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# SAJHEDARI BIKAAS: Partnership for Local Development

FY 2016 – Quarterly Report #10  
January – March 2016

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# KEY ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
CAC	Community Awareness Center
CAG	Content Advisory Group
CAR	Community Action Researcher
CBO	Community-based Organization
CDA	Community Development Activity
CeLRRd	Center for Legal Research and Resource Development
CIAA	Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority
CM	Community Mediator
CMC	Community Mediation Center
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DLSO	District Livestock Service Office
DYN	District Youth Network
EA	Equal Access
FY	Fiscal Year
G-NGO	Governance Nongovernmental Organization
GBA	Gender Responsive Budget Audit
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GIS	Geographic Information System
GON	Government of Nepal
GRB	Gender Responsive Budget
IP	Implementing Partner
IPC	Implementing Partner Committee
IPFC	Integrated Planning Formulation Committee
IRAP	Internal Revenue Assessment and Projection
ISP	Institutional Strengthening Plan
IVR	Integrated Voice Response
LGCDP	Local Governance and Community Development Programme
LYG	Local Youth Group
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCPM	Minimum Conditions Performance Measure
MOFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
NDRI	Nepal Development Research Institute
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NN	<i>Naya Nepal</i>
NRA	National Reconstruction Authority
NRs.	Nepalese Rupee
OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OPI	Organizational Performance Index
PDDP	Periodic District Development Plan
PET	Public Expenditure Tracking
PMC	Project Monitoring Committee
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PVDP	Periodic Village Development Plan
RLG	Radio Listeners Group
SB	Sajhedari Bikaas
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communications

SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SM	Social Mobilizer
SSMK	<i>Saathi Sanga Manka Kura</i>
TA	Technical Assistance
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USG	United States Government
VDC	Village Development Committee
VP	Village Profile
VSMC	Village Supervision and Monitoring Committee
WCF	Ward Citizen Forum
WEG	Women's Empowerment Group
YI	Youth Initiative
YIC	Youth Information Center

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sajhedari Bikaas (SB) is pleased to share its second quarterly report for Year 4. This report covers activities performed during January-March 2015. Highlights from this quarter include:

- Although fuel shortages eased toward the end of January 2016 following the lifting of the blockade at the Nepal-India border and the situation had improved as of March, the fear of yet another blockade led businesses and the public to continue hoarding fuel, thereby affecting supply. Although not as severe as in the first quarter, the fuel crisis has continued to affect implementation, oversight, and monitoring of SB activities.
- In March, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MOFALD) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) signed a Program Alignment Statement aligning SB activities with those of the Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP), the GON's flagship governance program. This is a positive development that will lead to a higher level of coordination and cooperation between SB, MOFALD, and LGCDP.
- A preliminary draft of the final quarterly conflict assessment points to increased political tensions surrounding constitutional provisions for federal delineation and citizenship rights. Identity-related political and social tensions were closely linked to general dissatisfaction with the new statute among Tharu communities in Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Kailali, and Kanchanpur districts and Madhesi communities in Banke and Bardiya districts. In response, SB is planning activities such as public dialogues, town hall discussions, street dramas, and radio interviews to promote social harmony.
- A total of 1,254 new cases were registered with Community Mediation Centers (CMC) this quarter against a target of 1,000. Of these, 85% were referred to CMCs as a result of the Center for Legal Research and Resource Development's (CeLRRd) social marketing campaigns. Overall, the resolution rate of cases registered averaged 77% against a target of 80%, which is consistent with other community mediation programs in Nepal.
- A total of 8,498 members from 322 WORTH groups have saved NRs. 11,616,203 through a combination of mandatory savings, voluntary savings, interest earnings, group income, and penalties. Their combined savings for this quarter alone stood at NRs. 2,304,091. Of the 1,990 loan applications received, WORTH groups issued 1,968 loans amounting to NRs. 7,440,977, with an average loan size of NRs. 3,780. Forty-eight business and trade skills-development trainings were held to provide 3,946 WORTH group participants with business start-up skills.
- A compliance review of Youth Initiative (YI) in January due to concerns related to its programmatic performance and regulatory compliance led to its suspension on February 29, 2016 and termination of grant as of April 1, 2016. Reconciliation and grant closeout will be completed by the end of May. Following YI's termination, Governance Nongovernmental Organization (G-NGO) partners will be made responsible for oversight of local youth groups (LYGs) and implementation of other youth activities in accordance with a revised workplan proposing these changes to be submitted to USAID in May.
- LYGs participated actively in this year's local-level planning process in close coordination with Community Awareness Centers (CAC), Ward Citizen Forums (WCF) and Integrated Planning Formulation Committees (IPFC). The LYGs and District Youth Networks (DYNs) designed and implemented 167 Community Development Activities (CDA) involving

5,526 community members (2,890 female, 2,636 male).

- Equal Access (EA) produced and broadcast 119 radio episodes (13 episodes of *Naya Nepal* [NN], two episodes of *Saathi Sanga Manka Kura* [SSMK], and 104 episodes of *Sajhedari*) through 19 media partners. Content of the radio episodes engaged listeners, particularly members of 200 Radio Listeners Groups (RLG), on topics including: inclusive development planning, formation of WCF), block grant utilization, accountability tools, Minimum Conditions Performance Measurement (MCPM), Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI), child rights, responsible use of social media and other subjects.
- Technical support to the VDCs through 21 trained local consultants led 44 VDCs to prepare Internal Revenue Assessment and Projections (IRAP), all of which were endorsed by Village Councils convened in December 2015 and January 2016. As a result of this support, internal revenue projections have increased from 5.70% to 118.21%.
- Following orientation of Social Mobilizers (SMs) and VDC Secretaries, G-NGO partners organized VDC-level start-up workshops to develop Village Profiles (VP) in 32 VDCs involving 1,272 (386 female, 886 male) participants. These VPs will support the development of Periodic Village Development Plans (PVDP) and Periodic District Development Plans (PDDP).
- In recovery districts, the first three micro-project contracts were signed to repair and rehabilitate the Bakrang Foot Trail in Gorkha district, the Kalleri Road in Dhading district, and the Kolki Road in Lamjung district. Implementing Partner Committee (IPC)/Project Monitoring Committee (PMC) trainings were held in these three VDCs.
- SB held 43 *Sajhedari Chautari* meetings with 1,375 participants (556 female, 819 male). SMs and representatives of WCFs, CACs, IPFCs, LYGs, RLGs, WORTH groups, and political parties participated and presented information about their ongoing work to local community members for discussion, analysis, and feedback. The government's thematic line agencies (agriculture, health, and veterinary services) update communities on the services they offer.

# 1.0 POLITICAL AND DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

## 1.1 NATIONAL TRENDS

On January 23, 2016, in an attempt to end the ongoing constitutional crisis, the GON amended the constitution to address major demands of Madhesh-based political parties. The amendments to Articles 42 and 285 included provisions for more-inclusive, proportional representation and electoral constituencies based on population and geography. The Government of Nepal (GON) also agreed to form a high-level committee to resolve disputes surrounding the delineation of federal provinces. Similarly, it formed a commission to determine the number and borders of village and municipal councils. Although the amendments and reforms fell short of appeasing the protesting groups, they helped bring an end to the crippling four-month blockade of the Nepal-India border.

On March 31, the GON vehemently criticized a bilateral declaration by India and the European Union expressing dissatisfaction with the constitution, further aggravating relations between Nepal and its southern neighbor. One week later a report issued by the International Crisis Group recommended that the donor community refrain from supporting long-overdue local elections because of shortcomings in the constitution.<sup>1</sup> In the meantime, the protesting Madhesh-based parties rejected the high-level political committee established to resolve disputes surrounding the delineation of provinces, citing a lack of consultations. While the border is currently open, there is speculation that fractious politics could lead to another wave of protests and fuel shortages in the future.

A year after the devastating earthquakes that struck Nepal in April and May 2015, recovery efforts lag far behind schedule. The National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) was not established until December 2015, following months of political squabbling. Apart from agreements with 641 survivors in Dolakha District and data collected on an estimated 500,000 earthquake-affected homes, the NRA's accomplishments to date have been few.<sup>2</sup> The belated recruitment of staff and the NRA's inability to overcome its own red tape are most frequently cited as reasons for the delays. Recently, the NRA requested that all private and government reconstruction efforts proceed only with its permission, creating confusion among those willing to help because of a lack of clarity on policy, structure, and plan.<sup>3</sup> Responding to growing criticism, the Prime Minister directed the NRA to expedite reconstruction efforts before earthquake survivors are faced with yet another monsoon.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> International Crisis Group. 2016, April 4 *Nepal's Divisive New Constitution: An Existential Crisis*. Brussels.

<sup>2</sup> The Kathmandu Post. 2016, April 1. *NRA Readies for Signing Reconstruction Grant Agreement*. Nepal.

<sup>3</sup> On April 10, the NRA's Directive Committee endorsed guidelines allowing NGOs in reconstruction, reversing the earlier decision. The Kathmandu Post. *Nepal Reconstruction Authority to Allow NGOs to Rebuild Homes*. April 11, 2016. Nepal.

<sup>4</sup> The Kathmandu Post. 2016, March 31. *Freudian Slip*. Nepal.

## **1.2 OPERATIONAL SPACE**

### **1.2.1 Fuel Crisis**

Following the Nepal-India border blockade, the availability of fuel did not normalize in Kathmandu and recovery districts (Dolakha, Dhading, Gorkha, Lamjung, Makwanpur, and Ramechhap) until the end of January 2016. Although the situation had improved as of March, the fear of yet another blockade led businesses and the public to continue hoarding fuel, thereby affecting supply. The fuel crisis led to reduced mobility for Sajhedari Bikaas (SB) staff and beneficiaries to implement, participate in, oversee, and monitor of activities.

### **1.2.3 Program Alignment Statement**

In March, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MOFALD) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) signed a Program Alignment Statement aligning SB activities with those of the Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP), the GON's flagship governance program. By placing SB activities under LGCDP's eight output areas and improving coordination with local governments and line agencies, MOFALD is now more open about working with SB on select policy-level outputs, especially those concerned with strengthening MOFALD's internal audit systems.

# 2.0 ACTUAL VS. PLANNED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

## 2.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

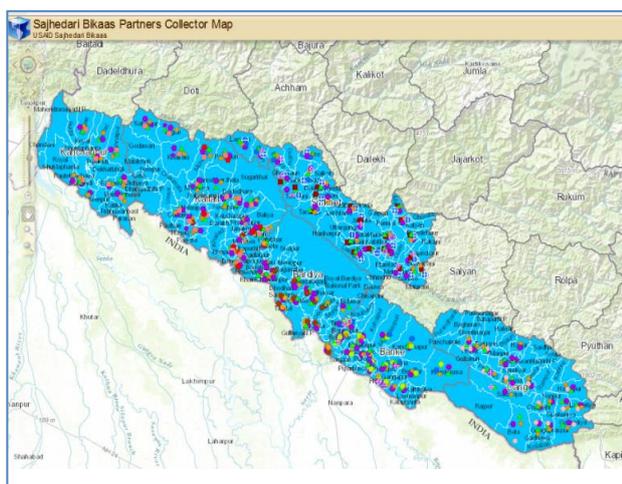
### 2.1.1 Baseline of Recovery Districts

SB awarded a subcontract to Nepal Development Research Institute (NDRI) to conduct the baseline survey of recovery districts, with field work taking place in May. Expanding the methodology used for SB's original districts to include indicators specific to the recovery districts, the survey will track the proportion of households that have experienced conflict in the past year and used peaceful means to resolve conflict; the proportion of Ward Citizen Forum (WCF) members who indicate that they can provide meaningful input to village development plans; and the percentage change in positive citizen views on Village Development Committee (VDC) service delivery. The survey will include a quantitative component based on a household survey and a qualitative component comprising focus group discussions and key informant interviews. Data from the household questionnaires will be collected using a mobile survey data platform provided by Syntegrate, a Kathmandu-based company. The data analysis will be done using MS Access and/or MS Excel/SPSS.

On May 11-12, SB organized a two-day DevResults training in Kathmandu for five District Field Coordinators from recovery districts (2 female, 3 male). In view of the revised Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, the training focused on how to report and upload data in DevResults. District Field Coordinators and other staff can use the system to report indicators, produce reports, and generate analysis.

### 2.1.2 Geographic Information System

SB updated its Geographic Information System (GIS) database by including 57 new groups—Radio Listener Groups (RLG), Local Youth Groups (LYG), and Community Mediation Centers (CMC)—from Phase 2 and recovery VDCs/Municipalities (see **Figure 1**). USAID M&E/GIS team members visited the SB office in Nepalgunj on February 25-26 to learn about how SB is implementing GIS in accordance with USAID requirements, better understand ongoing challenges, and discuss and train SB staff on the optimization of GIS usage in the project. For example, SB has adopted the use of the Partner Mapping Application created by USAID in uploading partner-related data, and will complete the uploading of geo-enabled data for all 57 groups by the end of the third quarter. SB is maintaining its GIS database consistent with USAID requirements. The new files have been shared with USAID and SB partners.



**FIGURE 1: UPDATED GIS MAP**

### 2.1.3 Quarterly Thematic Outcome Monitoring Meeting

SB conducted a Quarterly Thematic Outcome Monitoring Meeting on March 11-12 in Nepalgunj to discuss how social accountability tools are being institutionalized, whether VDCs have adopted procedures of micro-project planning and implementation, and ways to assess WORTH group social initiatives. The quarterly thematic outcome meetings serve as a platform for M&E staff from SB partner NGOs to come together to discuss quality assurance procedures employed to ensure data and information accuracy and reliability. The meeting was attended by 14 M&E Officers (2 female, 12 male) from 13 local partners. Through group discussions, participants identified and developed 15 survey tools to track project outcomes.

### 2.1.4 Organizational Capacity Assessment and Organizational Performance Index

In February and March, SB completed baseline Organizational Capacity Assessments (OCA) and Organizational Performance Indexes (OPI) for four new NGO partners, including two from recovery districts. Thirty-nine (29 female, 10 male) board members and project staff from the organizations participated. The average OPI baseline score was 68%. In response to their assessments, the partners developed Institutional Strengthening Plans (ISPs) to guide their capacity development to meet the end of Year 4 target score of 80%.

SB also completed OPIs for seven local partners to measure organizational change at the outcome level. **Figure 2** in **Annex 2** compares current OPI findings with the baseline findings for these seven organizations.

In March, SB selected Samuhik Abhiyan<sup>5</sup> to conduct capacity development for SB's local partner NGOs so they are better able to implement project activities and sustain results. Referencing the organizations' ISPs to identify capacity development needs and including specific actions to address those needs, Samuhik Abhiyan will provide technical assistance (TA) to both new and ongoing local NGO partners.

### 2.1.5 OCA for WORTH Groups

OCA were conducted for 34 Phase 1 WORTH groups involving 856 members in Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, and Kanchanpur districts. The OCAs assessed the groups' strengths and weaknesses and helped guide them in developing action plans to address weaknesses. Details are discussed in Section 2.2.2.

### 2.1.6 Revision of Program Strategies Based on Monitoring Findings

SB utilized the findings of field-level monitoring activities, workshops, and interactions to adjust program strategies and approaches. Examples of adjustments include:

- Learning from conflict assessment reports about the perception of rising gender-based violence (GBV) in project districts, SB incorporated GBV sessions in its training programs to build the capacity of implementing partners. SB included GBV sessions in the quarterly review and reflection workshop for partners in March-April 2016 and for Community Mediators (CM) in two districts (Banke, Bardiya) in March. GBV training for Mediation Coordinators and Mediation District Trainers will be conducted in all original and recovery districts.
- Although Equal Access (EA) performed well in collecting local stories for radio programs, it was not able to be represented at many local forums, such as *Sajhedari Chautari*,

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<sup>5</sup> Samuhik Abhiyan is a national NGO that engages in building capacity of civil-society organizations to enable broad-based participation.

because it did not have sufficient local staff. This quarter, EA began recruiting six district-based staff in the original districts to strengthen local monitoring, investigation, and representation. The new staff also will help EA mentor RLGs and strengthen relations with local government.

- Encouraged by reports that more than 85% of the cases registered at the CMCs are attributable to social marketing campaigns, SB began placing mediation service desks in all mobile service camps to reach members of marginalized communities in remote parts of VDCs/districts.

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

### **2.2.1. Result 1: Early Responses that Address the Causes and Consequences of Instability are Institutionalized**

#### **Quarterly Conflict Assessments**

This quarter, Saferworld completed the data collection (January 2016), field research, analysis, and drafting of the Final Quarterly Conflict Assessment: Expanded Rapid Conflict Assessment Tracker. Tracking conflict dynamics and trends identified in the earlier assessments, this assessment examines community perceptions of political, economic, social, and governance trends, including issues related to constitution promulgation, violence in the Terai following constitution promulgation, and the roles of different social and political groups during the violent protests or in their aftermath. Saferworld shared the preliminary findings at the SB Annual Partners' Meeting in March 2016 and will present findings and the final report to USAID and its Office of Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance partners in April 2016.

Findings point to an increase in political tensions in the last six months of 2015 surrounding constitutional provisions for federal delineation and citizenship rights. While a majority of assessment participants expressed satisfaction with the new constitution promulgated in September 2015 and the subsequent amendments made to address concerns around federalism, citizenship, and proportional representation, most participants admitted that they had not read the constitution or at best had read a few sections. Identity-related political and social tensions were closely linked to general dissatisfaction with the new statute among participants belonging to Tharu communities in Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Kailali, and Kanchanpur districts and Madhesi communities in Banke and Bardiya districts. In response, SB is planning activities such as public dialogues, town-hall discussions, street dramas, and radio interviews to promote social harmony.

Consistent with findings from earlier conflict assessments, youth unemployment is a major concern and potential security threat because of youth involvement in drug abuse and criminal activities. The majority of youth respondents expressed satisfaction with the new statute, though most admitted they had neither read the constitution nor participated in the constitutional feedback and opinion collection process prior to promulgation. There is a gradual decline in caste-based discrimination, but SGBV remained a matter of concern with respondents, citing incidents of rape, sexual harassment, and trafficking in women and girls. SB will continue to work with local governments, mainly District Development Committees (DDC) and municipality offices to promote gender-sensitive budget planning.

#### **Alternative Dispute Resolution**

One hundred fifteen SB-supported CMCs are now operational in Phase 1 and Phase 2 VDCs/municipalities, with 3,065 trained CMs. Following scoping visits conducted during the first quarter, SB selected 60 VDCs for community mediation from among the 108 VDCs in its six target recovery districts (see **Table 1 in Annex 2** for list of these VDCs).

Fifty-seven Community Mediation Management Committees were formed this quarter for all CMCs in Phase 2 VDCs/municipalities. Of the major positions within the Management Committees, 37% of Coordinators, 54% of Vice-Coordinators, 30% of Secretaries, and 72% of Treasurers were female.

CMC capacity and needs assessments conducted during the first quarter revealed that 71% of active CMs also were involved in other local-level participatory bodies or mechanisms, with only 29% having participated in such bodies or mechanisms prior to becoming CMs. This is due to cross-fertilization between SB activities and the status that being a CM affords an individual within their community.

#### *Community Mediation Services*

Community mediation services continued in all 115 CMCs in Phase 1 and Phase 2 VDCs/municipalities. Twenty CMCs in Phase 1 VDCs were handed over to VDC offices this quarter, bringing the total number of CMCs handed over to VDCs to 32. Following scoping and consultations during the first and second quarters, mediation services will begin in recovery districts during the third quarter.

#### *Disputes Mediated*

CMCs registered 1,254 new cases this quarter against a target of 1,000. As in the previous quarter, the most common types of cases were interpersonal conflict (86.7%), followed by SGBV (8%), resource-based conflict (3.6%), identity-based conflict (1%), and caste-based conflict (0.1%). Overall, the resolution rate of cases registered averaged 77% against a target of 80%, figures consistent with other community mediation programs conducted in Nepal (see **Table 2** in Annex 2 for a breakdown of the number of cases resolved by month and district).

#### *Social Marketing of Community Mediation Services*

In Phase 2 VDCs, CMCs organized 18 door-to-door social marketing campaigns to increase awareness of community mediation and its importance in peacefully resolving disputes. The campaigns were organized to encourage the registration of cases in newly established CMCs. The campaigns reached out to an estimated 4,140 individuals (2,700 females, 1,440 males). A mediation desk set up at an integrated mobile service camp in Banakatawa VDC, Banke reached 373 people (female 154, male 219). Of the 1,254 cases registered this quarter, 85% were attributable to social marketing. Six percent of cases were referred by traditional justice practitioners, 4% by VDCs/municipalities, 3.35% by the police, and 2% by political parties.

#### *Consultations and Practice Sharing Meetings*

SB conducted two district-level stakeholder meetings in Surkhet and Kailali districts on January 29 and February 26, respectively. The meetings helped build stakeholder awareness of community mediation as a means of forging understanding and cooperation and facilitated the process of CMC handover to the VDCs. The 67 participants (10 female, 57 male) included representatives from District Mediation Monitoring Committees, District Development Committees, District Courts, and other district-level stakeholders.

