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**SAJHEDARI BIKAAS PROGRAM**

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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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# SAJHEDARI BIKAAS: Partnership for Local Development

Quarterly Report #6, October – December 2014

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# KEY ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
BASE	Backward Society Education
CA	Constituent Assembly
CAC	Citizen Awareness Center
CAG	Content Advisory Group
CAR	Community Action Researcher
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDO	Community Development Organization
CeLRRd	Center for Legal Research and Resource Development
CM	Community Mediator
CMC	Community Mediation Center
CMU	Community Management Unit
CPN-UML	Communist Party of Nepal – United Marxist Leninist
CR	Community Reporter
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDC	District Development Committee
DYN	District Youth Network
EA	Equal Access
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GD	Group Discussions
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GI	Group Interview
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNGO	Governance Non-governmental Organization
IDA	Interdisciplinary Analysts
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
IP	Implementing Partner
IPFC	Integrated Planning Formulation Committee
IRAP	Internal Revenue Assessment and Projections
KII	Key Informant Interview
LGCDP	Local Governance Community Development Program
LNGO	Local NGO
LDRMP	Local Disaster Risk Management Plans
LYG	Local Youth Group
MCT	Management Committee Training
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NN	Naya Nepal
OPI	Organizational Performance Index
PDDP	Participatory District Development Plans
PMP	Performance Management and Evaluation Plan
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PVDP	Periodic Village Development Plan
RBSDSS	Rastra Baidik Sanatan Dharma Samrachan Sanstha
RMMP	Resource Mapping and Development Plans
RLG	Radio Listener Group
RMC	Resource Mobilization Committees
R-SAC	Radio Strategic Advisory Committee
SB	Sajhedari Bikaas

SSMK	Saathi Sanga Manka Kura
TAF	The Asia Foundation
ToT	Training of Trainers
UCPN (M)	Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
WCF	Ward Citizens Forum
YI	Youth Initiative

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This first quarterly report of Year 3 for the Sajhedari Bikaas project (SB) covers ongoing activities conducted between October 1 and December 31, 2014. Some highlights during the reporting period include:

- Sajhedari Bikaas (SB) completed the biannual Local Governance Perception Survey II in the six project districts this quarter. The survey found that 71% of respondents believed that VDC service delivery was effective. Although this is just four percentage points up from the last survey, it suggests an upward trend over the past six months. Additionally, 74% of the Ward Citizen Forum (WCF) members who participated in the VDC planning process felt that their suggestions were heard. The Perception Survey II report was submitted to USAID in December 2014.
- In December 2014, SB completed an Organizational Performance Index (OPI) assessment and established baseline scores for all national and local partners. The purpose of the assessment is to measure organizational change at the outcome level with a focus on external performance. The partners' overall average score was 2.2 (on a scale of 4), indicating need for improvement in various areas that affect organizational performance. Areas where SB will work with partners to strengthen their performance include measurement and analysis of outcome level results, clarity in and application of plans and budgets, and use of resources to reach target beneficiaries and address actual needs. SB believes that stronger partner organizations translate to improved project performance and greater impact in our target communities.
- SB produced 58 VDC maps using geographical information systems (GIS) that were shared with governance partners to use in VDC Profiles, one of the local governments' strategic documents. These maps can be updated at any time to incorporate more data as desired.
- Conflict Assessment 4: *Public Perceptions on Current Development Initiatives* and Conflict Assessment 5: *Social Impact of Migration* were submitted to USAID this quarter and are under review. Key findings of Conflict Assessment 4 include that poor coordination among development stakeholders, poor transparency, and accountability of some NGOs, and bureaucratic corruption are the main challenges to effectiveness of development initiatives. Findings of Conflict Assessment 5 indicate that migration has both positive implications (e.g. contribution to empowerment through acquiring new skills or a broadened confidence and perspective) and negative implications (e.g. loss of agricultural labor and family disputes associated with use of remittances).
- SB continued to implement the SMS conflict mapping system to collect information on community level disputes and prepare strategies to address reported disputes before they escalate into more serious conflicts. Five-hundred and fifteen trained community mediators (CMs) from all 58 VDCs have been reporting on conflicts using the SMS system since June 9, 2014. CMs reported 515 conflict incidents in December, of which 47% were cases of interpersonal conflict, followed by GBV (31%), resource-based conflict (16%) and others. Twenty-nine percent of conflicts were classified as high intensity, 43% as medium and 28% as low. SB partner the Center for Legal Research and Resource Development (CeLRRd) followed up on the most serious cases, alerting partners and government offices. SB will prepare and disseminate its first analysis of cases in project districts during the second quarter.

- Community Mediation Centers (CMC) registered 1,231 new cases during this reporting period. The majority of the cases were related to interpersonal issues (81%) followed by gender based violence (12%). Seventy-eight percent of the cases registered in the previous quarter have been resolved.
- Local Youth Groups (LYG) participated in the planning process through Ward Citizens Forums (WCFs) and Integrated Planning Formulation Committees (IPFCs) in 49 VDCs this quarter. A total of 159 LYG members (49 females, 110 males) were involved, and several WCFs were led by youth. Similarly, SB partner Youth Initiative (YI) followed up with participants from entrepreneurship development trainings carried out in September. They found that of 400 participants trained, 153 (38%) 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.

SB supported the production of seven episodes of Naya Nepal (NN) and two episodes of the Saathi Sanga Manka Kura (SSMK) radio program this quarter. The programs were broadcast by 15 partner FM stations and covered issues of good governance and community development, with a focus on encouraging women and marginalized groups to participate in local affairs.

- SB provided technical support to Village Development Committees (VDCs) to compile local plans. The Committees will finalize 41 Periodic Village Development Plans (PVDP), 54 VDC Profiles, and 9 Local Disaster Risk Management Plans (LDRMP) by January 14, 2015.
- Local bodies provided their input for the next fiscal year's VDC budgets. SB Governance NGOs (GNGOs) provided support to Ward Citizen Forums (WCFs) for this process by providing orientation to 12,501 members (5,913 female, 6,588 male) of 510 WCFs on the local level planning process, as discussed above. In 72 wards, where WCFs had become inactive, GNGOs helped reform them. WCFs were also involved in the development of PVDPs, VDC profiles, and LDRMPs. The WCF members now have improved clarity on their roles and responsibilities as well as clarity over the importance of the VDC strategic plans. SB believes that this will lead to increased ownership and control of local people over the strategic plans.
- In December 2014, SB finalized 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 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. During Year 2, SB received 131 micro-grant requests that were duly approved by VDC councils in the project areas. In Year 3, SB plans to award 70 projects in Phase 1 and 2 VDCs. The first sub-contract was awarded in December 2015.
- WORTH group members were oriented on the 14-step planning process and encouraged to participate in WCF and CAC meetings so that their voices are included. WORTH group members are beginning to actively participate in local development activities. As of this quarter, 222 WORTH group members have been nominated as WCF members. Ten of these women are in key positions of WCFs: 7 Coordinators, 2 Secretaries, and 1 Joint Secretary.
- SB is supporting the development of Participatory District Development Plans (PDDPs) in three program districts: Banke, Surkhet and Kailali. SB-recruited consultants have completed roughly 50% of the work. PDDPs will be completed in all

three districts by March 23, 2015. SB is not working with the other three districts in developing PDDP because they had already made progress on their own.

# 1. POLITICAL & DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

## 1.1 NATIONAL TRENDS

The January 22, 2015 deadline for a new Constitution is imminent and pressure is building on Constituent Assembly (CA) members and political parties to resolve the contentious issues, especially those relating to multiple or single identity-based federalism. If political leaders' public remarks are any indication, consensus before the deadline appears unlikely.

A number of significant events have occurred during the reporting period. Among them was a ten-day *Rath Yatra* (Chariot Procession) organized by RPP -N that took in 18 districts across the country (Sajhedari districts included: Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, and Kanchanpur), held by political conservatives to demand the designation of Nepal as a Hindu state. The tussle over citizenship by descent has also led to many protests and advocacy programs in Sajhedari districts demanding the right to citizenship through one's mother. The contention is over whether to use "through father and mother" or "through father or mother" in the new constitution's citizenship clause. Human rights activists have criticized the 'and' provision as a blatant violation of women's human rights.

During the reporting period, the Victims' Common Platform on Transitional Justice, a network of 13 different victims' associations, announced the Kathmandu Declaration and Plan of Action. The Platform importantly represents victims of both the State and then-Maoist rebels. In their Declaration, they agreed to work together to rearticulate the transitional justice debate by bringing victims' needs to the fore and to overcome internal divisions. Many human rights and advocacy groups are in the advisory committee. The Declaration includes preparatory work that was conducted in SB districts, importantly in Kailali during November 2014.

The bill to ensure gender equality and end gender-based violence that has been introduced in Parliament is of great importance to the success of SB's Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy. The bill proposes amendments to 31 different Acts, including the Muluki Ain (Civil Code). According to experts, it includes new provisions such as ensuring property rights to daughters even after marriage and recommends scrapping outdated provisions that are gender-biased. It also recommends more severe punishment for perpetrators of gender-based violence. There has not been any major progress regarding the Local Self-Governance (First Amendment) Bill-2071 tabled in August that would have helped SB to achieve targets in relation to inclusion, decentralization of authorities, and civilian oversight of local governments' performance.

## 1.2 OPERATIONAL SPACE

In December, the government announced 72 new municipalities in 37 districts, including 10 in SB districts. The declaration followed the proposal put forward by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development and was agreed upon at the meeting of the Development Committee of the Cabinet held on December 2, 2014. With this announcement, along with new municipalities created last May, the total number of municipalities now is 191. Twenty-one VDCs in SB Project districts have been merged into 13 neighboring municipalities. SB has begun consultation with local government officials and local partners to determine its strategies regarding merged VDCs and potential programming with municipalities.

The NC-UML's 6 to 7 state-model of federalism has received considerable flak from Madhesh-based parties and the Maoists. With this, the possibility of escalation of political activities in the SB project areas for an "Undivided Far West" or a Tharuhat state is inevitable. Coupled with this, the recent threats by the Maoists of fresh protests across the country until the constitution-writing deadline of January 22 is of concern, and could disrupt programs in SB project areas.

In a bid to improve the quality of life, the ex-Kamlaris, according to the Emancipated Kamalari Development Forum, have established 42 cooperatives in the mid- and far-west regions. Kailali has the highest number of cooperatives (12), followed by Bardiya (11), Dang (8), Kanchanpur (6) and Banke (5). With a total membership of 3,485, the combined worth of the cooperatives is NRs. 11.75 million (US \$ 1.17 million). The cooperatives' loans finance activities and investments such as pig farming, vegetable farming, grocery stores, and hardware and sewing shops, among others. SB will explore the possibility of working with these groups in Phase 2 VDCs.

In Nepalgunj a pro-Hindu group burned an effigy of the Deputy Prime Minister on November 3, 2014 following the state's interruption of a hunger strike in Kathmandu by the Rastra Baidik Sanatan Dharma Samrachan Sanstha (RBSDSS). The RBSDSS organized the hunger strike to demand the creation of a Hindu state. Hindu groups in many parts of the country have also expressed outrage over the interruption. In Kailali, a Mahayagya ritual for the establishment of a Hindu state was organized. Fortunately, there are no indications that the pro-Hindu groups' activities are a risk to SB's activities.

With the flurry of political parties' announcing Constitution-related bandhs, it is clear that political activism will intensify in SB districts as the deadline for the Constitution approaches. This will restrict movement across the program districts and may inhibit SB's efforts to speed up monitoring and implementation. SB will continually assess the situation and adopt strategies to manage programs as required.

# 2.0 ACTUAL VS. PLANNED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

## 2.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

During this quarter, SB began the revision of its Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEP) and successfully completed the second comprehensive perception survey. SB also made progress in implementing the performance-based management system database (DevResults) GIS (Geographic Information System)/SMS mapping systems, and conducted Routine Data Quality Assurance (RDQA). These M&E tools provide SB with a range of data to analyze and assess progress towards achieving project objectives. The M&E unit also provided ongoing support to partners and made revisions to activities based on findings. These activities are discussed in detail below.

### 2.1.1 Perception Survey II

The Sajhedari Bikaas Local Governance Perception Survey II was implemented in the six project districts this quarter by Interdisciplinary Analysts (IDA), which was awarded the contract to conduct this survey biannually for 2014. This quarter's survey differed from the first survey (conducted in July 2014) in two key ways. First, in addition to capturing citizen views in general, the questionnaire was refined to assess SB indicators as per the PMEP. Second, the sample size was increased. Whereas the first survey had only 1,200 respondents, this survey was administered to 2,005 respondents (1,009 in Phase 1 VDCs and 996 in Phase 2 VDCs), while 18 focus group discussions and eight key informant interviews (KII) were held with stakeholders in the six districts to collect qualitative data.

The fieldwork for the household survey commenced on October 12 and ended on November 8, 2014. The survey was conducted face-to-face using a mobile platform known as "Mobenzi" to transfer the data. After the completion of the fieldwork, data was processed and analyzed using Excel and SPSS. Among other things, the survey found that 71% of respondents believed VDC service delivery was effective. Although this is just four percentage points up from the last survey, it suggests an upward trend over the past six months. Additionally, 74% of the WCF members who participated in the VDC planning process felt that their suggestions were heard. The Perception Survey II report was submitted to USAID in December 2014.

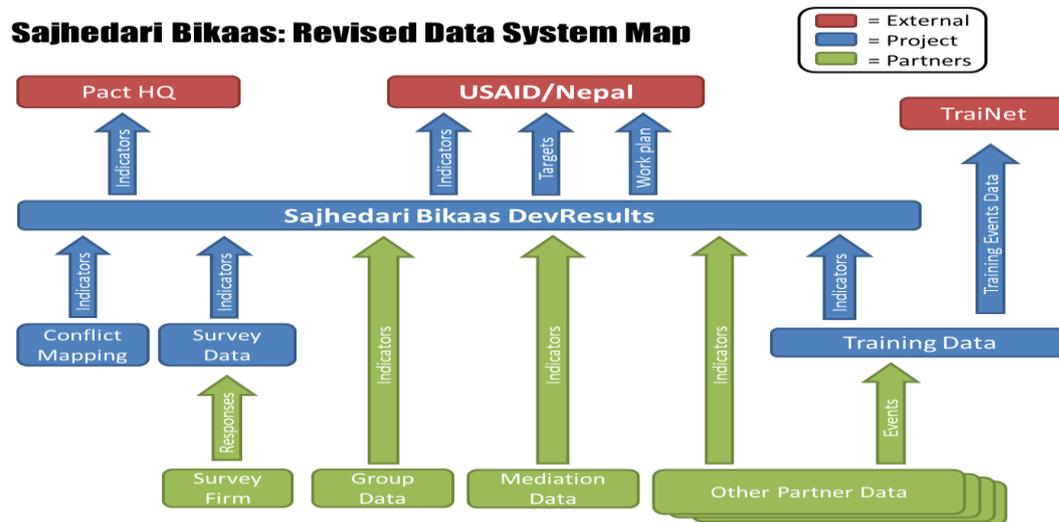
Once the feedback from USAID are incorporated, the findings will be shared with SB partner organizations and stakeholders at the VDC, district, and regional levels so that collaborative efforts can be made that build on current strengths and address gaps.

