

# SAJHEDARI BIKAAS: Partnership for Local Development

FY 2016 – Quarterly Report #11

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# KEY ACRONYMS

APM	Annual Partners Meeting
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
BS	Bikram Sambat
CAC	Community Awareness Center
CAG	Content Advisory Group
CAR	Community Action Researcher
CBO	Community-based Organization
CDA	Community Development Activity
CDO	Chief District Offices
CeLRRd	Center for Legal Research and Resource Development
CM	Community Mediator
CMC	Community Mediation Center
CRC	Citizen Report Cards
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDRC	District Disaster Relief Committee
DRRP	District Recovery and Reconstruction Plans
DDC	District Development Committee
DPAC	District Project Advisory Committees
EA	Equal Access
EPS	Exit Poll Surveys
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
G-NGO	Governance Nongovernmental Organization
GRB	Gender Responsive Budget
GBA	Gender Responsive Audit
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GON	Government of Nepal
GRB	Gender Responsive Budget
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IP	Implementing Partner
IPC	Implementing Partner Committee
IPFC	Integrated Planning Formulation Committee
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LDAG	Listen Discussion Action Group
LGCDP	Local Governance and Community Development Programme
LYG	Local Youth Group
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
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
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey
PMC	Project Monitoring Committee
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PVDP	Periodic Village Development Plan

RLG	Radio Listeners Group
RCU	Regional Coordination Unit
SAT	Social Accountability Tool
SB	Sajhedari Bikaas
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communications
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SM	Social Mobilizer
SSIP	Small-scale Infrastructure Projects
SSMK	<i>Saathi Sanga Manka Kura</i>
TA	Technical Assistance
TOT	Training of Trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USG	United States Government
VDC	Village Development Committee
VERSS	Vital Events Registration System Software
VP	Village Profile
VSMC	Village Supervision and Monitoring Committee
WCF	Ward Citizens Forum

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sajhedari Bikaas (SB) is pleased to share its second quarterly report for Year 4. This report covers activities performed during April-June 2016. Highlights from this quarter include:

- While this quarter was relatively peaceful, the Maoist breakaway faction commonly known as “Biplav Group” resumed extortion drives and incinerated telecommunication towers in several districts in the Eastern and Western regions. There were also reports, particularly from Gorkha and Makwanpur, of disruptions including attempts at forced-entry into the offices of international development organizations. The Safety and Security Working Group of the Association of International NGOs has begun compiling security incident reports from its members to formulate a common strategy. Thus far, SB partners have remained largely unaffected.
- Although public criticism of the sluggish National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) continued during the quarter, it made progress in some areas. By the end of June, the NRA had signed agreements of support with 2.24 million families, developed guidelines for grievance hearings, prepared training and management guidelines, and established at least six working committees. However, families continue to wait to receive assistance payments.
- In May, SB subcontracted the National Development Research Institute to conduct a baseline survey in six recovery districts—Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Lamjung, Makwanpur, and Ramechhap. Expanding the methodology used for SB’s original districts to include indicators specific to the recovery districts, research teams interviewed 9,189 respondents from 3,063 households. The findings revealed that most of the respondents (>90%) were aware of the roles and responsibilities of local government agencies, VDCs, health posts, women’s groups, and police units. Nearly one-fourth of respondents were aware of Community Mediation Centers (CMCs), and 66% said that CMCs are effective. Only 35% of respondents knew about the roles and responsibilities of WCFs, but of those who were aware, 69% said WCFs are effective. Respondents reported major damages to infrastructure such as health services (68%), water and sanitation facilities (76%), and education facilities (85%).
- During this quarter, Saferworld completed its Final Rapid Conflict Assessment Tracker and presented the findings to USAID in April 2016. The report was based on changes that occurred since the previous assessment (December 2014 - February 2015) to provide an understanding of developments and trends over time. The report noted several positive development trends, including that respondents believed educational and employment opportunities for women and girls have increased. Many respondents deemed the promulgation of the new Constitution of Nepal to be more socially inclusive than the Interim Constitution. A majority, however, expressed some level of apprehension about its effective implementation. The assessment also indicated some concerning trends. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) remains a key security challenge in most districts and was reported by respondents as being the most concerning safety issue.
- Community mediation services continued in all 115 CMCs in Phase 1 and Phase 2 VDCs/municipalities registering 1,484 new cases this quarter against a target of 1,000. Cases

continued to reflect past trends with 87 percent interpersonal, 9.6 percent gender-based violence, 2.22 percent resource-based, and 0.8 percent identity-based disputes. Overall, the resolution rate of cases registered averaged 75 percent against a target of 75 percent, which is consistent with other community mediation programs conducted in Nepal. Thirteen CMCs in Phase 1 VDCs of five original districts were handed over to their respective VDCs in accordance with the CMC Operational Guidelines, totaling 43 CMCs handed over to date. The remaining 15 CMCs of Phase 1 VDCs will be handed over once they complete the minimum operational cycle in the next quarter.

- SB continued its support of Pact's integrated, literacy-led approach to women's economic empowerment known as WORTH. With the addition of 132 new WORTH groups in 54 Phase 2 VDCs and municipalities this quarter, there was an increase of 3,555 women from various castes and ethnicities, bringing the total number of groups to 454, and the total number WORTH group members to 12,055.
- Pact terminated Youth Initiative's grant on April 1, 2016, and completed reconciliation of the award within the third quarter. In June, USAID approved SB's revised work plan proposing the transfer of oversight of LYGs and implementation of youth activities to its G-NGO partners. SB is working with partners to focus youth activities on local planning, accountability and community action in the fourth quarter.
- During this quarter, 13 episodes of the radio program *Naya Nepal* (NN) were produced and broadcast from 18 local FM partner stations and Radio Nepal. Two episodes of *Sathi Sanga Man Ka Kura* (SSMK) were also produced and broadcast by the 18 partner FM stations and Radio Nepal. A total of 104 episodes of the radio program *Sajhedari* were produced and broadcast. As suggested by local Content Advisory Groups (CAG), episodes included content and stories from SB partners and sound bites from VDC/DDC officials and respective government line agency representatives on topics such as: women leading local development projects, new CMCs and their work, changes noticed in society, mobile service camp information, and also *Sajhedari Chautari* meetings.
- SB worked with targeted communities in recovery districts and in Phase 2 VDCs of original districts to identify small-scale infrastructure projects (SSIP) and social initiatives on which to collaborate. To date, SB has awarded 147 micro-projects including 129 SSIPs in original and recovery districts and 18 social initiatives in original districts.
- SB supported the reformation of 148 WCFs in Phase 2 VDCs in accordance with GESI provisions in the Social Mobilization Guidelines, 2071. According to the guidelines, WCFs are to be reformed every year changing 25% of its members, and providing opportunities for individuals from marginalized communities to be equitably represented. As part of the reformation process, SB also oriented communities on the importance of inclusion in the WCF and how it can directly affect project selection in annual plans. These interventions increased the number of women members in the reformed WCFs from 47% last year to 51% this year (1,956 female, 1,860 male), and also increased the number of women in leadership roles from 34% last year to 47% this year (70 female, 78 male).
- In collaboration with MoFALD, SB facilitated one integrated and 10 sectorial mobile service camps in original districts benefitting 2,919 citizens (1,499 female, 1,420 male), and five integrated mobile service camps in recovery districts, where 5,009 individuals (2,457 female, 2,552 male) received immediate service from a wide range of line agencies such as the District Administrative Office, District Agriculture Development Office, District Election Office, and the Women and Children Office.

# 1.0 POLITICAL AND DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

## 1.1 NATIONAL TRENDS

On April 8, in an attempt to move forward with the implementation of the new Constitution, the Cabinet formed a high-level Federalism Implementation and Restructuring Directive Committee chaired by the Prime Minister and Federalism Implementation and an Administration Restructuring Coordination Committee led by the Chief Secretary of the Constituent Assembly. The first meeting of the Prime Minister's high-level committee was held on July 1, 2016, at which it was decided to prepare a draft of internal relations and financial differences among provinces and local bodies and make preparations for the adjustment of civil servants.

On May 8, the Government of Nepal (GON) unveiled its plan to hold local elections by December 2016. The announcement was followed in June by a roadmap that also included provincial elections by May 2017, and federal Parliamentary elections by December 2017. Although Madhes-based parties criticized the plan due to outstanding disputes over provincial and local boundaries, the government instructed the Election Commission (EC) to make preparations for the elections. According to the EC, it is only possible to hold local elections in December if Parliament amends the Local Body (Election Procedures) Act by August 2016 to allow the government to hold the elections before restructuring local bodies.

It is unlikely the current United Marxist Leninist (UML)-led government will be able to hold the elections without first bringing the Nepali Congress and Madhes-based parties on board. Opposition attempts to topple the government in favor of a national unity government were unsuccessful after Maoist parties backed out. While the reasons are unclear, one possibility is that a deal was struck between the Maoists and the UML to overlook insurgency-era Maoist abuses during the transitional justice process. This speculation draws from the nine-point agreement between the Maoists and the UML on May 5 that speaks of withdrawal of all wartime cases before the courts and general amnesty for alleged abusers.

Although public criticism of the sluggish National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) continued this quarter, it made progress in some areas. By the end of June, the NRA had signed agreements of support with 2.24 million families, developed guidelines for grievance hearings, prepared training and management guidelines, and established at least six working committees, including those to identify the most vulnerable and disadvantaged families, create new settlement development plans, and recommend design codes for the reconstruction of public infrastructure. However, families continue to wait to receive assistance payments.

## 1.2 OPERATIONAL SPACE

### 1.2.1 Security Situation

While this quarter was relatively peaceful, the Maoist breakaway faction commonly known as "Biplav Group" resumed extortion drives and incinerated telecommunication towers in several districts in the

Eastern and Western regions. There were also reports, particularly from Gorkha and Makwanpur, of disruptions including attempts at forced-entry into the offices of international development organizations. The Safety and Security Working Group of the Association of International NGOs has begun compiling security incident reports from its members to formulate a common strategy.

### 1.2.2 Grievance Management in Recovery Districts

On June 30, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) issued a circular to all 14 earthquake-affected districts' District Development Committees (DDC) emphasizing the importance of effective implementation of the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Related Grievance Management Procedures 2016. The circular instructed DDCs to revive Ward/VDC/Municipality-level grievance management committees and district-level grievance hearing committees with immediate effect. The circular will help pave the way for SB to implement the community radio-based grievance management plan it recently proposed to USAID.

### 1.2.3 Monsoon Floods

The monsoon has been active across Nepal and triggered landslides and floods in numerous districts. According to Tribhuvan University's Central Department of Geology, the 14 recovery districts are at high risk of landslides after last year's earthquakes made the ground unstable. On June 30, *Kantipur Dainik*, a daily newspaper, reported that heavy rains triggered landslides in Dhading, Dolakha, and Gorkha districts displacing more than 200 families.

# 2.0 ACTUAL VS. PLANNED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

## 2.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 2.1.1 Baseline of Recovery Districts

In May, SB subcontracted the National Development Research Institute to conduct a baseline survey in six recovery districts—Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Lamjung, Makwanpur, and Ramechhap. Expanding the methodology used for SB’s original districts to include indicators specific to the recovery districts, the survey tracked the proportion of households that experienced conflict in the past year; the proportion of Ward Citizen Forum (WCF) members who believe they can provide meaningful input to village development plans; and the percentage change in positive citizen views on Village Development Committee (VDC) service delivery. Research teams interviewed 9,189 respondents from 3,063 households. The findings revealed



*Graphic: 1: Illustration of mobile data collection process*

that most of the respondents (>90%) were aware of the roles and responsibilities of local government agencies, VDCs, health posts, women's groups, and police units. Nearly one-fourth of respondents were aware of Community Mediation Centers (CMCs), and 66% said that CMCs are effective. Only 35% of respondents knew about the roles and responsibilities of WCFs, but of those who were aware, 69% said WCFs are effective. Respondents reported major damages to infrastructure such as health services (68%), water and sanitation facilities (76%), and education facilities (85%). SB will track progress on a regular basis and compare the results with these baseline data.

### 2.1.2 Review and Reflection Workshops

On April 1-2, SB held the second Quarterly Review and Reflection Workshop with 61 representatives (21 female, 40 male) of SB partner organizations in the six original districts. Participants reviewed and reflected on progress compared to outcome result indicators, and discussed subjects such as meaningful participation of youth and women in the planning and implementation process and business skill promotion training to improve livelihoods through the WORTH model. SB conducted a session on “Do No Harm” to raise awareness among partners with particular focus to identify local capacities for peace.

On June 27-29, SB held the third Quarterly Review and Reflection Workshop in Nepalgunj. Ninety-one (23 female, 68 male) participants representing SB partners and staff from the 12 project districts attended. The theme of the workshop was quality and participants discussed eight areas of quality that were prioritized for the upcoming months. Participants discussed their contributions to strengthening SB’s relationship with MoFALD and local government, increasing women’s representation in decision-making, challenges in implementing small-scale infrastructure projects (SSIP) in recovery districts, and opportunities for learning. Additionally, the gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) session focused on improving the disaggregation of data. Because this workshop combined recovery and original districts for the first time, it helped build a common

understanding of the implementation of micro-projects particularly in relation to GESI approaches, the nature of projects (whether to entertain new road projects, for example), and the messaging to VDCs during project selection. SB also facilitated a follow-up session on “Do No Harm” analyzing the drivers of the conflict in communities to mitigate negative impacts and maximize positive impacts of SB interventions.

### 2.1.3 DevResults Training

On May 11-12, SB conducted a two-day DevResults training workshop in Kathmandu for five new District Field Coordinators (DFC) from the recovery districts (2 female, 3 male). The training focused on how to report and upload data to DevResults. The DFCs are now using the system to report indicators, produce reports, and generate analysis.

### 2.1.4 Perception Survey IV

Following training for field enumerators and supervisors from June 3-7 in Nepalgunj, Interdisciplinary Analysts (IDA) completed data collection for SB Perception Survey IV (PS-IV). Fieldwork for the survey began on June 8 with a total of 2,880 interviews completed this quarter. The data entry was completed by the end of June and coding and entry took place simultaneously. Focus group discussions (FGD) and key informant interviews (KIIs) began on May 24 and ended on June 22. Altogether, IDA conducted 12 FGDs and 27 KIIs in the six original districts. IDA will share its preliminary survey findings in August.

### 2.1.5 Organizational Capacity Assessment

Samuhik Abhiyan conducted a three-day workshop on Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) in Besishahar, Lamjung on May 31-June 2 and Gularia, Bardiya on June 19-21. The workshops explored overall capacity and areas for improvement within district partner organizations and jointly developed Institutional Strengthening Plans for the organizations. Forty-six participants (22 female, 24 male) from original and recovery districts attended including seven new partners: Action Nepal, Dhading; COPPADES, Lamjung; Deep Jyoti, Dolakha; Jana Bhawana Yuba Club, Ramechhap; SDSC-Gorkha; Tharu Women Upliftment Center, Bardiya; and WOCHEND, Makawanpur.

Workshop participants analyzed the status of community mobilization by their organizations, human resource development, adaptive learning, and network relationships. Participants also charted out ways to validate OCA results and formulated a training package for partners. They also identified ways to strengthen strategic planning, resource mobilization, and human resource development.

### 2.1.6 Revision of Program Strategies and Learnings

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

- Despite the provision of peace promotion training, community actions were not as forthcoming from WORTH groups as anticipated. SB began mobilizing Empowerment Workers to discuss community actions for social change in WORTH groups at the beginning of the second quarter. As a result, and by the end of this quarter, all 226 Phase 1 WORTH groups had implemented at least 1-2 community actions such as open defecation free campaigns, school enrolment campaigns, or advocacy against child marriage and domestic violence. Encouraged by the successes, SB slightly modified the upcoming peace promotion training by linking training themes with community actions using various simulations and role plays. In July, the first batch

of remodified training will be conducted for Phase 2 WORTH groups with the goal of all groups conducting community actions.

- SB supports sectoral mobile service camps to deliver services through one sector agency such as a VDC health post. However, in Banke, local NGO partners have begun to expand the scope of work of sectoral camps by combining VDC-level service providers with Ilaka-level agencies. For example, in a health camp, NGOs might also invite Ilaka-level agencies such as the livestock and agriculture offices, thereby attracting more citizens for services in a single platform. In the coming months, SB will replicate this strategy in other districts.
- SB has introduced GESI sessions in all of its training events and workshops. SB has observed that by repeating GESI messages through these events, partners are more actively collecting and analyzing GESI disaggregated data and identifying and implementing provisions within GON's GESI guidelines.

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

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

#### **Quarterly Conflict Assessment**

During this quarter, Saferworld completed its Final Rapid Conflict Assessment Tracker and presented the findings to USAID in April 2016. The report was based on changes that occurred since the previous assessment (December 2014 - February 2015) to provide an understanding of developments and trends over time. For this final assessment, Saferworld conducted 117 KIIs with representatives from government administration, security and justice service providers, civil society, the business community, journalists, political actors, and others well placed to comment on conflict and security dynamics, mainly at the district and regional levels. Saferworld also held twenty-four FGDs with representatives from local communities and youth, mainly at the VDC level.

The report noted several positive development trends, including that respondents believed educational and employment opportunities for women and girls have increased. While the previous assessments indicated that respondents held a negative outlook towards youth, mainly males, respondents had begun to acknowledge the contribution of youth in development. Many respondents deemed the promulgation of the new Constitution of Nepal to be more socially inclusive than the Interim Constitution. A majority, however, expressed some level of apprehension about its effective implementation.

The assessment also indicated some concerning trends. Drivers of conflict, particularly identity-based issues, remain unaddressed. Youth unemployment and poverty were seen as underlying causes and key 'push' factors for youth migration for foreign employment, mobilization for partisan ends, and involvement in criminal activities. Also, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) remains a key security challenge in most districts and was reported by respondents as being the most concerning safety issue. Cases of sexual violence, rape, harassment, human trafficking for prostitution, and suicide are seen as major public security concerns.

SB continues to implement activities in response to these findings, including public dialogues, street dramas, and radio interviews to promote social harmony. SB also continues to work with local government bodies such as VDCs, municipalities, and DDCs to promote gender-sensitive budget

planning (see Section 2.5.3) and will further promote inclusion of youth in the planning process and community development activities as part of its governance activities.

