strategies for engagement in district planning. SB is working to ensure the sustainability of DYNs by building their capacities (see below) and strengthening their connections to DDCs and the planning process. Of the total 106 members 63 (59%) in six DYNs in six districts, 63 (59%) are male and 43 (41%) are female.

Caste/Ethnicity of DYN Committees

Caste/Ethnicity	Total	%
Hill Brahmins/ Chhetris	52	49.1
Hill/Mountain Janajatis	8	7.5
Newars	1	0.9
Hill Dalits	16	15.1
Terai/Madheshi Brahmins/Rajputs	2	1.9
Terai/Madheshi Janajatis/Adivasis	21	19.8
Terai/Madheshi Other Castes	1	0.9
Terai/Madheshi Dalits	3	2.8
Religious Minorities	2	1.9
Total	106	100

DYN Capacity Building

YI conducted a four-day capacity building training workshop for 136 DYN members (75 male, 61 female) from each of the six project districts. The training provided participants with tools for activism and advocacy, networking, facilitation, and team building. YI also conducted six YAATra workshops, one in each project district. A total of 156 youth participated in these workshops, which assisted them to better understand corruption and how they can work to counter it. YI also conducted Civic Leadership School (CLS) training for 72 youth from the six project districts. The five-day school was designed to explore individual potentials and promote a culture of collaboration. The skills imparted through these trainings are designed to help participants conduct district-level organizational activities for youth.

Information and Advocacy Campaign for the National Youth Policy

In August, YI conducted workshops in all six project districts to review the National Youth Policy. A total of 1,233 youth participated, including DYN members, other youth leaders and activists, and journalists. The workshops increased the participants' understanding of youth-related issues and concerns, and helped DYNs in developing advocacy plans. YI has shared the findings of the workshops with the Ministry of Youth and Sports at the central level, and publicized them at an International Youth Day event that YI organized in coordination with the Ministry.

Formation of Regional Youth Network (RYN)

In June and August, YI organized preparatory meetings for the formation of a regional youth network in the Mid and Far Western regions. Altogether, 61 youth from the six SB districts participated. The main objectives of the meetings were to review the status of youth in project districts, identify youth-related issues, and lay the groundwork for establishment of the regional network. Participants prepared youth mobilization plans, agreed on the organizational structure of the network, and agreed to advocate for including youth as a

'target group' for budget allocations. The RYN will continue to meet periodically to advocate for these and other issues at the regional level.

Entrepreneurship Development Training

During the year, YI conducted 18 training workshops for 400 youth. The workshops exposed potential entrepreneurs to the fundamentals of micro-enterprise, and helped to build their confidence. The training included modules on business identification and selection, marketing concepts, and the preparation of business plans.⁸

2.2.5 Media and Development

During this reporting period, media activities helped to strengthen the capacities of national and local radio production partners and engage listener populations around issues of local governance, conflict mitigation, and development. Likewise, SB implementing partner Equal Access (EA) coordinated with SB's other partners to disseminate information related to their activities (e.g. a PSA campaign was carried out with CeLRRd regarding CMCs) and success stories. SB supported the production and broadcast of 1,204 radio programs and 5,580 public service announcements (PSAs) through its national and district-level programs. SB partner Equal Access (EA) implemented three radio platforms: *Naya Nepal (NN)*, *Sajhedari*, and *Saathi Sanga Manka Kura (SSMK)*. It also supported 16 non-state news outlets in producing and broadcasting local and national radio programs. Eighty percent of quality radio programs produced by these outlets addressed issues of local governance, youth, women, and marginalized groups.

Production and Broadcast of Naya Nepal and Saathi Sanga Manka Kura

EA produced and broadcast a combined total of 40 episodes of NN and SSMK. Fourteen episodes of NN were "Outdoor Community Productions" produced and recorded in SB working VDCs, creating opportunities to interact with local citizens, promote dialogue, and create ownership over content and information sharing. The productions included community members, VDC officials, and SB partners among others. Each week an episode was broadcast over Radio Nepal and EA's 16 partner FM stations.

Content Advisory Group (CAG) and Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) Meetings

As part of SB's methodology, EA organized seven CAG meetings during this reporting period to provide expert advice and suggestions on broader content areas for NN, SSMK, and Sajhedari programs. Thematic experts, CA members, local body representatives, government officials, and SB implementing partners participated in the meetings. Participants in the meetings discussed project activities and opportunities for highlighting local governance initiatives on air. For example, as a result of CeLRRd's participation in the meetings, mediation case studies were included in *Naya Nepal* and *Sajhedari* radio episodes, and PSAs advertised the availability of mediation services.

⁸ In the first quarter of Year 3, YI followed-up with participants from entrepreneurship development trainings conducted during Year 2. They found that of 400 participants trained, 153 (50 female, 103 male, or about 38% of those trained) had started or expanded their own businesses. Some common types of businesses included tailoring, electronics, and cosmetics shops as well as mushroom, poultry, and pig farming.

Production and Broadcast of Sajhedari

SB supported eight local FM stations in producing 346 thirty-minute episodes of *Sajhedari* that addressed issues of local government, youth, women, and disadvantaged groups. The programs were produced and broadcast weekly (production increased from bi-monthly to weekly in January 2014) in a community-focused magazine format. In addition to Nepali language, *Radio Naya Yug* in Dang produced 38 episodes of *Sajhedari* in *Tharu*. Other partner FM stations also produced segments of *Sajhedari* in local languages.

Production and Broadcast of PSAs

A total of seven PSA campaigns were broadcast from the 16 district FM partner stations during this period. These included: 512 spots on voter registration and ID cards prior to the CA-II elections; 1,920 spots on community mediation services; 210 spots to encourage voter participation in the bi-elections in Bardiya and Kailali; 2,400 spots each on stopping *GBV and child marriage*; and 1,050 spots on relief and rescue operations and services in flood-affected districts. The PSAs on community mediation, which were conducted in collaboration with CeLRRd, represent an important example of collaboration between EA and others IPs.

Radio Listeners Groups (RLG)

During the year, SB formed 47 Radio Listeners' Groups (RLGs), which conducted 1,396 meetings. Led by facilitators trained by SB, the RLGs generally met bi-monthly to listen to and discuss *NN*, *SSMK* and *Sajhedari* radio programs. Based on discussions around the issues raised in the programs, RLG members also carried out awareness raising campaigns and took collective action towards community development in their areas. For example, a youth RLG in Durgauli, Kailali advocated for and secured VDC funding for programs on violence against women, People's Service Commission exam preparation classes for women, and a sports tournament. Likewise, an RLG in Khairi, Dang secured VDC funds for a canal widening project in its village. Similarly, an RLG in Mohammadpur, Bardiya organized a street drama on environmental sanitation and a door-to-door campaign to collect food and other necessary goods for flood victims in the area, and distributed these items in coordination with the World Food Program. These examples show the strength of RLGs as institutions for civic engagement in activities that span across the project objectives.

RLGs also provided important suggestions and feedback for improving the quality of programming (primarily through the network of Community Action Researchers). EA reviewed these inputs on an ongoing basis and will continue to do so during Year 3.

SMS Polls and Broadcast Audience Survey

EA received 4,256 SMS and 660 Interactive Voice Response feedback messages from listeners who shared their opinions and requested specific content for future episodes. Comments were reviewed and shared with production team members who incorporated

The Radio Mapping Initiative

From June-August, EA digitally mapped the coverage signals of 64 radio stations in SB districts. The map integrates signal reach over the geographic terrain with associated mapping layers and provides data for calculating the listener population of the coverage area. The map is being used as a tool by local government and other stakeholders, including SB target groups and beneficiaries, for communication strategies.



EA IT Officer collecting data

feedback in program improvements and content. In addition, SB conducted a Broadcast Audience Survey in SB districts in order to better understand radio listening behaviors, trends, and preferences. The survey was administered to 601 respondents, and six focus group discussions were held. Of those surveyed, 95 percent said they listen to radio. A total of 63 percent mentioned that they listen to FM radio stations, while 48 percent stated that they listen to radio on their mobile phones. EA will continue to use the SMS polls to improve the quality of radio programs. Suggestions for improvement will be shared with SB partners where relevant.

Capacity Building of FM Stations

SB built local media capacity through the training of 24 producers and managers from eight FM partner stations in project districts. Subjects included selection of issues, script writing, and production skills. All 16 partner FM station managers benefited from training on governance themes and media outreach. SB also conducted three “Media as a Tool for Development and Change” workshops in which 38 VDC and DDC officials participated, and supported 19 women journalists in publishing/broadcasting 34 case studies/storylines addressing GBV in their communities.

