

**Strengthened Actions for Governance in Utilization
of Natural Resources Program
(SAGUN)**

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

October 2005 - September 2006



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**THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
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SUBMITTED By:

**CARE NEPAL
In partnership with WWF, RIMS-Nepal, RITI and FECOFUN**

**Kathmandu, Nepal
P.O. Box 1661; Phone # 5-522800; Fax # 5-521202
Email: care@carenepal.org**

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List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADO	Agricultural Development Office
AFO	Assistant Forest Officer
ALCC	Area Level Coordination Committee
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
APR	Annual Performance Report
BC	Branch Canal
BCC	Branch Canal Committee
BDS-MAPS	Business Development Service – Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Species
BISEP-ST	Biodiversity Sector Program – Siwalik and Tarai
BZ	Buffer Zone
BZDP	Buffer Zone Development Project
BZMC	Buffer Zone Management Committee
BZUC	Buffer Zone Users Committee
BZUG	Buffer Zone Users Group
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDF	Community Development Foundation
CF	Community Forestry
CFM	Collaborative Forest Management
CFMC	Collaborative Forest Management Committee
CFMG	Collaborative Forest Management Group
Cft.	Cubic feet
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CIK	Contribution in Kind
CIS	Chandranahar Irrigation System
CLCC	Cluster Level Coordination Committee
CM	Community Mobilizer
COFSUN	Community Forestry Support Network
CMA	Community Medical Assistant
CMWF	Canal Management Work Force
COP	Canal Operational Plan
CoP	Chief of Party
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTO	Cognizant Technical Officer
DADC	District Agriculture Development Committee
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DAG	Disadvantaged Group
DAO	District Administration Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DFCC	District Forest Coordination Committee
DFO	District Forest Office/r
DG	Director General
DLCC	District Level Coordination Committee
DLSO	District Livestock Services Office
DNH	Do No Harm
DNPWC	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
DoED	Department of Electricity Development
DoF	Department of Forest
DoI	Department of Irrigation
DPHO	District Public Health Office
EC	Executive Committee
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMAP	Environmental Management Action Plan

FBZ	Forestry and Buffer Zone
FC	Field Channel
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal
FEPS	Forest and Environment Protection Society
FOP	Forest Operational Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLC	Governance Literacy Class
GNP	Gross National Product
GSM	Gender Social Mobilizer
Ha	Hectare
HIMAWANTI	Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association
HIS-E	Hardinath Irrigation System-East
HIS-W	Hardinath Irrigation System-West
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
GoN	Government of Nepal
IAAS	Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science
ICBO	Institution and Capacity Building Officer
ICD	Integrated Conservation and Development
ICDO	Institution and Community Development Officer
IDO	Irrigation Division Office
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IMTP	Irrigation Management Transfer Project
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IoE	Institute of Engineering
IoF	Institute of Forestry
IP	Implementing Partner
IR	Intermediate Result
ISF	Irrigation Service Fee
IT	Information Technology
IYC	Indreni Youth Club
JREDP	Jhankre Rural Electrification and Development Project
JTA	Junior Technical Assistant
KENCS	Kalika Environment and Nature Conservation Society
KG	Kilogram
KgIS	Khageri Irrigation System
KHEP	Khimti Hydroelectric Project
KM	Kilometer
KTM	Kathmandu
KU	Kathmandu University
LDO	Local Development Officer
LRP	Local Resource Person
LSGA	Local Self Governance Act
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MC	Main Canal
MCC	Main Canal Committee
MF	Membership Fee
MFSC	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
MG	Mother Group
MIS-II	Manusmara Irrigation System-II
MMHEP	Middle Marsyangdi Hydro-electric Project
MoEST	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
MoFSC	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
MoEST	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding

MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
Mt	Metric Ton
NCO	Nepalgunj Cluster Office
NEA	Nepal Electricity Authority
NEFUG	National Federation of Forest Resources User Groups
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NFIWUAN	National Federation of Irrigation Water Users Association of Nepal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGOCC	Non-Governmental Organization Coordination Committee
NP	National Park
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OP	Operational Plan
PAC	Policy Advocacy Campaign
PHPA	Public Hearing and Public Auditing
PKIS	Panchakanya Irrigation System
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PPIS	Piparpati Parsauni Irrigation System
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PtIS	Pathraiya Irrigation System
PWBR	Participatory Well-Being Ranking
RAN	Rangers' Association Nepal
RBA	Rights Based Approach
RBNP	Royal Bardia National Park
RDC	Rural Development Centre
RERU	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Unit
RIMS-Nepal	Resources Identification and Management Society-Nepal
SAGUN	Strengthened Actions for Governance in Utilization of Natural Resources
SAMARPAN	Strengthening the Role of Civil Society and Women in Democracy and Governance
SchEMS	School of Environmental Management and Sustainable Development
SCO	Saving and Credit Organization
SG	Sister Group
SO7	Strategic Objective 7
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TA	Technical Assistance
TC	Tertiary Canal
TCC	Tertiary Canal Committee
TL	Team Leader
TOT	Training of Trainers
TU	Tribhuvan University
UG	User Group
UMHEP	Upper Modi Hydro-Electric Project
UMN	United Mission to Nepal
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
VDRC	Vijay Development Resource Center
VLCC	VDC Level Co-ordination Committee
WAF	Women Advocacy Forum
WGIS	West Gandak Irrigation System
WM	Women Motivator
WSG	Women Sensitization Group
WUA	Water Users Association
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Executive Summary

Strengthened Actions for Governance in Utilization of Natural Resources (SAGUN) Program has been in operation in Nepal since November 2002 in 24 districts. The Program consists of four components viz. Forestry and Buffer Zone; Irrigation; Partnership for Hydropower and Policy Advocacy Campaign (PAC). CARE Nepal is the prime recipient while RIMS Nepal, RITI Consultancy, WWF Nepal and Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal (FECOFUN) are the sub-grantee partners of the Program. CARE Nepal implements Community Forestry and Buffer Zone Program in 3 Terai districts viz. Banke, Bardia and Kailali. RIMS Nepal and WWF Nepal implement community forestry and buffer zone activities in Dhading, Dolpa and part of Mugu districts respectively. FECOFUN implements PAC Program in community forestry in 24 districts including 18 districts covered by SAGUN Program and CARE Nepal in partnership with local NGOs implements PAC Program in Water User Associations (WUA), Saving and Credit Organizations (SCO) and Women Advocacy Forums (WAF) in seven districts. The one year PAC Component (September 2005 to September 2006) has been included in SAGUN Program as an additional component.

Irrigation program is implemented by RITI in 9 Terai districts namely Saptari, Siraha, Dhanusha, Sarlahi, Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu, Kailali and Kanchanpur. Similarly, Partnership for Hydropower is also implemented by CARE Nepal in partnership with local NGOs in 4 Middle hill districts Ramechhap, Dolakha, Lamjung and Kaski.

The overall objective of the program is “to ensure that Nepal’s natural resources are managed in a democratic way; that the performance of selected institutions is improved to meet the principles of good governance and participation; and, in particular, that the benefits derived from natural resources are dispersed in accountable and transparent ways to the local communities and that they and other earned revenues are equitably distributed.”

This Annual Performance Report covers the period from October 2005 to September 2006. The report has been prepared reflecting the achievements, progresses, major lessons learned and challenges in Year 4. A ‘No-Cost Extension’ of three months was designed and approved by the USAID. The progress on the USAID SO7 indicators has been included separately in the report. The major achievements of the four components have been presented below.

Forestry and Buffer Zone Component

1. During this reporting period, a total of 28,351 metric tons of **biomass** was harvested against the target of 22,000 metric tons. This is the combined quantity of 855.7 mt of timber, 675.4 mt of poles, 11255.5 mt of fuelwood, 15.4 mt of NTFP and 15,548.8 mt of other forest products (fodder/grass/thatch). This contributes to SO7 indicator **IR 7.1.1**.
2. A number of action-oriented trainings were provided to the CFUG members on simple forest inventory and management. A total of 7918.9 ha has been actively managed by the CFUGs this year. As a result, the area under **active forest management** has reached to 24875 ha against the target of 18,000 ha. This contributes to the **SO7-IR 7.1.1.1**.
3. There is overwhelming increase in the number of UGs conducting **Public Hearing and Public Auditing** (PHPA). A total of 398 Users Groups (UG) conducted PHPA this year against the target of 120, compared to only 245 groups in the last fiscal year. While PHPA has been instrumental to ensure transparency and accountability of the executive committees, it is also helpful to increase the participation of women, poor and *Dalits* for more inclusive decision making process in the UGs. It has also helped to recover the misused funds by the general or executive members of the UGs. In this reporting period, a total of Rs. 388,094 was recovered and another Rs. 1,942,080 was committed for recovery by the CFUG members.
4. The **participation of women, Dalits and poor** in the capacity building activities remained 52%, 19% and 38% respectively. With the implementation of various capacity enhancement activities, the **representation of women, Dalits and poor** in the executive committees has

reached to 44.2%, 9.2% and 27.3% respectively. Women's representation has been stable compared to last year, however the representation of Dalit and poor has increased by additional 0.6% and 4.9% respectively. As a result of this increased representation, the women, poor and *Dalits* have been gradually able to influence the decision making process of their CF executive committees.

5. Through out the four years, SAGUN Program has been facilitating the UGs to conduct **Participatory Well Being Ranking (PWBR)**. So far a total of 779 or 94% of the CFUGs/BZ CFUGs have conducted PWBR in the program districts. The process of PWBR has been valuable in making user groups accountable to the poor households. As a result 571 CFUGs have provided support to the poor forest users for income generation activities, child education and subsidized forest products. Further, 256 CFUGs have provided employment opportunity to 402 poor users in various positions.
6. Inadequate access of the users to NRM services has remained a vital issue. SAGUN has mobilized 150 **Local Resource Persons (LRP)** to fill this gap more effectively. These LRPs have been very much effective, particularly in the conflict situation, to reach large number of user groups through awareness and orientation programs. The services of LRPs have been gradually expanding to other organizations as well. This year 37 organizations used the services of these LRPs paying a sum of Rs. 4,28,100 which turns out to be around 25% of the total remuneration received by them. This has created a good opportunity for local employment generation.
7. A total of 558 CFUGs/BZUGs **audited** their accounts against the target of 500 CFUGs/BZUGs. Among them, 138 UGs audited through registered auditors, 398 UGs got audited their accounts through PHPA, 99 UGs audited through registered auditors and PHPA and 431 UGs internally audited their accounts through general assemblies. This contributes to **SO7 IR-5.1.2.1**.
8. A total of 665 CFUGs/BZUGs conducted their **general assemblies (GAs)** against the target of 604 UGs. Of them, 469 UGs conducted GAs once a year and 196 UGs conducted them more than once making a total of 939 GAs. This contributes to **SO7 IR-7.1.2.3**.
9. As part of providing support for more tangible benefits to the CF users, a **community based resin tapping program** was implemented in Dhading district under Small Scale Livelihoods Activities of the program. A total of 56 of collectors including 49 poor, have been involved in the process and received a sum of Rs. 106,870 as wage for resin collection. CFUGs have made commitments to spend certain amount of the earning from resin tapping on the pro-poor activities.
10. **Lessons learned and best practices** have been documented through research and case studies. Further, communication and extension materials such video documentary, flex sheets, calendars, brochures, case stories and thematic stories have been produced and disseminated widely to relevant stakeholders. SAGUN supported in the revision process of the IOF curricula through active participation and financial support. The revised curriculum is in the process of being endorsed by the IOF Board.

Irrigation Component

11. The component implemented numerous **capacity enhancement activities** for the water users, members of the Water User Associations (WUAs) and their federations and government counterpart and partners. A total of 28,615 participants including 10,267 female and 2,349 *Dalits* from the WUA committee members and users benefited from the training, awareness, meetings and visit program.
12. A total of Rs. 20,67,137 (129% of the target) **Irrigation Service Fee** has been collected in this period against the target of Rs. 1,600,000. This amount is more than Rs. 496,086 than the amount collected last year. The role of the Women Sensitization Groups and GSMs remained

instrumental for increased collection of ISF. This contributes to the USAID SO7 indicator **IR 7.1.2**.

13. In this fiscal year the Program facilitated for the initiation to conduct **public hearing** for program budget transparency by the Irrigation Division Offices and the WUAs. A total of three Division Offices and corresponding WUAs viz. West Gandak, Piparpati and Hardinath West conducted this activity.
14. WUAs cleaned a total of 377 km. of 240 tertiary canals mobilizing 38,942 person days of labor. This substantial amount of cleaning facilitated provision of more water to the agricultural fields. Eventually, this resulted in increase of **irrigated area** of 46,260 ha (110% of the target) in monsoon and 24,286 ha (110 % of the target) in winter.
15. **Women's representation** in the WUAs has increased from 19% in the last year to 20% at present. At the MCC, BCC and TCC the representation of women is 15%, 30% and 19% respectively. WUAs have been gradually making efforts to institutionalize women's representation in their decision making bodies. For instance, Chandra, West Gandak, Piparpati and Pathraiya irrigation systems have amended constitutions for increased women's participation.
16. As a result of SAGUN interventions, the process of **equitable canal maintenance** has been adopted massively by the WUAs, which is based on the land holding size rather than on the basis of households. Small and marginal farmers were exploited largely in the previous system, as they needed to contribute equal labor based on the households.
17. SAGUN Irrigation component provided support to the National Federation of Irrigation Water Users Association (NFIWUAN) for their institutional capacity building as well as for policy advocacy. Many advocacy issues at local, district and national levels have been identified and advocacy process initiated.
18. As a result of **increased management capacity** of the WUAs, a number of changes are visible. For instance, all 12 WUAs conducted public auditing in the general assemblies. Many WUAs have hired office secretaries, Gender and Social Mobilizers and gate operators by mobilizing their own fund demonstrating institutional sustainability.
19. SAGUN Irrigation Component has made its efforts for documentation and dissemination of the best practices and lessons learned through manuals, research papers, video films, local FM's and posters. The documents have been disseminated widely to the relevant stakeholders. A website has also been created for mass dissemination of the information related to SAGUN. (<http://sagunir.org.np>)

Partnership for Hydropower Component

20. Many actors including the power developer and the project-affected communities have developed **positive perceptions** on how one another could contribute to success of the program. In the SAGUN Program period, trust between the key stakeholders could be promoted through establishing systems, which focus on transparency and accountability with wider participation and recognition of the stakeholders.
21. Participatory Environmental **Impact Monitoring Committee** (PEIMC) has been functioning well in MMHEP. The Committee has already carried first phase of the participatory monitoring work. The recommendations made by the committee have been positively considered by the power developer and some of them have been implemented. The Committee is conducting second phase of the monitoring process. As impact monitoring is a crucial part in hydropower development process, involvement of the affected communities will contribute to more positive perceptions for 'win-win' situation.
22. **Apex bodies** such as in the Upper Modi have become more proactive to influence district level government agencies, political parties as well central level government line agencies and

power developer to develop 'win-win' situation. It is expected that the working environment will be more conducive for all parties once the Project construction work is resumed.