### **Alternative Dispute Resolution**

This quarter, SB established four Community Mediation Centers (CMC) in three recovery districts: Dhading, Gorkha, and Makawanpur. The new CMCs are within the premises of VDC offices and bring the total number of SB-established CMCs to 119 with 3,159 trained Community Mediators (CM) (1,322 female, 1,837 male). (See **Figure 1** in Annex 2 for caste/ethnicity breakdown of community mediators). The remaining 54 CMCs in recovery districts will be established during the next quarter. Although GON is committed to administering community mediation at the local level, its resource allocation for CMCs has been low and insufficient. To address this gap, GON's current strategy is to coordinate with donors and civil society groups through the National Mediation Council for support.<sup>1</sup>

#### *Community Mediation Services*

Community mediation services continued in all 115 CMCs in Phase 1 and Phase 2 VDCs/municipalities registering 1,484 new cases this quarter against a target of 1,000. Cases continued to reflect past trends with 87 percent interpersonal, 9.6 percent gender-based violence, 2.22 percent resource-based, and 0.8 percent identity-based disputes (see **Table 1** in Annex 2 for a breakdown of the type of cases registered). Out of the 1,484 cases registered, CMs settled 1,111 disputes. Overall, the resolution rate of cases registered averaged 75 percent against a target of 75 percent, which is 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). The four CMCs in recovery districts began mediating cases in July and will be reported next quarter.

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

SB reached a total of 64,010 (25,482 female, 38,528 male) community members through social marketing in this quarter. CMCs staged 59 street dramas, installed 57 billboards, and completed 27 wall paintings in Phase 2 VDCs. Other social marketing included mediation campaigns (11), door-to-door visits (18), Community Mediation Fairs (10), mediation desks in Integrated Mobile Service Camps (4). Eighty-four percent of the cases were registered after the first-party disputant heard about community mediation services through social marketing. In addition, 632 women registered cases this quarter, compared to 530 women in the last quarter. Disputes that could not be settled by the CMCs and were referred to external agencies like the Nepal Police are listed in **Table 3** in Annex 2.

#### *Consultations and Practice Sharing Meetings*

During this quarter, CMCs held a total of 272 regular meetings, out of which 173 were monthly, 56 quarterly practice sharing, and 18 district-level coordinators' meetings in original districts, as well as five District Project Advisory Committee (DPAC) meetings and 20 VDC-level consultation meetings in recovery.

SB facilitated 173 monthly VDC meetings in both Phase 1 and 2 VDCs of six original districts. These meetings brought together CMs to exchange best practices and jointly work to build better coordination mechanisms and create strategies to hand over CMCs to VDCs. CMs discussed topics such as: how to make social marketing more effective; selection of venues for social marketing; status of cases registered by ward; role allocation among mediators for future activities; coordination with local stakeholders such as police and political parties to refer civil cases to CMCs; types of SGBV disputes that could not be mediated; and the importance of participation in VDC-level activities of other SB partners. SB also facilitated eight CMC Coordinator meetings to share best practices and learnings.

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<sup>1</sup> This is mentioned in the National Coordination Council's meeting minutes dated August 24, 2014.

On May 10, SB facilitated DPAC meetings in five recovery districts (Dhading, Gorkha, Lamjung, Makwanpur, and Ramechhap) to inform district-level government officials about SB activities, seek their cooperation during project implementation, and have projects endorsed by the VDC. The meetings were convened under the chairmanship of Local Development Officers (LDO) with the participation of representatives of Chief District Offices (CDO), District Court Judges, Chief of District Police Office, District Land Revenue Offices, SB partner organization representatives of recovery districts, and concerned department heads of various DDCs. Local representatives of political parties, journalists, and social workers were also invited to meetings in four districts, which helped to clarify to the district-level stakeholders the objectives of the project, its benefits to the community, and the government's responsibility and commitment to provide a sustainable environment for the CMC's to operate in. The meetings succeeded in garnering verbal commitments in support of the smooth operation of CMCs and monitoring of project activities as and when required.

### *Sustainability of CMCs*

Thirteen CMCs in Phase 1 VDCs of five original districts were handed over to their respective VDCs in accordance with the CMC Operational Guidelines, totaling 43 CMCs handed over to date. The remaining 15 CMCs of Phase 1 VDCs will be handed over once they complete the minimum operational cycle in the next quarter (see **Table 4** in Annex 2 for the handover status of Phase 1 VDCs).

The official recognition of CMCs by MoFALD, subsequent directives to concerned VDCs to allocate budgets for them, and the cooperation and coordination of government officials at the district and VDC level are positive signs that point towards the sustainability of CMCs. Of the 43 CMCs handed over to VDCs, nine—three in Dang and six in Kailali—have already started this trend with amounts being allocated for headings such as CM transportation, stipends, stationary, and meeting refreshments. The VDC Secretary is the custodian of the CMC Management Committee (see **Table 5** in Annex 2 for details of VDC budget allocation to CMC).

### *Basic Mediation Training*

On April 22-29, SB conducted an eight-day Training of Trainers (TOT) for 18 project staff and trainers (5 female, 13 male) from five recovery districts. In May and June, SB conducted eight-day basic mediation training (BMT) workshops for 318 new CMs (124 female, 194 male) in 11 VDCs of five recovery districts (3 in Dhading, 2 in Gorkha, 1 in Lamjung, 3 in Makwanpur, and 2 in Ramechhap). The training covered the nature, cause, and stages of conflict; modes, traditions, and mechanisms of dispute resolution in connection to their impact and strategies; international practices of dispute resolution; communication and facilitation skills; current legal provisions on community mediation and issues; and methods for preparing agreement papers. Practice and role-playing sessions were an integral part of the training, offering participants the chance to put their learning into practice. Sessions incorporated lessons learned and feedback from work in SB's original districts and included a number of SB-specific learning areas, including: financial, administrative, and reporting and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) aspects of the project.

This quarter, SB conducted four BMTs in Phase 2 VDCs (Banke 2, Dang 1, and Kailali 1). The trainings were attended by 79 CMs (34 female, 45 male). Similarly, at the request of municipalities, replacement BMTs were conducted in Ghoda Ghodi and Chuha Lamki municipalities of Kailali district for 27 individuals (16 female, 11 male). The participants will replace CMs who had dropped out and will cover all wards of the respective municipalities.

### *Training on SGBV*

In this quarter SB facilitated two one-day trainings for CMC coordinators from Dang, Kailali and Kancharpur<sup>2</sup>, with a focus on domestic violence. Forty-nine CMC Coordinators (16 female, 33 male)

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<sup>2</sup> A combined training was held in Dhangadhi, Kailali for CMC coordinators from Kailali and Kancharpur.

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. Content also included clarification on ways to handle criminal cases of SGBV that should not be addressed through community mediation. CeLRRd's district staff also attended the training and will follow up with CMC Coordinators on SGBV cases during their monthly meetings. SB will conduct similar trainings for 25 CMC coordinators in Surkhet and 60 CMC coordinators in the six recovery districts by the end of Year 4.

#### *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 participation in the mediation process. In this quarter, 64,010 community members (25,482 female, 38,528 male) learned about community mediation services through various social marketing activities. Of the 1,484 persons who accessed mediation services to address disputes (first party), 632 (43%) were female, 767 (52%) were youth, and 1,051 (71%) were from marginalized groups. Among the 632 women who sought mediation services, 395 (62.5%) were from marginalized groups, compared to 67% in the second quarter (see **Table 6** in Annex 2). These percentages are similar to those reported in the first quarter, except for that of youth a lower percentage (52%) of those who accessed mediation services this quarter were youth compared to 60% of those who did so in the second quarter).

This quarter saw a decrease in the number of CMs involved in mediating disputes: 1,356 (43%) versus 1,629 (53%) in the second quarter. Among CMs involved in mediating disputes, 582 (43%) were female, 767 (57%) were youth, and 945 (57%) were from marginalized groups, compared to 43% female, 54% youth, and 57% from marginalized groups in the second quarter (see **Table 7** in Annex 2). To ensure CMs from historically marginalized groups receive equal opportunities to practice their skills, CeLRRd continued to instruct CMC coordinators to prioritize selecting women mediators and/or mediators from marginalized groups as the third mediator (or VDC-representative mediator) on the mediation panel. In addition, CeLRRd discussed inclusion in monthly meetings and tracked trends. Out of 1,239 VDC representative mediators, 53.5% were female and 56.3% were from marginalized communities of whom 47% were female.

Given the lack of inclusion in leadership positions in CMCs in original districts, SB worked with CeLRRd to improve the representation of women in general and men and women from marginalized groups in leadership positions while forming new CMCs and CMC management committees in recovery districts. With the formation of four CMCs in recovery districts, there are now 40 (34%) female members, of whom 15 (38%) are Hill Brahmin/Chhetri, and 66 (55%) are from marginalized groups, showing a slight improvement from the original districts. CeLRRd will continue to focus on gender and socially inclusive leadership as it forms new CMCs and CMC management committees in recovery districts.

### **2.2.2. Result 2: Enduring Solutions to the Problems that Drive Conflict are adopted**

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

SB continued its support of Pact's integrated, literacy-led approach to women's economic empowerment known as WORTH. With the addition of 132 new WORTH groups in 54 Phase 2 VDCs and municipalities this quarter, there was an increase of 3,555 women from various castes and ethnicities, bringing the total number of groups to 454, and the total number WORTH group members to 12,055.

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

In May, Empowerment Workers (EWs), with the support of WORTH partner NGO Program Coordinators and community members, held 132 ward-level community orientations in Phase 2 VDCs and municipalities. These were attended by 5,148 individuals (4,470 female, 678 male)

representing government offices and marginalized groups. The participants were provided information about the WORTH model and the opportunities it offers to local women.

The feedback and recommendations generated in these sessions helped in the reformation of 132 new WORTH groups in Phase 2 VDC/municipalities. Already existing local women's groups including 172 Mothers' Groups and 56 Community Awareness Centers (CAC) were reformed into WORTH groups using GESI guidelines to ensure inclusion of marginalized women. The CACs in particular were included at the request of MoFALD/Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP), advancing SB's integration with local government entities. The new groups will be supported until August 2017 in order to ensure that they receive adequate capacity development and institutionalization support to mature.

#### *Savings and Loans*

From the beginning of the project to June 2016, 12,055 members of 454 WORTH groups have saved NRs. 14,992,157 through a combination of mandatory savings, voluntary savings, interest earnings, group income, and penalties. The total savings for this quarter was NRs. 3,231,605 for Phase 1 and 2 groups. Loans totaling NRs. 35,717,225 to date have enabled 1,721 WORTH group members to initiate businesses. This quarter, loan figures stood at NRs. 9,206,586 for Phase 1 groups and NRs. 752,037 for Phase 2 groups. The difference in savings and loans amounts is largely due to Phase 1 groups started saving from July 2014 while Phase 2 groups started saving from June 2016. (See **Tables 8 and 9** in Annex 2 for a summary of savings and loans.)

#### *Training Empowerment Workers*

During June 10-17, SB conducted training for 41 EWs (38 female, 3 male) in Surkhet covering the WORTH economic empowerment model, self-learning, village banking, and micro enterprises. EWs learned basic principles and practices of appreciative planning and action for WORTH groups, and how to prepare and undertake program launch activities such as results surveys. The trained EWs are expected to closely engage with WORTH groups to facilitate group functioning, encourage group savings and lending, assist in developing accounting and basic financial management systems, support the development of micro enterprises, develop understanding of the role of the village bank management committees and accounting systems, ensure the health and growth of village bank dividends, collect loans, track statistics, and audit group finances.

#### *Management Committee Training*

SB held trainings for 77 new members of Phase 1 WORTH group management committees from Kailali and Surkhet districts at three different events held between April and June. The main objective of the training was to help the new members learn about different facets of village banking. The participants learned about proper book keeping, and forms for keeping records of savings, loans, meeting attendance, payment records, fines and fees, and group income. Similarly, SB WORTH partners organized 24 management committee training events for 629 Phase 2 WORTH group members.

#### *Literacy Volunteer Training*

During this quarter, SB WORTH partner NGOs also organized 13 two-day training events for 338 literacy volunteers from five original districts (Banke, Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur, and Surkhet) to enable them to run weekly literacy classes for WORTH group members. The literacy volunteers will facilitate literacy classes once a week.

#### *Orientation on Businesses/Micro-enterprises*

Within the quarter, WORTH NGO partners oriented 3,306 participants from 123 WORTH groups from Phase 2 VDCs on how to identify opportunities and start their own businesses/micro enterprises, including risk analysis, business concept planning, strategizing, marketing, costing, pricing, and managing income.

### *Skill-building Packages*

During this quarter, SB provided training in income generation skill-building 27 times for 746 WORTH group members from Banke, Dang, Kailali, and Kanchanpur districts. Income generation skills such as livestock rearing, vegetable farming, and noodle and sauce making were taught to the participants. Participants were selected on the basis of needs assessments within each group, local market analysis, and the interest of the individual participants.

### *Organizational Capacity Assessment*

WORTH NGO partners carried out OCAs for 52 groups involving 978 members in Banke, Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur, and Surkhet to determine the groups' strengths and weaknesses and guide them on the development of action plans to strengthen group management. While the OCAs showed that WORTH group activities are generally effective, and members have become accustomed to paying their weekly loan instalments with the completion of at least one loan cycle (six months), loan mobilization and utilization could be further increased. The OCAs also showed that there is the need for more regular literacy classes. Based on the OCAs, the groups developed 100-day action plans that emphasized successful implementation of various government and non-governmental social campaigns such as ODF and school enrollment, increased integration with the other four SB components, and reflected upon and adopted learnings from Phase 1 VDCs. As a result of the action plans, for example, all WORTH groups were able to implement at least one social campaign. Participants formulated by-laws, norms, and values for their groups, and encouraged members to attend weekly meetings and literacy classes on a more regular basis.

### *Sustainability of WORTH Groups*

WORTH NGO partners held four Linkage Networking and Sustainability Training workshops for 130 women from Dang and Kailali districts. These workshops helped WORTH groups to connect with local government agencies so they will be able to sustain themselves after the SB project. Representatives from government agencies including District Agriculture Development Offices, Women and Children Offices, District Livestock Service Offices, and others described the services they offer, benefits available for local community members, and the process through which services can be secured. In the next quarter, SB will track how many women visited the government offices to seek services.

### *GESI in WORTH*

WORTH NGOs formed/reformed 132 new groups in Phase 2 VDCs/municipalities on the basis of the WEG assessment that was completed in the first quarter. Of the 3,555 new WORTH group members, 2,663 (75%) are youth and 2,636 (74%) are from marginalized groups. With the completion of the process of formation/reformation of groups, membership of 454 WORTH groups totals 12,055 women of whom 9,222 (77%) are youth and 8,929 (74%) are from marginalized groups (see **Table 10** and **Figure 2** in Annex 2).

In the 454 WORTH groups, 1,287 (71%) of 1815 Management Committee members are from marginalized groups (see **Table 11** 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 2,305 members who mobilized loans this quarter, 1,769 (78%) were youth and 1,437 (73%) were from marginalized groups compared to 79% youth and 76% from marginalized groups out of 1,895 borrowers in the second quarter (see **Table 12** in Annex 2).

Two hundred and sixteen of the 281 WORTH group members (77%) who started a business this quarter are youth and 101 (36%) are from marginalized groups (see **Table 13** in Annex 2). There was a decrease in the percentage of women from marginalized groups who started businesses compared to the second quarter where 75 percent of those who started businesses were from marginalized groups. The reduction reflects the start-up of new groups in Phase 2 VDCs. Women in Phase 1 VDCs took loans to grow and expand their businesses while those in Phase 2 only began taking loans after they received orientation and their business ideas were assessed. However, SB

will work with WORTH NGOs to examine if there are any particular barriers that marginalized women face while starting businesses and ways to address them.

Four hundred forty eight WORTH members in Phase 2 VDCs are also members of WCFs, of which 323 (72%) are youth and 317 (72%) are from marginalized communities (see **Table 14** in Annex 2).

## Youth in Development

During this quarter, SB submitted a concept note and revised work plan proposing the integration of youth activities in G-NGO partners' work, which USAID subsequently approved. The youth component, previously implemented by Youth Initiative, will be taken over by nine local G-NGO partners with each taking up the local youth groups in their respective working VDCs. SB is in the process of finalizing modified GUCs, which will be sent to USAID for approval in July.

## Media in Development

### *Radio Programming*

During this quarter, 13 episodes of the radio program *Naya Nepal* (NN) were produced and broadcast from 18 local FM partner stations and Radio Nepal. The NN episodes included discussion sessions with SB partners alongside sound bites and interviews with VDC/DDC officials and respective government line agency representatives on various topics (see **Table 15** in Annex 2 for topics discussed this quarter).

Two episodes of *Sathi Sanga Mun Ka Kura* (SSMK) were also produced and broadcast by the 18 partner FM stations and Radio Nepal. The first episode highlighted social norms and practices perpetuating early child marriage, with particular focus on the present condition of child marriage after the earthquakes of 2015. The second episode of SSMK focused on the Right to Information. This episode was prepared by Pushpanjali listen discussion action group (LDAG) of Mahadevpuri VDC, Banke, and was recorded in Banke where the group had previously been performing it as a street drama. The drama focused on a youth group facing challenges in getting financial support from the VDC office as it had not gone through the proper process and did not have the necessary information to support its request. The episode also presented a feature from Bardiya with a SB local youth group regarding Right to Information.

A total of 104 episodes of the radio program *Sajhedari* were produced and broadcast. As suggested by local CAGs, episodes this quarter included content and stories from SB partners and sound bites from VDC/DDC officials and respective government line agency representatives on topics such as: women leading local development projects, new CMCs and their work, changes noticed in society, mobile service camp information, and also *Sajhedari Chautari* meetings (see **Table 16** in Annex 2 for topics discussed this quarter).

### *Listen Discussion Action Group Meetings (LDAG – previously called Radio Listeners' Groups)*

With 75 LDAGs established this quarter, there are a total of 300 LDAGs to date. Together they held 1,018 group meetings (661 meetings in Phase 1 VDCs and 357 meetings in Phase 2 VDCs). LDAG membership is made up of 67% women of whom 75% are from marginalized groups (see **Table 17** in Annex 2).

In their meetings, the groups discuss peace-building and local development processes highlighted in SB radio programs and promote SB partner linkages. Being part of an LDAG also encourages group actions, as those within the group feel supported and encouraged by their peers and the radio broadcasts to move from discussing issues presented in the programs to making changes in their communities. This quarter group members conducted 21 social actions directly inspired either by the radio programs, LDAG meetings, or project exposure trips. These actions further developed into linkages with WCFs, various users groups, government schools, and others offices which required

increased interactions between LDAGs and these entities. Examples include: whistleblowing rallies to uphold an Open Defecation Free VDC in Betahani, Banke; support for road gravelling; and coordination with communities for cleaning and reconstructing drinking water supplies.

#### *Radio Strategic Advisory Committee (R-SAC)*

On May 31, an R-SAC meeting was held in Nepalgunj with 11 participants (6 female, 5 male) including representatives from Banke UNESCO Club, CeLRRd, and Fatima Foundation Nepal along with Equal Access (EA) and SB staff. Participants provided feedback on issues selected by local FM stations' Content Advisory Groups. Some of the topics suggested for the *Naya Nepal* program include: social accountability tools, including public and social audits and public hearings; block grants and expenditures; and broadcasting *Sajhedari Chautari* meetings. Also, related to SB's WORTH programming, the following topics were proposed: women's entrepreneurship; women in development work; and women and leadership.