2.2.6 Support of Women’s Economic Groups (WORTH)

SB is utilizing Pact’s integrated micro-savings model, WORTH, to increase economic opportunities and resources for women from marginalized and socially excluded groups in its project areas. Following an extensive selection process, SB signed grants with five district-based NGOs in February-March 2014 to administer the program. These included: Fatima Foundation, Nepal in Banke; Jana Jagaran Mahila Sangha (JJMS) in Bardiya; Nepal National Social Welfare Association (NNSWA) in Kanchanpur and Kailali; Social Upgrade in Progress of Educational Region (SUPER) in Dang; and Women Association for Marginalized Women (WAM) in Surkhet.

In March 2014, SB held a six-day Launch Workshop for the local partners led by WORTH experts from Pact’s Myanmar office. The workshop provided training to 17 staff and board members on organizing savings and credit groups and the principles of village banking. The trainers also discussed anticipated challenges based on Pact’s experience running such programs in Nepal and internationally. SB also held district and VDC-level consultation meetings with government officials and other stakeholders to introduce them to the project and facilitate their support.

In addition to improving the economic status of women, WORTH groups serve as forums for discussion around issues pertaining to women and development. SB is working to connect WORTH groups with line agencies to promote collaboration and strengthen sustainability of the groups. For example, representatives of the Department of Cottage and Small Industry, Department of Women and Children, Division Cooperative Office, and District Agriculture Development Office visited WORTH groups during district-level quarterly monitoring visits. They invited WORTH members to visit offices to take advantage of the services they offer. SB is seeking to further strengthen and encourage such linkages between WORTH groups and other government and non-government organizations.

Rapid Assessment of Women’s Economic Groups

In determining whether to reform existing or establish new women’s economic groups, SB carried out a rapid assessment of existing groups in its 58 Phase 1 VDCs in April and May 2014. After identifying 2,849 groups during the mapping, SB assessed 978 groups that were randomly selected. To the extent possible, SB chose to strengthen the technical and organizational capacity of existing groups rather than form entirely new ones.

Formation and Revival of Women's Economic Groups

SB supported 127 new and/or existing WORTH groups, exceeding the Year 2 target of 116. It trained a total of 3,368 group members in literacy, the principles of village banking, and peace promotion. By the end of Year 2, 97 percent of the groups had provided loans to their members to initiate or expand on various agro-based or trade related micro businesses.

Training on Business and Accounting

From July to September, SB trained 437 WORTH group members in financial management. The training built their skills in daily bookkeeping, accounting, and the business standards required to manage and sustain businesses. It is expected that these groups will better direct and manage their internal resources. Since the training was completed towards the end of Year 2, the outcomes will be clearer in the next quarter.

Literacy Volunteers and Literacy Class to WORTH Group Members

From August to September, SB trained 35 Literacy Volunteers who then facilitated training for 240 WORTH group members (two from each group). By the end of Year 2, a total of 2,848 WORTH group members had received literacy training.

Support to WORTH Groups in Mobilizing Loans

SB WORTH groups built their initial savings during the reporting period to Rs. 615,038 (USD \$6,168). In total, 633 women received loans to commence businesses as general merchants or agricultural enterprises such as duck and poultry farming, goat/sheep/pig farming, and vegetable, fruit, and mushroom farming.

Saving and Credit Status of WORTH Groups

Partner NGO	Total Members	Savings			Credit		
		Mandatory	Voluntary	Total	# Members	%	Amount
NNSWA	975	135,300	755	136,055	174	18%	122,224
JJMS	515	93,170	63,556	156,726	138	27%	177,051
FFN	608	109,460	-	109,460	57	9%	115,400
WAM	629	92,170		92,170	168	27%	130,849
SUPER	641	71,712	-	71,712	96	15%	69,514
Total	3,368	501,812	64,311	566,123	633	19%	615,038

Development and Implementation of Skill-Building Packages for Self-Management

Based on the needs of each WORTH group, SB organized a package of 15 tools to build technical and organizational management skills of its members. The topics included business management and micro-entrepreneurship, leadership, and market assessment. Through these trainings, 389 WORTH group members received skill building packages. In Year 3, these groups will be linked with Women and Children Development Offices, district cottage offices, LGCDP's livelihood program, and other external economic resources where applicable.

Capacity Assessment and Development of Partner NGOs

In June and July 2014, SB facilitated Organizational Capacity Assessments (OCAs) for the five WORTH partner NGOs in which they developed 100-day capacity building work plans for their organizations. For example, based on the OCA and its 100-day plans, Jana Jagaran Mahila Sangh (JJMS), Bardiya conducted an organizational development workshop, revised its organizational policies, and strengthened relationships with different stakeholders, and national and international development partners. Thereafter, the NGOs conducted OCA for individual WORTH groups beginning in July. By the end of Year 2, 1,107 group members had participated in capacity building training based on their individual group's needs, such as

group management, transparency, accounting, and conflict prevention. This process was ongoing as of the end of Year 2.

Coordination Meetings with Line Agencies for External Resources

After receiving their grants from SB, the WORTH partner NGOs conducted introductory meetings with District and VDC-level line agencies to familiarize them with the WORTH program and facilitate their support. During the coming year, the partners will advocate their priorities with local agencies during the local planning process, as well as explore opportunities to link with relevant agencies such as the Women's and Children's Office and the District Agriculture Development Office (DADO).

2.3 OBJECTIVE B: IMPROVE COMMUNITIES' ABILITY TO ACCESS RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Objective B is designed to assist communities with the inclusive creation of local plans, and improve access to a diverse range of resources for development assistance. The project has provided, through partner NGOs, technical assistance, training, and/or material support to strengthen communities' ability to identify diverse resources and equitably leverage local resources to the benefit of different segments of the community. SB worked with communities, VDCs, and DDCs to develop plans that identify resources and strategies for leveraging them (e.g., Resource Management Plans and Revenue Assessments) as well as long-term visions for the productive use of these resources (e.g., VDC and District Periodic Plans). These documents are an important first step in improving communities' ability to access resources for development, and provide a foundation upon which future, updated plans can build. Likewise, SB initiated its micro-grant program, which provides direct assistance for development initiatives prioritized by VDCs and addressing youth, women, and other marginalized groups.

2.3.1 District and VDC-level Consultation Meetings

NGO partners conducted six district-level and 58 VDC-level consultation meetings with stakeholders. The meetings were organized to introduce the SB project and help create a favorable environment for the implementation of local governance activities. Stakeholders attending the meetings included representatives from local bodies, line agencies, chambers of commerce, media, NGOs, WCFs, CACs, and political parties. A total of 207 persons participated in the district-level meetings, while 2,231 took part in the VDC-level meetings. The meetings helped garner support in project launch and implementation of the planning process activities. Project adjustments were made after clarifying exactly what kind of support would be meaningful. For example, weaknesses of WCFs were identified in order to better reach out to citizens in the absence of elected representatives.

2.3.2 VDC Profiles and Periodic Village Development Plans (PVDP)

From June to September, SB supported the preparation of VDC Profiles for all 58 of its Phase 1 VDCs. The profiles provide historical, cultural, geographical, and socio-economic information collected through local consultations, along with inventories of human resources, service facilities, local organizations, and development partners. The profiles are a critical resource for VDCs and other stakeholders in preparing well-informed periodic and annual VDC development plans.

SB supported 51 VDCs to prepare Periodic Village Development Plans (PVDP) as mandated by the Local Self Governance Act, 1999.⁹ Senior Facilitators hired by SB provided technical support in preparing the PVDPs. SB also conducted three-day orientations on the PVDP process for VDC Secretaries and seven-day orientations for Social Mobilizers (SM). These included SMs in SB's project VDCs as well as those working in adjacent VDCs under the Local Governance and Community Development Program (LGCDP).

2.3.3 VDC Resource Management Plan (VRMP)

SB supported the preparation of VRMPs in 58 of its Phase 1 VDCs as part of the groundwork for PVDPs. The VRMPs map the demography, natural resources, cultural sites, infrastructure, and other facilities present in each VDC, and include management plans of the available resources for the holistic development of the people and place. VRMPs were prepared in a participatory manner engaging a range of stakeholders from each VDC. Because they represent resources that can potentially be utilized by the VDC as well as those that are actually utilized, these documents are highly useful in the development of PVDPs and revenue assessments (which are in turn also used to develop PVDPs). Since VRMPs are supposed to be updated every year, the VRMPs developed this year provide a foundation on which future years' VRMPs can build.