23. A national level **Federation of the Hydropower Project Affected Communities** has been formed and has started its functions. This is a remarkable achievement of the program to facilitate in the formation of the CSOs for hydropower governance. The members have visited many hydropower projects at different levels as part of campaigning for the cause of project affected communities and they have already planned their action plans for future works.
24. Some initiations in **distribution of revenue** to the affected communities have begun. Commitments are being made at both district and national levels. A central level workshop participated by high level authorities and key stakeholders concluded that at least 25% of the hydropower generated revenue should reach to the affected VDCs. The workshop also recommended preparing the guidelines for spending the revenue in various sectors.
25. **Local implementing partners** have substantially developed their capacity in terms of program planning, implementation and monitoring following a participatory approach. Further, they had strengthened their internal governance in terms of maintaining transparency, adopting participatory approach in decision making and being accountable. It will contribute to the longer run sustainability of the program as envisaged.
26. **Small Scale Livelihoods Activity** has been instrumental to the poorest of the poor households in the hydropower project affected communities. A total of 456 households have been supported in various income generating activities. These poor households have now been associated with various community based organizations such as Saving Credit Organizations, Community Forestry User groups and so on. They have better access to credit and are more empowered to put their voice in the community.
27. **Internal governance** of the target groups has also improved substantially. An assessment conducted by using the spider web tool reflected that the web is expanding positively compared to the past. About 57% of the groups are now in the "A" governance status (having >75% score) compared to 30% last year. A total of 29 target groups (55%) have **audited** their accounts in the reporting period. This contributes to SO7 indicator **IR-7.1.2.1**. A total of 32 target groups (60%) hold general assemblies in the reporting period. This contributes to **SO7** indicator **IR-7.1.2.3**.
28. As a result of numerous capacity strengthening activities for the target groups **women's representation** in the executive committees has reached to 27% compared to 19% in the previous year. Further, the representation of the *Dalits* in the executive committees has increased to 15%. A women network has been emerged out to advocate women's rights in Middle Marshyangdi Hydroelectric Project affected area. The network has already organized women's and Dalits' rights sensitization programs.

Policy Advocacy Campaign:

29. The **rights of the community forest users** was violated during the autocratic rule of the king. FECOFUN realized that without establishment of democratic system in the country, people's rights to natural resource management would not be fulfilled. So it mobilized hundreds of thousands of CF users to join hand with the political parties and other civil society organizations for restoration of democracy. Based on its contribution to the democratic movement, FECOFUN has been recognized as one of the most effective people based institutions in the country.
30. In the history of FECOFUN, there has been negotiation with the government after the establishment of democracy in April 2006, addressing various policy issues related to community forestry. The issues negotiated with the government include the handover of community forests in the Terai those protected by the people, stop interfering with the bank account of the CFUGs, respect autonomy of the CFUGs and initiate the abolition of 15% tax

on the sale of forest products outside the group. This was the first time in the history of FECOFUN that such type of agreement was made with the government.

31. One National Level **Advocacy Forum** and 24 District Level Advocacy Forums have been formed representing 373 members (73 women and 20 Dalits) from Nepal Bar Association, FEFOFUN, Federation of Nepalese Journalists, NFIWAN, Federation of Industries and Commerce, NGO Federation, and Federation of Water Supply and Sanitation.
32. A number of activities such as RBA and advocacy training, social transformation training, advocacy literacy program, and leadership development training to women in key positions have been conducted to **increase the advocacy capacity** of the civil society organizations, advocacy facilitators and women of different grassroots level organizations.
33. During the reporting period, 62 events of **CF issue based interactions** conducted on more than 15 issues. These **issues** included equal wages for men and women, women's participation in political process, school certificate and citizenship certificate, women's access and control over land ownership, waving of electricity demand charge in lift and deep tube well irrigation and dowry system.
34. **Women Advocacy Forums** have been formed and empowered to advocate for the concerns of women in the program districts. These forums have been successful to influence 18 VDCs to allocate Rs. 610,000 for women's empowerment.
35. A total of 102 households including 28 Dalits and 25 Janajatis have benefited from the **livelihood improvement activities**. The livelihoods activities supported by the Program include livestock raising, hair dressing, rickshaw pulling, retail shops, candle making and so on. The participants of the livelihoods support activities have been successful to earn a total of Rs. 331, 501 by the end of the program.
36. The Program participated in the **revision of Community Forestry Guidelines** contributing towards the participatory policy formulation process. Field experiences of different components remained instrumental to provide feedback and influence the guidelines preparation process.

**Progress against USAID SO7 Indicators for SAGUN Program Year 4
FY 2062/63 (2005/06)**

IR	Results Statement	Indicator	Baseline value for 2002	Target for 2006	Actual Achievement in 2006	Remarks / Justification to difference between target and achievement
7.1.1	Increased management capacities of natural resource management user groups	Amount of biomass harvested annually on a sustainable basis due to active forest management	11,438 metric ton	22,000 metric ton	28,351 metric ton of biomass was harvested as below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timber - 855.7 mt. ▪ Poles - 675.4 mt. ▪ Fuelwood - 11, 255.5 mt ▪ NTFP- 15.4 mt Others (fodder/ grass/thatch) – 15,548.8 mt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased knowledge, skill and practices of CFUGs/BZUGs on active forest management ▪ Orientation and Technical assistance through LRPs and Women Motivators during the time of harvesting ▪ Gradual moving of CFUGs / BZUGs from protection to management and livelihoods of the people
7.1.2	Increased management capacities of NRM user groups	Percent of levied irrigation service fees actually collected	Rs. 830,000 (21.6%)	Rs. 16,00,000	Rs. 20,67,137 (129%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timely maintenance and operationalization of tertiary canals and equitable water distribution along with peaceful environment developed trust and confidence of getting water in users. So, users started giving ISF and performance goes up.
7.1.1.1	Increased technical management skills	Percentage of community forests actively managed	3,028 ha (19%)	18,000 ha	24875 Ha. (138%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased knowledge, skill and confidence on active forest management in CFUGs/BZUGs ▪ Orientation and Technical assistance through LRPs and Women Motivators during the time of harvesting ▪ Gradual moving of CFUGs / BZUGs from protection oriented to active forest management focusing on livelihoods of the poor households

**Progress against USAID SO7 Indicators for SAGUN Program Year 4
FY 2062/63 (2005/06)**

IR	Results Statement	Indicator	Baseline value for 2002	Target for 2006	Actual Achievement in 2006	Remarks / Justification to difference between target and achievement
7.1.1.2	Increased technical management skills	Percentage of land in command area under irrigation	Monsoon-25,000 ha (60%) Winter-14,000 ha (33%)	Monsoon-42,000 ha Winter-22,000 ha	Monsoon- 46,260ha (110%) Winter- 24,286 ha (110%) Area under WUA management increased because of - Canal Operation Plan and schedule operated - 1,028 TCs are cleaned by WUAs - 548 Field Channels were developed - Old field TCs were re-excavated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WUAs started to strictly follow COPs and distribute irrigation water on equity basis due to the effect of SAGUN Program specially in the handed over irrigation systems, viz. Manusmara, Chandra, Gandak, Khageri and Panchakanya, Patharaiya, Piparpati and Hardinath
7.1.2.1	Strengthened organizational skills	Percentage of user groups having their account annually audited	223 UG (56%) This includes: 219 CFUG/BZUG (57%) 4 WUA (29%) In addition: 8 TG (15%)*	542 UG This includes: 500 CFUG/BZUG 12 WUA MCCs and 30 Target Groups of Hydropower Project Affected Communities	599 UG (110%) This includes: 558 CFUG/BZUG (111%) 12 WUA (100%) In addition: 29 TG (96%)	<p>Forestry and Buffer Zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 138 CFUGs/BZUGs got their accounts audited through registered auditors ▪ 398 CFUGs/BZUGs got their accounts audited through Public Hearing and Public Auditing (PH&PA) ▪ 99 CFUGs got audited their accounts through both registered auditors and PH&PA ▪ 431 CFUGs/BZUGs endorsed their accounts in general assembly <p><i>Irrigation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 12 WUAs are practicing Public hearing and public auditing. The income and expenditure are publicly audited in many

**Progress against USAID SO7 Indicators for SAGUN Program Year 4
FY 2062/63 (2005/06)**

IR	Results Statement	Indicator	Baseline value for 2002	Target for 2006	Actual Achievement in 2006	Remarks / Justification to difference between target and achievement
						<p>events as well as in general assembly.</p> <p>Hydropower</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ * Base value identified in 2003. ▪ The Target Groups (TG) included: ▪ Mother/women group – 5 ▪ CFUG – 8 ▪ Drinking water supply group – 1 ▪ Other groups (club, CBO, NGO) – 10
7.1.2.2	Strengthened organizational skills	Percentage of user groups following a participatory approaches in operational plan preparation and revision	112 UG (27%) This includes: 111 CFUG/BZUG (28%) 1 WUA (7%)	512 UG This includes: 500 CFUG/BZUG (Cumulative), 12 WUA	646 UG (126 %) This includes: 634 CFUG/BZUG (127 %) 12 WUA (100%)	<p>Forestry and Buffer Zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 156 CFUGs/BZUGs (107 new and 49 Renewal) prepared FOPs in 2006 ▪ 172 CFUGs/BZUGs (101 new and 71 Renewal) prepared FOPs in 2005 ▪ 122 CFUGs/BZUGs (61 new and 61 renewal) prepared in 2004 ▪ 73 CFUGs/BZUGs (22 new and 51 renewal) prepared in 2003 ▪ 111 CFUGs/BZUGs prepared in base year (2002) <p>Irrigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased involvement of program staffs and coach to WUA committees, encouraged to prepare the plan following the participatory approach
7.1.2.3	Strengthened organizational skills	Percentage of user groups conducting more than one general assembly per year	427 CFUG/BZUG (79%) - 15 TG (28%)*	666 UGs This includes 604 CFUG/BZUG 12 WUA and 50 Target Groups of	709 UGs (106%) This includes 665 CFUG/BZUG (110 %) 12 WUA (100 %) 32 Target Groups (64 %)	<p>Forestry and Buffer Zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 469 CFUGs/BZUGs conducted general assembly (GA) once a year ▪ 196 CFUGs /BZUGs conducted GA twice or more a year ▪ Altogether, 855 GAs were conducted.

**Progress against USAID SO7 Indicators for SAGUN Program Year 4
FY 2062/63 (2005/06)**

IR	Results Statement	Indicator	Baseline value for 2002	Target for 2006	Actual Achievement in 2006	Remarks / Justification to difference between target and achievement
				Hydropower Project Affected Communities		<p><i>Irrigation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WUAs conducted GA to approve the annual plan and audit the WUA activities <p>Hydropower</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ * Base value identified in 2003. ▪ The TGs included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mother/women group – 14 ▪ CFUG – 10 ▪ Drinking water supply group – 4 ▪ Other groups (club, CBO, NGO) – 9

1. INTRODUCTION:

By the end of four years of its implementation, Strengthened Actions for Governance in Utilization of Natural resources (SAGUN) Program has made important milestones in terms of internalization, implementation and institutionalization of good governance practices in the natural resource management (NRM). The SAGUN implementation period witnessed serious political turmoil and conflict escalated to its climax, though at the stage of political reconciliation towards the end of the program period. The program instituted appropriate strategies to respond to the unstable and unpredictable political situation of the country following strictly the principles of ‘Do No Harm’ and ‘Safe and Effective Development in Conflict’ and mobilizing Local Resource Persons at the grassroots level to some extent. As a result a deeper understanding of the dynamics of good governance has been developed at the grassroots level in terms of providing better access to the natural resources (forest and water) and benefits from therein to the women, poor and Dalits; the most vulnerable and socially excluded section of the society. By and large, marginalized people have been successful to create the space they deserve in the NRM governance but they need further empowerment to play more decisive roles on their behalf.

Similarly, the program was successful to some extent to raise the level of understanding among government line agencies concerned like District Forest Offices and ensure their ownership of current environmental governance and social development concepts, filed methods and implementation strategies.

SAGUN Program has been in operation in Nepal since November 2002. It encompasses four components: The Forestry and Buffer Zone Component which implements forestry activities including community forestry in Banke, Bardia Kailali and Dhading districts, buffer zone development activities in Bardia, Dolpa and part of the Mugu districts. The Irrigation Component implements its activities in nine districts viz. Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi, Chitwan, Sarlahi, Dhanusha, Siraha, Saptari, Kailali and Kanchanpur. The Partnership for Hydropower Component is implemented in Kaski, Lamjung, Dolakha and Ramechhap districts. The Policy Advocacy Campaign (PAC) component covers 24 districts including the above 18 districts covered by other three components of SAGUN program.

1.1 Vision

The SAGUN Program vision is that *“at the end of the four year period, good governance practices are internalized by natural resource management groups at all levels, supporting a code of conduct of equity in access to and benefits from local forest and water resources, specifically benefiting women and other disadvantaged people. There will be increasing productivity of natural resources under local management that is transparent and accountable, directly supporting poverty alleviation, rural community development and national economic growth. Partnerships in natural resource management will resolve conflicts locally and nationally, and thus contribute to re-establishing peace in Nepal.”*

1.2 Overall Objective

The overall objective of the proposed SAGUN program is to ensure that Nepal's natural resources are managed in a democratic way; that the performance of selected institutions is improved to meet the principles of good governance and participation; and, in particular, that the benefits derived from natural resources are dispersed in accountable and transparent ways to the local communities and that they and other earned revenues are equitably distributed. SAGUN focuses on forests and water resource management, and in particular water used for irrigation and hydropower development. The primary target groups for the program are forest and water users groups, and hydropower affected communities in selected districts and Village Development Committee (VDC) areas.

1.3 Specific Objectives

The Program consists of the following six specific objectives.

Specific Objective 1: Strengthen organizational structures, governance and accountability, and technical capacities of natural resource management user groups, to ensure (a) resource sustainability and biodiversity conservation, (b) group sustainability and (c) participation of women and other disadvantaged groups.

Specific Objective 2: Strengthen the financial management capacities of NRM groups, and their capacity to monitor benefit- and revenue-sharing within their own groups, communities, locally elected bodies: Village Development Committees (VDCs) and District Development Committees (DDCs) and at higher levels.

Specific Objective 3: Strengthen the capacities of relevant NGOs and user federations/ coalitions in the civil society, and of selected private service providers, to work with and assist line agencies, local NRM groups and local elected bodies to achieve Specific Objectives Nos. 1 and 2, above, and to promote their own strong advocacy role.

Specific Objective 4: Assure more timely communication between all stakeholders of NRM development in Nepal, to (a) share lessons learned and best practices, (b) promote parallel planning, coordination and implementation, and (c) participate in policy discourse.

Specific Objective 5: Document and disseminate best practices and lessons learned regarding local NRM group development and support, to (a) enhance concurrent Program implementation, (b) inform future strategic planning, (c) enhance governance skills, (d) plan and monitor benefit-sharing, and (e) inform policy review and development.

Specific Objective 6: Raise the level of understanding among Nepal's NRM civil service at large (all levels) and ensure their ownership of current environmental governance and social development concepts, philosophies, field methods and implementation strategies."

1.4 Target Audience

The target audience of the program are the local Natural Resource Management Groups (NRM) viz. the Community Forest User Groups, the Buffer Zone Users Committees/User Groups, the Water Users Associations, and their federations, hydropower project affected communities in

selected districts and Village Development Committees (VDCs), Saving and Credit Organizations, Civil Society Organizations and government line agencies concerned like DFO staff.

2. PROGRAM PROGRESS:

This Annual Performance Report covers the period between October 2005 to September 2006. Many of the governance and advocacy activities are being widely practiced by the NRM groups and targeted communities. Mature groups involved in the NRM are gradually institutionalizing the governance practices. It has been observed that more and more groups are addressing the second-generation issues visualized during the conceptualization of the SAGUN Program. To mention particularly is the gradual and deeper focus of the UGs in pro-poor activities demonstrating a sense of accountability. Substantial number of women, Dalit and poor are now in decisive positions then they were four years ago. Governance principles adopted and practiced by the SAGUN Program has been widely accepted and welcomed at various levels. There is tremendous pressure for increasing the scale of operation at the on-going sites and replication in the new areas as well in all components. This illustrates that SAGUN has proved itself as a pioneering Program in natural resource governance.

This performance report has been prepared in a consultative and participatory manner incorporating information in a variety of ways such narratives, tabular form for quantitative information, thematic case stories and so on. SAGUN Program staff and partner staff at various levels have been heavily involved in this process.

2.1 Forestry Buffer Zone Component

2.1.1 Program Progress Towards Objectives

F1 Strengthened CFUGs and BZUCs with enhanced technical and organizational capacities to ensure biological diversity, resource utilization, sustainability, equitable benefit sharing the groups' own sustainability through community development activities.