#### *LDAG Facilitator Training*

Three trainings on Group Facilitation Skills were conducted for 76 new LDAG members (41 female, 35 male) from the six original districts with two trainings conducted between May 10-20 and one conducted from June 5-9. The training included facilitation skills, how to conduct listening sessions, equal participation in group discussions, radio program themes, feedback for SB radio programs, GESI, the importance of mediation, and life skills for youth. After the training, LDAGs started bi-monthly discussion meetings on topics such as role of CMCs, improvement in VDC performance due to capacity building, effectiveness of activities conducted by WCFs, and changes in women due to SB's women's empowerment activities. They also held sessions within the groups to provide feedback on radio programs. Some of the participants' comments and suggestions included:

- "As the rainy season has started and Dang is a flood prone district, we want the *Naya Nepal* radio program to cover progress on the flood victims of the previous year." -Sagarmatha LDAG, Bijauri VDC, Dang
- "The repeat broadcast of radio programs should be continued." -Sunaulo Bihani Radio Listener Group, Kachanapur LDAG, Banke
- "The program should focus more on the handover of CMCs to local bodies." -Adarsha Digharshan LDAG, Munuwa VDC, Kailali

EA received the findings at the end of the quarter and will develop actions in response during the next quarter.

#### *Content Advisory Groups (CAG)*

Eight partner FM stations conducted CAG meetings this quarter (see **Table 18** in Annex 2). Participants finalized themes for 104 episodes of *Sajhedari*. SB partners, governance and WORTH representatives, LDAG members, district-based SB staff, VDC Secretaries, and local social activists participated in the meetings ensuring that themes are in line with community and project objectives. Some of the issues suggested by CAG meetings include:

- Governance partners suggested *Sajhedari* episodes on Social Accountability Tools such as public hearings and social audits. Other common issues suggested include internal revenue collection and its mobilization in VDCs; Sectoral Mobile Service Camps; *Sajhedari Chautari* meetings, micro-project initiatives, and block grant budget implementation status
- Common topics suggested by CeLRRd representatives in the CAG meetings included: Institutional development of Mediation Groups, access of marginalized people to justice through CMCs, handover over of CMCs to VDCs.

- WORTH partners suggested episodes on development projects led by WEG members, success stories, effectiveness of WORTH groups.

On May 28-June 1 in Surkhet, Equal Access (EA) organized a five-day training on SGBV for women journalists. Twenty-five participants from the six original districts attended the training. The training covered basic concepts of sex and gender, gender portrayal in the media, patriarchy and society, SGBV, media reporting skills, and storytelling as well as the internet and communication technology. Participating journalists were given investigative reporting assignments with fellowship support from SB. Pre/post self-evaluations showed an overall 37% rise in knowledge.

#### *Micro-grant Initiatives*

EA conducted six one-day orientation sessions for 115 LDAG facilitators (48 female, 67 male) on micro-grant opportunities in the six original districts. The participants learned about the application process, implementation requirements, documentation requirements, monitoring and evaluation, and the types of projects eligible for funding. During the quarter, a request for applications was circulated to all LDAGs and SB received 106 applications. The selection committee, following the policies outlined in EA's approved micro-grants manual, has short-listed 40 proposals for potential awards. EA is currently working through the final award process, which is expected to last through July. SB as engaged EA in discussions on how to better to link LDAG micro-grants to VDCs and the VDC planning process (see **Table 19** in Annex 2).

#### *GESI in Media Activities*

Among the 6,138 members of the 300 LDAGs formed, 4,139 (67%) are female, 5,789 (94%) are youth, and 4,578 (75%) are from marginalized groups. In this quarter, EA formed 100 LDAGs in Phase 2 VDCs/municipalities with 2,023 members, out of which 1,416 (70%) are female, 1966 (97%) are youth, and 1,433 (71%) are from marginalized groups (see **Table 17 and Figure 3** in Annex 2). Fifty-six percent of the facilitators of the newly formed LDAGs are female, with the total percentage of female facilitators also at 56% in 300 groups (see **Table 16** in Annex 2).

Of the 104 episodes of *Sajhedari*, 54 (52%) were produced in local languages, as compared to 59% in the second quarter and 40% in the first quarter. The local languages included Tharu (48), Awadhi (5) and Doteli (1).

Among the 222 voices broadcast via *Naya Nepal*, 77 (35%) were female and 140 (63%) were from marginalized groups. Similarly, of 1,439 voices broadcast in *Sajhedari*, 720 (50%) were female and 964 (67%) were from marginalized groups. Although EA increased the number of community voices in general in both NN and *Sajhedari* episodes, and was successful in increasing voices from marginalized groups in NN (63% now compared to 47% in the second quarter), EA still needs to focus on ensuring that voices of women are better represented (35% now compared to 39% in the second quarter). SB will continue this analysis to ensure that production teams proactively include the voices of women in radio episodes. In order to enable LDAGs in remote VDCs with limited radio signal coverage, EA provides radio episodes saved in flash drives through CARs every week.

## **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 Reformation under 2.4.2, Orientation on Social Mobilization for Village Supervision and Monitoring Committees and Capacity Building of WCF under 2.3.3.

## 2.3.2 Result 2: Strategic Community Development Plans Established

### Village Profiles

SB is collaborating with 40 Phase 2 VDCs in original districts to prepare Village Profiles (VP) as required by the Local Self-Governance Act (LSGA) to inform development planning. This quarter, it completed 34 draft VPs, which were shared in consultative workshops in 29 VDCs; the remaining VPs will be presented for consultation in the next quarter. A total of 890 community members (346 female, 544 male) participated in the workshops, including representatives from IPFCs, political parties, market management committee, WCFs, teachers, School Management Committee members, and social leaders. In the next quarter, SB will finalize the remaining six VPs in Phase 2 VDCs. Strategic documents (village profiles, periodic plans, and so forth) are critical to SB, particularly for the local planning process, because they provide strategic guidance for the formulation of annual plans. Although GON is responsible to develop them, it is often unable to do so because of resource constraints. SB is only supporting those VDCs for strategic documents where government and other donors have not committed resources.

### Periodic Village Development Plans (PVDP)

SB is supporting 40 Phase 2 VDCs in original districts to prepare Periodic Village Development Plans (PVDP). The documents provide development priorities for the upcoming five years; assessments of potential funding from the government, donors and private sector; and development strategies in compliance with the LSGA. To develop the plans, SB hosted ward-level consultations in 305 wards of 34 VDCs this quarter during which 10,480 people (4,729 female, 5,751 male), including WCF members and stakeholders from respective wards, participated. It held a three-day village-level workshop in 31 of the VDCs for 988 community members (311 female, 688 male) including representatives from IPFCs, political parties, market management committees, WCFs, SMCs, and social leaders. Next quarter, it will hold meetings in the wards of the remaining six VDCs and village-level workshops in the remaining nine VDCs.

### Capacity Assessment of Municipalities Regional Workshop

SB and MoFALD officials held a regional workshop on June 10-11 in Nepalgunj for 19 government officials (1 female, 18 male)<sup>3</sup> of 10 municipalities to determine demand-based capacity development needs and assess areas where SB can assist the advancement of the municipalities' government structures. Executive Officers from the ten municipalities requested assistance in preparing Comprehensive Municipality Development Plans, Municipality Profiles, Internal Revenue Assessments and Projections, building by-laws, Municipality Transport Master Plans, land pooling schemes, house numbering and street mapping programs, implementation of building codes, and masonry training for youth and involving them in social campaigns. SB will provide support to municipalities for activities that fall within its work plan starting in the fourth quarter.

### District-level Consultations and Meetings

SB held 13 consultation meetings for partner organizations and GON line agencies to share information on projects and activities implemented in common VDCs, and discuss areas of possible collaboration. The meetings identified activities like *Sajhedari Chautari*, WCF reformation, joint monitoring activities, Disadvantaged Group Mapping, CMC social marketing, mobile service camps, and demonstration of multi-crop seed drilling as possible areas for collaboration. The meetings were attended by 291 participants (64 female, 227 male). As a result of these meetings, organizations and agencies are coordinating with each other by assisting in dispersing information to target communities, contributing labor in projects, nominating representatives for other committees such as DPMAS, jointly working on by-laws, or preventing overlaps of income-earning skills trainings.

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<sup>3</sup> Participants were pre-selected based on position.

### **Governance Planning and Review Workshop**

On June 26, SB held a Governance Planning and Review Workshop in Nepalgunj with 36 participants (12 female, 24 male) including its nine G-NGO partners from original districts. The main objectives of the event were to review quarterly activities, assess achievements, and discuss how to improve program quality. G-NGO partners prepared a common action plan to support VDCs to conduct public hearings following the GON Public Hearing Guidelines, 2067; support micro-project Implementing Partner Committees (IPCs) to conduct public audits in accordance with GON Public Audit Guidelines, 2067; and promote meaningful integration among SB partners and government agencies with USAID partners working in SB areas.

### **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 (VSMC)**

SB and its G-NGO partners organized 16 one-day orientations on social mobilization with the support of district-level experts for 408 participants (140 female, 268 male) of 16 VSMCs to strengthen local accountability. As a result of the meetings, VSMC members became aware of the GON's social mobilization process and their roles and responsibilities. In the past, VSMCs were only mobilized to monitor infrastructure projects; however, this orientation helped members become aware of their roles in monitoring activities like social security allowance distribution, CAC and WCF activities, child-friendly local governance, environment-friendly local governance, and GESI related interventions of VDCs.

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

During Year 3, MOFALD had requested SB to focus more on the capacity building and mobilization of WCFs, because LGCDP was unable to maintain the required level of support. As a result, SB Social Mobilizers and District Field Officers continue to support WCFs. This quarter, SB facilitated 504 WCF meetings in original districts with 13,241 participants (6,502 female, 6,739 male) and 146 WCF meetings in recovery districts with 4,130 participants (2,085 female, 2,045 male). SB worked with the WCFs to hold regular meetings and to focus their activities on specific agenda, improving their effectiveness in the community. With SB guidance, WCFs also facilitated the formation of 161 User Committees for VDC grants while 45 WCFs facilitated the formation of IPCs for 29 SB micro-projects in original districts and 16 micro-projects in recovery districts.

Following previous SB material support to WCFs in VDCs, it is now expanding to newly-formed municipalities. This quarter, SB provided 50 WCFs of four target municipalities of Kanchanpur district with metal boxes, registers, and necessary stationery and fiber mats to enable them to hold meetings and safely keep their meeting minutes and progress. The new municipalities in the remaining four original districts<sup>4</sup> will be provided support in Q4.

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

SB worked with targeted communities in recovery districts and in Phase 2 VDCs of original districts to identify SSIP and social initiatives on which to collaborate. Currently, SB has awarded 147 micro-projects including 129 SSIPs in original and recovery districts and 18 social initiatives in original districts.

In recovery districts, along with three SSIPs signed the previous quarter, SB signed 38 SSIPs with community IPCs this quarter; 20 of the SSIPs are underway in the VDCs in Dhading, Gorkha, and Lamjung districts, and an additional 18 are in the implementation planning process, bringing the total SSIPs in recovery districts to 41. The projects will benefit 5,781 households comprising 24,086 people (12,676 female, 11,410 male). During June, SB also began reviewing SSIP project

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<sup>4</sup> No municipalities have been established in Surkhet district.

proposals prioritized by WCFs and approved by VDCs in Dolakha and Ramechhap. SB expects SSIPs to be underway across all six earthquake recovery districts by the end of Quarter 4.

In original districts, 28 SSIPs were begun in the reporting period and will benefit 6,177 households comprising 30,640 community members (15,234 female, 15,136 male). SB also completed 18 social initiative micro-projects, procuring needed health and logistics equipment such as autoclave drums, blood pressure sets, incubators, and patient beds in partnership with USAID's Health 4 Life project.

Examples of micro-projects awarded this quarter include:

- **Ilampokhari Micro Hydro Repair:** This project covers repairs to four separate micro-hydro generation facilities damaged by the April 2015 earthquake, and restores power to 409 households of Ilampokhari VDC, Lamjung. Of these households, 382 are Hill/Mountain Janajati and 17 are Hill Dalit.
- **Umlong Kuwapani Drinking Water System:** This project provides access to clean drinking water to 25 earthquake affected households in Manakamana, Gorkha district, 19 of them Hill Dalit and six of them Hill/Mountain Janajati. It covered the construction of two new intakes and six new tapstands, as well as replacement of in-ground piping.
- **Simle-Raikarbesi Drinking Water System:** This project repaired and expanded an earthquake-damaged drinking water system in Manakamana VDC, Gorkha, serving 55 permanent households, and an ever-growing number of new-arrivals displaced by the earthquakes. Of the 55 permanent households, 52 are Hill/Mountain Janajati and three are Hill Dalit.
- **Dhadawar Market Shed:** This project constructed marketplace shelters for vegetable sellers and buyers of Dhadawar VDC, Bardiya. SB is building two sheds, benefiting 439 Tarai Adivasi Janjati, 5 Hill Janjati, and 1 Hill Dalit households.
- **Udarapur Irrigation:** This project is installing five irrigation pumps with pumping machines in Udarapur VDC, Banke district, benefiting 361 households including 343 Religious Minorities and 18 Tarai Madhesi Other Caste.

SB organized 30 two-day trainings this quarter for 14 of the 28 newly formed IPC/project monitoring committees (PMCs) in original districts and 16 of the 20 newly-formed IPC/PMCs in recovery districts. A total of 291 participants (139 female, 152 male) in original districts and 309 participants (173 female, 136 male) in recovery districts attended the trainings. Participants learned about management of small infrastructure development, relevant GESI provisions in GON guidelines and SB's GESI strategy, grant and community contributions, sustainable development, record keeping, public audits, and project action plans. Participants were also informed about detailed project estimates and developed common understandings of users' contributions.

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

### **2.4.1 Result C.1: Mechanisms for Transparent Administration of Funds Institutionalized**

#### **Social Accountability**

Although GON is responsible for implementing social accountability tools, SB's support ensures inclusion, citizen participation, and adherence to social accountability guidelines. SB engaged the Good Governance (GoGo) Foundation last quarter to work together with G-NGO partners in original and recovery districts to strengthen their capacity to implement accountability tools and develop the capacity of VSMCs, WCFs, and local youth groups (LYGs) to provide oversight of local development

projects. The first of GoGo's three deliverables was to conduct a rapid assessment of Social Accountability Tools (SATs) currently in use in project districts. While the GON legal guidelines (e.g., Public Hearing Procedure, 2067; Public Audit Procedure, 2067; and Social Audit Procedure, 2067) describe social accountability tools to be implemented during development projects, there is a lack of awareness about the importance of such processes among citizens. GoGo engaged four researchers to review implementation of SATs in 36 VDCs and municipalities across SB's 12 districts. They found that very few of the VDCs and municipalities use SATs due to the lack of public demand and expectation for oversight. Based on the rapid assessment survey, SB developed a set of SAT trainings.

GoGo produced three separate SAT Training Manuals on Public Audits, Social Audits, and Public Hearings for SB and trained 15 SAT Master Trainers. The inputs from various sectors were incorporated in the final manuals. GoGo organized a two-day Master ToT on SAT on June 14-15 in Chitwan for 15 participants (3 female, 15 male) from G-NGO partners in the 12 original and recovery districts. The Master TOT focused on strengthening the participants' skills to deliver training on SATs at the local level and facilitate public hearings and social audits. The trainers, in turn, will train VSMCs, WCFs, LYGs, and SMs in the next quarter.

SB mobilized GoGo to work with the local partners to hold 39 public hearings. GoGo and G-NGO partner Sundar Nepal organized the first event on June 28 in Babiyachaur VDC of Surkhet district, with 120 participants (77 female, 43 male), to help the citizens and government examine the performance of VDCs. The hearing was conducted based on Citizen Report Cards (CRC) and Exit Poll Surveys (EPS) as prescribed in MoFALD guidelines. The CRC exercise was conducted for the first time in nine wards with the participation of 50 individuals (22 female, 28 male) and the responses showed that 66% of the respondents were fully satisfied, 26% were only moderately satisfied, and 8% were not satisfied with the VDC services outlined in the Citizen Charter. Likewise, 64% believed that VDC staff are working during office hours, 6% responded that they are not happy with the VDC staff timing, and 30% said they are moderately satisfied. Fifty participants (23 female, 27 male) responded to the EPS and the survey revealed that 55% of the respondents came to the VDC office for recommendation letters, 12% for vital registration, 6% for information on project budgets, and remaining for other purposes. The remaining 38 hearings will be held in the next quarter (26 in original districts and 12 in recovery districts).

### **Public Audits**

SB supported IPCs to carry out public audits of two micro-projects: a road improvement project in Khairichandanpur VDC and river embankment construction in Suryapatuwa VDC of Bardiya district. IPC members chaired the audits and representatives from VSMCs, VDC officials, political parties, and WCFs attended as observers. A total of 157 participants (56 female, 101 male) reviewed project expenditures assessing the value compared to quality and cost, the procurement process for project materials and labor, and the establishment of a repair and maintenance plans for the sustainability of the project. The IPCs discuss repair and maintenance plans with the communities and SB engineering managers monitor these plans during the implementation and closing.

### **Citizen Charters**

SB updated 11 Citizen Charters in 10 VDCs of the five original districts and Beldani Municipality, Kanchanpur. Citizens Charter contain information on government services such as birth/marriage/death registration, the process to get recommendation letters for citizenship certificates, and the local-level planning process. Regularly updating the Charters ensures the citizen's Right to Information and encourages transparent service delivery.

### **Sajhedari Chautari Meetings**

*Sajhedari Chautari* meetings are a community-based monitoring and coordination platform that allows local citizens to be informed about development initiatives in the VDC and seek clarifications

regarding how citizens can benefit from them. *Sajhedari Chautari* meetings also allow various development actors in VDCs to collaborate more effectively.

This quarter, SB organized 44 *Sajhedari Chautari* meetings in original districts with 1,409 participants (609 female, 800 male). SB staff, VDC line agencies, NGOs, and CBOs presented their activities during the preceding quarter and future action plans, seeking feedback and suggestions. Representatives from WCFs, WORTH groups, CMCs, LYGs, LDAGs, USAID partners (KISAN, *Sath Sath*), INSEC, *Gramin Mahhila Uthan Kendra*, New Nepal, Red Cross, and government line agencies participated in the meeting. The VDCs sent the invitations and SB social mobilizers (SM) delivered them to targeted participants. VDC secretaries chaired the meetings expressing their commitment to continue *Sajhedari Chautari* as a trimester review.

Participants of one *Sajhedari Chautari* meeting in Hansipur VDC, Dang made a joint action plan to monitor whether households utilize toilets and to give orientation on sanitation and hygiene if households are found to not be doing so. In Bela VDC, the *Sajhedari Chautari* meeting resulted in the VDC allocating NRs. 75,000 for the local youth network to provide radio anchoring training. The women's network in the same VDC organized four events to raise awareness about domestic violence.