2.3.4 Local Disaster Risk Management Plan (LDRMP)

Most of the SB VDCs are highly vulnerable to disasters, making disaster preparedness and response plans a high priority. SB provided technical support to ten VDCs (three each in Dang and Surkhet, and four in Kanchanpur District) for the preparation of LDRMPs. The VDCs for which LDRMPs were developed were chosen based on vulnerability and frequency of disasters; they were all ranked in the High or Medium risk zone. Some other development agencies are also supporting the production of LDRMPs, so the VDCs were also chosen based on a need to avoid duplication.

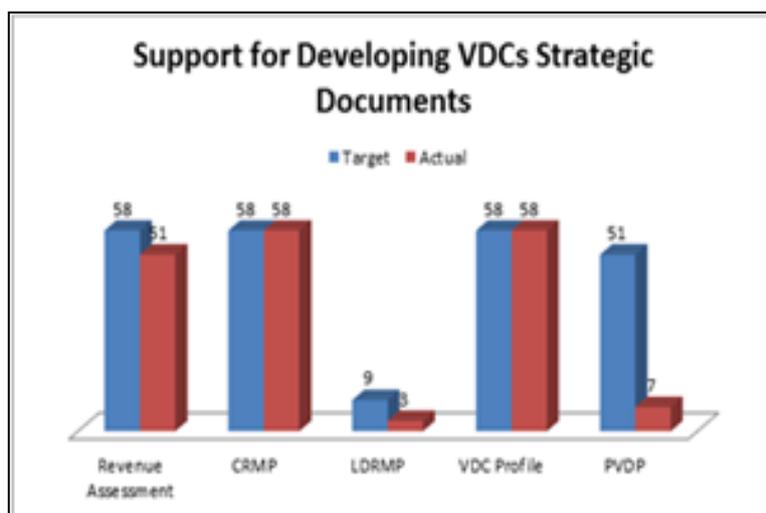
2.3.5 Community Resource Management Plan (CRMP)

See above section on VDC Resource Management Plan (VRMP).

2.3.6 VDC Revenue Assessments

SB provided technical support to all 58 VDCs to conduct internal revenue assessments. The assessments covered the present status of revenue, relevant legal provisions, and presented revenue analyses and projections, along with recommendations for strengthening VDC public financial management. Since the VDC Revenue Assessments can be used to estimate future budgets, they are instrumental for the development of PVDPs. The Revenue Assessments conducted this year will be updated in future years.

⁹ Of 58 SB VDCs, one had already completed its PVDP; four are receiving PVDP support from LINK-HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation; and two have been merged with Municipalities.



2.3.7 Periodic District Development Plans (PDDP)

In consultation with MoFALD, SB supported preparation and printing of Periodic District Development Plans (PDDP) for Banke, Kailali and Surkhet Districts. Technical support was provided by SB consultants working at the District level. Similarly, SB is supporting printing of completed PDDPs in Bardia, Dang, and Kanchanpur Districts.

2.3.8 Micro Grants for Community Development

In June, SB finalized its guidelines for micro-grants and sub-contracts to be provided through a community contracting mechanism in support of development initiatives prioritized in VDC plans. These may include small-scale infrastructure projects such as construction of culverts, market sheds, or latrines, along with social initiatives such as health campaigns or educational programs. SB received 131 micro-grant requests which were duly approved by VDC councils in the project areas. The first two awards will be issued in November 2014.

The micro-grant activities are designed to involve close collaboration between IPs. LYGs, RLGs, and WORTH groups are among the recipients or beneficiaries of grants. CeLRRd has helped disseminate information about these grant opportunities through its community mediator network. The micro-grants will also be made available to groups that receive entrepreneurship training from Youth Initiative and/ or skills/ vocational training from F-Skill in 2015. In Year 3, many of the implementation and monitoring committees of micro grants will have memberships from WORTH and youth groups.

2.4 OBJECTIVE C: IMPROVE COMMUNITIES' ABILITY TO EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENT INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Under Objective C, SB provides technical assistance, resources, and training to institutionalize local government mechanisms for the transparent administration of funds, adoption of inclusive management systems, and the establishment of systems to promote sustainable development results. Elections for local bodies have not been held since 2002. SB is working with the local government to provide citizen forums to voice their opinions and participate in local development processes to help reduce democratic deficits and spread 'peace dividends' in the absence of elected local bodies.

2.4.1 Social Accountability Training

During this period, SB partners provided social accountability training to 1,705 participants from WCFs, IPCFs, CACs, and LYGs. Participants also included VDC Secretaries, SMs, and

representatives of political parties. The training was organized with the objective to improve service delivery, enhance transparency, and reduce corruption in SB districts. The training included topics such as ethics and governance; addressed questions of what makes the government capable, responsive, and accountable; and discussed ways that citizens can help to promote more transparent and accountable government. These training programs raised awareness among citizens and local bodies' representatives about their shared responsibilities for planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of activities carried out with public funds, helping to create an enabling environment for the successful functioning of forums such as the Public Hearings (discussed below).

2.4.2 Public Hearings

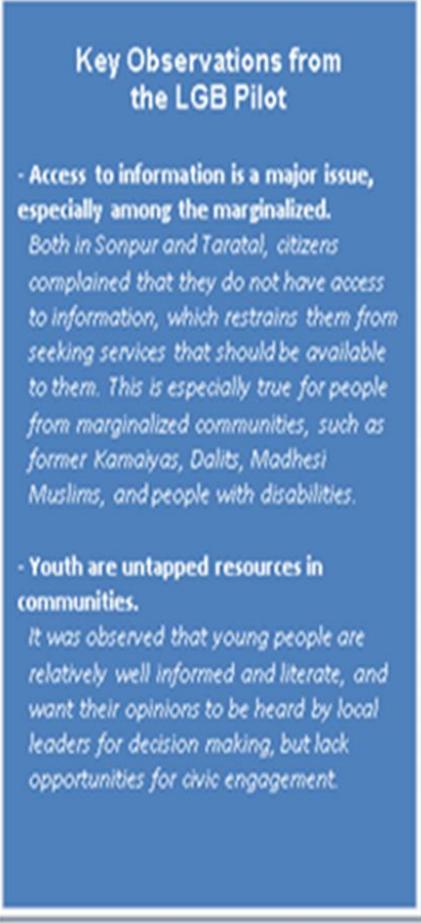
SB organized 22 public hearings with 1,499 participants in all six project districts. The hearings were conducted according to MoFALD guidelines, and provided participants the opportunity to advocate with local bodies for the realization of the legal provisions made in various government policies and guidelines. Many underrepresented citizens have used these forums to raise their voice. Beneficiaries and other citizens pay close attention to sector development programs in order to ensure that 10% of budgets are utilized for women, 10% for children, and 15% for indigenous and ethnic groups, as per the Resource Mobilization and Management Guideline 2013.

2.4.3 Citizen Charters

During Year 2, in consultation with VDC Secretaries, SB assisted 18 VDCs to prepare citizen charters in accordance with MoFALD guidelines. The charters promote transparency in service delivery and administration of funds by itemizing the services provided by VDCs and published fees. Large citizen charter billboards were installed in entrance areas of VDC offices to provide service seekers necessary information and protect them from harassment.

2.4.4 Development and Piloting of Local Governance Barometer (LGB)

During May-August, SB tailored and piloted Pact's LGB, a social accountability tool that promotes joint action around service delivery and establishes a feedback system among all stakeholders. SB selected two high performing VDCs—Sonpur in Banke and Taratal in Bardiya—for piloting the LGB. Through the exercise, citizens and service providers were engaged in discussing challenges and opportunities of service delivery in a peaceful manner, and came to agreement on concrete actions to improve services. After discussion with USAID, this program is not being continued. However, SB will draw on lessons learned from the two LGB pilots in enhancing the effective and participatory implementation of Social Audits and Public Audits during Year 3.



Key Observations from the LGB Pilot

- Access to information is a major issue, especially among the marginalized. Both in Sonpur and Taratal, citizens complained that they do not have access to information, which restrains them from seeking services that should be available to them. This is especially true for people from marginalized communities, such as former Kamaiyas, Dalits, Madhesi Muslims, and people with disabilities.
- Youth are untapped resources in communities. It was observed that young people are relatively well informed and literate, and want their opinions to be heard by local leaders for decision making, but lack opportunities for civic engagement.

2.4.5 Sajhedari Chautari Meetings

SB conducted a total of 1,939 VDC-level *Sajhedari Chautari* meetings whereby representatives from SB partners working at the local level presented ongoing work to local community members for discussion, analysis, and feedback. Participants in the meetings included representatives of CACs, CMCs, IPFCs, LYGs, WCFs, WORTH groups, and political parties, along with VDC Secretaries, VDC staff, and SMs. The meetings were instrumental in ensuring that project activities were implemented as planned and in accordance with minimum program quality standards. They also helped avoid duplication of efforts. In Year 3, the meetings will focus more on building collaboration between IPs for joint actions.