SB conducted 18 district-level Practice-Sharing Meetings across six districts, and 44 VDC-level Quarterly Practice Sharing Meetings in Phase 2 VDCs. The meetings provided space for CMs to share their experiences with trainers and coordinators, and served as a platform to strengthen coordination with other SB partners.

SB organized 136 monthly VDC-level meetings for CMCs in Phase 1 and Phase 2 VDCs. The meetings served as a platform for sharing progress, building capacity, and enhancing coordination among CMC coordinators and CMs. The Phase 1 VDC meetings focused on strategies for the handover of CMCs to VDCs, while the Phase 2 VDC meetings focused on

sharing experiences on social marketing.

On March 29–30, SB conducted a Review and Reflection Workshop in Nepalgunj attended by 26 Center for Legal Research and Resource Development (CeLRRd)<sup>6</sup> staff (8 female, 18 male) from six districts. Participants discussed various challenges and developed actionable strategies to complete the handover of CMCs to VDCs.

### *CMC Capacity Assessment*

This exercise was conducted in December 2015 to assess the capacity and needs of Phase 1 CMCs. It evaluated VDC support for CMCs, the extent of empowerment of CMs, the perceptions of service seekers, the reasons for failure to resolve certain cases, and the reasons disputants return for re-mediation. Major findings included:

- Eighty-five percent of Phase 1 CMs (1,354) were found to be active.<sup>7</sup>
- Of the active CMs, 71% were further involved in various local-level participatory bodies or mechanisms. Forty-four percent were WCF or Integrated Planning Formulation Committee (IPFC) members, with 14% holding vital positions such as President, Coordinator, or Sub-coordinator. Twenty-one percent of the CMs attributed their involvement in WCFs or IPFCs to the enhancement of their status within their communities through being CMs.
- VDCs allocated budgets for 18 Phase 1 CMCs in Fiscal Year (FY) 2013–14, 38 CMCs in FY 2014–15, and 33 CMCs in FY 2015–16 under various budget headings,<sup>8</sup> demonstrating government support for the CMCs and laying the groundwork for their financial sustainability. Of the 56 CMCs allocated budgets in FY 2013-14 and 2014-15, 30 CMCs had received the amounts. Ninety-nine percent of the CMCs were provided physical space within VDC office premises, and one received rental support in lieu of physical space within the VDC office.
- Of the 250 disputants interviewed, more than 90% expressed satisfaction with the CMs' skills and ability to abide by mediation norms and values and said that the service offered by CMCs is more appropriate than other formal and informal dispute resolution mechanisms.
- Of the 195 political party representatives interviewed, 98% said they understood the importance of CMCs and agreed that they should be sustained.
- Of the six surveyed disputes that returned for remediation, disputants in four (67%) cited dissatisfaction with resolution terms as the cause and disputants in all six (100%) said the points agreed as part of the resolution were not practical or implementable.

SB is planning a review and sharing meeting with CeLRRd in the third quarter to discuss these findings and consider changes in implementing approaches based on them. The findings also will be useful in informing the design of refresher training for CMC coordinators planned in the third quarter.

### *Sustainability of CMCs*

SB handed over 20 CMCS to VDCs this quarter, bringing the total number of Phase 1 CMCs

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<sup>6</sup> CeLRRd is SB's implementing partner for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR).

<sup>7</sup> Active CMs are those who have attended at least three consecutive monthly meetings or facilitated at least three mediation sessions during the past year.

<sup>8</sup> 2015-16 is the current FY.

transferred to VDCs to 32. It is anticipated that the 26 remaining CMCs in Phase 1 VDCs will be handed over to VDCs during the third quarter.

Thirty (52%) Phase 1 CMCs received more than NRs. 1.5 million from VDC budget allocations for CMCs in FYs 2013–14 and 2014–15 (see *CMC Capacity Assessment*, above). Allocations supported CMC institutional development/sustainability (54%), operational costs (27%), and social marketing (10%). The remaining 9% was allocated for CMC activities, management, and furniture.

CeLRRd continued to advocate for resource allocation for CMCs, resulting in 60 Phase 1 and Phase 2 VDCs allocating NRs. 3.25 million to CMCs for FY 2015–16. Of these, 33 Phase 1 CMCs (57% of Phase 1 CMCs) were allocated NRs. 2.08 million and 27 Phase 2 CMCs (47.3% of Phase 2 CMCs) were allocated NRs. 1.17 million. **Table 3** provides a breakdown of allocation by district. SB will be tracking the progress of CMCs to see whether or not they are successful in receiving VDC support. The learning will be incorporated in the next annual work plan.

**TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF RESOURCE ALLOCATION TO CMCS BY DISTRICT**

Districts	# of CMCs in Phase 1 VDCs allocated VDC funds	Amount allocated (NRs.)	# of CMCs in Phase 2 VDCs allocated VDC funds	Amount allocated (NRs.)	Total (NRs.)
<i>Surkhet</i>	1	60,000	4	86,755	146,755
<i>Banke</i>	5	367,000	2	60,000	427,000
<i>Dang</i>	8	420,000	8	575,625	995,625
<i>Kailali</i>	10	610,000	4	237,805	847,805
<i>Kanchanpur</i>	4	190,000	4	67,000	257,000
<i>Bardiya</i>	5	432,511	5	150,000	582,511
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2,079,511</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,177,185</b>	<b>3,256,696</b>

SB is collecting information on other district- and VDC-level community mediation providers with the aim of increasing linkages with them. CMCs are referring cases to other service providers, and in March 2016 alone 15 disputes (11 SGBV and 4 interpersonal violence-related) were referred to other providers, such as CeLRRd’s Victim Legal Aid Section, the police, and District Legal Aid Offices.

#### *Coordination with MOFALD*

SB continued to coordinate with MOFALD to institutionalize CMCs and ensure their sustainability. The Program Alignment Statement signed between USAID and MOFALD in March increased operational space for coordination and alignment between SB and MOFALD. When SB and MOFALD officials met in Nepalgunj during the Annual Partners’ Meeting in March they discussed implementing CM activities and VDC support for CMC sustainability. The officials expressed their commitment to issuing circulars to SB project VDCs directing budget allocations for CMCs within resource mobilization guidelines.

SB will organize a USAID/MOFALD joint monitoring visit to Banke and Bardiya on April 30–May 1. And, discussions are underway for LGCDP to organize a USAID/MOFALD joint monitoring visit to recovery districts in May.

Apart from areas for coordination and cooperation outlined in the Program Alignment Statement, MOFALD has requested SB support, in cooperation with LGCDP, in drafting national community mediation guidelines. MOFALD has expressed interest in SB support for

a community mediation donor coordination seminar. Discussions regarding SB support continue, and activities are likely in the third and fourth quarters.

#### *Training on SGBV*

SB facilitated two-day trainings for CMC coordinators in Banke (March 25–26) and Bardiya (March 27–28) on SGBV, with a focus on domestic violence. Thirty-five CMC Coordinators (16 female, 19 male) attended the trainings, which helped them better understand and address cases of domestic violence, thereby ensuring survivors of domestic violence safe access to community mediation and other support services. SB will conduct similar trainings for 70 CMC coordinators in Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur, and Surkhet and 60 CMC coordinators in the six recovery districts by the end of Year 4.

#### *Mitigation of Recovery-Related Grievances and Disputes in Earthquake-Affected Districts*

Pact modified its subcontract with CeLRRd in February, clearing the way to establish CMCs in 90 recovery VDCs: Dhading (18 VDCs), Gorkha (18 VDCs), Lamjung (8 VDCs), Makwanpur (8 VDCs), and Ramechhap (8 VDCs).<sup>9</sup> Community mediation services are scheduled to commence in recovery districts in July 2016.

Beginning in March, SB held meetings with EA to formulate a strategy to implement a radio and mobile phone-based grievance collection and redress system in recovery districts. The premise is to collect complaints through EA's radio programs that can be referred to local government authorities for response. SB will present a concept note to USAID in April.

#### *Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in Community Mediation*

As part of its GESI strategy, SB emphasizes the inclusion of women as CMs to enhance women's access to justice and women's participation in the mediation process. In this quarter, through various social marketing activities, 28,254 female community members (51% of community members reached) learned about community mediation services. Of the 1,254 persons who accessed mediation services to address disputes (first party), 530 (42%) were female, 760 (60%) were youth,<sup>10</sup> and 904 (72%) were from marginalized groups.<sup>11</sup> Among the 530 women who sought mediation services, 356 (67%) were from marginalized groups (see **Table 4** in Annex 2). These percentages are similar to those reported in the first quarter.

This quarter saw an increase in the percentage of female CMs and CMs from marginalized communities involved in mediating disputes: out of 1,629 (53%) CMs involved in mediating disputes, 700 (43%) were female, 882 (54%) were youth, and 945 (58%) were from marginalized groups, compared to 39% female and 57% from marginalized groups in the first quarter (see **Table 5** in Annex 2). Because CMs from historically marginalized groups do not generally get equal opportunities to practice their skills, SB also worked with CeLRRd to assess and improve the rate of their selection on mediation panels.<sup>12</sup> An analysis of the VDC-representative mediators who mediated a case in the first quarter showed that 445 (38%) of the 1,180 VDC-representative CMs were female and 666 (56%) were from marginalized groups. Based on this data, CMC coordinators were instructed to prioritize selecting women mediators and/or mediators from marginalized groups as the third mediator (or VDC-representative mediator) on the mediation panel. In this quarter, 50% of the 1,079 VDC-representative mediators were female and 638 (59%) were from marginalized communities.

An analysis of disaggregated data of 115 CMC Coordinators showed a lack of inclusion: only

<sup>9</sup> CMCs are not being established in Dolakha due to the presence of other donor programs and SB funding, which is limited to a total of 90 VDCs in recovery districts.

<sup>10</sup> Under the age of 40

<sup>11</sup> Excluding Hill Brahmin/Chhetri, Terai/Madhesi Brahmin/Rajput, and Newar.

<sup>12</sup> Each mediation panel has three mediators: one chosen by the first party, another by the second party, and the third chosen by the CMC.

39 (34%) were female, of whom 18 (46%) were Hill Brahmin/Chhetri, and 62 (53%) were from marginalized groups. Given this information, CeLRRd prioritized women's participation, particularly those from marginalized groups, in formulating CMC management committees in Phase 2 VDCs. As a result, of 228 members in Phase 2 CMC management committees, 110 (48%) are female, with 46% are Hill Brahmin/Chhetri, and 127 (56%) are from marginalized groups. Although CeLRRd was successful in including more females in leadership positions, Hill Brahmin/Chhetri members are still over-represented in the management committees (see **Table 6** in Annex 2). SB is working with CeLRRd to learn from this analysis and ensure even more social inclusion as they form new CMCs and CMC management committees in the recovery 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 to support women's economic groups utilizing Pact's WORTH model, an integrated literacy-led approach for women's empowerment. The 5,881 members (all female) of 226 Phase 1 WORTH groups represent a diverse range of castes and ethnicities (see **Figure 3** in Annex 2). Following VDC/DDC consultation meetings and WORTH group assessments conducted this quarter, 96 WORTH groups were formed in 54 Phase 2 VDCs/municipalities (of a planned 228), with savings activities beginning in March. The remaining WORTH groups will be formed in May 2016.

#### *Community Orientation and Group Formation/Re-formation*

In February and March, Empowerment Workers (EWs), with the support of WORTH partner NGO Program Coordinators, held 96 ward-level community orientations in Phase 2 VDCs/municipalities attended by 3,793 community members (3,146 female, 647 male<sup>13</sup>). The orientations provided information to disadvantaged community members and representatives from government line agencies about the WORTH model and the opportunities it offers local women. The feedback and recommendations generated in the sessions helped in the formation of the 96 new WORTH groups. Where groups existed (e.g., mother's groups, Community Awareness Centers [CACs], or other women's groups), SB re-formed them into WORTH groups, ensuring the inclusion of marginalized women or women who otherwise had not had the opportunity to participate in self-help groups. SB will support the new groups until August 2017 to ensure they receive adequate capacity development to sustain themselves following SB's conclusion. See **Figure 4** in Annex 2 for caste and ethnicity profiles of new/re-formed groups.

#### *Savings and Loans*

Since the beginning of the project, 8,498 members from 322 WORTH groups have saved NRs. 11,616,203 through a combination of mandatory savings, voluntary savings, interest earnings, group income, and penalties. The total savings this quarter was NRs. 2,304,091, with Phase 1 and 2 groups saving NRs. 2,200,987 and NRs. 103,104, respectively. The relatively low savings for Phase 2 WORTH groups was because they were not formed/re-formed until February following assessment and VDC approval.

The loan amounts disbursed this quarter from Phase 1 and 2 groups stood at NRs. 7.44 million and NRs. 61,000, respectively.<sup>14</sup> Of the 1,990 loan applications made, WORTH groups issued 1,968 loans to 1,968 members totaling NRs. 7,440,977, as compared to 2,023 loans given to 2,023 members last quarter totaling NRs. 7,850,063. The average loan size stood at NRs. 3,780, which was similar to the average loan size of NRs. 3,880 during the first quarter. Members used loans for a variety of purposes, including livestock rearing, poultry

<sup>13</sup> The relatively low number of males was due to the membership of WORTH groups being entirely female.

<sup>14</sup> Decided by groups, the monthly interest rates range from 1-2 percent.

farming, vegetable farming, and establishing retail and snack outlets. In total, WORTH group members used loans to start 284 new enterprises this quarter, 230 by Phase 1 WORTH group members and 54 by Phase 2 WORTH group members.<sup>15</sup>

#### *Training of WORTH Groups*

WORTH partner NGOs conducted periodic literacy and numeracy classes for Phase 1 WORTH groups. Most group members have started to read simple words and numbers with the help of *Our Group*, a tailor-made basic literacy book that combines learning alphabets and words with practical skills for group facilitation. Group members also learned to write their names and addresses and how to read and check their savings status in their passbooks. The literacy classes for Phase 1 VDCs will be completed in August 2016. The literacy classes for Phase 2 VDCs will begin in May 2016.

On March 28-31, SB implemented two Management Committee training sessions for EWs and key staff, including field workers and interns of WORTH NGO partners (39 female, 16 male). Topics included: the role of the village bank management committee; the accounting system; the banking cycle; and best practices to ensure healthy growth of the village bank. The training supports the transfer of skills and knowledge to the WORTH group management committees ensuring that savings and loan activities and the use of prescribed forms and formats are carried out in accordance with the guidelines prescribed within the WORTH Management Committee Training Manual and Handbook.

SB-trained NGO staff conducted six Management Committee training events for 159 Phase 1 Management Committee members (all female<sup>16</sup>) from Dang during this reporting period. Similarly, SB organized four refresher training events for 120 WORTH group members (all female) from Kailali and Surkhet districts.

SB conducted 48 business and trade skills development trainings for WORTH group participants to provide them with business start-up skills. The respective WORTH NGO partners in Dang and Kailali districts conducted this four-day training on 15 or more skills packages, which benefitted 1,405 participants (all female). The skills training delivered included packages for buffalo farming, *daalmut* (snack) making, goat farming, mushroom farming, pig farming, potato-chip making, and poultry farming.

#### *Organizational Capacity Assessment*

WORTH NGO partners carried out OCAs for 34 WORTH groups comprising 856 group members in Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, and Kanchanpur districts. The OCAs assessed the groups' strengths and weaknesses and helped guide them in developing action plans to address weaknesses. While the OCAs showed that WORTH group activities in general are effective and members have become accustomed to paying their weekly loan installments with the completion of at least one loan cycle (six months), they also showed that loan mobilization could be further increased, support could be improved for more productive loan use by borrowers, and the need for more regular literacy classes. The groups developed their own 100-day action plans. Based on the OCAs, the groups formulated by-laws, norms, and values for their groups and encouraged members to attend weekly meetings and literacy classes on a more regular basis.

#### *106th International Women's Day*

WORTH NGO partners organized six events, one in each original district, to mark the 106th International Women's Day. Partner NGOs also reported multiple activities organized at the

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<sup>15</sup> A total of 127 Phase I groups are independently maintaining their accounts. All others require the assistance of EWs until two cycles are complete, which takes about an year.

VDC level. By organizing cultural programs, including singing and dance competitions, games, debates, rallies, and interaction programs, the groups raised awareness of women's rights and SGBV. The partner NGOs coordinated with the district Women and Child Development Office, Area Police Office, other local government units, line agencies, EA, and other local NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs). Thousands of women participated in the processions, and competition winners were honored with prizes.

#### *Monthly Staff Meetings*

WORTH NGO partners participated in 15 monthly meetings to share challenges, learning, and achievements and to plan for the next month. This quarter's meetings focused on soliciting VDC recommendations for WORTH group re-formation, orienting community members about group re-formation, facilitating group codes of conduct and rules formulation, selecting management committee members, and implementing other regular activities.

#### *WORTH Group Members' Participation in WCFs*

Four hundred eighty-two (482) WORTH group members are also members of WCFs in their wards. Of the 46 women who held key positions in the WCFs, 30 were Coordinators, three Member Secretaries, and 13 Assistant Coordinators (see **Table 7** in Annex 2 to see positions held by WORTH members in WCFs by caste/ethnicity) . By participating in WCFs, WORTH group members were able to advocate for equitable and gender-responsive budgets in the upcoming local plans (see **Table 8** provides the caste/ethnicity and age breakdown of WORTH group members who are also members of WCFs. This shows that women are increasingly using political positions to meet their personal and economic objectives. Women from excluded communities have been more successful in this regard than their counterparts from higher castes (70.5 percent women from excluded communities as opposed to 29.5 percent women from higher caste). The majority of such women are from SB governance NGOs (G-NGOs) and WORTH NGOs will continue to coordinate during the time of the annual WCF re-formation to inform, encourage, and support WORTH group members to actively participate in their respective WCFs.

**TABLE 8: WORTH MEMBERS in WCFs: Caste/Ethnicity, and Age Breakdown**

<b>Caste/ethnicity</b>	<b>16-25 Years</b>	<b>26-40 Years</b>	<b>40+ Years</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri	26	87	28	<b>141</b>	<b>29.3</b>
Hill/Mountain Janajati	19	29	29	<b>77</b>	<b>16.0</b>
Newar	0	1	0	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Hill Dalit	32	57	22	<b>111</b>	<b>23.0</b>
Terai/Madheshi Brahmin/Rajput	2	1	3	<b>6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Terai Janajati/Adivasi	29	42	17	<b>88</b>	<b>18.3</b>
Terai/Madheshi Other Caste	0	4	4	<b>8</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Terai/Madheshi Dalit	6	11	7	<b>24</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Religious Minorities	2	9	15	<b>26</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>100.0</b>

% of total	24.1	50.0	25.9	100.0	
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### *Sustainability of WORTH Groups*

SB's support for the registration of WORTH groups with District Agriculture Service Offices (DASO) and District Livestock Service Offices (DLSO) helped the groups access government support. In February, SB-supported Adarsha WORTH group in Binauana VDC, Banke, received vegetable seedlings valued at NRs. 50,000 and an irrigation pump-set from DASO. Although the request for pump-sets and seedlings had been made in June 2015, DASO responded only after the group was able to obtain a registration number. Similarly, Chetana Nagarik WORTH group in Binauna VDC, Banke, received NRs. 10,000 for solar panels and poultry cages. Thirty-nine of the 226 WORTH groups are already registered in various government offices across six SB districts. Since access to local services is critical to the groups' sustainability, SB will seek to register 187 remaining WORTH groups before the end of Year 4.

### *GESI in WORTH*

WORTH NGOs have formed/re-formed 96 new groups in Phase 2 VDCs/municipalities on the basis of the WEG assessment that was completed last quarter. Of the 2,617 new WORTH group members, 1,866 (71%) are youth<sup>17</sup> and 1,930 (74%) are from marginalized groups. Two hundred seventy-eight (278) of 384 Management Committee members (72%) are from marginalized groups (see **Table 9** in Annex 2). The groups also provide a source of credit for women from marginalized communities who often do not have collateral to access loans from other financial institutions. Of the 1,895 members who mobilized 1,968 loans this quarter, 1,489 (79%) were youth and 1,437 (76%) were from marginalized groups (see **Table 10** in Annex 2). Two hundred and nineteen (219) of the 284 WORTH group members (77%) who started a business this quarter are youth and 213 (75%) are from marginalized groups (see **Table 11** in Annex 2). Of the 482 WORTH members who are also members of WCFs, 357 (74%) are youth and 334 (69%) are from marginalized communities (see **Table 8** above). SB has achieved its target of including more than 50% beneficiaries/participants from disadvantaged communities. Similarly, the number of loans disbursed by WORTH groups has exceeded the target of 5 loans per group each year.

### **Youth in Development**

SB completed a compliance review of Youth Initiative (YI) in January because of concerns raised about its programmatic performance and regulatory compliance. Based on the findings, YI's grant was suspended on February 29, 2016, and after careful consideration the grant was terminated on April 1, 2016. Pact will complete the reconciliation and grant closeout by the end of June. Following YI's termination, SB is transferring oversight of LYGs and implementation of other youth activities to its G-NGO partners. Additionally, SB will track and build the capacities of youth who are members of other SB-supported formations such as WORTH groups, Radio Listeners' Groups, and Ward Citizen Forums.

