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## SINGHA DURBAR

A television and radio drama and outreach initiative to create possibilities for a collaborative political culture in the public imagination

### First Quarterly Progress Report

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Search for Common Ground Nepal (SFCG|Nepal) is implementing *Singha Durbar*<sup>1</sup>, a multi-media, dialogue and policy think tank engagement project with financial support from USAID, Nepal. Overall goal of this initiative is to create possibilities for a collaborative political culture in the Nepali public imagination. The project's specific objectives are:

- To increase public knowledge of the working of government at the local and national levels and foster constructive citizen-government engagement;
- To foster dialogues at multiple levels to create a shared national vision for leadership and governance; and
- To promote positive role models for leadership and governance through popular culture.

The initiative centers on the production and broadcast of 13-episodes of a political TV drama, *Singha Durbar*, and a 52-episode radio drama, *Sthaniya Sarkar* (Local Government). It uses these two media products along with think tank events and policy papers to catalyze dialogue among key stakeholders on governance, collaborative leadership, and policy issues in Nepal in order to foster constructive, civic-government engagement and a positive role model for leadership and governance in Nepal. The two year project started on January 3, 2014 and will run until January 2, 2016.

This first quarterly report contains information on project activities successfully completed thus far during the January 3 to 31 March, 2014 period, adaptations made, lessons learned, and expected activities for the coming quarter. Major activities carried out in this first quarter were:-

1. One-on-one consultation meetings in Dhangadhi and Nepalgunj (of Kailali and Banke districts respectively) with local government officials, local police leadership, and journalists;
2. Consultation workshops in Dhangadhi and Nepalgunj participated by local government officials, political and social leaders, representatives of non-government organizations, and journalists;
3. Writers' field visit in Kohalpur (Banke district);
4. Drama Writers' Workshop;
5. On-going orientation for writers;
6. Research on policies; and
7. First phase of the baseline survey.

*"Despite the lack of infrastructure and human resources, we have worked with community participation and have been able to reduce child, infant, and neonatal death rates below the Millennium Development Goal (MGD) target in Banke district, signifying that if citizen-government partnership can be forged, big differences can be brought in the health sector."*

- Jivan Kumar Malla, the Senior District Public Health Officer of Banke

The one-on-one consultation meetings and group consultation meetings in the two districts aided in gaining a greater understanding of the local social, political, and security context, collecting insightful examples of government-

citizen collaboration, and successful initiation by the local government. It also helped to begin generating support to project initiatives from the local government and societal leaders. It also proved to be a helpful starting point in orienting the writers on local governance issues.

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<sup>1</sup> Singha Durbar is the name of the government's administrative complex where the Office of the Prime Minister, most of the government ministries, and the parliament is housed.

## 2. COUNTRY CONTEXT

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After a successful Constituent Assembly (CA) election in November 19, 2013, the Chief Justice Khila Raj Regmi led government handed over power to the democratically elected Sushil Koirala led coalition government in mid-February. Despite disagreements between the Nepali Congress and Communist Party of Nepal (UML) on power sharing and portfolio adjustment issues, Congress and the UML finally agreed upon the formation of a government. Several other fringe parties also joined the government, allowing PM Koirala to attain over 75% majority in Parliament. Parties have also compromised in order to draft the regulation of the CA and Parliament's procedures. The CA also formed different committees to draft a new Constitution, and passed a tentative work plan setting a target produce the first draft of the new Constitution on the first week of January 2015.<sup>2</sup> Similarly, Parliament also formed the five Parliamentary Committees.<sup>3</sup>

During this time, political parties made compromises to form the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and a Commission to probe situations of disappeared people during the decade-long armed insurgency as mandated by the verdict of the Apex Court ruled during the hearing of petitions filed by families of victims under Chapter 5. The government has prepared the bills for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and Commission on Forced Disappearance on April 9, 2014 in Parliament.<sup>4</sup>

However, the government is inefficient, and government performance and ability to deliver development is far below that of general expectations. Prime Minister Koirala is criticized for being less experienced and untrusting of his fellow Ministers. Such criticisms are considered to be reasons as to why the government's pace is not as expected.<sup>5</sup>

Upon the unexpected victory of the CA elections, the Nepali Congress and UML have also been criticized for overlooking elements of the interim Constitution and 2008's comprehensive peace accord in aspects such as gender, social inclusion, and the democratic partnership of caste, ethnicities, regions, religion, genders, and identities. The representation of women, Dalits, and Janajati in CA is in decline in comparison to CA elections in 2008; gender and social inclusion thus remains a key issue to ensuring progress made over the last decade is sustained and continues.<sup>6</sup>

Local elections have gained momentum as a hotly debated issue. As the Puspa Kamal Dahal led UCPN Maoists and the Mohan Baidhya led CPN-Maoist are against the local election before the promulgation of a new Constitution, it is unlikely that elections for local bodies will be held in 2014. Whilst there are arguments for and against holding elections before the promulgation of the new Constitution, for

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<sup>2</sup> Chiranjibi Dhungana (2014), Agami Magha 8 Ma Naya Sambidhan (New Constitution on January 22, 2015), text in Nepali, Annapurna post Daily, <http://www.annapurnapost.com/en/news/political/5793/%E0%A4%86%E0%A4%97%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%AE%E0%A5%80-%E0%A4%AE%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%98-%E0%A5%AE-%E0%A4%97%E0%A4%A4%E0%A5%87-%E0%A4%A8%E0%A4%AF%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%81-%E0%A4%B8%E0%A4%82%E0%A4%B5%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%A7%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%A8.htm>

<sup>3</sup> The Kathmandu Post, <http://www.ekantipur.com/the-kathmandu-post/2014/04/09/news/five-parliament-committees-formed/261482.html> and Republica, [http://myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news\\_details&news\\_id=72543](http://myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news_details&news_id=72543)

<sup>4</sup> Dewan Raiana and Pranab Kharel, (2014), The Kathmandu Post, <http://www.ekantipur.com/the-kathmandu-post/2014/04/09/top-story/govt-tables-trc-bill/261476.html>

<sup>5</sup> Naya Patrika Daily, (2014), Pradhanmatriko Party Batai Alochana (Prime Minister criticized in his own party), text is in Nepali, March 26, 2014

<sup>6</sup> Devendra Raj Pandey (2014), cited on The Economist, <http://www.economist.com/news/asia/21598741-new-prime-minister-old-habits-family>

political parties that did not do well in the recent federal election, the incentive is to postpone local elections until they can be guaranteed of better election results.

Despite political maneuverings, general political developments can be considered as developing in a positive direction.<sup>7</sup> However, because of the amount of time major political parties spend negotiating power agreements, the core functions of the government are lagging in attention and pace.

In this context, Singha Durbar project has an opportunity to promote collaborative leadership by developing the characters in the radio and television dramas that can forge the democratic partnership among the divided lines and build consensus for the constitution drafting process, and for issues on federalism and identity. Similarly, fictional story lines can also be developed to advocate greater gender and social inclusion issues in politics and public affairs. As the public mostly witnesses a succession of Prime Ministers spending more time negotiating power than prioritizing and implementing government agendas, it is hoped that Singha Durbar will increase hope among both the general public, and existing and emerging leaders for how an effective government and an active citizenry, working collaboratively, could propel the country forward.

Through the work around policies, the project also has an opportunity to identify the strengths and gaps in the existing policies of the government around several key issues that would potential help the government in strengthening the policies and its implementation.

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### 3. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

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The project consist of activities under six activity streams. The section below describes progress made in the last quarter under the various activity streams:

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#### ACTIVITY STREAM 1: PARTICIPATORY CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

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SFCG|Nepal carried out various activities under the participatory curriculum development stream in the first quarter of the project. The aims of these activities were to finalize the themes and narrow down more specific issues to be included in each of the overarching themes covered in both the dramas and the policy papers. SFCG has planned to conduct a total of five district consultations, two curriculum summits, and eight think tank events, as well as numerous one-on-one meetings and consultations with key stakeholders and experts. In the first quarter, one-on-one consultation meetings and consultation workshops were held in Dhangadhi and Nepalgunj of Kailali and Banke districts, and one field visit was conducted by the drama writers in Kohalpur, Banke district.

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#### ONE –TO-ONE CONSULTATION MEETINGS

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The SFCG|Nepal team visited Dhangadhi and Nepalgunj on the last week of March 2014 for the district level consultations. The team comprised of Director of Programs and producer of Singha Durbar television series Yubakar Raj Rajkarnikar, Project Manager Bhim Bhurtel, Policy Researcher Safik Iraqi,

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<sup>7</sup> Thira Lal Bhusal (2014), Strange Bedfellows, Republica Daily, [http://myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news\\_details&news\\_id=71852](http://myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news_details&news_id=71852)

Radio Drama Coordinator Bhabasagar Ghimire, radio drama writers Abhimanu Nirabi and Chandika Mainali, TV drama writers Abinash Bikram Shah, Anbika Giri, and Safar Pokharel, and SFCG|Nepal local field staff members Bimala Khadayat and Balika Chaudhari. The team carried out the one-to-one meetings with local government officials and the district correspondents of the national daily newspapers on March 27, 2014 at Dhangadhi. The consultation team met Mohan Budha Ayer of Kantipur Daily, Umid Bagchand of BBC Nepali Service, and Dil Bahadur Chhhatyal of Nagarik National daily at Dhangadhi and Janak Nepal of Kantipur, Rudra Khadka of Nagarik, Netra KC of BBC Nepali Service at Nepalgunj respectively.

The team visited the Superintendent of Nepal Police Mohan Raj Joshi and Chief District Officer of Kailali Keshab Raj Bhatta at Dhangadhi. The SFCG|Nepal team also held a one-to-one meeting with Deputy Chief District Officer of Banke MC Ganjja Bahadur, National Human Rights Commission Regional Director Murari Kharel, Deputy Local Development Officer of Banke Budhdhi Khatri, Women and Children Development Officer of Banke Prabha Shrestha Oli, District Education Officer of Banke Devendra Raj Khanal, and Senior Public Health Officer at District Public Health Office, Banke Jeevan Kumar Malla at Nepalgunj on March 30, 2014. The one-to-one meetings helped to gain a clearer picture of local socio-political issues, identify the areas of government-citizen participation, discuss the priorities for the local government and the people, and familiarized the drama writers to issues of the local government.