#### 2.4.2 Result 2: Inclusive Management Systems Adopted

##### Support for Reformation of WCFs

This quarter, SB supported the reformation of 148 WCFs in Phase 2 VDCs in accordance with GESI provisions in the Social Mobilization Guidelines, 2071. According to the guidelines, WCFs are to be reformed every year changing 25% of its members, and providing opportunities for individuals from marginalized communities to be equitably represented. As part of the reformation process, SB also oriented communities on the importance of inclusion in the WCF and how it can directly affect project selection in annual plans. These interventions increased the number of women members in the reformed WCFs from 47% last year to 51% this year (1,956 female, 1,860 male), and also increased the number of women in leadership roles from 34% last year to 47% this year (70 female, 78 male). An average of 63 people participated in each consultation, totaling of 9,330 community members (4,540 female, 4,790 male) (see **Table 20** in Annex 2).

#### 2.4.3 Result 3: Systems for Sustainability Established

**Sustainability of Community Mediation Centers** (see section 2.2.1)

**Sustainability of WORTH Groups** (see section 2.2.2)

##### Exposure Visits

SB's local partner UNESCO Club of Banke organized an exposure visit for 52 (12 female, 40 male) WCF and CAC members and VDC officials of four VDCs of Banke district to Shisahania VDC and Bijauri VDC of Dang district on April 19 to see WCF meetings and micro-projects. The objective of this tour was to build the capacity of the participants by exposing them to best practices in different districts. They observed the WCF approach to increase inclusiveness and played their role in planning and oversight of projects. At the micro-project, they learned how women had requested the project through the WCF and VDC, also led the successful implementation of the project, and how the women's cooperative established a repair and maintenance fund for sustainability of the project.

##### Strengthening VSMCs and MSMCs

In accordance with Resource Mobilization Guidelines, 2069, SB assisted 14 VSMCs in five original districts (Banke, Bardiya, Dang, and Surkhet) and four Municipal Supervision and Monitoring Committees (MSMCs) in Kanchanpur district to review current status and practices and strengthen

their roles in monitoring and supervising development projects implemented by government and non-government agencies. A total of 432 individuals (138 female, 294 male) participated in the meetings.

SB helped in the reformation and establishment of VSMCs in VDCs where they had not met the guidelines or where none existed. Participants prepared monitoring action plans for development projects in the respective VDCs during the meetings. These interventions led to VSMC and MSMCs monitoring projects and also submitting reports to their respective VDC or municipality.

## **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**

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

On June 14, SB organized a national-level meeting with MoFALD and LGCDP to announce the USAID-MoFALD Program Alignment Statement signed in March 2016. There were 79 participants (17 female, 62 male), including officials from MoFALD, LGCDP, USAID, and MoFALD donor agencies. The meeting provided an opportunity for representatives of various departments at MoFALD and LGCDP donor agencies to understand how the Program Alignment Statement unfolds at the implementation level. Following the meeting, MoFALD officials have sought greater coordination between SB and LGCDP and MoFALD section chiefs have been more open to collaboration.

#### **Technical Assistance to Municipalities**

On June 10-11, MoFALD and SB conducted a meeting with officials from 10 municipalities to identify demand-based capacity development needs and assess areas where SB can assist. Nineteen officials participated (1 female, 18 male). Subsequently, Executive Officers from the municipalities requested assistance in preparing Comprehensive Municipality Development Plans, profiles, Internal Revenue Assessments and Projections, building by-laws, Municipality Transport Master Plans, land pooling schemes, house numbering, street mapping programs, implementation of building codes, masonry training, and involving youth in social campaigns. SB will consult with MoFALD to prioritize key activities for the next quarter in alignment with the SB work plan and the USAID-MoFALD Program Alignment Statement.

#### **Technical Assistance to District Development Committees**

SB is supporting the six DDCs in original districts by providing capacity development training determined by each DDC's respective Capacity Development Plan and advice by MoFALD. This quarter, SB supported Kanchanpur DDC's organizational development study to review roles and responsibilities of office sections and staff to address gaps in coordination. The workshop helped improve the DDC officials' approach to social mobilization and integration of GESI provisions in GON guidelines. The final workshop will be conducted in the first week of August.

Responding to Banke DDC's request, SB assisted in the preparation of a Tourism Strategic Plan. The District Tourism Promotion Committee recommended the consultant team which included, tourism planning experts, historical and cultural experts, researchers, photographers, and data analysts, and SB covered the cost of consultants to prepare the plan. The consultant team prepared the final draft, which has been shared with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the DDC. The final draft will be ready in the next quarter after the incorporation of feedback from the ministry and DDC stakeholder meetings.

### **Technical Assistance to VDCs**

This quarter, four additional VDCs in original districts began running MoFALD-provided accounting software, bringing the total number of VDCs adopting its use to 38 out of the 59 VDCs trained by SB. At the request of DDC Banke, a refresher training on accounting software for 24 VDC officials (3 female, 21 male) was conducted from April 29 to May 1 in Nepalgunj. The training strengthened local VDC officials' ability to efficiently use the software and improve their use of the financial management system replacing manual accounting practices. SB will work with the remaining five DDCs to conduct refresher training in the next quarter when VDCs close Nepali fiscal year transactions. As a result of the newly acquired equipment and training, confidence among the officials has increased and public financial management and reporting systems improved.

SB organized one regional-level TOT on Vital Events Registration System Software (VERSS) in collaboration with MoFALD and DOCR, in Nepalgunj for 32 participants (4 female, 28 male). All SB DDC and municipality VERSS focal persons and LGCDP-ICT volunteers participated. The TOT strengthened the capacity of DDC and municipality staff to train VDC officials to improve service delivery. To facilitate VDCs' adoption of the new software, SB provided 23 desktop computers and 34 printers and stabilizers to 44 VDCs and 10 municipalities in Kailali and Kanchanpur districts.

### **Capacity Development Assistance to District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRC)**

SB helped organize DDRC development meetings in Dhading and Gorkha districts during the quarter. The Dhading DDRC event was April 8-9 in Chitwan, and was facilitated in partnership with USAID-partner NSET. NSET colleagues provided facilitation and content modules on a number of earthquake-related topics, including earthquake-resistant construction techniques, and improving the uptake and acceptance of improved construction methods in rural areas. A total of 46 members, including the CDO, LDO, SP, Planning Officer, and representatives of major political parties, participated in the 2-day program.

The Gorkha DDRC meeting was held on April 23-24, on the anniversary of the April 2015 earthquake in Barpak VDC, which was the epicenter of the quake. DDRC officials participated in this event with the support and participation of NRA. NRA participants shared housing-grant enrollment information as well as lessons learned and concrete examples from pilot enrollment activities held in Dolakha district during February and March 2016.

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

### **Integrated and Sectoral Mobile Service Camps**

G-NGO partners in original and recovery districts coordinated with local government officials to organize integrated and sectoral mobile service camps to extend service delivery to remote communities. Citizens were informed about the service camps through pamphlets and radio jingles. CMCs, WCFs, CACs, WORTH groups, women's networks, Dalit networks, children's group networks, and political parties were mobilized to spread the news about the camps to maximize participation. These camps do not necessarily take place if not for SB support in inter-agency coordination and logistics management.

With the support of the G-NGOs, and in collaboration with MoFALD, SB facilitated one integrated and 10 sectoral mobile service camps in original districts benefitting 2,919 citizens (1,499 female, 1,420 male), and five integrated mobile service camps in recovery districts, where 5,009 individuals (2,457 female, 2,552 male) received immediate service from a wide range of line agencies such as the District Administrative Office, District Agriculture Development Office, District Election Office and the Women and Children Office. (See **Tables 21 and 22** in Annex 2 for disaggregated information on beneficiaries of mobile service camps.)

In June, an Integrated Mobile Service Camp involving district-level GON line agencies was organized in Bardiya for 752 people (425 female, 327 male) from the Kamaiya community (former bonded laborers). At the camp, DAO provided Citizenship Cards to 139 individuals; DHO provided general health checkups to 132 individuals; DWCO provided Disability Cards and information about SGBV to 21 women and children; DEC, with support of USAID partner IFES, provided Voter Registration Cards to 192 individuals; and DAD and DLO together provided agriculture and veterinary-related services to 268 individuals. CMC desks were kept in all mobile service camps for social marketing.

In recovery districts, district NGOs organized sectoral mobile service camps offering reproductive health services for uterine prolapse were held in Dolakha for 148 women, Lamjung for 74 women, and Makwanpur for 241 women, while eye camps served 180 beneficiaries in Dhading (111 female, 69 male) and 400 in Gorkha (246 female, 154 male) in seven different camps.

### **Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS) National Dissemination Workshop**

SB contracted the Center for International Studies and Cooperation and Policy Research and Development in June 2015 to analyze the flow of central government block grants to DDCs and VDCs and the Constituent Assembly development funds. The study, which reviewed 340 projects (CA funds 24; DDC block grant 36; and VDC block grant 280) in the six original districts, was conducted in September-October 2015 and the fieldwork was concluded in January-February 2016 with the validation workshops organized in the six survey districts with government stakeholders. Similarly, on June 23, a national workshop was organized to disseminate findings for a national audience that included MoFALD, USAID, World Bank, United Mission to Nepal, and national outfits working in accountability and good governance. The final report will be available in the first week of August.

In addition to mapping fund flows, the study noted substantial procedural delays in fund release, underutilization of project monitoring committees, the problem of zero fund advances for target groups' projects, lack of training for users committees, and the absence of Treasury Single Account in DDCs, among others problems. SB's next steps under this activity are to support G-NGO partners in implementing PETS at the local level and hold discussions with MoFALD/DDCs on the implementation of recommendations. For example, SB may work with DDCs to explore in what ways DDCs can reduce the number of months it takes to release funds to VDCs, and work with the Parliamentary Development Committee to promote stronger linkages between the implementation of CA funds and the local planning process.

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

#### **Gender Responsive and Socially Inclusive Budget Audits (GBA)**

Responding to LGCDP's request, SB provided MoFALD-trained consultants for GBAs at the district and municipality levels. Support for the consultants complemented the budget allocated by MoFALD to cover local logistics costs and ensured that the local bodies could effectively conduct the GBAs. Following the audits, local bodies and LGCDP shared copies of the GBA reports with the GESI section at MoFALD. While SB supported 11 GBAs in original districts in the last quarter, eight more were given support this quarter bringing the total to 19 GBAs. Each GBA included a ranking of the local bodies' efforts based on 96 indicators outlined in the guidelines, an analysis of strengths and weaknesses, and a GESI development work plan.

In this quarter, SB supported four GBAs for three DDCs (Gorkha, Lamjung and Kanchanpur) and a municipality. 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 work plan. At the end of the GBA process, the audit findings and work plans were presented to Gender Responsive Budget (GRB) and GESI Implementing Committee members, other government

representatives, and local political leaders in the presence of the LDO and/or Executive Officer. In Banke, the Social Development Officer from Nepalgunj municipality shared that based on the GBA prepared with SB support, the municipality has hired a consultancy firm for the preparation of a three-year GESI strategy. At the DDC level, SB is supporting DDCs to hold regular GRB Committee meetings as mandated by MoFALD guidelines where the work plans resulting from the GBAs are discussed and followed up.

SB coordinated with DDCs and other stakeholders to organize Gender Responsive Budget (GRB) committee meeting in Kailali, Dang and Banke for 56 participants (8 female, 48 male). The objective was to activate and regularize GRB Committee meetings with specific agendas to develop actionable plans. During the meetings, the committee members reviewed their progress on the GRBs and prepared action plans for Gender Based Audits of district-level line agencies. Respective line agencies were made aware of the importance of discussions on GRB in sectoral meetings, and GESI responsive activities in their upcoming plans and GRB sector offices were reviewed. DDCs, DWCOs, DFOs and SB shared the status of GESI in their respective programs. In Kailali, the GRB committee decided to appoint a Gender Focal Person for all sectoral offices.

### **GESI in Governance**

In this quarter, SB coordinated with LGCDP SMs to support reformation of 148 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 female. As a result of SB support during the reformation process, there are now 70 (48%) female WCF coordinators compared to only 50 (34%) previously. Although female WCF coordinators increased by 13%, not all WCFs alternated coordinator posts as some communities did not want to replace their old trained coordinators within a year. This is a concern that local government bodies and LGCDP have also noted. Additionally, the number of youth serving as WCF coordinators increased from 76 (51%) to 85 (57%). SB will work closely with G-NGOs to identify ways to facilitate WCF reformations to adhere to GESI provisions in the guidelines more effectively.

Given that female participation was also lower than expected (only 30%) in start-up workshops for Village Profiles, SB worked closely with G-NGOs to ensure equal male/female participation for the PVDP consultations, and was able to achieve 43% female participation overall. A deeper analysis shows that this was possible due to intensive social mobilization during ward-level consultations such that 4,729 (45%) out of 10,480 participants were female. However, at the VDC level consultations, despite continued effort, only 310 (31%) out of 998 participants were female.

In this quarter, SB started the implementation of 51 micro-projects. In the formation of IPC (user committees), 321 (57%) out of 558 members are female and there is proportionate representation of caste/ethnicity in reference to the beneficiary households. (See Table 24 in Annex 2.) This is a result of SB's close coordination with G-NGOs to facilitate user committee formation on the basis of GON's Resource Mobilization and Management Procedures, 2069, and in case of female participation building on the GON provision of at least 33% female participation and working towards proportional representation of women.

# 3.0 CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS-INTERNAL

## 3.1 YOUTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Pact terminated Youth Initiative's grant on April 1, 2016, and completed reconciliation of the award within the third quarter. In June, USAID approved SB's revised work plan proposing the transfer of oversight of LYGs and implementation of youth activities to its G-NGO partners. SB is working with partners to focus youth activities on local planning, accountability and community action in the fourth quarter.

## 3.1 STAFF TURNOVER

With the onset of three new five-year USAID projects this quarter and SB entering its last 15 months of programming, SB is addressing the potential for staff turnover. SB staff members are being recruited for their experience working on USAID's integrated governance project, which makes them eligible and attractive candidates. In response, to maintain a competitive salary scale, SB increased Pact staff members' salary in line with the revision of USAID's Local Compensation Plan.

# 4.0 CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS-EXTERNAL

## 4.1 RECOVERY PLANS

On May 13, 2016, Sushil Gyawali, CEO of the National Reconstruction Authority, chaired a meeting to discuss the formulation of District Recovery and Reconstruction Plans (DRRP) in earthquake-affected districts. The meeting decided to implement the Recovery and Reconstruction Plan Guidelines prepared by MoFALD, with technical support from UNDP. To localize the Post Disaster Recovery Framework, the DRRP will be linked with existing Periodic District Development Plans as an annex or integrated through the Periodic District Development Plan utilizing existing local structures in the formulation of the DRRP. The districts will ask UNDP to take the lead in the DRRP formulation process, which presents some uncertainty around SB's planned activity to support recovery plans. SB will coordinate with NRA, MoFALD, and UNDP to discuss opportunities for collaboration in SB's six recovery districts around support for district-level and VDC-level Recovery and Reconstruction Plans.

## 4.2 ABSENT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Forty-five VDCs do not have Secretaries and an estimated 27 Secretaries serve more than one VDC in SB's targeted 195 VDCs and 10 municipalities. With the absenteeism and extra workload of VDC Secretaries, there is also high turnover of LGCDP SMs in the VDCs. Given that SB works closely with VDC Secretaries and LGCDP SMs, their absence presents a challenge in implementing activities on time. SB G-NGOs have been organizing meetings with VDC Secretaries to encourage them to be present in their offices, and coordinating with LGCDP's local service providers to ensure that LGCDP SMs are present in the VDCs. With VDC secretaries carrying a heavier workload, on June 30 MoFALD authorized an incentive allowance for all VDC Secretaries (except for those in Kathmandu and Bhaktapur districts). SB is optimistic that this decision will help to ensure more VDC Secretaries in its project areas.

# 5.0 FINANCIAL REPORT

## 5.1 MAJOR CATEGORY EXPENDITURES

TABLE 4: Q3 FY 2016 FINANCIAL REPORT SUMMARY PER INVOICE CATEGORIES

Item	April-16	May-16	June -16	Q3 FY2016 Total	Targets Q3 FY2016	%
Personnel	86,570.05	180,225.30	103,280.02	370,075.37	324,274.57	114%
Fringe Benefits	22,199.44	55,318.07	59,847.76	137,365.27	106,561.30	129%
Consultants	5,640.43	7,253.88	3,275.58	16,169.89	31,745.46	51%
Travel	6,366.25	20,967.12	10,015.58	37,348.95	69,244.96	54%
Allowances	21,077.12	17,937.61	17,860.36	56,875.09	75,276.73	76%
Equipment & Supplies	133,897.73	7,402.96	4,243.51	145,544.20	66,933.89	217%
Contractual	328,808.78	422,166.00	363,394.06	1,114,368.84	1,700,493.88	66%
Other Direct Costs	49,091.27	34,988.23	89,555.15	173,634.65	90,409.15	192%
Indirect Costs	112,249.08	116,225.42	102,776.12	331,250.62	311,461.01	106%
Fixed Fee	17,900.81	17,499.24	17,490.97	52,891.01	85,713.57	62%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>783,800.96</b>	<b>879,983.83</b>	<b>771,739.11</b>	<b>2,435,523.89</b>	<b>2,862,114.52</b>	<b>85%</b>

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

TABLE 5: M&E EXPENDITURES

Direct Costs	Amount	Targets	%
Personnel	12,842.00	5% of total expenditure	
Fringe Benefits	6,528.00		
Consultants	3,169.00		
Travel	1,278.00		
Equipment & Supplies	3,195.00		
Contractual	27,223.00		

<b>Other Direct Costs</b>			
		3,819.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>58,054.00</b>	<b>121,776.19</b> <b>48%</b>

In the third quarter of FY2016, the expenditure rate was 85% of the target. This was due primarily to delays in implementation of SSIPs, in part due to the onset of the monsoon, and the need to modify agreements with G-NGO partners for youth- and municipality-related activities.

### 5.3 LOE UTILIZATION SUMMARY STATUS

TABLE 6: LOE UTILIZATION FOR Q3 FY 2016

Position	April-16	May-16	June-16	Q3 FY2016 Total LOE	Budgeted LOE	Remaining LOE
LTTA – Key Personnel	109.00	96.00	92.00	297.00	5,600.00	<b>1,964.12</b>
LTTA – Professional & Support	444.00	433.00	444.00	1,321.00	20,609.00	<b>10,026.80</b>
STTA	55.75	66.09	58.81	180.66	5,539.00	<b>3,897.75</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>608.75</b>	<b>595.09</b>	<b>594.81</b>	<b>1,798.66</b>	<b>31,748.00</b>	<b>15,888.67</b>

A total of 1,798.66 days were utilized against the 2,568 days projected with this reporting period per the LOE Table.