2.5 OBJECTIVE D: INCREASE THE ABILITY OF EXISTING AND NEW GOVERNMENT UNITS TO FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY

SB activities addressing Objective D began in Year 2 and will increase significantly in Year 3. Year 2 activities focused on assessing citizen perceptions of local government performance, and strengthening the capacity of VDCs to utilize MoFALD accounting software and provide vital registration services.

2.5.1 Perception Survey on VDC Service Delivery, Federalism, and Decentralization

In March-April, SB undertook its first annual public perception survey of local government service delivery and citizen attitudes towards decentralization and federalism. The survey included approximately 1,200 respondents in SB districts. Data analysis is currently underway. Based on the findings of the perception survey and LGBs (see 2.6.1), SB intends to provide direct technical and material technical assistance to targeted VDC staff members to enhance their capacity in the formulation and implementation of village development plans, resource management plans, public information campaigns, infrastructure maintenance plans, and other capacity development skills needed to support their ability to deliver on their mandates. SB will share the findings of perception surveys and LGBs with the concerned stakeholders so that communities and local bodies can collaboratively develop action plans for better service delivery.

2.6.2 Technical Assistance to VDCs

SB collaborated with MoFALD to provide in-kind support to improve public financial management by VDCs and the administration of vital event registration and social security systems. SB provided desktop computers, printers, and solar panels for electrical backup to 53 VDCs. The five VDCs not covered had already received equipment from other sources. With the use of computers, VDCs are able to utilize accountancy software developed by MoFALD, and to update vital household-level information in VDC databases. This has the potential to significantly improve efficiency and effectiveness of VDC offices. During Year 3, SB will conduct training of VDC staff in operation of MoFALD software and other computer skills.



3.0 Challenges and Constraints – Internal

3.1 STAFFING

To address the continuing challenge of staff turnover, SB reviewed local staff salaries against the new USAID Local Compensation Plan (LCP) in November 2013 and made several needed adjustments. It also instituted an Adverse Conditions Allowance to better attract and retain staff in Nepalgunj and Dhangadhi. Although staff turnover continued to be a challenge given the project's location, these measures along with important leadership changes are expected to provide future stability.

3.2 LOCAL PARTNER SELECTION

The process of selecting district-based partners for implementation of governance and WORTH activities dominated the first half of Year 2. During the selection process, it was important to ensure that local NGOs whose applications were less refined due to the quality of English were given a fair review. SB visited the offices of the finalists to assess their management ability to implement the awards. SB staff found that many of the applicants struggled to understand and comply with USAID award requirements. To address this, SB made sure it clarified USAID requirements during orientation sessions upon award. While NGO selection is a sensitive process due to the politicization of NGOs and prevalence of corruption and nepotism, SB transparently and firmly dealt with outside attempts of influence to the selection process. As a result, no complaints or protests were lodged. SB made awards to 13 local NGO partners in February-March 2014 and activities gained steady momentum thereafter.

4.0 Challenges and Constraints – External

4.1 PROCESSING AND SUPERVISING MICRO-GRANTS AND SUB-CONTRACTS FOR COMMUNITY PROJECTS

During the year, SB received 131 micro-grant requests that had been approved by VDC councils in project areas. The requests ranged from small-scale infrastructure projects to health and education initiatives. Finalizing micro-grant guidelines was a lengthy process and only two awards were submitted to USAID for review before the end Year 2. The paperwork required for these relatively small awards is extensive and will create a significant challenge for SB and its partners during Year 3 as they aim to implement at least one award in each of the 58 Phase 1 VDCs. With review guidelines in place as well as templates for micro-grants and sub-contracts, the delays of Year 2 are largely overcome. SB is confident of meeting or exceeding its target of 70 micro-grants/sub-contracts during Year 3.

4.2 DEVASTATING FLOODS IN SB PROJECT AREAS

The torrential rains that caused floods, mudflows and landslides in the Mid and Far Western regions in August severely affected several SB districts. Partner NGOs in flood-affected areas were forced to shift their attention away from SB activities and towards relief and rehabilitation, causing project disruption or delays. For example, SB's NGO partner in Bardiya was not able to backstop piloting of LGB in Sonpur as planned. In Surkhet, WORTH materials distributed to groups in some areas were damaged by the flooding and had to be replaced.

5.0 Financial Report

Year 2 Summary of Expenditure by Quarter (October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014)

S.N.	Budget Categories	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total (FY2)	Total (FY1)	Cumulative FY1 & FY2	Contract Budget
1.	Personnel	103,823.82	128,924.75	145,433.85	154,430.68	532,613.10	298,206.69	830,819.79	2,724,660.00
2.	Fringe Benefits	22,455.44	28,449.59	43,192.58	96,727.57	190,825.18	92,096.53	282,921.71	926,405.00
3.	Consultants	58,887.15	26,302.55	4,739.89	29,079.14	119,008.73	228,753.60	347,762.33	836,273.00
4.	Travel	28,049.93	42,249.39	24,641.41	55,912.54	150,853.27	133,539.88	284,393.15	907,986.00
5.	Allowances	14,274.04	26,739.20	16,981.82	16,465.89	74,460.95	35,474.38	109,935.33	565,459.00
6.	Equipment and Supplies	19,200.55	31,583.38	80,664.30	54,572.73	186,020.96	138,522.62	324,543.58	493,236.00
7.	Contractual	187,540.36	417,881.75	684,240.72	1,286,080.43	2,575,743.26	673,619.35	3,249,362.61	13,540,000.00
8.	Other Direct Costs	31,032.29	36,491.59	117,117.27	108,021.44	292,662.59	152,404.18	445,066.77	1,441,121.00
9.	Indirect Cost	91,756.28	115,026.81	160,622.17	212,436.74	579,842.01	354,012.23	933,854.24	2,977,842.00
10.	Fixed Fee	26,357.30	26,496.55	29,640.83	32,285.66	114,780.34	77,857.80	192,638.14	656,519.00
TOTAL		583,377.16	880,145.57	1,307,274.84	2,046,012.82	4,816,810.38	2,184,487.26	7,001,297.64	25,069,501.00

Personnel and fringe benefit costs increased during FY14 as SB filled out its staff roster and completed its first full fiscal year. Consultant highlights included experts in grants and contracts management, governance, organizational capacity assessment and development, conflict mitigation, M&E, and management.

SB expanded its project office in Nepalgunj and established a branch office in Dhangadhi, while maintaining its coordination office in Kathmandu. Equipment and supply costs reflect generators, air conditioners, electrical stabilizers, IT equipment, and office furniture in support of this expansion.

Project activities throughout SB districts increased significantly with the onboarding of new implementing partners, increasing contractual expenditures for the year to \$2,575,743., SB currently has four national implementing partners and 13 district-based NGO partners.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: PROGRESS AGAINST WORK PLAN

Sajhedari Bikaas (AID-367-C-13-0003)
 FY2014 Q4 Workplan Status
 As of Q4, September 2014

Work Plan Activity	Who	Status	Details
Monitoring and Evaluation			
Baseline Report	IDA	Completed	Final report submitted to USAID in January 2014
Quarterly M&E Workshops	Pact	Ongoing	Meetings held in January, May, and June 2014
Finalization of Indicator Protocol sheet	Pact	Ongoing	Draft prepared with IPs and LNGOs. Indicators being revised in Y3 Q1 and Indicator Protocol Sheets will be completed in Q2.
PMP Revision based on baseline	Pact	Postponed	This was scheduled following the DQA, which was only conducted by USAID in September 2014.
Qualitative Study of program interventions on beneficiaries	Pact	Ongoing	Monitored through partner reports
Video Documentation on case study/success story	Pact	Postponed	Postponed to Year 3 due to other priorities. SB partners began their first planning cycle in November 2013.
Harmonization Workshop on M&E efforts on governance	Pact	Merged with Joint Monitoring Visits	This activity was merged with Joint Monitoring Visits planned for Year 3.
PBMS Database established	Pact	Ongoing	Database finalization underway. System will be up and running by March 2015 with partner data inputs beginning in April 2015.