F1.1 Capacity Building Program (Training/workshop/Cross visit for community)

A number of training, workshops and cross visits were conducted in all the Program districts as part of the capacity building program for user group members, partner and counterpart staff. These included community forest management and simple inventory training, NTFP management and marketing training, group management training, governance and RBA workshop for women motivators, Dalit and women, skill enhancement training to CFUGs to monitor advocacy functions for service delivery, accountability and benefit sharing, leadership development training for newly elected women, Dalit and poor EC members, gender and equity training, cross visit for CFUGs, WMs and LRPs. Following is the gist of participants benefited from various training during the reporting period:

Table 1 - Capacity building training conducted in the CFUGs/BZCFUGs

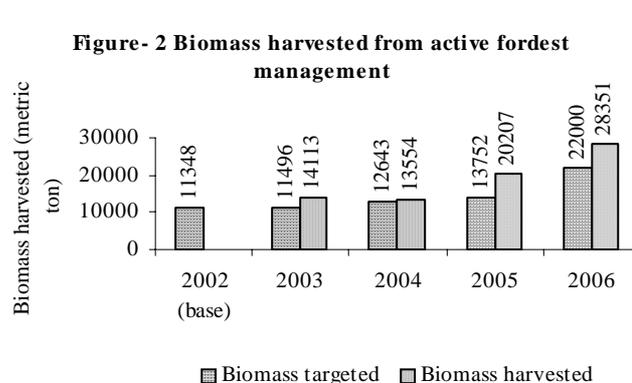
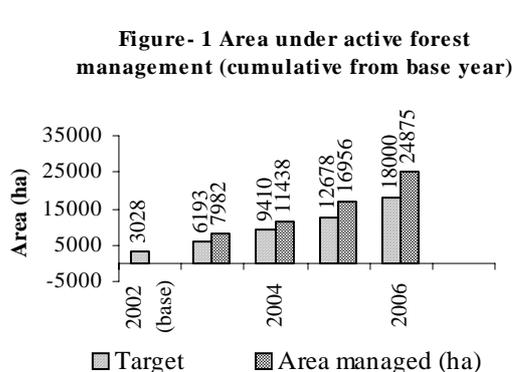
District	No. of CFUGs	No. of events	Participants	Women		Dalit		Poor		No. of EC members
				Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	
Banke	73	24	612	357	58	111	18	221	36	355
Bardia (BZ)	27	13	323	141	44	51	16	95	29	205
Bardia (CF)	97	22	564	273	48	71	13	188	33	379
Kailali	74	25	632	395	63	210	33	323	51	274
Dhading	287	44	1142	646	57	243	21	412	36	380
Dolpa	20	35	695	250	36	77	11	287	41	533
Total	578	163	3968	2062	52	763	19	1526	38	2126

As illustrated in Table-1 above, a total of 3,968 participants including women, Dalit and poor (WDP) participated in the training. About 53 percent of these participants were executive members and rest the general members of the CFUGs/BZCFUGs. The proportion of women, Dalit and poor was 52 percent, 19 percent and 38 percent respectively. The participation of women and Dalit is stable compared to the last year. However, there is increased participation of the poor users, which was only 34 percent last year. Selection of participants based on the PWBR results and governance assessments has contributed to this result. The results illustrate a comparatively fair participation of WDPs in the capacity building program.

The impact of the participation of WDPs in various capacity building programs is visible in a number of areas. For example, increased representation of women, *Dalit* and poor in the executive committees and their influence in the decision making process such as increased allocation of fund for pro-poor activities, equitable distribution of forest products to the poor users, transparency of financial and other decision making processes of the CFUGs and increased accountability of the executive committees. In fact, these activities have been successful in empowering the CFUGs to internalize, implement and institutionalize the governance practices in the CFUGs. The outcomes of the specific activities will be dealt separately in different parts of the report.

F1.2 Active Forest Management

A total of 406 CFUGs/BZCFUGs practiced active forest management during this reporting period. This was conducted over 7,919 ha. from which a total of 455.7 mt. of timber, 655.4 mt. of poles, 11255.5 mt. of fuelwood, 15,548.8 mt. of thatch, fodder, grass and 15.43 mt. of NTFPs were harvested by the groups. This makes cumulative area of 24,875 against the target of 18,000 (Figure-1). The total biomass harvested is 28351 mt. against the target of 22,000 mt (Figure-2).



Active forest management embraces the effective implementation of the plans and provisions of forest management in the forest operational plans. Thinning, pruning, singling and cleaning were the major silviculture operations conducted as part of the active forest management (Photo-1).

Active forest management is on an increasing trend every passing year. This year additional 11 percent of total UGs practiced active forest management compared to past year. This clearly shows the awareness and skills increased in UGs on the importance of sustainable forest management in terms of productivity and utilization of biomass for the benefit of the user group members.

F1.3 Mobilization of Local Resource Persons

Local Resource Persons (LRPs), as a whole, have been effective to reach a large number of people at the grassroots level even in the conflict period. A total of 150 LRPs were developed by the SAGUN Program in five districts, of them 124 (83 percent) were active and implemented various capacity building activities and supported user groups and counterpart in the preparation of FOPs and constitutions. Mobilization of LRPs has not been limited to SAGUN program only. Their services were utilized by other organizations too for different purposes, mainly community capacity building training and orientation programs at grassroots level. A total of 35 LRPs were mobilized by other organizations as well.



Photo-1 The training and orientation on active forest management and FOP and constitution has helped the UG members to increase their access to and benefit from community forest management on an equitable manner (Users distributing forest products in *Sundar* CFUG, Kohalpur, Banke)

The services provided by the LRPs include mainly awareness, orientation and training activities such as active forest management, FOP and constitutions; financial management system focusing on transparency and accountability, governance, RBA, good governance and advocacy training for *Dalit* women. In addition, the LRPs were mobilized to conduct NFE/GLC (Governance Literacy Classes) activities for women and *Dalits*; support to user groups and DFO in CF hand over process such as on social mapping, forest inventory and FOP preparation; support in training and workshops (NTFPs management, group management, RBA/governance, skill enhancement to monitor service delivery); public hearing and public auditing; PWBR; good governance assessment, group capacity assessment, monitoring and data collection etc.

The LRPs are gradually being associated with the FECOFUN besides SAGUN Program. Therefore, most of the activities conducted at the grassroots level were through LRPs who have been able to reach out as many as 18,345 forest users during the reporting period. This clearly indicates that the LRPs are pivotal in reaching out larger number of grassroots level user groups who do not have access to participation in other regular training and workshops outside their villages. LRPs have also been playing an intermediary role between the District Forest Office and the CFUGs as well as empowerment process at grassroots level. This has resulted in active participation of general users in planning and decision making process including increased participation in important events like PHPA, general assembly etc. thereby contributing in the governance practices at the local level. Meanwhile, COPSUN with support from DoF, Community Forestry Division and Community Forestry Programs like SAGUN is initiating LRP's skills test from CTEVT and provide them certificates to recognize their skills from the DFOs.

F1.4 Participatory Well-Being Ranking

It has been learned over the past three years that the identification of the poor users in CF is crucial to initiate pro-poor activities. The Program has been facilitating the UGs to conduct the Participatory Well-being Ranking (PWBR) to identify the poor users and take different initiatives to support them for their livelihood improvement. Currently, UGs are heading towards institutionalizing PWBR process as part of addressing equity in CF management.

As of now, a total of 779 i.e. 96 percent of the total CFUGs/BZCFUGs conducted PWBR in their groups covering a total of 104,796 households (**Table-2**). The result of the PWBR shows 42 percent poor households followed by 39 percent medium and 19 percent well-off households. It is

noteworthy to mention that a total of 209 (26 percent) UGs so far made mandatory provision of conducting PWBR in their FOP/constitutions, which is a clear indication of accountability of UGs towards the wellbeing of the poor.

Table- 2 Results of Participatory Well-Being Ranking

District	CFUGs/ BZCFUGs	Conducted PWBR	Total Households	Dalit	Results of PWBR		
					Well-off	Medium	Poor
Banke	103	90	15058	1844	3561	5021	6476
Bardia	236	213	31792	2627	5541	11684	14567
Kailali	158	151	27419	4032	5159	11820	10440
Dhading	310	305	28698	3310	4923	12292	11483
Dolpa	20	20	1829	288	228	520	1077
Total	827	779	104796	12101	19412	41337	44043
Percent	100	94	100		18.5	39.4	42

The identification of the poor households has made it easier to initiate pro-poor activities in the UGs. A number of initiatives, though mostly at the activity level, have been undertaken by the UGs to support the poor users. They are:

- 132 CFUGs supported 1,211 poor hhs. (230 or 19 percent Dalits) with a loan of NRs. 25,68,122 (17 percent to Dalits) for IGAs such as goat keeping, NTFP cultivation, bee keeping, bio-briquette making, pig raising and kitchen gardening.
- 100 UGs supported 816 hhs. (285 or 35 percent Dalits) with the grant of 29,89,714 (28 percent to Dalits)
- 29 UGs supported 95 hhs. (21 hhs or 22 percent Dalits) with an amount of NRs. 41,521 (32 percent to the Dalits)
- 256 UGs provided employment to 402 poor CF users (69 or 17 percent Dalits) as forest watchers, office secretary, peon, nursery foremen etc. investing an amount of NRs. 62,99,316 (17 percent to Dalits)
- A total of 86 UGs committed to include pro-poor supportive activities to 848 poor households in their FOPs
- 200 CFUGs practiced equitable benefit sharing of forest products benefiting 11,390 poor hhs. (29 percent of total hhs.)
- 7943 participants (2088 or 26 percent Dalits) from 539 CFUGs participated in various capacity building activities
- A total of 214 UGs subsidized cost/rate of forest products to the 5,544 poor hh that includes 1,357 Dalit hh.
- Some UGs are doing remarkable work of constructing house and providing to the poor users e.g. in Manikapur CFUG Bardia (**Photo-2**).
- Representation of poor increased from 22.4 percent to 27.3 percent in the decision-making positions during this reporting period.



Photo-2 Chaudhary family with their new house constructed and handed over as part of support to the poor users by Manikapur CFUG, Bardia (Photo by Dev Raj Gautam)

Issues:

- It is recommended that PWBR be conducted as part of the social information collection during FOP preparation/renewal.
- As more than 96 percent of the CFUGs have conducted PWBR, it indicates that PWBR has been well internalized by the CFUGs and institutionalized as well by 26 percent of the CFUGs.
- Users are reluctant to be categorized as well-off for fear of extortion during conflict situation.
- How effective are the IGAs and other activities to support poor households needs to be studied. Some activities such as rickshaw, retail shop, and support for traditional occupation have provided immediate benefit to the poor.
- In some CFUGs, there is strong resistance from the well-off and medium members for subsidized policy in forest product distribution to poor.
- Other organizations such as TAL, KMTNC, PCP have also adopted PWBR process as a result of sensitization of the need for identification of the poor.
- It has become difficult to conduct PWBR in the BZUG because of discriminations between the users living inside and outside the buffer zone.

F2 Strengthened capacity and increased active participation of women, the poor and other disadvantaged groups (DAGs) in CFUGs and BZUCs through consensus decision-making process and leadership positions.**F2.1 Non-Formal Education / Governance Literacy Class**

The Program has been conducting Non-Formal Education (NFE)/Governance Literacy Classes since last three years as part of empowerment process of women focusing much on the poor and the Dalits. During this reporting period, a total of 95 NFE centers were run in five districts in partnership with 27 organizations. They included district and village level FECOFUN, NGOs, BZUGs and District Education Office. A total of 57 facilitators were mobilized to conduct the NFE classes.

A total of 2,602 participants were enrolled in the GLC with 96% women from which 2362 or about 91% graduated from the GLC. The proportion of the poor and *Dalits* participants was 41.5 percent and 13.8 percent respectively. Of them, 282 or 12% were executive members.

The contents of the GLC class include RBA, governance, advocacy, equity and equality, group management, women empowerment, social inclusion, Dalits issues including rules, regulations and management of community forestry, national park and buffer zone, women's roles in community/buffer zone, participatory planning, networking, roles and responsibilities of major service providers like DFOs, Park Office, FECOFUN etc. This is a 16 week program and is conducted based on the REFLECT model in which theory classes were conducted once a week during which the participants identify the pertinent issues on the topics/subjects accordingly. For rest of the week, the participants conduct advocacy campaigns to address the issues and concerns at their respective locality, user groups, VDC, other related offices, agencies etc. depending upon the relevancy of the issues.

Effects of the NFE/GLC classes:

- As a result of the GLC, women have become increasingly aware about their roles, responsibilities including the functions of CFUGs/BZCFUGs and the EC members.
- In Kailali, Bardia and Dhading districts, 30 GLC graduates from 13 UGs, were elected as EC members.

- 24 UGs from Banke, Kailali, Dhading and Bardia districts started sharing financial transaction and major decisions of the CFUGs
- 31 UGs of Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Dhading conducted sanitation awareness campaign, as a result, 444 households constructed pit latrines at their houses.
- 6 UGs organized co-feast among *Dalits* and non-*Dalit* as an effort to reduce caste discrimination.
- 6 UGs from Kailali and Bardia supported 36 poor households from their group fund for IGA.
- 37 children of 6 UGs in Banke, Bardia and Kailali were admitted to school after door to door visit and motivation by GLC graduates.

Major issues identified during the GLC classes:

- Representation of women, *Dalits* and poor in the executive committees
- Sharing/dissemination of major decisions and financial transaction with general users
- Support to community development activities
- Social and caste discrimination
- Support to poor households for their livelihoods improvement
- Provision for enrollment of poor children in schools
- Equitable distribution of forest products

F2.2 Increased participation of women, Dalits and poor in Decision Making

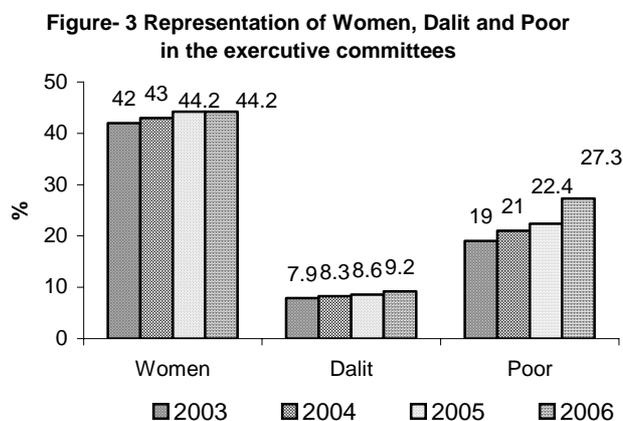
Indicator RI.2: By end 09/06, representation with regard to women increased from 38 percent to 46 percent

As a result of a different interventions related to capacity building such as NFE/GLC, governance, RBA and advocacy, leadership development training etc., representation of women, poor and *Dalits* has been relatively increased and towards proportionate in the executive committees. Women's representation has been stable at 44.2 percent compared to last year against the target of 46 percent for this fiscal year. However, the representation of the *Dalits* and poor has increased to 9.2 percent and 27.3 percent from 8.6 percent and 22.4 percent respectively (**Figure-3**).

However, the figures are comparatively lower in terms of representation in the key positions (**Table-3**). They are 32.4 percent, 5.4 percent and 17.6 percent for Women, poor and *Dalits* respectively.

Significant changes have occurred in the UGs on various aspects following the increased representation of women, *Dalits* and poor in the executive committees. Following are some examples:

- Most of the women's concerns are being addressed by the ECs such as opening up forest as appropriate.
- Women, *Dalits* and poor (WDP) were given priority to participate in the training and workshops for capacity building.



- WDPs have become increasingly inquisitive and take active part in the discussions in the groups, some time even challenging the decisions made by the ECs.
- Women have been successful to allocate group funds to the poor, senior citizens and other weaker section of the society
- WDPs are increasingly concerned over the transparency of group funds, its mobilization and decisions made by the ECs. Their presence/representation in the ECs have been able to influence in the decision making processes specially in favor of WDPs.