G-NGO partners are well positioned to mobilize and support local youth groups (LYG). Not only do they have the right sets of skills, but they also can reach out to LYGs through their existing Social Mobilizers. Each partner will engage LYGs in their respective districts, covering 54 Phase 2 VDCs and municipalities. The major tasks will include: 1) continuing to build the capacity of 54 LYGs and mobilize them around good governance and youth development; 2) reforming and supporting six District Youth Networks (DYN); 3) promoting youth participation in the upcoming local planning process in FY 2017; 4) ensuring youth engagement in the implementation of social accountability tools by working with G-NGO

<sup>17</sup> GON's National Youth Policy 2066 considers youth as between the ages of 16 and 40. However, to keep abreast with international standards, SB disaggregates youth data by two age groups: 16-25 and 26-40.

partners and GoGo Foundation; 5) supporting LYGs to plan and execute community development activities or social actions; 6) mobilizing 40 volunteers or interns in 54 VDCs/municipalities to support local government's key functions and to improve service delivery; 7) convening bi-monthly youth discussion meetings to prepare youth for constructive engagement and to make informed decisions; 8) strengthening and formalizing youth relations with local government (seek formal registration of LYGs with local government and line agencies); and 9) coordinating with Equal Access's (EA) radio stations to highlight youth activities and outcomes.

Prior to its suspension, YI continued to implement activities to promote youth participation in local development and governance processes. As a result of local-level planning process trainings last quarter for 141 LYG members, 285 youth (97 female, 188 male) participated in FY 2016 local-level planning process, submitting proposals for vocational training, sporting events, and establishment of Youth Information Centers (YICs), among others. This resulted in VDC budget allocations totaling NRs. 2,694,178 for projects proposed by 99% (56 of 58) of Phase 1 LYGs and 82% (47 of 57) of Phase 2 LYGs. SB's success in attaining budget allocations for a large number of LYGs was possible due to close coordination with CACs, WCFs, and IPFCs.

#### *LYG Meetings*

This quarter, 88 LYGs conducted their regular monthly meetings with topics for discussion ranging from participation in the local-level planning process to voluntary engagement in campaigns and the need to prioritize community development plans and actions in accordance with community needs. As a result, the 67 demand-driven Community Development Activities (CDA) were implemented this quarter.

#### *Community Development Activities*

LYGs and district youth groups designed and implemented 67 CDAs with the participation of 2,276 youth (929 female, 1,347 male). Most of the CDAs were conducted in January, focusing on conservation and renovation of local public properties and public awareness-raising campaigns. For example, the LYG of Shivpur in Hapur VDC, Dang, renovated, cleaned, and brought into operation a water well in a *Dalit* community that had been abandoned for five years because a person had fallen into it. This saved household members a half hour of walking to fetch water from another source. After learning about the government's immunization campaign from media announcements, the LYGs of Mathiya, Holiya, and Betahani VDCs, Banke, conducted a door-to-door campaign to sensitize parents to the importance of immunization.<sup>18</sup> Some of the CDAs promoted transparency and accountability of government line agencies. For example, in Dang district, LYGs of Lalmatiya and Dhikpur VDCs arranged for complaint boxes to be installed after discussions with VDC secretaries. They also established committees comprised of the health post chief, CMC coordinator, and LYG chairperson, to monitor whether suggestions and complaints received will be addressed.

#### *Youth Discussion Series*

Discussion Youth Networks (DYN) planned and implemented 12 youth discussions this quarter, which were attended by 532 youth (230 female, 302 male). For some of these discussions, DYNs partnered with the District Sports Development Committees to outline the government's policies and strategies for establishing YICs. An immediate effect was seen in terms of a rise in visits to YICs in January (75) compared with the previous month (40).

A discussion arranged on February 14 in cooperation with the Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA) to commemorate the 25th anniversary of CIAA in Nepal focused on the role of youth in eradicating corruption. Attended by representatives from

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<sup>18</sup> SB was unable to track whether or not the campaign succeeded in increasing the rate of immunization.

CIAA, YLGs, community members, and other stakeholders, the discussion revolved around government policies, laws, and mechanisms for curbing corruption. DYN members said they realize the importance of being aware of policies and procedures so they can take action against corruption.

#### *Collaboration with SB Partners and Stakeholders*

SB promoted collaboration between YLGs and other SB components and local stakeholders. For example, the YLG of Narayanpur VDC, Dang, voluntarily supported the CMC by performing a street drama. Likewise, the YLG of Hasipur VDC, Dang, coordinated with SB's WORTH NGO partner BASE to jointly set up a billboard at the VDC office illustrating the government's 14-step local-level planning process. The YLG in Khairichandanpur VDC, Bardiya, coordinated with the Bardiya DDC to organize a street drama at Manpurtapara to impart critical messages on the negative impacts of child marriage.

#### *GESI in Youth Activities*

As noted in earlier reports, YI was not successful in maximizing the inclusion of women and marginalized communities in its programs. Moving forward through G-NGOs, SB will continue encourage YLGs to maximize membership from disadvantaged communities and build their capacity to engage in local governance processes. It will also support youth through SB's other components and track progress of their engagement in the planning process, social accountability, and community development activities.

#### **Media in Development**

This quarter, SB supported the production and broadcast of 119 radio episodes (13 episodes of *Naya Nepal* [NN], two of *Saathi Sanga Manka Kura* [SSMK], and 104 of *Sajhedari*) via 19 media outlets. It also engaged listeners, primarily through Radio Listener Groups (RLG), in discussions and action around project themes.

#### *Radio Programming*

EA produced two episodes of SSMK and 13 episodes of NN, which were broadcast by 18 local partner FM stations and Radio Nepal (see **Table 12** in Annex 2 for topics discussed this quarter). Local production partners produced 104 episodes of *Sajhedari*, which were broadcast by 16 partner FM stations (see **Table 13** in Annex 2 for topics discussed). A total of 61 episodes (59% of all episodes) were produced and broadcast in Tharu (43), Rana-Tharu (9), Awadhi (7), and Doteli (2) languages.

#### *Radio Listeners Groups*

Among 200 RLGs established by the end of this quarter, 831 RLG meetings were held, 525 meetings in Phase 1 VDCs and 306 meetings in Phase 2 VDCs. SB's RLG membership is made up of 66% women and 77% marginalized groups. The RLGs continued to encourage female participation; of the total participants<sup>19</sup> in 831 RLG meetings, 10,459 were female and 4,416 were male. SB has made a concerted effort to ensure women are encouraged to join the RLGs by prioritizing women facilitators in various trainings, airing women's voices and views, and ensuring programming includes gender as a cross-cutting theme. Currently, SB has 103 female facilitators, in comparison to 97 male facilitators.

The groups are encouraged to move from discussing issues to making community-level changes through collective action. RLGs also are eligible for EA micro-grants to support trainings and awareness-raising programs. Examples of micro-grants issued in the second quarter include:

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<sup>19</sup> Participation is measured by counting the attendance numbers each week. This means that the same member could be counted twice in a month if they attended both meetings.

- Samriddhi RLG in Dhadhwar VDC, Bardiya, organized a village cleanliness program in which 17 RLG members worked together to improve the cleanliness of Bangain village.
- Karuna RLG of Manua VDC, Bardiya, cleaned and reconstructed the community building to be used for regular meetings.
- RLG members from Munuwa VDC, Kailali, with a local NGO, Sewak Nepal, went door-to-door to 50 households in their village to create awareness on the open defecation free (ODF) campaign.

#### *Radio Strategic Advisory Committee*

A Radio Strategic Advisory Committee meeting held on February 18 in Nepalgunj was attended by 12 participants (4 female, 8 male) including SB focal persons and partners. Participants shared highlights for the quarter and suggested thematic content for all of SB's radio productions. Some of the suggested issues for programming included:

- Community perceptions of CMCs and best practices related to CMC handover, institutionalization, and ownership
- Youth as watchdogs in local development
- Local government budgets and the types of activities supported
- Reasons for VDCs being merged into new municipalities

#### *Content Advisory Groups*

To ensure well-informed content, EA and partner FM stations sought advice and input from national and local Content Advisory Groups (CAGs). EA held a national CAG meeting in February attended by eight representatives from SB implementing partners to finalize themes and topics to be included in 145 upcoming episodes. Eight partner FM stations conducted 16 local CAG meetings that were attended by 186 representatives (80 female, 106 male) from SB partners, VDCs/municipalities, and FM stations.

#### *Community Reporters and Community Action Researchers*

A network of 15 (6 female, 9 male) trained Community Reporters (CR) recorded audio material (interviews, stories, vox-pops, etc.) from community members as contribution to the 119 radio episodes produced this quarter. Additionally, audio was generated through the listener call-in system and Integrated Voice Response (IVR). Similarly, EA collected feedback through its network of 34 Community Action Researchers (CAR) (18 female, 16 male) and through listener-submitted IVR (670) and SMS (1,262) messages. Listeners requested that program topics include income generation, opportunities in the private sector, Minimum Conditions Performance Measures (MCPM), nutrition, poverty alleviation, and the constitutional process. Feedback provided was discussed during the CAG meetings and will be integrated in future programming.

#### *Public Service Announcement*

As a continuation to the first Public Service Announcement (PSA) on parts of the 14-step planning process broadcast in December 2015, EA produced a second PSA on the remaining steps of the planning process. Eighteen local FM station partners broadcast the PSA 5,580 times in three languages: Nepali, Awadhi, and Tharu. To assess the effectiveness of the PSA campaign, EA conducted a rapid assessment with 599 respondents, with results as follows.

- Listenership: 50% of community members surveyed had heard the PSAs.
- Action: 69% of respondents who had heard the PSAs participated in the planning process.
- Intention: A further 19% of respondents who heard the PSA intended to participate, but could not due to various reasons.
- Sharing: 60% of respondents who heard the PSA shared the information with others.

### Training and Workshops

On February 22–24, SB conducted enhanced skills training for 32 CARs (17 female, 15 male) in Surkhet. The CARs gained knowledge on the use of CommCare for field monitoring and shared experience and best practices on data quality assurance. A separate session was conducted on GESI within SB. Preliminary pre-/post-test data indicates a 12.73% rise in knowledge of the training content overall and that 90.63% of participants felt that they could use the skills learned in their daily work, particularly because of the numerous practical sessions during the training.

On March 3, 22 producers (9 male, 13 female) of the *Sajhedari* radio program from local FM partner stations attended a one-day social and behavioral change communication (SBCC) workshop covering basic SBCC techniques that producers can use in their programming to foster change/action in local governance.

On March 19–21, SB conducted a three-day continued capacity building and refresher training for 15 CRs (5 female, 10 male) to review sessions on audio quality and audio collection skills, identify and propose local issues and stories on governance and local development for the radio programs, and prioritize GESI in audio collection.

### Micro-Grant Initiatives

The 25 micro-grants awarded this quarter to Phases 1 and 2 RLGs in Round II were all completed and closed this quarter (see **Table 14** in Annex 2 for the list of micro-grants and their locations). The resulting programs/activities reached 558 community members, who were direct beneficiaries of the micro-grant programs. The audiences at three street dramas conducted as part of the micro-grant initiatives accounted for approximately 2,050 indirect beneficiaries.

### GESI in Media Activities

Among the 4,092 members of the 200 RLGs formed, 2,713 (66%) are female, 4017 (98%) are youth, and 3,130 (76%) are from marginalized groups (see **Table 15**). In this quarter, EA formed 25 RLGs in Phase 2 VDCs/municipalities with 467 members, out of which 346 (74%) are female, 100% are youth, and 371 (79%) are from marginalized groups. In addition to a consistent effort to ensure female and youth participation, the *Sajhedari* local radio programs broadcast in local languages encouraged RLG membership from marginalized groups. EA also made a concerted effort to ensure that women are represented in leadership positions within the RLGs: 16 (64%) of the facilitators of the newly formed RLGs are female, bringing the total percentage of female facilitators to 56% in 200 groups.

**TABLE 15: RADIO LISTENERS' GROUPS: GENDER, CASTE/ETHNICITY, AND AGE BREAKDOWN**

Caste/Ethnicity	Male	Female	< 15 Years	16-25 Years	26-40 Years	40+ Years	Total	%
Hill Brahmins/Chhetri	327	591	56	594	244	24	918	22.4
Hill/Mountain Janajati	176	257	22	212	185	14	433	10.6
Newar	2	4	1	0	5	0	6	0.1
Hill Dalit	196	436	43	390	177	22	632	15.4
Terai/Madheshi Brahmin/Rajput	27	11	1	20	17	0	38	0.9
Terai Janajati/Adivasi	434	1,211	87	1,137	407	14	1,645	40.2
Terai/Madheshi Other Caste	110	79	1	117	71	0	189	4.6
Terai/Madheshi Dalits	32	48	2	36	41	1	80	2.0
Religious Minorities	75	56	4	62	65	0	131	3.2

Caste/Ethnicity	Male	Female	< 15 Years	16-25 Years	26-40 Years	40+ Years	Total	%
Others	0	20	0	13	7	0	20	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>2,713</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>4,092</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>% of total</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Of the 104 episodes of *Sajhedari*, 61 (59%) were produced in local languages, a significant increase from 40% of the episodes in the first quarter. In addition to producing radio episodes in local languages, EA translated the PSA on the 14-step local level planning process into Tharu and Awadhi.

Starting in February, EA developed a tool to track and analyze the disaggregated data of the voices collected/broadcast for both NN and *Sajhedari*. Of 102 voices broadcast via NN, 40 (39%) were female and 48 (47%) were from marginalized groups. Similarly, of 1,033 voices broadcast in *Sajhedari*, 510 (49%) were female and 671 (65%) were from marginalized groups. This initial analysis indicates that EA needs to focus on ensuring that voices of women and marginalized groups are better represented in NN. It also shows that local partner FM stations have been able to actualize the importance of advancing GESI in their programming as included in their orientations and trainings. SB will continue this analysis to ensure that production teams proactively include the voices of women and marginalized groups in radio episodes.

As SB expands into more remote VDCs with limited radio signal coverage, EA has taken the initiative to provide radio episodes saved on flash drives to ensure that RLGs in these VDCs have the same access to information as those in less remote VDCs.

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

### **2.3.1 Result 1: Inclusive Community Strategic Planning Processes Established**

See WCF Re-formation under 2.4.2, Capacity Building of WCF under 2.3.3, Capacity Building of IPFC under 2.3.3, and Village Supervision and Monitoring Committee (VSMC) Strengthening under 2.4.3 for information on inclusive strategic planning processes.

### **2.3.2 Result 2: Strategic Community Development Plans Established**

#### **Periodic Village Development Plans and Village Profiles**

SB hired and trained 19 local consultants to assist Phase 2 VDCs to prepare periodic village development plans (PVDPs) and village profiles (VPs). The VPs serve as a primary tool for developing PVDPs and are a mandatory requirement in MCPM.

SB organized three-day orientations for 99 participants (34 female, 65 male) on PVDP and VP preparation for VDC Secretaries, LGCDP, and SB SMs from 34 Phase 2 VDCs. The main topics covered were results-based planning, results framework matrix, procedure for and structures of PVDPs and VPs, stakeholder analysis, pre-planning workshops, and comprehensive planning workshops. MOFALD officials led the action-plan development process for PVDP planning at the orientations. In the next quarter, SB will carry out an exercise to formulate guidelines to align PVDPs and periodic district development plans (PDDPs) with respective annual plans. SB also will support the remaining 10 VDCs to prepare PVDPs in the next quarter.

Following SM and VDC Secretary orientation, G-NGO partners organized VDC-level start-up workshops for developing VPs in 32 VDCs. The 1,272 participants (386 female, 886 male)

included representatives from IPFCs, political parties, market management committees, WCFs, school teachers, school management committees, and social workers.

### **Internal Revenue Assessment and Projections**

SB supported 44 VDCs in preparing Internal Revenue Assessment and Projections (IRAP) that were endorsed by all 44 Village Councils that convened in December 2015 and January 2016. SB provided technical support to the VDCs through 21 trained local consultants (training held last quarter) to identify avenues for revenue generation and in the proper management and use of these revenue streams. The IRAPs were presented at the Village Council meetings with representation from WCFs, CACs, IPFCs, political parties, intellectuals, social activists, thematic line agencies, SB partners, marginalized groups, women, youth, and physically challenged populations. The VDC secretaries presented the income and expenditure statements for the upcoming (2016–17) fiscal year, including the plans proposed by settlement- and ward-level meetings and recommended by IPFCs. As a result of this support, internal revenue projections as per this year's Village Council decisions increased from 5.70% to 118.21% compared to last year. The IRAPs also outlined the strengths of fiscal and human resources and gaps in VDC technical expertise for service delivery.

### **Municipality-level Consultation Meetings**

SB held preliminary consultation workshops to orient municipality stakeholders on the nature of SB activities and the support it can provide to municipalities. SB supports 10 municipalities in the six original SB districts, including four new municipalities formed from the merger of five Phase 2 VDCs in Kanchanpur. Accordingly, four municipality-level consultation meetings were held in March in the newly-formed Belauri, Beldadi, Bedkot, and Jhalari Pipaladi municipalities of Kanchanpur. These meetings drew 122 participants (43 female, 79 male) from WCFs, CACs, IPFCs, municipality offices, and political parties to discuss the nature of SB programs in municipalities.

### **2.3.3. Result 3: CBOs Advocate for Needed Resources for Financial, Technical, and Commodity Support**

#### **Orientation on Social Mobilization for Village Supervision and Monitoring Committees**

G-NGO partners conducted seven training sessions to equip 214 (77 female, 117 male) VSMC members and WCF Coordinators with social mobilization skills and knowledge. As a result, VSMCs will be able to support and monitor coordination between the different social mobilization organizations, such as WORTH groups, LGCDP, ODF volunteers, and other USAID-funded projects working within each VDC.

#### **Capacity Building of WCFs**

SB's SMs continued to facilitate WCF monthly meetings to ensure their effectiveness through regular and active participation in the local development process. This quarter, 472 WCF meetings were held in Phase 2 VDCs with participation of 10,500 WCF members (5,499 male, 5,001 female). As support for Phase 2 WCFs is relatively recent, the participating members were oriented to the Resource Mobilization Guidelines and their roles in effective community development planning, project monitoring, civic oversight, and support for social campaigns. As a result of these meetings, the WCFs are now able to organize and run meetings on a regular basis with fixed dates, timing, and agenda and record meeting minutes that are preserved for future reference. With better understanding of the 14-step planning process and resources allocated for local communities, they are able to follow up on budget allocations until they are disbursed. For example, following a WCF meeting in Hasulia-2, Kailali, on February 10, WCF members approached the VDC to inquire about the budget allocated for women's skills development. As a result, the budget was released and 18 women were able to participate in a sewing training.

In March, G-NGO partners conducted a rapid assessment in Phase 1 VDCs to observe the interaction and collaboration between VDCs and SB-supported WCFs. The sample for the rapid assessment included 54 WCFs from 10 VDCs in five of the six SB core districts. It was found that VDC officials attended 15 of the 54 (28%) WCF meetings. The meetings focused on the proper utilization of targeted budgets, WCF operation budget provided by LGCDP, toilet construction, sanitation, formation of Health Facility Operation and Management Committees, and drinking water facilities among others. Additionally, it was observed that the sampled VDCs continued to invite WCF representatives to VDC meetings dealing with WCF interests, such as budgeting and management for national campaigns,<sup>20</sup> local revenue generation avenues, formation of monitoring committees, review of public hearings, and updating voter lists. It was found that WCFs were not invited to such meetings prior to SB intervention, demonstrating that WCFs are becoming more active in VDC affairs.

### **Logistics Support for WCFs**

SB supported logistics for 288 WCFs in 32 Phase 2 VDCs. The support included metal boxes, register books, stamp pads, floor mats, and other stationery items to help WCFs conduct their meetings on a regular basis and document the meetings. As a result, all 395 Phase 2 WCFs are now capable of preparing and maintaining meeting minutes. One hundred seven WCFs from 12 VDCs had already received logistics support in the previous quarter.

### **Capacity Building of Integrated Planning Formulation Committees**

IPFCs are responsible for finalizing the annual plans of local bodies based on participatory planning processes. Plans are then approved by respective councils. In the last quarter, G-NGOs coordinated with MOFALD/LGCDP and VDC offices to conduct three-day orientations in 82 Phase 1 and Phase 2 VDCs for IPFC members, WCF coordinators, and VDC stakeholders. The orientations helped generate enhanced understanding of project prioritization tools, resource mobilization guidelines, and GESI strategies. Participants also learned about their roles and responsibilities in the planning process, the formation of users' committees, DDC project demand forms, MCPM, and M&E mechanisms. As a follow-up to these orientation sessions, SB observed the roles played by IPFC members in meetings held this quarter. A total of 3,426 participants (1,084 female, 2,342 male) took part in IPFC meetings, including representatives of WCFs, CACs, and political parties; intellectuals; VDC secretaries; marginalized, ethnic minority, and socially excluded groups; people with physical disabilities; and IPFC members. Of the 3,821 projects approved by the Village Councils, 3,581 (93%) plans were recommended by WCFs. This demonstrates an increased capacity among local communities to advocate, lobby, and demand projects and plans benefitting their communities.