PBMS Database operational	Pact	Ongoing	DevResults to be fully operational in March 2015. Small revisions may take place after the finalization and approval of revised PMP.
RDQA tool development	Pact	Ongoing	SB and partners will continue RDQA semi-annually in Y3
RDQA Workshop	Pact	Partially completed	RDQA workshops to be conducted for CeLRRd, YI, EA. Planned for WORTH and Governance NGOs in Q2 of Y3.
RDQA Audit by SB	Pact	Ongoing	Planned semi-annually in Y3.
RDQA by partners (quarterly)	IPs/LNGOs	Ongoing	RDQA in all 58 VDCs completed by CeLRRd. YI and EA could not complete due to delay in the recruitment of M&E officers.
Functional M&E Database of IPs/LNGOs	Pact	Completed	Databases functional and maintained
Participatory Monitoring Tool developed	Pact	Partially completed	LGB developed and piloted in August 2014. Planned to be rolled out in Y3, but at USAID's request the LGB will be discontinued. Instead, SB will develop enhanced social/public audit tools.
Development of GIS database	Pact	Completed	Spatial database includes SB groups (LYG, CMU, RLG, CMC, CAR, CR) by VDC; NGOs by VDC; demographic information by VDC as per Census 2011.
GIS Training to IPs/LNGOs	Pact	Partially completed	One round of training completed in Q4. Advanced planned for Y3 Q2.
Monthly Reports	IPs/LNGOs	Completed	Monthly reports submitted on time by all IPs and LNGOs
Quarterly Reports	Pact	Completed	Submitted to USAID January 15, 2014; April 15, 2014; and July 15, 2014.
Annual Report	Pact	Completed	Submitted to USAID November 15, 2014
Objective A: Enabling environment for community development established			
Conflict Assessments			

Quarterly Conflict Assessments	Saferworld	Ongoing	Assessment 4 to be submitted in November 2014. Field work on Assessment 5 complete.
Workshop on Conflict Assessment for LNGOs	Saferworld	Completed	Completed in June 2014
Conflict Sensitivity Training for LNGOs	Saferworld	Completed	30 staff from 12 LNGOs trained in May and June in 2 events. 10 staff from 3 IPs provided refresher training in May 2014.
SMS Conflict Reporting			
SMS system established	InSTEDD	Completed	System up and running in June 2014
Training on the usage of SMS system	InSTEDD	Completed	Completed in June 2014
TOT on SMS system	Pact	Completed	12 District Trainers from 6 SB Districts, 3 Regional Trainers, and one central CeLRRd staff provided with TOT in June 2014
SMS Training to CMs	CeLRRd	Completed	515 CMs trained
Pilot SMS system	CeLRRd	Completed	System piloted for one month, with real reporting started from June 9, 2014
Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)			
VDC-level Consultations	CeLRRd	Completed	
Participant Selection for Basic Mediation Training	CeLRRd	Completed	
Basic Mediation Training	CeLRRd	Completed	
VDC-level Quarterly Practice Sharing	CeLRRd	Completed	51 CMCs organized practice-sharing meetings attended by 27 CMs, VDC Secretaries, political parties, CeLRRd staff, and other stakeholders

Curriculum Developing for Refresher Training	CeLRRd	Completed	Curriculum finalized in April 2014
TOT on the Refresher Training	CeLRRd	Completed	12 District Trainers, 6 District Coordinators, and 3 CeLRRd staff received TOT on Refresher Basic Mediation Training in May
Printing for the Refresher Training for Mediators	CeLRRd	Completed	Materials printed in May 2014
Refresher Training for Mediators	CeLRRd	Completed	639 CMs provided refresher training in 21 events
Curriculum development for Group Mediation Training	CeLRRd	Completed	Manual completed
TOT for Group Mediation Training	CeLRRd	Completed	
Material printing for the Group Mediation Training	CeLRRd	Completed	Manual printed
Group Mediation Training for the Mediators	CeLRRd	Ongoing	35 of 58 CMCs completed the training; remaining CMCs to be completed by Y3 Q1.
CMCs established and operational	CeLRRd	Completed	58 CMCs established and operational in 58 VDCs
Social Marketing	CeLRRd	Completed	58 CMCs conducted social marketing: 14 rounds of door-to-door visits, 58 wall paintings, 58 hoarding boards, 58 school programs, and 116 street plays.
Review and Reflection Workshop	CeLRRd	Postponed	Planned for Y3 Q1 (took place in December 2015).
Regional Review and Reflection Meeting	CeLRRd	Completed	
Regional-level Quarterly Project Team Meeting	CeLRRd	Completed	1 meeting including staff from CeLRRd's regional and central offices

District-level VDC Coordinator Monthly Meetings	CeLRRd	Completed	3 events each in 6 districts attended by CMC Coordinators, District Trainers, and District Coordinator
VDC-level CMC Monthly Meeting	CeLRRd	Completed	3 events each in 58 VDCs
Coordinate with EA to train SMART Clubs	EA	Postponed	Planned for Y3 Q2. Will be conducted in coordination with YI, EA, and/ or CeLRRd.
Development of GESI Strategy for CeLRRd	CeLRRd	Ongoing	Strategy prepared and being submitted to SB in Y3 Q1
Incorporation of issues dealing with SGBV in CMC	Pact/ CeLRRd	Ongoing	SB has issued a grant to TAF to provide technical assistance to develop protocols and conduct training for CMs on how to deal with cases of GBV
Youth in Development			
CBT/orientation for EC and Project Staff	YI	Completed	CBT/Orientation for EC and project staff held in June 2014. Going forward, this will be part of the Semi-annual Review Meeting.
Consultation meetings with local governance units	YI	Partially Completed	4 meetings held in August; remaining 2 planned for Y3 Q1
Interaction meetings between YNs and local government units at district level	YI	Ongoing	Consultations ongoing along with the planning process in November-December 2014.
Formation of District Youth Networks	YI	Completed	
Preparatory meeting for formation of Regional Youth Network	YI	Completed	
Meeting of LYGs on monthly basis	YI	Completed	3 monthly meetings organized by each of 58 LYGs with a total of 5,563 participants

Quarterly meeting of CMU	YI	Completed	1 event organized by each of 58 CMUs to share learnings from 177 community development activities during the reporting period
District Youth Network meetings (quarterly)	YI	Completed	1 event by each of 6 DYNs during Y2
Bi- annual Meeting of Regional Youth Network	YI	Completed	
District-level workshop to identify youth issues and community development	YI	Completed	1 workshop in each of 6 districts
CBT for District Youth Networks	YI	Completed	6-day CBT organized for all DYN members on topics of good governance, government structure, report writing, M&E, etc.
Training on Governance, Accountability, and Human Rights	YI	Completed	18 3-day workshops organized for a total of 447 LYG members
YAATra at District Level	YI	Completed	1 workshop conducted in each of 6 districts for a total of 156 youth
Civic Leadership School for representatives from 6 district YNs	YI	Completed	3 civic leadership schools attended by 72 LYG members
Life Skills, Civic Engagement, and Local Development Training	YI	Completed	13 3-day training workshops for a total of 286 participants
Entrepreneurship Development Training	YI	Completed	18 5-day Entrepreneurship Development Training workshops conducted for 400 youth in September 2014
Regional Youth Conference	YI	Completed	Conference held in September 2014

International Youth Day and International Peace Day celebrations at VDC level	YI	Completed	
Information and Advocacy Campaign on National Youth Policy	YI	Completed	In August, YI conducted workshops in 6 districts attended by 1,233 participants to review the National Youth Policy
National Youth Policy Advocacy Conference	YI	Completed	
Media and Development			
Production of Central-level Radio Programs – <i>Naya Nepal</i> and <i>SSMK</i>	EA	Completed	9 <i>Naya Nepal</i> and 2 <i>SSMK</i> produced
Broadcast of <i>Naya Nepal</i> and <i>SSMK</i>	EA	Completed	112 <i>Naya Nepal</i> and 32 <i>SSMK</i> broadcast
CAG and SAG Meetings	EA	Completed	1 meeting at central level, 8 meetings at local level
PSA Production and Broadcast	EA	Completed	7 PSA campaigns broadcast from the 16 district FM partner stations
Ongoing Community Reporter activities	EA	Completed	15 community activities reported on GBV and other subjects
Radio Listener Group meetings	EA	Completed	466 RLG meetings conducted with a total of 2,190 participants
Radio Listener Group Facilitator Training	EA	Completed	1 training for 25 RLGs
Ongoing Community Action Researcher activities	EA	Completed	9 activities by CARs, including participation in roundtable discussions, broadcast audience survey, and SMS polling