### 2.1.2 Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEP) revisions and DevResults database configuration

In this reporting period, SB staff with support from Pact headquarters, and in cooperation with USAID, began to revise the PMEP, the current version having been in place since May 2013. Based on recommendations from USAID, the SB team will reduce the number of indicators included in the PMEP and simultaneously focus on higher-level results. Similarly, SB is reducing the number of parallel database systems being used making DevResults the primary data repository. In Year 3, SB will train implementing partners on procedures that

will enable them to submit data in standard templates that SB can enter into DevResults. Pact's M&E Specialist from headquarters continuously works closely with the SB M&E team for the PMEP revisions, midterm evaluation preparation, database consolidation, and ongoing DevResults configuration. Pact headquarters support has been provided in-country and remotely.

FIGURE 1: REVISED DATA SYSTEM MAP



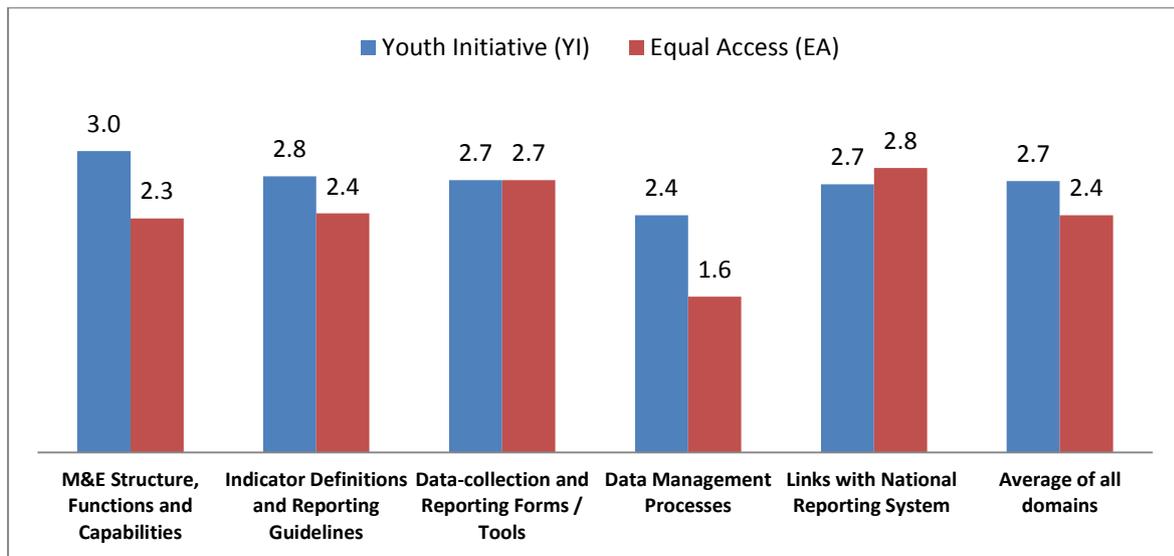
### 2.1.3 Routine data quality assessment (RDQA)

SB assisted two partner NGOs, Youth Initiative (YI) and Equal Access (EA), to conduct semi-annual RDQAs for all six project districts in November 2014. RDQAs use prescribed criteria such as validity, integrity, precision, reliability, timeliness, completeness, confidentiality, and ethics to assess the quality of data received at all levels of the project. The assessments mainly focused on data for two USAID F indicators: *Number of youth who have started a business or found a job through YI activities* and *media stories disseminated with USG support to facilitate the advancement of reconciliation or peace processes*.

The results are shown below; a score of 3 corresponds to “Yes, maintain up to date data,” 1.5 - 2.5 correspond to “maintained data not sufficiently” and < 1.5 corresponds to “No - not at all”. The organizations’ average score for each criterion was 2.5. The data indicate that YI’s areas of strength are “M&E structure, functions and capabilities” and “indicator definitions and reporting guidelines,” while Equal Access is strongest in “links with the national reporting system” and “data collection and reporting forms/ tools.” Based on the RDQAs, the NGOs developed action plans to address weaknesses. These plans call for: improving the quality of source documents and reporting forms relevant for measuring indicators, improving cross-checking systems to avoid double-counting people within and across service delivery points, establishing clear guidelines to address late/ incomplete/ inaccurate reports and data, and developing clear training plans for staff involved in data-collection and reporting. SB will follow-up during the second quarter to ensure the actions are applied.

A pilot RDQA was carried out for Center for Legal Research and Resource Development (CeLRRd) during Quarter 3 of Year 2. In the first week of January 2015, SB will roll out RDQAs with 11 of its local level partners (LNGOs). An action plan has already been formulated at the partners’ level to address the identified weaknesses.

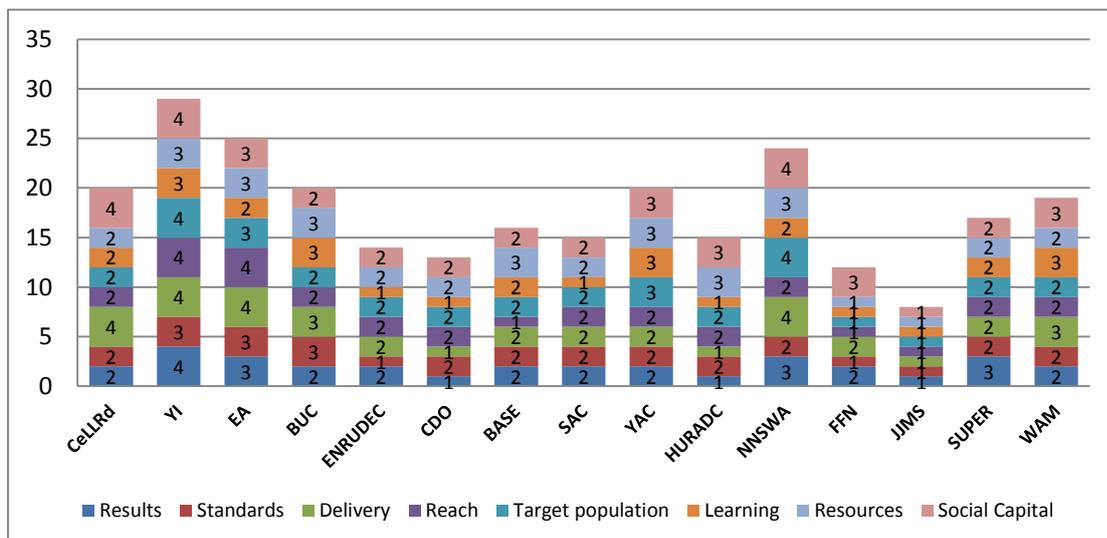
FIGURE 2: RDQA COMPARATIVE CHART



**2.1.4 Organizational Performance Index (OPI) baseline with EA and YI**

In December 2014, SB completed Gold-standard Organizational Performance Index (OPI) assessments for Equal Access (EA) and Youth Initiative (YI). Combined with OPIs completed during Y2, SB has now established baseline scores for all national and local partners. The purpose of the assessment was to measure organizational change at the outcome level with a focus on external performance. The index is built upon the Capacity Development Outcomes Framework, which identifies four domains of organizational performance – Effectiveness, Efficiency, Relevance and Sustainability – each with two sub-domains. As shown in the chart below, the partners’ overall average score per sub-domain was 2.2 (on a scale from 1 to 4). Based on the assessment, SB partners identified current strengths and areas for improvement within their organizations. The indices show a need for improvement in measurement and analysis of outcome level results, compliance with national and international standards, clarity in and application of plans and budgets, use of resources to reach target beneficiaries and address actual needs, acceptance of the need to learn in order to drive change from within, and efforts to generate resources from multiple sources. The strengths and weakness of partners identified through the assessment will be taken into account in designing the OPI training scheduled for January 4-5, 2015.

FIGURE 3: OPI BASELINE SCORES OF PARTNERS



### **2.1.5 Geographic Information System (GIS)**

This quarter, SB produced 58 VDC maps using GIS. Nepali versions were shared with governance partners to use in producing VDC profiles. These maps can be updated at any time to incorporate more data as desired (e.g. resources, facilities, and services centers). In this direction, a pilot GPS survey was conducted from November 16 to 23, 2014 to collect data on households, the presence of SB-supported groups, and status of community based organizations (CBOs) with which linkages could be established in a sample VDC (Narayanpur VDC, Kailali). SB will produce similar maps for other VDCs during the second quarter.

### **2.1.6 Revision of program strategies based on monitoring findings**

During the first quarter, SB ensured that the findings of ongoing field-level monitoring activities, workshops and interactions with partners and communities were used to revise program strategies. Some key revisions made to the program strategies during this quarter included:

- Based on the findings of the RDQAs, EA and YI will address identified weaknesses in data collection, specifically the lack of cross-verification mechanisms, written procedures to address late and inaccurate data, and clear plans for training of those who collect and process data, as discussed above.
- Based on observations made while monitoring WORTH groups, radio listener group (RLGs) and local youth groups (LYGs), SB made recommendations for increasing group savings amounts through voluntary and mandatory savings.

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

### **2.2.1 Result 1 – Early responses that address the causes and consequences of instability are institutionalized**

#### **SMS-based Conflict Mapping**

This quarter, SB used the SMS conflict mapping system to collect information on community level disputes and prepare response strategies before conflicts escalate. The SMS system allows conflict incidents to be qualified by type, intensity, and recurrence and transmitted to the system's server by various SMS reporters and integrated into the geographic information system (GIS). The ability to map incidences of conflict allows SB to: (1) track trends of conflict that can have a potential impact over the life of the project, (2) direct more in-depth quarterly and annual conflict assessments based on the results of the SMS reports, and (3) establish a linkage with community mediation services.

Five-hundred and fifteen trained community mediators (CMs) from all 58 VDCs have been reporting on conflict using the SMS system since June 9, 2014. CMs reported 515 conflict incidents from October to December. As seen in the tables below, the most common types of conflicts were interpersonal (47%), related to gender-based violence (GBV) (31%), and resource-based (16%). Among these, both GBV and resource-based conflicts were frequently of high intensity, with a possibility to escalate. The data reconfirms the importance of SB's ongoing efforts to train community mediators in group mediation (since resource conflicts often involve groups) and the handling of GBV cases. These efforts are discussed in the Alternative Dispute Resolution section below. SB partner the Center for Legal Research and Resource Development (CeLRRd) followed up on the most serious cases, alerting partners and government offices.

TABLE 1: TYPES OF CONFLICT REPORTED AND THEIR INTENSITY

Conflict Type	Low	Medium	High	Total	%
Gender Based Violence	29	78	51	158	31%
Identity Based Conflict	4	5	2	11	2%
Caste Based Violence	3	6	2	11	2%
Political Violence	4	2	6	12	2%
Interpersonal Conflict	86	102	53	241	47%
Resource Based Conflict	22	29	31	82	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>100%</b>
%	29%	43%	28%	100%	

TABLE 2: POSSIBILITY FOR ESCALATION OF CONFLICTS REPORTED

Conflict Type	Yes	No	Total
Gender Based Violence	117	41	158
Identity Based Conflict	6	5	11
Caste Based Violence	5	6	11
Political Violence	8	4	12
Interpersonal Conflict	148	93	241
Resource Based Conflict	60	22	82
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>515</b>
%	67%	33%	100%

### Quarterly Conflict Assessments

SB completed Conflict Assessment 4, *Public Perceptions on Current Development Initiatives and Development Stakeholders* this quarter.<sup>1</sup> The field work for this assessment was completed as scheduled in Year 2 and focused on three SB districts that see the most development initiatives—Banke, Dang, and Kailali—and which SB believes are representative of the region in terms of ethnic/ caste makeup, history, and politics. Data was collected from a total of 97 respondents (36 women and 61 men) through 39 in-depth KIIs and six participatory group discussions (GDs). The assessment revealed that both men and women considered education and health as priority development sectors. Media, followed by political leaders and traditional leaders, were considered to shape public perceptions of development actors and initiatives. At the same time, stakeholders who were respectful and working on activities which the community appreciated were viewed positively. 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. State projects were thought to be sustainable, as the presence of the state in the community was perceived as permanent compared to other development stakeholders, who usually have a short-term presence.

<sup>1</sup> Annual Report #2 incorrectly stated that this was the fifth conflict assessment, but in fact it is the fourth.

SB also completed Conflict Assessment 5 this quarter. This assessment was designed to explore perceptions on the social impact of migration at the community and district levels, with a focus on the implications of migration on interpersonal relationships, community relationships, and relations with the state. The assessment focused on three SB districts selected based upon the highest absentee populations (both in total numbers and proportional to their overall population): Dang, Kailali, and Kanchanpur. Field research for this assessment took place during September 2014 when there was a higher likelihood of migrants returning home for the holidays. The methodology included desk research and review of secondary data followed by field research. A total of nine GDs, 29 KIIs, and 27 group interviews were conducted with 59 female and 91 male respondents.

Initial findings from the assessment indicate that migration has both positive implications (e.g. contribution to empowerment through acquiring new skills or a broadened confidence and perspective) and negative implications (e.g. loss of agricultural labor and family disputes associated with use of remittances). Perceived impacts on interpersonal relationships included infidelity (perceived and actual), with infidelity being almost acceptable for male migrants but unacceptable for their wives who stay at home. Concerns were also raised about the implication of migration on child-raising; children with absentee fathers were said to lack discipline. Similarly, concerns were raised about who would take care of the elderly. Male respondents were vocal about the cultural impact of migration in relation to funeral rituals and important festivals, and the adoption of other cultures and lifestyles. Women who were the wives of migrants were found to face increased workloads and hardships imposed by their parents-in-law, though in some cases they were empowered because they had to start making decisions, be heads of households and attend community meetings. In terms of relations with the state, respondents were very critical of the government's inability to create jobs locally and effectively regulate the manpower companies and agents, who were reported to routinely mislead migrants.

The knowledge generated through these assessments can provide substantive feedback for the SB project and inputs to the local planning process. For instance, dissemination of assessments at the WCF or settlements may result in prioritizing those issues in the planning process. The fourth conflict assessment highlights the importance of working respectfully with local media, leaders, and communities in implementing project activities, and reconfirms the importance of SB's various efforts to promote transparency in development initiatives. Likewise, the fifth conflict assessment illustrates the need for support to local governments for undertaking initiatives that create jobs locally. SB will look into opportunities to disseminate and discuss the salient features of the assessments with WCFs, utilizing Social Mobilizers. Possibilities will also be explored for using the findings to strengthen the early responses to conflict. SB will take these actions in the next quarter.

### **Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)**

Community Mediation Centers (CMCs) registered 1,231 new cases during this reporting period. The majority of the cases were related to interpersonal issues (81%) followed by gender based violence (12%). Seventy-eight percent of the cases registered in the previous quarter have been resolved.