### **Micro-projects for Community Development and Post-disaster Recovery**

In Dhading, Gorkha, and Lamjung, SB reached out to all target VDCs and collected 270 projects in consultation with local communities. The projects were assessed for meeting the criteria in Pact's *Micro Project Guidelines* and the extent to which they were likely to benefit excluded communities. Forty-eight projects were forwarded to the engineering contractor for feasibility study and design. The engineering contractor classified 32 as feasible, and design work is now underway. While three projects are currently in progress, SB will endorse an additional 17 projects and complete the formation of their respective Project Monitoring Committees (PMC) and Implementing Partner Committees (IPC) by the end of April. At least 60 projects will be underway by the end of June. In addition, a revised and streamlined workflow for the approval and implementation of micro-projects promises to increase the number of projects processed. Together with the three newest recovery districts (Dolakha, Makwanpur, and Ramechhap) now online, the number of projects will increase in the next quarter. Micro-projects awarded in March include:

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<sup>20</sup> ODF, *Prevention of Child Marriages and Child Labor, Immunization, Literacy, etc.*

- Bakrang Foot Trail: This project is restoring and improving 2.5 kilometers of foot trail in Bakrang VDC, Gorkha, connecting 40 Hill/Mountain Janajati households to the district road network that was damaged during the earthquake.
- Kalleri Road Rehab: This project is repairing and rehabilitating the road damaged during the earthquake in Kalleri-6, Dhading, connecting 266 households to the district road network. Of these households, 148 are Hill/Mountain Janajati and 85 are Dalit.
- Kolki Road Rehab: This project is repairing and rehabilitating the road damaged during the earthquake in Wards 1, 2, 4, and 9 of Kolki VDC, Lamjung, benefitting 379 households, of which 330 are Hill/Mountain Janajati and 46 households are Hill Dalit.

### **Vocational Training**

In Year 3, to promote local youth employment, SB provided vocational training on 11 different trades to 403 youth in collaboration with local bodies.<sup>21</sup> Of the 296 youth that could be tracked during this reporting period, 127 were employed or self-employed. SB will continue to track the trained youth to assess their employment status.

## **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**

#### **Citizen Charters**

SB supported nine VDCs<sup>22</sup> to update and post Citizen Charters, thereby providing information to citizens on the types of services offered by VDCs, procedures to follow to access these services, the fees and charges related to each service, and mechanisms for lodging grievances. VDC Secretaries appreciated the effort as it allowed them the opportunity to gain extra points in the MCPM, which requires VDCs display Citizen Charters on their premises.

#### **Sajhedari Chautari Meetings**

*Sajhedari Chautari* is a platform for sharing SB's ongoing work with its stakeholders, thereby ensuring transparency and accountability. This quarter, SB conducted 43 *Sajhedari Chautari* meetings with 1,375 participants (556 female, 819 male). SMs and representatives of WCFs, CACs, IPFCs, LYGs, RLGs, WORTH groups, and political parties participated and presented information about their ongoing work to local community members for discussion, analysis, and feedback. The government's thematic line agencies (agriculture, health, and veterinary services) updated the communities they serve on the services they offer. The meetings enhanced the cooperation between SB and VDC stakeholders by clarifying that the objective of all the activities under SB is to assist VDC officials. The VDC secretaries appreciated this endeavor and committed to taking it forward even after SB through the VDCs' trimester meetings. *Sajhedari Chautari* meetings furthered coordination and interaction among various CBOs. For example, as a result of the meetings, CMs are attending WCF and WORTH group meetings and briefing members about the benefits of community mediation. In another example, SMs are visiting WORTH groups to explain the 14-step planning process, encouraging members to attend settlement and WCF meetings and to make demands.

<sup>21</sup> See Year 3 Annual Report for details.

<sup>22</sup> Only those requiring assistance.

## 2.4.2 Result 2: Inclusive Management Systems Adopted

### WCF Re-formation

SB supported the re-formation of 102 of 395 total WCFs in Phase 2 VDCs in original districts in accordance with GESI provisions in the Social Mobilization Guidelines–2071 to support inclusive local planning processes. SB and LGCDP SMs led joint orientations for WCFs and informed them about the GESI approach outlined in the Social Mobilization Guidelines and the need to aim for women holding at least 33% of key WCF positions. As a result, in the 102 WCFs, 44 women are now WCF coordinators (43.14% of WCF coordinators) as opposed to 26 (25.49% of WCF coordinators) before the re-formation.

## 2.4.3 Result 3: Systems for Sustainability Established<sup>23</sup>

### Sustainability of Community Mediation Centers

Local support of CMCs is important for their long-term sustainability. During this quarter, 20 CMCs in Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Kailali, and Surkhet districts were handed over to VDCs, bringing the total number of CMCs institutionalized within VDCs to 32. It is anticipated that the 26 remaining CMCs in Phase 1 VDCs will be handed over to VDCs during the third quarter. SB will continue to advocate with MOFALD for its allocation of funds to VDCs to support CMCs through their annual budgets. Likewise, CMs are being encouraged to attend bi-monthly WCF meetings to inform participants about the importance of CMCs and to advocate for funding from VDC block grants. For more details, see Section 2.2.1.

### Sustainability of WORTH Groups

SB's support for the registration of WORTH groups with District Agriculture Service Offices (DASO), District Cooperative Development Offices (DCDO), and District Livestock Offices (DLSO) brought successes in the groups' efforts to access government support (see the also Section 2.2.2). Thirty-nine of the 226 WORTH groups are already registered in various government offices across six SB original districts, and six of these have their own bank accounts. Since access to local services is critical to groups' sustainability, SB will seek to register 187 remaining WORTH groups by July 2016.

### Exposure Visits

In March, SB supported four inter-district exposure visits for 110 WCF representatives (46 female, 64 male) of Phase 2 VDCs of Banke, Bardiya, and Surkhet to facilitate sharing experiences, best practices, and learning and to renew motivation. These exchanges are expected to strengthen and sustain local groups because participating members have made commitments to reflect learning in their activities. For example, the visiting WCF members from Surkhet were impressed by the micro-irrigation initiative implemented by their counterparts in Ganapur VDC, Banke, through deep-boring of ground water. They also were impressed to learn that the Ganapur VDC CAC is composed entirely of women and that they had continued to organize the *Sajhedari Chautari* meetings even after SB support for Phase 1 VDCs was over.

### Strengthening VSMCs

SB assisted 21 Phase 2 VDCs to organize 19 VSMC orientation meetings attended by 374 participants (138 female, 254 male). The purpose of these orientations was to strengthen the capacity of VSMC members by helping them better understand their roles and responsibilities by reviewing current practices and statuses of accountability and to support the sustainability of local planning, implementation, and monitoring systems.

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<sup>23</sup> A sustainability strategy for youth activities will be developed with G-NGO partners after they assume administration of this component of the project.

## **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 Mandates**

#### **Technical Assistance to VDCs**

Of the 59 VDCs that used software-based accounting as a result of accounting software workshops held in the first quarter, G-NGO partners report that 34 no longer use manual accounting systems. Similarly, of the 65 Kailali and Dang VDCs that received training on Vital Events Registration Software (VERS), 20 VDCs are using IT-based databases. The failure of the remaining VDCs to adapt to the new systems reflects a lack of confidence among VDC officials in IT-based systems and the lack of proper human resources. To address this, SB will mobilize youth volunteers in the next quarter to ensure VDCs can efficiently fulfill their administrative roles and are well trained to use IT-based systems.

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

Priority areas for TA to DDCs were identified through a series of meetings held with MOFALD in the first quarter. SB sought further clarity and expanded the priority areas through discussions with DDC officials. Based on these meetings, SB finalized scopes of work for supporting the District Tourism Sectoral Plans of Banke, Bardiya, and Kailali districts, with implementation set to begin in April. Other prioritized areas of support for DDCs are strengthening information sections, supporting online reporting systems, financial systems audits, handling grievances, management training, and training of trainers and refresher training on accounting software and VERS.

#### **Ministry-level Capacity Building and Policy Support**

At the request of MOFALD's Planning Section, SB has recruited consultants to provide technical assistance to establish clear linkages between PDDPs and annual plans in Banke, Kailali, and Surkhet districts. The consultants are also supporting the alignment of PVDPs and annual plans in six VDCs in the original districts (one VDC per district). The work will be completed by the end of the third quarter. Based on the effectiveness of the support to these select DDCs and VDCs, TA for plan alignment will be expanded to other districts and VDCs.

### **2.5.2 Result 2: Local Government Units and CBOs/CSOs Collaborate to Identify Local Development Priorities**

#### **Mobile Service Camps**

##### *Original Districts*

During this quarter, SB partner G-NGOs organized two integrated mobile service camps and six sectoral mobile service camps to ensure access for marginalized people to government services. The G-NGOs organized the mobile service camps after consultation and in close coordination with VDC line agencies in the SB original districts.

The integrated sectoral mobile service camp in Banke district served 755 people, the majority of which coming from marginalized communities. At this camp, 70 marriages were registered, 67 citizenship certificates distributed, 59 birth certificates distributed, two deaths registered, and 557 persons received health check-ups. The other integrated mobile service camp was organized in Surkhet district, where 190 people (mostly from marginalized communities) registered for voting cards, 349 received citizenship certificates, 15 received disability cards, 119 received seeds for crops, 30 received health check-ups, and 139 received medicines for domestic animals.

Three sectoral mobile service camps were organized in three different VDCs of Dang district and brought vital event registration services to 992 people (500 female, 492 male) from marginalized communities. Similarly, three sectoral mobile service camps held in three

different VDCs in Kailali district offered agriculture- and livestock-related services to 284 people, with most belonging to marginalized communities. The G-NGOs planned the sectoral mobile service camps in wards located at relatively longer distances from the VDC offices and with large populations from marginalized groups to increase access for women, Dalits, Janajatis, and other marginalized communities to government services. The G-NGOs organized the camps based on community demands collected by VDC Secretaries and WCF groups. They also used the camps to promote other services being offered through SB like CMCs through help desks placed within the camps. SB made the communities aware of the camps, the dates, and the types of services available through radio announcements, SMS messaging, and loudspeaker announcements. WCF and RLGs members volunteered at the camps.

### *Recovery Districts*

This quarter, SB partner G-NGOs organized 19 sectoral mobile service camps in recovery districts. A total of 1,962 people (1,064 female, 898 male) accessed the camps.

- Soil testing camps were held in Dhading, Gorkha, and Lamjung districts, benefitting 850 participants (415 female, 435 male).
  - In Dhading, camps were conducted in Mulpani VDC on January 25, Kumpur VDC on January 28, Salyankot VDC on January 26, and Kalleri VDC on Jan 27.
  - In Gorkha, camps were conducted in Tanglichok VDC on January 30, Ghairung VDC on January 31, and Makaising VDC on February 1.
  - In Lamjung, camps were conducted in Kolki VDC on January 25, Ilampokhari VDC on January 26, and Pachok VDC on January 27.
- Eye camps were held in Dhading and Lamjung districts, benefitting 718 beneficiaries (380 female, 338 male).
  - In Dhading, camps were conducted in Naubise VDC on February 11, Salang VDC on February 13, and Aginchok VDC on February 15.
  - In Lamjung, one camp was conducted in Gounda VDC on February 16.
- Dental camps were held in Lamjung district, benefitting 230 beneficiaries (145 female, 85 male).
  - Camps were conducted in Pyarjung VDC on February 24, Bichaur VDC on February 25, and Nauthar VDC on February 26.
- A reproductive<sup>24</sup>health camp was held in Dhola VDC, Dhading, on January 10, serving 106 beneficiaries (99 female, 7 male).<sup>25</sup>
- An animal (livestock) health camp was held in Manakamana VDC, Gorkha, on January 27 serving 58 beneficiaries (25 female, 33 male).

### **Public Expenditure Tracking Survey**

In June 2015, SB contracted the Center for International Studies and Cooperation and Policy Research and Development to conduct a Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS) to analyze the flow of central government block grants to DDCs and VDCs and the Constituent Assembly development funds, to build the capacity of SB partner NGOs to independently

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<sup>25</sup> Sectoral mobile camps are coordinated with the relevant bodies of GON and related USAID partners available in the District/VDC. For this health camp, for example, SB coordinated with the District Health Office, District Reproductive Health Coordination Committee, District Development Office, District Administration Office, DDRC, and USAID-supported programs Health Communication Capacity Collaborative (HC3) and Support for International Family Planning Organization (SIFPO).

conduct PETS activities at the district and VDC levels, and to suggest measures to improve accountability and fill the gap in information on public expenditure and resource use at the decentralized level by tracking expenditure flows toward resource end-users. The following are highlights from the draft report submitted in March 2016.

- There is usually a time lag between approval and disbursement of DDC block grants, resulting in DDCs receiving the last of their three tranches in the last month of the FY.
- There is a similar delay in funds being disbursed from DDCs to VDCs.
- A high proportion (86%) of local-level projects were found to be satisfactorily completed, even while 3% could not be tracked, 6% were incomplete, and 5% used resources for expenses other than what was planned. However, project fact sheets show 100% of projects as satisfactorily completed.
- Contrary to fact-sheet reporting that 100% of the projects were User Committee implemented, 9% were directly implemented by the VDCs and 4% were sub-contracted by User Committees.
- Monitoring Committees formed to monitor projects in coordination with User Committees were seen as non-functional.
- Five of six original districts were unable to completely spend the development funds on time, citing lack of consensus and delay in release as primary reasons. Dang was the only district that successfully expended its budget on schedule.

SB is finalizing this report and taking recommendations from the study to DDC and VDC capacity needs to implement PETS studies independently and to strengthen the Monitoring Committees for more effective project monitoring.

### **2.5.3 Result 3: Communities Engage in Local Government Budget and Planning Process**

#### **Gender Responsive Budgets**

SB supported two Gender Responsive Budget (GRB) Committee meetings in Kailali and Surkhet DDCs attended by 26 participants (three female, 23 male). The objective was to regularize GRB Committee meetings with specific agendas to develop actionable plans. During the meetings, participants reviewed the progress of GRB Committees and developed GRB audit plans for auditing of district-level line agencies for GRB compliance. In the Kailali meeting, the committee developed a plan to raise funds and technical capacity for conducting GRB audits and analysis. Participants in the Kailali meeting also decided to conduct GRB analysis of the Social Development Officer and the District Women and Children Officer line agencies in April 2016.

Responding to LGCDP's request, SB coordinated with MOFALD-trained consultants to conduct Gender Responsive Budget Audits (GBAs) at the district and municipality levels. As mandated by the Local Bodies Gender Responsive and Socially Inclusive Budget Planning and Audit Guidelines 2068, DDCs and municipalities conduct GBAs as annual self-evaluation exercises that result in action plans. SB support to hire consultants complemented MOFALD's contribution towards local logistics and helped ensure that local bodies are independently capable of conducting GBAs. Following the audits, the local bodies and LGCDP have shared copies of the GBA reports with the GESI section at MOFALD.

In this quarter, SB supported 11 GBAs, one each in nine municipalities and one each in Dang and Surkhet DDCs. SB has thus far supported 14 GBAs (three DDCs and eleven

municipalities) in original districts. Each GBA included a ranking of the local body's efforts based on 96 indicators outlined in the guidelines, an analysis of strengths and weaknesses, and a GESI development workplan. At the end of the GBA process, the audit findings and work plans were presented to GRB and GESI Implementing Committee members, other government representatives, and local political leaders in the presence of the LDO and/or Executive Officer.

### **New Coordination Initiatives**

In March, SB conducted a two-day planning and review workshop attended by 20 G-NGO partner representatives (8 female, 12 male) to improve understanding and coordination between the G-NGOs and jointly develop action plans for WCF re-formation and results tracking.

G-NGOs coordinated with other SB partners to organize seven meetings attended by 122 participants (87 male, 35 female) aimed at mainstreaming learning and best practices and at improving inter-partner coordination. The meetings discussed collaboration opportunities between G-NGOs and WORTH NGOs and how linkages with both CeLRRd and EA could be more effective. For example, as a result of coordination, EA broadcasts helped inform the public about upcoming Mobile Service Camps, and CeLRRd placed CMC information desks at the camps.

### **GESI in Governance**

In this quarter, SB coordinated with the LGCDP SMs to support re-formation of 102 of 395 WCFs in accordance with GESI provisions included in the Social Mobilization Guidelines, 2071. For example, the guidelines prescribe that at least 33% of WCF and WCF Management Committee members should be female, and that the WCF coordinator position must alternate annually between a male and a female. Disaggregated data and analysis of the composition of the re-formed WCFs from a GESI perspective will be included in next quarter's report. As a result of this support during the re-formation process, there are now 44 female WCF coordinators compared to only 26 before. Although there was a 69% increase in female WCF coordinators, not all WCFs alternated between a male and a female coordinator. Hill Brahmin/Chhetri men and women continue to be over-represented in these leadership positions within WCFs (see **Table 16** in Annex 2). SB will continue to facilitate WCF re-formations to adhere to GESI provisions more closely.

In the first quarter, SB designed a draft "Project Request Form" that was presented by G-NGOs to IPFCs and VDC Secretaries at local-level planning orientations.<sup>26</sup> IPFCs and VDC Secretaries from 72 (of 87) Phase 1 and Phase 2 VDCs offered feedback and agreed to use the form at settlement-level meetings. The forms played a role in supporting the active participation of a variety of groups, including women and marginalized group members, in the planning process. A total of 4,742 projects were demanded using the project request form in 72 VDCs (32 Phase 1 and 40 Phase 2).

Female participation is often low in some activities where SB has no input in the original selection of participants, for example training for IPFCs where the predominance of local political leaders who are often male Hill Brahmin/Chhetris skews the participation numbers. However, this quarter, female participation was also lower than expected for activities involving participants from the general community. For example, only 386 (30%) of the 1,272 participants involved in start-up workshops for village profiles were female. SB will work closely with G-NGOs to ensure 50% female participation, where applicable.

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<sup>26</sup> LGCDP does not have its own form, but uses a form from the LLPP manual. SB supported the modification of the existing settlement level project request form currently used by some VDCs/DDCs in Banke.

In an effort to support local government bodies to reach marginalized groups with their services, G-NGOS organized two integrated mobile service camps and 25 sectoral service camps in 27 VDCs (8 in original and 19 in recovery districts). These camps ensured government service delivery, many of which are generally available only at district headquarters, to 4,733 people (2,340 female, 2,393 male).

# 3.0 CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS-INTERNAL

## 3.1 YOUTH AND DEVELOPMENT

SB completed a compliance review of YI in January due to concerns raised regarding its programmatic performance and regulatory compliance. Based on the findings, YI's grant was suspended on February 29, 2016. After careful consideration, Pact terminated the grant as of April 1, 2016. Pact will complete the reconciliation and grant closeout by the end of May. Following YI's termination, SB transferred oversight of LYGs and implementation of other youth activities to its G-NGO partners. SB will submit a revised work plan proposing these changes to USAID in May.

# 4.0 CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS-EXTERNAL

## 4.1 FUEL CRISIS

Following the Nepal-India border blockade, the availability of fuel did not normalize in Kathmandu and recovery districts until the end of January 2016. Although the situation had improved as of March, the fear of yet another blockade led businesses and the public to continue hoarding fuel, thereby affecting supply. The fuel crisis led to reduced mobility for SB staff and beneficiaries in implementing, accessing, overseeing, and monitoring activities.

## 4.2 ALIGNMENT WITH MOFALD

During the early part of this quarter, activities that required GON cooperation were on hold while USAID worked with MOFALD to align SB activities with MOFALD's activities, especially those under LGCDP. On March 18, USAID signed a Program Alignment Statement with MOFALD that expands possibilities for collaboration with local government in implementing Phase 2 activities and in realizing SB's sustainability plans and exit strategy. With this alignment, SB and MOFALD have a clear understanding of how to move forward together on critical issues such as guidelines concerning local governments' budget allocation for CMCs, agreement on the scope of work to support municipalities, and demand-based capacity building support for DDCs.

## 4.3 NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY

Following the formation of the NRA and the passage of the Bill on Reconstruction of Earthquake Affected Structures, both in December 2015, SB expected to expedite recovery efforts with guidelines from the NRA to local government bodies for recovery activities. However, the NRA continues to struggle for clarity on how to advance reconstruction activities. Although the NRA has stated that recovery efforts not coordinated through them would be illegal, it has not been able to give clear directives on how to move them forward. If the policy environment remains unclear, it is possible that the NRA may prohibit SB from working in other areas, such as developing recovery plans and training VSMCs on accountability tools.