In the meeting with Mohan Raj Joshi, Superintendent of the Police (SP) of Dhangadhi, security and human trafficking related issues of Kailali district were discussed. Joshi stated that the long border with India cause various challenges in the security sector, resulting in drug trafficking and small arms and human trafficking. Similarly, Keshab Prasad Lekhak, Chief District Officer of Kailali, stated that although there are many problems, the security situation is gradually improving and the local administration is providing various services directly to citizens. In another one-to-one meeting with Jivan Kumar Malla, the Senior District Public Health Officer of Banke said, "Despite the lack of infrastructure and human resources, we have worked with community participation and have been able to reduce child, infant, and neonatal death rates below the Millennium Development Goal (MGD) target in Banke district, signifying that if citizen-government partnership can be forged, big differences can be brought in the health sector." During the one-to-one meeting with District Education Officer of Nepalgunj Devendra Raj Khanal, it was understood that "Using simple technology we can make a big difference." An example was given on how mobile phones could be used to monitor the regular attendance of Banke's high school teachers. "I am monitoring the absenteeism of high school teachers by simply dialing the Headmaster's mobile number and asking him to talk to a certain teacher right at the moment. If s/he is available, then s/he is on duty." In yet another meeting, Murari Kharel, Director of National Human Rights Commission at Nepalgunj said, "If you are developing story line on human rights issues (for the radio and television dramas), it will be very good if you can link it with economic, social and cultural rights issues".

The one-to-one consultations were informative and helpful. Some gained insights were:

- *Positive role models in citizen-government engagement:* There are many good practices and positive examples that can be used in our story line. For example, Jeevan Kumar Malla of the DPHO office gave the example of starting a birthing center in Banke in the interest of community participation. The birthing center served to reduce neonatal infant mortality rates.

- *Government monitoring:* District Education Officer of Banke Devendra Raj Karnal, uses mobile phones to monitor absenteeism of high-school mathematics and science teachers. He calls the headmaster, asks to speak with the concerned teachers during duty hours. If the teacher is not available, he marks her/him as absent. According to Karnal, this has helped in decreasing absenteeism among teachers.
- *Security:* Due to the porous border between Nepal and India, security remains a challenge in the consulted districts; however, the overall security situation has improved.
- In general, the government representatives appeared more confident and content with their jobs compared to a few years ago. They are more willing to talk with us, compared to our visits in previous years. The officials also had less complaints about personal security and job satisfaction.
- The government officials consulted in the process expressed support for the project as they believed that collaboration between the government and citizens is much needed and works in the interest of development.

## DISTRICT GROUP CONSULTATIONS

District consultation meetings are designed to attain insights from participants from civil society, the media, government, politics, and other sectors on the state of government-civic collaboration, what works, and what can be improved upon. SFCG organized a consultation meetings at Saathi Hotel Dhangadhi on March 28, 2014, and at Siddhartha Cottage, Nepalgunj on March 31, 2014.



CONSULTATION MEETING IN NEPALGUNJ, BANKE. 31 MARCH 2014

Participants included government officials, local media personnel, local academia, civil society activists, women rights activists, Dalit rights activist, local political leaders, ex-Maoist rebels, SFCG partner and other USAID partner organizations. Please see Annex 3 for the participant list.

Consultation meetings in each district were divided into two segments. The first segment included a plenary discussion and the second segment allowed participants to divide into small groups. In the first plenary segment, discussions were conducted on the following key questions:-

- What do you understand about governance?
- What do you consider good/ ideal leadership?
- What are some good examples of citizen-government collaboration?

The main insights gained from the consultations were:

- The consultation meetings helped to gather a number of success stories of government–civic engagement in the areas of health, education, and governance; The general public believes that government officials should work for what the people demand, and should be accountable for people;
- People have a lot of grievances towards the government for inefficient services, unimplemented policies, and the general ineffectiveness of local government bodies;
- People are more aware about the Right to Information (RTI) Act, and are seeking information from government offices when they think government officials are not providing adequate information;
- People believe that a good leader is an individual who is able to forge consensus among opposing parties and work for the larger benefit of the people;
- Despite the fact that most people did not believe that Nepal had an ideal leader, when prompted, people were able to name political and social leaders as leaders who had achieved aims in specific thematic areas.
- People liked the title, ‘Gaun Gaunma Singha Durbar’ (Singha Durbar in Every Village) which was used for the consultation. It sparked excitement and discussion on the contemporary relevancy of discussing peoples’ access to government services in cities and villages. This title was also preferred as the name of the radio drama as well;
- Though people have a tendency to place blame on the government for everything that does not function adequately, when suggested, people appear to be willing to increase civic-government engagement to solve their problems at the local level as evident from examples gathered from the consultation meetings.

In the second segment of the group consultation meetings in both Dhangadhi and Nepalgunj, the participants were divided into four small groups to discuss four thematic issues. The themes included:



AKSHARY POKHAREL, PRESIDENT, INTER-PARTY WOMEN ALLIANCE BANKE PRESENTING THE GROUP WORK IN BANKE

- **Constitution drafting process:** This theme covered various pertinent issues relating to the Constitution in terms of formation of the government, restructuring of the state in regards to federal set-up including issues of the Akhanda Sudurpashim (Undivided Far-West) in Dhangadhi, transitional justice, and the local election process;
- **Gender and social inclusion:** Under this theme, the participants discussed the participation of women, dalits, differently abled, and other marginalized groups such as Janajati, Adibashi, Madheshi, Tharu, Kamaiya, and Kamlari in the development processes;
- **Local governance local politics:** This included transparency and accountability of the local government offices, security issues, and other issues of local, district politics; and

- **Local development issues:** Under this theme, participants discussed local development issues such as education, health, disaster-risk reduction, natural disaster, and social security issues.

Under the above themes or topics, the groups were given the following key questions to discuss further:

- What is the current situation of the issues in the district?
- What would you like to see happen in the area (thematic and geographical) in which you are working? For example, what would you like to see happen in terms of gender and social inclusion in Kailali district?
- Who are some of the ideal leaders that you see working in your thematic area?

Some of the resulting points of the thematic discussions were:

- Local people are aware of their rights and believe that these rights should be reflected in the new constitution;
- Federal restructuring should be forged with the democratic partnership of all identities, and attention should also be paid to the capacity and efficiency of federal units;
- The new Constitution should be an instrument ensuring the rights of women and other marginalized communities, and the government should also do more for capacity building and socioeconomic development of these marginalized groups;
- Local elections should be held as soon as possible as only elections can ensure that local bodies are held accountable to local people;
- To make local government officials accountable to tax payers, citizens' charters should be placed in local government offices which include comprehensive instructions for citizens in order to inform citizens on procedures, and length of time and fees required for procedures for local government services; and
- The participants also had some helpful stories and guidelines for good role models of constructive civic-government engagement at the local level.

The outcomes of the consultation meetings aided in identifying and forming the characters and stories to be covered in the radio and television dramas, narrowing down the themes for the television and radio dramas, identifying areas for further research and consultation needs of pertinent themes and issues, and identifying role models from different sectors of public life who have contributed to the larger, public benefit in various sectors.

### **Participation in the District Consultation Meetings**

The disaggregated data of women participants at Dhangadhi and Nepalgunj are given in Table 1. In Dhangadhi, 53% of women participated at the district consultation meeting, whereas in Nepalgunj, women's participation was only 35%. The Nepalgunj consultation had a turnout higher than expected, and most of participants from the government's offices were male. Whilst SFCG maintains a commitment to ensure equal participation of men and women, in meetings where a large number of

government representatives are present, the participation is often skewed in favor of males. Thus far, 42% of women participated in district level consultation meetings in far western and mid-western development regions. To overcome the possible under-participation of women, a separate consultation meeting will be scheduled at Kaski district specifically for women participants.

**Table 1: Participants of District Consultation Meeting by Gender**

Gender	Dhangadhi	Nepalgunj	Total
Male	23 (47%)	53 (65%)	76 (58%)
Female	26 (53%)	28 (35%)	54 (42%)
Total	49 (100%)	81 (100%)	130 (100%)

Table 2 outlines disaggregated data of participants by age. Out of 49 participants in Dhangadhi, 43% were of between the ages of 15 to 29, 47% were between the ages of 30 to 45, and 10% were of above 46 years of age. Similarly, in Nepalgunj, 36% of participants were between the ages of 15 to 29, 54% were between the ages of 30 to 45, and 10% were above 46 years of age.

**Table 2: Participants of District Consultation Meeting by Age**

Districts	Age			Total
	15-29	30-45	Above 46	
Kailali	21 (43%)	23 (47%)	5 (10%)	49 (100%)
Nepalgunj	29 (36%)	44 (54%)	8 (10%)	81 (100%)

Table 3 gives disaggregated data of participants' caste and ethnicity at Dhangadhi and Nepalgunj consultation meetings. Dalit participation was 16 and 9% in Kailali and Banke respectively. Adibashi Janajati participants made up 14 and 25% respectively, whereas Madhesi and Muslim participants were an equal 4% in each district. The low participation of Madhesi and Muslims in Dhangadhi is due to the fact that Madhesi and Muslim populations in this district is extremely low in comparison to other people of other castes. However, the low participation of the same communities at Nepalgunj is a substantial issue. People of other castes made up 61% of participants in Kailali and 58% in Banke. Out of 130 participants, Dalit made up 12%, 21% were Janajati, 4% were Madhesi and Muslims each, and 59% identified as other caste in the far-West and mid-Western regions. One of the participants of the group consultation meeting in Nepalgunj self-identified as third gender.