The Center for Legal Research and Resource Development (CeLRRd) facilitated 174 Community Mediator (CM) monthly meetings at the VDC level and 18 monthly CMC coordinators' meetings at the district level. These meetings provide the CMs an opportunity to share experiences, exchange good practices, and address challenges. The district level meetings also provided the CMC coordinators the opportunity to strengthen coordination between themselves, CMs, communities and VDCs. CeLRRd also facilitated 63 VDC-level quarterly sharing meetings which brought together CMs, VDC officials, local police, and political party representatives. These meetings promoted coordination of CMC programs, as well as helped build awareness and trust for the CMCs among the local stakeholders. For instance, in this quarter, there were 66 referrals from the police, 39 from political parties, and

58 referrals from government offices, including the District Administration Office, District Land Reform Office, and district courts. Additionally, a regional review and reflection workshop was held in Bardiya on December 30-31, 2014 and attended by 26 participants. The participants agreed to adhere to the recently enacted Mediation Act (2014) in all SB mediation activities.

CMCs are becoming more accepted by traditional leaders. This quarter, the VDC office in Pratappur, Kailali, with support from CMs, organized a one-day orientation on ADR for traditional leaders (24 males and three females attended; all were from the Terai/ Madheshi Janajati/ Adivasi group).

SB is taking steps to ensure the sustainability of CMCs. In the VDCs' previous planning process (for the current Nepali fiscal year), 19 VDCs allocated funding to CMCs. Long-term budget allocations for CMCs are also expected in their periodic village development plans (PVDPs), which are being finalized and will be approved by January 14, 2015.

TABLE 3: SOURCE OF REFERRAL TO CMCS, OCT-DEC 2014

Source of Referral	No. of Cases
Social marketing	1,039
Police	66
Political parties	39
Local traditional leaders	29
Government agencies	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,231</b>

#### *Group mediation training*

Group mediation training was conducted for 777 CMs in 46 VDCs (trainings were organized in 12 VDCs in the last quarter). Eighteen mediators were selected from each VDC based on their level of experience in mediating disputes and their local influence and leadership. The training conveyed skills and methodologies for mediating complex group cases, such as those involving community forests or irrigation systems, which were identified as having a high potential for escalation by the SMS reporting system.

#### *Social marketing of community mediation*

SB is raising awareness among local communities about the benefits of community mediation through social marketing campaigns. During this quarter, CeLRRd organized a cycle rally in Pratappur, Kailali and a door-to-door visit campaign in Lekhgaun, Surkhet to share information about the concept, importance and benefit of community mediation. These social marketing activities reached approximately 3,065 people and helped increase the flow of case registrations at the CMCs. This quarter, 84% of the cases registered at the CMCs had heard about mediation through the social marketing events.

#### *Protocols and training on gender-based violence (GBV) cases*

In order to improve CMCs' handling of GBV cases, this quarter SB's partner The Asia Foundation (TAF) drafted the *Training Manual on Gender Based Violence for Community Mediators and Service Providers*. The manual includes sections on "Framework of Women's Rights," "Human Rights," "Gender Based Violence and Women's Agency," "Women Empowerment and Gender Equality," "Gender Perspective on Community Mediation" and "Current Practices of Community Mediation." TAF has also drafted *Guidelines for*

*Community Mediators – Addressing Gender Based Violence through Community Mediation.* The guidelines include actions to be taken pre-mediation, during mediation and post-mediation. Included are steps for assessing whether cases should be referred to the courts and whether medical care, counseling, or other forms of support are required. Both documents will be finalized in the second quarter and trainings will be provided to district coordinators, district trainers and senior mediators from CMCs.

#### *Documentation of best mediation processes and practices*

In this quarter, SB began documenting lessons learned and best practices to add to the body of information available for CMCs and the broader ADR community in Nepal. This information will be compiled in a best practices report in Quarter 3 and will be shared widely.

One specific lesson learned this quarter is establishing sub-centers for community mediation can enhance accessibility for local people. A sub-CMC was created this quarter in Mahadevpuri VDC, Banke District in response to demand by community members, police, political parties, CMs and the VDC. This has made mediation services more accessible for citizens from distant wards of Mahadevpuri and Kachanapur VDCs. More sub-CMCs placed in remote areas could increase accessibility throughout the project districts.

Another lesson learned is that rotating the location for CMs' monthly meetings among wards can promote ownership and trust. In Taratal VDC, Kailali District, the meetings used to be organized at the VDC headquarters on a monthly basis, but now the nine wards host the event on a rotating basis. This practice has encouraged the CMs to take ownership of the mediation center and it also serves as a social marketing tool. This will be encouraged in other project districts.

### **2.2.2 Result 2 – Enduring solutions to the problems that drive conflict are adopted**

#### **Women's Economic Groups (WORTH)**

This quarter, SB continued its support to women's economic groups utilizing Pact's WORTH model, an integrated literacy-led approach for women's empowerment. SB is working with 127 WORTH groups that engage in small-scale lending and profit management activities throughout the year.

From October to December 2014, WORTH groups have saved NRs 646,810 and offered NRs 1,111,510 as loans to members (see Table 8 in *Annex 2: Status of WORTH Groups' Savings and Loans*). Members have used the loans for a variety of purposes including fruit vending, butcher shops, cane and bamboo furniture making, chicken farming, *dalmuth* making, goat farming, small restaurants, pig farming, and vegetable farming and selling. Additionally, all WORTH groups have started their literacy group classes this quarter (each group held between 5 and 14 classes). Overall attendance was about 80%.

In addition to economic and literacy activities, WORTH groups are promoting participation in the local planning process. The WORTH NGOs oriented 23 empowerment workers (who work directly with WORTH groups) and six interns on the 14-step planning process, and they in turn conducted orientations for the WORTH groups. A total of 222 members of WORTH groups are participating in WCFs, and 10 of these women hold key positions: 7 Coordinators, 2 Secretary, and 1 Joint Secretary. WORTH groups have also taken their own independent initiative to promote civic engagements for local development, for example, the WORTH group in Binauna VDC, Banke organized volunteers to construct a footpath in their community.

In this reporting period, WORTH LNGOs also conducted impact surveys of 103 WORTH groups in 48 VDCs in all SB districts, except Dang where WORTH activities are temporarily paused due to management issues. The LNGOs collected information on the household

structure, economic status, social status, and access to local resources of the group members. The LNGOs have completed data entry for Banke, Kanchanpur, Kailali and Kanchanpur and are in the process of analyzing the data. The data entry for Bardiya is in process.

Two quarterly mobile workshops (for sharing progress among staff and board members) were conducted this quarter by Fatima Foundation (FFN) Banke and Nepal National Social Welfare Association (NNSWA) Kanchanpur.

#### *Skill-building packages for self-management*

During this quarter, a total of 344 participants from 85 WORTH group management committees were provided Management Committee Training (MCT) (see *Figure 4 in Annex 2, Ethnic/Case Breakdown of Participants in WORTH MCT Trainings*). The trainings focused on the roles and responsibilities of group positions, knowledge of village bank management and accounting systems including orientation on accounting forms, determining dividends, loan status and collection, and village bank health checks. In addition, the sessions provided an overview of the 14-step planning process to facilitate the participation of WORTH members in the reformation of WCFs. These trainings followed a series of five-day ToTs on MCT during October and November, which were held for WORTH LNGO staff with support from Phyu Phyu Theint, the WORTH Technical Quality Advisor from Pact Myanmar.

In December, WORTH partner FFN conducted a two-day leadership training for 45 WORTH group members of Kachanapur and Khaskusma VDCs of Banke district. Utilizing participatory techniques, the training comprised of sessions on social analysis, group processes, decision making, communication, conflict management, and leadership styles. At the end of the training, the groups developed a quarterly action plan for community development activities that they would take the lead in. The plans included activities like door-to-door programs on Open Defecation Free areas, repairing school walls, and cleaning road-side canals. This leadership training was a special activity of FFN; leadership trainings by other NGOs have not been planned.

WORTH LNGOs also gave skills training to 134 participants regarding four micro-enterprises this quarter: *dalmuth* making, goat farming, mushroom farming, and pig farming. Following the various skills trainings given to date, 379 women have started their own micro-enterprises including duck farming, goat farming, supply of vegetable & fruits, sheep farming, pig farming, mushroom farming, chicken farming, furniture construction and restaurant businesses.

#### *Coordination meetings and monitoring visits*

The WORTH NGOs carried out coordination meetings with district level stakeholders, including DDC representatives and relevant line agencies, in four districts. Three NGOs, FFN (Banke), Women Association for Marginalized Women (WAM) (Surkhet), and Janjagaran Mahila Sangh (JJMS) (Bardiya) conducted monitoring visits with the stakeholders to familiarize them with WORTH activities before holding the coordination meetings. A fourth NGO, NNSWA, held the coordination meeting without a monitoring visit in Kailali. In Kanchanpur, a coordination meeting took place in Q4 of Y2, while in Dang WORTH activities have been delayed due to management issues.

The coordination meetings focused on promoting cooperation around skill-building trainings for WORTH group members. For example, at the Surkhet meeting, the United Nations Micro-enterprise Development Program committed to provide their trainers as resource persons, while the District Agricultural Development Office agreed to provide free mushroom seeds, the Division Cooperative Office agreed to provide Pre-Cooperatives Education to WORTH group members, and the Federation of Nepali Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry committed to provide grants to members who developed a business

plan. Representatives from the Department of Women and Children and the Department of Small and Cottage Industries were also present at the meeting. The coordination meeting enabled WORTH groups to elicit increased support and local resource allocation for member priorities.

#### *Other WORTH activities*

WORTH NGOs organized various activities to commemorate “16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence”:

Fatima Foundation hosted *Kachahari* theater performances in six VDCs of Banke district, followed by a performance and discussion attended by senior government officials and NGO representatives in Nepalgunj on December 9. The drama, set in the Mid-Western Terai, was performed in Awadhi, Tharu and Nepali and was followed by an interaction where the actors invited the audience to participate in responding to the situations depicted in the drama, including sexual harassment in school, early marriage, domestic violence and accusations of witchcraft. Approximately 1,000 people attended the performances. In Nepalgunj, the audience included the Acting Chief District Officer, Regional Director of the National Human Rights Commission, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and USAID’s Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Adviser, Manju Tuladhar.

The WORTH group in Fattepur VDC, Banke district coordinated with the VDC, Equal Access, Youth Initiative, NNSWA, National Youth Network, and Forum for Women Rights Network to organize *Hamro Abhiyaan*, which included a rally and door-to-door program to identify and assist women who do not have citizenship and/or marriage certificates. The group was able to assist 13 women in obtaining their citizenship certificates.

In coordination with the District Coordination Committee, WAM organized a rally and *Deuda* competition using WAM core funds and funds from other organizations.

#### **Youth in Development**

SB’s partner Youth Initiative continued to carry out activities to promote youth participation in development and the local planning processes through consultation meetings with district stakeholders, the ongoing youth discussion series, and ‘street bahas.’

LYGs participated in the planning process through WCFs and IPFCs in 49 VDCs this quarter. A total of 159 LYG members (49 females, 110 males) were involved, and several WCFs were led by youth. Among other things, LYGs advocated for community information centers on education and employment, vocational and technical trainings, and investment in the sports sector. These are early signs that youth are beginning to find space in local development through the SB project.

Local governments have increasingly recognized the need for and interest of youth groups to participate in local development. VDC secretaries sent letters of invitation to LYGs to participate in VDC level meetings and the planning process this quarter. Similarly, LYGs have worked in cooperation with VDC staff to increase local government transparency. For example, the LYG in Krishnapur, Kailali, created a “transparency chart” at the VDC offices, (see Annex 3, Success Stories).

The various local level groups that work with Youth Initiative held regular meetings this quarter. A total of 165 LYG monthly meetings were held, during which members reviewed the past fiscal year and developed strategies for intervention in this year’s local level planning process. Similarly, quarterly meetings were held by 51 community management units (CMUs), three district youth networks (DYNs), and one regional youth network. In CMU meetings, strategies to support youth participation in WCFs and CACs were discussed. The DYNs discussed registering their organizations with the government, a step towards sustainability of the organizations beyond the length of the SB project.

A total of 8,964 youth, of whom 44% were female, engaged in Youth Initiative activities this quarter. A caste/ethnicity breakdown of participants in all YI activities is shown in Figure 7, Annex 2.

#### *Entrepreneurship development training*

Although these trainings were not scheduled for the reporting quarter, Youth Initiative followed-up with participants from entrepreneurship development trainings carried out in September. They found that of 400 participants trained, 153 (50 females and 103 males, 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. The engagement of youth in economic activities will strengthen the early response to conflict.

#### *VDC-level consultation meetings with local stakeholders*

SB organized consultation meetings on youth entrepreneurship development in Banke and Dang districts with District Youth Networks, local government officials, district level organizations that provide vocational and entrepreneurship trainings, and other relevant stakeholders. A total of 38 participants attended the meetings, of whom 18% were female. Discussion focused on possible avenues for support and coordination regarding youth entrepreneurship, especially for continuing support to participants in Youth Initiative's entrepreneurship development trainings.

#### *Street Bahas on the Local Planning Process*

In addition to the youth discussion series described below, Youth Initiative conducted a total of 10 'Street Bahas' (street discussions) encouraging youth participation in the local planning processes taking place this quarter. A total of 286 participants, of whom 44% were females, attended the events.

#### *Youth discussion series*

The youth discussion series continued on a monthly basis this quarter; 17 events were held and attended by 545 participants, of whom 35% were female (caste/ ethnicity distribution shown in Annex 2, Figure 6). These two-hour discussions are guided by DYNs; they generally focus on contemporary issues related to youth and serve to develop dialog and civic leadership skills among participants. This quarter, the topics of discussion included the role of youth in local level planning and national constitution drafting, as well as social audits and accountability tools, the newly proposed National Youth Policy/ Council, the role of WCFs in the planning process, and public security.

#### *Vocational Training*

LYGs in Tarigaun VDC, Dang, and Jarbuta, Surkhet organized their own multi-day mushroom cultivation trainings for local youth, with support from their respective District Agriculture Offices. In doing so, the LYGs demonstrated their strong interest in the type of vocational trainings that SB will conduct in 2015 with support from F-SKILL. These trainings will augment YI's entrepreneurship training activities and provide 308 youth in 58 Phase 1 VDCs with the skills needed to find gainful employment. Beginning with a market assessment, the training will be conducted in district centers and include vocations ranging from construction to vehicle repair and computer operation.

#### *Community development activities*

After identifying issues of local priority and designing interventions, LYGs carried out 234 community development activities this quarter. A total of 8,338 local people (including 45% females, see Annex 2, Figure 5 for caste/ ethnicity breakdown) participated in the community development activities led by LYGs. Some examples of activities carried out include: the establishment of a local library in Jarbuta VDC, Surkhet; a street drama campaign against child marriage in Ramghat, Surkhet; a signature campaign against violence against women,

in which 400 youth across six districts made commitments as part of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence Campaign; and awareness raising activities regarding the 14-step planning process.

### **Media in Development**

SB continued to work with Equal Access to produce and broadcast radio programs on issues of governance, GBV, and other public concerns. The radio programming also highlighted activities related to other SB components, including community mediation, WORTH, youth in development, and local government planning and implementation.