### 5.4 STAFFING MATRIX

During this quarter, recruitment was completed for two new Engineer Managers (one for classic and one for recovery), a replacement IT Officer, and six Drivers. In this period, a Senior Regional Program Manager in recovery resigned; the position was advertised in April and was filled in June.

TABLE 7: STAFF RECRUITMENT MATRIX

Position	Target Start Date	Recruit Status	Name
Chief of Party	11/22/13	Hired	Nick Langton
Deputy Chief of Party	11/17/14	Hired	Basanta Pokhrel
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	Purushottam Adhikari
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
Women’s Economic Group (WORTH) Manager	02/25/14	Hired	Reena Chaudhary
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 – Center	01/27/16	Hired	Narayan Silwal
Engineer Manager	04/25/16	Hired	Santosh Raj Panthee
Engineer Manager	04/26/16	Hired	Lomash Adhikari
Senior M&E and GIS Officer – West	01/13/14	Hired	Nim Bahadur Thapa Regmi
Finance Officer	10/23/13	Hired	Topendra Basnyat
IT Officer	10/25/13	Hired	Aman Shrestha
Administrative & Logistic 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 – Center	11/23/15	Hired	Prakash Neupane
GESI Officer –West	02/01/16	Hired	Ajita Pokhrel
M&E Officer – Center	05/30/16	Hired	Pradeep Gautam
Procurement Assistant	07/07/14	Hired	Lok Bahadur Khadka
M&E Associate		Vacant	
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	Ganesh Bhujel
District Field Coordinator		Vacant	
Receptionist	07/08/13	Hired	Swechchha Shrestha
Finance Associate	07/21/15	Hired	Mina Mahato
Office and Ground Maintenance	11/18/13	Hired	Chitra Bhandari
Driver	05/10/13	Hired	Dulari Tharu
Driver	08/01/13	Hired	Karna Bahadur Lopchan
Driver	08/26/13	Hired	Tika Ram Sunar
Driver	08/01/13	Hired	Ganesh Singh Tharu
Driver	07/07/14	Hired	Shib Kumar Thapa
Driver- West	07/21/14	Hired	Lal Bahadur Chand
Driver – West	05/16/16	Hired	Bhupendra K.C.
Driver – Center	05/23/16	Hired	Bal Bahadur Tamang
Driver- West	05/30/16	Hired	Bhanu Bhakta Bastola
Driver- Kathmandu	06/01/16	Hired	Rupak Man Shrestha
Driver -Center	06/06/16	Hired	Prem Bahadur Gurung
Cleaner/Cook	08/01/13	Hired	Nanda Gharti Magar
Cleaner	08/01/13	Hired	Sunita Tharu
Cleaner	06/02/14	Hired	Chandra Kumari Thapa
Cleaner/ Cook	07/01/15	Hired	Rashmita Tamang
Cleaner/Cook – West	10/03/15	Hired	Chandrakala Shrestha
Cleaner/ Cook – Center	03/01/16	Hired	Kalawati Sedai
Intern – Conflict Mitigation	01/25/16	Hired	Babita Chand Shah
Intern –Governance	01/25/16	Hired	Bhim Kumari Gharti
Intern- M&E	04/11/16	Hired	Nirmala Gharti Magar
Intern – WEG	01/25/16	Hired	Sadaf Iqbal Siddiqui
Intern- Admin & Finance	01/25/16	Hired	Sirisa Dahit
Intern- HR	01/25/16	Hired	Sweta Poudel

# ANNEX 1: PMEP MATRIX

Indicator	Type	Responsible	Frequency	Baseline	Target Yr. 4	Target Q3_Y4 (April-June,2016)	Actual Q3_Y4 (April-June,2016)	Remarks for Q3_Y4 (April-June,2016)
<b>Goal: Targeted communities are empowered to better direct their own local development</b>								
Proportion of budgeted VDC projects that were fully implemented/finalized within the previous planning cycle	Impact	Pact	Annually in October	17.10%	95%	--	--	Data Source: Perception Survey III and IV - data will be updated in Q4 MEP
<b>Objective A: Enabling environment for community development established</b>								
Proportion of households that have experienced conflict in the past year that have used peaceful means to solve the conflict	Outcome	Pact	Baseline, by annual (perception survey) and end of the project	54%	64%	--	--	Data Source: Perception Survey III and IV - data will be updated in Q4 MEP
Proportion of VDCs that have youth groups/CMU that participate in the VDC planning process	Outcome	YI	Annually in October	--	90%	--	--	
<b>IR A1: Early responses that address the causes and consequences of instability are institutionalized</b>								

Proportion of households that have experienced conflict in the past year that have used peaceful means to solve the conflict	Outcome	Pact	Baseline, by annual (perception survey) and end of the project	54%	64%	--	--	Data Source: Perception Survey III and IV - data will be updated in Q4 MEP
Number of host national inhabitants reached through USG assistance public information campaigns to support peaceful resolution of conflicts	Output	CeLRRd	Quarterly	0%	87,000	31,250	60,830	The over achievement of the target is due to the increasing effectiveness of social marketing campaigns conducted by CeLRRd. The social marketing in the Phase 1 VDCs was not as effective as intended and efforts were doubled this quarter: 61 street dramas observed by 40,055 people; 13 social marketing campaigns reached 15,660 people; mediation desks in 4 mobile service camps served 535 people; 8 mediation service camp involved 380 people; 4,194 pamphlets distributed in 9 VDCS.
Proportion of all mediation cases opened during the quarter preceding the period that were settled within 3 months	Outcome	CeLRRd	Collected monthly, reported quarterly	0	75%	75%	75%	1,111 disputes were settled out of 1,484 total registered in this quarter
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)	Outcome	CeLRRd	Quarterly	0	30%	--	--	No target set for this quarter because planning process starts only in November-December

<b>F: Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding, dedicated to resolving conflict or the drivers of the conflict</b>	Output	CeLRRd	Quarterly	0	60	22	4	Target set for CMCs to be established in recovery districts and were delayed due to late signing of CeLRRd contract modification. Remaining will be completed in Q4 to achieve the annual target.
<b>F: Number of groups trained in conflict mitigation/resolution skills or consensus building techniques with USG assistance</b>	Output	CeLRRd	Quarterly	0	60	46	13	Target set for CM Basic Mediation Training (BMT) in recovery districts and delayed due to late signing of CeLRRd contract modification. Remaining will be completed in Q4 to achieve the annual target.
Number of new cases of individual/group conflict mediations opened during the reporting period	Output	CeLRRd	Quarterly	--	7,000	1,000	1,484	Exceeded target because of improved social marketing based on Phase 1 learnings and integration of campaigns into SB activities, particularly WEG, Radio Listeners Group (RLG) and WCF groups.
Percentage of successfully mediated local level disputes among women, youth, or people from marginalized groups as a result of USG assistance (custom)	Outcome	CeLRRd	Quarterly	--	72%	72%	75%	1,111 disputes were settled out of 1,484 total disputes registered in this quarter
Number of local level conflict mitigated with USG assistance.	Output	CeLRRd	Quarterly	--	5,600	1,068	1,111	1,111 cases settled out of 1,484 cases registered; 75% of the total disputes registered have been settled

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

Proportion of supported economic groups that provide more than 5 loans per year to their members	Outcome	LNGOs	Annually	--	80%	--	--	
Number of youth who have started a business or found a job through the project activities	Outcome	YI/WORTH LNGOs and F-Skills	Annually	--	200	--	-	
Number of individuals who received USG-assisted training on gender equality and social inclusion and the understanding of the root causes of the conflict	Output	LNGOs	Quarterly	--	4,000	454	454	Trainings to 318 mediators through BMT in original districts and 18 mediators through BMT in recovery; 27 new mediators through replacement training; 25 journalists; 66 CMC coordinators on domestic violence totals 454.
Number of new/existing women's economic groups formed during the reporting period	Output	LNGOs	Quarterly	--	228	132	132	132 groups have been formed in the 54 Phase 2 VDCs/municipalities with 3,555 new women group members; 96 groups formed in Q3.
Number of Youth Groups and CMUs that have been established/revived/operational in the reporting period	Output	Youth Initiative	Quarterly	--	52	--	--	Annual target met in Q2 when with formation of 57 LYGs and 57 CMUs in the Phase 2 VDCs. Removed target for this quarter.
Proportion of VDCs that have youth groups/CMU that participate in the VDC planning process	Outcome	YI	Annually	--	90%	--	--	
<b>F: Number of non-state news outlets assisted by USG</b>	Output	Equal Access	Quarterly	--	18	18	18	18 FM partners; Radio Nepal is not counted for being as a State-owned outlet.

<b>F: Number of local women participating in a substantive role or position in a peacebuilding process supported with USG assistance</b>	Output	LNGOs, EA, YI, and CeLRRd	Quarterly	N/A	32,254	30,000	30,142	12,055 WEG members, 4,139 RLG members, 1322 community mediators, 768 LYG members, 539 CMU members and 11,319 WCF members. Numbers increase due to involvement of mediators and WCF members in CM social marketing campaign in this quarter.
Number of people from marginalized group participating in a substantive role or position in peacebuilding process supported with USG assistance	Output	LNGOs, EA, YI, and CeLRRd	Quarterly	N/A	38,000	31,000	32,998	8,929 WEG members, 4,558 RLG members, 1,831 community mediators, 1,023 LYG members, 884 CMU members and 15,773 WCF members. Number increase due to involvement of mediators and WCF members in CM social marketing campaign in this quarter.
Percentage of leadership positions in USG supported community management entities that are filled by a woman or member of a vulnerable group.	Outcome	LNGOs, EA, YI, and CeLRRd	Quarterly	N/A	80%	50%	56%	Of 8,218 participants, 4,375 are from marginalized groups (1,287 in WEGs, 219 in RLGs, 66 in CMCs, 166 in LYG, 71 in CMU, and 2,566 in WCF).
<b>F: Number of USG funded events, trainings, or activities designed to build support for peace or reconciliation on a mass scale</b>	Output	CeLRRd	Annually	N/A	2	--	--	

Number of people participating in USG supported events, trainings or activities designed to build mass support for peace and reconciliation	Output	CeLRRd	Quarterly	N/A	1,620	31,250	60,830	61 street dramas observed by 40,055 people; 13 social marketing campaign events reached 15,660 people; mediation desks in 4 mobile service camps served 535 people; 8 mediation service camps involved 380 people; 4,194 pamphlets distributed in 9 VDCs. SB surpassed Q3 target using learnings on effective social marketing in Phase 1 VDCs. With these activities, SB has met its annual target for Y4.
Number of media stories disseminated with USG support to facilitate the advancement of reconciliation or peace process.	Output	EA	Quarterly	N/A	500	115	119	13 NN, 2 SSMK and 104 Sajhedari episodes produced this quarter.
<b>Objective B: Communities access resources for development</b>								
Number of Ward Citizen Forums that review the village development plan to ensure equitable distribution of local resources	Outcome	LNGOs	Semi-annually	0	800	--	--	
Proportion of Ward Citizen Forum members who indicate that they can provide meaningful input into village development plans	Output	LNGOs	Semi-annually	29%	50%	--	--	
<b>IR B1: Inclusive community strategic planning processes are established</b>								
Number of local key stakeholders (community leaders, local government officials), trained in inclusive participatory planning	Output	LNGOs	Quarterly	--	34,000	17,700	17,779	303 VSMC, 105 MSMC & 17,371 WCF members trained
Proportion of ward citizen forums (WCFs) with GESI strategies in place	Outcome	LNGOs	Semi-annually	53%	80%	--	--	Data Source: Perception Survey III and IV - data will be updated in Q4 MEP
<b>IR B2: Community development plans are established</b>								

Proportion of village development plans with a functional sustainability plan that adheres to locally agreed standards	Outcome	LNGOs	Semi-annually	81%	100%	--	--	Data Source: Perception Survey III and IV - data will be updated in Q4 MEP
Number of Ward Citizen Forum that review the village development plan to ensure equitable distribution of local resources	Output	LNGOs	Semi-annually	--	800	--	--	Data Source: Perception Survey III and IV - data will be updated in Q4 MEP
Proportion of Ward Citizen Forum members who indicate that they can provide meaningful input to the village development plans	Outcome	LNGOs	Semi-annually	29%	50%	--	--	Data Source: Perception Survey III and IV - data will be updated in Q4 MEP
Proportion of village development plans that include a fundraising plan	Outcome	LNGOs	Semi-annual	53%	80%	--	--	Data Source: Perception Survey III and IV - data will be updated in Q4 MEP
<b>Objective C: Communities implement inclusive development policies effectively</b>								
Proportion of citizens who indicate that they actively participate in the decisions around VDC community development projects	Outcome	LNGOs	Semi-annual	3.60%	25%	--	--	Data Source: Perception Survey III and IV - data will be updated in Q4 MEP
Proportion of community projects that are allocated to women, youth or marginalized groups	Outcome	LNGOs	Semi annual	20%	40%	--	--	Data Source: Perception Survey III and IV - data will be updated in Q4 MEP
<b>IR C1: Mechanisms for transparent administration of funds are institutionalized</b>								
Proportion of citizens who feel that the administration of funds in the VDC is transparent	Outcome	LNGOs	Yearly	16%	25%	--	--	Data Source: Perception Survey III and IV - data will be updated in Q4 MEP
<b>IR C2: Inclusive management systems are adopted</b>								
Proportion of citizens who indicate that they actively participate in the decisions around VDC community development projects	Outcome	LNGOs	Semi-annual	3.60%	25%	--	--	Data Source: Perception Survey III and IV - data will be updated in Q4 MEP
Proportion of community projects that are allocated to women, youth or marginalized groups	Outcome	LNGOs	Semi annual	20%	40%	--	--	Data Source: Perception Survey III and IV - data will be updated in Q4 MEP
<b>IR C3: systems for sustainability are established</b>								
Proportion of partners that improve their organizational capacity	Outcome	Pact	Semi-annual	60%	90%	--	--	
<b>Objective D: Local government units function effectively</b>								

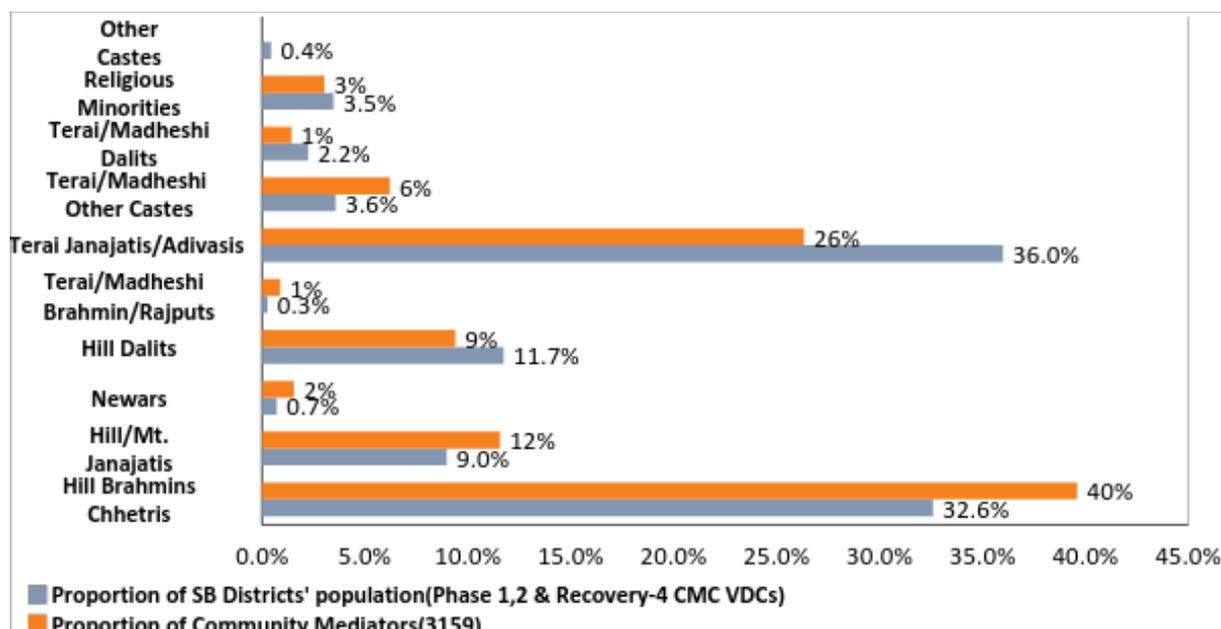
Percentage change in positive citizen views on VDC service delivery	Outcome	LNGOs	Semi-annual	56.60%	80%	--	--	Data Source: Perception Survey III and IV - data will be updated in Q4 MEP
Percentage change in positive citizen views on the effective implementation of community development projects	Outcome	LNGOs	Semi-annual	19%	35%	--	--	Data Source: Perception Survey III and IV - data will be updated in Q4 MEP
<b>IR D1: Local government officials effectively carry out their mandate</b>								
Percentage change in positive citizen views on VDC service delivery	Outcome	LNGOs	Annually	56.60%	80%	--	--	Data Source: Perception Survey III and IV - data will be updated in Q4 MEP
F: Number of sub-national entities receiving USG assistance that improve their performance on the Minimum Condition and Performance Measure (MC/PM) index (Revised).	Outcome	Pact	Annually	--	30	--	--	
Number of VDC officials trained and/or mentored in public administration, inclusive management, planning and implementation of VDC plans	Output	G-NGOs/Pact	Quarterly	--	1,800	--	56	Target achieved in Q2 so removed for this quarter. Additional training in Q3 included accounting refresher training for 24 officials and 3 TOT on VERSS/MIS for 32 VDC & DDC officials.
<b>IR D2: Local government units and CBOs/CSOs collaborate to identify local development priorities</b>								
Number of times technical assistance is provided to government ministries	Output	Pact	Yearly	--	2	--	2	Annual target achieved - support provided to MoFALD to prepare periodic plan and annual plan linkages guidelines and urban planning and building by-laws guidelines
Proportion of Ward Citizen Forums that have tracked their budget allocation	Outcome	PACT/external evaluator	Baseline, mid-term, endline	5.80%	70%	70%	72%	