# 5.0 FINANCIAL REPORT

## 5.1 MAJOR CATEGORY EXPENDITURES

**TABLE17:** Q2 FY 2016 FINANCIAL REPORT SUMMARY PER INVOICE CATEGORIES (USD)

Item	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Q2 FY2016 Total	Targets Q2 FY2016	%
<b>Personnel</b>	80,484.42	90,092.93	80,833.49	251,410.84	325,680.82	77
<b>Fringe Benefits</b>	21,376.26	24,747.53	39,189.74	85,313.53	124,674.63	68
<b>Consultants</b>	1,340.62	2,357.13	1,230.82	4,928.57	31,745.46	16
<b>Travel</b>	20,043.68	19,983.11	15,310.58	55,337.37	73,775.51	75
<b>Allowances</b>	21,052.17	17,627.28	17,174.28	55,853.73	72,326.73	77
<b>Equipment &amp; Supplies</b>	11,157.09	9,019.58	6,041.88	26,218.55	57,004.47	46
<b>Contractual</b>	404,529.15	227,216.83	248,884.80	880,630.78	1,729,288.99	51
<b>Other Direct Costs</b>	30,023.38	37,079.19	61,607.94	128,710.51	102,949.15	125
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	73,847.10	70,496.78	77,616.44	221,960.32	320,013.98	69
<b>Fixed Fee</b>	17,127.25	17,426.64	17,133.51	51,687.40	87,553.77	59
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>680,981.12</b>	<b>516,047.00</b>	<b>565,023.47</b>	<b>1,762,051.59</b>	<b>2,925,013.49</b>	<b>60</b>

During the second quarter of FY2016 the expenditure rate was 60% of target. The under-expenditure was due to delays in the start of activities in the first quarter caused by the fuel shortages during the India-Nepal border blockade. In the original districts, project monitoring and regional events are being rescheduled on an accelerated schedule, while local activities (CMCs, WORTH groups, etc.) continue. In recovery districts, travel was constrained until January, severely delaying on-the-ground activities. SB completed amendments to partner sub-awards expanding their scope to include the recovery districts, and activities are underway. Micro-projects are identified and engineering firms selected to assess the proposed projects in both original and recovery districts. Expenditure rates will increase through the third quarter as long the political situation remains stable.

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

**TABLE 18:** M&E EXPENDITURES (USD)

Direct Costs	Amount	Targets	%
<b>Personnel</b>	10,064.71	5% of total expenditure	
<b>Fringe Benefits</b>	5,295.00		
<b>Travel</b>	2,806.37		
<b>Equipment &amp; Supplies</b>	675.00		

<b>Contractual</b>	10,707.00		
<b>Other Direct Costs</b>	10,667.00		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40,215.08</b>	<b>88,102.58</b>	<b>45%</b>

The low expenditure is due primarily to a delay in contracting the baseline survey, which is now due to begin in the third quarter.

### 5.3 LOE UTILIZATION SUMMARY STATUS

**TABLE 19: LOE UTILIZATION FOR Q2 FY 2016**

Position	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Q2 FY2016 Total LOE	Budgeted LOE	Remaining LOE
LTTA – Key Personnel	109.00	106.00	110.00	325.00	5,600.00	2,261.12
LTTA – Professional & Support	430.00	447.00	430.00	1,307.00	20,609.00	11,347.80
STTA	43.44	39.63	42.66	125.72	5,539.00	4,078.41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>582.44</b>	<b>592.63</b>	<b>582.66</b>	<b>1,757.72</b>	<b>31,748.00</b>	<b>17,687.33</b>

A total of 1,757.72 days were used against the projection of 2,568 days per the LOE table. At the end of FY2016 quarter two, 44% of the total approved LOE had been used.

### 5.4 STAFFING MATRIX

During this quarter, recruitment for the recovery districts was completed with the hiring of the Program Managers for the Western and Central clusters, GESI Officer for the Western cluster, and District Field Coordinators and Cleaner/Cook for the Central cluster. In this period, the Director of M&E resigned. The position was advertised internally in March and the recruitment process will be completed in April. Similarly, six female Interns were hired and are working in various SB units.

**TABLE 20: 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 Pokharel
Operations Manager	02/17/15	Hired	Howard Weston
Senior Field Director	03/09/15	Hired	Mahesh Nepal
Senior Field Director, Reconstruction	12/01/15	Hired	Curtis Palmer
Director of Grants & Contracts	12/10/15	Hired	Krishna Poudyal
Director of Finance	02/16/15	Hired	Ram Chandra Paudel
Director of Monitoring and Evaluation		Vacant	
Senior Regional Program Manager - West	08/21/14	Hired	Shyam Mandal
Senior Regional Program Manager - Center	16/11/15	Hired	Suresh Thapa
Monitoring and Evaluation Manager	04/10/13	Hired	Sudan Shivakoti
Finance Manager	03/18/13	Hired	Surya Upadhyaya
WORTH Manager	02/25/14	Hired	Reena Chaudhary

Position	Target Start Date	Recruit Status	Name
Office Manager	10/17/13	Hired	Ananta Sharma
Human Resources Manager	11/11/13	Hired	Anju Lamichhane
Conflict Mitigation Manager	03/10/14	Hired	Geeta Pradhan
Administrative Manager	08/25/14	Hired	Adarsha Shrestha
GESI Manager	12/08/14	Hired	Srijana Chhetri
Local Governance Manager	07/20/15	Hired	Govinda Adhikari
Local Governance Manager	10/05/15	Hired	Vishnu Tandon
Grants & Contract Manager	11/02/15	Hired	Shiromani Pokhrel
Office Manager - West	10/26/15	Hired	Rajju Man Pradhan
Program Manager - West	01/04/16	Hired	Nirak Sunar
Program Manager - Central	01/27/16	Hired	Narayan Silwal
Senior GIS Officer	01/13/14	Hired	Nim Bahadur Thapa Regmi
Finance Officer	10/23/13	Hired	Topendra Basnyat
IT Officer	10/25/13	Hired	Bal Kumar Khatri
Administrative & Logistics Officer	01/23/14	Hired	Ameeruddin Ansari
Procurement Officer	04/09/15	Hired	Bishal Raj Shrestha
Finance Officer	05/06/13	Hired	Rita Diwan
Grants & Contract Support Officer	12/01/15	Hired	Mohan Shrestha
Grants & Contract Support Officer	11/23/15	Hired	Bhawana Rawat
Finance Officer - West	11/02/15	Hired	Laxmi Lama
Finance Officer - Central	11/23/15	Hired	Prakash Neupane
GESI Officer - West	02/01/16	Hired	Ajita Pokhrel
Procurement Assistant	07/07/14	Hired	Lok Bahadur Khadka
M&E Associate	11/04/15	Hired	Nima Kumari Gupta
District Field Coordinator	06/01/15	Hired	Lok Bahadur Thapa Magar
Media Field Coordinator	06/08/15	Hired	Sharmila Lama
District Field Coordinator	06/22/15	Hired	Chandra Gurung
District Field Coordinator	07/21/15	Hired	Santosh Kumar Karna
District Field Coordinator	08/24/15	Hired	Surya Baramu
District Field Coordinator	09/16/15	Hired	Basu Dev Chaudhary
District Field Coordinator	09/28/15	Hired	Pragya Thapa
District Field Coordinator	09/28/15	Hired	Rajesh Kumar Jha
District Field Coordinator	10/08/15	Hired	Bimal B.K.
District Field Coordinator	10/27/15	Hired	Pramila Kumari Singh
District Field Coordinator	11/30/15	Hired	Nirajan Chaudhary
District Field Coordinator	01/27/16	Hired	Sushma Bhatta
Receptionist	07/08/13	Hired	Swechcha Shrestha
Finance Associate	07/21/15	Hired	Mina Mahato
Office and Grounds 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

Position	Target Start Date	Recruit Status	Name
Driver - West	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 - Kathmandu	07/01/15	Hired	Rashmita Tamang
Cleaner/Cook - West	10/03/15	Hired	Chandrakala Shrestha
Cleaner/ Cook - Central	03/01/16	Hired	Kalawati Sedai

# ANNEX 1: PMEP MATRIX

Indicator	Type	Source/ Method	Disaggregation	Geo-enabled Reporting	Responsible	Frequency	Baseline	Year 4 Target	Target (Jan-Mar 2016)	Achievements (Jan-Mar 2016)	Remarks
<b>Goal: Targeted communities are empowered to better direct their own local development</b>											
<i>Proportion of budgeted VDC projects that were fully implemented/finalized within the previous planning cycle</i>	Impact	VDC Annual Work Plans, VDC Progress Reports and Governance LINGO Reports /baseline, midterm and endline surveys	District/VDCs	Pact	No	Annually in October	17.10%	95%	--	94% (This was measured in October 2015 through PS III. This figure will be revised once PS IV is complete.)	Data Source: Perception Survey III
<b>Objective A: Enabling environment for community development established</b>											
<i>Proportion of households that have experienced conflict in the past year that have used peaceful means to solve the conflict</i>	Outcome	Households of SB Project area/baseline, perception and endline surveys	Districts, project phases, types of conflict/dispute, caste/ethnicity	Pact	Yes	Baseline, by annual (perception survey) and end of the project	54%	64%	--	37%	This is to be reported annually through PS, and as reported in the last quarter the target will be achieved by the end of this FY.
<i>Proportion of VDCs that have youth groups/CMU that participate in the VDC planning process</i>	Outcome	LYGs/CMUs, VDC planning process minute books, YI periodic reports	Districts and VDCs	YI	Yes	Annually in October	--	90%	--	93%	The result reflects the participation of groups in Phase 2 VDCs. YI did not report progress in Phase I VDCs.
<b>IR A1: Early responses that address the causes and consequences of instability are institutionalized</b>											

<i>Proportion of households that have experienced conflict in the past year that have used peaceful means to solve the conflict</i>	Outcome	Households of SB Project area/baseline, perception and end-line surveys	Districts, project phases, types of conflict/dispute, caste/ethnicity	Pact	Yes	Baseline, by annual (perception survey) and end of the project	54%	64%	--	37%	As explained above (second indicator) the target will be met by the end of this FY.
<i>Number of host national inhabitants reached through USG assistance public information campaigns to support peaceful resolution of conflicts</i>	Output	Activities completion report	District, project phase, gender and caste/ethnicity	CeLRRd	No	Quarterly	0%	87000	34,000	32,143	Street drama (59 events with 20,000 observers), mediation campaign (11 events participated by 1,210 people) , door-to-door visits (18 events, reached 4,140 people), Samudayik Melmilpa Mela (10 events attended by 3,200 people), mediation desk in integrated mobile camp (1 served 393 people), mediation desk in industrial fair (1 served 3,200 people)
<i>Proportion of all mediation cases opened during the quarter preceding the period that were settled within 3 months</i>	Outcome	CMCs, Community Mediation Database and CeLRRd periodic reports	VDCs, project phases, districts, first party and second party gender, caste/ethnicity, age groups and types of conflict/dispute	CeLRRd	Yes	Collected monthly, reported quarterly	0	75%	75%	77%	964 cases were settled out of 1,254 registered
<i>Proportion of project VDCs that provide a budget in the current financial year that covers at least partial operating costs of the CMC (rental, stipend of mediator, other office costs, transport)</i>	Outcome	CMCs, VDC Annual Work Plans, VDC Progress Reports and CeLRRd Progress Reports /baseline and endline surveys, instructional survey using DAT by CeLRRd	Districts and VDCs	CeLRRd	Yes	Quarterly	0	30%	50%	57%	Total 33 VDCs have allocated budgets to CMCs

<b><i>F: Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding, dedicated to resolving conflict or the drivers of the conflict</i></b>	Output	CMC Database and CeLRRd reports	Districts and VDCs	CeLRRd	No	Quarterly	0	60	4	4	CMCs established in Tatopani (Surkhet), Rataulibichawa (Kanchanpur), Daijee (Kanchanpur), and Suryaputawa (Bardiya)
<b><i>F: Number of groups trained in conflict mitigation/resolution skills or consensus building techniques with USG assistance</i></b>	Output	CeLRRd Training Database and reports	Districts and VDCs	CeLRRd	Yes	Quarterly	0	60	0	0	No target set for this quarter
<i>Number of new cases of individual/group conflict mediations opened during the reporting period</i>	Output	CMCs, Community Mediation Database and CeLRRd reports	Districts, VDCs, first and second party gender, caste/ethnicity, age group and type of	CeLRRd	No	Quarterly	--	7,000	1,000	1,254	1,254 cases registered. Where GBV: 108, IPC: 1087, RBC: 45, Caste-based conflict: 1, Identity-based conflict: 13. We have exceeded this target as the result of effective social marketing and linkage activities within SB.
<i>Percentage of successfully mediated local level disputes among women, youth, or people from marginalized groups as a result of USG assistance (custom)</i>	Outcome	CMCs, Community Mediation Database and CeLRRd reports	Districts, VDCs, first and second party gender, caste/ethnicity, age groups and types of conflict/dispute	CeLRRd	No	Quarterly	--	72%	72%	71%	Of 1,254 cases registered, the number of first party disputants, including women, youth and marginalized groups, was 902.
<i>Number of local level conflict mitigated with USG assistance.</i>	Output	CMCs, Community Mediation Database and CeLRRd reports	Districts, VDCs, first and second party gender, caste/ethnicity, age groups and types of conflict/dispute	CeLRRd	No	Quarterly	--	5,600	720	964	964 cases settled out of 1,254 cases registered. The target number of cases was exceeded as the result of effective social marketing activities.

**IR A2: Enduring solutions to the problems that drive conflict are adopted**

<i>Proportion of supported economic groups that provide more than 5 loans per year to their members</i>	Outcome	WEGs and WORTH NGO Periodic Reports	VDCs, Project Phases, Districts	LNGOs	No	Annually	--	80%	-	-	
<i>Number of youth who have started a business or found a job through the project activities</i>	Outcome	People who received skill-based short-term or medium-term training from WORTH NGOs, YI and F-Skill Nepal, WEGs, LYGs, RLGs, and CACs. Survey by respective NGOs (WORTH LNGOs and YI) and F-Skills Nepal	VDCs, project phases, Districts, gender, caste/ethnicities and age groups	YI/WORTH LNGOs and F-Skills	Yes	Annually	--	200	-	-	
<i>Number of individuals who received USG-assisted training on gender equality and social inclusion and the understanding of the root causes of the conflict</i>	Output	Training registers, Training database, periodic reports by SB and Implementing Partners	Gender, caste/ethnicity and age of the trainees, VDC and districts, training	LNGOs	No	Quarterly	--	4,000	200	192	146 WORTH members were trained on Peace Promotion; 46 CMC Coordinators were trained on GBV.
<i>Number of new/existing women's economic groups formed during the reporting period</i>	Output	WEGs and Group Database maintained by WORTH LNGOs, LINGO reports	Districts and VDCs	LNGOs	Yes	Quarterly	--	221	96	96	
<i>Number of Youth Groups and CMUs that have been established/revived/operational in the reporting period</i>	Output	LYGs/CMUs and Group Database maintained by YI	Districts and VDCs	Youth Initiative	Yes	Quarterly	--	52	-	-	Total 57 LYGs and 57 CMUs formed in Phase II VDCs in Q1 quarter (100% groups formed).
<i>Proportion of VDCs that have youth groups/CMU that participate in the VDC planning process</i>	Outcome	LYGs/CMUs, VDC planning process minute books, YI periodic reports	Districts and VDCs	YI	Yes	Annually	--	90%	--	93%	The result reflects the participation of groups in Phase 2 VDCs. YI did not report the progress in Phase I VDCs.
<b><i>F: Number of non-state news outlets assisted by USG</i></b>	Output	Progress report	Districts	Equal Access	Yes	Quarterly	--	18	18	18	18 FM partners continuing; 1 Radio Nepal is not counted for being as a State-owned outlet

<b><i>F: Number of local women participating in a substantive role or position in a peacebuilding process supported with USG assistance</i></b>	Output	Groups Database maintained by respective Implementing Partners	Districts, caste/ethnicity and age group	LNGOs, EA, YI, and CeLRRd	No	Quarterly	N/A	32,254	9,000	9198	8,498 from WORTH groups and 700 active mediators
<i>Number of people from marginalized group participating in a substantive role or position in peacebuilding process supported with USG assistance</i>	Output	Groups Database maintained by respective Implementing Partners	Districts, caste/ethnicity and age group	LNGOs, EA, YI, and CeLRRd	Yes	Quarterly	N/A	38,000	7,000	7237	945 active marginalized CMs and 6,292 WORTH group members from marginalized groups
<i>Percentage of leadership positions in USG supported community management entities that are filled by a woman or member of a vulnerable group.</i>	Outcome	Groups Database maintained by respective Implementing Partners	Districts, caste/ethnicity and age group	LNGOs, EA, YI, and CeLRRd	No	Quarterly	N/A	80%	80%	84%	Out of a total 4,095 leadership positions available in community-based groups such as CMCs, CMUs, LYGs, RLGs, WCFs, and WORTH groups, 3,406 positions are filled by women and marginalized groups.
<b><i>F: Number of USG funded events, trainings, or activities designed to build support for peace or reconciliation on a mass scale</i></b>	Output	Activities completion report and training database	Project	CeLRRd	No	Annually	N/A	2	2	3	Street drama, Samudayik Melmilap Mela, Peace Promotion training

<i>Number of people participating in USG supported events, trainings or activities designed to build mass support for peace and reconciliation</i>	Output Activities completion report, training database		Districts, caste/ethnicity and age group	CeLRRd	No Quarterly		N/A 1,620	34,000	32,143	Street drama (59 events with 20,000 observers), mediation campaign (11 events participated by 1,210 people) , door-to-door visits (18 events, reached 4,140 people), Samudayik Melmilpa Mela (10 events attended by 3,200 people), mediation desk in integrated mobile camp (1 served 393 people), mediation desk in Industrial fair (1 served 3,200 people)	
<i>Number of media stories disseminated with USG support to facilitate the advancement of reconciliation or peace process.</i>	Output	Media stories tracker	Type of stories	EA	No	Quarterly	N/A	500	115	118	
<b>Objective B: Communities access resources for development</b>											
<i>Number of Ward Citizen Forums that review the village development plan to ensure equitable distribution of local resources</i>	Outcome	WCF meeting minutes, governance LNGOs partner reports /Review of meeting minutes	Districts/VDCs	LNGOs	No	Semi-annually	0	800	250	287	287 WCFs reviewed plans in the last local-level planning process. The target was exceeded due to the increase in WCF meetings where Social Mobilizers were able to put this as an important agenda item.
<i>Proportion of Ward Citizen Forum members who indicate that they can provide</i>	Output	WCF members/ baseline/ perception and end-line surveys	Districts, project phase, gender, ethnicity, age	LNGOs	No	Semi-annually	29%	50%	-	-	Will be reported through PS IV

<i>meaningful input into village development plans</i>			group									
<b>IR B1: Inclusive community strategic planning processes are established</b>												
<i>Number of local key stakeholders (community leaders, local government officials), trained in inclusive participatory planning</i>	Output	Training Database, Training Registers, Governance LNGO periodic progress reports	Districts, VDC, gender, caste/ethnicity and age groups	LNGOs	No	Quarterly	--	34,000	-	-	-	No target set for this quarter. SB reported 34,005 in the last quarter. Target met.
<i>Proportion of ward citizen forums (WCFs) with GESI strategies in place</i>	Outcome	WCFs/ baseline, perception and endline surveys	Districts/VDCs	LNGOs	Yes	Semi-annually	53%	80%	-	-	-	Data Source: Perception Survey III
<b>IR B2: Community development plans are established</b>												
<i>Proportion of village development plans with a functional sustainability plan that adheres to locally agreed standards</i>	Outcome	VDC Development Plans/Review of PVDP/ VDC Annual Plan by LNGOs and external consultant at baseline, perception and end survey	Districts/VDCs	LNGOs	Yes	Semi-annually	81%	100%	100%	98%		Data Source: Perception Survey III
<i>Number of Ward Citizen Forum that review the village development plan to ensure equitable distribution of local resources</i>	Output	WCF meeting minutes, governance LNGOs partner reports /review of meeting minutes	Districts/VDCs	LNGOs	Yes	Semi-annually	--	800	250	287		287 WCFs reviewed plans in the last local-level planning process.
<i>Proportion of Ward Citizen Forum members who indicate that they can provide meaningful input to the village development plans</i>	Outcome	WCF members/ baseline/ perception and end-line surveys	Districts, project phase, gender, ethnicity, age groups	LNGOs	No	Semi-annually	29%	50%	50%	48%		Data Source: Perception Survey III
<i>Proportion of village development plans that include a fundraising plan</i>	Outcome	Village development plans/Review of village development plans	Districts and project phases	LNGOs	Yes	Semi-annual	53%	80%	80%	98%		Data Source: Perception Survey III

<b>Objective C: Communities implement inclusive development policies effectively</b>											
<i>Proportion of citizens who indicate that they actively participate in the decisions around VDC community development projects</i>	Outcome	Citizens from SB areas/ baseline, perception and end-line surveys	Districts, gender, ethnicity, age groups	LNGOs	No	Semi-annual	3.60%	25%	25%	28%	Data Source: Perception Survey III
<i>Proportion of community projects that are allocated to women, youth or marginalized groups</i>	Outcome	VDC's community projects/review of community project funding allocation	Districts, VDCs and projects allocated to women, youth and marginalized groups	LNGOs	Yes	Semi annual	20%	40%	40%	41%	Data Source: Perception Survey III
<b>IR C1: Mechanisms for transparent administration of funds are institutionalized</b>											
<i>Proportion of citizens who feel that the administration of funds in the VDC is transparent</i>	Outcome	Citizens from SB areas/ baseline, perception and end-line surveys	Districts, project phases, gender, ethnicity, age groups	LNGOs	Yes	Yearly	16%	25%	25%	17%	Data Source: Perception Survey III. The target will be achieved by the end of Year 4 as SB will be introducing social accountability training in the third quarter
<b>IR C2: Inclusive management systems are adopted</b>											
<i>Proportion of citizens who indicate that they actively participate in the decisions around VDC community development projects</i>	Outcome	Citizens from SB areas/ baseline, perception and end-line surveys	Districts, gender, ethnicity, age groups	LNGOs	No	Semi-annual	3.60%	25%	25%	28%	Data Source: Perception Survey III
<i>Proportion of community projects that are allocated to women, youth or marginalized groups</i>	Outcome	VDC's community projects/review of community project funding allocation	Districts, VDCs and projects allocated to women, youth and marginalized groups	LNGOs	Yes	Semi annual	20%	40%	40%	41%	The data is taken from PS III; the updated information will be available with the PS IV data next quarter.