SMS Polls	EA	Completed	2 SMS polls conducted in Banke, Bardiya, Dang, and Surkhet on issues related to CMCs and Sajhedari activities
Production of Local Level Radio Program – <i>Sajhedari</i>	EA	Completed	108 productions of <i>Sajhedari</i>
Broadcast of Local Level Radio Program – <i>Sajhedari</i>	EA	Completed	208 broadcasts of <i>Sajhedari</i>
Local Level Content Advisory Group Meeting – Sajhedari	EA	Completed	8 meetings conducted
Capacity Building of FM Stations - Themes of Governance Training	EA	Completed	
Radio Listener Group Micro-Grants Selection	EA	Postponed	Micro grants will be issued in Y3 Q1. Delayed partly due to waiting for selection of projects through inclusive and participatory VDC planning process.
Support of Women Economic Groups (WORTH)			
Formation/revival of women's economic groups	WORTH LNGOs	Completed	127 WORTH groups formed/revived including 3,368 members
Rapid assessment of women's economic groups	WORTH LNGOs	Completed	Rapid assessment of 978 groups randomly selected from 2,849 groups identified through group mapping
Training to WORTH groups on business and accounting	WORTH LNGOs	Ongoing	Training of groups underway – all groups to be completed by Y3 Q2
Training to Literacy Volunteers	WORTH LNGOs	Completed	
Literacy Class to WORTH members	WORTH LNGOs	Ongoing	72 week curriculum

Support to WORTH groups in mobilizing loans	WORTH LNGOs	Ongoing	WORTH groups have started mobilizing loans and members have begun micro-business and income generating activities. This will be ongoing throughout the project and beyond.
Development/implementation of 15 skill-building packages for self-management	WORTH LNGOs	Ongoing	To be completed by Y3 Q3
Development and conducting capacity building of WORTH groups	WORTH LNGOs	Ongoing	To be completed Y3 Q2
Coordination meetings with line agencies for external resources	WORTH LNGOs	Ongoing	Consultations ongoing
Identification/promotion of access to income and other financial opportunities	WEG LNGOs	Postponed	Training on Networking and Sustainability will be completed by Y3 Q4.
Excursion visits for WORTH members	WEG LNGOs	Postponed	Re-Scheduled for Y3 Q4 and Y4 Q1.
Capacity assessment of WORTH groups	WEG LNGOs	Ongoing	First phase completed in Q4. Phase 2 to be completed in Y3 Q4.
Objective B: Communities access resources for development			
Support in VDC-level planning process	Governance LNGOs	Ongoing	This is a continuous process until Y3 Q1. Next cycle begins in November 2015.
Integration of "Do No Harm" and SEDC principles	Governance LNGOs	Ongoing	The two principles will be integrated into the PMC/IP trainings in Y3 Q1.
Assist in developing VDC plans and profiles under the MOFALD guidelines	Governance LNGOs	Ongoing	The process of VDC plans and profiling began in June 2014 and is ongoing

Development of Periodic Plans	Governance LNGOs	Ongoing	This is an integrated part of the District and VDC Plans that began in June 2014 and is ongoing
Conduct resource mapping, prepare resource management plans, and ensure implementation of the plans	Governance LNGOs	Partially completed	Resource mapping and resource management plans are already prepared for 58 VDCs. The implementation will take place after the VDC Council meetings in Y3.
Capacity Development of WCF and CAC members in various trainings and their involvement.	Governance LNGOs	Postponed	Training began in October 2014 and will be ongoing in Y3
Development of resource management plans, including fundraising and sustainability plans	Governance LNGOs	Partially completed	Management plans prepared by 58 VDCs are waiting for VDC Council approval for implementation, expected in Y3
Meetings with WCF members to review and provide feedback on village development plans	Governance LNGOs	Postponed	This will begin after the upcoming planning cycle, most likely in February 2015.
Support to VDCs and DDCs in improving their performance under the MC/PM set by MoFALD	Governance LNGOs	Completed	53 sets of computers/solar backup delivered in Q4. Training on MoFALD accounting software will be conducted in Y1 Q1.
Micro-grants for community development projects	Governance LNGOs	Ongoing	Micro-grant guidelines completed in June 2014 and proposals solicited for micro-grants to be issued in Y3
LNGO consultation meetings at district and VDC levels	Governance LNGOs	Completed	6 district-level events with 207 participants, and 58 VDC-level events with 2,231 participants (supplemental to Q3 workplan)

Public Hearings	Governance LNGOs	Completed	22 public hearings with 1,499 participants in 6 project districts
<i>Sajhedari Chautari</i>	Governance LNGOs	Completed	1,939 meetings
Integrated Mobile Service Camps	Governance LNGOs	Completed	1 event in Banke District with 2,969 participants
Citizen Charters	Governance LNGOs	Completed	Contents of citizen charter finalized by 18 VDCs
Objective C: Communities implement inclusive development policies effectively			
Capacity building of the local bodies, WCFs/CACs in inclusive planning process and community contracting	Governance LNGOs	Ongoing	Conducted in October-December 2014.
Implementation of social accountability tools	Governance LNGOs	Completed	Social accountability training conducted with 1,688 participants
Establish and promote project maintenance and sustainability	Governance LNGOs	Originally planned for Y3	Will only begin after issuance of micro-grants/sub-contracts
Training on micro-grant and fiscal skills including anti-corruption approaches to UGs	Governance LNGOs	Originally planned for Y3	Same as above

Sustainability approaches and support to WEGs and UGs	WORTH LNGOs	Originally planned for Y3	
Support in establishing mechanisms for transparent administration of funds	Governance LNGOs	Originally planned for Y3	This mostly relates to micro projects and will be addressed during Year 3.
Implementation of LGB	Governance LNGOs	Ongoing	Developed and piloted during July-August 2014
Objective D: Local government units function effectively			
Perception survey of VDC Service Delivery/Federalism	IDA	Completed	Report submitted to USAID June 2014
Technical assistance to VDCs for improving service delivery	Governance LNGOs	Completed	Computers and solar backup provided to 53 VDCs. Training on MoFALD's VDC accounting software and vital event registration software planned for Y3 Q1
Women VDC Secretary/Govt. Employee Forums	Governance LNGOs	Originally planned for Y3	This is being discontinued, because there were only two women VDC Secretaries in 2014. SB will formulate a new activity to replace this.
Pilot interventions to stabilize central government's fiscal commitments to SB communities	Governance LNGOs	Originally planned for Y3	
Piloting PETS in sample VDCs/districts	Governance LNGOs	Originally planned for Y3	
Perception survey on Sajhedari Project interventions	Pact	Originally planned for Y3	

Political Economic Analysis in sample VDCs/districts	Pact	Originally planned for FY3	To be combined with PETS
Support inclusive Ilaka-level planning	Governance LNGOs	Ongoing	Began Q4 and ongoing in Y3
SB engagement with political parties	Pact	Originally planned for Y3	
Technical assistance to central ministries and state actors	Pact	Originally planned for Y3	
Other Activities			
Coordination meetings with USAID IPs	Pact	Ongoing	Coordination meetings held in November 2013, and March, June and August 2014
Coordination meetings with Sajhedari IPs- central/regional level	Pact	Completed	Held in June and August 2014
Coordination meetings with Sajhedari partners – district and VDC level	IPs/LNGOs	Completed	Monthly meetings of IPs and LNGOs on a rotational basis
Review of Baseline Survey Report and adjustment of programming and PMP indicators	Pact	Ongoing	PMP revision planned for Y3 Q1; will be submitted by the end of Y3 Q2
Review of CDCS and adjustment of PMP indicators	Pact	Postponed	DQA (which was only conducted by USAID in Sept. 2014) provided an opportunity for Pact and USAID to agree on necessary revisions. CDCS adjustment will take place in December 2014.
Streamlining PMP indicators	Pact	Postponed	Same as above.