#### *Central-level radio programming*

Equal Access produced a total of seven episodes of Naya Nepal (NN) and two episodes of *Saathi Sanga Manka Kura* (SSMK) this quarter. The programs were broadcast by 15 partner FM stations and they covered issues of good governance and community development, with a focus on women and marginalized groups.<sup>2</sup> One NN episode and two SSMK episodes were dedicated to the “16-Days of Activism Against Gender Violence.” The NN episode discussed incidents of violence against women in SB districts and efforts to curb them, including interviews with survivors and the Women Development Officer of Banke District. One of the SSMK episodes focused on child marriage and the other on sexual harassment. SSMK solicited one on-air SMS poll, which received 700 responses. In response to the NN and SSMK programming, 24 blogposts pertaining to GBV were posted on the citizen journalism platform *MeroReport*, including nine from the SBP districts. One critical listening and feedback session was held for NN and SSMK to address the technical and programmatic quality of episodes. Participants at this session, including SB partner staff and radio producers, reviewed one NN episode, from which they lauded the producers’ coordination with line agencies, DDCs, and VDCs, as well as the clarity of information on the 14-step planning process. However participants identified gender imbalance and talking speed as areas for improvement. They scored the show on a variety of criteria including content, format, and presentation; it received 79% as compared to a baseline of 78%.

#### *Local-level radio programming*

SB continued to support eight partner FM stations in producing *Sajhedari*, a program addressing local issues pertaining to governance and community development. In total, 104 episodes of the ‘Sajhedari’ radio program were produced by eight FM partner stations and were broadcast via 15 partner stations in the six project districts. The episodes were in Nepali, Tharu, Doteli and Awadhi languages. They included updates on the process of participatory planning, utilization of the Parliament Members Development Fund, and the role of women and other marginalized groups in WCFs and CACs. Similarly, as part of the 16 Days of Activism campaign, 16 episodes on GBV were produced. *Sajhedari* episodes incorporated content and feedback from listeners through RLGs. The content was guided by 12 local CAG meetings held this quarter by FM station staff and SBP NGO partners. Participants at these meetings sought to ensure that content addresses SB’s themes, including topics such as the 14-step planning process, the purpose of periodic plans and other strategic documents, accountability and transparency. Issues prioritized from these meetings will be presented at the Radio Strategic Advisory Committee meeting in January in Nepalgunj. Additionally, eight critical listening and feedback sessions were held to address the technical and programmatic quality of episodes. Participants at these reflected on ways to make messages more clear, grab listeners’ attention, and better include marginalized peoples’ perspectives. They scored the shows on a variety of criteria including content,

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<sup>2</sup> Normally, there are 16 broadcasters but one is having technical problems. In Year 3 EA will work with 18 broadcasters for additional reach into the Phase II VDCs.

format, and presentation; all stations scored higher than 60% (the target) and scores were 21.7% higher than the baseline.

#### *Community reporters and community action researchers*

SB has maintained its network of 15 Community Reporters (CRs) and 17 Community Action Researchers (CARs). CRs, who collect voices for Sajhedari, SSMK, and NN episodes, are becoming known throughout their communities. They are often being called upon by VDC officials, SBP IPs, NGOs, RLGs or other groups to participate in community meetings and discussions. Similarly, CARs continued to collect and provide community feedback to improve programming. They assisted the EA M&E team in conducting 120 short questionnaire surveys for 2 rapid assessments on the PSA campaigns.

#### *Radio Listener Groups (RLG)*

SB continued to support 100 existing RLGs, which held a total of 576 RLG meetings this quarter. They were attended by 10,525 participants, of whom 74% were female (for caste/ethnic breakdown, see Annex 2, Figure 8).

RLGs provide an open forum for young community members to listen to radio content and talk about how the issues presented are relevant to their own lives; they also serve to provide feedback, which improves the quality of programming. This quarter, they suggested that programming include more drama and topics such as disabilities, health, youth employment, roles of various Government of Nepal (GoN) ministries, the judicial process and punishments for GBV. In response to radio episodes around the 16 Days of Activism, the RLG in Krishnapur, Kailali organized a rally, attended by over 90 people, to raise awareness about GBV and encourage women to report incidents of violence. Also during this quarter, Equal Access selected 24 micro-grant proposals by RLGs, out of 75 submitted. These micro-grants aim to foster RLG sustainability and encourage participatory action. Selected activities will be implemented beginning January 2015.

#### *PSAs and social media campaigns*

This quarter, EA helped FM partner stations to produce and broadcast two radio PSAs, one about GBV and the other about child marriage, in Nepali, Tharu, Awadhi and Doteli languages. They were broadcasted via FM partner stations from November 26 to December 10, 2014. Rapid Assessments indicated that 81% of respondents who heard the child marriage PSA shared the information that they heard on the PSA with family, friends or neighbors, while 77% who heard the GBV PSA did so.

#### *Digital coverage map*

Individual digital coverage maps for all 64 FM stations in the six districts were developed, as well as a consolidated map. The maps also include the VDC and the population census data. EA has submitted the final products to Pact for approval. The maps help to estimate the coverage of SB's radio programming, indicating areas where coverage could be improved.

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

### **2.3.1 Result 1: Inclusive community strategic planning processes established**

### **2.3.2 Result 2: Strategic community development plans established**

SB is addressing Results 1 and 2 concurrently through activities that aim to improve the inclusivity and implementation of annual and periodic planning processes, which are

mandated by the Local Self Governance Act, 1999 (LSGA). Facilitated by eight district-based governance NGO partners (GNGOs), these activities promote the meaningful participation of youth, women, and marginalized groups in VDC planning, with the objective of VDC support for projects prioritized by these communities.

### **Local-level Planning Orientation**

SB's GNGO partners held orientation meetings with WCFs, Citizen Awareness Centers (CAC), and Integrated Planning Formulation Committees (IPFC) on local-level planning during October-December 2014. These meetings served to orientate participants regarding the 14-step local-level planning process, resource mobilization, civic oversight, and the minimum conditions performance measure. A total of 44 orientations were held at the VDC level with 1,230 participants, 576 of whom were women.

The impact of the orientations on local level planning is expected to be reflected in an increase in the number of women and other marginalized groups that attend VDC Council meetings in January, with the expectation that they will be more vocal and assertive in their questions regarding budgets and the selection of development projects.

### **Periodic Village Development Plans (PVDP)**

SB is engaging VDC officials and community members to prepare and review PVDPs. These plans are for five years and thus provide the long-term perspective for local planning; they are mandated under the Local Self Governance Act, 1999. PVDPs are one of five strategic documents that SB is helping VDCs to produce, the others being VDC Profiles, Resource Mapping and Management Plans (RMMPs), Internal Revenue Assessment and Projections (IRAPs), and Local Disaster Risk Management Plans (LDRMPs).

During the quarter, SB recruited two consultants to review drafts of PVDPs of 41 VDCs (51 VDCs began work on PVDPs, but some discontinued because they were merged into municipalities). The consultants cleared up inconsistencies and redundancies among documents, and made sure the plans adhere to the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) guidelines. The drafts will be ready for VDC Council approval by January 14, 2015.

### **VDC Profiles**

VDC profiles are a critical resource for VDCs and other stakeholders in preparing well-informed periodic and annual VDC development plans. They 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.

This quarter, SB provided 54 VDCs with technical guidance and support to develop VDC Profiles. GNGOs held 15 meetings with VDC officials, representatives from line agencies, and citizens of 15 VDCs in order to collect information and present draft VDC profiles. A total of 316 participants attended the meetings, 75 of whom were women. The VDC profiles are being finalized and will be approved by the VDC councils by Jan 14, 2015.

### **Resource Mapping and Management Plans (RMMP)**

RMMPs are an important strategic document for VDC planning. They provide an outline of the political leadership, commercial interests and resources, and public-private partnerships that exist in a community. Local VDC offices and community leaders, including WCF and CAC members, participate in the resource mapping process. Resource management plans are prepared as the result of the mapping process.

SB previously supported VDC officials and community members to formulate draft RMMPs in 57 Phase 1 VDCs. It coordinated with MoFALD, LGCDP, and other agencies and

programs to utilize existing mapping where available rather than duplicate efforts. Upon receiving final drafts from VDCs this quarter, SB's GNGO partners provided financial assistance to print the RMMPs.

#### **Internal Revenue Assessment and Projections (IRAP)**

During this quarter, SB helped VDCs to develop draft IRAPs, which depict total internal revenue of VDCs, including block grants, conditional grants, internal revenue generated by VDC taxation, and service charges. The plans also identify the strength of fiscal and human resources, and gaps VDCs may have in technical expertise or infrastructure for service delivery. SB has already assisted all 57 Phase 1 VDCs in preparing IRAPs, which are subject to endorsement by VDC Councils by January 14, 2015. The IRAPs will last for five years.

#### **Local Disaster Risk Management Plans (LDRMP)**

Many VDCs in SB project areas are highly vulnerable to natural disasters, including floods, landslides, and earthquakes. LDRMPs map risks through participatory community vulnerability assumptions, and identify how VDCs can prepare for disasters and cope with them should they occur. LDRMPs are developed only for those VDCs for which disaster risk management is a priority. SB is providing technical support for the preparation of LDRMPs in nine Phase 1 VDCs: two in Kanchanpur, one in Banke, and three each in Dang and Surkhet.

#### **Ward Citizen Forums (WCF)**

Through its GNGO partners, SB seeks to support quality and timely participation of WCFs in the 14-step local planning process. In particular, SB promotes the participation of women and other marginalized groups in the WCFs and local planning process by using social mobilizers who engage and raise awareness among these groups. SB mobilizers also coordinate with CACs in order to maximize their input in WCFs.

This quarter was important for WCFs, as it was the time when local bodies provide their input for the next fiscal year's VDC budgets. GNGOs provided support to WCFs for this process by providing orientations to 12,501 members (5,913 female, 6,588 male) of 510 WCFs on the local level planning process, as discussed above. In some cases where WCFs had become inactive, GNGOs helped reform them; a total of 72 WCFs were reformed this quarter. WCFs were also involved in the development of PVDPs, VDC profiles, and LDRMPs (also discussed above) during this quarter. The WCF members now have improved clarity on their roles and responsibilities as well as on the importance of VDC strategic plans. This in turn will lead to increased ownership and control of local people over the strategic plans.

### **2.3.3 Result 3: CBOs advocate for needed resources for financial, technical and commodity support**

SB supports the capacity of local institutions to identify and advocate for resources, and also provides opportunities for CBOs to manage projects prioritized in VDC plans through micro-grants and sub-contracts awarded by SB.

#### **Resource Mobilization Committees (RMC)**

As an element of the resource mapping exercise conducted by GNGOs this quarter, local resource mobilization committees will be established in all 115 Phase 1 and 2 VDCs. The RMCs will consist of IPFC members, along with representatives of SB's GNGOs. Their focus will be on sustainable resource mobilization, identifying what resources exist and which pools of funds can be targeted for particular activities over time.

### **Ward-level resource outreach plans**

This activity is an integral part of the PVDP and has been captured by all 41 PVDPs as cited under Result 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.

### **Micro-grants/sub-contracts for community development**

In December 2014, SB finalized 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 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 during Year 2, which were duly approved by VDC councils in the project areas. The first sub-contract was awarded in December 2015. In Year 3, SB plans to award 70 projects in Phase 1 and 2 VDCs.

### **WORTH groups in planning and local development**

During this quarter, WORTH group members were encouraged to participate in WCF and CAC meetings so that their voices are included in the planning process. As of this quarter, 222 WORTH group members have been nominated as WCF members. Ten of these women are in key positions of WCFs: 7 Coordinators, 2 Secretaries, and 1 Joint Secretary. WORTH group members are beginning to actively participate in local development activities. For instance, WORTH group members of Binauna VDC in Banke district coordinated with the VDC, Youth Initiative, Equal Access and National Youth Network to build a road with local resources (see Annex 3, Success Stories). Likewise, the WORTH group in Indrapur, Banke District successfully assisted 22 landless people to register at the VDC and coordinated with the local police station to organize a campaign to control gambling and alcoholism during Dashain and Tihar.

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

### **2.4.1 Result 1: Mechanisms for transparent administration of funds institutionalized**

SB is providing technical assistance, resources, and training to build the capacity of local institutions for ensuring the transparent administration of funds.

#### **Sajhedari Chautari Meetings**

Sajhedari Chautari meetings are designed to be a community-based self-monitoring tool, whereby representatives from SB IPs working at the local level present ongoing work to local community members for discussion, analysis, and feedback. This ensures that project activities are implemented as planned, and that they meet the minimum program quality standards.

In this reporting period, GNGOs held 94 Sajhedari Chautari meetings in 48 VDCs, attended by 366 participants, 192 of whom were women. Included were representatives of WCFs, CACs, IPFCs, LYGs, WORTH groups, and political parties along with VDC secretaries, VDC staff, and SMs. This forum is useful not only in identifying priority and coordination issues among various groups but also in promoting local transparency (exchange of information openly about programs and budgets), accountability (questioning), community monitoring (taking stock of project performance), and the right allocation of resources (for example, many VDCs have allocated funds for Community Mediation Centers as a result of Sajhedari Chautari Meetings).

SB will convene 259 VDC-level *Sajhedari Chautari* meetings during Year 3 to present ongoing work to local community members for discussion, analysis, and feedback.

## **Public Hearings**

Public hearings provide local citizens the opportunity to advocate for the realization of legal provisions made in various government policies and guidelines, such as the Resource Mobilization and Management Guideline of 2013 that mandates 35% of VDC budgets be directed towards women, children, and disadvantaged groups. VDCs are required to hold two public hearings per year, but they often fail to do so. SB is supporting VDCs to conduct the hearings at least twice a year according to MoFALD guidelines.

This quarter, GNGOs organized two public hearings and one public audit of VDC grants in three districts, which were attended by 207 participants from WCFs and IPFCs (including 74 women). The main agendas discussed were quality and timely VDC service delivery, access to information, participatory decision making, increased transparency, and the right allocation of resources to women and disadvantaged communities. The next public hearings will cover whether and how these issues were addressed. Some issues raised in public hearings were: the untimely distribution of social security funds, clarification on targeted groups' budgets, and unavailability of VDC officials in office.

### **2.4.2 Result 2: Inclusive management systems adopted**

SB continues to apply a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) lens to its partner organizations as well as the local bodies it assists, promoting and helping to institutionalize GESI norms. SB's new GESI Manager began work in December 2014. SB will hold GESI reviews at four levels: SB staff, partners, communities, and government counterparts. SB will review documentation (SB partners' reports, government strategic planning documents, and so forth) and conduct key informant interviews and focus group discussions for the review, which will be completed in the second quarter of Year 3. In addition to identifying achievements, gaps, and lessons learned, the GESI reviews will also provide actionable recommendations for each component on how to strengthen GESI-responsiveness in SB activities. Based on the findings, the GESI manager will develop workshops, trainings, and other activities to strengthen the capacity of partner organizations to facilitate the inclusion and meaningful participation of women, youth, and marginalized groups across activities. SB will also encourage or support partners and local organizations to develop and implement GESI strategies.