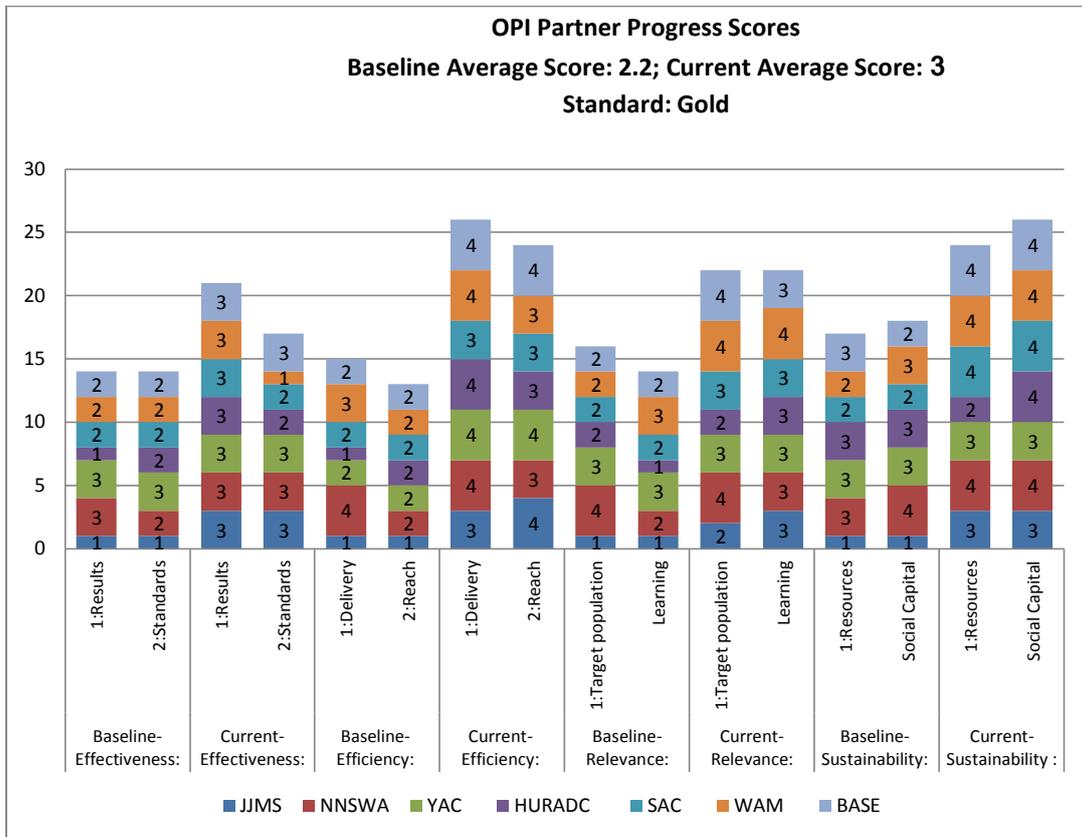
<b>IR C3: systems for sustainability are established</b>											
<i>Proportion of partners that improve their organizational capacity</i>	Outcome	OPI report from LNGOs/OPI Assessment	Districts	Pact	No	Semi-annual	60%	90%	90%	81%	Data Source: OPI. The result will improve with the recently signed NGO capacity building sub-contract. This will be reported in the next quarter.
<b>Objective D: Local government units function effectively</b>											
<i>Percentage change in positive citizen views on VDC service delivery</i>	Outcome	Citizens from SB areas/ baseline, perception and end-line surveys	Districts, project phases, gender, ethnicity, age groups	LNGOs	No	Semi-annual	56.60%	80%	80%	71%	Data Source: Perception Survey III.
<i>Percentage change in positive citizen views on the effective implementation of community development projects</i>	Outcome	Citizens from SB areas involved in community project planning, implementation and monitoring/baseline, perception and end-line surveys	Districts, project phases, gender, ethnicity, age group	LNGOs	No	Semi-annual	19%	35%	35%	28%	Data Source: Perception Survey III. Results will improve following implementation of micro-projects in Year 4. Engineering firms are hired in both original and recovery districts.
<b>IR D1: Local government officials effectively carry out their mandate</b>											
<i>Percentage change in positive citizen views on VDC service delivery</i>	Outcome	Citizens from SB areas/ baseline, perception and end-line surveys	Districts, project phases, gender, ethnicity, age groups	LNGOs	No	Yearly - baseline, mid-term, endline	56.60%	80%	80%	71%	Data Source: Perception Survey III.
<i>F: Number of sub-national entities receiving USG assistance that improve their performance on the Minimum Condition and Performance Measure (MC/PM) index (Revised).</i>	Outcome	VDCs, DDC or Local Bodies' Fiscal Commission (LBFC)/ baseline, perception and end-line surveys	Districts, VDCs, project phase	Pact	No	Annually	--	30	-	-	
<i>Number of VDC officials trained and/or mentored in</i>	Output	Training Registers and Training Database	Districts, gender,	G-NGOs/ Pact	No	Quarterly	--	1,800	1,800	1,979	Training on PVDP for 65 VDC officials and

<i>public administration, inclusive management, planning and implementation of VDC plans</i>			ethnicity, age groups									LGCDP SMs; 1,914 IPFC members trained in local-level planning in the last planning process
<b>IR D2: Local government units and CBOs/CSOs collaborate to identify local development priorities</b>												
<i>Number of times technical assistance is provided to government ministries</i>	Output	MOFALD or SB Reports	Type of technical assistance	Pact	No	Yearly	--	2	-	-		
<i>Proportion of Ward Citizen Forums that have tracked their budget allocation</i>	Outcome	WCFs' budget tracking meeting minutes/ baseline, perception and end-line surveys	Districts and VDCs	PACT/external evaluator	No	Baseline, mid-term, endline	5.80%	70%	-	-		
<i>Percentage change in positive citizen views on the effective implementation of community development projects</i>	Outcome	Citizens from SB areas involved in community project planning, implementation and monitoring/baseline, perception and end-line surveys	Districts, project phases, gender, ethnicity, age groups	Pact	No	Yearly - baseline, mid-term, endline	19%	35%	35%	28%		Data Source: Perception Survey III. Results will increase following implementation of micro-projects in Q3 and Q4, which will be reported by PS IV.
<i>Number of sub-national governments receiving USG assistance to increase their annual own-source revenue.</i>	Output	Activities progress report	Districts	Governance LNGOs	No	Annually	N/A	44	44	44		
<i>Number of local mechanisms supported with USG assistance for citizens to engage their sub-national government.</i>	Output	Group Database (WCFs, CAC, IPFC and VSMC)	District	Governance LNGOs	No	Annually	N/A	2,100	1,000	977		WCFs from Phase 1 and 2: 880 IPFCs from Phase 1 and 2: 97
<i>Number of local non-governmental and public sector associations supported with USG assistance.</i>	Output	Activities progress report	Districts	Governance LNGOs	No	Annually	N/A	43	9	9		

<b>IR D3: Communities engage in local government budget and planning processes</b>											
<i>Proportion of projects at VDC level that were budgeted in the previous planning cycle, that were in the top 5 priorities list of community forums (WCFs) (moved from impact indicator)</i>	Impact	WCFs, Ward level planning meeting minutes, IPFCs, and IPFC meeting minutes to recommend project to VDCs, VDC Council approved project lists with budget allocation, VDC council meeting minutes/ baseline, perception and end-line surveys	Districts, VDCs and project phases	LNGOs	Yes	Baseline, mid-term, endline	44.40%	50%	50%	-	This will be reported through PS IV in the next quarter
<b>Cross-Cutting Indicators</b>											
<b>F: Number of awards made directly to local organization</b>	Output	Grant and Contract records of SB and micro-grant database	Districts and VDCs	Pact	No	Quarterly	--	195	-	-	
<b>F: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment)</b>	Output	Group Database, Training Database, Internship Database, group records, training register, internship records of youth training by YI, vocational training, and WORTH initiatives	Districts, VDCs ethnicity and age groups	Pact Nepal, IPs and LNGOs	Yes	Quarterly	--	65%	20%	22%	1,895 out of 8,498 WEG members received group loans.
<b>F: Percentage of target population that views GBV as less acceptable after participating in or being exposed to USG programming</b>	Outcome	Citizens from SB areas/ baseline, perception and end-line surveys	Districts, project phases, ethnicity and age groups	LNGOs/IPs	No	Semi-annual	--	62%	-	-	
<i>Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy interventions</i>	Outcome	LNGOs Progress Reports	Districts	Pact	No	Semi-annual	--	15	-	15	
<i>Proportion of supported FM radio stations that produce quality radio programs that address issues on local government, youth, women, disadvantaged groups</i>	Outcome	FM radio stations, EA, radio program electronic copy/Radio Program Quality Assessment	Districts	Equal Access	No	Yearly	--	90%	80%	80%	The 8 local partner FM radio stations have been producing local episodes of Sajhedari. Data captured for the indicator annually.

# ANNEX 2: ADDITIONAL TABLES AND FIGURES

**FIGURE 2: ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE INDEX: COMPARISONS WITH BASELINE**



**TABLE 1: LIST OF VDCS FOR COMMUNITY MEDIATION IN RECOVERY DISTRICTS**

S.N.	Gorkha	Dhading	Ramechhap	Makwanpur	Lamjung
1	Bakrang	Aginchok	Dadhuwa	Budhichaur	Bansar
2	Bhumlichok	Chainpur	Dhimipokhari	Chitlang	Bichaur
3	Borlang	Dhola	Doramba	Dhiyal	Dudhpokhari
4	Bungkot	Jiwanpur	Khandadevi	Phaparbari	Gaunda
5	Ghairung	Jyamrung	Khimti	Markhu	Ilampokhari
6	Chhoprak	Kalleri	Phulasi	Raigaun	Kolki
7	Darbung	Khalte	Tilpung	Sukaura	Nauthar
8	Dhawa	Khari	Tokarpur	Thingan	Pachok
9	Ghyalchok	Kumpur			
10	Harmi	Maidi			
11	Makising	Mulpani			
12	Mankamana	Nalang			
13	Namjung	Naubise			
14	Phujel	Phulkharka			
15	Taklung	Salang			
16	Tandrang	Salyankot			
17	Tanglichok	Salyantar			
18	Taple	Satyadevi			
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 VDCs</b>	<b>18 VDCs</b>	<b>8 VDCs</b>	<b>8 VDCs</b>	<b>8 VDCs</b>

**TABLE 2: CASES REGISTERED AND RESOLVED BY DISTRICT AND MONTH**

District	January 2016		February 2016		March 2016		Total Registered	Registered %	Total Resolved	Resolved %
	Registered	Resolved	Registered	Resolved	Registered	Resolved				
Dang	65	46	79	51	65	39	209	17	136	65
Banke	101	85	97	69	74	47	272	22	201	74
Bardiya	76	55	72	48	68	43	216	17	146	68
Surkhet	33	25	36	29	33	28	102	8	82	80
Kailali	150	140	109	97	84	71	343	27	308	90
Kanchanpur	42	29	31	27	39	35	112	9	91	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>1254</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>77</b>

**TABLE 4: CMC FIRST PARTY DISPUTANTS: GENDER, CASTE/ETHNICITY, AND AGE BREAKDOWN**

Caste/ethnicity	Female	Male	16-25 Yrs	25-40 Yrs	40+ Yrs	Total	%
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri	171	165	60	140	136	336	26.79
Hill/Mountain Janajati	43	38	24	38	19	81	6.46
Newar	3	1	2		2	4	0.32

Caste/ethnicity	Female	Male	16-25 Yrs	25-40 Yrs	40+ Yrs	Total	%
Hill Dalit	97	86	19	88	76	183	14.59
Terai Madheshi Brahmin/Rajput	0	10	1	6	3	10	0.80
Terai Janajati/Adivasi	159	249	65	201	142	408	32.54
Terai/Madheshi Other Caste	20	84	13	34	57	104	8.29
Terai/Madheshi Dalit	12	37	3	22	24	49	3.91
Religious Minorities	18	48	7	29	30	66	5.26
Others	7	6	2	6	5	13	1.04
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>% of total</b>	<b>42.26</b>	<b>57.74</b>	<b>15.63</b>	<b>44.98</b>	<b>39.39</b>		

**TABLE 5: ACTIVE MEDIATORS: GENDER, CASTE/ETHNICITY, AND AGE BREAKDOWN**

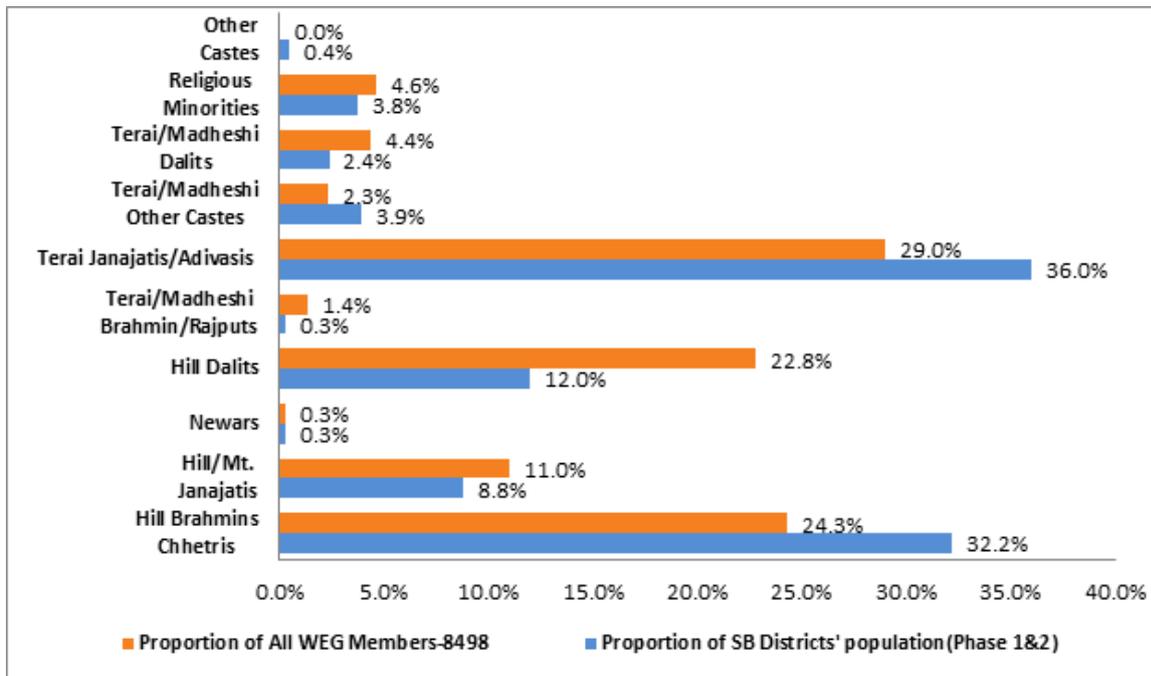
Gender/ Caste-ethnicity	Female	Male	Total	Age Group 16-25 Yrs	Age Group 26-40 Yrs	Age Group 40+ Yrs	Total
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri	323	335	658	28	302	328	658
Hill/Mountain Janajati	59	67	126	16	59	51	126
Newar	2	4	6	2	3	1	6
Hill Dalit	52	69	121	6	54	61	121
Terai Madheshi Brahmin/Rajput	9	11	20	0	11	9	20
Terai Janajati/Adivasi	200	263	463	39	247	177	463
Terai/Madheshi Other Caste	33	119	152	11	63	78	152
Terai/Madheshi Dalit	7	24	31	4	11	16	31
Religious Minorities	15	37	52	5	21	26	52
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Mediators</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>1,629</b>
<b>% of total</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 6: CMC MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS: GENDER AND CASTE/ETHNICITY BREAKDOWN**

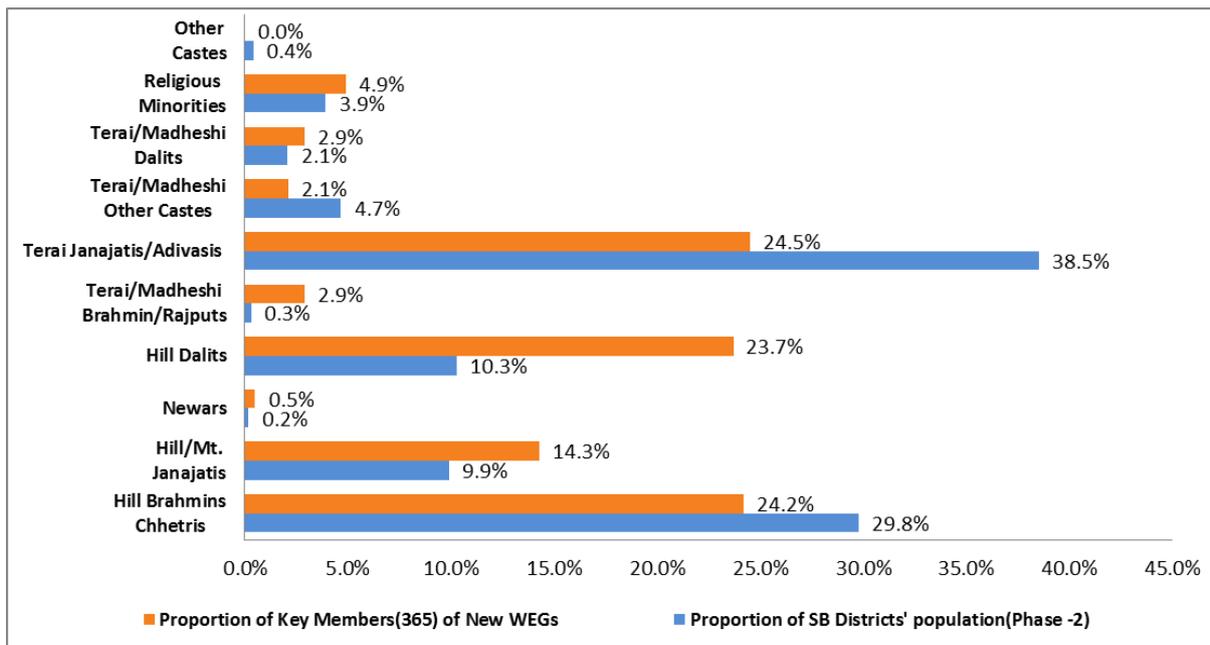
Caste/Ethnicity	Coordinator		Secretary		Treasurer		Vice-coordinator	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri	8	15	4	18	19	3	20	12
Hill/Mountain Janajati	4	3	2	6	6	2	2	3
Newars	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hill Dalit	1	4	2	3	6	2	3	1
Terai/Madheshi Brahmin/Rajput	0	0		0	1	0	0	0
Terai Janajati/Adivasi	6	9	7	9	7	5	4	5
Terai/ Madheshi Other Castes	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	3
Terai/Madheshi Dalits	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religious Minorities	1	0	0	2	0	3	1	2

Total (228)	21	36	17	40	41	16	31	26
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**FIGURE 3: CASTE/ETHNICITY BREAKDOWN OF WORTH MEMBERS**



**FIGURE 4: CASTE/ETHNICITY BREAKDOWN OF NEW/RE-FORMED WORTH GROUP MEMBERS**



**TABLE 7: WORTH MEMBERS IN WCF BY POSITION**

Caste/ethnicity	Coordinator	Secretary	Vice-Coordinator	Treasure	Member	Total	%
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri	14	2	4	0	121	141	29.25
Hill/Mountain Janajati	2	0	2	0	73	77	15.98
Newar	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.21
Hill Dalit	9	1	1	1	99	111	23.03
Terai/Madheshi Brahmin/Rajput	0	0	0	0	6	6	1.24
Terai Janajati/Adivasi	4	0	2	0	82	88	18.26
Terai/Madheshi Other Caste	1	0	1	0	6	8	1.66
Terai/Madheshi Dalit	0	0	2	0	22	24	4.98
Religious Minorities	0	0	0	0	26	26	5.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>% of total</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>90.25</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