Capacity building of local partners and users group	Pact and Partners	Completed	12 capacity building events conducted, and 100-day plans prepared by LNGOs
Review of GBV Assessment Report and integration in Sajhedari programming	Pact	Completed	RFA on GBV and mediation issued in Q4 to address report recommendations
Annual GESI Review	Pact	Originally planned for Y3	GESI Manager joined in December 2014. Fieldwork for review will be completed in March 2015.
Annual Conflict Assessment	Saferworld	Ongoing	Saferworld is conducting quarterly conflict assessments instead.
Judicial Assessment	Pact	Postponed	Study on interrelationship between community mediation and judiciary planned for Y3

ANNEX 2: PROGRESS AGAINST PMP INDICATORS

Indicator	Type	Source/ Method	Responsible	Target Y2	Achievements Y2	Remarks
Goal: Targeted communities are empowered to better direct their own local development						
Proportion of projects at VDC level that were budgeted in the previous planning cycle, that were in the top 5 priorities list of community forums (WCFs)	Impact	Baseline - midterm and endline surveys +perception survey	DNGO/PACT	N/A		Targets were not developed for Y2, but they have been for Y3. Baseline (FY 12-13) was 55.8%. Perception survey gave 44.4% (FY13-14).
Proportion of budgeted VDC projects that were fully implemented/finalized within the previous planning cycle	Impact	Baseline - midterm and endline surveys +perception survey	DNGO/PACT	N/A		Targets were not developed for Y2, but they have been for Y3. Baseline (FY 12-13) recorded 17.1%; perception survey gave 97.2% (FY 13-14).
Objective A: Enabling environment for community development established						
IR A1: Early responses that address the causes and consequences of instability are institutionalized						

Proportion of households that have experienced conflict in the past year that have used peaceful means to solve the conflict	Outcome	Baseline - midterm and endline surveys + perception survey	Pact	N/A		Targets were not developed for Y2, but they have been for Y3. Baseline: 1.3% (2013); perception survey: 28.3% (Sep-Oct 14).
Proportion of households that have witnessed the use of violence to solve conflict in their community in the past year	Outcome	Baseline - midterm and endline surveys+ perception survey	Pact	N/A		Targets were not developed for Y2, but they have been for Y3. Baseline: 18% (2013); perception survey: 22.2% (Sep-Oct 2014).
Proportion of all mediation cases opened during the quarter preceding the period that were settled within 3 months	Outcome	Routine data collection, CeLRRd monthly reports	CeLLRd	60%	80%	Total cases registered: 3,520 Settled: 2551 Pending: 633 Referred: 78 Not settled: 118 Party not in contact: 132 Settled outside CMC: 7 Withdrew: 1. CMs gained more experience during the course of the year, settling a higher percentage of cases than expected.
Proportion of project VDCs that provide a budget in the current financial year that covers the operating costs of the CMC (rental, stipend of mediator, other office costs, transport)	Outcome	Baseline - midterm and endline surveys + perception surveys	Pact/CeLLRd	80%	32.4%	High target was based on the baseline (72%) when a UN-led project was supporting CMCs through VDCs. The project is withdrawn now. Now again the support to CMC is expected to

						show an upward tick because of SB.
F: # of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding, dedicated to resolving conflict or the drivers of the conflict	Output	# of new Community Mediation Centers established - CeLLRd reports	CeLLRd	50	50	8 CMCs were formed in Sept. 2013
F: # of groups trained in conflict mitigation/resolution skills or consensus building techniques with USG assistance	Output	Training reports	CeLLRd	58	58	
Number of new cases of individual/group conflict mediations opened during the reporting period	Output	Routine data collection, CeLLRd monthly reports	CeLLRd	4,320	3,520	In order to boost registrations, social marketing activities were undertaken from Q3. Registrations began to increase in Q4.
F: # of conflict/fragility early warning systems, conflict assessment or response mechanisms supported by USG assistance	Output	# of systems in place and # of conflict assessments done	Pact/ Saferworld/ CeLRRd	5	5	
IR A2: enduring solutions to the problems that drive conflict are adopted						
Proportion of supported economic groups that provide more than 5 loans per year to their members	Outcome	Routine data collection and monthly reports	WORTH LNGOs, Pact	40%	84%	107 out of 127 groups provided 5 loans per year to the members. Original target was too conservative; future targets should possibly include loan amounts as well as # of loans.
Proportion of DNGOs that have an improved Organizational Performance Index (OPI) score	Outcome	OPI tool	Pact	N/A	0	Baseline was established in June 2014 for OPI for all DNGOs and progress will be measured beginning in Y3.

# of youth that have started a business or found a job through the YI activities	Outcome	Routine data collection, YI monthly reports	Youth Initiative	30	110	The original target was too conservative.
Proportion of supported FM radio stations that produce quality radio programs that address issues on local government, youth, women, disadvantaged groups	Outcome	EA Quality Measurement Scorecard	Equal Access	60%	80%	8 EA partner FM radio stations produced local episodes of Sajhedari as planned. The scorecard has been used from the second quarter of Y2 and analyzes changes each quarter. EA's collaboration with IPs e.g. YI, CeLRRd, and LNGOs has improved the quality of programming.
# of individuals who received USG-assisted training on inclusion (GESI charter) and the understanding of the root causes of the conflict	Output	Training reports	LNGOs, Pact	N/A	30	GESI mainstreaming training for WORTH LNGOs, PC, and EWs including SB interns. Y3 target is 6,000.
# of new/existing women's economic groups formed during the reporting period	Output	Routine data collection, CeLRRd monthly reports	WORTH LNGOs, Pact	116	127	
# of economic group participants who received training on business and accounting	Output	WORTH LNGO reports	Pact	2,320	437	Training took place in Q1 of Y3
# of Youth Groups and CMUs that have been established/revived/operational in the reporting period	Output	YI reporting system	Youth Initiative	123	123	58 YLGs, 58 CMUs, 6 DYNs, 1 RYN
# of people who have been trained on the different YI training programs	Output	YI training reports	Youth Initiative	1,466	1,690	629 youth trained in governance, 400 in capacity building, 599 in life skills, and 62 in capacity building for

						LYGs. High achievement may be due to duplication (i.e., the same youth attended multiple trainings). SB is working with YI to quantify the extent of duplication.
Proportion of VDCs that have youth groups/CMUs that participate in the VDC planning process	Outcome	VDC meeting reports/files	Youth Initiative	70%	80%	High achievement may be due to youth participating in multiple SB IP activities in addition to LYGs (e.g., WORTH groups, RLGs, Sajhedari Chautari etc.).
F: # of media stories disseminated with USG support to facilitate the advancement of reconciliation or peace processes	Output	National broadcast episodes plus local FM station broadcast episodes	Equal Access	1,067	1,204	637 national broadcasts, 567 local broadcasts. High achievement was partly due to strong collaboration with CeLRRd.
F: # of non-state news outlets assisted by USG	Output	Progress reports	Equal Access	16	16	16 FM partners from October 2013
F: # of USG supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build support for peace or reconciliation among key actors of conflict	Output	Training and event reports/ activity progress reports from IPs and DNGOs	PACT	1,500	1,590	# includes CMs and participants in GESI ToT conducted for WORTH PCs and EWs. (In future, this indicator will also count activities related to peace and reconciliation with youth, group mediators and CAC in the Year three activities only).
# of new listener clubs/RLGs established	Output	EA routine reporting	EA	50	47	104 RLGs as of end of Y2

Objective B: Communities access resources for development						
IR B1: Inclusive community strategic planning process are established						
# of local key stakeholders (community leaders, local government officials) trained in inclusive participatory planning	Output	Training records	GLNGOs/ Pact	1,450	1,987	Training on local level planning process, MCPM, and civic oversight conducted for IPFCs by YAC, SAC, and BUC, and for WCFs/VDCs by SAC, HURADC, ENRUDEC, and BUC. Inclusion of WCFs in trainings increased the number of stakeholders trained above target.
Proportion of community leaders and local government officials with a good understanding of inclusive participatory planning, including "Do No Harm" and "Safe Effective Development in Conflict" principles	Outcome	Survey of community leaders and local government officials as part of baseline/ midterm/ endline survey	Pact/External Evaluator	N/A		This indicator was not included in baseline or perception surveys. Training on inclusive participatory planning was delayed partly due to high SB turnover in Y2 (see constraints section).
Proportion of ward citizen forums(WCFs) with GESI strategies in place	Outcome	baseline, midterm, endline	DNGO/PACT	N/A		Baseline: 53% (2013); perception survey: 94.5% (Sep-Oct 2014). Year 3 target is only 50%.
IR B2: Community development plans are established						
Proportion of village development plans with a functional sustainability plan that adheres to locally agreed standards	Outcome	Review of village development plans	GLNGOs/ Pact	0	0	Development plans were required by the government to include sustainability plans.