Table- 3 Representation of Women, Dalit and poor in the Executive Committees

District	CFUGs	#of EC members				# of Key positions ¹			
		Total	Women	Dalit	Poor	Total	Women	Dalit	Poor
Banke	103	1243	474	163	353	490	131	42	88
Bardia-CF	209	2476	1175	164	530	991	350	37	99
Bardia-BZ	27	331	151	30	82	113	38	7	27
Kailali	158	1788	1003	215	504	724	335	49	128
Dhading	310	3236	1255	258	951	1330	343	65	271
Dolpa	20	228	58	26	121	77	9	3	42
Total	827	9302	4116	856	2541	3725	1206	203	655
Percent			44.2	9.2	27.3		32.3	5.4	17.5

Issues/challenges

- Though there is increased physical representation of the WDPs, they are still not capable enough to influence the decisions in the ECs. Hence their further empowerment is necessary with appropriate strategies and programs.
- Proportion of physical representation for women is almost stable. So the issue is how to sustain this representation level.
- Overburden of workload of women in household chores and social activities has affected in active and meaningful participation in the community forest and local development process.

Lessons learned:

- Participation of *Dalits* and poor in a more heterogeneous group is less effective. It is, therefore, essential that separate capacity building training are organized for poor and *Dalits* to make them more homogenous.
- It was observed that the women EC members who participated in the GLC classes are found comparatively more capable of influencing the decisions in the ECs. They expressed that the formation of the critical mass of women has provided them confidence to discuss on their concerns in the ECs.

F2.3 Scholarship for I.Sc. (Forestry) and Vocational Training

A total of eight students, including four women and one *Dalit* were supported by the Program to study in various academic and vocational courses during the reporting period. In Banke and Kailali, three students were enrolled in JTA course in Rapti Technical School, Dang. In addition, four students from Bardia and Dolpa were enrolled in sub-overseer course and one from Dhading in ANM course. Altogether, 42 students were supported with scholarship to pursue various academic and vocational courses from which 16 students completed their courses and remaining 26 students are studying at different institutions currently (Table-4).

¹ Key positions in the Executive Committees refer to Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Treasurer and Secretary

Table -4 Students who received scholarship support

	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
I. Sc. Forestry	4	9	8	0	21
Vocational training	0	3	10	8	21
Total	4	12	18	8	42
Men	1	3	12	4	20
Women	3	9	6	4	22
<i>Dalit</i>	2	4	8	1	15
<i>Non Dalit and Janajatis</i>	2	8	10	7	27

The main objective of the scholarship program is to develop human resources at local level as part of empowerment process thereby helping them access to better livelihood opportunities at later stage. Some of the students who graduated from the courses have been participating in the training and workshops organized by the Program in their respective district as part of field exposure and some have been assisting user groups in the field for their capacity building etc. Considering his competency over the past few months, one *Dalit* student was hired as temporary staff to work for one of the CARE programs in Banke for six months.

F3: Revision of OPs and an adequate numbers of new CFUGs identified and mobilized with help of clear guidelines, to fulfill demands and needs of local communities for active management control over the community forest.

F3.1 Supporting CFUGs / BZCFUGs for developing new and renewal of expired FOPs

Indicator RI.3: By end 09/06, 10 of UGs (CFUGs / BZUGs) have followed a participatory approach in operational plan preparation² and revision for active forest management

Increased area of the forests is being brought under community management in all the five districts. As of reporting period, a total of 780 CFUGs and 47 BZCFUGs were handed over to the communities covering an area of 68,150.6 ha of land and benefiting 130,983 households. This includes 15,170 (11.6 percent) *Dalit* households (**Table-5**).

Table-5 Status of community forest in different districts

District	Total forest area (ha)	# of CFUGs/ BZCFUGs handed over	Area under CF (ha)	Proportion of community forest (%)	# of hh involved	# of Dalit hh
Banke	113,295	103	173,60.4	15.3	20183	2441
Bardia	118,627	236	202,62.4	17.1	39640	3092
Kailali	209,724	158	122,70.6	5.9	33957	5192
Dhading	928,54	310	121,82.2	13.0	31042	3556
Dolpa		20	6075		6160	889
Total		827	68,150.6		130,982	15,170

² **Participatory approach** refers to participation of more than 60% user group members in operational plan preparation and revision. It will be measured as the number of general meetings, tole meetings, general assemblies and focus group meetings for women, *Dalits* and poor to incorporate their needs and concerns. This is also an important indicator for GPSE monitoring on **Equitable Policy and Strategy**, which is being centrally monitored by MoFSC as above.

During this reporting period, a total of 107 CFUGs were handed over 133,67.7 ha. of forests. As a result, an additional 18,867 hh including 2,034 *Dalits* and 6,918 poor hh have been benefited.

A total of 49 FOPs were renewed during this year, which cover 57,65.7 ha. However, the total households have increased by 21% covering a total of 9,516 hhs. The representation of women, *Dalit* and poor has been significantly improved in the renewal period of the FOPs e.g. women's representation is now 44.8 percent compared to 40.4 percent in the previous FOPs and representation of poor is 25.4 percent compared to 20.1 percent in the previous FOPs. The proportion of *Dalit* EC member has, however, been slightly decreased than in the previous FOPs.

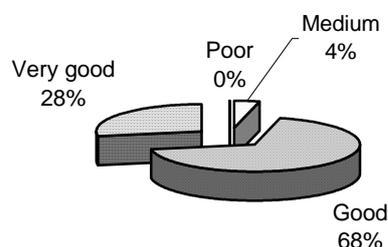
Throughout the process of FOP and constitution preparation, LRPs and women motivators were mobilized in assisting the CFUGs, BZCFUGs and the DFOs. All the FOPs were prepared and renewed in a participatory manner through various focus group discussions and tole gathering.

F3.2 Good Governance Assessment / Reassessment

Good governance assessment and reassessment was done in a number of CFUGs. During this fiscal year, a total of 84 CFUGs and 45 CFUGs conducted the governance assessment and reassessment respectively. The main objective of the governance assessment was to 1) assess the governance status of the UGs due to program interventions 2) identify the gaps and areas for improvement and 3) prepare action plans to address the gaps.

The governance assessment process is facilitated by women motivators and LRPs with participation of EC members and general users. In many cases, the assessment process was conducted in partnership with FECOFUN. The assessment was done using the spider web tool, which consists of four governance tools viz. participation, transparency, accountability and predictability.

Figure- 4 Results of good governance assessment



Following the assessment, the groups were categorized as poor, medium, good and very good. The assessment results revealed that out of 84 groups, 5 groups were 'Medium', 62 'Good' and 17 groups 'Very Good'. None of the groups fell under the 'Poor' category. Of the 45 groups reassessed, 26 groups fell under the category of 'Good' and 19 fell under 'Very Good' (Figure-4).

The governance assessment of the UGs was measured mainly on the basis of following initiatives and achievements of the UGs:

- i. Public hearing and public auditing conducted regularly
- ii. Increased allocation of fund provided to pro-poor activities including subsidies to the poor
- iii. Increased participation of women, poor and *Dalit* in the ECs facilitated by the UGs



Photo-3 Sister Group conducting PHPA in Ruma, Dolpa

- iv. FOPs/Constitutions revised incorporating the mandatory provision of PHPA, PWBR, and allocation of fund for poor

In order to improve the governance status further in the future, the UGs prepared action plans to conduct RBA/advocacy and good governance training. Based on the past experience, it is important for the Program to monitor the progress made on the action plans prepared by UGs and provide feedback as necessary on timely basis to ensure the progress and institutionalize the initiative.

F4 Strengthened capacity of CFUGs and BZUGs in overall accountability, monitoring and advocacy functions to (a) monitor service delivery by government and (b) monitor benefit - and revenue - sharing among the groups themselves, in the communities, with park offices and locally elected bodies (VDCs and DDCs) and higher.

F4.1 Public Hearing and Public Auditing

Indicator RI.4b: By end 09/06, 120 UGs practicing public auditing

The experiences over the past four years of SAGUN Program says that the PHPA has been the most effective tool to promote governance mainly transparency and accountability in the UGs. With access to information on financial transactions and decisions made in the group, there is increased confidence and trust of the general users over the executive committees.

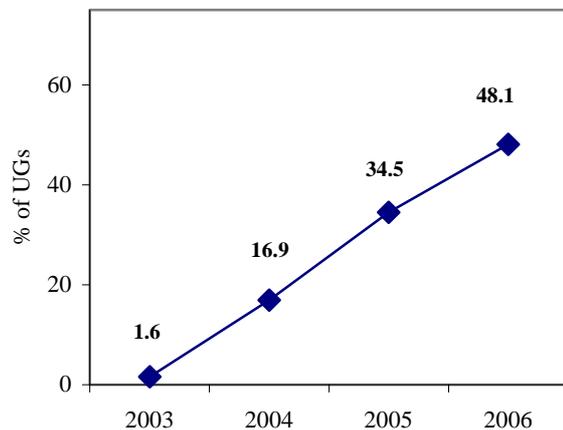
PHPA is a participatory process in which user groups critically discuss, question and examine the duties and responsibilities of the executive committees in terms of plans they prepared, decisions made and implemented, decisions shared with other groups, group fund mobilized, and financial record improved. The PHPA process is specifically the open dialogue and audit of the business the executive committees carry out over a period of one year.

During this reporting period, a total of 394 CFUGs/BZCFUGs conducted PHPA against the target of 120 (**Figure -5**). The steady rise in the number of UGs conducting the PHPA suggests that more and more groups have internalized and practiced it. It is also encouraging to know that 209 or 25 percent of the CFUGs already incorporated PHPA as mandatory provision in their FOP/Constitutions as part of institutionalization process.

The main issues raised during the PHPA are as follows:

- Sharing/disseminating major information and decisions made by the ECs
- Misuse of group fund and its recovery
- Effective and timely implementation of FOP and constitution
- Allocation of group fund to poor users
- Distribution of forest products in a subsidized rate
- Conducting EC meeting on a regular basis
- Representation of Women, dalit and poor in the Executive Committees

Figure-5 Trend of PHPA in the UGs



Major outcomes of PHPA:

- Increased transparency of budget and programs by the executive committees
- Gradual improvement in the relations, communication and trust between EC and general users
- Increased awareness on the roles and responsibilities of the EC members and general users
- Regularization of EC meetings
- Improved financial record keeping system
- Amendment of group constitutions by some groups after conducting the PHPA
- Increased pro-poor activities conducted and provisioned by the UGs in their constitutions and FOPs.

Box-1: Perception of different stakeholders about PHPA: Example from Banke

An interaction workshop was organized in Banke to assess the perception of the stakeholders such as DFO, FECOFUN and LRPs about PHPA. **DFO staff** felt that PHPA has increased accountability in the UGs. It has contributed to decrease the rate of misappropriation of funds. It has become a strong tool for monitoring the group activities as well. They realized that there is lack of legal provision to make it mandatory in the groups.

FECOFUN members perceived that there is increased interest of women, *Dalit* and poor towards the group constitution and FOPs. It has also made increased transparency of group funds and decisions made by the group. However, elites in the CFUGs are still reluctant to conduct PHPA. Also sometimes, PHPA created frustrations in the group as lot of issues on the malpractices of the fund are discussed about and inquired in public.

The **Local Resource Persons** felt that PHPA has increased ownership of poor, *Dalit* and Women in the community forestry activities. It has also contributed to various advocacy initiatives to establish users rights. They realized that it needs to be internalized and institutionalized at various levels including the District Forest Offices.

It was encouraging to learn from the meeting that there was high level of interest from all stakeholders to institutionalize PHPA as part of strengthening governance in the CFUGs.

Recovery of misused fund³:

One of the significant achievements of the PHPA is its contribution towards anti-corruption drive in the CFUGs. When large number of users participate and inquire about the financial aspects, EC members have to disclose all the transactions. Those who have misused the fund are publicly questioned, asked for refund or face appropriate actions. Therefore, they normally feel humiliated to face the public.

In the last fiscal year, the fund misuse was reported by 87 CFUGs amounting to a total of Rs. 5,175,781 from which a total of Rs. 1,678,330 was recovered by the groups where as a sum of Rs. 3,352,830 has been committed for payment (**Table-6**).

³ Misuse of group fund includes not paying loan on time, inappropriate use of the borrowed money, corruption etc.

Table-6 Rate of annual recovery of misused fund

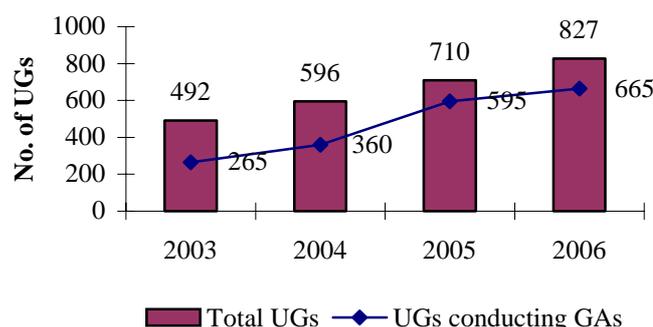
SN	Fiscal Year	# of PHPA conducted	# of UGs reported misuse of group fund	Amount of misused fund (Rs)	# of Ugs who recovered fund	Amount of recovered fund (Rs)	Fund committed for recovery (Rs)
1	2003	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	2004	99	NA	738,103	NA	318,452	419,651
3	2005	245	206	2,205,711	192	303,685	1,633,768
4	2006	398	118	5,175,781	80	1,678,330	3,352,830

F4.2 General Assemblies and Auditing Financial Transactions

Indicator RI.4a: By end 09/06, 126 events of general assemblies held by UGs per year

There are increased numbers of CFUGs who have been conducting General Assemblies (GAs) since past four years. This indicates that the CFUGs have increasingly been becoming functional and accountable. A total of 665 or 80% of the CFUGs conducted GAs in the last Fiscal Year against the target of 604 CFUGs. Of those, 469 conducted GAs once a year and 196 CFUGs conducted twice or more in a year (**Figure-6**). Over the period, the quality of GA has become more qualitative than before in terms of participation of majority of the user groups members, views and concerns they put forward in the assemblies for the empowerment of women, Dalits and poor, inclusion of audit and inclusion of PHPA as part of GA for sharing financial transactions and consensus decision making process.

Figure- 6 Trend of UGs conducting general assemblies



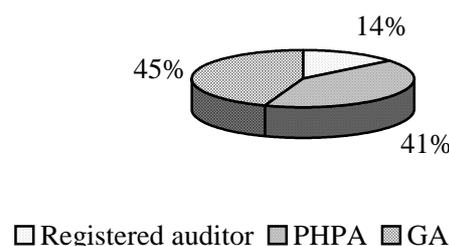
Below are the agenda normally discussed in GA:

- Allocation of group fund for IGA for poor.
- Community development activities
- Representation of poor, women and Dalits in key positions
- Approval of financial transactions by the general users
- Finalization of forest product rates for different users of different economic status.
- Inclusion of new households in the UGs
- Recovery of misused fund

A total of 431 CFUGs audited their accounts through GAs. There is an increased trend of conducting PHPA as part of GA, which is another potential option to institutionalize the process.

UGs audit their accounts from various ways such as through registered auditor, PHPA and/or GA. In the last fiscal year, a total of 548 or 66% of the UGs audited their accounts. Of them, 138 were through registered auditor, 398 through PHPA and 99 through both registered and PHPA (**Figure-7**).

Figure-7 Means of auditing of UGs



F5: Strengthened capacities of relevant civil society NGOs/ CBOs, and networks, including FECOFUN, and selected service providers in the private sector, to (a) establish clear roles and responsibilities of networks, (b) provide advocacy functions, (c) strengthen CFUG organizational and technical capacities for 'active forest management' and resource sustainability and (d) ensure good governance, economic viability and group sustainability.

F5.1 Training / Workshop / Cross Visit for NGOs and Federations

Indicator RI.5b: *By end 09/06, 26 members from NGOs and Federations of CFUGs and BZUCs have knowledge about good governance and improved managerial practices*

During the fiscal year, a total of 34 events of training, workshops and cross visits were organized for NGOs and their federations in which a total of 216 members participated. The objective of such training was to strengthen their technical, organizational and institutional capacity enabling them to provide quality services to the user groups and sustain the initiatives and program even after then phase out of the Program. The major training and workshops included RBA, advocacy, governance and 'Do No Harm'.