**TABLE 9: WORTH MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS: CASTE/ETHNICITY AND AGE BREAKDOWN**

Caste Ethnicity	Female	16-25 Yrs	26-40 Yrs	40+ Yrs	Total	%
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri	93	32	48	13	93	24.2
Hill Dalit	91	42	37	12	91	23.7
Hill/Mountain Janajati	55	20	25	10	55	14.3
Newar	2	0	2	0	2	0.5
Religious Minorities	19	3	11	5	19	4.9
Terai/Madheshi Brahmin/Rajput	11	1	8	2	11	2.9
Terai/Madheshi Dalit	11	2	8	1	11	2.9
Terai Janajati/Adivasi	94	29	60	5	94	24.5
Terai/Madheshi Other Caste	8	2	4	2	8	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>% of total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**TABLE 10: CASTE/ETHNICITY BREAKDOWN OF WORTH MEMBERS ACCESSING LOANS**

Caste/Ethnicity	16-25 Yrs	26-40 Yrs	40+ Yrs	Total	% of total
Hill Brahmin/Chhetris	118	235	98	451	23.8
Hill/Mountain Janajatis	70	115	55	240	12.7
Newar	4	3		7	0.4
Hill Dalits	158	230	138	526	27.8
Terai/Madheshi Janajati/Adivasis	190	216	71	477	25.2
Terai/Madheshi Others Castes	16	50	17	83	4.4
Terai/Madheshi Dalits	9	27	13	49	2.6
Religious Minorities	15	33	14	62	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>% of total</b>	<b>30.61</b>	<b>47.97</b>	<b>21.42</b>	<b>100</b>	

**TABLE 11: CASTE/ETHNICITY BREAKDOWN OF WORTH MEMBERS WHO STARTED BUSINESSES IN Q2**

Caste/Ethnicity	16-25 Yrs	26-40 Yrs	40+ Yrs	Grand Total	% of total
Hill Brahmin/Chhetris	16	43	12	71	25.0
Hill/Mountain Janajatis	6	13	10	29	10.2
Hill Dalits	20	15	16	51	18.0
Terai/Madheshi Janajati/Adivasis	32	53	16	101	35.6
Terai/Madheshi Others Castes	1	4	3	8	2.8
Terai/Madheshi Dalits	4	7	5	16	5.6
Religious Minorities	2	3	3	8	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>% of total</b>	<b>28.52</b>	<b>48.59</b>	<b>22.89</b>	<b>100</b>	

**TABLE 121:** TOPICS DISCUSSED IN SATHI SANGA MAN KA KURA AND NAYA NEPAL IN Q2

S.N.	Topics	Date of first broadcast	# of national broadcast partner	# of local broadcast partner
<b>Sathi Sanga Manka Kura (SSMK) Radio program</b>				
1	Violence against Children: Domestic Labor	16-Jan-16	1	18
2	Early Marriage: Changing Scenario	26-Mar-16	1	18
<b>Naya Nepal (NN) Radio program (Jan.-Mar.2016)</b>				
1	14-step Participatory and Inclusive Development Planning - Settlement Level Meeting	2-Jan-16	1	18
2	Participation of Target Group in Participatory and Inclusive Development Planning Selection	9-Jan-16	1	18
3	Youth Participation in Local Development and their Capacity Building	16-Jan-16	1	18
4	Role of Indicators of Minimum Conditions and Performance Measurement in Good Governance and Local Development	23-Jan-16	1	18
5	Block Grant Budget: Allocated for Children. Child Friendly Local Government	30-Jan-16	1	18
6	Transparency and Local Bodies: Best practices adopted by local bodies for maintaining Transparency	6-Feb-16	1	18
7	Participation of Youth Network in Local Development	13-Feb-16	1	18
8	What is User Group? How it is important in local development.	20-Feb-16	1	18
9	Inclusive User Group and its Importance	27-Feb-16	1	18
10	International Women's Day-Stories of Women Empowerment	5-Mar-16	1	18
11	WCF: Importance and Restructuring	12-Mar-16	1	18
12	Implementation of Development Plans through Local Bodies	19-Mar-16	1	18
13	Block Grant Budget: its execution	26-Mar-16	1	18

**TABLE 132: TOPICS DISCUSSED IN SAJHEDARI IN Q2**

S.N.	Topics	Language of production	Date of first broadcast	Broadcast dates	# of broadcast
1	Role of Youth in Local Development	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali FM	5-Jan-16	2
2	How plans selected in Ward Level meetings are prioritized and approved by Integrated Planning Implementation Meeting	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	5-Jan-16	4
3	RLG's Micro-Grant Activities	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	5-Jan-16	3
4	How plans exceeding the budget limit of VDC are approved by DDC via area level planning meeting	Awadhi	Radio Krishnasar FM	5-Jan-16	2
5	Activities being held at Communities as per the development Planning Calendar	Nepali	Radio Pratobodh FM	5-Jan-16	1
6	Local Level Participatory Planning Process and steps where community people can directly partake / Role citizens can play	Nepali	Jagaran FM	5-Jan-16	2
7	CMCs and their role in peace promotion at local level	Nepali	Radio Tulsipur FM	5-Jan-16	2
8	VDC Council Meeting- How are plans selected/Approved/ and prioritized	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	5-Jan-16	2
9	Activities being held in Local Government bodies for the selection of development plans	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali FM	12-Jan-16	2
10	VDC Council Meeting- How are plans selected/Approved/ and prioritized	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	1-Jan-16	4
11	Role played by Women in Local Development	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	1-Jan-16	3
12	Participation of Target group in selecting, prioritizing and executing the development plans	Nepali	Radio Krishnasar FM	1-Jan-16	2
13	VDC Council Meeting- How are plans selected/Approved/ and prioritized	Nepali	Radio Pratobodh FM	1-Jan-16	1
14	VDC Council Meeting- How are plans selected/Approved/ and prioritized	Nepali	Jagaran FM	1-Jan-16	2
15	Role of CAC in local development	Nepali	Radio Tulsipur FM	1-Jan-16	2
16	VDC Council Meeting- How are plans selected/Approved/ and prioritized-People's Expectation	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	1-Jan-16	2
17	Women participation in Local	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali	19-Jan-16	2

S.N.	Topics	Language of production	Date of first broadcast	Broadcast dates	# of broadcast
	Development process		FM		
18	Role of citizens in execution of Development plans and activities that are approved	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	19-Jan-16	4
19	Are the Plans under Target Group budget Approved in VDC council meeting?	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	19-Jan-16	3
20	Development plans approved by VDC council meeting and their prioritization	Awadhi	Radio Krishnasar FM	19-Jan-16	2
21	How plans exceeding the budget limit of VDC are approved and executed	Tharu	Radio Pratobodh FM	19-Jan-16	1
22	Development plans approved by VDC council meeting under the Target Group Budget	Nepali	Jagaran FM	19-Jan-16	2
23	Execution and effectiveness of activities planned under Target group budget	Nepali	Radio Tulsipur FM	19-Jan-16	2
24	Process of User's Committee Formation	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	19-Jan-16	2
25	Area level planning meeting- Types of plan it can approve	Doteli	Radio Mahakali FM	26-Jan-16	2
26	CMC and its effectiveness in peace building	Tharu	Radio Kailali FM	26-Jan-16	4
27	How plans exceeding the budget limit of VDC are approved by DDC via area level planning meeting	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	26-Jan-16	3
28	LGBTI and Disable people's access and participation in Local Level Planning Process	Nepali	Radio Krishnasar FM	26-Jan-16	2
29	Internal resources of VDC and its mobilization	Tharu	Radio Pratobodh FM	26-Jan-16	1
30	Development plans submitted to Area level planning meeting	Nepali	Jagaran FM	26-Jan-16	2
31	Execution of newly announced municipalities and people's opinion on the services they have got	Tharu	Radio Tulsipur FM	26-Jan-16	2
32	How plans exceeding the budget limit of VDC are executed	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	26-Jan-16	2
33	Plans submitted in the recent Planning Process for the sustainability of CMC and Efforts made from Local Level	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali FM	2-Feb-16	2
34	Plans selected through Area Level Planning Meeting	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	2-Feb-16	4
35	Process for executing current year development plans and activities	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	2-Feb-16	3
36	Effectiveness of Women Empowerment Groups	Awadhi	Radio Krishnasar FM	2-Feb-16	2
37	Plans prioritized and approved	Nepali	Radio	2-Feb-16	1

S.N.	Topics	Language of production	Date of first broadcast	Broadcast dates	# of broadcast
	by Area Level Planning Meeting		Pratobodh FM		
38	Initiatives taken for reducing Child Marriage	Nepali	Jagaran FM	2-Feb-16	2
39	Plans exceeding the budget limit of VDC-How they are approved?	Nepali	Radio Tulsipur FM	2-Feb-16	2
40	Implementation Status of Budget Activities Targeted for Women Group	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	2-Feb-16	2
41	How are development plans executed?	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali FM	9-Feb-16	2
42	RTI and Role of Youth to Ensure RTI	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	9-Feb-16	4
43	Sustainability of Youth Networks	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	9-Feb-16	3
44	RLGs in Local Development Activities	Awadhi	Radio Krishnasar FM	9-Feb-16	2
45	Ward Citizens Forum in Local Development Activities	Tharu	Radio Pratobodh FM	9-Feb-16	1
46	Effectiveness of CMCs-Its role in maintaining peace and Harmony in local community	Nepali	Jagaran FM	9-Feb-16	2
47	Efforts made for reducing Child marriage	Nepali	Radio Tulsipur FM	9-Feb-16	2
48	Process of User Group Formation and its execution process	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	9-Feb-16	2
49	Status of ODF Campaign and its Implementation	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali FM	16-Feb-16	2
50	Process of User Group Formation - Inclusion and Participation of Dalit, women, Youth, Indigenous and Aborigines	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	16-Feb-16	4
51	Participation of Women Empowerment Group in the Activities Targeted for Women's Development	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	16-Feb-16	3
52	Effectiveness of Youth Participation in Local Development	Nepali	Radio Krishnasar FM	16-Feb-16	2
53	Participation of Women Empowerment Group in the Activities Targeted for Women's Development	Nepali	Radio Pratobodh FM	16-Feb-16	1
54	CAC and it Impact	Nepali	Jagaran FM	16-Feb-16	2
55	Role of Youth Network in Empowering Youth in Local Development	Tharu	Radio Tulsipur FM	16-Feb-16	2
56	CAC and it Impact	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	16-Feb-16	2
57	How plans prioritized through "Settlement Level Planning Meeting" are Executed	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali FM	23-Feb-16	2

S.N.	Topics	Language of production	Date of first broadcast	Broadcast dates	# of broadcast
58	How plans prioritized through "Settlement Level Planning Meeting" are Executed	Tharu	Radio Kailali FM	23-Feb-16	4
59	How plans prioritized through "Settlement Level Planning Meeting" are Executed	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	23-Feb-16	3
60	How plans prioritized through "Settlement Level Planning Meeting" are Executed	Nepali	Radio Krishnasar FM	23-Feb-16	2
61	How plans prioritized through "Settlement Level Planning Meeting" are Executed	Tharu	Radio Pratobodh FM	23-Feb-16	1
62	How plans prioritized through "Settlement Level Planning Meeting" are Executed	Nepali	Jagaran FM	23-Feb-16	2
63	How plans prioritized through "Settlement Level Planning Meeting" are Executed	Tharu	Radio Tulsipur FM	23-Feb-16	2
64	How plans prioritized through "Settlement Level Planning Meeting" are Executed	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	23-Feb-16	2
65	Participatory and Inclusive User's Committee - It's Importance	Nepali	Radio Mahakali FM	1-Mar-16	2
66	What is User Committee- Its role in local development	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	1-Mar-16	4
67	User Committee and Monitoring & Supervision Committee and planning implementation	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	1-Mar-16	3
68	Role of User Committee in Implementation of Development Plans	Awadhi	Radio Krishnasar FM	1-Mar-16	2
69	What really is User Committee - how it is made inclusive	Nepali	Radio Pratobodh FM	1-Mar-16	1
70	Formation process of Inclusive User Committee and its importance	Tharu	Jagaran FM	1-Mar-16	2
71	Inclusive User Committee and its importance	Nepali	Radio Tulsipur FM	1-Mar-16	2
72	Inclusive User Committee and its importance	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	1-Mar-16	2
73	Changes brought after involvement of Women in various local mechanisms and bodies and its contribution to the society	Nepali	Radio Mahakali FM	8-Mar-16	2
74	Changes brought after involvement of Women in various local mechanisms and bodies and its contribution to the society	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	8-Mar-16	4
75	Changes brought after involvement of Women in various local mechanisms and	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	8-Mar-16	3

S.N.	Topics	Language of production	Date of first broadcast	Broadcast dates	# of broadcast
	bodies and its contribution to the society				
76	Changes brought after involvement of Women in various local mechanisms and bodies and its contribution to the society	Nepali	Radio Krishnasar FM	8-Mar-16	2
77	Changes brought after involvement of Women in various local mechanisms and bodies and its contribution to the society	Nepali	Radio Pratobodh FM	8-Mar-16	1
78	Changes brought after involvement of Women in various local mechanisms and bodies and its contribution to the society	Tharu	Jagaran FM	8-Mar-16	2
79	Stories of change of Women involved in various mechanism and bodies at local level	Nepali	Radio Tulsipur FM	8-Mar-16	2
80	Success Stories of Women involved in local Mechanisms and bodies in context of International Women's Day	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	8-Mar-16	2
81	WCF- Its Importance and restructuring	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali FM	15-Mar-16	2
82	Process of Monitoring effectiveness of Development plan execution	Tharu	Radio Kailali FM	15-Mar-16	4
83	Sense of CMC Ownership towards People after it is handed over to local bodies	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	15-Mar-16	3
84	Role of CMC in Peace Building- Initiatives taken by SB	Awadhi	Radio Krishnasar FM	15-Mar-16	2
85	WCF, Its importance and restructuring	Nepali	Radio Pratobodh FM	15-Mar-16	1
86	Importance of Monitoring and Evaluation activities for Local development Plans	Nepali	Jagaran FM	15-Mar-16	2
87	Process of Planning Implementation at local level	Tharu	Radio Tulsipur FM	15-Mar-16	2
88	Child Friendly Local Government	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	15-Mar-16	2
89	CAC - Its Impact	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali FM	22-Mar-16	2
90	WCF - Importance and Impact	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	22-Mar-16	4
91	Participation of Poor Women in WEG	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	22-Mar-16	3
92	Access and Participation of Marginalized group people in services provided by Local Government line agencies	Awadhi	Radio Krishnasar FM	22-Mar-16	2
93	Participation of Women in Local Development-WORTH	Tharu	Radio Pratobodh FM	22-Mar-16	1

S.N.	Topics	Language of production	Date of first broadcast	Broadcast dates	# of broadcast
94	District Good Governance Committee - Duty, responsibility and its sustainability	Tharu	Jagaran FM	22-Mar-16	2
95	Entrepreneurship initiatives taken by Local people for Income generation	Tharu	Radio Tulsipur FM	22-Mar-16	2
96	Formation, Re-formation of WCF and its need	Nepali	Radio Naya Yug FM	22-Mar-16	2
97	Public Hearing and its Importance	Doteli	Radio Mahakali FM	29-Mar-16	2
98	Development plans being executed at local level and people's participation	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	29-Mar-16	4
99	District Level Planning and their Execution	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	29-Mar-16	3
100	Role of WCF in Local Development Process	Nepali	Radio Krishnasar FM	29-Mar-16	2
101	Monitoring and Evaluation of Local Level Development Plans and its importance	Tharu	Radio Pratobodh FM	29-Mar-16	1
102	Internal financial resources of VDC and its importance in local development	Tharu	Jagaran FM	29-Mar-16	2
103	Ward Citizen Forum - Importance and Restructuring	Nepali	Radio Tulsipur FM	29-Mar-16	2
104	Execution status of Development Activities planned for Women	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	29-Mar-16	2

**TABLE 143: MICRO GRANTS AWARDED FOR RLGs**

S.N.	RLGs	Activities/ Evaluation	Venue	Beneficiaries
1	New Bihani	The RLG members organized 3 days child right workshop for 28 School children and organized rally participating by 35 school children. 68% participants evaluated the training as good, 31% as moderate and 1% as poor.	Sonpur VDC, Banke	63
2	Santi	The RLG members organized 3 days women's' workshop for 25 women participants. 64% participants evaluated the training a good, 36% as average.	Betahani VDC, Banke	25
3	Basantapur	Basantapur RLG organized 3 days good governance training for 30 participants. 91% participants evaluated the training as good, 9% as average.	Udharapur VDC, Banke	30
4	Sakriya Samaj	The RLG members organized 3 days child right workshop for 30 participants. 87% participants evaluated the training a good, 13 % as average, and 1% said poor.	Binauna VDC, Banke	30
5	Apsara	Apsara RLG organized street drama on reducing domestic violence. 13 RLG members performed the street drama among them 6 were male and 7	Kachanapur VDC, Banke	Approx. 300 viewers

		female.		
6	Nawa Yuba	The RLG members organized 10 days Candle making training for 28 participants. 75% participants evaluated the training as good, 48 % as average.	Kalika, Bardiya	28
7	Mount Everest	The RLG members organized 3 days right to information workshop for 25 RLG members. 79% participants evaluated the training as good, 21 % as average.	Padnaha VDC, Bardiya	25
8	Santi Ramghat	The RLG members organized 3-day workshop on local governance and development. 83% participants evaluated the workshop as good, 17 % as average.	Ramghat VDC, Bardiya	29
9	Pragatishill	The RLG members organized 3-day workshop on Gender based workshop for 25 members. 92% participants evaluated the training as good, 8% as average, which shows that majority evaluated the training as good.	Gobardiha VDC, Dang	25
10	Chinari	Chinari RLG organized 3 days youth and women empowerment workshop for 25 participants. 72.92% participants evaluated the training as good, 27.08% as average, which shows that majority evaluated the training as good.	Dharna VDC, Dang	25
11	Laxmipur	The RLG members organized 3 days youth leadership workshop for 25 participants. 74% participants evaluated the training as good, 25% as average and 1% as poor but majority evaluated the training as good.	Laxipur VDC, Dang	25
12	Sagarmatha	The RLG members organized 3 days candle making training for 25 participants.	Bijaura VDC, Dang	25
13	Ekta	The RLG members organized 10 days Noodles making training for 25 members. 56% participants evaluated the training as good, 44 % as average.	Narayan VDC, Kailali	25
14	Adarsha Digdarshan	The RLG members organized 7 days mushroom farming training for 20 members. 83% participants evaluated the training as good, 15 % as average and 2% as poor.	Khasshma VDC, Banke	20
15	Santi	The RLG members organized 14th step planning process workshop for 31 participants. 88% participants evaluated the workshop as good, 12 % as average.	Hekuli VDC, Dang	31
16	Kanchan	The RLG members organized 3 days social accountability workshop for 30 members. 60% participants evaluated the workshop as good, 40% as average.	Munuwa VDC, Kailali	30
17	Janapriya	The RLG members organized 3 days mushroom farming workshop for 20 members. 82.50% participants evaluated the training as good, 15 % as moderate and 2.50% as poor.	Jarbuta VDC, Surkhet	20
18	Makka Madina	The RLG members organized 3 days Child right workshop for 27 members. 90.17% participants evaluated the training as good, 9.37 % as moderate and 0.44 % as poor.	Latikoili VDC, Surkhet	27
19	Bheri	The RLG members organized 3-day workshop on	Kunathari VDC,	25

		Right to Information for 25 members. 95% participants evaluated the training as good, 4.5% as moderate and 0.5% as poor.	Surkhet	
20	Salghari	The RLG members organized 3 events of Street Drama on the topic of Stopping Domestic Violence and child marriage. 15 RLG members performed the street drama among them 3 were male and 12 females.	Kunathari VDC, Surkhet	Approx. 200 viewers
21	Shubha Bihani	The RLG members organized 3 events of Street drama. 12 RLG members performed the street drama among them 3 were male and 9 female.	Gadhi VDC, Surkhet	Approx. 500 viewers
22	Hariyali	The RLG members organized 10 days Candle making workshop for 10 members. 76% participants evaluated the training as good, 24% as moderate	Ramghat VDC, Surkhet	10
23	New Bright Future	The RLG members organized 10 days Candle making training for 15 members. 98.22% participants evaluated the training as good, 1.78% as moderate	Krishnapur VDC, Kanchapur	15
24	Sagarmatha	12 RLG members performed the street drama among them 1 were male and 11 female.	Baisi Bichwa VDC, Kanchapur	250
25	Sanghari	The RLG members organized 1 month Bamboo stool making workshop for 25 members. 84% participants evaluated the training as good, 16 % as average.	Krishnapur VDC, Kanchapur	25

**TABLE 164: WCF RE-FORMATION: GENDER AND CASTE/ETHNICITY BREAKDOWN**

102 WCF Coordinators before re-formation in Phase 2 VDCs								
Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Total	16-25 Yrs	26-40 Yrs	40+ Yrs	Total	%
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri	45	13	58	3	27	28	58	56.86
Hill/Mountain Janajati	19	10	29	1	12	16	29	28.43
Newar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Hill Dalit	10	3	13	1	6	6	13	12.75
Terai/Madheshi Brahmin/Rajput	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Terai Janajati/Adivasi	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0.98
Terai/Madheshi Other Caste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Terai/Madheshi Dalit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Religious Minorities	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>% of total</b>	<b>74.51</b>	<b>25.49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>46.08</b>	<b>49.02</b>	<b>100.00</b>	
102 WCF Coordinators after re-formation in Phase 2 VDCs								
Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Total	16-25 Yrs	26-40 Yrs	40+ Yrs	Total	%
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri	37	23	60	9	28	23	60	58.82
Hill/Mountain Janajati	15	15	30	6	16	8	30	29.41
Newar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Hill Dalit	3	4	7	3	4	0	7	6.86
Terai/Madheshi Brahmin/Rajput	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Terai Janajatis/Adivasi	2	2	4	1	3	0	4	3.92
Terai/Madheshi Other Caste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Terai/Madheshi Dalit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Religious Minorities	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>% of total</b>	<b>56.86</b>	<b>43.14</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>18.63</b>	<b>50.98</b>	<b>30.39</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

# ANNEX 3: SUCCESS STORIES



## Street Drama Performances Advocating to End Child Marriage



*SB Radio Listener Group Street Drama Performance*  
Photo Credit: Kamala Gharti Magar, Community Action Researcher

The Sajhedari Radio Listener Groups (RLG) group from Surkhet district regularly listens to the USAID-funded *Sajhedari Bikaas* radio programs *Naya Nepal* and *Sajhedari*. The programs are produced by the local FM station, Jagaran FM in partnership with Equal Access. Through these programs, the group learned that their Village Development Committee (VDC) allocates 10% of its grants for women's activities. Inspired by the possibility of benefiting from allocated funds to assist women in their community, they applied to Equal Access for a micro-grant in July 2015. They wanted to bring attention to the issue of child marriage, which is common in the VDC.