**Table 3: Participants of District Consultation Meeting by Caste/Ethnicity**

Caste/Ethnicity	Kailali	Nepalgunj	Total
Dalit	8 (16%)	7 (9%)	15 (12%)
Janajati	7 (14%)	21 (26%)	27 (21%)
Madhesi	2 (4%)	3 (4%)	5 (4%)

Muslim	2 (4%)	3 (4%)	5 (4%)
Others	30 (61%)	47 (58%)	77 (59%)
Grand Total	49 (100%)	81 (100%)	130 (100%)

## WRITERS' FIELD VISIT AT KOHALPUR, BANKE

Radio drama writers at partner organization Antenna Foundation Nepal (AFN) Abhimanyu Nirabi and Chandika Mainali, SFCG TV Drama Writer Safar Pokharel, and SFCG Radio Drama Coordinator Bhabasagar Ghimire travelled to Sundarbasti, Nibuwa of Kohalpur VDC in Nepalgunj on March 30, 2014. This visit provided an opportunity for our writers to interact with members of Ward Citizen Forum (WCF) and local villagers in order to discuss



SFCG DRAMA COORDINATOR INTERVIEWING WCF MEMBER IN BANKE

civic-government engagement at the grassroots level. They also utilized this opportunity to record sound effects from the local surrounding potentially to be used for the project's radio drama. The writers also collected local stories about migration, citizenship certificate distribution, problems faced by Nepali labors on the Nepal-India boarder, local health issues, land distribution, community forests, and other issues of local concern. At the review and reflection meeting in Nepalgunj, all trip participants expressed that this field visit helped in forming the setting of a village for the radio drama.



SFCG TEAM INTERACTING WITH THE LOCAL WOMEN IN BANKE.

Some quotes from the people the writers met during the field visit:

*"People from this village who go to India to work face problems at the border. They have to pay bribes to the Indian police for nothing when returning to Nepal. The local and national government should deal with this issues at the policy level."*

- Kishana Bdr. Khadka, Member of Ward Citizen Forum, Kohalpur-4, Nibuwa, Banke

*"Responsible people in the VDC do not listen to us when we go there for things like citizenship processes, birth registration, etc. There are huge problems for people like us who are illiterate. If you know someone there or if you can pay some extra money, only then will your work be easy. But we generally neither know anyone in such posts nor have money to pay bribes. So it is harder for us to deal with such problems."*

- Meena Bharati, Sundarbasti, Kohalpur, Banke

*"We heard that now, citizenship can be attained from the mother's name. I tried to do this for my children. But they refused. I had wait for my husband who was abroad. I don't know why they refused to grant my children citizenships. I was really disappointed at that time."*

- Dilsara Rana, Sundarbasti, Kohalpur, Banke

## ACTIVITY STREAM 2: RADIO DRAMA

SFCG has started working on one of the project's media components, the 52 episode national radio drama. The first step towards this goal was to sign the subaward agreement with the partner organization Antenna Foundation Nepal (AFN) for the radio drama's production and broadcast. SFCG has also begun finalizing writers for the drama and have been training and orienting the potential writers. SFCG has tested a new title for the radio drama, Gaun Gaunma Singha Durbar (Singha Durbar in every village), and has also started the process of narrowing down the themes and issues to be covered in the radio dramas.

AFN will begin the writing process of the radio drama in June, will start production in August, and will broadcast the first of the 52 episodes through 50 local FM stations from September 2014. Please see Annex 1 for the calendar of broadcast.

### WRITERS SELECTION

SFCG and AFN selected five potential writers in the first phase of the selection process, and trained the writers on drama for social change. After the training, SFCG and AFN tentatively selected two writers among the five for the next phase of the selection. The two selected writers, Abhimanyu Nirabi and Chandika Mainali, have experience in writing and directing radio dramas in previous SFCG projects. SFCG is working to identify and hire one senior writer with stronger experiences in writing social change radio dramas to lead the writing team for the project's radio drama. SFCG will complete the hiring of all the radio writers in the second quarter of the project.

### WRITERS WORKSHOP AND TRAINING

The five-day 'Writing Drama for Social Change' workshop had two purposes, to assist in selecting the strongest writers for the radio and TV dramas, and to orient the writers on peacebuilding, conflict transformation, and the common ground approach as it relates to writing drama for social change. It aimed to help TV and radio drama writers become familiar with the fundamental topics and ideas surrounding conflict transformation and peacebuilding; to enrich their understanding of the structural components of dramas; to allow them to craft effectively collaboratively; and to equip them with techniques to utilize behavior



YUBAKAR RAJKARNIKAR FACILITATION THE DRAMA WRITERS TRAINING

change communication in innovative ways. The facilitators for the training sessions were SFCG Vice President of Programs Lena Slachmujlder, SFCG|Nepal Director of Programs Yubakar Raj Rajkamikar, and SFCG Senior Advisor Serena Rix Tripathee. The first session was held on February 14, 2013, with subsequent sessions from February 18-21, 2013 at the Hotel Shangrila, Kathmandu. Also included in the workshop were five writers of SFCG's EC-funded Maithili radio drama, Sangor.<sup>8</sup>

The sessions consisted of the following activities:

- Discussion of fundamental topics and ideas around conflict transformation and peacebuilding, and engagement with experiential learning games that helped clarify these ideas;
- Introduction to the basic structural components of compelling dramas and workshop sessions in which participants constructed short stories and character profiles;
- Interactive sessions about governance with Mr. Bishnu Sapkota, Team Leader at UNDP, Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue, and on gender relations with Ms. Sagun Basnet, Asia Region Program Officer, SFCG); and
- Screening of segments of popular television dramas and advertising campaigns to see behavior change communication in action.

Participants left the training sessions enriched with knowledge and understanding of conflict transformation and peacebuilding; character development and story structures; and the ways in which drama can be used as a peacebuilding tool, especially by mobilizing behavior change communication techniques. Participants also attained insight into governance, gender relations, and stereotyping, which they found equally helpful.

### **Participants' Reflection**

Please see 'Success Story' section for an account on the impact of the workshop on writer Avinash Shah.

Participant **Chandika Mainali** stated that, *"I got refreshed and learned many new things. I found the conflict analysis tool that clarified the roles of facilitators, spoilers, and neutral parties very helpful in character design and content creation. And I had never before thought that a story could progress without a human villain!"*

**J.B. Ruwali**, another radio dram writer candidate, stated that, *"When we sit down to write, we think that we are aware of everything. But in our unconscious mind, there are so many stereotypes that influence us, so it was good to realize this, especially through the gender session."*

### **Pre and Post-test of the Writers' Training**

SFCG is committed to measuring the effectiveness of all of its activities, including capacity building trainings. A before and after intervention comparison methodology was applied to test the effectiveness of the writers' training program. Before the start of the writers' training, a set of questions were administered and after the writers' training, the same set of questions were asked to the participants. The effects of the writers' training on the writers were measured with help of a pre and post-test difference comparison method. To evaluate the overall effects of the training, seven categories were given to the participants. 92% of writers enjoyed the training sessions. The training sessions were

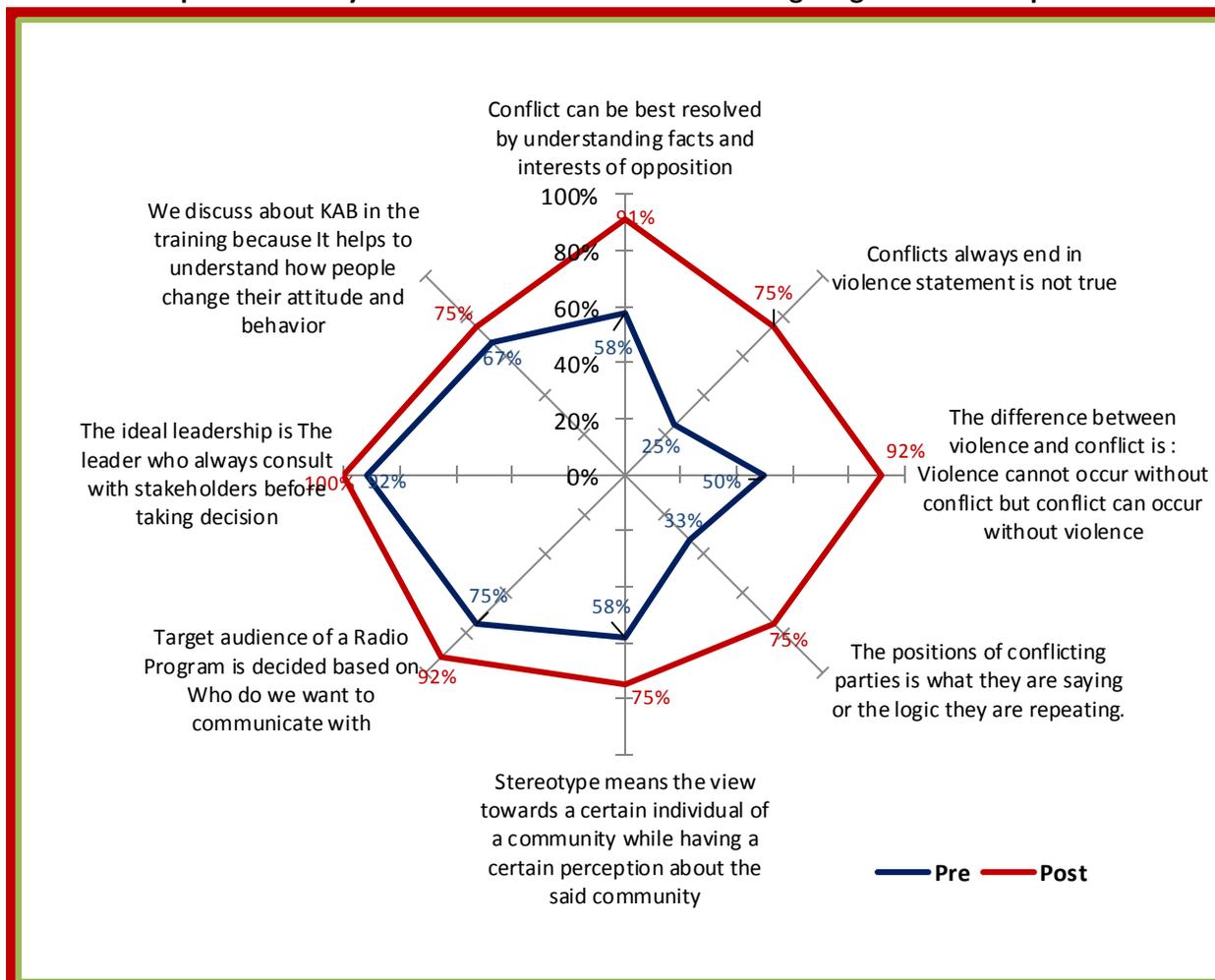
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<sup>8</sup> Participation of the Sangor writers was funded by the European Union grant.

relevant for 83% of respondents, and 84% of respondents found the training sessions useful. 88% of respondents found the training session effective.