As a result of increased capacity enhanced through these training different NGOs and Federations such as FECOFUN at various levels, District Women Advocacy Forums, Pudit *Dalit* Utthan Nagarik Samaj, FAYA Nepal, NEFUG, Eco Nepal, Buddha Cultural and Environment Development Organization (BCEDO) implemented several capacity building programs in partnership with the SAGUN Program.

F5.2 Affiliation of CFUGs / BZUGs to their Federations

Indicator RI.5a: *By end 09/06, 91 UGs affiliated to their federations (CFUGs with handed over CF)*

The Program aims at strengthening the networks and federations of natural resources management groups to enable them to work for the policy discourse and feedback to fulfill, protect and promote the rights and responsibilities conferred in different policies.

Federations of the NRM groups have been playing effective role in extending their networks at district and regional levels. They are providing guidance on technical and managerial support to their members in the form of training, orientation, meetings, and importantly, in the advocacy functions to address the community forestry related issues of user groups at district level.

There is an increasing trend of affiliation of user groups to different federations like FECOFUN, NEFUG, BZMC and HIMAWANTI. In this fiscal year, a total of 107 CFUGs were affiliated to district FECOFUN against the target of 80 CFUGs. The cumulative figure of affiliation of CFUGs is 712 against the cumulative target of 475 and against 827 CFUGs/BZUCs handed over in the Program area is 827. Therefore, the proportion of affiliation of the UGs to the federations is 86%.

During this reporting period, the BZCFUGs established their network formally with the support of the Program and named as FEBUCON – Federation of Buffer Zone Community Forest Users Nepal, on September 4, 2006 which includes all the 42 BZCFUGs handed over in BZ area in Bardia. They also formed 11 members ad-hoc committee. Now the network is in the process of registering it with District Administration Office, Bardiya and Social Welfare Council

Kathmandu. With this, it is expected that the BZ issues will be taken forward as advocacy function to address them at district and national levels.

F6: Strengthened capacities of DFOs and Park Offices to work with the local communities and groups and with civil society organizations to assist in managing the increasing demand, to mobilize new CFUGs/BZUCs and revise existing forest operational plans

F6.1 Training /Workshop / Cross Visit for GoN Counterpart

Indicator RI.6: *By end 09/06, 200 members from DFOs and Park Offices have knowledge about good governance and improved managerial practices*

As part of capacity building, various training and study tours were organized for the DFO and NPO staff during the fiscal year in which a total of 153 participants took part. These capacity building program included institutional strengthening in buffer zone institutions and anti-poaching units, RBA/Governance and Advocacy training and study tour for rangers, 'Do No Harm', GIS and GPS use, TOT, PRA and Social Analysis including periodic coordination meetings.

The various interventions of SAGUN Program have been able to meet its objective to a considerable extent in terms of capacity, understanding and internalization of good governance practice in the functioning of government counterpart. Their service delivery system has been improved in terms of increased communication and sharing of important CF and BZ policies, rules, regulations, provisions and roles and responsibilities of service providers with the user groups. Some of the government counterpart have been developed as good resource persons who provide regular services to the user groups in the forms of training, workshops, orientation including facilitation in the community forest hand over processes and implementation of forest operation plans. It is also noteworthy to mention that the handing over of CF and renewal of FOP trend has been increased significantly during the SAGUN period benefiting large number of user groups who had been conserving the forest for a long time without legal authority for use.

Despite the above achievements, there are some areas where government counterpart and NGOs and Federations need to look into improving understanding and coordination between them for collaborative efforts to achieve common goal and objectives set forth for nation's community forest development programs and through it the capacity and livelihoods improvement of the poor and disadvantaged groups.

F7: Established effective communication mechanisms between stakeholders in forestry at all levels, including the DDC, sharing lessons learned, issues and problems arising and best practices, to assure a) more coordinated planning and implementation between relevant stakeholders, b) addressing the policy discourse including the forestry contribution to GNP, and c) greater understanding and ownership among the forestry civil services of current concepts, paradigms, methodologies and implementation strategies

F 8: Document and disseminate lessons learned and best practices for a) replication, including b) demonstrated relationship to current CF and buffer zone development and governance paradigms and methodologies, and c) highlighting issues arising especially of policy discourse.

F8.1 Coordination and Linkage Development

A total of 26 different events were conducted to promote coordination and linkage among different stakeholders, which was participated by 492 participants. The events included DLCC

meeting and progress review meetings at different levels. The participants included DFOs, NPOs, representatives of political parties, partner organizations etc.

The coordination meetings focused on reviewing the progress made by the program, identified the areas of duplication, areas of improvement and ways and means to develop synergy for increasing effectiveness of the program.

Major issues raised and discussed:

- Encroachment of buffer zone area
- Develop effective working mechanism at the field level among major stakeholders
- Maintain strong coordination with District Forest Office at field and district level
- Support to pro-poor initiatives of the CFUGs with high priority
- Handover of community forests which have been long protected and conserved by the communities

F8.2 Support to Institute of Forestry

SAGUN Program has been providing support to the Institute of Forestry, Pokhara in various ways particularly in student's research and revision of curricula. SAGUN provided financial support to revise curricula of the institute with the governance perspective. A workshop was especially organized to facilitate the curricula revision process, which was participated by a SAGUN team including COP, Team Leader, Governance and Institution Development Specialist, District Coordinator and Assistant Forest Officer from DFO. This workshop was designed to revise the curricula of Technical Certificate in Forestry (TCF) and B. Sc. Level. The existing curricula of B.Sc. were six years old and many stakeholders in the forestry sector have realized that the practical and contemporary concepts and management practices developed in the field of community forestry in Nepal lacked in the curricula.

In addition, Interaction Workshop on Good Governance conducted last year with the support of SAGUN was successful to sensitize the IOF faculties on the practices of good governance in CF and its achievements to realize the need of good governance in forestry. This workshop was participated by most of the government institutions and other bilateral projects, INGOs and NGOs.

These curricula revised by the workshop will be implemented after review and endorsement at the Faculty Board and Academic Council of TU, most of whom were also the participants in the workshop. Therefore, it is expected that the revised curriculum will be endorsed and used in the forestry education in near future.

F8.3 Research and Case Studies

Following research and case studies were conducted during the reporting period:

i. Research

- Surya Poudel: Common Property Resource Management: Analysis of Forest Governance in CFUG of Dhading (B. Sc. Forestry thesis submitted to Institute of Forestry)
- Manij Upadhyaya: An Assessment of Good Governance in CFUG of Dhading District (B. Sc. Forestry thesis submitted to Institute of Forestry)
- Ripu Kunwar, Success and failure of SAGUN activities, Dolpa
- Surendra Gautam: Governing the Community Forestry for entrepreneurship development (on-going research for M.Sc. thesis at SchEMS)

- Nagendra Prakash Regmi. Inclusion of poor and women in Community Forest Management in Dhading District, Nepal (on-going research for M.Sc. thesis at IOF)
- Keshab Raj Acharya: Contribution of Community Forestry on Livelihood of Rural poor case study conducted at Buffer Zone CFUGs of Bardia National Park (on-going research for M.Sc. thesis at IOF)
- Saroj Kumar Pandey Stakeholder's perception on pro-poor community forestry program in Dhading district (on-going research for M.Sc. thesis at IOF)
- Damodar Gaire Effectiveness of representation of women, poor and Dalit in executive committee: Process and achievement (on-going research for M.Sc. thesis at IOF)
- Dev Raj Awasthi, Participation of poor, women and disadvantaged groups in Community Forestry: A case study from Kailali district
- Bishnu Prasad Devkota, Resource inventory, harvesting and marketing of rattan: A case study of Sati Karnali CFUG of Kailali District. (B. Sc. Forestry thesis submitted to Institute of Forestry)
- Hemanta Sharma, Governance assessment of CFUGs from Bardia district (M. A. Rural development thesis submitted to Department of Rural Development, TU)

ii. Case study:

- Case study on "Contribution of SAGUN Program to good governance, equitable cost, benefit and revenue sharing in Natural Resource Management" was conducted by NARMA Consultancy, Kathmandu for all the components of SAGUN Program including Forestry and Buffer Zone Component (see Box-2 for details).
- Increasing leadership of women, Dalits and poor in Community Forestry- Challenges and opportunities in Banke District - Tribhuban Poudel and Ram Kumar Adhikari
- SAGUN Kailali conducted a case study on "Contribution of Community Forestry in the livelihoods of poor CF users" in Nepal.
- Socioeconomic condition of women in CFUGs" Narayan Bhattarai, Kailali.
- A team of consultants from USAID namely Dr. Jim Schweithelm, Dr. Keshav Kanel and Ms. Leona D'Agnes assessed SAGUN FBZ program in Dhading, Banke and Bardia.

A summary of a case studies and an assessment of SAGUN Forestry/Buffer Zone program conducted by external consultants are presented in Box 2 and 3:

Box-2 Gist of the case study on Contribution of SAGUN Program in Good Governance of NRM Groups

A case study entitled "Contribution of SAGUN Program to good governance, equitable cost, benefit and revenue sharing in Natural Resource Management " was conducted by NARMA consultancy. The overall objective of the study was to assess the processes and results of SAGUN Program on good governance, including costs, benefits and revenue sharing in natural resource management.

The study concluded that despite the program was implemented in a period of political instability and escalated violent conflict; it has been largely successful in achieving its broader objective. Factors contributing to its successes include

- appealing of the good governance principles to NRM groups and secondary target audiences,
- efforts of NRM groups towards the internalization of GG practices,
- local communities' positive responses to Program's concerns for equitable sharing of costs and benefits, and
- appropriate intervention strategies particularly effective use of the networks and mobilization of LRPs

The study further concluded that the four pillars of the good governance have now been the catchword of the NRM group members, communities and the secondary target audiences. While the three components of the Program could qualify for three different projects, SAGUN has demonstrated how good governance framework could unite the three different components within a single project framework. However, A few NRM groups have often ignored PHPA commitments. Many commitments of the first PHPA often remained in the minute books. SAGUN Program has been successful in developing excellent GG advocates at the local level and succeeded to demonstrate how the results of the PWBR could be used in targeting the poorest of the poor.

The study revealed that power of GG internalization multiplies by integration of GG capacity enhancement activities and income generating activities. It suggested that PWBR needed to be integrated with IG support to cover large number of households under the poor category. Development, use and mobilization of local resource persons is an appropriate strategy for developing capable human resources at the local level and for group to group extension and dissemination of GG related innovations. The key to the success of LRP model is that the local people/ communities/ NRM groups highly value the services offered by their fellow LRPs and are willing and able to pay for their services. LRPs' services should be demand driven.

The report is in the process of being finalized soon and will be shared widely with relevant stakeholders and used for future programming as appropriate.

Box-3 SAGUN has been successful in achieving its objectives

As commissioned by USAID, an assessment of SAGUN FBZ was conducted in Banke, Bardia and Dhading by a team of three consultants namely Dr. Jim Schweithelm, Dr. Keshav Kanel and Leona D'Agnes. The report namely "*Nepal Natural Resource User Groups/Population, Health and Environment Assessment*" is ready and shared. Following are the key findings of the assessment team:

The user group approach to managing forest resources works well from all perspectives. Group management of a valuable resource builds grass-roots-level governance capacity; group members learn and support democratic principles by implementing them within their group; excluded groups and the poor are empowered and more capable of improving their economic and social status; the user group provided a platform for improving livelihoods and providing services to its members; and the coverage and quality of forests is increased, leading to higher levels of plant and animal biodiversity.

The SAGUN Program is achieving its objectives in building the management capacity and institutional strength of the user groups with which it works as well as making them more democratic, transparent, participatory, and able to respond to the livelihood needs of their poorest members. Forest and buffer zone user groups make an excellent point of entry for integrated programming in governance, family planning/health, biodiversity conservation, and livelihoods improvement. Many groups are already fully functional, providing a stable platform for multiple interventions, and offering low start-up costs because the institutional platform already exists and the user groups are able to self-fund in many cases. User groups provide a forum for community level reconciliation in the post-conflict period as well as a livelihood and employment source for demobilized Maoist soldiers.

F8.4 Communication and Extension Materials

Indicator RI.7 and I.8: *By end 09/06, 6 types of materials produced and disseminated based on the learning and best practices.*

Different types of communication and extension materials were produced and shared, disseminated with relevant stakeholders including user group members, government counterparts, training participants, visitors from different organizations, federations of UGs and so on. The materials include the following:

1. *Compilation of thematic cases:*

A document consisting of the thematic case stories entitled "*Sushanka Abhyasharu*" was published in Nepali language and distributed widely.

2. *Article/case stories:*

A number of case stories and articles were produced related to good governance, rights of WDPs, changes brought by income generating activities and so on. Some of the case stories have been incorporated in the thematic collections. Many such stories have been written by women motivators and Local Resource Persons reflecting the perspectives at grassroots level.

Besides, a process document on Public Hearing and Public Auditing based on the SAGUN FBZ experiences has been accepted by the international journal at RECOFT, Thailand and is in the process of being published.

3. Video documentary:

Two video documentaries were produced namely, *Good Governance initiatives in Community Forestry* by Forestry and Buffer Zone Component and *Ray of Hope* by SAGUN, RIMS Nepal

4. Brochures:

SAGUN FBZ supported different CFUGs in the district to produce brochures on their activities. These brochures have become effective extension materials to the visitors and the user group members as well.

5. Proceedings and progress reports:

A number of proceedings and reports were produced in the reporting period. These included reports on training, workshops, quarterly progress reports and compilation of achievements by the Program.

6. Calendar and flash board

Calendar and flashboards were produced to disseminate information related to conservation and governance both at central and district level.

2.1.2 Improving livelihoods through resin tapping in Dhading

As a complementary program to the on-going SAGUN activities, community based resin tapping program is being implemented in Dhading since September 2005. The objective of this program is to improve the livelihoods of poor CFUG members through sustainable resin tapping.

Some of the highlights of the progresses made in reporting period is given below:

1. One event of project level, one event of district level, six events of VDC level and 31 events of CFUG level workshops were conducted with an objective to orient staff, stakeholders and CFUGs about the objective and implementation strategy of the program.
2. In coordination with the field level DFO staff, resource inventory of 31 CFUGs was done following the complete enumeration process. This process marked 45,743 pine trees including the poles. The inventory result shows that 23,841 trees could be tapped during this fiscal year.
3. As there were no provision of tapping and selling of resin by the community in their OP, 26 CFUGs amended their OP and constitution endorsing the provision for tapping and selling of resin extracted from their community forest.
4. A total of one event of two days network group formation workshop was conducted for the chairperson of resin tapping sub committee. 34 participants including 17.24% women, 3% *Dalit* and 14.07% poor participated in this workshop.
5. One event of 1-day general assembly of resin management network was conducted in which 49 participants, of which 12.24% were women, 8.6% *Dalit* and 30.61% poor participated. The outcome of the workshop was the formation of executive body of the network, constitution preparation and registration of network group with the district chapter FECOFUN for its legalization.
6. A total of 2 events of exposure visits were conducted for network members and resin. Altogether, 70 participants with the representation of 45.71% poor, 5.71% women and 11.42% *Dalit* participated in the exposure visit.
7. A total of three events of resin tapping trainings were conducted for resin collectors. Altogether, 73 participants of which 1.36% were women, 52% poor and 10.95% *Dalit* participated in the training. At the end of this training, CFUGs were provided 13 different resin tapping equipments. These equipments include bark shaver, groove cutter, fresher knife, blaze frame, funnel, spray bottle, acid etc.
8. A total of 4 events of refresher training were conducted for resin collectors to strengthen their skill and knowledge of resin tapping process and to address different practical problems faced

during collection period. A total of 76 participants including 1.31% women, 14.47% *Dalits* and 47.36% poor participated in training.