### **2.4.3 Result 3: Systems for sustainability established**

SB is investing in sustainable systems by building local skills and ownership. This result cuts across all program activities. Examples include:

#### **VDC Support for Community Mediation Centers (CMC)**

SB facilitates coordination between VDCs and CMCs, which often are housed in VDC premises. In the VDCs' previous planning process (for the current Nepali fiscal year), 19 VDCs allocated funding to CMCs. Advocacy activities to include CMC annual budgets in the upcoming plans are being conducted in the remaining 39 Phase 1 VDCs. Long-term budget allocations for CMCs are also expected in PVDPs, which are being finalized and will be approved by January 14, 2015.

#### **Skill Transfers to Sustain WORTH Groups**

From October-December 2014, multiple two-day workshops on Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) for WORTH group members were organized in Kailali, Kanchanpur and Banke districts. The workshops helped 512 participants learn about capacity development and capacity analysis of their groups. At the end of the workshop, the groups developed 100-day plans for capacity development and mobilization of their respective groups. The management committees of each group are responsible for implementing the plan. The OCA and the 100-day plan are tools that enable women to identify the strengths and weaknesses of their groups and come up with capacity development plans so that they are able to work

towards ensuring their groups' sustainability. Some WORTH groups have taken the initiative to build group capacity and generate resources for their own group. For instance, a WORTH group in Mehalkuna VDC, Surkhet has organized weekly discussions on various health issues, with a focus on women and child health, led by a community health volunteer. Likewise, WORTH groups in Ramghat and Pokharikanda VDCs of Surkhet have raised funds locally to begin building rooms for group meetings.

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

### **2.5.1 Result 1: Local government officials effectively carry out their mandate**

#### **Technical Assistance to DDCs**

SB is supporting the development of Participatory District Development Plans (PDDP) in three program districts: Banke, Surkhet and Kailali. SB-recruited consultants have completed roughly 50% of the work. PDDPs will be completed in all three districts by March 23, 2015.

### **2.5.2 Result 2: Local government units and CBOs/CSOs collaborate to identify local development priorities**

SB partners, through Social Mobilizers (SMs), facilitated the participation of CBO/CSO members in the local planning process during December 2014/January 2015.

### **2.5.3 Result 3: Communities engage in local government budget and planning process**

#### **Public Expenditure Tracking Systems (PETS)**

While SB is contributing to improved local and district level planning, the project and its partners at MoFALD want to develop a clearer understanding of DDC/VDC block grant fund flows from their point-of-origin at the Office of the Controller and Examinations to their expenditure by DDCs and VDCs. Consultations with stakeholders at all levels of government and civil society make clear that the timing of fund transfers to DDCs and VDCs varies, with delays reducing the timeframe in which local development funds can be spent. Furthermore, unlike spending by GoN line departments, expenditures by DDCs and VDCs are not captured in the government's daily record of spending. Thus, communities, CSOs and even MoFALD have a limited ability to understand how DDC/VDC block grants are ultimately spent.

Similarly, during the current fiscal year, the GoN will begin providing constituency-based members of the Constituency Assembly (i.e. not those elected via proportional representation) with direct influence over development funds for their constituencies. In addition to 1.5 million rupees in discretionary spending, CA members will coordinate the use of 10 million rupees in development funds according to guidelines developed by MoFALD. These funds remain controversial, but they also have the potential to augment spending on development priorities within SB districts and VDCs. Sajhedari Bikaas thinks that there is critical need for information regarding how CA development grants are used.

In the next quarter, SB will track and analyze either one or two types of government funds among centralized sector budgets, DDC/VDC block grants, and CA member funds. A Request for Proposals has been drafted and will be publicized in the next quarter. SB envisions that the analysis will develop a robust and accurate understanding of how public funds were spent and why they were allocated as such. The exercise will also build the

capacity of local partners to independently conduct PET activities at the VDC and district levels.

# 3.0 CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS–INTERNAL

## 3.1 STAFFING

SB filled two vacant Key Personnel positions this quarter, the Deputy Chief of Party and GESI Manager. It is currently finalizing selection of two other senior positions, the Senior Field Director and Operations Manager. Finance responsibilities were effectively carried out by a qualified Acting Finance Director during the quarter. A permanent Finance Director will be appointed during the second quarter.

Managing staff transition has proved challenging due to the project workload, but successful recruitments ensured SB will move forward in Year 3 with a strong and re-energized team.

## 3.2 FINALIZING DEVRESULTS

SB spent substantial time during the quarter finalizing its comprehensive database, DevResults. The database has been designed so that partner organizations will be able to input data themselves. Some partners do not have sufficient Internet connectivity required for the level of online work DevResults requires. Therefore, SB is developing procedures for its M&E team to enter data itself when partner systems are not adequate. This will be rolled out next quarter, most probably in January 2015.

# 4.0 CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS–EXTERNAL

## 4.1 POLITICAL DISTURBANCES

As the deadline for a new Constitution approaches, political parties have hardened their positions. Consensus on the most contentious issues, such as the form of government and the structure of the state, remains elusive. Announcements of bandhs by opposition parties, both within and outside Parliament, are likely to grow, restricting the movement of staff and partners. SB receives security advice from the Risk Management Office and Association of International NGOs which is used to plan movement within project districts. Ongoing communication among Pact and its partners will help to ensure that activities continue on schedule as best as possible and without endangering staff or property.

## 4.2 VDCS MERGED INTO MUNICIPALITIES

In the early months of this reporting quarter, the government announced the merger of 21 Sajhedari VDCs into 13 new or old municipalities. Based on advice from MoFALD, SB withdrew support in those 21 VDCs for developing strategic documents (like PVDPs, etc.) but other efforts will continue. Subject to availability of MoFALD guidelines and funds, and in consultation with USAID, SB is in the process of determining a strategy to support these municipalities either at the ward or municipality level.

# 5.0 FINANCIAL REPORT

## 5.1 MAJOR CATEGORY EXPENDITURES

TABLE 4: Q1 FY 2015 FINANCIAL REPORT SUMMARY PER INVOICE CATEGORIES

Item	October-14	November-14	December-14	Q1 FY2015 Total	Targets Q1 FY2015	%
<b>Personnel</b>	38,395.12	49,869.04	52,131.87	140,396.03	156,479.00	90%
<b>Fringe Benefits</b>	10,790.62	13,489.61	13,448.25	37,728.48	64,126.00	59%
<b>Consultants</b>	6,803.29	25,161.34	7,800.00	39,764.63	48,350.00	82%
<b>Travel</b>	8,697.39	22,204.45	15,332.62	46,234.63	57,390.0	81%
<b>Allowances</b>	3,595.58	3,040.70	18,357.56	25,357.84	18,987.00	134%
<b>Equipment &amp; Supplies</b>	26,627.84	5,053.71	3,636.58	35,318.13	20,915.00	169%
<b>Contractual</b>	126,080.05	195,409.38	162,586.93	484,076.36	803,687.00	60%
<b>Other Direct Costs</b>	33,077.95	33,531.16	28,201.13	94,810.24	87,023.00	109%
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	44,069.94	54,607.63	48,988.81	147,666.44	172,192.00	86%
<b>Fixed Fee</b>	8,693.86	11,836.28	10,397.36	30,927.50	43,072.00	72%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>306,831.64</b>	<b>414,567.30</b>	<b>360,881.11</b>	<b>1,082,280.28</b>	<b>1,472,220.00</b>	<b>74%</b>

## 5.2 STATUS OF EXPENDITURE FUNDS TOWARDS M&E PURPOSE

TABLE 5: M&E EXPENDITURES

Direct Costs	Amount	Targets	%
<b>Personnel</b>	13,386.00	5% of total quarter one budget	
<b>Fringe Benefits</b>	2,953.00		
<b>Consultants</b>	6,258.00		
<b>Travel</b>	5,438.00		
<b>Equipment &amp; Supplies</b>	42.00		
<b>Contractual</b>	19,531.00		
<b>Other Direct</b>	7,001.00		
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	11,402.00		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,011.00</b>	<b>73,611.00</b>	<b>81%</b>

In first quarter of FY 2015 the expenditure rate was 74%. The expenditure trend is improving and it is expected to be at 100% of target by the end of Q3.

### 5.3 LOE UTILIZATION SUMMARY STATUS

A total of 1,041.10 days were utilized against the 1,300 days projection during this reporting period per the LOE Table. At the end of FY15 Quarter 1, 34.05% of the total approved LOE had been utilized.

TABLE 6: LOE UTILIZATION FOR Q1 FY 2015

Position	October-14	November-14	December-14	Q1 FY2015 Total LOE	Budgeted LOE	Remaining LOE
<b>LTTA – Key Personnel</b>	63.88	69.00	78.50	211.38	5,887.00	<b>3,983.31</b>
<b>LTTA – Professional &amp; Support</b>	189.00	233.00	220.00	642.00	14,486.00	<b>9,670.44</b>
<b>STTA</b>	39.78	96.44	51.50	187.72	1,727.00	<b>920.74</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>292.66</b>	<b>398.44</b>	<b>350.00</b>	<b>1,041.10</b>	<b>22,100.00</b>	<b>14,574.49</b>

### 5.4 STAFFING MATRIX

The Deputy Chief of Party and GESI Manager positions were filled during this quarter and SB is in the final stages of filling vacant Senior Field Director, Operations Manager, and Senior Grants Specialist positions. The previous Senior Grants Specialist has been promoted to Grants and Contract Manager.

TABLE 7: STAFF RECRUITMENT MATRIX

Position	Target Start Date	Recruit Status	Name
Chief of Party	11/22/13	Hired	Nick Langton
Deputy Chief of Party	11/17/14	Hired	Basanta Pokhrel
Senior Field Director	2/15/15	Vacant	
Regional Program Manager	08/21/14	Hired	Shyam Mandal
Operations Manager	2/15/15	Vacant	
Director of Grants & Contracts	07/17/14	Hired	Kumar Kafle
Director of Finance		Vacant <sup>3</sup>	
Director of Coordination	01/29/13	Hired	Ram Paudel
Performance Based Monitoring System (PBMS)	05/15/14	Hired	Amlshwar Singh
Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	04/10/13	Hired	Sudan Shivakoti
Finance Manager	03/18/13	Hired	Surya Upadhyaya
Program Specialist, Women Economic Growth	02/25/14	Hired	Reena Chaudhary
Office Manager	10/17/13	Hired	Ananta Sharma
HR Manager	11/11/13	Hired	Anju Lamichhane
Program Specialist, Conflict Mitigation	03/10/14	Hired	Geeta Pradhan
Administrative Manager	08/25/14	Hired	Adarsha Shrestha
Program Specialist, Local Governance	07/07/14	Hired	Ram Prasad Dahal
Program Specialist, Local Governance	10/30/14	Hired	Ram Achal Yadav

<sup>3</sup> Director of Coordination, Ram Poudel, currently serves as Acting Finance Director.

G&C Manager	10/31/14	Hired	Suresh Sarki
GESI Manager	12/08/14	Hired	Srijana Chhetri
Senior GIS Officer	01/13/14	Hired	Nim Bahadur Thapa Regmi
Senior Grants Specialist		Vacant	
Finance Officer	10/23/13	Hired	Topendra Basnyat
Grants Specialist	10/23/13	Hired	Birendra Chaudhary
IT Officer	10/25/13	Hired	Bal Kumar Khatri
Procurement Officer	12/16/13	Hired	Prakash Sunar
Administrative & Logistic Officer	01/23/14	Hired	Ameeruddin Ansari
Worth Field Coordinator	07/01/14	Hired	Birendra Thapa
Finance Assistant	05/06/13	Hired	Rita Diwan
M&E Associate	02/19/14	Hired	Radhika K.C.
Procurement Assistant	07/07/14	Hired	Lok Bahadur Khadka
Receptionist	07/08/13	Hired	Swechchha Shrestha
Residence Security and Maintenance Coordinator	01/09/14	Hired	Ram Kumar Lama
Office and Ground Maintenance	11/18/13	Hired	Chitra Bhandari
Driver	05/10/13	Hired	Dulari Tharu
Driver	08/01/13	Hired	Karna Bahadur Lopchan
Driver	08/26/13	Hired	Tika Ram Sunar
Driver	08/01/13	Hired	Rajendra B.K.
Driver	07/07/14	Hired	Shib Kumar Thapa
Driver	07/21/14	Hired	Lal Bahadur Chand
Cleaner/Cook	08/01/13	Hired	Nanda Gharti Magar
Cleaner	08/01/13	Hired	Sunita Tharu
Cleaner	06/02/14	Hired	Chandra Kumari Thapa
Cleaner/ Cook	07/17/14	Hired	Rubina Damai

# ANNEX1 : PMEP MATRIX

Indicator	Type	Source/Method	Disaggregation	Geo-enabled	Responsible	Frequency	Target (Oct'-Dec'14)	Achievements (Oct'-Dec'14)	Remarks
<b>Goal: Targeted Communities are empowered to better direct their own local Development</b>									
<b>Objective A: Enabling environment for community development established</b>									
<b>IR A1: early responses that address the causes and consequences of instability are institutionalized</b>									
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	Ward, District, gender, ethnicity	No	CeLRRd	Quarterly	60%	77%	Total Case Registered 1,231 (Settled: 280, In Processed: 43 , Referred:6, Not Settled:9, Party Not in Contact 4 and Settled Outside CMC:1 ). Types of Conflict Reported in in Percent (Gender-based Violence: 12.4%, Resource-based Conflict:6.3%, Identity-based Conflict:0.1%, Caste-based Conflict:0.1%)

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	District	Yes	PACT/ CeLRRd	Baseline, mid-term, endline	N/A (will be 50%)	0	Target "not available" or set during the time of reporting. The data in parenthesis indicates the target has been set after the submission of quarterly report. This quarter, One VDC (Kamdi, Banke) decided to allocate Rs. 1,90,000 per year to CMC in their PVDP. Altogether 19 VDCs allocated Budgets for CMCs in their annual budgets in IY2 (this was reported in Y2 annual report; therefore not counted here.)
F: Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding, dedicated to resolving conflict or the drivers of the conflict	Output	Count of number of new community mediation centers established, CeLRRd reports	VDC, District	No	CeLRRd	Quarterly	N/A	0	58 groups formed in all VDCs and all groups are functional. (This was counted in previous quarters.)
F: # of groups trained in conflict mitigation/resolution skills or consensus building techniques with USG assistance	Output	Training reports	District/VD C/ gender/ age/ ethnicity	No	CeLRRd	Quarterly	58	46	46 group mediation events covered all 58 VDCs and altogether 777 members have been trained on group mediation training
Number of new cases of individual/group conflict mediations opened during the reporting period	Output	Routine data collection CeLRRd - monthly reports	Ward, District, nature of dispute	No	CeLRRd	Quarterly	1245	1231	Target for this quarter is 1,080 but 165 cases were carried over from the last quarter, so the target for this quarter is 1,245. 1,231 were opened ( Referred by Social Marketing: 1,039, Police:66, Political Party: 39, Local Traditional Leader: 29, Government Agencies:58)
F: Number of conflict/fragility early warning systems, conflict assessment or response mechanisms	Output	Count of number of systems in place and number of conflict assessments		Yes	Pact/ Saferworld	Quarterly	2	2	Including 1 conflict assessment; CMCs reported 515 conflict incidents in December of which 47% were cases of interpersonal conflict, followed by GBV (31%), resource-based conflict (16%) and others.

supported by USG assistance		done							
<b>IR A2: enduring solutions to the problems that drive conflict are adopted</b>									
Proportion of supported economic groups that provide more than 5 loans per year to their members	Outcome	Routine data collection CeLRRd - monthly reports	District	Yes	WORTH- NGOs/Pact	Yearly	40%	49%	50 groups out of 103 (excluding 24 groups of SUPER- Dang)
Proportions of DNGOs that have an improved Organizational Performance Index (OPI) score	Outcome	OPI tool	n/a	No	PACT	Yearly	3	2.2	Average Baseline Score: 2.2. Weaknesses have been identified and preparatory activities are underway to achieve this result in the next quarter.
Number of youth who have started a business or found a job through the YI activities	Outcome	Routine data collection Youth Initiative - monthly reports	District	No	Youth Initiative	Yearly	158	153	153 youth started or expanded businesses after the EDT conducted in Sept 2014
Proportion of supported FM radio stations that produce quality radio programs that address issues on local government, youth, women, disadvantaged groups	Outcome	Tool to measure quality (EA) score card	District	Yes	Equal Access	Yearly	80%	80%	8 EA partner FM radio stations have been producing local episodes of Sajhedari. To measure the quality of the program, quarterly CLFs have been organized to track progress. 80% score was the average this quarter for 8 FM praters.