Graph 1 shows the summary of the effects of the writers’ training program on the participants on various subject areas based on the pre and post knowledge test. The gap between the inner blue line (pre-test) and the outer red line (post-test) illustrates the change in knowledge.

**Graph 1: Summary of the Effect of the Writers’ Training Program on Participants**



The pre and post-test found a significant difference in knowledge among the participating writers. Please note that ‘KAB’ stands for ‘Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior.’ The statistics indicate that the pre and post-test difference regarding the effects of the training sessions on understanding on conflict management and peacebuilding is 41%. In the program understanding and skills, the effects of the training program are a 13% increase in knowledge.

### NEW NAME TESTED FOR RADIO DRAMA

The name of the radio drama series mentioned in the project document is ‘Sthaniya Sarkar’ (Local Government). However, in the writers’ workshop, the potential writers of the radio drama suggested Gaun Gaunma Singha Durbar (GGSD, Singha Durbar in Every Village) as a better alternative. SFCG tested

this name during the consultation meetings in the two districts that were conducted in this project period. The name was preferred by most participants of the meetings compared to the earlier name, and it sparked interest and discussions on Singha Durbar coming to the villages, and what it would mean to have functional governance at the village level. SFCG, along with the writers, therefore decided that *Gaun Gaunma Singha Durbar* will be a better name for the radio drama series and will help in making the show popular.

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### ACTIVITY STREAM 3: TELEVISION DRAMA

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In the process of Singha Durbar, the television drama, the first quarter focused on the recruitment of writers, writers' training, and research for the themes to be included in the television drama. The activities under this stream completed this quarter are given below.

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#### SELECTION OF TELEVISION DRAMA WRITERS

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SFCG selected three script writers for the television drama in the first quarter of the project. A call for drama writers was announced in a national daily newspaper and online job site. SFCG also identified potential writers and requested them to submit applications and a writing sample in the process. The three selected to write the television drama, Singha Durbar (SD) are Abinash Shah, Anbika Giri, and Eelum Dixit. Abinash Shah was the lead writer in Hamro Team, a 13-part television serial drama that SFCG produced in 2010. He will lead the writing team for SD as well. Anbika Giri has a background in journalism, and writing short stories and radio dramas. Coming from a journalism background, she has a good understanding of governance issues, and will also help in bringing a gender perspective to the story. Eelum Dixit comes from a theater background, and has experience in writing and directing a number of theater productions and a recent full-length feature film.

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#### WRITERS' WORKSHOP

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Please see Activity Stream 2.2: Writers' Workshop, and see 'Success Story' section for an account on the impact of the workshop on SD television series writer Avinash Shah.

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#### WRITERS ONGOING COACHING AND PARTICIPATION IN FIELD TRIPS

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After the initial training to the writers of both radio and television dramas on writing drama for social change, SFCG has been engaging the selected writers of SD and the potential writers of the radio drama in various consultations, meetings, and orientations to help advance their understanding of governance. These activities aid in attaining information on central and local government processes, activities, gaps, and achievements, thus better preparing them to write the dramas. The writers participated in the District Consultation Meetings organized in Dhangadhi and Nepalgunj in March, and also participated in one-on-one interviews with the Chief District Officers (CDOs), Superintendent of Police (SP), and heads of the other local government bodies. These consultations and meetings gave them valuable insights on local government issues. The radio drama writers also visited a village in Banke to meet local people, and government and political leaders. The visit also helped them in considering the setting for the radio drama.

SFCG will further organize such research and orientation meetings for the writers during the second quarter of the project and throughout the writing process, including more district consultation

meetings, one-one-one meetings in the districts and in Kathmandu with government, political leaders, and other key people, and knowledge sharing sessions with experts on the topic of governance.

#### SELECTION OF THE DIRECTOR FOR THE TELEVISION DRAMA

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SFCG has also begun to identify the director for the television serial drama SD in the first quarter of the project, and will continue the process in the second quarter. The recruitment approach is using both a published call for applications as well as targeted recruitment of accomplished directors. SFCG published the call for a director in The Himalayan Times daily newspaper and Jobs Nepal online portal and received a number of applications from those experienced in various forms of film production and direction. Out of all the applicants, SFCG has narrowed down two potential directors, and will be making the final decision with SFCG Executive Producer Deborah Jones in the second quarter of the project.

#### ACTIVITY STREAM 4: PROMOTIONAL CAMPAIGN

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No promotional activities have been conducted in the first quarter of the project. The recruitment of a sub-grantee for promotional activities will begin in the second quarter. Promotional activities for the radio drama will also begin in the second quarter, with promotional material being released in the month prior to the broadcast of the radio drama in September.

#### ACTIVITY STREAM 5: INFORMING POLICY: WHITE PAPERS

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Actions for the policy white papers included recruitment of a project manager with extensive policy experience (Please see management section below.). It also included recruitment of a policy researcher and meeting with experts of different themes to assist the SD project team at SFCG in narrowing down the topic for the policy research, think tank events, and policy white papers.

Vital to the policy papers will be the framing of the policy questions. Based on our consultations to date, some of the questions that are emerging across multiple sectors are:

- Why is there such a gap between policy and policy implementation in multiple sectors? What will it take to narrow that gap?
- Inter-government coordination is an issue on multiple fronts. What is needed to enable different Ministries to coordinate more effectively with one another on issues that are cross-cutting, such as DRR, agriculture, climate change, gender and social inclusion, etc.?
- What is the projected impact of federalism on different sectors? Sectors such as health, agriculture, etc.? What preparations and research are needed? Envision the impact of federalism on different sectors and ensure that the transition is well thought out.

In our consultation meetings with technical experts, USAID departments, and other relevant stakeholders, we have explored best practices, attained examples of positive role models, and identified issues seen as a major priority. Some of the emerging issues being highlighted include:

- *Health:* The key issues highlighted by the USAID health team regarding good governance and health were A) Absenteeism in health facilities such as health posts, hospitals, etc. Increased monitoring was seen as necessary to reducing absenteeism. Also, there is a need for local populations to take increased responsibility towards providing an enabling environment for health workers, so it is seen as a shared responsibility. B) Procurement of medicines for health facilities is a flawed and corrupt process. There is a need to improve procurement, and particularly to enable those involved in procurement processes to better understand the life and death impact of delays. C) Prioritization is a need for government departments. Not everything can be solved all at once, but government departments are hesitant to priorities because it may be seen as ‘selling out’ on issues that do not receive top priority.
- *DRR:* One of the key issues highlighted by DRR specialist Brett Jones and USAID is that DRR must be mainstreamed across multiple Ministries. It needs to have a long-term approach with development and DRR being closely linked. The need for better coordination between Ministries, departments, local and central is highlighted as a key factor in good DRR. Follow up meetings with the NHRCC communications working group will enable us to further refine messages around DRR.
- *Agriculture:* Clearer private/public sector division of roles was cited by USAID Agriculture Technical specialist Navin Hader as a key factor in improving the agriculture sector. Encouraging youth to stay involved in agriculture was also seen as a priority. And, like each issue explored, the need for better inter-Ministerial coordination, and removing the blocks to policy implementation, were considered key points. Also the safe use of pesticides and balancing safety with economic returns is an issue. Plotting and land zoning was also raised as fertile land is increasingly used for building developments.

## ACTIVITY STREAM 6: OUTREACH

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Outreach activities of the project will take place after the radio and television dramas are on air. However, the preliminary activities in this stream are to identify and narrow down on the five target districts, one in each development region. The criteria for selection include:

- Conflict sensitive areas prone to civic unrest, strikes, political or ethnically motivated violence, or prevalence of ethnic or identity based conflict;
- Governance indicators: the corruption perception index, level of participation of women in local government;
- One district per development region;
- Capacity of SFCG and its partners;
- Presence of other USAID partners working on relevant themes; and
- Level of population (preference to higher populated areas).

At the time of this report, the districts that have been selected for consultations, and that are preliminarily proposed for consultations/outreach are: Kailali, Banke, Kaski, Dhanusha and Morang.

Please see Annex 3 for the matrix of information on the decision-making process for consultation districts.

Final selection will be done in the next quarter.

## 4. RESEARCH AND MONITORING

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### CONTEXT ANALYSIS AND PHASE 1 OF THE BASELINE SURVEY

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Phase 1 of the baseline survey was conducted on the last week of February and first week of March in eight districts in the Eastern and Central Terai. Districts targeted for phase 1 of the baseline were: Sunsari, Morang, Saptari, and Siraha from the eastern development region, and Dhanusha, Mahottari, Sarlahi, and Rautahat from the central development region. Although a comprehensive baseline survey is planned for the last week of April 2014, SFCG carried out the survey incorporating the major questions in February to ensure that early project decisions are able to be based on up to date data.

A total of 1,600 respondents were sampled in the eight districts representing 200 samples in each district. Disaggregating by gender, the data indicated 75% male and 25% female respondents. In terms of disaggregation by age, 61% were between the ages 15 and 29, 32% between 30 and 45, and 7% were 46 years of age and above. By caste disaggregation, there were 11% Dalit, 23% Janajati, 3% Tharu, 7% Muslim, and 56% other.

A context analysis of the Eastern Terai was also conducted during the first quarter. The report of the context analysis and Baseline Phase 1 are being prepared in April.