9. In order to ensure effective marketing of resin collected, network group made a formal agreement with Sunrise Rosin and Turpentine Company for three years at the rate of NRs. 25 per kg.
10. At the end of this program, resin tapping was done in only 26 CFUGs and have tapped only 15984kg of resin from which 42 collectors have received NRS. 106,870. Each CFUG has made an agreement to pay Rs 10/kg to collectors.

Challenges/ Issues:

1. Community based resin tapping is new and model program
2. Immediate return from resin to resin collectors.
3. Support from general users to collectors.
4. Operating political environment during implementation period.
5. Government policy

Learning:

1. Resin tapping is a community-based program with the need and interest of CFUG. Due to this, they make favorable situation even in conflicting situation.
2. Close coordination with stakeholders helps to run program effectively.
3. Active collectors should be selected by CFUGs among poor and *Dalit* members

2.1.3 Policies and Implications

SAGUN Program has been implementing various activities related to governance, advocacy and other capacity building activities for CFUGs and their federation. There have been number of issues covering wider areas raised by different stakeholders at different times. There are issues which have different policy implications at local (intra-group), district and national level. Therefore, these issues entail for having 1) need of new policy, 2) change in the existing policy or 3) effective implementation of the existing policy.

Following are the major issues raised:

Local level issues

- Representation of women, *Dalit* and poor in the executive committees
- Allocation of group fund for pro-poor activities
- Equity in distribution of forest products
- Information and transparency of group fund and its mobilization at all levels of user groups

District level issues

- Control over financial transactions of CFUG's bank account by district authorities
- Community Forest Hand Over
- Double Hammering System
- Repeated approval for forest product harvest
- Control over collection and sale of forest products by DFO – user groups not independent enough to implement their FOPs and constitutions.
- DFO disagree/reluctant to approve FOPs and Constitutions prepared by CFUGs

National level

- Suspension of Collaborative Forest Management directive and District Forest Coordination Committee (DFCC) guideline.
- Exemption of government tax on timber sale outside the group.
- Removal of contractors' involvement in community forestry
- New policy in favor of Dalits and poor
- Guidelines for CFUG funds mobilization needs be prepared
- CF contribution to community development should be mentioned on national GDP.

Advocacy efforts and Changes observed

As a result of various capacity building activities, CFUG members including women, poor and *Dalits* (WDP) have been initiating advocacy efforts at various levels. Advocacy initiatives include dialogue with the executive committees of CFUGs, raising questions and advocating on behalf of WDPs during the general assemblies through PHPAs,

The Program also supported to organize different issue based meetings, interaction workshops and awareness programs at different levels. Governance Literacy Classes (GLCs) have been very effective to build awareness, confidence and skills to raise the awareness on rights issues. The graduates of GLC classes have initiated a number of intra-group and outside the group advocacy initiatives.

Some significant changes observed as a result of the advocacy initiatives include increased representation of women, *Dalit* and poor in the executive committees, increased trend of handover of community forests, reopening of the bank accounts which was withheld by the previous government and so on.

The overall advocacy campaign in the SAGUN Program is implemented by Policy Advocacy Campaign, so the detail of the advocacy initiatives will be covered in the report of the PAC.

2.1.4 Thematic:

CARE at the crossroads of my life

Dev Raj Gautam
District Coordinator
SAGUN, Forestry/Buffer Zone

When I approached an old and shabby hut, a 45 years old woman was busy to fetch water from the tube-well. She turned her head to me and gently smiled but her eyes and looks were mixed with fear and trust. She was Ram Bilasi Chaudhary of Balapur village of Bardiya district. Seeing her hut, one could easily guess her economic hardships and difficult livelihoods. While I started talking to her, she recalled her past with full of tears. "When I was 14, my parents married me to a boy in Banke who was a landless" she said. There were four brothers in her husband's family but none of them possessed any land for farming. Therefore, they never had sufficient food to eat! "We were compelled to work at *Jamindar's*⁴ house and his farmland as bonded labors at a very low wage compared to our labor", she told.

She realized that they would make no progress in their current place with existing limited opportunities. Therefore, she convinced her husband to migrate to her parent's village in 1988. She said they had no money to purchase land and construct a house. "We made a small hut using

⁴ Landlords

dry grasses, twigs and small poles collected from nearby forest". In the beginning, the forest officials warned them to leave the forestland. But where would they go. The forest officials destroyed their hut several times. However, Ram Bilasi continued to make the hut in the same land as she had no other option for shelter elsewhere. Much later, with the help of the local leaders, they succeeded to register the land in their name at the Land Reform Office. The area of the land is hardly three kattha⁵ (1000 m²).

She has now four daughters and one son. "I was not interested to give birth to children anymore after I got two daughters" Rambilashi told. "But due to wrong social and traditional belief that parents having no son would not find place in the heaven after the death. We were, therefore, sad seeing only the daughters in the family. My husband sometimes became very angry and abused me often for not giving birth to the son. He warned me, ill-treated me and even threatened that he would marry another woman to have a son. Finally and fortunately, I gave birth to a son in the fourth attempt. My husband was still not happy and wanted, rather demanded another son. I was compelled to conceive again but unfortunately it was daughter again. My husband became very angry with me!"

"With the increased number of family members, the livelihood became very difficult for us to feed the children. We both worked at others' houses for earning for the whole day. On the other hand, my daughters were so interested to go to schools but our income would not allow us to send them to schools. Instead, we were compelled to send them to others' houses to earn for living" she explained. Due to poor condition and hand to mouth problem, Ram Bilashi was not in a position to manage money for their marriage as well. As a result, her three daughters had to elope at an early age.

"While I was in great distress and dilemma of my life, CARE Nepal's SAGUN FBZ Program facilitated our Community Forest Users Group (CFUG) to identify poor through participatory well being ranking (PWBR)". Ram Bilashi automatically fell in the category of a poorest household (ultra poor) of the user groups. Following it, the Program facilitated the CFUG to form a sub-group of 19 ultra poor households to identify and implement poor focused program. She was included as one of the members of the sub-group. The sub-group approached CFUG general assembly who allocated about two hectares of community forestland to the poorest users for three years in order to cultivate non timber forest products (NTFP) namely Kurilo (*Asparagus racemosus*) and Pipla (*Pipper longum*).

As part of enhancing the knowledge, skill and capacity on cultivation and management NTFP, the SAGUN Program conducted NTFPs nursery management and cultivation training. She was selected as one of the participants in the training which was her first training in her life of 45 years. "I remember as if I was attacked by the wild beast in the forest when the facilitator asked me a question in my first training. I was so nervous and got soaked with sweats". She recalls this very embarrassing moment but says this opened her eyes and minds. "These days, I can talk and put my concerns and opinions confidently in front of strangers and superiors. I got this opportunity of being exposed with the people of other CFUGs where I could be able to increase my knowledge and confidence to a great extent" she says.

"In addition, SAGUN Program also organized a training for us about rights based approaches, governance and advocacy from which I could know about our rights as community forest user group. I also came to know that we have to make our service providers more responsive and accountable towards us. Before the training, I was under the impression that whatever they (service providers) did and whatever they told, we were supposed to listen and accept. Now we review and analyze if any organization comes to us with programs. We have started to modify the program if it is not compatible to our needs and demands. I have, on the other hand, become an executive member of the sub group after participation in the training".

⁵ The unit of the land measurement, 30 kattha is equal to 1 hectare.

The sub-group of ultra poor planted the NTFP seedlings over one hectare and divided the work among the group members. They are now taking care of the plants on rotation basis. "We have to contribute a lot of our labors for NTFPs management but are not able get the immediate benefits which created problem at our homes. We thought, if we could do some income generation activities that generates immediate benefits, it might help our livelihoods better. So I discussed this matter in the sub-group initially. Later, we proposed it to executive committee. We also approached SAGUN with our problems and concerns which provided fifty thousands to conduct income generation activities that would generate immediate benefits".

"In the process of identifying the IGA of immediate benefits, the sub-group held series of meetings with EC and SAGUN and discussed the process, strategies and appropriate activities. I selected pig-raising as this has some market scope. The CFUG provided one piglet worth Rs 2100.00 in August 2004. I looked after the piglet very carefully. In two years, the pig produced baby pigs three times, each time giving birth to about nine piglets. I sold all of them after two months through which I earned NRs 27,460.00. Earlier, it was like a dream to earn such a big amount of money. This money made my life easier. From this earning, I could manage foods and clothes. In addition, I purchased dresses and books for my son and daughter and re-admitted them to a local school. Further, I purchased some bricks for my house construction. Seeing all these profits, my husband also became very happy" she shared it with a smile in her face. She is now planning to construct new house next winter. She recalled that her husband used to drive her away at night when she returned home from the forest where she worked for the management of the NTFPs.

Nowadays, she has been raising her voice to become the CFUG accountable towards poor. Last year, she lobbied with CFUG to fix the separate prices of forest products in favor of poor users. As per her advice and advocacy, poor and medium users got 50 percent and 25 percent subsidies respectively on the forest products than that of the well-off users. The other nearby CFUGs also replicated this initiative. These days, the villagers come to her for advice if they face any problem. "Yes, SAGUN greatly helped me bring my life at this crossroads" she said.

"I came to know that there is nothing impossible. Now, I will fight against social discrimination and injustice against the poor and marginalized people which is rampant in our society. We need patience and positive attitude", she says with determination. Looking at the change in Ram Bilashi and her determination, I am confident that if there are few people like her, the age-old social discrimination and injustice can be gradually removed. I saluted her for her determination and finally departed by saying *ram ram* (good bye!) in her language. She also said *ram ram!*

Women's initiative for conservation

*Pavitra Subba
Community Mobilizer, SAGUN Dolpa*

One of the major focuses of SAGUN programs in Dolpa is empowering women and to increase their awareness on governance thereby increasing their participation in social, development and conservation activities. Initiatives taken by the Tripura Didi-Bahini Group of 52 members of Ruma village for conservation is one good example, which reflects the impact of SAGUN programs in Dolpa. Under the leadership of Didi-Bahini Group, they formed a team whereby they would go door to door to check on any illegally taken timber, and as a punishment, they would fine the culprits. Also, they set a team of vigilantes to patrol the forest areas for three nights. In spite of all the difficulties, threats and obstructions, these women group committed to the task succeeded in their campaign and managed to collect more than Rs.10,000.00 as fine. They have deposited it as community fund and discussed about the future plans and actions through the fund for social and community development works. Such initiation of the women group would go a long way in checking the deforestation in a mountain area like Dolpa where

vegetation cover is already scarce. There are also talks going on in creating the women's CFUG in the village for which they are keen and committed to take responsibility to conserve their forests.

As per the committee member Mansari Buda, "Village women are mostly dependent on the forests. The destruction of these forests will be a great loss to all, especially the women. So, we should be actively involved in conserving the forests. If the community decides to establish a CFUG then we are willing and committed to work for it." Another leader of the group, Devi Buda says, "The status and the roles of women are changing every passing day. The confidence in us has motivated us to be independent through community savings, become literate by taking classes, and in order to prevent ourselves from any difficulties in future, we have become committed to the conservation of our forests."

Impact of NFE program

Mrs. Jana Buda, a 38-year old farmer and member of Himali Didi-Bahini group of Maddhu village of Tripurakot VDC, Dolpa enrolled her daughter in school after participating NFE - literacy classes of SAGUN. Following it, the foremost thing she came to realize was the importance of education from these classes. Jana, then made her 14 year old daughter Samjhana Buda to study at home every day and diligently and became success to enroll her in class IV in the school nearby in last Falgun. Her daughter has now passed class IV and is motivated further to study hard. Until yesterday, she was a shepherd but now she carries copies and pencils on her way to school. "Better late than never", says Jana Buda.

The inspiration came from the literacy classes that Jana had taken. These classes were eye-openers to her about the situation of male dominance over all the decisions the women try to take. The gender stereotypes and discrimination were issues that Jana previously had not even heard about. Once she became aware about these realities, Jana became determined to make a positive change beginning from her own home. She understood that women themselves were also to blame for their low status. Jana now says that women need to be active, responsible and should take initiatives.

The light that many women like her were given through the literacy classes has brought happiness among the villagers. Piya Buda, the President of the group, has also sent her 16 year old daughter Muna Buda to school. The village is more open towards the girl's education now. "Time is changing and so are we" says Jana; with a content smile on her face.

2.1.5 Issues and Challenges

Operating environment

Worsening security situation until the third quarter of the reporting period considerably affected the program implementation. The field activities had to be rescheduled and to be conducted at the district headquarters in some cases. However, with the restoration of democracy, activities could be conducted with full scale from the fourth quarter onwards meeting planned activities with quality field visit and stay in the sites.

Economic empowerment of poor CF users

SAGUN has been focusing its activities mainly on good governance aspects hence contributing towards social empowerment of the user group members. However, without economic empowerment of the poor users, the empowerment process will not be complete. Although the CFUGs have been supporting the poor users by mobilizing small amount of resources from internal and external resources, this has to be considered from overall livelihoods perspectives. Particularly in Dhading where most of the CFUGs are resource poor, this issue is more conspicuous.

Advocacy initiatives

It is difficult to execute advocacy initiatives in the current implementation modality of the SAGUN FBZ program. At present, the activities are implemented in close coordination with the District Forest Offices. When the users claim their rights related to forestry governance, government counterparts often perceive that SAGUN's role has been critical in this process.

2.1.6 Visitors

S.N.	Name of visitor	Organization	Purpose/objective	Duration	Places of visit
1.	11 persons from Vietnam, Britain, Uganda, Tanzania and Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK	Coordinated by CARE Nepal, ARPIP, CARE International	Interact with CFUGs, project staffs, FECOFUN and DFO to acquaint with good governance practices and pro-poor initiatives in community forestry.	November 21 to 23, 2005	Gijara and Sirjana CFUG, Banke
2.	Jim Schweithlm, Team Leader, SAGUN Assessment Team, ARD Inc. USA, Leona D'Agnes, Dr. Keshav Raj Kanel, Ms. Leona D' Agnes and Netra N. Sharma (Sapkota), ACTO	USAID	To assess the impact of project interventions	June 29, 2006	CFUGs and BZCFUGs in Banke, and Bardia; NCO
3.	CFUGs members	LFP area, Butwal.	Observation of the CFUGs activities conducted by SAGUN Program	September 2004	SAGUN District Office, Bhrikuti WCFUG, Bardia
4.	Kamal Bhakta Shrestha	Regional Forest Directorate	To observe the DFO and CFUGs activities	21 September 2006	Taratal, Khata, Bagnaha, Bardia
5.	Man Prasad Khadka	Dept of Forest	Interaction with stakeholders on CF guideline revision	2-3 March 2006	Taranagar CFUG and Dhangadhi, Kailali.

2.2 Irrigation Component

2.2.1 Program progress towards objectives

The achievements of the program inputs of this reporting period are shown in the attached Indicator table, Annex B & C and AWP progress in the table Annex A whereas the major highlights of the achievements against the intermediate goals are given below:

I-1. Strengthened WUAs with Enhanced Organizational, Managerial, and Technical and Governance Capacities, to ensure Sustainability of Irrigation Canal Systems and the Groups' own Sustainability.

To meet this objective, WUA-executives and water users have been receiving trainings, awareness, workshops, and meetings to strengthen their knowledge, skills, experiences and perception on good governance, organizational and technical functions of WUA for the last three years of project implementation. This year also, similar trainings and awareness programs were implemented particularly focusing to water users & tertiary committees in order to prepare a critical mass of program support group. The activity inputs accomplished during this year for further strengthening governance, managerial and technical capacity of WUA committees are described below:

11.1 Good Governance Capacity Development

Indicator:

- By end 09/006, 12 number and 100% of MC Committee have their account yearly audited.
- By end 09/006, 525 number of TC, 105 number of BC and 12 number of MC practice good governance.