Percentage change in positive citizen views on the effective implementation of community development projects	Outcome	Pact	Yearly - baseline, mid-term, endline	19%	35%	--	--	Data Source: Perception Survey III and IV - data will be updated in Q4 MEP
Number of sub-national governments receiving USG assistance to increase their annual own-source revenue.	Output	Governance LNGOs	Annually	N/A	44	--	--	
Number of local mechanisms supported with USG assistance for citizens to engage their sub-national government.	Output	Governance LNGOs	Annually	N/A	2,100	--	--	
Number of local non-governmental and public sector associations supported with USG assistance.	Output	Governance LNGOs	Annually	N/A	43	--	--	
<b>IR D3: Communities engage in local government budget and planning processes</b>								
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)	Impact	LNGOs	Baseline, mid-term, endline	44.40%	50%	--	--	
<b>Cross-Cutting Indicators</b>								
<b>F: Number of awards made directly to local organization</b>	Output	Pact	Quarterly	--	15	20	20	Awards made to 51 micro-project IPCs and 18 health management committees for health social initiative jointly conducted with Health 4 Life
<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	Pact Nepal, IPs and LNGOs	Quarterly	--	100%	100%	100%	1,895 out of 8,498 WORTH members received loans (credit). Because 132 groups are in Phase 2 and just established in Q3, the percentage has come down. The percentage will be increased in the next quarter.
<b>F: Percentage of target population that views GBV as less acceptable after participating in or being exposed to USG programming</b>	Outcome	LNGOs/IPs	Semi-annual	--	62%	--	-	
Number of civil society organizations (CSOs) receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy interventions	Outcome	Pact	Semi-annual	--	15	--	--	

Proportion of supported FM radio stations that produce quality radio programs that address issues on local government, youth, women, disadvantaged groups	Outcome	Equal Access	Annually	--	90%	--	--	
<i>Updated July 25, 2016</i>								

# ANNEX 2: ADDITIONAL TABLES AND FIGURES

**FIGURE 1: CASTE/ETHNICITY BREAKDOWN OF COMMUNITY MEDIATORS**



**TABLE 1: CASES REGISTERED IN CMCS BY TYPE, APR – JUN 2016**

Type	Number
Gender Based Violence	100
Identity Based Conflict	7
Inter-personal Conflict	980
Resource Based Conflict	24
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,111</b>

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

District	April 2016		May 2016		June 2016		Grand Total		% of Resolved
	Cases Regd.	Cases Resolved							
Banke	124	97	140	95	107	58	371	250	67.4
Bardiya	93	62	89	65	46	31	228	158	69.3
Dang	85	55	80	52	48	33	213	140	65.7
Kailali	105	96	99	82	62	53	266	231	86.8
Kanchanpur	76	69	88	71	77	57	241	197	81.7
Surkhet	55	48	64	53	46	34	165	135	81.8
Total	538	427	560	418	386	266	1484	1111	74.9

**TABLE 3: STATUS OF DISPUTES REFERRED BY CMC, APR – JUN 2016**

Status of Dispute Referred by CMC					
District	VDC	Type of Dispute	No.	Agency	Status
Dang	Bela	SGBV	1	Victim Legal Aid - CeLRRd	In process
	Chailahi	Inter Personal Conflict	1	Police	Settled
	Dhikpur	Inter Personal Conflict	1	Police	Settled
	Hekuli	SGBV	3	Victim Legal Aid - CeLRRd	In process
Banke	Basudevpur	SGBV	1	Nepal Police (Women's Cell)	Settled
	Gangapur	Inter Personal Conflict	2	Nepal Police	Settled
Bardiya	Khairi Chandanpur	SGBV	1	Nepal Police	Not Settled
	Manau	Inter Personal Conflict	1	Nepal Police	Settled
	Sanoshree	Inter Personal Conflict	1	Nepal Police	Settled

<b>Kailali</b>	Sadepani	SGBV	1	Nepal Police	In process
<b>Kanchanpur</b>	Rampur Bilasipur	SGBV	1	Nepal Police	Settled
<b>Total</b>			<b>14</b>		

**TABLE 4: HANDOVER STATUS OF COMMUNITY MEDIATION CENTER IN ORIGINAL DISTRICTS**

District	Handed Over		Remaining	
	VDC Name	No.	VDC Name	No.
<b>Banke</b>	Phattepur, Indrapur	2	Binauna, Belahari, Udharapur, Ganapur, Khaskusma, Kachanapur, Shamshergunj, Sonapur, Kamdi, Mahadevpuri	10
<b>Bardiya</b>	Padnaha, Kalika, Mohammadpur, Deudakala, Sanoshree, Taratal, Patabhar, Jamuni	8		0
<b>Dang</b>	Dharna, Hekuli, Shreegaun, Tarigaun, Laxmipur, Bijauri, Gobardiha, Chailahi	8	Gangaparaspur, Phulbari	2
<b>Kailali</b>	Dodhodhara, Pratappur, Narayanpur, Dhansinghpur, Munuwa, Thapapur, Durgauli, Patharaiya, Chuha, Sadepani, Masuriya	11		0
<b>Kanchanpur</b>	Baisibichwa, Raikawarbichwa, Shankarpur, Pipladi, Krishnapur	5		0
<b>Surkhet</b>	Dharapani, Sahare, Ghumkhahare, Mehelkuna, Lekhparajul, Gadhi Bayalkanda, Lekhgaun, Kunathari, Pokharikada	9	Ramghat, Jarbuta, Latikoili	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>		<b>15</b>

**TABLE 5: DETAILS OF VDC BUDGET ALLOCATION TO CMCS, PHASE 1 VDCS**

Operational Expenses					
District	VDC	Coordinator salary per month NRS	Transportation per dispute NRS	Monthly meeting refreshment cost NRS	Stationary and communication cost per month NRS
Kailali	Thapapur	5,000	100	20	Stationary -provided by VDC office
Kailali	Munuwa		100	100	
Kailali	Lamki Chuha Municipality		200	200	700
Kailali	Pathariya		200	150	-
Kailali	Narayanpur	-	-	-	-
Kailali	Pratappur	1,500	150	150	1,800
Dang	Chailahi	5,000	100		Stationary - provided by VDC office
Dang	Laxmipur	5,000			-
Dang	Dharna	2,000			-

**TABLE 6: CMC FIRST PARTY DISPUTANTS: GENDER, CASTE/ETHNICITY, AND AGE BREAKDOWN**

Caste/ethnicity	Female	Male	NA*	<15 Yrs	16-25 Yrs	25-40 Yrs	40+ Yrs	NA*	Total
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri	234	190	0	1	64	166	193	0	424
Hill/Mountain Janajati	60	40	0	0	19	34	47	0	100
Newar	3	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
Hill Dalit	125	80	0	0	46	79	80	0	205
Terai/Madheshi Brahmin/Rajput	0	5	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
Terai Jan./Adhi.	150	255	0	2	42	193	168	0	405
Terai/Madheshi Other Caste	26	146	0	0	14	46	112	0	172
Terai/Madheshi Dalit	9	52	0	0	4	18	39	0	61

Religious Minorities	16	69	0	0	8	21	56	0	85
Others	9	12	2	0	2	6	13	2	23
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,484</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100</b>
* NA means social institution									

**TABLE 7: ACTIVE MEDIATORS: GENDER, CASTE/ETHNICITY, AND AGE BREAKDOWN**

Caste/ethnicity	Gender				Age Group			
	Female	Male	Total	%	16-25 Years	26-40 Years	40+ Years	Total
Hill Brahmin/Chhetri	278	298	576	<b>42.5</b>	27	271	278	576
Hill/Mountain Janajati	56	60	116	<b>8.6</b>	7	57	52	116
Newar	3	1	4	<b>0.3</b>	2	1	1	4
Hill Dalit	42	72	114	<b>8.4</b>	5	61	48	114
Terai Madheshi Brahmin/Rajput	2	8	10	<b>0.7</b>	3	3	4	10
Terai Janajatis/Adivasis	153	199	352	<b>26.0</b>	43	190	119	352
Terai/Madheshi Other Caste	28	87	115	<b>8.5</b>	10	52	53	115
Terai/Madheshi Dalit	6	15	21	<b>1.5</b>	3	8	10	21
Religious Minorities	10	30	40	<b>2.9</b>	7	14	19	40
Others	4	4	8	<b>0.6</b>	0	3	5	8
<b>Total Mediators</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>1,356</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 8: STATUS OF SAVINGS FOR WORTH GROUPS, APR – JUN, 2016**

Saving status April June to, 2016								
Group	Total Members	Month	Mandatory Saving	Volunteer Saving	Interest	Group Income	Fines & Penalty	Total
226	<b>5,881</b>	April	367,380	194,226	135,153	232,270	7,053	936,082
		May	351,561	156,060	120,898	109,302	9,010	746,831
		Jun	298,444	155,284	125,716	123,471	9,860	712,775

		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,017,385</b>	<b>505,570</b>	<b>381,767</b>	<b>465,043</b>	<b>25,923</b>	<b>2,395,688</b>
228	<b>6,174</b>	April	130,375	43,179	4,786	5,500	1,510	185,350
		May	144,117	98,434	7,268	465	2,438	252,722
		Jun	218,339	156,392	12,487	8,350	2,277	397,845
		<b>Total</b>	<b>492,831</b>	<b>298,005</b>	<b>24,541</b>	<b>14,315</b>	<b>6,225</b>	<b>835,917</b>
<b>Grand Total April-Jun, 2016</b>			<b>1,510,216</b>	<b>803,575</b>	<b>406,308</b>	<b>479,358</b>	<b>32,148</b>	<b>3,231,605</b>
<b>Grand Total Jan-Mar, 2016 (2nd Phase)</b>			<b>1,069,600</b>	<b>419,308</b>	<b>242,020</b>	<b>238,402</b>	<b>486,715</b>	<b>2,448,440</b>
<b>Grand Total (Oct-Dec, 2015)</b>			<b>2,705,715</b>	<b>474,961</b>	<b>190,702</b>	<b>304,938</b>	<b>499,908</b>	<b>4,176,224</b>
<b>Carry Forward (Marc, 2014-Sep 2015)</b>			<b>3,255,482</b>	<b>625,446</b>	<b>380,503</b>	<b>839,709</b>	<b>34,748</b>	<b>5,135,888</b>
<b>Total Saving Mar_ 2014 to Mar 2016)</b>			<b>8,541,013</b>	<b>2,323,290</b>	<b>1,219,533</b>	<b>1,862,407</b>	<b>1,053,519</b>	<b>14,992,157</b>

**TABLE 9: STATUS OF LOANS FOR WORTH GROUPS, APR – JUN, 2016**

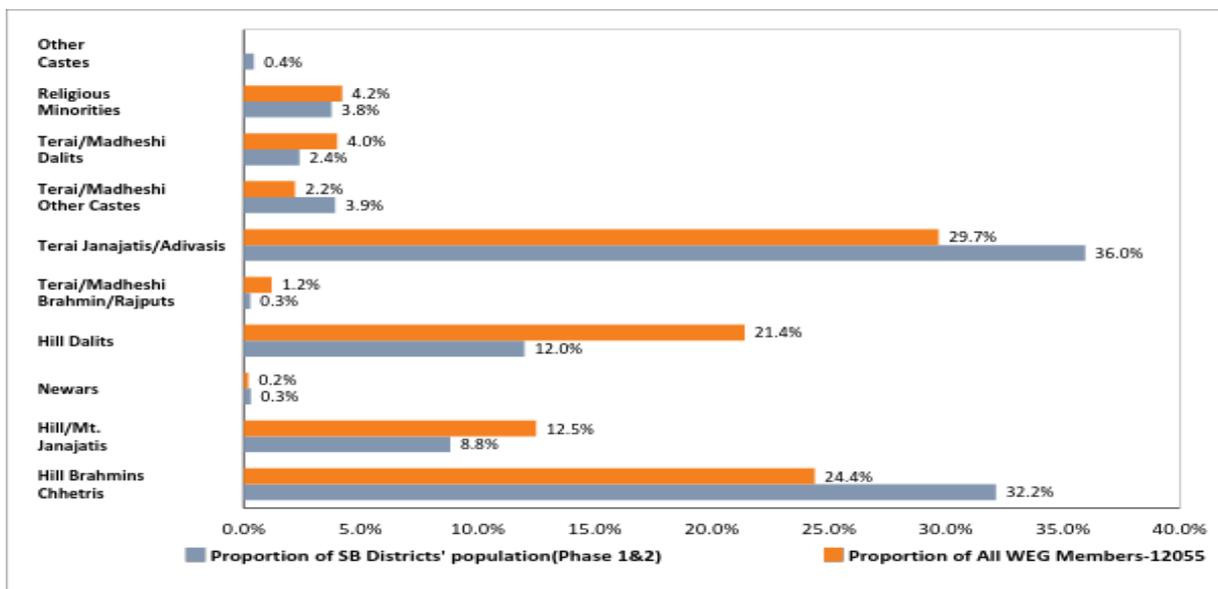
<b>Loan Status April to June 2016</b>							
<b>Group</b>	<b>Total Members</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b># of Loan</b>	<b># of members receiving loan</b>	<b>Total Loan Amount</b>	<b>ME Started</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1st Phase 226	<b>5,881</b>		723	709	3,179,220	55	
			685	694	2,895,945	43	
			597	588	3,131,421	30	
				<b>2,005</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>9,206,586</b>	<b>128</b>
2nd Phase 208	<b>5,526</b>		137	133	117,443	37	
			186	186	224,960	50	
			284	274	409,634	43	
			<b>607</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>752,037</b>	<b>130</b>	
<b>Total April-June 2016</b>			<b>2,612</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>9,958,623</b>	<b>258</b>	
<b>Total January-March 2016</b>			<b>1,990</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>7,502,152</b>	<b>284</b>	
<b>Total October-December 2015</b>			<b>1,919</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>7,787,758</b>	<b>202</b>	

Carry Forward (Mar 2014 - Sep 2015)	3,634	3,380	10,468,692	977	
Total Savings (Mar 2014 to Dec 2015)	10,155.00	9,836.00	35,717,225	1721.00	

**TABLE 10: WORTH MEMBERS: CASTE/ETHNICITY AND AGE BREAKDOWN**

Caste/Ethnicity	<15 Years	16-25 Years	26-40 Years	40+ Years	Grand Total	%
Hill Brahmins/Chhetris	2	761	1,442	742	2,947	24%
Hill/Mountain Janajatis		472	652	381	1,505	12%
Newars		9	13	8	30	0%
Hill Dalits	2	782	1,145	646	2,575	21%
Terai/Madheshi Brahmins/Rajputs		40	83	26	149	1%
Terai/Madheshi Janajatis/Adivasis		1,226	1,693	666	3,585	30%
Terai/Madheshi Other Castes		75	128	68	271	2%
Terai/Madheshi Dalits	1	99	246	142	488	4%
Religious Minorities		121	235	149	505	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>5,637</b>	<b>2,828</b>	<b>12,055</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

**FIGURE 2: CASTE/ETHNICITY BREAKDOWN OF WORTH MEMBERS**



**TABLE 11: WORTH MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS: CASTE/ETHNICITY AND AGE BREAKDOWN (454 GROUPS)**

Caste Ethnicity	Female	16-25 Year	26-40 Year	40+ Year	Total	%
Hill Brahmins/Chhetris	481	159	253	69	<b>481</b>	<b>27%</b>
Hill Dalit	358	156	160	42	<b>358</b>	<b>20%</b>
Hill/Mountain Janajati	239	101	112	26	<b>239</b>	<b>13%</b>
Newar	9	3	5	1	<b>9</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
Religious Minorities	75	20	33	22	<b>75</b>	<b>4%</b>
Terai/Madheshi Brahmins/Rajputs	38	12	19	7	<b>38</b>	<b>2%</b>
Terai/Madheshi Dalit	62	17	33	12	<b>62</b>	<b>3%</b>
Terai/Madheshi Janajatis/Adivasis	519	220	267	32	<b>519</b>	<b>29%</b>
Terai/Madheshi Other Caste	34	12	17	5	<b>34</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1815</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1815</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

**TABLE 12: CASTE/ETHNICITY BREAKDOWN OF WORTH MEMBERS ACCESSING LOANS**

Caste/Ethnicity	16-25 Yrs	26-40 Yrs	40+ Yrs	Total	%
Hill Brahmin/Chhetris	145	303	134	582	25.25
Hill/Mountain Janajatis	103	173	97	373	16.18
Newar	1	4	0	5	0.22
Hill Dalits	213	311	178	702	30.46
Terai/Madheshi Brahmin/Rajputs	5	10	10	25	1.08
Terai Janajati/Adivasis	152	224	70	446	19.35
Terai/Madheshi Others Castes	7	13	5	25	1.08
Terai/Madheshi Dalits	9	30	21	60	2.60
Religious Minorities	21	45	21	87	3.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>1113</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>% of total</b>	<b>28.46</b>	<b>48.29</b>	<b>23.25</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

**TABLE 13: CASTE/ETHNICITY BREAKDOWN OF WORTH MEMBERS WHO STARTED BUSINESSES IN Q3**

Caste/Ethnicity	16-25 Yrs	26-40 Yrs	40+ Yrs	Total	%
Hill Brahmin/Chhetris	13	39	16	68	24.20
Hill/Mountain Janajatis	8	20	9	37	13.17
Newar	11	28	11	50	17.79
Hill Dalits	2	5	4	11	3.91
Terai/Madheshi Brahmin/Rajputs	24	29	9	62	22.06
Terai Janajati/Adivasis	1	6	1	8	2.85
Terai/Madheshi Others Castes	2	9	8	19	6.76
Terai/Madheshi Dalits	6	13	7	26	9.25
Religious Minorities	0	0	0	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>% of total</b>	<b>23.84</b>	<b>53.02</b>	<b>23.13</b>	<b>100</b>	

**TABLE 14: WORTH MEMBERS IN WCF: CASTE/ETHNICITY AND AGE BREAKDOWN****WEG Members in WCF by age and caste/ethnicity**

Caste/ethnicity	16-25 Yrs	26-40 Yrs	40+ Yrs	Total	%
Hill Brahmin/Chhetris	14	71	45	<b>130</b>	<b>29</b>
Hill/Mountain Janajatis	13	39	24	<b>76</b>	<b>17</b>
Newars	0	0	1	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Hill Dalits	17	77	33	<b>127</b>	<b>28.3</b>
Terai/Madheshi Brahmin/Rajput	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Terai Janajati/Adivasis	19	58	20	<b>97</b>	<b>21.7</b>
Terai/Madheshi Other Castes	2	8	1	<b>11</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Terai/Madheshi Dalits	0	2	1	<b>3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Religious Minorities	0	3	0	<b>3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**TABLE 15: TOPICS DISCUSSED IN SATHI SANGA MAN KA KURA AND NAYA NEPAL IN Q2**