Some of the key findings of the Phase 1 Baseline were:

- More than half of the respondents (55%) perceived that youth who are involved in politics are not in an ideal situation, and only 11% of respondent reported that youth are actively involved in peacebuilding and local development.
- 12% of communities believed that violent and criminal activities occurred in their communities in the past three months.
- 47% of respondents reported that youth who are involved in violent or criminal activities are from middle class families. About one-third (32%) said that college level youth are mostly involved in these activities.
- Only 12% of respondents reported that there are initiatives taken in their community against youth violence, and 34% of respondents felt that they need to have active participation against violence caused by youth.
- The surveys indicated that “NGOs (34%),” “local youth clubs (34%),” “civil society (29%),” and “media sector (28%)” are making a lot of positive progress in working against youth violence, while it is clearly visible that political parties/leaders are not paying enough attention to youth violence (4%).
- 90% of respondents agreed that it is necessary to reintegrate youth involved in violence into society.
- The surveys indicated that “security agencies (54%),” “civil society (52%),” “NGOs (51%),” “local youth clubs/media (49%),” are accountable to initiate work against youth violence.
- The survey indicated that if there are improvements in the community such as employment, access to education, skill development opportunities for youth, and social harmony between the rich and the poor, then youth involved in violence can be brought into mainstream development.

## BASELINE SURVEY, PHASE 2

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Phase two of the baseline survey designing will be in progress during this quarter. The baseline survey will be administered in at least one district from each development region, and two more districts will be added in cases of high populated development regions. The total number sampled will be 1,500, allotting at least 200 respondents in each district. Orientation for the enumerators and external researchers will be scheduled for April and a two-day, field-based training will be conducted before traveling to the field for surveys. The survey data will be disaggregated on the basis of age, gender, location, caste/ethnicity, and occupation. The final report of the survey is expected to be produced the first week of June.

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## 5. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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The first quarter of Singha Durbar consisted of a **start-up phase**, focusing on recruitment and staffing, planning, contracting of partners, and other project set-up requirements. Overall, the recruitment went well, but was very time consuming, and took longer than expected to find candidates with the appropriate experience in governance necessary to manage the project.

### SUBMISSION OF ANNUAL PLAN, DM&E PLAN, AND DRR PLAN

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The Annual Plan and the DM&E Plan was submitted on January 31, 2014, and after feedback and some alterations, was approved on April 3, 2014. The Annual Plan outlined project activities and schedule. It also included travel plans within the project scope, projection of expenses, details about the anticipated hiring of key project staff, and anticipated purchases and sub-awards. The DM&E Plan included description of all DM&E activities planned for the project. In particular, it included the monitoring and evaluation activities planned in the project, methodologies of the planned activities, and M&E task schedule.

The DRR plan is included in this quarterly report.

### STAFFING AND RECRUITMENT:

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Yubakar Raj Rajkarnikar was promoted to SFCG Director of Programs in January. He remains the Producer of Singha Durbar, and provides oversight to the entire program.

- *Project Manager*: During the first quarter, the Project Manager was recruited. Initially, this was expected to be a more junior position; however, Yubakar Raj Rajkarnikar who was Project Manager/Producer was promoted to be Director, thus enabling us to recruit a Project Manager with extensive governance and policy experience. Former Executive Director of Nepal South Asia Center Bhim Bhurtel accepted the role which was approved by USAID. He filled this position on March 24, 2014.
- *Radio Drama Coordinator*: Bhabasagar Ghimire was hired as Radio Producer, and will devote at least 50% of his time on the radio drama Gaun Gaunma Singha Durbar. He has extensive experience in radio production, and has worked on drama at AFN, BBC Media Action, and other leading radio dramas. He works closely with the producer, director, and writers at AFN to ensure that the storylines, scripts, and messaging of the radio drama are in line with project objectives, and that the production is of the highest quality.
- *Policy Researchers*: Safik Iraqi, formerly political analyst and regional coordinator for the Carter Center, has been engaged as Policy Researcher for Singha Durbar on a consultancy agreement starting March 3, 2014. Although this position was initially projected as a staff position, ultimately, the recruited Project Manager has extensive policy experience. Hence, we are in a process of evaluating whether an additional full-time policy researcher is required for the duration of the project. In the meantime, Safik Iraqi is providing valuable research for the start-up phase. Prakash Luitel, currently the SFCG Media Coordinator, has been seconded to the SD project for three months to assist in the research and set-up phase, focusing on market research and set-up of think tank events.

- *Television Drama Writers:* SFCG selected three writers to write scripts for the television drama in the first quarter of the project. SFCG published a call for drama writers in a national daily newspaper and online job site. SFCG also identified potential writers and requested them to submit applications and writing samples in the process. SFCG selected four finalists for the position through CV and writing sample reviews, and an interview process. After participating in the Writers' Training Workshop, a final three were selected. The three selected to write the television drama Singha Durbar (SD) are, Abinash Shah, Anbika Giri, and Eelum Dixit. Abinash Shah was the lead writer in Hamro Team, a 13-part television serial drama that SFCG produced in 2010. He will lead the writing team for SD. Anbika Giri has a background in journalism, and in writing short stories and radio dramas. Coming from a journalism background, she has a good understanding of governance issues, and will also help in bringing a gender perspective to the story. Eelum Dixit comes from a theater background, and has experience in writing and directing a number of theater productions and a recent full-length feature film.
- *Television Drama Director:* SFCG announced a call for applications for a television director on January 8, 2014, and received a number of applications from those experienced in various forms of film production and direction. SFCG also identified a number of successful directors in the market and requested them to submit an application and show reel. Of the applicants, SFCG has narrowed down two potential directors and will be making a final decision during the second quarter of the project in partnership with Common Ground Productions Executive Producer Deborah Jones.
- *Radio Drama Writers:* SFCG and partner AFN selected five potential writers in the first phase of selection process, and trained them on writing drama for social change. After the training, SFCG and AFN selected two among them for the next phase. The two selected writers, Abhimanyu Nirabi and Chandika Mainali, are both experienced in writing and directing radio dramas in previous SFCG projects. A senior lead writer is still being recruited.

#### PARTNERS/ SUB-GRANTEE:

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Antenna Foundation Nepal (AFN), SFCG's radio production partner proposed in SFCG's original proposal, was approved by USAID on February 14, 2014, and was awarded a sub-grant on March 20, 2014.

The subaward agreement between SFCG and AFN and the Terms of Reference (ToR) outlined the roles and responsibilities of both organizations in production and broadcast. As per the ToR, AFN will begin the writing process of the radio drama in June, will begin production in August, and will broadcast the 52 episodes of the radio drama through 50 local FM stations in September.

AFN is a strong drama production partner, and SFCG and AFN have worked closely in the past to produce drama for social change. Producing a political drama about local governance, however, is new for both SFCG and AFN, and finding the right writers for the drama has proven challenging and time consuming.

#### INTERNAL PLANNING MEETINGS

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Several project planning meetings have taken place internally, with SFCG's M&E Specialist and Coordinator, Senior Advisor, Director of Programs, Finance and Compliance staff, and project staff. The planning meetings reviewed preparation activities undertaken in the project thus far, identified potential challenges for the coming quarter of the project, and planned activities for the second quarter

of the project. As one of the achievements of the project to date, the project staff acknowledged the overwhelming response received from key stakeholders in district consultation meetings. The local government leaders that SFCG project staff met with during one-on-one meetings and consultation meetings in Nepalgunj and Dhangadhi, showed appreciation for the project initiative, in particular its approach of facilitating improvement of service delivery by the government to the people.

SFCG has also conducted a preliminary planning meeting with partner AFN to plan strategy and output for the radio drama.

#### PLANNING MEETINGS WITH USAID

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- *USAID Start-up Meetings:* A start-up meeting was held on xxx date with Shirley Baldwin, Sumitra Manandhar, and representatives from DME, DRR, Health, Communications, and other USAID departments to review SFCG's questions regarding the cooperative agreement and clarify expectations. SFCG Vice President of Programs Lena Slachmujlder met with Christopher Hobbs before his departure at D and G. There was also a brief exploration of the USAID Administrator launching Singha Durbar, however, this was later removed from his overly busy schedule.
- *Finance team meeting:* A follow-up meeting with the Finance Department's Sumitra Manandhar and Pramod Pyakurel was held on March 26, 2014 with the SFCG Director of Finance and Finance Manager to clarify Value Added Tax (VAT) issues. It was clarified that the partner would also be eligible for a VAT refund.

SFCG presented the SD project at two consecutive Development and Governance (D&G) team meetings at USAID. The monthly project meeting with USAID was rescheduled from March to April.

## 6. COORDINATION

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SFCG conducted day-long district consultations in Dhangadhi on March 28 and in Banke on March 31. A variety of participants had very enthusiastically joined the session with a considerable number of women participating. District consultations were merely focused on the thematic areas of USAID's working arena in Nepal. It covered issues of governance at the local level, such as local development and election, natural disasters, social and gender inclusion, corruption, government and service delivery processes, and other important topics of public concern. It then focused on national policies addressing those issues and collaborative leadership approaches to work on a common agenda. The meeting produced varying thoughts on how an ideal leadership should work and gave examples of role models within and outside the country. Members of both districts volunteered issues which Singha Durbar should be made aware of and to immediately take action against, such as widespread smuggling of forestry stocks and items, and rampant corruption regarding the local development budget.

Central-level policies and actors working in Katmandu to design the country's plan and strategies are an integral part of context studies. Therefore, we held several meetings with experts, journalists, and USAID partners working in relevant sectors. We attended the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC) and informed the group about the project. In addition, a brief consultation was held with NDI Future Leadership Academy (FLA) in order to briefly speak on political turmoil and situation of governance in terms of service delivery and state responsibility. Informal discussions have also been held with former

first lady and CA member Dr. Arzu Deuba, UNDP Collaborative Leadership Team Leader Bishnu Sapkota, USAID D and G partners, Election Commissioner Nilkantha Upreti, leading television talk show hosts and journalists, Advisor to the President and President of Social Science Baha Dr. Hari Sharama, among others.