"When we started listening to the radio program we learned that our VDC had a budget for small scale development activities. So, we women decided to write a street drama to raise awareness of child marriages in our VDC." shared Geeta Ale, facilitator of the RLG group.

The RLG group organized three street dramas performed by 15 (12 female, 3 male) members in December 2015, which were seen by approximately 1,000 people. Kamala Gharti Magar shared "Women RLG group members are very enthusiastic about the street drama. The members submitted the proposal to EA and received the grants to organize the awareness campaigns in their VDC. Because child marriage was commonly practiced in the VDC, we decided to organize the street drama to catch the attention of the more people in creative way." Following the December performance, the following month, the VDC office allocated NRP 30,000/- allowing the women to continue the street drama performances on stopping child marriage.

# ANNEX3: SUCCESS STORIES



*A WORTH group meeting*

I don't ask for money from my husband anymore; instead I raise goats and chickens and sell eggs to cover my expenses. The money our family gets from my husband's work is utilized for spend my own earned money." Anita Tharu says, "If there are two earning people in a family, conflict decreases and support increases."

Anita Tharu is a resident of Binauna VDC of Banke District and she belongs to the Aadarsh Women Empowerment Group (WEG). Fatima Foundation–Nepal with the support of the USAID funded *Sajhedari Bikaas* project, implements the Women's Empowerment Program and revived this women's micro-savings group that existed from before but was barely functional. The women received skill development training and literacy classes and learned how to generate income through small business activities. Anita says, "I took loan of Nepal Rupees (NRs) 10,000 (about \$95 USD) from the group with which I bought two goats and later sold the same goats of NRs 12,500. I again took a loan and bought two more goats for NRs 6,700 and 5,300. These two goats have reproduced five goats and I am now keeping those goats along with hens."

Anita explained, "We are a family of four and my husband used to look after us. I believed that the family expenses should be covered by only the husband whereas a woman should look after the family and children, but I was wrong. I used to feed my children, send them to school, cook food for family and do the rest of the household chores. I realized that it isn't easy for a single person to financially support the entire family, which sometimes creates dispute between the couple. "

After becoming involved in the WEG group, the financial condition of Anita improved and she also is taking part in social activities. Her interest in social activities grew as she grew in confidence She is now a member of Community Consumer Group, the Ward Citizen Forum, the VDC, and she is the Treasurer of Drainage Consumer Committee group. She is also getting support from her husband, who appreciates how Anita's income contributes to the family. She adds, "Our family is happy and we both are satisfied now."

# ANNEX 4: PROGRESS AGAINST WORK PLAN

## Workplan Q2 Monthly Tracker (January–March 2016)

	Completed
	Ongoing
	Postponed/Canceled

Activity	16-Jan	16-Feb	16-Mar	Lead	Status On Schedule?	Remarks	
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>							
Baseline survey for recovery districts				Pact	Ongoing	NO	Pact has selected the firm to conduct the baseline and data collection will start in April 2016.
Convene quarterly progress review and planning workshops				Pact	Postponed	NO	Dates postponed to April 1-2 due to rescheduling of the Annual Partners' Meeting.
Conduct GIS Group GPS mapping				Pact	Ongoing	YES	
Submit quarterly report				Pact	Completed	YES	
Document success stories				Pact	Ongoing	YES	
Conduct OPI training and review/reflection meetings for DFCs				Pact	Completed	YES	
Conduct DevResults/data training for DFCs				Pact	Postponed	NO	Rescheduled due to frequency of workshops and meetings in March. Training to be completed in May.
Conduct thematic outcome monitoring				Pact	Completed	YES	

Activity	16-Jan	16-Feb	16-Mar	Lead	Status On Schedule?	Remarks
training and assessments						
Document video clips and share with USAID partners, LGCDP and other stakeholders				Pact	Ongoing	YES
Conduct DQA/RDQA monitoring				Pact	Ongoing	YES
Perception Surveys IV and V				Pact	Ongoing	NO
Conduct joint monitoring visits with project stakeholders				Pact	Postponed	NO
<b>Objective A: Enabling environment for community development established</b>						
Conduct and disseminate final conflict assessment				Saferworld	Ongoing	NO
<b>Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)</b>						
<i>Phase 1 VDCs</i>						
Operate CMCs				CeLRRd	Completed	YES
Quarterly practice sharing				CeLRRd	Completed	YES
District-level mediators' network formation				CeLRRd	Postponed	NO
Advocacy with Ministry to allow VDCs to use operational costs for CMCs				CeLRRd	Ongoing	NO
<i>Phase 2 VDCs</i>						
Establish and operate new CMCs				CeLRRd	Completed	YES
Social marketing				CeLRRd	Ongoing	YES
Convene VDC-level monthly meetings				CeLRRd	Ongoing	NO
Convene quarterly VDC-level practice sharing meetings				CeLRRd	Completed	YES
Coordination meeting with DMMC				CeLRRd	Postponed	NO
District-level VDC coordinators monthly				CeLRRd	Completed	YES

Activity	16-Jan	16-Feb	16-Mar	Lead	Status On Schedule?	Remarks	
meeting							
Success story Documentation				CeLRRd	Ongoing	YES	
RDQA				CeLRRd	Completed	YES	
Community mediation assessment				CeLRRd	Completed	YES	
Refresher training (GBV)				Pact/CeLRRd	Postponed	NO	Not yet started due to late formation of CMCs; to be completed in Q3.
Train LYG, RLG, and WORTH groups on select component of mediation training package				CeLRRd	Postponed	NO	Will be completed in Q3; delayed due to inability to schedule participants.
<i>Recovery Districts</i>							
Reprinting of manual and workbook and office set-up				CeLRRd	Postponed	NO	Due to fuel crisis, CeLRRd was unable to complete its activity cost proposal as planned. Modification adding additional districts and VDCs was signed Feb 23. Staff hiring completed. Office setup to be finished in April.
DPAC meeting				CeLRRd	Postponed	NO	Due to delays in startup, activities rescheduled and now underway
TOT on BMT				CeLRRd	Postponed	NO	Due to delays in startup, activities rescheduled and now to be completed in April
District-level orientation				CeLRRd	Postponed	NO	Due to delays in startup, activities rescheduled and to be completed in May
VDC orientation				CeLRRd	Postponed	NO	Due to delays in startup, activities rescheduled and to be completed in Q3
Basic mediation training				CeLRRd	Postponed	NO	Due to delays in startup, activities rescheduled. Will begin in Q3 and be completed in Q4
Review and reflection meeting				CeLRRd	Postponed	NO	Due to delays in startup, activities rescheduled. They will begin in Q3 and will be completed quarterly.
VDC Coordinators' monthly meetings				CeLRRd	Postponed	NO	Due to delays in startup, activities rescheduled and to begin in Q4
CMC monthly meeting				CeLRRd	Postponed	NO	Due to delays in startup, activities rescheduled and to begin in Q4

Activity	16-Jan	16-Feb	16-Mar	Lead	Status On Schedule?	Remarks
<b>Women's Economic Groups (WORTH)</b>						
<i>Phase 1 VDCs</i>						
Conduct 16 Days' of Activism against VAW events				WORTH NGOs	Completed	YES Activity completed in December during 16 Days of Activism
Orientations on business and microenterprises				WORTH NGOs	Completed	YES
Skill-building training on business and microenterprises				WORTH NGOs	Completed	YES
Conduct management committee training				WORTH NGOs	Completed	YES
Peace promotion training				WORTH NGOs	Completed	YES
<i>Phase 2 VDCs</i>						
WORTH group assessment				WORTH NGOs	Completed	YES Completed in six districts
WORTH group revival/ formation				WORTH NGOs	Completed	YES 96 groups formed
Conduct management committee training				WORTH NGOs	Completed	YES
Conduct results' survey				WORTH NGOs	Postponed	NO WORTH group assessment is ongoing; after completion, will progress to results survey
Mobilize interns to mentor women's groups				WORTH NGOs	Ongoing	YES
Conduct periodic mobile workshops				WORTH NGOs	Ongoing	NO The activity was postponed in the last quarter as priority had to be given to the VDC/district consultation meetings and the 14-step planning process. Camps will start in April 2016 and continue each month until the target is met.
OCA/OPI training and implementation of capacity building plan				WORTH NGOs	Ongoing	YES Five districts completed; remaining one is Banke
EW training				WORTH NGOs	Completed	YES Management and Literacy training provided to all staff
Celebrate International Women's Day				WORTH NGOs	Completed	YES
Publication of IEC materials				WORTH-NGOs	Ongoing	YES To be completed in May
<b>Youth in Development</b>						

Activity	16-Jan	16-Feb	16-Mar	Lead	Status On Schedule?	Remarks
<i>Phase 1 VDCs</i>						
Conduct LYG meetings	█	█	█	YI	Postponed	NO No activities reported in January. Because of weaknesses identified in YI's programs, SB suspended YI grant in February and terminated it on April 1. SB is working with G-NGOs to oversee these meetings beginning in Q3.
Linkage activities with other SB components	█	█	█	YI	Postponed	NO No activities reported in January. Because of weaknesses identified in YI's programs, SB suspended YI grant in February and terminated it on April 1. SB is working with G-NGOs to oversee these meetings beginning in Q3.
Follow-up meetings with LYG on governance and accountability			█	YI	Postponed	NO No activities reported in January. Because of weaknesses identified in YI's programs, SB suspended YI grant in February and terminated it on April 1. SB is working with G-NGOs to oversee these meetings beginning in Q3.
<i>Phase 2 VDCs</i>						
Youth discussion series (YDS)		█		YI	Completed	YES Completed 12 YDS events as planned
Conduct advocacy and community development activities	█	█	█	YI	Postponed	NO YI conducted 67 community development activities meeting the target of January.
Conduct linkage activities with other SB components	█	█	█	YI	Completed	NO LYGs did 4 activities; remaining activities will be implemented through the above-mentioned new arrangement.
Establish and orient CMUs	█	█		YI	Canceled	NO Established 57 CMUs in Phase 2 VDCs in December; remaining activities will be implemented through the above-mentioned new arrangement.

Activity	16-Jan	16-Feb	16-Mar	Lead	Status On Schedule?	Remarks	
Capacity-building training for LYG mobilizers	■	■	■	YI	Canceled	NO	This activity was planned for March, now will be implemented through the above-mentioned new arrangement.
Initiate National Youth Service	■	■	■	YI	Canceled	NO	This activity was planned for March, now will be implemented through the above-mentioned new arrangement.
Conduct advocacy and governance training for LYGs		■	■	YI	Canceled	NO	This activity was planned for March, now will be implemented through the above-mentioned new arrangement.
Quarterly CMU meetings		■		YI	Canceled	NO	This activity was planned for March, now will be implemented through the above-mentioned new arrangement.
<b>Media in Development</b>							
<i>Phase 1 VDCs</i>							
Broadcast NN and SSMK	■	■	■	EA	Ongoing	YES	
Broadcast local level radio program - <i>Sajhedari</i>	■	■	■		Ongoing	YES	
Ongoing Community Reporter activities	■	■	■	EA	Ongoing	YES	
SMS/IVR system integration and utilization	■	■	■	EA	Ongoing	YES	
Radio Listeners' Group (RLG) formation	■	■	■	EA	Ongoing	YES	
Radio Listeners' Group meetings	■	■	■	EA	Ongoing	YES	
Broadcast PSAs		■		EA	Completed	YES	
Convene CAG and SAG meetings for NN and SSMK			■	EA	Completed	YES	
Convene Local Level Content Advisory Group meetings - <i>Sajhedari</i>	■			EA	Completed	YES	
Radio Strategic Advisory Committee meetings	■			EA	Completed	NO	Activity completed in February
Community Reporter capacity building (refresher)			■	EA	Completed	YES	

Activity	16-Jan	16-Feb	16-Mar	Lead	Status On Schedule?	Remarks	
Local production training for <i>Sajhedari</i> producers- continued capacity building (refresher)				EA	Postponed	NO	To be done in April; rescheduled pending completion of EA modification
<i>Phase 2 VDCs</i>							
Produce and broadcast <i>NN,SSMK</i> and <i>Sajhedari</i>				EA	Ongoing	YES	
Radio Listener Group (RLG) formation				EA	Ongoing	YES	
Continued micro-grants initiative				EA	Ongoing	YES	
Ongoing Community Action Research activities				EA	Ongoing	YES	
Monthly monitoring visits				EA	Ongoing	YES	
Convene Critical Listening Feedback Session				EA	Ongoing	YES	
Conduct Behavior Change Communication (BCC) workshop for FM stations				EA	Completed	NO	It was scheduled for January, however due to time taken for travel approval of the trainer, the workshop took place in March
Roundtable discussion and broadcast				EA	Completed	YES	Broadcast during the last week of December and first week of January
Media consultation workshop with partners and stakeholders				EA	Postponed	NO	To be completed in Q3
Community Action Researcher capacity building				EA	Completed	YES	
<b>Objective B: Communities access resources for development</b>							
<i>Phase 1 VDCs</i>							
Plan and implement micro-projects				Pact/G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	To commence in Q3 following hiring of engineering firm in March
<i>Phase 2 VDCs</i>							
Support PVDP preparation				G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	
PVDP training to VDC secretaries and SMs				G-NGOs	Completed	YES	
Support VDC profile preparation				G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	This activity will be completed by the April
Technical support to VDCs for Internal Revenue Assessment Plans .				G-NGOs	Completed	YES	

Activity	16-Jan	16-Feb	16-Mar	Lead	Status On Schedule?	Remarks
Reflection on IRAP with government and non-government stakeholders				Pact/G-NGOs	Completed YES	
Provide technical support to WCFs and CACs				G-NGOs	Completed YES	
Exposure visits for VDC, WCF, and CAC members				G-NGOs	Ongoing YES	Regular meetings through the year
Capacity-building trainings for SMs				G-NGOs	Completed YES	
Orientation to VSMC on social mobilization				G-NGOs	Ongoing YES	2 trainings conducted in Dang and remaining will be conducted in partnership with LGCDP
Coordinate with Ministry to ensure the Ministry's buy-in of 14-step video				Pact	Completed YES	
Plan and implement micro-projects				G-NGOs	Postponed NO	To commence in Q3 following hiring of engineering firm in March
Formation of VDC women's forums				G-NGOs	Postponed NO	To be completed in Q3 pending preparation of TOT
Project management training for IPCs and PMCs				G-NGOs	Postponed NO	To commence in Q3 following hiring of engineering firm in March
Local coordination meetings with LGCDP				Pact	Ongoing YES	Regular meetings ongoing. Next two meetings organized for Mid and Far West regions.
<i>Non-SB VDCs</i>						
Technical support to VDCs to prepare VDC Profiles				G-NGOs	Postponed NO	Will start in Q3 after budget realignment
Provide technical support for preparation of PVDPs				G-NGOs	Postponed NO	Will start in Q3 after budget realignment
<i>Recovery Districts</i>						
VDC post-disaster recovery plans				G-NGOs	Postponed NO	Waiting for Nepal Government Guidelines
Organize meeting with MOFALD/DDRC to agree on post disaster recovery guidelines for recovery plans				Pact	Ongoing YES	Only with DDRC but not with MOFALD
Consultation meetings to finalize VDCs in the Eastern Cluster				Pact	Completed YES	
Finalize grants with NGOs in Eastern Cluster				Pact	Completed YES	
Project management training for IPCs and				G-NGOs	Ongoing YES	

Activity	16-Jan	16-Feb	16-Mar	Lead	Status On Schedule?	Remarks	
PMCs							
Conduct local level planning process orientation for WCF, IPFC, CAC at community level				G-NGOs	Completed	YES	Cluster 1 completed (Gorkha, Lamjung, and Dhading)
Coordination with NSET at national level				Pact	Ongoing	YES	
Plan and implement micro -projects				Pact	Ongoing	NO	Expect to complete issuing micro-projects in Q3
<b>Objective C: Communities implement inclusive development projects effectively</b>							
<i>Phase 2 VDCs</i>							
TOT on accountability				G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	Agreement with consulting firm to lead the Social Accountability Tool signed March 15; activity to be completed Q3
Conduct <i>Sajhedari Chautari</i> meetings				G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	Activity ongoing through the year
<i>Recovery Districts</i>							
Social accountability tool trainings for VSMC and VDC stakeholders				G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	Agreement with consulting firm to lead the Social Accountability Tool signed March 15; activity to be completed Q3
TOT on accountability				G-NGOs	postponed	NO	Agreement with consulting firm to lead the Social Accountability Tool signed March 15; activity to be completed Q3
Joint Monitoring Field Visit				G-NGOs	postponed	NO	Coordinating with LGCDP
<b>Objective D: Existing and new local government units function effectively</b>							
<i>Phase 2 VDCs</i>							
Technical/policy support to MOFALD				Pact	Postponed	NO	Re-engaging since Program Alignment Statement (PAS) signed March 18
Technical assistance to VDCs				Pact	Postponed	NO	Postponed from Q1. Computers and printers procured and handover will take place in April
Refresher training on accounting software				G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	Pending request; activity is demand based
Technical assistance to DDCs (including printing documents)				Pact	Ongoing	YES	Printing documents completed; technical assistance activities will start in April
Integrated mobile service camps (District-level)				G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	Ongoing on a regular basis through the year

Activity	16-Jan	16-Feb	16-Mar	Lead	Status	On Schedule?	Remarks
Conduct sectoral mobile service camps (VDC-level)				G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	Ongoing on a regular basis throughout the year
Public Expenditure Tracking (PET) study				Pact/G-NGOs	Completed	YES	Study completed; report to be finalized in April
District-level GRB committee coordination meetings				Pact/G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	Started and will on a regular basis through the year
GRB orientation for VDCs and municipalities				G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	TOT will be conducted in Q3, then start at VDC level
Support MOFALD by providing resource persons for GBA for DDC, VDCs and Municipalities				Pact	Ongoing	YES	Progressing according to plan and will continue through the year
<i>Recovery Districts</i>							
Disaster response, planning and accountability training for Earthquake Relief Management Committee				G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	Contingent on discussions with NRA about content of training
Conduct integrated mobile service camps (District-level)				G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	Service Camps have begun and will continue in Q3
Conduct sectoral mobile service camps (VDC-level)				G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	
<b>Other Activities</b>							
Manage and monitor partner grants/subcontracts				Pact	Ongoing	YES	
Conduct annual GESI audit				Pact	Completed	YES	Surkhet and Kailali scheduled and completed in Q2
Convene monthly SB partner coordination meetings				Pact	Ongoing	YES	
Governance and WORTH partners planning and review workshop				G-NGOs	Ongoing	NO	Completed Governance; WORTH to be completed in Q3
Develop Exist Strategies with partners				Pact	Completed	NO	Completed in March
Coordination meetings with USAID partners (quarterly)				Pact	Ongoing	YES	
Conduct joint quarterly monitoring visits				Pact	Postponed	NO	Planned for April 20 but postponed to May at the request of MOFALD

Activity	16-Jan				16-Feb				16-Mar				Lead	Status On Schedule?		Remarks
Coordination efforts with USAID Partners and Government including one event on May 2016													Pact	Ongoing	NO	Only with USAID partners not with Government
Convene annual partners' meeting													Pact	Completed	NO	
Attend UN Led Partners Meeting													Pact	Ongoing	YES	
Bi-monthly staff meeting													G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	Partners organizing monthly meeting instead of bi-monthly meeting