# of Ward Citizen Forum meetings that review the village development plan to ensure equitable distribution of local resources	Output	Meeting reports	GLNGOs/ Pact	150	0	WCF review meetings will only take place Feb-April 2015.
F: Number of awards made directly to local organization (cross-cutting indicators)	Output	Progress report	PACT	13	15	
Proportion of Ward Citizen Forum members who indicate that they can provide meaningful input to the village development plans	Outcome	Survey of sample of Ward Citizen Forum members as part of baseline/ midterm / endline survey	Pact/External Evaluator	N/A		Baseline: 29%; perception survey (Sep-Oct 2014): 14.6%. Newly joined WCF members may have led to a decline.
IR B3: Community based organizations advocate for needed resources for financial, technical and commodity support						
Proportion of village development plans that include a fundraising plan	Outcome	Review of village development plans	GLNGOs/ Pact	50%	0	Consultants will carry out an assessment in April 2015.
# of micro grants provided for community development	Output	Review of grant reports/ GMIS	Pact	100	2	Micro-grants were delayed partly due to waiting for selection of projects through inclusive and participatory VDC planning process.
Objective C: Communities implement inclusive development policies effectively						
IR C1: Mechanisms for transparent administration of funds is institutionalized						
# of individuals who received USG assisted training, including management and fiscal skills	Output	Training records	GLNGOs/ Pact	1,200	4,37	Due to delay in micro-grants (see above). Training on local level planning process, MCPM, and civic oversight conducted for

						IPFCs by YAC, SAC, and BUC, and for WCFs/VDCs by SAC, HURADC, ENRUDEC, and BUC.
Proportion of citizens who feel that the administration of funds in the VDC is transparent	Outcome	Perception survey	IDA/Pact	N/A		Baseline: 16%; perceptions survey 27.6% (Sep- Oct 2014).
F: Number of people affiliated with NGOs receiving USG supported anti-corruption training	Output	Training report	PACT	N/A	24	24 reflects ToT participants only
Proportion of community projects that are allocated to women, youth, or marginalized groups	Outcome	Review of community project funding allocation	GLNGOs/ Pact	50%	0%	No reporting in Y2 as budgets for SB first VDC planning cycle were not due until Jan. 2015.
IR C2: Inclusive management systems are adopted						
Proportion of citizens who indicate that they actively participate in the decisions around VDC community development projects	Outcome	Perception survey	IDA/Pact	N/A		Baseline: 3.6%; perception survey (Sep-Oct 14) 2.1%.
IR C3: Systems for sustainability are established						
Proportion of user groups that improve their organizational capacity	Outcome	OPI adapted to user groups/ CBOs	GLNGOs/ Pact	50%	0	First PMCs were established in Nov 2014. Results will appear only in 2015 as micro-grants are rolled out.
Objective D: Local government units function effectively						
IR D1: Local government officials effective carry out their mandate						
% improvement in positive citizen views on federalism, decentralization and VDC service delivery	Outcome	Polling reports , baseline, mid-term and endline surveys	IDA/Pact/ external evaluator	N/A		Baseline: 59.15%; perception survey (Sep-Oct 14): 71.6% (VDC service delivery); Target for Y3 is 60%. Note: This indicator is being

						revised for Y3, since it currently reports on multiple issues.
F: Number of individuals receiving voter and civic education through USG-assisted programs	Output			N/A		This will only be tracked in the event that local elections are announced.
Proportion of VDCs that have run the Local Government Barometer as a self- assessment tool	Output	LGB reports	Pact	8.6%	3.5%	Piloted 2 VDCs (1 in Banke and 1 in Bardiya). After piloting, it was decided with USAID to cancel the LGB and instead enhance the social/public audit process.
# of VDC officials trained and/or mentored in public administration, inclusive management, planning and implementation of VDC plans	Output	Training/ mentoring reports	GLNGOs/ Pact	1,450	312	SB provided TOT on PVDP to LGCDP/VDC social mobilizers, and also to VDC Secretaries. 2 NGOs (BUC and SAC) provided the training to IPFC members and VDCs.
IR D2: Local government units and CBOs/CSOs collaborate to identify local development priorities						
# of times technical assistance is provided to local government ministries	Output	Reports	GLNGOs/ Pact	4	0	Planned for Y3
Proportion of Ward Citizen Forums (UGs/CBOs, CSOs) that have tracked their budget allocation	Outcome	Baseline, midterm, and endline surveys	Pact/external evaluator	70%	0%	Baseline was 5.8%. Zero achievement since the orientation took place towards the end of the second year 7,341 WCF members oriented on their roles and responsibilities.
% improvement in positive citizen views on the effective implementation of community development projects	Outcome	Polling reports - baseline, mid-term,	IDA/Pact	N/A		Perceptions survey (Sep-Oct 14): 13.9%.

		and endline surveys				
Cross-Cutting Indicators						
F: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment)	Output	Progress Report	WORTH LNGOs/ Pact	50%	100%	This figure reflects only WORTH group trainings. However, in future this will include all SB programs.
F: % of target population that views GBV as less acceptable after participating in or being exposed to USG programming	Outcome	Baseline - midterm and endline surveys	PACT	60%	59.2%	Baseline: 58%; perception survey (Sept- Oct 14): 59.2%.

ANNEX 3: STATUS OF SB VDCS AND MUNICIPALITIES

SN	Districts	Partner Organization	VDC/ Municipality List			
			1st Phase		2nd Phase	
			VDCs Name List	Municipality	VDCs Name list	Municipality
1	Banke	FFN, ENRUDEC, BUC	1) Belhari 2) Binauna 3) Ganapur 4) Indrapur 5) Kamdi 6) Kanchanpur 7) Khaskusma 8) Mahadevpuri 9) Phattepur 10) Shamsergunj 11) Sonapur 12) Udharapur	Indrapur VDC Merge in Nepalgunj Municipality (existing)	1) Bankatawa 2) Bankatti 3) Basudevpur 4) Bejapur 5) Bethani 6) Gangapur 7) Holiya 8) Matahiya 9) Narainapur 10) Raniyapur 11) Titihiriya	Basudevpur VDC Merge in Nepalgunj Municipality.
2	Bardiya	CDO, JJMS	1) Deudakala 2) Jamuni 3) Kalika 4) Mahamadpur 5) Padnaha 6) Patabhar 7) Sanashree 8) Taratal	Sanoshree, Taratal VDC Merge in Sanoshree(new)-Tratal & Deudkala VDC Merge in Bansgadhi (new)Municipality	1) Baniyabhar 2) Belawa 3) Dhadhwar 4) Khairichandanpur 5) Magaraghadhi 6) Manau 7) Manpurtapara 8) Suryapatawa	Belawa VDC Merge in Bansgadhi and Manpurtapara Merge in Rajapur Mmunicipality.
3	Dang	BASE, SUPER	1) Bijauri 2) Chaulahi 3) Dharna 4) Gangapraspur 5) Gobardiya 6) Hekuli 7) Laxmipur 8) Phulbari 9) Shreegaun 10) Tarigaun	Tarigaun VDC Merge Tulsipur (existing) & Chaulahi Merge in Lamahi (new)Municipality.	1) Bela 2) Dhikpur 3) Hansipur 4) Hapur 5) Lalmatiya 6) Narayanpur 7) Satbariya 8) Saudiyar 9) Sishaniya 10) Sonpur	Dhikpur, Hapur, Narayanpur VDCs Merge in Tripur & Sonpur VDC Merge in Lamahi Municipality.

4	Surkhet	SAC, WAM	1) Dharapani 2) Gadi- Bayelkanda 3) Ghumkhahare 4) Jarbuta 5) Kunathari 6) Latikoili 7) Lakhgaun 8) Lekhparajul 9) Mehelkuna 10) Pokharikanda 11) Ramghat 12) Sahare	Latikoili, Jarbuta VDC Merge in Birendranagar (Existing)& Ramghat VDC Merge in Bheriganga (new)Municipality.	1) Babiyachaur 2) Betan 3) Bijaura 4) Chhapre 5) Dashrathpur 6) Ghatgaun 7) Kaprichaur 8) Lagaam 9) Neta 10) Ranibas 11) Taranga 12) Tatopani 13) Matela	
5	Kanchanpur	NNSWA	1) BaisiBichawa 2) Krishnapur 3) Pipaladi 4) RaikarBichawa 5) Shankarpur	Pipladi VDC is merged in Jhaladi Pipladi Municipality	1) Beldandi 2) Daijee 3) Jhalari 4) Bialspur 5) Rautelibichawa	Jhalari VDC Merge in Jhalari Pipaladi Municipality & Bilashpur VDCis merged in Belauri Municipality
6	Kailali	YAC, NNSWA, HURADC	1) Chauha 2) Dansinhapur 3) Dododhara 4) Durgauli 5) Masuriya 6) Munuwa 7) Narayanpur 8) Pathariya 9) Pratappur 10) Sadepani 11) Thapapur	Chauha in Lamki-Chauha Municipality (new) & Sdepani VDC Merge in Ghodaghodi Municipality (new)	1) Basauti 2) Gadariya 3) Hasuliya 4) Khairala 5) Mohanyal 6) Nigali 7) Pahalmanpur 8) Pandaun 9) Ramsikharjhala 10) Sahajpur	
			Red color 12 VDCs merged into 10 Municipalities	7 new Municipalities, 3 old Municipalities	Red color 9 VDCs are merged into 6 Municipalities	6 new Municipalities