## 7. COMMUNICATIONS AND VISIBILITY

### VISIBILITY ACTION

The events conducted in the first quarter requiring visibility were the Writers' Workshop, 'Writing Drama for Social Change,' and the first two district consultation meetings, 'Gaun ma Singha Durbar,' SFCG highlighted USAID's contribution at all project events. Banners with the USAID logo, following the USAID branding and marking guidelines, were displayed in all these events.

### SUCCESS STORY

Whilst it is too early to provide success stories of beneficiary results in the first quarter, building SFCG and partner staffs' capacity is also a priority within the project period. In the first quarter, nine participants attended the five-day writers' workshop held at the Hotel Shangrila on March 18-21, 2014. One of the participants was Abinash Shah who was selected as lead writer for the TV drama.

#### ***Harnessing Creativity for Social Transformation***

*"It feels really good when my character can do something that I cannot," remarked Abinash Shah as he began sketching a short narrative about Leela Devi Bhattarai, a fictional, high-ranking official in the Singha Durbar TV drama. It was the third day of Search for Common Ground's workshop, "Writing Drama for Social Change." The five-day workshop was designed to build the capacity of TV and radio drama writers who were in the selection process to work on SFCG's radio and TV dramas about governance for the USAID-funded "Singha Durbar" project.*

*Abinash was was eager to share his story with the rest of the group. Though normally reserved, he immediately lit up when it was announced that everyone had a chance to share their practice scripts. As he began his narrative, it became evident how much faith he had in his character; Bhattarai was smart, confident, and highly competent, clearly qualified to handle her position. But it was also apparent that she had many personal and professional obstacles in her way, and a million difficult and highly consequential choices to make. How will she grapple with conflicting priorities? What will her choices mean for the audience?*

*Like many of his fellow participants, Abinash has been writing for film and television for many years, and he believes in the ability of stories to enrich the public imagination and garner social change. "Art can influence millions, and writers have the power to get people to think differently about themselves and others," he remarked. Cognizant of the responsibility that accompanies this power, Abinash is resolute in his desire to make informed decisions for "Singha Durbar" by learning as much as he can about governance and conflict. "I think I was weak when it came to really understanding conflict management and the ins and outs of government," he admitted. "And I knew I needed to know more."*

*"Writing Drama for Social Change" proved fruitful for Abinash; as the training progressed, so did his conception of conflict and governance—and of the myriad ways in which his characters could reconcile*

*their conflicting needs in the political sphere. “Getting to learn about the Common Ground Approach and interacting with specialists in gender and governance was really helpful,” he noted. “I’m going to be writing about the personal and professional challenges of high-level government authorities and civil servants, so it was essential for me to get new perspectives on conflict and leadership.” He also mentioned having learned a lot through the experiential exercises, which allowed him to think deeply about the choices he himself makes in situations of conflict, and which will help broaden the scope for his characters’ choices and actions as well.*

*The task that lies ahead of Abinash—and that lies ahead of characters like Leela Devi Bhattarai—is gargantuan; to create possibilities for a collaborative political culture in the Nepali public imagination. But it is not one that is impossible, especially when young writers like Abinash are willing to harness their creative potential and strengthen their craft through rigorous research, reflection, and innovation.<sup>9</sup>*

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## 8. NEXT QUARTER

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In the next quarter, April – June, 2014, SFCG will carry out the following activities.

### Activity Stream 1 – Participatory Curriculum Development

- **Curriculum Workshops** - SFCG will conduct three, one-day consultation workshops in Dhanusha, Morang, and Kaski districts in which up to 90 relevant stakeholders will give input into the curriculum. Each meeting will bring government officials, politicians, civil society leaders, and citizens together to discuss their common vision for leadership, in addition to the government’s key challenges and opportunities. The outcome of these workshops will be used in the Curriculum Summits to be organized in Kathmandu.
- **Curriculum Summit for Radio Drama** – In this quarter, SFCG will organize a Curriculum Summit for the radio drama, *Gaun Gaunma Singha Durbar*. The purpose of the Summit is to create the curriculum, or message map, for the radio drama. SFCG will convene a group of people including political, government and civil society leaders along with writers and producers for an in-depth, dialogue summit. Together, they will identify driving factors of the current political leadership and carve out core messages which would cause specific changes in a listenership base. This would result in a simple document outlining the key attitudinal changes and core messages that the radio show would aim to achieve.
- **Curriculum Summit for Television Drama** – A Curriculum Summit will also be organized for the television drama, *Singha Durbar*. A simple message map will be developed out of the Summit which would then be addressed by the television drama, *Singha Durbar*.

### Activity Stream 2 – Radio Drama

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<sup>9</sup>Based on conversations between Abinash Shah and Supriya Sharma, Communications Associate at SFCG Nepal

- **Story Clinic:** SFCG will work with partner AFN to conduct a Story Clinic for the radio drama, Gaun Gaunma Singha Durbar. The 2-3 days process would involve working with writers, producer, and director to outline the overall story for the radio drama. The clinic will also write episode outlines for the first 10 episodes of the drama.
- **Writing:** After the Story Clinic, the writers will use the outlines to start writing the scripts for the drama. The process of writing the drama will continue throughout the first year of the project. SFCG radio drama experts will continuously and closely monitor the drama scripts and provide feedback for required changes.
- **Pre-Production:** In the second quarter, SFCG will also start pre-production of the radio drama, including sound effects, casting, and preparation for production.

### Activity Stream 3: Television Drama Series: Singha Durbar

- **Story Clinic:** SFCG will organize a 10-day Story Clinic for the television drama, Singha Durbar in June 2014 led by Common Ground Productions Executive Producer Deborah Jones. The writers and producers will create the story for the television drama and the outlines for all 13 episodes. Experts in drama writing and governance will also be included as resource people in the clinic. The episode plot summaries produced from the Clinic will be provided to USAID for approval. This will be a quick turnaround process and will require approval within three days.
- **Writing:** After the Story Clinic, the writers of SD will start writing the scripts for the episodes of the television drama. SFCG media experts and producers will work closely with the writers in the process for continuous monitoring and feedback. The overall initiative will be overseen by SFCG's Senior Advisor, a technical expert in behavior change communications, to ensure that the messages are presented in the most effective way to ignite shifts in audience attitude and behaviors. The writing team will develop the scripts, characters, and storylines to convey the core messages based on the curriculum.

### Activity Stream 4 – Promotional Campaign for the Radio Drama, Gaun Gaunma Singha Durbar

- In the second quarter, SFCG will also start a promotional campaign for the radio drama. The campaign will be run by a professional marketing firm and SFCG partners. The marketing will be *mission based*, in that it will not only attract listeners to *Gaun Gaunma Singha Durbar*, but will also promote the core messages of the shows. The promotional campaign in this quarter will likely include, but are not limited to, radio promotions, social media campaigns, and mobilization of national and local media. The market research started in the first quarter will also help identify the most effective means and mediums for these publicity activities.

### Activity 5 – Information Policy White Papers

- **Consultations for the National Level Think Tank Forums** are scheduled in this quarter of the project. SFCG will organize Think Tank Events in the form of eight, half to full day dialogue

events held between policy makers, politicians, technical experts, and representatives of organizations working directly on the issues that are identified as key governance challenges covered in the TV drama. Each Think Tank Forum will focus on a different issue addressed in the TV drama, and that has real life policy relevance to Nepal. In addition to providing storyline ideas for the script writers, each session will result in the framing of the issue in a solution-oriented way, which informs the key question that will be explored in the policy papers.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation - Baseline**

- SFCG will conduct the second phase of the baseline survey in the second quarter of the project. The baseline addresses the project indicators as presented in the results framework and elaborated in the PMP that has been submitted. It will provide a baseline against which evaluation data can be measured at the end of the project. The baseline will be carried out using a questionnaire survey among sample target populations in the target districts. The baseline is carried out after the curriculum summit, so it can measure the knowledge of the issues that will be covered in the dramas. It will be complete before broadcast begins.

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## **9. CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED, AND ADAPTATIONS**

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*Consulting women:* SFCG is committed to ensuring 50% participation of women in as many events as possible. However, involving 50% percent of women in district consultation meetings is a key challenge for the curriculum development. To deal with this challenge, a separate women focused consultation meeting will be scheduled in Kaski district. Similarly, finding female respondents for the first phase of the baseline in the Eastern Terai was challenging. The second phase of the baseline will develop a different strategy to ensure the researchers are able to reach more women respondents.

*Recruitment:* Despite multiple rounds of interviews, head hunting and wide advertising, it took longer than expected to find a candidate with experiences suitable to manage the SD project. We are thrilled to finally have Bhim Bhurtel managing SD, with his extensive knowledge of governance, development issues, policy, and wide network of people in leadership positions. However, the time taken to recruit slowed down our ability to focus on other project activities in the first quarter. It also takes time for the three new project staff to acclimatize themselves to SFCG methodology, approach, and working environment.

*DRR:* It is a new requirement of USAID that grantees submit a DRR plan within 90 days. We were not able to attain a template or example of any of the other grantees' DRR plans, and thus have been slower than expected in submitting the DRR plan. DRR is a new field for SFCG, and we hope to get more guidance from USAID as to how to become better prepared as an organization to deal with disaster. As we explore DRR themes for the project, we are also learning more as an organization as to how we can best protect our staff and be better prepared.

*High Expectations:* Consultation meeting participants responded overwhelmingly positively towards the Singha Durbar project. It has been cited as an idea which time has come for in Nepal; and we are grateful for the positive responses and are doing our best to ensure we can live up to the expectations of both USAID and the people we are consulting. Social change takes time and we do not expect to change political culture overnight with one project; however, we can see by the response from people that there is an openness to find new ways of doing things, and new role models for the future of Nepal.

*Stories:* Ensuring that the dramas' story lines are entertaining, but are also fact based, realistic, and believable is one of the core challenges of the project. In this quarter, various consultation meetings have led us to see that we must be careful not to propose specific solutions as to how something should be solved in order to avoid being politically positioned. For instance, showing local elections taking place before the Constitution is promulgated has become a highly political issue. Each script and each topic will be faced with key decisions on how to depict an effective government that has effective coordination, consults the right people at the right time, and focuses more on *how* conflict and problems can be solved rather than on *what* the specific solution is.