Number of individuals who received USG-assisted training on inclusion (GESI charter) and the understanding of the root causes of the conflict	Output	Training reports	VDC, District, gender, ethnicity, type of training, age category	No	Pact/LNGOs	Quarterly	N/A	0	Target "not available" for the reporting period. GESI Manager was recruited in this quarter and GESI review and mainstreaming exercise will be carried out in the next quarter.
Number of new/existing women's economic groups formed during the reporting period	Output	Routine data collection CeLRRd - monthly reports	District	Yes	WORTH-NGOs/Pact	Quarterly	N/A	0	Target "not available" for the reporting period. 127 WORTH groups were formed and are functional; reported in Y2 annual report therefore not counted here.
Number of economic group participants who received training on business and accounting	Output	WORTH-NGO reports	VDC, District, gender, ethnicity, type of training, age category	No	WORTH-NGOs/Pact	Quarterly	150	134	134 WORTH group participants received micro-enterprise training
Number of Youth Groups and CMUs that have been established/revived/operational in the reporting period	Output	Youth Initiative reporting system	District	No	Youth Initiative	Yearly	N/A	0	Target "not available" for the reporting period. Group formation process previously completed in 58 VDCs (Total:123, 58 LYG, 58 CMU, 6 DYN, 1 RYN are fictional). The target will be assigned again once the program in Phase 2 VDC begins.
Number of people who have been trained on the different YI training programs	Output	Youth Initiative training reports	VDC, District, gender, ethnicity, type of training age group	No	Youth Initiative	Quarterly	N/A	0	Target not set for this quarter since no training program planned for this quarter (waiting for USAID approval of Y3 workplan).
Proportion of VDCs who have youth	Outcome	VDC meeting reports/files	District	Yes	Youth Initiative	Yearly	75%	84.5%	Planning process started Mid-December,2014 and 49 youth groups

groups/CMU who participate in the VDC planning process									participated in this process.( VDCs level planning process is ongoing). The overachievement is due to the community development activities that were conducted by local youth groups with nominal financial support from YI. This increased youths' interest in planning process.
F: Number of media stories disseminated with USG support to facilitate the advancement of reconciliation or peace processes	Output	national broadcast episodes plus local FM station broadcasts episodes	National or local FM broadcast	No	Equal Access	Quarterly	113	113	9 National Radio Program Produced (7 Naya Nepal +2 SSMK) and 104 local program produced so total 113 media stories were disseminated and 1704 broadcast.
F: # of non-state news outlets assisted by USG	Output	Progress report	District/type of FM stations	Yes	Equal Access	Quarterly	16	15	Banke Radio Himal is not continued in this quarter and this will be continued after the finding of broadcast survey (BAS) report
F: Number of USG supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build support for peace or reconciliation among key actors of conflict	Output	Training reports/event reports, activity progress reports from IPs and DNGOs	District/VD Cs, type of events, type of participants	No	PACT	Quarterly	1	0	Activities have been moved to Q3 Y3
Number of new listener clubs/RLGs established	Output	EA routine reporting	District	Yes	Equal Access	Quarterly	100	1	Only one RLG formed this quarter (Taratal RLG from Bardiya). 100 RLGs were formed in previous reporting quarters. (Total 101 RLGs are functional in all 58 VDCs)
<b>Objective B: Communities access resources for development</b>									
<b>IR B1: Inclusive community strategic planning process are established</b>									
Number of local key stakeholders (community leaders, local government officials), trained in	Output	Training records	District, VDC, gender, type of training	No	G-NGOs/ Pact	Quarterly	400	2,274	In the plan only WCF members were supposed to be trained. However, the training included CAC, IPFC members, representatives from political parties, and government officials were also included.

inclusive participatory planning									
<b>IR B2: Community development plans are established</b>									
Proportion of village development plans with a functional sustainability plan that adheres to locally agreed standards	Outcome	Review of village development plans	District	Yes	G-NGOs/ Pact	Yearly	N/A	0	Will be known once the plans are endorsed by local councils by January 14, 2015
Number of Ward Citizen Forum meetings that review the village development plan to ensure equitable distribution of local resources	Output	Meeting reports	VDC, District	No	G-NGOs/ Pact	Quarterly	14	0	Reports were not available by the time of reporting. Will be known once the plans are endorsed by local councils by January 14, 2015
F: Number of awards made directly to local organization (cross-cutting indicators)	Output	Progress report	Type of award/ District/ NGO		G-NGOs/ Pact	Quarterly	N/A	0	11 Local Partners on board on March, 2014 excluding SUPER -Dang (program suspended and being audited)
<b>IR B3: Community based organizations advocate for needed resources for financial, technical and commodity support</b>									
Proportion of village development plans that include a fundraising plan	Outcome	Review of village development plans	District	Yes	G-NGOs/ Pact	Yearly	N/A (will be 65%)	0	Will be known in April 2015
Number of micro grants provided for community development	Output	Review of grants reports/ GMIS	VDC/ District	Yes	G-NGOs/ Pact	Quarterly	18	0	Micro-grants were delayed while procedures were being finalized. Two micro grants for a culvert and a market center are being planned; they will be implemented next quarter. Therefore they are not counted here. More than 20 micro-grants will be rolled out by March.
<b>Objective C: Communities implement inclusive development policies effectively</b>									

<b>IR C1: Mechanisms for transparent administration of funds is institutionalized</b>									
Number of individuals who received USG assisted training, including management and fiscal skills	Output	Training records	District, VDC, gender, ethnicity, age group	No	WORTH-NGOs/Pact	Quarterly	N/A	0	Training will be provided to local govt. personnel on use of computers received from Sajhedhari Bikaas by the end of April, 2015
F: Number of people affiliated with NGOs receiving USG supported anti-corruption training	Output	Training report	District/NGO	No	G-NGOs/WORTH-NGOs/Pact	Quarterly	N/A	0	Social Accountability training was provided to LNGO staff in previous quarter and is again planned in Y3
Proportion of community projects that are allocated to women, youth or marginalized groups	Outcome	Review of community project funding allocation	District	Yes	G-NGOs/Pact	Yearly	N/A (will be 60%)	0%	SB provided training to 54 VDCs officials and assisted development of Periodic Village Development Plans. Planning process is ongoing. SB will provide inputs and review of community projects' funding allocation after process is complete.
<b>IR C3: systems for sustainability are established</b>									
Proportion of user groups that improve their organizational capacity	Outcome	Organizational Performance Index adapted to user groups/ community based organizations	District	Yes	G-NGOs/Pact	Yearly	N/A (will be 70%)	0	OPI baseline will be established after implementation of Micro-grant
<b>Objective D: Local government units function effectively</b>									
<b>IR D1: Local government officials effective carry out their mandate</b>									
F: # of sub-national entities receiving USG assistance that improve their performance (government OPI)	Outcome	Baseline - midterm and endline surveys	District/VDC	Yes	Pact	Baseline, mid-term, endline	N/A (will be 30)	0	Undergoing revision; will be reported after finalization of revised PMEP.
Proportion of VDC that have run the local government	Output	Local Government Barometer	District	Yes	Pact	Yearly	N/A (will be 95%)	0	Piloted in 2 VDCs (one in Banke and one in Bardiya) in the previous quarter and will be continued in next quarter

barometer as a self-assessment tool		reports							
Number of VDC officials trained and/or mentored in public administration, inclusive management, planning and implementation of VDC plans	Output	Training/mentoring reports	District, gender, ethnicity, age groups	No	G-NGOs/ Pact	Quarterly	250	54	54 VDC officials trained regarding Periodic Village Development Plan.
<b>IR D2: Local government units and CBOs/CSOs collaborate to identify local development priorities</b>									
Number of times technical assistance is provided to local government ministries	Output	reports	n/a	No	Pact	Yearly	N/A (will be 5)	0	Planned in Y3
Proportion of Ward Citizen Forums (UGs/CBOs, CSOs) who have tracked their budget allocation	Outcome	Baseline - midterm and endline surveys	District	No	PACT/ external evaluator	Baseline, mid-term, endline	N/A (will be 80%)	0%	WCF members have been trained on local level planning, VDC level planning and social accountability in the previous quarter. They are currently tracking their budget allocation in the ongoing planning process.
<b>Cross-Cutting Indicators</b>									
F: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment)	Output	NGO reports	District/age	Yes	WORTH-NGOs/ G-NGOs/ Pact	Quarterly	70%	21%	575 out of 2,727 WEG members (excluding 641 members of Dang- SUPER) have received loans and of the 575, 379 have started their businesses.

Updated  
January, 8 2015

# ANNEX 2: ADDITIONAL TABLES AND FIGURES

TABLE 8: STATUS OF WORTH GROUPS' SAVINGS AND LOAN (OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 2014)

SN	Name of NGO	Total Members	Saving (NRs)			Loan (NRs)
			Mandatory	Voluntary	Total	Amount
1	NNSWA-Kanchanpur	324	51,082.00	-	51,082.00	81,140.00
2	NNSWA Kailali	651	84,820.00	-	84,820.00	134,680.00
3	JJMS	515	98,210.00	24,386.00	122,596.00	170,744.00
4	FFN	608	280,985.00	-	280,985.00	354,800.00
5	WAM	629	107,327.00	-	107,327.00	370,146.00
6	SUPER	641	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,368</b>	<b>622,424.00</b>	<b>24,386.00</b>	<b>646,810.00</b>	<b>1,111,510.00</b>

TABLE 9: STATUS OF THE LOANS MADE BY WORTH GROUPS (OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 2014)

SN	Name of NGO	Total Members	# of Members Taken Loan	Members Businesses Started
1	NNSWA-Kanchanpur	324	46	46
2	NNSWA Kailali	651	76	76
3	JJMS	515	62	56
4	FFN	608	145	52
5	WAM	629	246	117
6	SUPER	641	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,368</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>347</b>