S.N.	Topics	Date of first broadcast	# of national broadcast partners	# of local Broadcast partners
<b>Sathi Sanga Manka Kura (SSMK) Radio program</b>				
1	Right to Information- Your basic rights as a Nepalese citizen	28-May-16	1	18
2	Social norms/practices perpetuating early marriages	18-Jun-16	1	18
<b>Naya Nepal (NN) Radio program (April.-June.2016)</b>				
1	Social Accountability – Importance and public hearings	02-Apr-16	1 2	18
2	Importance of Social Audit	09-Apr-16	1	18
3	Social Security Allowance – Process & distribution	16-Apr-16	1	18
4	Role of local bodies in disaster management	23-Apr-16	1	18
5	Programs & budget allocated by the Government for development of agricultural	30-Apr-16	1	18
6	Local development work and civic oversight	07-May-16	1	18
7	Community Mediation success stories	14-May-16	1	18
8	Community Mediation success stories	21-May-16	1	18
9	Responsibilities of CMCs	28-May-16	1	18
10	CMC & ownership at the local level	04-Jun-16	1	18
11	Execution status of development activities and Social Audit	11-Jun-16	1	18
12	Access of people from marginalized community in the CMC	18-Jun-16	1	18
13	Block Grant Budget implementation status	25-Jun-16	1	18

**TABLE 16: TOPICS DISCUSSED IN SAJHEDARI IN Q3**

S.N.	Topics	Language of production	Date of first broadcast FM	Broadcast dates	# of broadcasts
1	Minimum Conditions Performance Measure: Role in Maintaining Good Governance at Local Level	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali FM	5-Apr-16	2
2	Block Grant: Execution and Effectiveness	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	5-Apr-16	4
3	Duties and Responsibilities of Supervision and Monitoring Committee	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	5-Apr-16	3
4	Block Grant: Execution	Nepali	Radio Krishnasar FM	5-Apr-16	2
5	Block Grant: Execution and Monitoring	Tharu	Radio Pratibodh FM	5-Apr-16	1
6	Role of Thematic Offices at District Level	Nepali	Jagaran FM	5-Apr-16	2
7	Effectiveness and Impact of Women Empowerment Groups	Nepali	Radio Tulsipur FM	5-Apr-16	2
8	Vital Registration: Importance	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	5-Apr-16	2
9	Participation of Women in Local Development and Decision-Making	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali FM	12-Apr-16	2
10	People's Participation in Execution of Development Plans Prioritized by DDC Council Meetings	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	12-Apr-16	4
11	Restructuring of WCF: Duties and Responsibilities	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	12-Apr-16	3
12	Child Friendly Local Government	Nepali	Radio Krishnasar FM	12-Apr-16	2
13	Development Plans Approved by DDC Council Meetings	Tharu	Radio Pratibodh FM	12-Apr-16	1

14	Block Grant and its Utilization	Nepali	Jagaran FM	12-Apr-16	2
15	Vital Registration: Importance and SB's Contribution	Nepali	Radio Tulsipur FM	12-Apr-16	2
16	Public Audit and Transparency	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	12-Apr-16	2
17	Disaster Management: Responsibilities of Local Government and Stakeholders	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali FM	19-Apr-16	2
18	Disaster Management: Responsibilities of Local Government and Stakeholders	Nepali	Radio Mahakali FM	19-Apr-16	2
19	Disaster Management: Responsibilities of Local Government and Stakeholders	Tharu	Radio Kailali FM	19-Apr-16	4
20	Disaster Management: Responsibilities of Local Government and Stakeholders	Nepali	Radio Gurbaba FM	19-Apr-16	3
21	Disaster Management: Responsibilities of Local Government and Stakeholders	Nepali	Radio Krishnasar FM	19-Apr-16	2
22	Disaster Management: Responsibilities of Local Government and Stakeholders	Nepali	Radio Pratibodh FM	19-Apr-16	1
23	Disaster Management: Responsibilities of Local Government and Stakeholders	Tharu	Jagaran FM	19-Apr-16	2
24	Disaster Management: Responsibilities of Local Government and Stakeholders	Tharu	Radio Tulsipur FM	19-Apr-16	2

25	Execution of Child Friendly Local Government	Rana Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	19-Apr-16	2
26	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme: Expenditure Trend	Nepali	Radio Mahakali FM	26-Apr-16	2
27	Planning at Local Level and Execution Status for CMC Sustainability	Tharu	Radio Kailali FM	26-Apr-16	4
28	Sectoral Mobile Service Camp at VDC for Providing Government Services to People	Nepali	Radio Gurbaba FM	26-Apr-16	3
29	Changes in Women of WORTH Groups	Nepali	Radio Krishnasar FM	26-Apr-16	2
30	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme: How much Budget is Allocated and the Procedure to Access It	Nepali	Radio Pratibodh FM	26-Apr-16	1
31	CMC and its Role in Local Development	Tharu	Jagaran FM	26-Apr-16	2
32	Social Security Fund	Tharu	Radio Tulsipur FM	26-Apr-16	2
33	RLGs in Local Development	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali FM	3-May-16	2
34	Women's Involvement in Income Generation and the Role of SB in Empowering Women	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	3-May-16	4
35	Empowering Women through WORTH Groups	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	3-May-16	3
36	Effectiveness of CMCs	Awadhi	Radio Krishnasar FM	3-May-16	2
37	Changes in Women of CACs	Tharu	Radio Pratibodh FM	3-May-16	1

38	PVDPs	Nepali	Jagaran FM	3-May-16	2
39	Effectiveness of CACs	Nepali	Radio Tulsipur FM	3-May-16	2
40	Institutional Development of CMCs	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	3-May-16	2
41	Implementation of Current FY Development Plans and Budget Expenditure	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali FM	10-May-16	2
42	PVDPs	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	10-May-16	4
43	Five Year PVDP of VDC	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	10-May-16	3
44	CAC Effectiveness: Income Generation, Skill Development	Nepali	Radio Krishnasar FM	10-May-16	2
45	Sense of Ownership among Local People after CMCs are Handed Over to Local Bodies	Nepali	Radio Krishnasar FM	10-May-16	1
46	Planning, Execution, and Quality of Work	Nepali	Jagaran FM	10-May-16	2
47	Public Hearing and its Importance	Nepali	Radio Tulsipur FM	10-May-16	2
48	Changes in Women after involvement in WORTH Groups	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	10-May-16	2
49	Role of CMC in Establishing Peace and Harmony at Local Level	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali FM	17-May-16	2
50	WCF and its Role and Effectiveness in Local Development and Governance	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	17-May-16	4
51	Review of VDC Activities and Sajhedari Chautari Meetings	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	17-May-16	3
52	Importance and Benefits of Vital Registration	Awadhi	Radio Krishnasar FM	17-May-16	2
53	Process of CLFG Execution	Nepali	Radio Pratibodh FM	17-May-16	1
54	Use of Electric IT Equipment in Regular Works by VDCs	Nepali	Jagaran FM	17-May-16	2

55	Women's Leadership in Local Development	Tharu	Radio Tulsipur FM	17-May-16	2
56	Planning ,Monitoring , and its Importance	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	17-May-16	2
57	WORTH in Local Development Activities	Doteli	Radio Mahakali FM	24-May-16	2
58	Review of VDC Activities and Sajhedari Chautari Meetings	Tharu	Radio Kailali FM	24-May-16	4
59	CMC and its Handover Process	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	24-May-16	3
60	Practice of Civic Watchdogs in Local Level Development Projects	Nepali	Radio Krishnasar FM	24-May-16	2
61	Success Stories of Women Involved in WORTH	Nepali	Radio Pratibodh FM	24-May-16	1
62	Planning, Execution, and Quality of Work	Nepali	Jagaran FM	24-May-16	2
63	SB's Equipment Support to VDCs and the Benefits to WCF and CAC	Tharu	Radio Tulsipur FM	24-May-16	2
64	Importance of Reforming WCFs	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	24-May-16	2
65	Coordination with Local Level Stakeholders in Management of Natural Disasters	Nepali	Radio Mahakali FM	31-May-16	2
66	CMCs' Role in Promoting Leadership	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	31-May-16	4
67	Women's Involvement for Income Generation and Role of SB in Empowering Women	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	31-May-16	3
68	Role and Effectiveness of CMCs in Maintaining Peace at Local Level	Awadhi	Radio Krishnasar FM	31-May-16	2
69	Effectiveness of CMCs	Nepali	Radio Pratibodh FM	31-May-16	1

70	Role of CMCs in Providing Justice in Communities, and its Role in Local Development	Nepali	Jagaran FM	31-May-16	2
71	Budget Allocated for Children and its Expenditure Trend (Block Grant Budget)	Nepali	Radio Tulsipur FM	31-May-16	2
72	Status of Development Plan Execution	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	31-May-16	2
73	Development Activities through Micro Grants Initiative	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali FM	7-Jun-16	2
74	Role of CAC in Local Development	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	7-Jun-16	4
75	Development Plans Accomplished through Women's Leadership	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	7-Jun-16	3
76	Quality of Local Development Activities	Nepali	Radio Krishnasar FM	7-Jun-16	2
77	Current Status of Development Activities at Local Level	Tharu	Radio Pratibodh FM	7-Jun-16	1
78	Budget Allocated for Children and its Expenditure Trend (Block Grant Budget)	Nepali	Jagaran FM	7-Jun-16	2
79	Budget Allocated for Children and its Expenditure Trend (Block Grant Budget)	Tharu	Radio Tulsipur FM	7-Jun-16	2
80	Budget Allocated for Marginalized Communities and its Expenditure Trend (Block Grant Budget)	Nepali	Radio Naya Yug FM	7-Jun-16	2
81	Indigenous Women in Leadership Role	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali FM	13-Jun-16	2
82	Execution Status of Current FY Plan	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	13-Jun-16	4
83	Importance of Social Audit	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	13-Jun-16	3

84	Activities by Women involved in WORTH	Awadhi	Radio Krishnasar FM	13-Jun-16	2
85	Contribution of CMC in Building Sustainable Peace and Leadership in Community	Nepali	Radio Pratibodh FM	13-Jun-16	1
86	Plan Execution Status and Social Audit	Nepali	Jagaran FM	13-Jun-16	2
87	Budget Allocated for Marginalized Communities and its Expenditure Trend (Block Grant Budget)	Nepali	Radio Tulsipur FM	13-Jun-16	2
88	Status of Development Plan Execution	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	13-Jun-16	2
89	Implementation of Development Activities at Local Level	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali FM	20-Jun-16	2
90	Importance of Social Audits	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	20-Jun-16	4
91	Mobile Service Camps for Citizens	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	20-Jun-16	3
92	Role of Community Mediators in Local Peacebuilding	Nepali	Radio Krishnasar FM	20-Jun-16	2
93	Importance of Social Audits	Tharu	Radio Pratibodh FM	20-Jun-16	1
94	Changes in Women through WORTH	Nepali	Jagaran FM	20-Jun-16	2
95	Settlement of Development Budget	Nepali	Radio Tulsipur FM	20-Jun-16	2
96	Sajhedari Chautari and its Importance	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	20-Jun-16	2
97	Social Audit and its Importance	Rana Tharu	Radio Mahakali FM	27-Jun-16	2
98	Block Grant Budget and its Usage	Nepali	Radio Kailali FM	27-Jun-16	4

99	SB Micro Grant Awards	Tharu	Radio Gurbaba FM	27-Jun-16	3
100	Implementation Status of Development Activities and their Supervision and Monitoring	Awadhi	Radio Krishnasar FM	27-Jun-16	2
101	Implementation Status of Development Activities and their Supervision and Monitoring	Nepali	Radio Pratibodh FM	27-Jun-16	1
102	Public Hearings and their Importance	Nepali	Jagaran FM	27-Jun-16	2
103	Social Audits and their Importance	Tharu	Radio Tulsipur FM	27-Jun-16	2
104	Implementation Status of Budget Allocated for Sustaining CMCs	Tharu	Radio Naya Yug FM	27-Jun-16	2

**TABLE 17: LDAGS: GENDER, CASTE/ETHNICITY AND AGE BREAKDOWN**

Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	<15 Year	16-25 Year	26-40 Year	40+ Year	Total	%
Hill Brahmins/Chhetris	508	995	56	883	507	57	1503	24.5%
Hill/Mountain Janajatis	245	395	22	327	264	27	640	10.4%
Newars	2	6	1	2	5		8	0.1%
Hill Dalits	280	731	43	578	361	29	1011	16.5%
Terai/Madheshi Brahmins/Rajputs	32	17	1	25	23		49	0.8%
Terai Janajatis/Adivasis	627	1723	87	1613	632	18	2350	38.3%
Terai/Madheshi Other Castes	162	131	1	160	132		293	4.8%
Terai/Madheshi Dalits	51	55	2	44	59	1	106	1.7%
Religious Minorities	92	66	4	73	81		158	2.6%
Others	0	20		13	7		20	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>4,139</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>3,718</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>6,138</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**TABLE 18:** CONTENT ADVISORY GROUP MEETINGS FOR LOCAL FM STATIONS

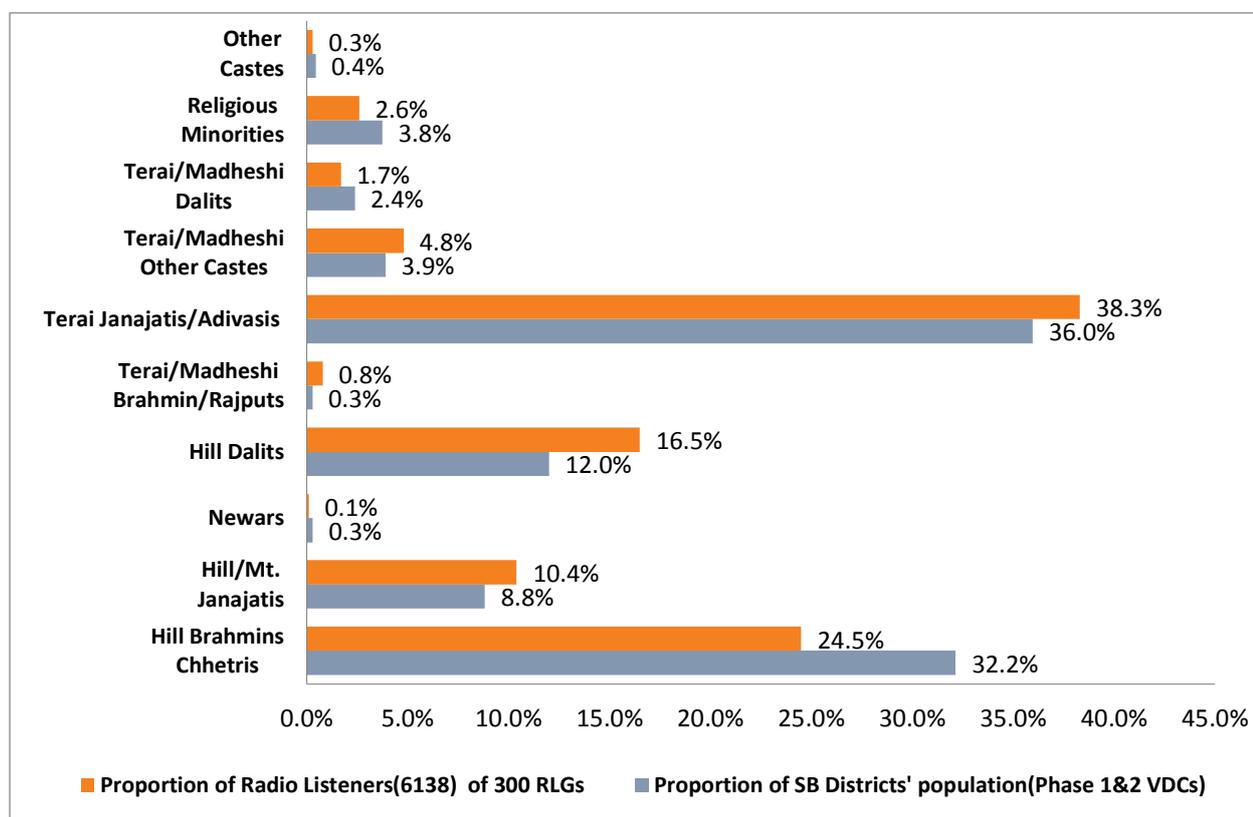
S. N.	FM Station	CAG Dates	# of Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Radio Mahakali FM 96.2 MHz, Mahendranagar, Kanchanpur	27 April 2016	2	7	9
2	Radio Gurbaba FM 106.4 MHz, Basgadhi, Bardiya	29 April 2016	9	2	11
3	Radio Krishnasar FM 94 MHz, Nepalgunj, Banke	9 May 2016	8	6	14
4	Jagaran FM 90.8 MHz, Birendranagar, Surkhet	15 June 2016	7	4	11
5	Radio Pratibodh FM 102.4 MHz, Kohalpur, Banke	22 June 2016	4	4	8
6	Radio Kailali FM 103.7 MHz, Sukhkhad, Kailali	22 June 2016	7	7	14
7	Radio Naya Yug FM 107.3 MHz, Lamahi, Dang	27 June 2016	10	4	14
8	Radio Tulsipur FM 100.2 MHz, Tulsipur, Dang	27 June 2016	6	3	9
<b>Total</b>			<b>49</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>82</b>

**TABLE 19:** SHORTLISTED MICRO-GRANTS FOR RLG BY CATEGORY

S.N.	Theme of proposed activities	Total	Dang	Surkhet	Banke	Bardiya	Kailali	Kanchanpur
1	Governance and Development	13	1	2	3	2	2	3
2	Media (Journalism Training)	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
3	Alternative Dispute Resolution	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	Women Empowerment	8	1	1	2	1	2	1
5	GBV	4	0	1	0	2	1	0
5	Youth	2	1	0	1	0	0	0

6	Others	8	2	2	0	1	1	2
	<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>

**FIGURE 3: CASTE/ETHNICITY BREAKDOWN OF LDAG MEMBERS**



**TABLE 20: WCF RE-FORMATION: GENDER AND CASTE/ETHNICITY BREAKDOWN OF MEMBERS**

**148 WCF Members from baseline in Phase-2 VDCs**

S.N.	Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Total	%
1	Hill Brahmin/Chhetris	499	367	866	<b>22.69</b>
2	Hill/Mountain Janajatis	235	171	406	<b>10.64</b>
3	Newars	2	2	4	<b>0.10</b>
4	Hill Dalits	176	190	366	<b>9.59</b>
5	Terai/Madheshi Brahmin/Rajput		1	1	<b>0.03</b>
6	Terai Janajatis/Adivasis	1108	974	2082	<b>54.55</b>
7	Terai/Madheshi Other Castes	51	20	71	<b>1.86</b>
8	Terai/Madheshi Dalits	1	3	4	<b>0.10</b>
9	Religious Minorities	11	2	13	<b>0.34</b>
10	Others	2	2	4	<b>0.10</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2085</b>	<b>1732</b>	<b>3817</b>	<b>100.00</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>54.62</b>	<b>45.38</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