Overall, the Singha Durbar project is on track as it concludes the first quarter. A strong team of project staff and writers is in place; the writers are on a rapid learning curve regarding governance and the issues to focus on are becoming clearer. The next quarter will be a decisive one as the think tank events unfurl, story writing clinics firm up scripts, and topics for policy papers are decided on.

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: EVENT CALENDAR OF RADIO AND TV EPISODES TO BE BROADCAST

**Note:** The topics to be covered in each episode will be finalized during the script writing process, when the story outlines are completed and presented to USAID for approval. The on air months for television serial drama could be changed considering the load shedding situation.

<b>July 2014</b>	<b>August 2014</b>	<b>September 2014</b>	<b>October 2014</b>
		On Air Gaun Gaunma Singha Durbar (GGSD) radio serial drama	On Air GGSD radio serial drama
<b>November 2014</b>	<b>December 2014</b>	<b>January 2015</b>	<b>February 2015</b>
On Air GGSD radio serial drama	On Air GGSD radio serial drama	On Air GGSD radio serial drama	On Air GGSD radio serial drama
<b>March 2015</b>	<b>April 2015</b>	<b>May 2015</b>	<b>June 2015</b>
On Air GGSD radio serial drama	On Air GGSD radio serial drama	On Air GGSD radio serial drama	On Air GGSD radio serial drama
	Singha Durbar television serial drama (weekly)	Singha Durbar television serial drama	Singha Durbar television serial drama
<b>July 2015</b>	<b>August 2015</b>	<b>September 2015</b>	<b>October 2015</b>
On Air GGSD radio serial drama	On Air GGSD radio serial drama		

## ANNEX 2: DISTRICT SELECTION DATA

Five districts will be selected in consultation with USAID to create synergy with ongoing USAID initiatives for outreach and consultations. The following are the criteria for selection the districts for consultation meetings:

- Conflict sensitive areas prone to civic unrest, strikes, political or ethnically motivated violence or prevalence of ethnic or identity based conflict;
- Governance indicators –for instance the corruption index<sup>10</sup>, level of participation of women in local government;
- 1 district per development region;
- Capacity of SFCG and its partners;
- Presence of other USAID partners working on relevant themes; and
- Level of population (preference to higher populated areas).

We decided to select following districts according to above mentioned criteria;

Name of District	Selection Criteria						
	Development Region	Population Indicator	Presence of USAID Partners	Capacity of SFCG and Partners	Governance Indicators CPI	Conflict Sensitive areas	Gender Sensitivity Area
Morang	Eastern	Second Largest nationally and first largest in Terai	Yes	Yes, SFCG has partners in Itahari	According to CPI, it is 13 <sup>th</sup> most corrupt district in Nepal	Yes, caste, ethnicity and regional (Madhesi) and Religious(Hindu-Muslim)	Yes, domestic violence, rape and other cases
Dhanusha	Central	Second largest in Terai	Yes	Yes, SFCG Janakpur Office is opening soon	According to CPI, it is third most corrupt district in Nepal	Yes, caste, ethnicity and regional (Madhesi) and Religious(Hindu-Muslim), Madhesi Dalits issues	Yes, domestic violence, rape, witchcraft and other cases
Kaski	Western	Second largest district by population in Hill region	Yes		According to CPI, it is 27 <sup>th</sup> most corrupt district in Nepal	Yes, caste, ethnicity and Dalits issues, Languages such Gurung issues	Yes, domestic violence, rape, witchcraft and other cases,

Banke	Mid-Western	Highly populated district in mid-Western region	Yes	Yes, SFCG has local Partner	According to CPI, it is ninth most corrupt district in Nepal	Tharu, Muslim, Madhesi, Kamaiya, Badi, Haliya issues	Yes, domestic violence, rape, witchcraft and other cases, Chhaupadi issues
Kailali	Far Western	Highly populated district in mid-Western region	Yes	Yes, SFCG has local staff	According to CPI, it is least (63th) corrupt district in Nepal	Tharu, ethnic, Dalits, Kamaiya, Haliya, Badi, and Akhanda Sudur Paschim issue in federalism, Land issues and displacement issues	Yes, domestic violence, rape, witchcraft and other cases, Chhaupadi issues

Additionally, we are also planning to do one more meeting in Kathmandu as well.

#### Extra information about Dhanusha

- Dhanusha District's Profile <http://goo.gl/DnevTe>
- Dhanusha has second highest population in all of the Terai districts in Nepal according to CBS report 2012 (<http://goo.gl/FbYhvl>)
- It has historical arts and heritage and known as religious district of Nepal. Gender Sensitive District, highest GBV against woman, witchcraft is still in practice. Of all households in Dhanusha, 20% are headed by women. In other words, the vast majority (86%) of girls and women in Dhanusha married as adolescents. In 76% of households in Dhanusha, women own neither the house nor any land. (Via: District profile)
- One of the conflict affected district, Madhesi Pahadi Conflict/Number of Displacement was high in Madhesh movement (is a criteria set for selecting district in our proposal)
- In Corruption index, it is the 3rd district where the corruption rate is high, CBS. <http://www.mysansar.com/2012/07/862/>
- Hub of Terai Politics, Politics is divided into cast and ethnic line
- Religious Issues of Muslim and Hindu
- Federal State Issues-Claim of separate Mithila State (Bomb Blast in 2012)
- High crimes rates (Most of the leaders of Terai armed outfits from Dhanusha), Journalist Uma Singh's murder and entrepreneur Singhaniya's murder Case
- USAID partners are there and also practice stake holders of SFCG

#### Extra information about Morang

- Growing industrial city and business hub of eastern Nepal.
- District which has highest population in Terai
- Ethnic and cast wise it is mixed caste district

- USAID's operation area
- Hub of Eastern region (appeal court is here)

Although we select Sunsari as one of the possible district we dropped it as it is nearby Janakpur and most of the issues will be covered.

#### **Extra information about Kaski**

- Kaski is one of the strategically important district and economically growing district
- According to data of the central bureau of statistics, Kaski has become the wealthiest district in the nation. It was in the fourth position last year, with only four per cent population below the poverty line. There are lots of good examples as well how the public people are working closely with government programming for promotion of the place.
- Urban Issues: Pokhara Sub Metropolitan City, Lekhnath Municipality
- Issues of hilly regions can be collected.
- Climate change issues-
  1. On the morning of 05 May, 2012, an avalanche in the Annapurna Mountains caused floods in the Seti River, Kaski district in Nepal. Total 20 persons confirmed dead and 44 persons missing including 4 children and 3 foreigners and the number of missing is expected to increase. A total of 14 families have been displaced
  2. Around 24 families of ArmalaVDC-1 in the district have been displaced after 'the land started caving in.' -2013 <http://goo.gl/evwPs7>
- Positive Stories  
Good Practices: Kaski village declared special economic zone for Agriculture  
<http://goo.gl/agz22A>

#### **Extra information about Banke**

- Hub for mid-western region also has good connection with Karnali region where people come for taking good health service.
- Multi language, multi-cultural community
- Small armed outfits activities
- Religious issues, Hindu/Muslim
- People of Karnali have also good connection with this district

#### **Extra information about Kailali**

- Hub of far western region
- Most government officials are located here
- Issues of inclusion (Haruwa, Charuwa, Haliya), child and bounded labor issues.
- climate change
- Development issues of Far western
- Displacement, Land issues, Tharu Identity, Federalism Issue (Akhanda Sudur Pachhim).
- Gender-based Violence issues (Chhaupadi)
- Health Issues, lack of proper health facilities.

## ANNEX 3: PARTICIPANT LIST OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS

### Consultation Meeting for Singha Durbar

March 28, 2014 | Dhangadhi, Kailali

S.N	Name	Sex	Age	Organization	Address	Phone
1	Bhim Bhurtel	M	38	SFCG	Kathmandu	9841287886
2	Nabaraj Joshi	M	36	District Court, Kailali	Kailali	9741026868
3	Hira Chaudhari	F	24	TKDF, Nepal	Ghaumala, Kailali	9848460194
4	Amita Kunwar	F	26	Dinesh FM	Dhangadhi	9858420418
5	Nirmala Bagchand	F	39	WHRD	Dhangadhi	9848430653
6	Madhar Chaudhari	M	30	TTSU	Shreepur, Kailali	985843629
7	Durga Kusmi	F	42	FAYA Nepal	Dhangadhi	9749016405
8	Haripriya Jairu	F	38	SOAN SABKA	Dhangadhi	9848493059
9	Yashoda Joshi	F	24	NNTA	Attaria	9848483970
10	Deepak Joshi	M	28	Radio Dhangadhi	Dhangadhi	9848496144
11	Bhim Rasaili	M	28	Insec Dhangadhi	Dhangadhi	984843390
12	Chandra Sunar	M	28	PLA	Masuriya	9848437214
13	Ambika Bhandari	F	48	FCHV	Dhangadhi	9846452510
14	Umid Bagchand	M	52	FMDC	Dhangadhi	984828043
15	Kamal Shahi	M	29	DADO	Dhangadhi	984830555
16	Sita KC	F	37	WCO	Dhangadhi	9848428043
17	Tara Sharma	F	54	WN	Dhangadhi	9848601632
18	Sabina Sunar	F	27	FEDO	Dhangadhi	91522220
19	Laxmi Bhandari	F	44	RUDUK	Dhangadhi	98488595265
20	Urmila Bhatta	F	24	MAITI-Nepal	Dhangadhi	9848680875
21	Saraswati Natha	F	19	Radio Sudur Snadesh	Dhangadhi	9848449772
22	Nirmala Rijal	F	29	Anatar Party Mahila Sanjal	Dhangadhi	9848500059
23	Govinda Raj Upadhyaya	M	33	THSS	Dhangadhi	9814631000
24	Rup Bahadur Khati	M	55	VDC Secretary	Urma	9749025048
25	Babarjung Singh	M	23	ANNISU (R)	Dhangadhi	9848563726