FIGURE 4: ETHNIC/ CASTE BREAKDOWN OF PARTICIPANTS IN WORTH MCT TRAININGS

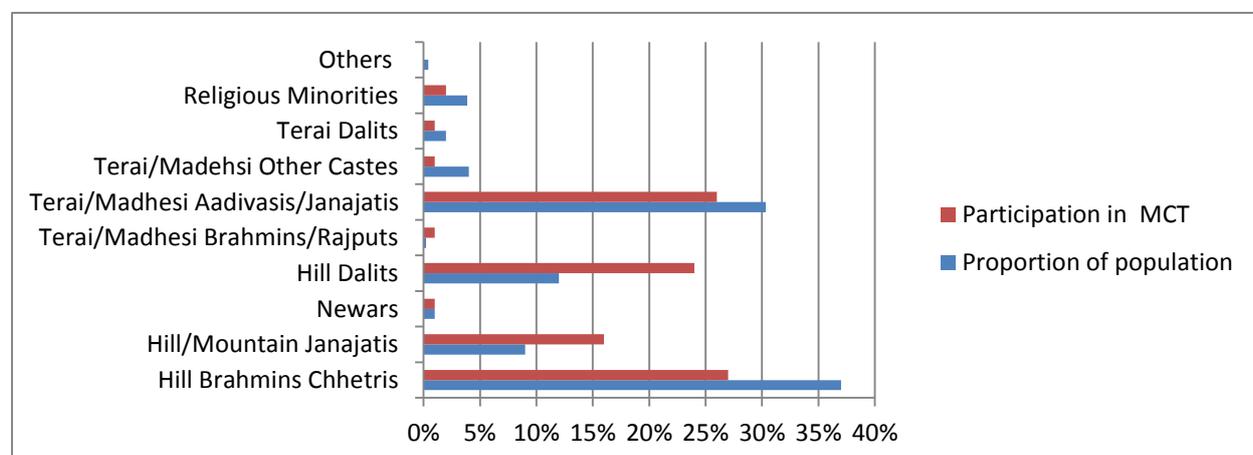


FIGURE 5: ETHNIC/ CASTE BREAKDOWN OF PARTICIPANTS IN LYG COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

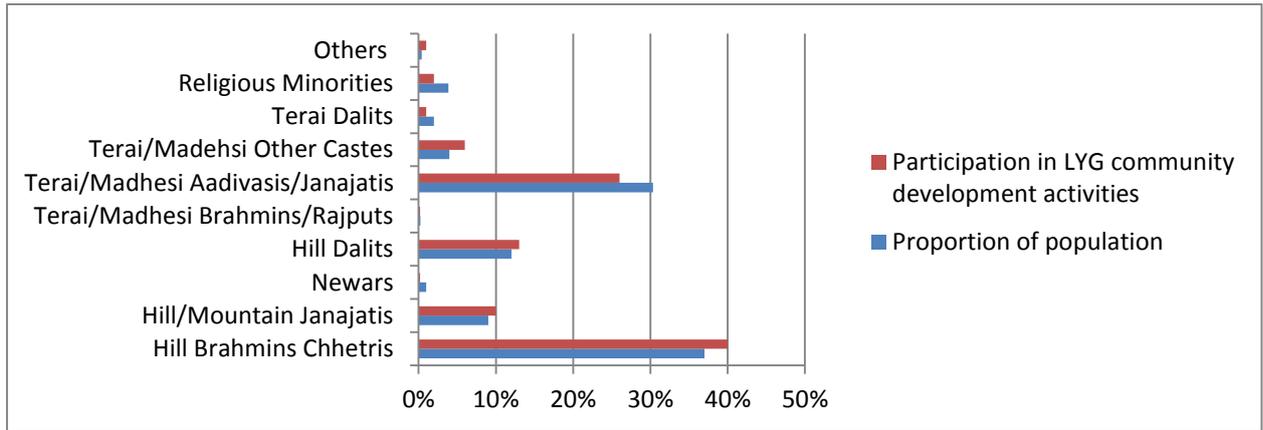


FIGURE 6: ETHNIC/ CASTE BREAKDOWN OF PARTICIPANTS IN YOUTH DISCUSSION SERIES

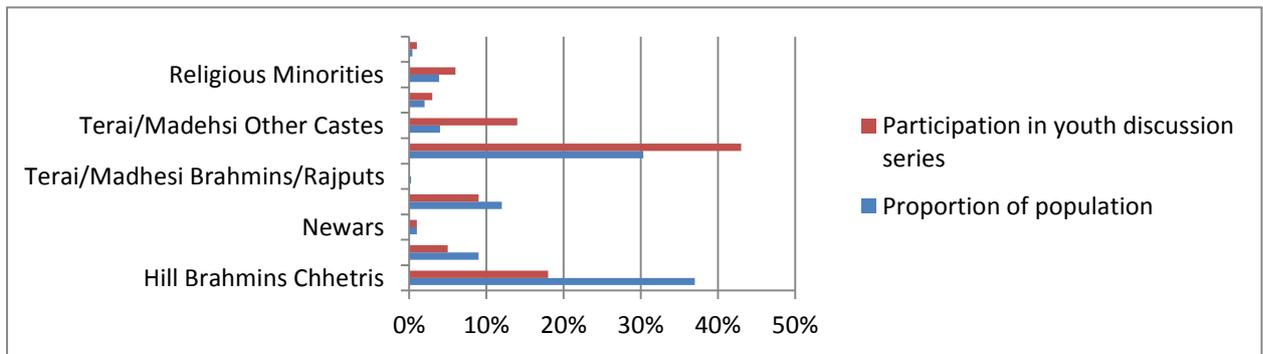


FIGURE 7 ETHNIC/ CASTE BREAKDOWN OF PARTICIPANTS IN ALL YI ACTIVITIES

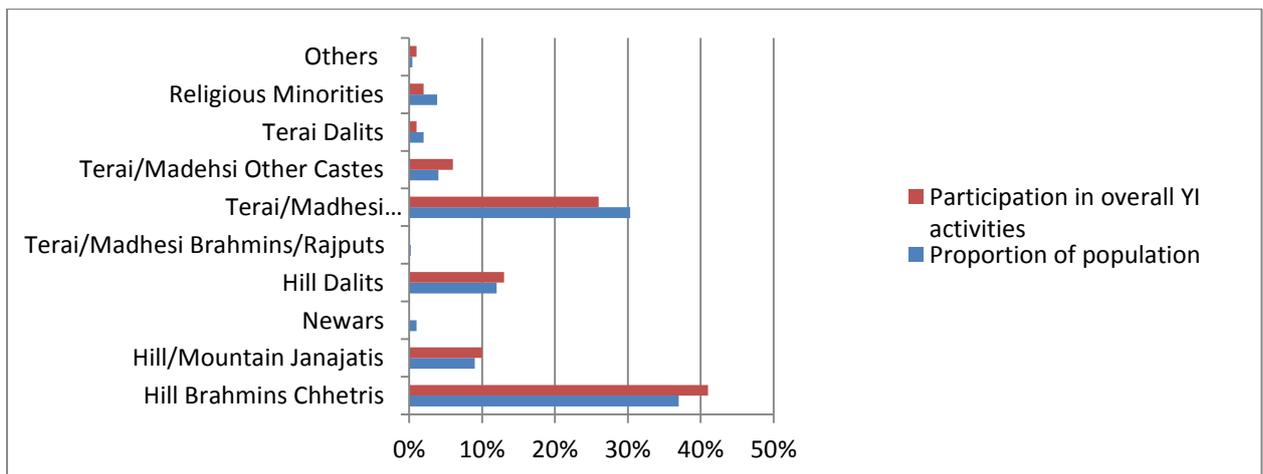
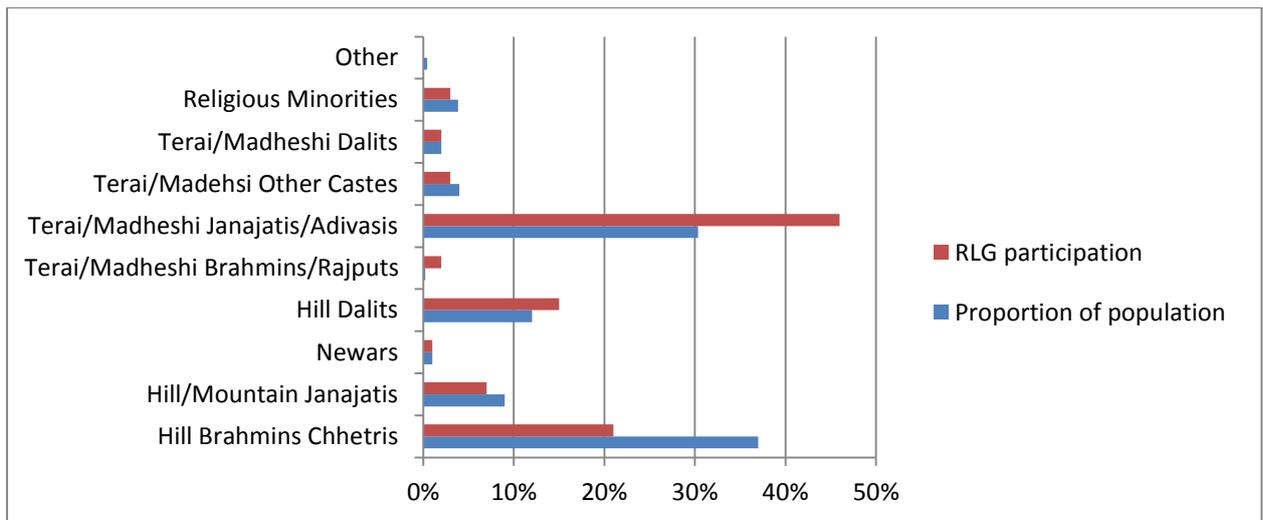


FIGURE 8 ETHNIC/CASTE BREAKDOWN OF PARTICIPANTS IN RLG ACTIVITIES



# ANNEX 3: SUCCESS STORIES

## MEDIATION HELPS RESOLVE A CASE OF DOMESTIC ABUSE

Sabitri, 23, married into a middle-class family of Kalika VDC, Bardiya. She and her husband began married life happily, living with her husband's parents and giving birth to two children. However, after three years of marriage, Sabitri's husband's attitude began to change. He sold all the items that had been part of her dowry, and became violent toward her. Hoping that he would change, she waited patiently for four years, but her husband remained abusive.

Eventually, she decided to register a dispute at the CMC established in her VDC by SB. SB's community-based mediation activities assist parties involved to constructively explore ways to resolve their own disputes. This creates a more co-operative environment within communities, enabling community development efforts to be more successful. Sabitri told friends and neighbors, all of whom suggested she seek a divorce, that, "It was a personal issue and I felt so ashamed...but I decided to go and register the case in the mediation center because I heard that it always maintains confidentiality."

During the mediation session at the CMC, Sabitri explained that her husband had been physically abusing her on a daily basis, and she no longer wanted to be with him. When both the parties explained their grievances, they both realized they needed to change their behavior. When they were asked to remember the days immediately after their marriage, they felt ashamed of their present relationship. The couple mutually agreed to not repeat what they had done to one another. Sabitri's husband promised that he would not mistreat her anymore, and agreed to support her in household activities while taking equal responsibility for earning income.

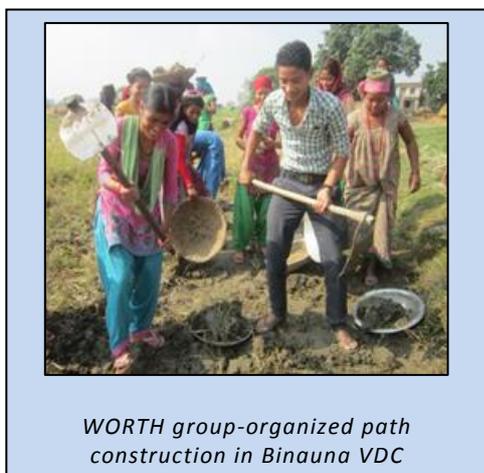
Recently, Sabitri opened a small tea stall in front of her house as her husband went abroad for employment. Her earnings are used for household expenses, while her husband's remittances have been put into their savings. She and her husband have purchased land in their village and sent their two children to an English-medium school. During a follow up visit by SB partner CeLRRd, Sabitri expressed her gratitude to the mediators and the mediation center for helping her to improve her life.

## A WORTH GROUP PROMOTES SAVING AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

"Today, I am not merely a good housewife but also a self-dependent business woman because I am earning and feeding my family," says Tika Dangi, president of Pragati Mahila Samuha WORTH, Jurpani-2, Binauna VDC, Banke District.

Mrs. Dangi, 33, is a small shopkeeper who used to spend her entire day worrying about how to feed her family of six. "My husband was wearing down physically. We were unable to provide our two children what they deserved. Because we couldn't afford it, they dropped out from school."

One day, she overheard the coordinator of the local ward citizen forum talking about a savings and credit group formed by an organization in Nepalgunj. Shortly afterwards, she learned that SB's partner Fatima Foundation-Nepal had organized a community consultation meeting in her VDC to start a savings and credit group and she decided to join.



The group was formed by SB in July 2014 and Mrs. Dangi was chosen as its president. It has initiated loans for its members. Mrs. Dangi has taken two loans since October 2014 for her business. "Firstly, I got a loan of Rs. 800 to add goods in the store. I cleared that within the third week. Then I got a loan of Rs. 4000 to buy cosmetics for the store." The investments provided her with a higher income, and Mrs. Dangi's children have been re-enrolled in school. She says that the extra income eased relations with her in-laws, and earned her more respect from her husband.

Mrs. Dangi's WORTH group is also active in other areas. In November 2014, they organized a volunteer-based effort to construct a walking path to her village, along with members of the local youth group and Youth Initiative. The women from the group are planning to participate in the annual VDC budget planning process to raise issues of relevance to women for the development of the VDC.

SB is working with WORTH groups like the one in Binauna to increase women's economic status and to promote women's participation in local governance and development processes.

## **KANCHANPUR YOUTH PROMOTE TRANSPARENCY AND PARTICIPATE IN LOCAL PLANNING**

After receiving support from SB's partner Youth Initiative, members of the local youth group (LYG) in Kanchanpur District have taken an active role in the planning process and in promoting local government transparency this quarter.

The LYG printed a 'transparency chart' that is currently on display at the VDC office. It contains the current fiscal year's VDC plan, including projects and their budgets. Lalit Chand, the VDC secretary, says he is impressed by the LYG's effort and provided them with copies of the necessary documents for printing.

"People always want to know about the VDC plan and budget," says Surendra Bohara, coordinator of the Krishnapur LYG. "So, we decided to display the budget and plan publicly. We hope this chart will support transparency." He adds that the group has plans to make a similar chart for the DDC plan and budget in Kanchanpur.



The LYG's members have taken an active role in the local planning process this quarter through participation in WCFs and IPFCs. Youths are leading seven WCFs in Krishnapur

VDC this quarter; three of them are also members of the LYG. Similarly, youth participated as members in both WCFs and the IPFC.

Youth Initiative has helped to form or reform 58 LYGs since the beginning of the SB project. It provides LYG members with trainings in governance, accountability, human rights, life skills, civic engagement, local development, and entrepreneurship. The groups meet on a monthly basis to plan local activities, including community development efforts and public discussions such as the Youth Discussion Series and Street Bahas. These various programs engage youth in productive efforts that contribute to better local governance and community development.

# ANNEX 4: PROGRESS AGAINST WORK PLAN<sup>4</sup>

Work Plan Activity	Who	Status	Details
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>			
RDQA monitoring	Pact	Ongoing	M&E team assisted YI and EA to conduct semi-annual RDQAs for all six project districts in Q1.
CDCS review and PMP indicators adjustment	Pact	Ongoing	PMP indicators will be finalized in Q2.
Orientation for LNGOs on PBMS	Pact	Originally planned for Q2	
Training for LNGOs on result-based monitoring and evaluation	Pact	Ongoing	Preparations are underway for training in Q2.
Quarterly progress review and planning workshops	Pact	Ongoing	Review and planning workshop as part of annual partners' meeting in November.

<sup>4</sup> This table combines Year 2 and Year 3 Workplans since Year 2 covered up to November 2014.

Thematic outcome assessments	Pact	Ongoing	Assessment of community mediation case registration and resolution planned for Q2.
OPI review and reflection meetings	Pact	Originally planned for Q2 and Q4	
Assessment/orientation of SB and partners on knowledge management	Pact	Originally planned for Q2	
Orientation for LNGOs on participatory monitoring (MEAL)	Pact	Originally planned for Q2	
Joint monitoring visits with project stakeholders	Pact	Originally planned for Q2 and Q4	SB will initiate two joint monitoring visits with government agencies involving MoFALD, district and VDC representatives including national partners and local NGOs in Q2 and Q4.
Case studies/success stories	Pact	Originally planned for Q2	
GIS mapping	Pact	Ongoing	GPS survey conducted to collect data on households, the presence of SB-supported groups, and status of CBOs in VDCs in November. Produced VDC maps for 58 VDC profiles.
RFA for biannual perception surveys	Pact	Originally planned for Q2	
Bi-annual perception survey	Pact	Originally planned for Q2 and Q4	
Quarterly reports	Pact	Ongoing	Q1 report submitted in January 2015.
Annual report	Pact	Originally planned for end of Y3	

Finalization of Indicator Protocol sheet	Pact	Ongoing	Draft prepared with IPs and LNGOs. Indicator Protocol Sheet will be completed in Q2.
PMP Revision based on baseline	Pact	Ongoing	Revisions will be completed in January 2015.
Harmonization Workshop on M&E efforts on governance	Pact	Originally planned for Q2	This will be covered under joint monitoring visits planned in Q2.
PBMS Database established	Pact	Ongoing	DevResults established. Fine tuning will be completed in Q2.
PBMS Database operational	Pact	Ongoing	DevResults to be fully operational after indicator revisions in Q2
RDQA tool development	Pact	Completed	RDQA tool finalized and being implemented.
RDQA Workshop	Pact	Ongoing	In Y3, this will be reported under RDQA monitoring above
RDQA Audit by SB	Pact	Ongoing	In Y3, this will be reported under RDQA monitoring above.
RDQA by partners (quarterly)	IPs/LNGOs	Ongoing	In Y3, this will be reported under RDQA monitoring above.
GIS Training to IPs/LNGOs	Pact	Partially completed	One round of training completed in Q4. Advanced planned for Y3 Q2.
<b>Objective A: Enabling environment for community development established</b>			
<b>Conflict Assessments</b>			
SMS-based conflict-sensitivity mapping and reporting	Pact/ CeLRRd	Ongoing	Five-hundred and fifteen trained community mediators (CMs) from all 58 VDCs have been reporting on conflict using the SMS system since June 9, 2014. CMs reported 515 conflict incidents from October to December.
Quarterly Conflict Assessments	Saferworld	Ongoing	Assessment 4 submitted to USAID for feedback; First draft of Assessment 5 received; Methodology for Assessment 6 submitted to Pact.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)			
CMC operation	CeLRRd	Ongoing	CMCs in 58 VDCs; one sub-CMC established.
Recruitment and training of new CMCs (for vacant positions)	CeLRRd	Originally planned for Q2	
VDC-level monthly and quarterly meetings	CeLRRd	Ongoing	174 CM monthly meetings at the VDC level took place; 18 monthly CMC coordinators' meetings at the district level; 63 VDC-level quarterly sharing meetings which brought together CMCs, VDC officials, local police, and political party representatives.
Regional Review and Reflection Workshop	CeLRRd	Completed	Held in Bardiya on December 30-31 for 26 participants.
Group Mediation Training for CMCs	CeLRRd	Completed	35 of 58 CMCs completed the training in FY14.
Printing of basic mediation manual	CeLRRd	Originally planned for Q2	
Orientation for selected traditional dispute resolution practitioners	CeLRRd	Ongoing	One-day orientation held in Kailali with 27 participants (24 male and 3 female).
Assessment of capacity and sustainability of CMCs and handover CMCs	CeLRRd	Originally planned for Q3 onwards	
Social Marketing	CeLRRd	Ongoing	1 door-to-door visits, 1 cycle rally organized as part of the social marketing of community mediation centers
GBV protocols for CMCs	TAF	Partially completed	Draft protocols submitted to Pact, and will be finalized in Q2.
Curriculum for GBV case management	TAF	Originally planned for	