SAGUN Irrigation program has adopted two pronged approach for implementing good governance (transparency, participation, accountability, predictability) in WUA: i) Enhancement of skill of WUA members at all levels (MCC, BCC, TCC) to practice good governance; ii) Orient and aware general water users and general assembly members of WUA to prepare advocacy groups for WUA's practices of good governance.

Under first the approach adequate efforts were made to increase adequate knowledge and skill of WUAs in the second year and third year period of the program.

In persuasion of the second approach, this year major focus was aligned to establishment of Rules of Law; dissemination of constitution and rules; and making aware of users and general assembly members about the rules. For this, 8 events of constitutions and rules amendment/review workshops in KIS E, MIS-I and PtIS; and 115 events of constitutions and rules dissemination and awareness seminar were conducted. A total of 5626 participants including 2561 females and 471 dalits benefited from being aware of WUA rules of canal maintenance, election process and WUA's office operation in particular.

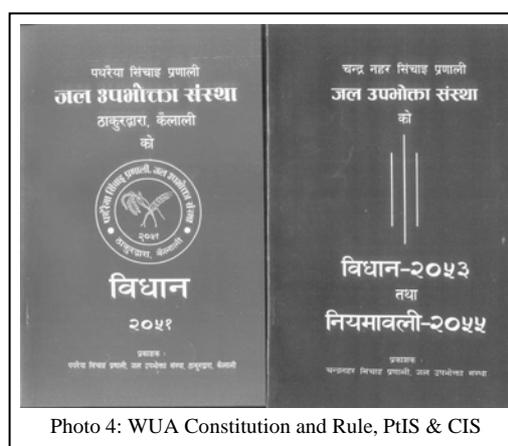


Photo 4: WUA Constitution and Rule, PtIS & CIS

Further more, to prepare a critical mass of good governance supporters among water users who would act as watchdog of good governance practice done by WUA executives, local resource persons, already developed by the project in the past year, were mobilized to aware 2,608 members of water users including 613 females and 210 dalits through 116 events of governance trainings and participatory review of governance practices.

Result & Achievements

Through the efforts and inputs of program activities for the last three years and also through this year program effect, 709 tertiary committees, 116 branch canal committees, 12 main canal committees (out of 14 originally planned WUA-main committees, MCC of Mohana was dropped and MCC in KISE could not be elected; so the new revised number of target of MCC for year-4 was 12 only) have practiced good governance against the target of 525 TCCs, 105 BCCs and 12 MCCs respectively. In these WUAs, the committees hold regular meetings; members participate in discussion; the committee makes financial transactions & ISF transparent to members and users; there are rules and constitutions to work; and irrigation management functions have been decentralized up to branch committees.

Increase in the good governance capacity of WUA

Some samples of good governance characteristic change in WUAs had been analyzed in Panchakanya, West Gandak & MIS-II at MC level and at branch level in order to generalize the WUA capacity change situation represented by six characteristics: Transparency, Participation, Accountability, Decentralization, Equity and Rules of Law (Photo 4). The assessment result was represented in a spider web model assigning 16 marks as full mark to each representative characteristic.

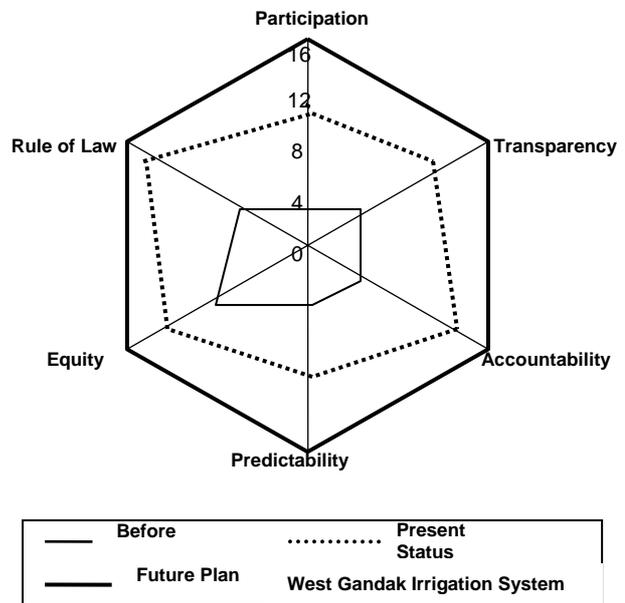


Fig. 8: Good Governance Status of WGIS, WUA

The participatory assessment process followed acted as great impulse to realize the present status and the goal status along with the prevailing constraints/problems to achieve the desired goal status. An action plan with solution was prepared to achieve the desired status. A comparative situation of the status of the change in each characteristic, for example, is shown in the case of West Gandak Irrigation System (Fig. 8).

Box 4: Death of Bad Governance in 0+1 BC, Khageri

The following impacts of SAGUN Irrigation program are seen in 0+1 BC, Khageri Irrigation:

- A regular monthly meeting is held on 5th of every month (Nepali)
- To manage water management function effectively, one monitoring committee, onewater distribution committee and one internal financial management committee is formed.
- Every decision and plan of BC is posted on the board for transparency.
- ISF collection progress is satisfactory. -Min Raj Poudel, User, 0+1 BC, Khageri WUA

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Rs.	81,000	72,000	65,000	62,000	29,000* *(within half year period)

Remarks: ISF Deposited in NBL saving account No. 2529, Narayangarh

Major impacts of good governance capacity development

- A process of forming contribution to equitable canal maintenance and field channel construction has been adopted massively on equitable norm basis i.e. contribution based on land holding size in many WUAs.
- As an impact of enforcement of WUA rules, fines and penalties are being sanctioned against water stealing, canal breaking and ISF non-payers.
- A practice of making information, budget and, program open and clear to water users through public notice and written circulation to downward committees of WUAs have started.
- Participation of water users and WUA members has increased in tertiary canal maintenance and in decision-making activities.
- Important functions (such as ISF collection, inventory preparation, labor contribution, norms formulation, resource planning and mobilization) of many WUAs have been delegated and decentralized to BCCs and TCCs by MCCs. Each BCC has opened its own bank account for autonomous decision over financial management.
- A norm of ISF resource sharing between TC, BC and MC has been established in many WUAs.
- WUAs like in West Gandak, Piparpati and Hardinath West have started public hearing in association with IDO staffs making program, budget and expenditure transparent to general users.
- Norms of equitable contribution for maintenance (labor, cash, kind) have been established in BCCs. It is maintained based on land area with the help of parcellary map and land record. Past practice of equal contribution for every household has been abolished. How? Please explain.
- Rules on election, ISF collection, O&M, financial management and WUA administration have been in operation resulting democratic election, establishment of process of ISF collection, transparency in financial management and clarification of roles and responsibility.

11.2 Management Capacity Development

Indicator:

- ***By end 09/006, 12 number and 100% of WUA (MCC) followed participatory approach in operational plan preparation and revision.***

SAGUN Irrigation program envisaged the use of managerial capacity of WUA committee executives - Chairperson, Vice-chairpersons and Secretaries of all levels for effective and efficient execution of WUA functions required for delivering quality irrigation service to water users. Main strategies adopted for developing capacity of WUAs were- facilitation to increase knowledge and skills through trainings, changing attitude by observation tours, assisting in establishment of WUA work process, strengthening WUA committee offices and establishment of linkages and coalitions with district agencies for sustainability of WUAs.

This year, organization and program management, leadership development, wider awareness to user about managerial requirement of WUAs & observation tour were major focus of activity inputs provided for strengthening managerial capacity of WUAs. Altogether 8,408 water users and TCC members including 3,326 females and 651 *dalits* got aware of importance of action plan development and its use, process of ISF administration, record keepings (ISF, membership, land inventory & labor contribution at TCC) and management of inventory of users. A total of 681 MCC, BCC and TCC level chairpersons, vice chairpersons and secretaries including 163 females and 54 *dalits* members of WUA learnt leadership skills: direction, organization, monitoring, presentation and planning techniques. A total of 166 participants male and female from BCC and TCC committees including 97 females and 3 *dalits* visited to other WUAs in Nepal. From the visit, they learnt program transparency process of Patharaiya Irrigation System, village

development schemes of Madan Pokhara (Palpa), and ISF administration process of Chandra Canal Irrigation System.

Ten events of networking and coalition building workshops were organized in Kamala West, Manushmara I & II, Khageri and Patharaiya. A total of 347 persons including 24 females and 9 *dalits* from government organizations, WUA representatives and local level organizations participated in the workshop. The workshop process included: submission of agency support areas identified by WUAs, deeper discussion on the identified areas of support (implication and issues), final commitment from the agency organizations and then preparation of a minute of meeting. The main and common agenda of all WUAs used to be – ISF collection support from VDC, land map preparation from survey office, agricultural support from DADO. The specific issues identified in the workshop were: irrigation water sharing between WUA of Khageri and wild life conservation of Chitwan, pond level maintenance by Indian Government Office at West Gandak, and water resource encroachment at Panchakanya.

As the management functions of WUA increased, BCCs started keeping records and files of ISF, TC level inventories, norms and rules of canal maintenance, decisions and meetings. So, 27 BCC offices were further strengthened providing with small kits of stationeries and furniture.

Results and Achievements

As a result of activity and resource input provided for strengthening managerial capacity of WUAs, all 12 WUAs (Chandra, Kamala E&W, Hardinath E&W, Manushmara I&II, Panchakanya, Khageri, West Gandak, Piparpati, Banganga, and Patharaiya) started annual operational plan preparation and implementation against the target of 12 WUAs. Annual plan contained main activities such as canal operation, canal maintenance, ISF collection, other resource generation, and human resource development of WUAs. In the plan, persons for monitoring activities were assigned along with time schedule. Twenty-five TCCs in Chandra Canal have opened small offices for keeping ISF, users inventory and labor mobilization records.

In the workshop, the local development officer of Saptari district instructed all VDC secretaries to cooperate in collecting ISF. Similarly, Agricultural officer of Chitwan district advised WUAs to come forward with the agricultural support needs for Khageri and Panchakanya Irrigation Systems. Branch Canal Committees are well functioning in Chandra canal, Hardinath West, Manushmara II, Panchakanya, Khageri and West Gandak with established offices.

Major impacts of WUA Management Capacity Development

- *All 13 WUAs have started public auditing, annual auditing in general assembly.*
- Many branch canal committees like in Chandra, Khageri, Gandak have replicated the same process of annual auditing with their branch canal level general assembly. This process contributed in reducing non-transparent attitude and practice of WUA executives.
- WUAs like in Chandra canal, Gandak, Banganga have constructed office buildings. Chandra canal, Manusmara II, Khageri, Panchakanya have started hiring office secretaries, gate operators and GSMs on their own fund mobilization.

Box 5: Changes observed in West Gandak WUA

Because of SAGUN Irrigation Program, governance and transparency have caused wider participation of users. Users are informed to be the members of WUA. Users have started cleaning MC and MFD. Because of it, water has become available and hence, yield also has increased. Public hearing and mutual discussion resulted in users realization that the canal belongs to them. Territory and Toli level executives have understood and have become aware of their roles and responsibilities. Toli and upatolis have opened bank accounts and have started collecting ISF.

- Ramila Gaire, Chairman MC-2 Rupailiya, West Gandak

- WUAs have developed their financial management capacities establishing double entry system of book keeping and maintaining several other records like income & expenditure, ISF records, membership records, inventory records, receipts, meeting and minuting registers, general assembly register, labor mobilization record etc.
- Position reservation provisions were made in WUA constitution in many WUAs as an impact of advocacy practices of women groups.
- Local resource persons (LRPs) development in WUA motivated and ensured WUAs for further implementation of trainings autonomously by WUA. These LRPs of WUAs are conducting knowledge and skill development training like leadership skill development, governance awareness training, parcellary map preparation, field channel construction and equitable maintenance.

11.3 Technical Capacity Development of WUA.

Indicator:

- *By end 09/006, 42,000 ha in monsoon and 22,000 ha in winter of land is covered under WUA intensive management.*
- *By end 09/006, Rs. 16,00,000 revised target for FY 2006 or 41.66% of levied annual targeted (Rs. 38,40,000) water users' fee actually collected.*
- *By end 09/006, 630 numbers of TCCs mobilized 8,165 number of person days of labor contribution on benefit share basis.*

One of the important functions of WUAs is to carry out canal operation and maintenance through establishing field database: parcellary map, field channel, equitable maintenance norms and ISF collection and irrigated area under WUA management. So, to strengthen technical functions of WUA activities such as COP preparation, parcellary map development, and field channel construction and equitable canal maintenance practices were focused in this year.

A total of 8 Canal Operation Plans (COPs) were tested in the field: Kamala West, Panchakanya, Khageri and Patharaiya. In the process of testing and preparing COPs, WUA executive members from MCC, BCC and staffs of IDO were involved in the program along with SAGUN technical staff. The first phase of the COP preparation consisted of water measurement in main canal and branch canal along with water loss assessment in paddy field, tertiary canal, branch canal and main canal. The second phase consisted of analyzing field data and then preparing appropriate canal operation schedule. In this connection, one-day participatory workshop was held among WUA executives and IDO staffs to decide appropriate model of irrigation schedules. A total of 486 participants including 133 females and 20 *dalits* understood the value and method of irrigation schedule preparation and application. As a result of COP development trainings to IDO staffs and WUA executives, both WUA and IDO signed jointly on a main canal operation action plan and then declared it as an established rule of canal operation. They both declared annual plan of overall system management and allowed it to be known by the branch committees also.

Table 7: TCs Maintenance & Labour Mobilization

SN	Systems	No.	Length (Km)	Person days
1	Patharaiya	13	48	2167
2	Banganga	14	42.14	1170
3	West Gandak	48	49.36	760
4	Piparpati	8	5.61	1202
5	Khageri	31	46.94	2836
6	Panchakanya	7	6.96	1988
7	Manusmara-I	4	5.2	1300
8	Manusmara-II	21	19.85	2176
9	Hardinath-W	14	22.08	1644
10	Hardinath-E	8	14.04	433
11	Kamala-W	5	39.65	3119
12	Kamala-E	17	24.66	11154
13	Chandra	50	52.46	8993
14	Mohana	0	0	0
	<i>Total</i>	240	376.95	38942

A total of 23 events of one-day orientation meetings to teach the process of parcellary map development were completed for the new parcellary map development and for the revision of the

one already existing (prepared by DOI) in WUA. A total of 874 number of general water users including 243 females and 28 *dalits* learnt the importance of parcellary map and the processes to be adopted in developing new and reviewing old parcellary maps.

As a result of the program, BCCs of WUAs prepared parcellary maps of 5,805 ha of command area in Kamala West, West Gandak and Piperpati Parsauni irrigation system. BCC members collected the inventory required for the map and acquired support from District Land Cadastral Survey Office and District Land Revenue Office. Required skill in preparing map was provided to selected committee members of BCCs so that the BCC members become skillful to develop parcellary map in future. A total of 8,996 ha of BCC level parcellary map & former inventory list were revised through 26 events by BCCs. After revising parcellary map and inventory list, BCC and TCC members applied it in ISF collection and identification of net irrigated area.



Photo 5: Water distribution for spring paddy in HISW,

To establish equitable water distribution system, 30 events of 3-days water share and equity training with pre-developed and tested curriculum has been conducted to the chairpersons, secretaries and canal management workforce at KISW, HISE, WGIS, KGIS, and PtIS. A total of 702 numbers of executives of MCC, BCC, minor and TCC consisting of 132 females and 35 *dalits* participated and understood the concept of share and equity. The members changed their attitude and expressed commitment for developing plan of actions for constructing field channels and maintaining tertiary canals developing equity norms of cash/labour/kind contribution in BCC meetings represented by majority of tertiary committee members. After the training, equitable norms were established by PtIS and HISE WUAs against traditional norms of one person/household irrespective of land holdings and water use. A total of 215 events of training on equitable water schedule & observation for demonstration of equitable water schedule were organized for 8,462 farmers where 2,913 females and 854 *dalits* from TCC users participated. Training on water control structure for MC, BC members, IDO staff and CMWF were provided in 3 events. 85 participants including 12 females and 7 *dalits* participated and acquired knowledge on operation of structures and its appropriate use for equitable distribution of water.