26	Kausila BK	F	32	FECOFUN	Dhangadhi	9848463150
27	Dr. Ashok Chaudhary	M	23	Seti Zonal Hospital	Dhangadhi	9841676463
28	Prem Kala Sob	F	45	WN	Dhangadhi	9848626617
29	Ratna Kadayat	F	31	Himawanti	Dhangadhi	9848411084
30	Jeevan B Chand	M	20	Hazanpur	Dhangadhi	9868444028
31	Jai Dev Joshi	M	35	RUWDUC	Kanchanpur	9848282889
32	Tulasi Joshi	F	31	CCLRRD	Kanchanpur	9848723251
33	Himalaya B Bist	M	40	Nepal Bar Kailali	Kailali	9848428529
34	Binu Rana	F	37	Worec Nepal	Dhangadhi	9848425115
35	Tapendra Bhusal	M	29	SAF Nepal, Kailali	Dhangadhi	9848429658
36	Gita Bista	F	30	SZH	Dhangadhi	9848420567
37	Subhadra Sah	F	34	SZH	Dhangadhi	9848422542
38	Fayme Khan	F	21	MJ	Kanchanpur	9804659942
39	Prem Raj Bhatta	M	33	District Election Office	Dhangadhi 5	9848423255
40	Sunita Chaudhary	F	24	FKWDF	Chaumala 7	9813022294
41	Bimala Kadayat	F		SFCG	Dhangadhi	
42	Bhabasagar Ghimire	M	30	SFCG	Kathmandu	9851121067
43	Chandika Mainali	F	25	AFN	Dolakha	9841069622
44	Safik Iraqi	M	27	SFCG	KTM	9588023617
45	Anbika Giri	F	27	SFCG	Kathmandu	9843367419
46	Safar Pokharel	M	35	SFCG	Kathmandu	9801130000
47	Yubakar Raj Rajkarnikar	M	42	SFCG	Kathmandu	9851027436
48	Abhinash Bikram Shah	M	32	SFCG	Kathmandu	9841855359
49	Abhimanyu Nirabi	M	32	AFN	Kathmandu	9841583065

## Consultation Meeting for Singha Durbar

March 31, 2014 | Nepalgunj, Banke

S.N	Name	Sex	Age	Organization	Address	Phone
1	Mahendra Tharu	M	37	-	Naubasti	984728110
2	Ganesh Tharu	M	37	Tharuhat, Terai Party Nepal	Nepalgunj	9858025478
3	Prakash Upadhyay	M	37	Him Rights	Nepalgunj	9858050548
4	Shabnam Parveen	F	30	Fatima Foundation Nepal	Nepalgunj	9815528798
5	Anubha Rana	F	21	Rising Idols Banke	Puraina-2	9848182229
6	Maya Chaudhari	F	21	Tharu Student Mahendra Bahumukhi (MMC)	Nepalgunj	9848440552
7	Anju B.K	F	30	Dalit Mahila Sangh	Nepalgunj	9814528945
8	Shova B.C	F	33	Dandapidit tatha Yakal Mahila Sanjal	Nepalgunj	9848030253
9	Usha Dadhalu	F		CVSJ	Ban Katuwa-4	9848081200
10	Dil Kumari Chaudhari	F	20	FKDF	Nepalgunj	9848010506
11	Sumitra Chaudhari	F	30	Paraga Saptahik	Nepalgunj	9848020876
12	Janak Ram Tharu	M	30	Tharu Bidhyathi Pariwar, President MMC	Nepalgunj	9848114408
13	Bamdev Pokhrel	M	24	Youth Peace Centre Banke	Kohalpur	9848090177
14	Surjalal Chaudhari	M	42	BASE	Nepalgunj	9848021522
15	Dinesh Kumar Thapa	M	34	CWIN Nepal	Nepalgunj	9848027444
16	Lok Bahadur Chaudhari	M	25	Mahendra Multiple Campus (MMC)	Baijanathpur	9848063898
17	Narendra Sharma	M	53	Advocacy	Bardiya	9848023126
18	Bishwo Raj Pachhaldangi	M	36	Bageshwori FM	Nepalgunj	9848032299
19	Rudra Bahadur Khadga	M	54	Nagarik Daily	Nepalgunj	9858020722
20	Surendra Dip Karki	M	29	FNCSL Banke	Nepalgunj	9841353972
21	Sher Bahadur Raule	M	28	ISDC Nepal	Nepalgunj	984848485

22	Rudra Lal Upadhyay	M	56	DEO	Nepalgunj	9847033967
23	Netra KC	M	34	BBC Nepali	Nepalgunj	9858020450
24	Kishor Man Shrestha	M	49	DADO Banke	Nepalgunj	9847023913
25	Pratap Khanal	M	26	Saathi	Nepalgunj	9868017750
26	Ashish Verma	M	24	District Youth Club Network Nepalgunj	Nepalgunj	9848114351
27	Uttam Singh Sodi	M	54	Gabisa Sachib Hak Hit Samrakchyan Kendra, Banke President	Nepalgunj	9748004304
28	Sher Bahadur Shahi	M	40	HRELIC Nepal, President	Nepalgunj	9858022821
29	Kebal Singh Tharu	M	44	Bar Association, Banke	Nepalgunj	9858027398
30	Lok Bahadur Rana	M	34	District Election Office	Nepalgunj	9858023093
31	Basanta Gautam	M	40	Advocacy Forum	Nepalgunj	9848020025
32	Murari Prasad Kharel	M	41	National Human Rights Commission, Regional Office	Nepalgunj	9858020944
33	Ganja Bahadur MC	M	51	CDO office, Banke	Nepalgunj	9858020188
34	Balkrishana Oli	M	45	Bardiya Nagarik Samaj Sanjal	Bardiya, Guleriya	9858021904
35	JB Chaudhari	M	22	Student	Baijanathpur-3, Kumvar	9868033394
36	Arjun Tharu	M	32	Student	Baijanathpur-3, Kumvar	9815515863
37	Rudra Subedi	M	42	Federation of Nepali Journalists	Nepalgunj	9858021181
38	Anbika Giri	F	27	SFCG	Kathmandu	9843307419
39	Sunita Pokhrel	F	29	HRPLSC	Nepalgunj	9748003144
40	Shiva Khakurel	M	44	INSEC	Nepalgunj	9856024454
41	Tara Prasad Khatri	M	34	LPC	Nepalgunj	9848052136
42	Krishana KC	M	33	P.Maobadi	Mahadevpuri-2	9848045784
43	Renuka Khadka	F	30	Aaakhil Nepal Mahila Sangh Krantikari, President	Rajhena-6, Banke	9843111500

				Banke		
44	Giri Raj Adhakari	M	37	Youth Initiative	Nepalgunj	9847842737
45	Ganesh Kumar Regmi	M	53	HURON, Banke	Nepalgunj	9858020222
46	Hima Sunar	F	29	FEDO, Bardiya	Bardiya	9848067015
47	Binu Shrestha	F	35	A. Court Bar Ass., Nepalgunj	Banke	9848025346
48	Bipun Raj Upreti	M	23	CVSJ	Nepalgunj	9813204760
49	Mukundo Di	M	32	CVSJ	Nepalgunj	9848043309
50	Raju Lamichhane	M	26	BAS central office	Nepalgunj	9858024577
51	Datta Prasad Acharya	M	35	CPN (UML)	Nepalgunj	9855020861
52	Sumitra Shrestha	M	52	Kalpbir	Nepalgunj	9848020366
53	Namaskar Shah	M	29	BAS central office	Nepalgunj	9858021677
54	Chhabi Lal Sunar	M	25	DNF Mid-west	Nepalgunj	9848136732
55	Abinash Bikram Shah	M	32	SFCG	Kathmandu	9841855359
56	Tek Bdr Rana	M	31	HRPLSC-Nepal	Nepalgunj	9858024220
57	Jita K.C	F	22	Rajdhani Daily	Nepalgunj	9804599270
58	Chandra Kala Upreti	F	40	GYSJ	Nepalgunj	9748011697
59	Sunita Sharma	F	35	Advocate	Nepalgunj	9848023599
60	Ruby Khan Pathan	F	25	Nepal Muslim Samaj Bikas Chetna Kendra	Nepalgunj	9848236160
61	Chandika Mainali	F	25	AFN	Kathmandu	9841069622
62	Motisara Oli (Manisha)	F	23		Baijal	9848185275
63	Durga Kumari Khadka	F	22	Saathi	Nepalgunj	9848239888
64	Sarita Tamang	F	25		Nepalgunj	9848024610
65	Dil Maya Pun	F	28		Bagheshwari 3	9848025752
66	Avinaya Sapkota	M	20	Radio Himal	Nepalgunj	
67	Sunil Regmi	M	25	MPS daily	Nepalgunj	9848081270
68	Tratna Khatri	M	36	CPN (UML)	Sitapur	9858020808
69	Ekmaya B.K	F	42	WHR (Banke)	Bagheshwari	9848060720
70	Bhabuk Jang Thapa	M	44	FNDN Mid-west	Nepalgunj	9848023436
71	Achhari Pokhrel	F		WHR	Nepalgunj	9848023436
72	Ganga Nupane	F	38	HRPLSC	Nepalgunj	9848024773

73	Balika Chaudhary	F		SFCG	Bardiya	9848143627
74	Ajay Sijapati	M	50	NGCCI	Nepalgunj	984802532
75	Bhabasagar Ghimire	M	30	SFCG	Kathmandu	
76	Rupa Gahatri	F	26	Sancharika Samaj	Nepalgunj	9848027702
77	Tula Adhikari	M	33	Krishnasar FM	Nepalgunj	9851074280
78	Asma Kumari Tharu	F	22	DIDP	Nepalgunj	9844853459
79	Safar Pokharel	M		SFCG	Kathmandu	9849030000
80	Bhim Bhurtel	M	38	SFCG	Kathmandu	9841287886
81	Safik Iraqi	M	27	SFCG	Kathmandu	9858023617