		Q2	
ToT on GBV case mediation	TAF	Originally planned for Q2	
Training for CMs on GBV case mediation	TAF	Originally planned for Q3	
Monitor GBV cases/sharing workshops	TAF	Ongoing	Field visits are taking place to monitor sharing workshops.
RFA for mediation/judiciary assessment	Pact	Originally planned for Q2	
Community mediation/judiciary assessment	Pact	Originally planned for Q3	
Documentation of best mediation processes and practices	Pact/ CeLRRd	Originally planned for Q3	
Review and Reflection Workshop	CeLRRd	Originally planned for Q2	Year 2 workshop conducted in December 2014 (according to Year 2 workplan); workshop from Year 3 workplan will take place in March, 2015.
Development of GESI Strategy for CeLRRd	CeLRRd	Completed	Strategy prepared and submitted to SB in Y2 Q4.
<b>Support of Women Economic Groups (WORTH)</b>			
GESI refresher training for NGOs	WORTH-NGOs	Originally planned for Q2	
Management Committee refresher for NGOs	WORTH-NGOs	Originally planned for Q2	

Life-skills and social mobilization training for NGOs	WORTH-NGOs	Originally planned for Q2	
Management Committee training for EWs and groups	WORTH-NGOs	Ongoing	22 EWs, 6 interns, 5 staff members from WORTH-NGOs participated in MC training in November. EWs in turn trained 85 groups (344 members). The remaining 42 worth groups will be trained in Q2.
Orientation for EWs on 14-step planning process	WORTH-NGOs	Completed	All WORTH NGOs gave an orientation to their 23 EWs and 6 interns and they in turn conducted orientations for WORTH groups.
15 skill-building training packages for groups	WORTH-NGOs	Partially completed	523 WORTH group members trained. Training for 2845 WORTH group members will be completed by Q2 based on action plan developed.
Weekly literacy classes	WORTH-NGOs	Ongoing	72 weekly classes ongoing till December 2015.
Training for groups on networking and sustainability	WORTH-NGOs	Postponed	This activity will be implemented in Q3 and Q4, after the completion of 15-skill building training packages.
Intern mobilization to mentor women's groups	WORTH-NGOs	Ongoing	2 interns each in 4 WORTH-NGOs.
Periodic mobile workshops	WORTH-NGOs	Ongoing	2 quarterly events to share progress among staff and board members conducted in Banke and Kanchanpur. This activity was preponed to Y2 Q4 because of festivals in October.
International Women's Day activities	WORTH-NGOs	Originally planned for Q2	
Quarterly stakeholder consultations	WORTH-NGOs	Ongoing	5 coordination meetings in Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur and Surkhet with participation of a total of 75 district stakeholders. In Surkhet, WORTH-NGO was able to elicit support and local resource allocation for member priorities.
Impact survey reports	WORTH-NGOs	Ongoing	First impact surveys have been completed. Reports will be finalized by February 2015.
Semi-annual VDC-level review and	WORTH-NGOs	Postponed	New activity; will be implemented in Q2.

reflection workshop			
Training to WORTH groups on business and accounting	WORTH-NGOs	Ongoing	In Y3, this activity is reported under Management Committee training above.
Support to WORTH groups in mobilizing loans	WORTH-NGOs	Ongoing	In Y3 Q1, mobilized NRs 1,111,510 (USD 1129.26) in loans.
Development and conducting capacity building of WORTH groups	WORTH-NGOs	Postponed	Will start training in Q2.
Coordination meetings with line agencies for external resources	WORTH-NGOs	Ongoing	In Y3, these are part of the “quarterly stakeholder consultations reported” above.
Identification/promotion of access to income and other financial opportunities	WORTH-NGOs	Postponed	In Y3, this is reported under “Training for groups on networking and sustainability” above; and is planned for Q3 and Q4.
Excursion visits for WORTH members	WORTH-NGOs	Not applicable Phase 1 VDCs	This is only planned for Phase 2 VDCs.
Capacity assessment of WORTH groups	WORTH-NGOs	Ongoing	First phase completed in Y2 Q4. Phase 2 to be completed in Y3 Q4.
<b>Youth in Development</b>			
Orientation for school/college students	YI	Postponed to Q2	
Follow-up governance training	YI	Originally planned for	

for LYGs		Q2	
RYN training on transparency, accountability, and participation	YI	Originally planned for Q3	
Entrepreneurship Development Training	YI	Originally planned for Q3	
Life skills training	YI	Originally planned for Q3	
Stakeholder consultations on entrepreneurship development	YI	Originally planned for Q3	
Youth community development activities	YI	Ongoing	234 community development activities with a total of 8,338 participants.
Intern placements for EDT participants	YI	Ongoing	153 out of 400 participants (38%) started or expanded their own business; 50 female, 103 male.
District-level workshops on National Youth Policy	YI	Postponed to Q2	
International Youth Day celebrations	YI	Originally planned for Q4	August 12
District-level youth discussion series (YDS)	YI	Ongoing	17 YDS attended by 545 participants (35% female)
CBT for project staff and EC members	YI	Originally planned in Q3	

Monthly LYG meetings	YI	Ongoing	165 LYG meetings.
Quarterly CMU meetings	YI	Ongoing	51 CMUs quarterly meetings.
Quarterly DYN meetings	YI	Ongoing	3 DYN meetings.
Bi-annual meeting of Regional Youth Network	YI	Ongoing	1 RYN meeting held in December 2014.
Consultation meetings with local governance units	YI	Originally planned for Q1	4 meetings held on August; remaining 2 planned for Y3 Q1.
<b>Media and Development</b>			
Production of Central-level Radio Programs – <i>Naya Nepal</i> and <i>SSMK</i>	EA	Ongoing	7 <i>Naya Nepal</i> and 2 <i>SSMK</i> produced.
Broadcast of <i>Naya Nepal</i> and <i>SSMK</i>	EA	Ongoing	7 <i>Naya Nepal</i> and 2 <i>SSMK</i> broadcast by 15 partner stations.
CAG and SAG Meetings for <i>NN</i> and <i>SSMK</i>	EA	Originally planned from Q2 onward	
Production of local-level radio program – <i>Sajhedari</i>	EA	Ongoing	104 productions of <i>Sajhedari</i> by 8 partner stations.
Broadcast of local-level radio program – <i>Sajhedari</i>	EA	Ongoing	210 broadcasts of <i>Sajhedari</i> through 15 partner stations.
Local level CAG meeting – <i>Sajhedari</i>	EA	Ongoing	15 meetings conducted.

PSA Production and Broadcast	EA	Ongoing	2 PSA campaigns broadcast from 15 district FM partner stations on Domestic Violence against Women during the 16-day campaign.
Stakeholder workshops (VDC level)	EA	Originally planned from Q2 onward	
Community Reporter activities	EA	Originally planned for Q2	
Community Action Researcher activities	EA	Ongoing	CARs participated in broadcast monitoring and rapid assessments of the PSA campaigns, and CLFS sessions.
Radio Listener Group (RLG) meetings	EA	Ongoing	576 RLG meetings conducted with a total of 10,525 participants.
Radio Listener Group (RLG) Facilitator Training	EA	Originally planned for Q3	Conducted for Phase I VDCs in Year 2.
Broadcast Audience Survey	EA	Originally planned for Q3	
SMS Polls	EA	Originally planned for Q3	
Capacity building of FM stations on governance	EA	Originally planned from Q2 onward	
Radio Listener Group Micro-Grants Selection	EA	Ongoing	24 micro-grants were selected from 75 proposals. Implementation will begin in January 2015.
Broadcast of roundtable discussions	EA	Originally planned for Q2 and Q3	

Critical listening and Feedback session – <i>NN/SSMK/Sajhedari</i>	EA	Ongoing	1 at central level, 8 at local level.
<b>Objective B: Communities access resources for development</b>			
Support for Periodic Village Development Plans	G-NGOs	Ongoing	This activity began in June 2014; Draft PVDPs for 41 VDCs were completed and are currently being reviewed. They are expected to be completed and published by April 2015. VDCs that merged into municipalities and those that have support for PVDP from Helvetas have been excluded.
Activation and support for Resource Mobilization Committees (RMC)	G-NGOs	Originally planned for Q2 and Q3	
Revival of VDC Monitoring Committees (quarterly)	G-NGOs	Originally planned for Q2 and Q3	
Technical support for VDC profile and annual plans	G-NGOs	Ongoing	54 VDC profiles have been prepared and are subject to VDC Council endorsement in January 2015.
Technical support to WCFs and CACs	G-NGOs	Originally planned for Q2 and Q3	
Support for District Transport Management Plans	G-NGOs	Originally planned for Q2	
Bi-monthly WCF and CAC meetings	G-NGOs	Ongoing	Meetings took place in Banke, Surkhet and Dang, not reported this quarter for Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur.
Formulate and review GESI strategy for WCF	G-NGOs	Originally planned for Q2	
Inter-district exposure visits for WCF and CAC members	G-NGOs	Originally planned for Q2 and Q3	

Micro-grants/sub-contracts for community initiatives	G-NGOs	Ongoing	One sub-contract has been awarded in Bardiya. Survey and design completed for one in Banke
Intern mobilization in G-NGOS	G-NGOs	Ongoing	13 interns in 8 G-NGOs; 5 interns in Pact.
Vocational training as per VDC priorities	G-NGOs	Originally planned for Q2 onward	
Resource mapping and management plans (RMMP)	G-NGOs	Partially completed	RMMPs have been completed for 57 VDCs that needed them. The implementation will take place after being endorsed by VDC Council meeting in January 2015.
<b>Objective C: Communities implement inclusive development policies effectively</b>			
<i>Sajhedari Chautari</i> meetings	G-NGOs	Ongoing	80 Sajhedari meetings held.
Orient IPFC on planning/resource mobilization/MCMP	G-NGOs	Completed	44 orientations were held at the VDC level with 1,230 participants, 576 of whom were women. 45 orientations were held at the ward level with 1,044 participants, 514 of whom were women. Members of IPFC, WCF and CAC participated.
GOCA trainings for transparency, accountability, and inclusion	G-NGOs	Originally planned for next quarter	
PMC training on Micro-grant/Sub-contract Management	G-NGOs	Originally planned for Q2	
RFP for video production no 14-step planning process	Pact	Originally planned for Q2	
Public audit of VDC grants	G-NGOs	Originally planned for	

		Q2 and Q3	
Public hearings on Citizen Report Cards and Exit Poll Surveys	G-NGOs	Originally planned for Q2 and Q3	
Organizational Performance Index (OPI) of LNGOs	Pact	Originally planned for Q3	
Video production of 14-step planning process	Pact	Originally planned for Q3	
Refresher ToT on social accountability tools	Pact	Originally planned for Q3	
GESI Audit and Charters	Pact/ G-NGOs	Ongoing	GESI manager has started planning for the GESI review which will take place in Q2.
Skills transfers to sustain WORTH groups	Worth-NGOs	Ongoing	
VDC Support for Community Mediation Centers (CMC)	CeLLRd	Ongoing	19 CMCs received support in the last quarter. Advocacy activities underway to include CMC budgets in 39 VDCs' current plans.
Micro-project maintenance	Pact/ G-NGOs	Originally planned for Q2	
<b>Objective D: Local government units function effectively</b>			
RFA for PETS/PEA	Pact	Ongoing	Scope of Work drafted, will be announced in Q2.
RFP for Local Governance Barometer (LGB)	Pact	Ongoing	Scope of Work drafted; will be announced in Q2.

Computer training on MoFALD software for VDCs	Pact	Originally planned for Q2	
Technical support for PDDP	Pact	Ongoing	Support for PDDP for Banke, Kailali and Surkhet.
Rollout of Local Governance Barometer (LGB)	Pact/G-NGOs	Originally planned for Q2 onward	
Equipment and training to District Information Documentation Centers	Pact	Originally planned for Q2 and Q3	
Implement PETS/PEA	Pact	Originally planned for Q2 and Q3	
<i>Illaka</i> -level planning (strategy preparation and campaigning)	G-NGOs	Originally planned for Q2	
Mobile service camps	G-NGOs	Originally planned for Q2 and Q3	
Provide technical and material support to VDCs, WCFs and CACs	G-NGOs	Originally planned for Q4	
Convene citizen forums on constitutional issues	G-NGOs	Originally planned for Q2 and Q3	
Intern mobilization	Pact/G-NGOs	Ongoing	13 interns in 8 G-NGOs; 5 interns in Pact.
Technical assistance to ministries and state actors	Pact	Originally planned for Q2	

		onwards	
Meetings with WCF members to review and provide feedback on village development plans	G-NGOs	Completed	WCF members gave feedback in the PVDP preparation process.
LNGO consultation meetings at district and VDC levels	G-NGOs	Completed	6 district-level events with 207 participants, and 58 VDC-level events with 2,231 participants.
SB engagement with political parties	Pact	Originally planned for Y3	
<b>Other Activities</b>			
Manage and monitor partner grants/subcontracts	Pact	Ongoing	Grants to 5 national partners and 12 LNGOs.
Annual GESI audit	Pact	Ongoing	GESI Manager recruited in December, and has started planning for the GESI review which will take place in Q2.
Coordination meetings with USAID partners (quarterly)	Pact	Ongoing	Coordination meetings held in November 2014.
Joint quarterly monitoring visit	Pact/G-NGOs	Ongoing	Took place in all six districts.
Establish SB partner intranet	Pact	Originally planned for Q2	
Bi-annual multi-stakeholder presentation	Pact	Originally planned for Q3	

Announce RFA for Phase 2 LNGOs	Pact	Originally planned for Q2	
Award Phase 2 LNGOs	Pact	Originally planned for Q3	
Convene mid-year Partners' Meeting	Pact	Originally planned for Q3	
Convene Annual Partners' Meeting	Pact	Originally planned for Q4	One held in November, 2014