**148 WCF Members from reformed database in Phase-2 VDCs**

S.N.	Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Total	%
1	Hill Brahmin/Chhetris	478	423	901	<b>23.61</b>
2	Hill/Mountain Janajatis	184	182	366	<b>9.59</b>
3	Newars		3	3	<b>0.08</b>
4	Hill Dalits	133	214	347	<b>9.09</b>
5	Terai/Madheshi Brahmin/Rajput	3	1	4	<b>0.10</b>
6	Terai Janajatis/Adivasis	1,004	1,086	2,090	<b>54.77</b>
7	Terai/Madheshi Other Castes	41	35	76	<b>1.99</b>
8	Terai/Madheshi Dalits	5	6	11	<b>0.29</b>
9	Religious Minorities	10	1	11	<b>0.29</b>
10	Others	2	5	7	<b>0.18</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>3,816</b>	<b>100.00</b>
	%	<b>48.74</b>	<b>51.26</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

**TABLE 21:** BENEFICIARIES OF MOBILE SERVICE CAMPS IN ORIGINAL DISTRICTS: GENDER, CASTE/ETHNICITY AND AGE BREAKDOWN

Caste/ethnicity	Female	Male	Total	Below 15 Yrs	16-25 Yrs	26-40 Yrs	40+ Yrs	NA	Total
Hill Brahmins/ Chhetris	464	332	796	147	278	138	133	100	796
Hill/Mountain Janajatis	187	160	347	152	74	65	51	5	347
Newars	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hill Dalits	164	107	271	30	83	54	79	25	271
Terai/Madheshi Brahmins/Rajputs	15	23	38	19	3	7	9	0	38
Terai Janajatis/Adivasis	557	545	1102	306	332	183	129	152	1102
Terai/Madheshi Other Castes	48	129	177	29	11	51	85	1	177
Terai/Madheshi Dalits	<b>33</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>76</b>
Religious Minorities	30	81	111	19	6	28	58	0	111
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>2,919</b>

**TABLE 22:** BENEFICIARIES OF MOBILE SERVICE CAMPS IN RECOVERY DISTRICTS: GENDER, CASTE/ETHNICITY AND AGE BREAKDOWN

Caste/ethnicity	Female	Male	Total	Below 15 Yrs	16-25 Yrs	26-40 Yrs	40+ Yrs	NA	Total
Hill Brahmins/ Chhetris	733	885	1,618	10	115	92	294	1,107	1,618
Hill/Mountain Janajatis	1,462	1,554	3,016	17	536	318	373	1,772	3,016
Newars	234	461	695	26	44	61	303	261	695

Hill Dalits	197	297	494	10	45	58	89	292	494
Terai/Madheshi Brahmins/Rajputs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terai Janajatis/Adivasis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Terai/Madheshi Other Castes	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Terai/Madheshi Dalits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religious Minorities	3	3	6	0	0	0	1	5	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>5,831</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>3,439</b>	<b>5,831</b>

**TABLE 23: WCF RE-FORMATION: GENDER AND CASTE/ETHNICITY BREAKDOWN OF WCF COORDINATORS**

**148 WCF Coordinators before re-formation in Phase 2 VDCs**

S.N	Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Total	%	16-25 Yrs	26-40 Yrs	40+ Yrs	Total
1	Hill Brahmin/Chhetris	33	15	48	32	2	23	23	48
2	Hill/Mountain Janajatis	10	5	15	10	0	6	9	15
3	Newars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Hill Dalits	5	3	8	5	0	4	4	8
5	Terai/Madheshi Brahmin/Rajput	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Terai Janajatis/Adivasis	48	27	75	51	9	31	35	75
7	Terai/Madheshi Other Castes	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
8	Terai/Madheshi Dalits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Religious Minorities	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
10	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>148</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100</b>

**148 WCF Coordinators after re-formation in Phase 2 VDCs**

S.N.	Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Total	%	16-25 Yrs	26-40 Yrs	40+ Yrs	Total
1	Hill Brahmin/Chhetris	29	20	49	33	1	20	28	49
2	Hill/Mountain Janajatis	7	2	9	6	1	3	5	9
3	Newars		1	1	1	0	0	1	1
4	Hill Dalits	4	3	7	5	1	4	2	7
5	Terai/Madheshi Brahmin/Rajput				0	0	0	0	0
6	Terai Janajatis/Adivasis	34	44	78	53	8	45	25	78
7	Terai/Madheshi Other Castes	4		4	3	0	2	2	4
8	Terai/Madheshi Dalits				0	0	0	0	0

9	Religious Minorities				0	0	0	0	0
10	Others				0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>148</b>
	%	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 24: PARTICIPANTS OF PVDP ORIENTATION: GENDER, CASTE/ETHNICITY AND AGE BREAKDOWN**

<b>Caste/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Below 15 Yrs</b>	<b>16-25 Yrs</b>	<b>26-40 Yrs</b>	<b>40+ Yrs</b>	<b>Total</b>
Hill Brahmins/ Chhetris	1,836	2,792	<b>4,628</b>	92	670	1704	2162	<b>4,628</b>
Hill/Mountain Janajatis	678	904	<b>1,582</b>	24	305	637	616	<b>1,582</b>
Newars	3	10	<b>13</b>	0	6	2	5	<b>13</b>
Hill Dalits	757	618	<b>1,375</b>	31	280	508	556	<b>1,375</b>
Terai/Madheshi Brahmins/Rajputs	19	22	<b>41</b>	1	13	15	12	<b>41</b>
Terai Janajatis/Adivasis	1,499	1,690	<b>3,189</b>	102	560	1,188	1,339	<b>3,189</b>
Terai/Madheshi Other Castes	228	532	<b>760</b>	14	123	288	335	<b>760</b>
Terai/Madheshi Dalits	147	175	<b>322</b>	0	51	109	162	<b>322</b>
Religious Minorities	220	410	<b>630</b>	11	88	233	298	<b>630</b>
Other	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,387</b>	<b>7,153</b>	<b>12,540</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>2,096</b>	<b>4,684</b>	<b>5,485</b>	<b>12,540</b>
%	<b>43</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100</b>

# SUCCESS STORY



## Bringing Government Services to Earthquake Affected Communities



*86 year-old Jas Maya Rana adds her thumbprint to her new citizenship card during an Integrated Mobile Service camp supported by Sajhedari Bikaas in the earthquake-affected districts.*



*Staff from Nepal's Election Commission take a digital photo of Jas Maya to add her name to the voters' roll.*

As part of its work in Nepal's earthquake-affected districts, the USAID-funded *Sajhedari Bikaas* projects works with the local government offices, service providers and line agencies to bring a range of services to remote communities through mobile service camps. In June 2016, the camp in Tanglichowk VDC of Gorkha district, included representatives from the District Public Health, Livestock, Administration, Women's Development, Agriculture Development Offices, as well as the National Election Commission, providing a range of services including those related health, property ownership documents, livestock and agriculture, identity cards for the disabled, public hearings to resolve local disputes, and distribution of citizenship cards.

One month earlier, through a series of ward-level meetings, the community had identified the replacement of official documents – many which were lost or destroyed in the earthquake, and were required to apply for compensation -- as a priority need. Most of the 147 citizenship cards issued during this day were intended to replace original documents lost when houses collapsed – but one card, issued to 86-year-old Jas Maya Rana, was different. Because of mobility problems, Jas Maya had never visited the district headquarters. Her birth had never been registered and she had never received a citizenship card, effectively denying her all government benefits – a pension, education, medical care, and the right to vote. When she learned from her son that citizenship cards would be available as part of the integrated camp coming to her VDC, she made the decision to attend.

The Chief District Officer was on hand to sign and finalize her citizenship card, which she signed with a thumb print. "I am really happy to get citizenship certificate at this age. I was afraid that I may die without citizenship, but now I have no complaints." She added, "I feel happy that now I will get social security allowance."

Representatives from the National Election Commission were also among service providers participating, and with her new citizenship card Jas Maya was able to add her name to the voters' roll, so that she can participate in the upcoming local elections and help choose her own representatives in the future.

# SUCCESS STORY



## WORTH Groups Linking to Government Offices



For many rural Nepalese women from marginalized communities, it is not easy to contribute to their families' household income. Bringing together small savings groups using Pact's WORTH model, the USAID-funded *Sajhedari Bikaas* project provides these women adult literacy education, income generating skills, and linkages to other WORTH groups and organizations to foster empowerment and confidence.

Devi BK yearned to improve her family's life but was unsure how. She learned about the *Sajhedari Bikaas* WORTH

*“It has become easier to expand my business and my income is increasing day-by-day. I have also been able to take advantage from DADO.” Premkala Rajali,*

# SUCCESS STORY



## Community works together to improve disaster resilience



*Public audit of river training work*



*Original embankment of river*



*Embankment after completion of river training project*

Suryapatuwa VDC is highly flood-affected area of Bardiya district situated along the Jharahi River. Flooding was a regular occurrence in the VDC because during the annual monsoon, the earthen dam holding back the river was vulnerable breaches. In 2014, the river burst its embankment, damaging 229 homes, community buildings such as schools and communication towers, and agricultural and grazing land. The community had been requesting a permanent solution for many years, but due to the scale of the work, the Village Development Committee declined to fund it selecting smaller projects instead. In December 2015, the community again requested a river training project at ward level meetings, and partnered with the USAID-funded *Sajhedari Bikaas* project, they were able to gain support from the local government Integrated Planning and Formulation Committee (IPFC) and the Village Development Committee (VDC) Council approved the budget.

*Sajhedari Bikaas*, which works in six districts in Nepal's mid and far-western terai, partners with communities and the local government to fund small scale infrastructure projects selected through the local level planning process and managed by community groups. For this project, *Sajhedari* provided \$5,000 USD to leverage the government funds and supported low cost technology and environment friendly gabion structures, with which the community was able to strengthen a 70 meter length of embankment. To implement and oversee this project, *Sajhedari* supported the community to form an Implementing Partner Committee (IPC). Out of three leadership positions in the IPC, two were women selected by their peers, exceeding the Government guideline of one of the three and overall more than 50 percent of the IPC members were women. After completion of the project, IPC members conducted a Public Audit following the Government of Nepal guidelines, helping to reduce the fiduciary risk and increasing community ownership of the project. They also made sustainability and maintenance plans for the care and upkeep of the embankment.

Bishnu Magar, treasurer of the IPC, shared: "Every year, this river damaged our houses, we lost our fertile land and livestock. Our eyes would be fill of tears. But after the river training construction with support from USAID and the *Sajhedari Bikaas* project, we know our property is safe and we can sleep easily in the rainy season."

# ANNEX 4: PROGRESS AGAINST WORK PLAN

Workplan Q3 Monthly Tracker (April-June 2016)							Completed	Remarks for not conducting planned activities
							Ongoing	
							Postponed/Canceled	
Activity	16-Apr	16-May	16-Jun	Lead	Status	On Schedule?		
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>								
Convene quarterly progress review and planning workshops					Pact	Completed	YES	
Conduct GIS Group GPS mapping					Pact	Ongoing	YES	
Submit quarterly report					Pact	Completed	YES	
Document success stories					Pact	Ongoing	YES	
Conduct DevResults/data training for DFCs					Pact	Completed	YES	DevResults training introduced in recovery districts in this quarter
Conduct thematic outcome monitoring training and assessments					Pact	Completed	YES	
Document video clips and share with USAID partners, LGCDP and other stakeholders					Pact	Ongoing	YES	
Conduct DQA/RDQA monitoring					Pact	Postponed	NO	DQA is not completed. The activity is now shifted to August since two senior M&E staff will only be on board in August
Perception Surveys IV and V					Pact	Completed	YES	
Conduct GIS micro-project mapping					Pact	Ongoing	YES	
<b>Objective A: Enabling environment for community development established</b>								
<b>Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)</b>								
<i>Phase 1 VDCs</i>								
Operate CMCs					CeLRRd	Ongoing	YES	
Quarterly practice sharing					CeLRRd	Completed	YES	





Quarterly CMU meetings																Pact/G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	Revised work plan approved in June, GUCs sent to USAID for approval in July, activity will begin in August
Follow-up with EDT participants																Pact/G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	Revised work plan approved in June, GUCs sent to USAID for approval in July, activity will begin in August
<i>Phase 2 VDCs</i>																			
Youth discussion series																Pact/G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	Revised work plan approved in June, GUCs sent to USAID for approval in July, activity will begin in August
Conduct advocacy and community development activities																Pact/G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	Revised work plan approved in June, GUCs sent to USAID for approval in July, activity will begin in August
Conduct linkage activities with other SB components																Pact/G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	Revised work plan approved in June, GUCs sent to USAID for approval in July, activity will begin in August
Initiate National Youth Service																Pact/G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	Revised work plan approved in June, GUCs sent to USAID for approval in July, activity will begin in August
Quarterly CMU meetings																Pact/G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	Revised work plan approved in June, GUCs sent to USAID for approval in July, activity will begin in August
<b>Media in Development</b>																			
<i>Phase 1 VDCs</i>																			
Broadcast NN and SSMK																EA	Completed	YES	
Broadcast local level radio program - <i>Sajhedari</i>																EA	Completed	YES	
Ongoing Community Reporter activities																EA	Completed	YES	
SMS/ Integrated Voice Response system integration and utilization																EA	Completed	YES	
Radio Listeners' Group (RLG) formation																EA	Completed	YES	
Radio Listeners' Group meetings																EA	Completed	YES	
Broadcast PSAs																EA	Postponed	NO	The production of PSAs was supposed to be based on the requests from partners and no request has been received in this quarter. However, for the next quarter there have been following requests: Domestic violence, social security funds, re-formation of WCFs and so forth. SB will be producing at least three PSAs in August
Convene Local Level Content Advisory Group meetings - <i>Sajhedari</i>																EA	Completed	YES	Eight FM partners started and completed eight LLCAG since April
Radio Strategic Advisory Committee meetings																EA	Completed	YES	

<i>Phase 2 VDCs</i>																
Produce and broadcast NN,SSMK and Sajhedari													EA	Completed	YES	
Radio Listener Group (RLG) formation													EA	Completed	YES	Seventy-six new RLGs formed
Continued micro-grants initiative													EA	Completed	YES	In this quarter, 115 RLG members participated in the micro grant orientation and 81 RLGs will receive micro grants
Ongoing Community Action Research activities													EA	Completed	YES	
Monthly monitoring visits													EA	Completed	YES	
Convene Critical Listening Feedback Session													EA	Completed	YES	
Roundtable discussion and broadcast													EA	Postponed	NO	EA has requested to adjust roundtable discussion in Y4 work plan because it wants to deploy the newly hired District Coordinators. The District Coordinators were recruited in July and according to them the roundtable will be more effective after District Coordinators are properly trained and confident
Quick impact survey													EA	Postponed	NO	EA has requested to postpone this activity to allow the newly formed RLGs' participation. The activity will take place in August
Train women journalists in using media as a tool to combat GBV (ToT)													EA	Completed	YES	
Convene FM partners' meeting on Phase 2 program													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	Ongoing	NO	The procurement, verification and coordination with RTI for the 18 health micro projects took more time than initially thought. Now the procurement has been completed and the final delivery will take in the first week of July
<i>Phase 2 VDCs</i>																
Provide technical support to WCFs and CACs													G-NGOs	Completed	YES	
Plan and implement micro-projects													G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	Implementing 25 SSIP. 2 completed
Formation of VDC women's forums													G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	Postponed to fourth quarter; the coordination with VDCs is taking time but SB should be able to finalize this in August
Project management training for IPCs and PMCs													G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	
Local coordination meetings with LGCDP													Pact	Ongoing	YES	Two events organized in LGCDP regional office
<i>Non-SB VDCs</i>																

<i>Recovery Districts</i>																
VDC post-disaster recovery plans													G-NGOs	Postponed	No	Waiting for the MoFALD guidelines which is likely to come out in July
Organize meeting with MoFALD/DDRC to agree on post disaster recovery guidelines for recovery plans													Pact	Ongoing	Yes	
Project management training for IPCs and PMCs													G-NGOs	Ongoing	Yes	
Conduct LLPP orientation for WCF, IPFC, CAC at community level													G-NGOs	Ongoing	Yes	
Coordination with NSET at national level													Pact	Ongoing	Yes	Conducted the DDRC training with coordination of NSET
Plan and implement micro grants													Pact	Ongoing	YES	
<b>Objective C: Communities implement inclusive development projects effectively</b>																
<i>Phase 2 VDCs</i>																
Train VSMC on social accountability tools													G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	GoGo Foundation will train VSMC in July; Coordination with government took more time than originally envisaged
Support public hearings at VDC level													G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	
Facilitate public audits of micro-projects													G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	
Conduct <i>Sajhedari Chautari</i> meetings													G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	
Joint monitoring field visits													G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	
District and regional governance stakeholder meetings													G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	
<i>Recovery Districts</i>																
Social accountability tool trainings for VSMC and VDC stakeholders													G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	This activity will take place in July; coordination with VDCs took more time than originally envisaged
Joint Monitoring Field Visit													G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	Postponed to later part of Year 4 because of priorities concerning SSIPs
<b>Objective D: Existing and new local government units function effectively</b>																
<i>Phase 2 VDCs</i>																
Technical/policy support to MoFALD													Pact	Ongoing	YES	
Refresher training on accounting software													G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	
Technical assistance to DDCs (including printing documents)													Pact	Completed	YES	
Integrated mobile service camps (District-level)													G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	
Conduct sectoral mobile service camps (VDC-level)													G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	

Public Expenditure Tracking (PET) study																Pact/G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	Study completed and report submitted; SB should be able to send the final draft report by the end of July
District-level GRB committee coordination meetings																Pact/G-NGOs	Ongoing	YES	
<i>Recovery Districts</i>																			
Disaster response, planning and accountability training for Earthquake Relief Management Committee																G-NGOs	Postponed	NO	This will take place only after the NRA gives a go ahead. Likely to take place in August or September
Conduct integrated mobile service camps (District-level)																G-NGOs	Ongoing	NO	
Conduct sectoral mobile service camps (VDC-level)																G-NGOs	Ongoing	NO	Service camps are in progress and will continue in Q4
<b>Other Activities</b>																			
Manage and monitor partner grants/subcontracts																Pact	Ongoing	YES	
Convene monthly SB partner coordination meetings																Pact	Completed	YES	DFCs are coordinating with USAID partners at district level on a monthly basis
Governance and WORTH partners planning and review workshop																G-NGOs	Completed	YES	
Coordination meetings with USAID partners (quarterly)																Pact	Completed	YES	
Conduct joint quarterly monitoring visits																Pact	Completed	YES	
Coordination efforts with USAID Partners and Government including one event on May 2016																Pact	Postponed	NO	High level meeting supposed to be conducted in USAID's leadership, which has not taken place. However, SB is meeting the objective of the meeting through the above-mentioned district-level coordination meetings with USAID partners
Convene mid-year partners' meeting																Pact	Completed	YES	Objective of the partners meeting covered by quarterly review and reflection workshop organized on 27-29th June in Nepalgunj
Attend UN Led Partners Meeting																Pact	Completed	YES	SB participated twice in the meeting of recovery and reconstruction forum led by UNDP in April and May
Bi-monthly staff meeting																G-NGOs	Completed	YES	Partners are organizing monthly meetings
<i>Updated on July 25, 2016</i>																			