Results & Achievements

As a result of the equitable water schedule observation, the respective TCs started equitable water scheduling in their systems. Similarly, 192 tertiaries with new field channel (187 km length) were constructed and made ready mobilizing 22,896 labour man days for application of equitable water scheduling followed by inter site visits. WUAs cleaned 377 km length of 240 TCs mobilizing 38,942 person days against target of 8165 labor man-days.

Likewise, due to tertiary cleaning and field channel expansion, the irrigated area under WUA management increased to 46,260 hectare in monsoon and 24,286 hectare in winter against the target of 42,000 hectare in monsoon and 22,000 hectare in winter.

Based on pre-developed curriculum, 7 events of ISF administration trainings to chairpersons, treasurers and secretaries of MCC and BCC of CIS, HISE, HIS-I&II & PtIS. The major contents of the training



Photo 6: Cleaned tertiary in CIS

were government policy on ISF, process of raising ISF and its administration process. A total of 170 participants including 50 females and 7 dalits from WUAs executives' acquired adequate knowledge on the subject matters.

After training, some changes were observed in WUA's behaviors for ISF collection. They started extensive use of GSM in motivating users for paying ISF in time. As a result of the training inputs, WUA awareness campaigns and extensive use of GSM, a substantial amount of ISF Rs. 20,67,137 (129% of revised target of 16,00,000 of 2006) was collected in all 13 WUAs (see Table 8).

Table 8: Irrigation Service Fee Collection

Systems	CIS	KISE	KISW	HISE	HISW	MIS -I	MIS -II	PIS	KgIS	WGIS	PPIS	BIS	PtIS
Target Rs.	660000	570000	570000	39000	39000	91260	184200	212000	252000	600000	132000	450000	126000
Collected Rs.	470244	107249	104884	40000	40000	56881	231297	251536	352756	142713	29057	92000	148520
Percentage	71.25	18.82	18.40	102.56	102.56	62.33	125.57	118.65	139.98	23.79	22.01	20.44	117.87

Note: Total amount collected in this year is Rs. 20,67,137.00

Major impacts of Technical Capacity Development

- Water Users Associations are deeply motivated and also have started preparing field inventory database like parcellary map, farmers name list, land holding size, membership list, water share distribution list.
- Through the use of parcellary map and field data WUAs have started demarking irrigated and non-irrigated fields for socially unjustified previous practice of ISF collection, labor contribution and water distribution. It has helped them to establish equity principle and practice.
- Agricultural yield, available water or tertiary efficiency and farmer's satisfaction have increased.
- Through equitable water scheduling and field channel development poor farmers, tail ender farmers, defector women users and socially excluded landowners have started getting direct access over irrigation water. Through this process each farmer are now able to get water in right quantity and in right time.
- Irrigation conflicts have been reduced between head end and tail end farmers by equitable water scheduling. At the same time irrigated area also increased in Khageri, Chandra canal and Hardinath West.
- Wheat area including other crops increased in Chandra

Box 6: No conflicts even in severe drought, this year.....

In the past years, when there were droughts, there used to be very little water in the canal. Farmers used to breach canals in several places; used to block offices and used to fight each other. Might is right was the way to get water. Every farmer used to own water first within the branch. To my surprise, this year the draught was more severe and longer than before but, I did not observe any conflicts and blockades. Rather users wait for turns patiently and transplanted paddy with as much as water was available to them. Credit for peace in our command area is due to SAGUN Irrigation awareness program for generating we feeling and ownership feeling among users over canal system. I can forecast there would no more water conflicts in Khageri Irrigation System in future.

Tul Bahadur Gurung, Office Secretary, Khageri WUA

Box 7: Yield increase after SAGUN

Farmers of Sekhauna, Manusmara II was very poor. They did not have enough food to eat even for six months. Farmers filled all the MFDs and FDs built by the project when users did not get water. Now after SAGUN, these MFD and FD are in operation and there is change in agricultural yields as below:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>before 2002</u>	<u>after 2002</u>
<i>Average paddy yield</i>	<i>2.4 ton/ha</i>	<i>4 ton/ha</i>
<i>Sugarcane yield</i>	<i>150-300 Qu/ha</i>	<i>600-1800 Qu/ha</i>

Nagendra Mahato, GSM, Ramban Branch, Manusmara II

canal as an effect of direct access over water by the development of field channel.

- The trend and attitude of the water users have increased for paying more and more ISF. The ISF amount collected by WUAs is being utilized for cleaning branch canal and tertiary canal decreasing the burden of government.
- Land Revenue Office has facilitated providing land maps to WUA for parcellary map development.
- Central Regional Directorate of DOI has invited one of the LRP trained under parcellary map preparation under Khageri and Hardinath West.
- Water booking concept during severe water shortage period of summer has been innovated by Panchakanya WUAs satisfying all tail ender users.
- A culture of practicing maintaining tertiary canals among users has been started as a social community practice. Users are demanding hume pipe supports for village road crossings.

1.2 Increased active participation of women and poor farmer/small-holders in WUAs, including in leadership position.

Indicator:

- ***By end 09/006, active participation of women increased by 20% in WUA representation.***

To meet this objectives, this year two approaches were undertaken: one approach was to increase women representation in Banganga and East Kamala where election activity was on going, the other approach was to train women representative members and some males for expanding the message of gender equality and leadership quality need of women for advocating women's role in WUA in particular. For this, necessary changes had to be made in WUA constitutions. Therefore, 53 events of women awareness program was conducted in Banganga -12, Kamala East-11, West Gandak-16, Patharya-5, Chandra-1, Kamala West-1, Hardinath East/West-2, Manaumara I&II-3 Panchakanya & Khageri-2 were conducted. A total of 2,323 participants including 2,044 females and 459 dalits participated.

For the second approach 32 events of gender, equity and leadership trainings were given to women representatives and members of sensitization groups of women of WUAs. A total of 663 participants including 602 women and 49 dalits benefited from the training.

Box 8: Role of Women Pressure Groups in Branch Committee, CIS

In the past, though 20% women representation in WUA was written in the constitution, only big ladies near and dear to big persons used to occupy the membership positions. Women did not have authority to make decision. Before 2059 (2002) women were not allowed to be representatives of WUA. After SAGUN, 4 women pressure groups were established. Then women started advocating for women representation in WUA; insisted to get land share certificate as men (arguing to change constitution of WUA); women are pushing their husbands to pay ISF; in Maleth branch women are developing field channel pushing their husbands; women go to pay ISF in branch office; women are being integrated in order to establish women rights of dalit, poor and widow women for water in WUA. We appreciate SAGUN Irrigation Program for women awareness and advocacy that opened our eyes.

Kalpana Chaudhari, Pipra-3, Saptari

Results & Achievements

As a result of the first approach (awareness campaign) women participation in Banganga increased from 20% to 30% (357 females out of 1176 members). Also, all posts (chair person, vice chairperson, secretaries and members) are occupied in two TCCs by female water users only. In East Kamala, women farmers are ready for forwarding nomination for key posts of MCC,

BCC& TCC as soon as the election is declared. Similarly, trained women members of KISE WUA started advocacy for providing reservation in the key posts of WUA for women.

As a result of this persuasion of woman members, post of vice chairperson was reserved in constitution for women candidate only in Kamala East. Similarly, election rule was changed by election committee of Banganga making provision of nomination system of women representative from each branch committee; thus, increasing women participation to minimum by 33% of the total WUA members. Like wise, Chandra, West Gandak, Piperpati and Patharaiya WUAs have amended their constitution provisioning membership seats for women water users. In overall, the percentage of women representation in WUA reached to 21% against the target of 20%.

Major impacts of Women Participation in WUA

Several interesting and encouraging impacts of women participation in WUA are being observed in the command area as noticed below:

- Poor and widow women users were provided or considered for special irrigation schedule during the daytime by BCC of Maleth branch of Chandra Canal as women members of WUA argued for this need.
- Ramtola Paswan (dalit female) a member of women development group cleaned two tertiary on her initiation in her Goraita minor, Kamala East and distributed water to the 20 Bigha lands of *dalits* (Paswan) neighbors.
- The constitution write-up assembly of Kamala East, which included 7 females from main Women Development Group made provisions of minimum of 33% women representation in WUAs along with the reservation of the post of vice chairperson for women in all level of WUA committees. Those 7 female representatives due to the very hard discussion and argument made the result.



Photo 7: Women participation in the meeting, MIS

1.4 Financial accountability and advocacy functions of WUAs strengthened, to (a) monitor service delivery by government and (b) monitor benefit-and revenue sharing among the groups, in their communities and local elected bodies (VDCs and DDCs).

Indicator:

- ***By end 09/006, 12 numbers of general assemblies (Am Sabha) held by WUAs.***
- ***By end 09/006, 12 numbers of WUAs are practicing public auditing in general assembly.***
- ***By end 09/006, 56 numbers of MCC, 694 no. of BC and 1724 of TC exclusivities have knowledge on financial management, accounting, benefit monitoring process and advocacy.***

To meet this objective, SAGUN-Irrigation Program organized a total of 92 events of training and workshops on financial management –4, record keeping at TC level –26, public hearing-8, monitoring and evaluation practices –11, and advocacy trainings-43, at MCC, BCC levels of WUAs. A total 2284 participants including 505 females and 140 *dalits* developed financial, monitoring & evaluation and advocacy capacity. Four events of financial management trainings were given to chairpersons, secretaries, and treasures of MCC of West Gandak, Manusmara I&II and Hardinath East as a refresher course to update missing or inadequate practice of financial management. Similarly, a total of 502 TCC secretaries including 111 females and 34 *dalits* learnt the basic techniques of record keeping of tertiary committees. The training contents consisted of record keeping on ISF collection, users' inventory, membership, and labor mobilization.

As a result of financial and record keeping trainings provided to WUA executives, many WUAs of Chandra Canal, Khageri, Panchakanya, West Gandak, Manusmara II, Piparpati Parsauni, Pthariya, Hardinath West and Kamala West have adopted double entry system of accounting, have updated financial records, and have maintained ledgers properly. There is regular updating of financial transaction- vouchers and bank account. They have maintained petty cash for day to day office Works. WUAs of East Kamala, Hardinath East and Banganga needs further minor supports to level them up. A total of 175 WUA executives including 36 females and 3 *dalits* participated in 3 days M&E trainings. During these trainings Participants learnt program planning process, indicator designing practices, data gathering techniques & reporting process.

Likewise, on account of this training, WUAs in Manusmara-II West Gandak, Peperpati Parsauni & Khageri started performing WUA function by establishing M&E special task forces. The block committees for ISF assign a total of 20 women monitoring committees including 133 members & maintenance fee collection in MIS II and 11 women monitoring committees are working in MIS I.

A total of 43 events of advocacy trainings were organized to MCC, BCC & TCC executives of all 12 WUAs. A total of 1009 such executives and general assembly members including 234 females and 80 *dalits* learnt the advocacy practice - identifying advocacy issues/ problems, planning actions, designing & presentation of the message and monitoring the achievement regularly. Advocacy trainings were conducted in Chandra -4, Kamala East -8, Kamala West-2, Hardinath East-6, Hardinath West-4, Manusmara I&II-7, Khagari - 1, West Gandak-4, Piperpati -4 and Patharaiya -5.

As a result of these trainings, water users of TC level raised their voices to MCC/BCC of WUAs for: water distribution in equitable basis, transparency of ISF amount collected, wider dissemination of constitution and rules to user level. Widow women and tail end farmers have fair access over irrigation water.

One-day program of public hearing was organized in West Gandak, Piperpati Parsauni, Hardinath E&W, Kamala West and Manusmara I and II for making WUA program, budget and expenditure transparent to executives, members and users of the irrigation system. A total 365 participants including 79 females and 8 *dalits* were from irrigation division office, WUA -MCC & BCC executives, general users and seven political party members. The WUA-MCC executives presented plan/program, budget & expenditure in front of the mass gatherings of water users. Several lively questions were raised during the public hearing such as:

- What is the reason for not making DOI part of O&M budget and plan of maintenance transparent to us? – water users from Chandra Canal
- Why our WUA cannot co-ordinate with divisional engineer of IDO so that water is released to main canal on declared dates? – water users of West Gandak
- How much is the total amount of ISF collected this year? - members of BCC, Hardinath West.
- Why is it that IDO maintains the main canal at the last week of Ashad? - users of West Kamala.

The executives of MCC answered these questions raised by water users.

Results & Achievements

As a result of the public hearing, very good relation between WUAs & users was developed as executives of MCC cleared every questions and doubt. Existing conflicts & misunderstanding about ISF were resolved. Users of HIS E&W were happy to know that ISF given by them is going

to be spent in their system. Later on users started participating in canal maintenance as and when MCC asked or informed them.

A total of 77 executives in MCCs, 743 in BCCs, 2407 in TCCs of WUA Committees have knowledge and skills of basic financial management and record keeping skills against target of 56,697 & 1,725 numbers of executives of MCC, BCC & TCC of WUAs respectively. All 12 WUAs, annually held general assembly meeting and did public auditing against the target of 12 WUAs of this year, 2006.

Major impacts of Financial Capacity Development in WUA

Along with the financial Capacity development of WUAs, responsibility and accountability bearing behaviors are seen in practice as given below:

- Now all WUAs have started holding general assembly meeting at least once in a year in order to make budget expenditure of the current year transparent to general assembly members.
- To show the planned budget of the year is spent rightly and in right things, all WUAs have started annual auditing from a registered audit firm.
- Users also felt accountable that once they get water they have to pay the ISF. So, water users of Chandra Canal, Panchakanya, and Khagari, come to branch office for paying ISF.
- Branch Offices of Chandra, West Gandak, West Kamala and Khagari have their bank account opened in the commercial bank. ISF & MF and other resource collected not kept in the pocket of the executives any more.

Box 9: Transparency of Income Expenditure in WUA, HISW

*Before SAGUN program, program implementation, budget and expenditure used are centrally controlled and non-transparent. The users were unaware of the programs and they did not have access on decision. After SAGUN program every activity, budget, expenditure is made transparent through public auditing and hearing. At present WUAs have maintained records as taught in training provided by SAGUN. Maintained records are advance ledger, labor contribution and passbook, ISF records, membership records. With this transparent behavior of WUAs users have paid ISF meeting 100% target of Hardinath West Irrigation System.
Bujhawan Thakur, Chariman, Branch 5, Hardinath West*

1.5 DOI capacities strengthened in association with civil society groups and selected private sector service providers, to work with local water user associations (WUAs) to enhance their technical, organizational and managerial capacities to operate and maintain irrigation systems.

Indicator:

- ***By end of 09/006, 83 members from DOI have knowledge about good governance and improved managerial practices.***

In order to enhance technical & managerial capacity, focusing on good governance, study tour & training workshop to higher-level DOI officials, and participatory canal operation & maintenance training to middle & lower level technicians were provided during this fiscal year.

Divisional and assistant engineers of DOI have broken off the traditional practice of keeping budget and expenditure in office file. The knowledge and learning of good governance characteristics motivated them to face users and WUA mass for public hearing and making program and expenditure transparent to users in Chandra Canal, Kamala West, Hardinath East and West, Manusmara I & II, West Gandak and Piperpati Prasauni.

In Manusmara I & II, Hardinath East, Chandra Canal and Kamala West, a total of 174 participants (WUA executives, users) including 33 females and 8 *dalits* participated in the public hearing. Also seven political party leaders of district level participated in the occasion.

Similarly, in West Gandak and Piperpati-Parsauni, a total of 70 participants (IDO-6, DNFIWUAN-1, WUA-59, SAGUN-4) including 19 women from West Gandak and 59 from Piperpati-Prasauni (DOI-3, SAGUN-4, WUA-52) including 18 females actively participated in the interaction. Several doubts on budget allocation, maintenance places, maintenance schedules and, expenditure were clarified by divisional engineers during public hearing.

Results and Achievements

- The following were the results observed after public hearing:
- WUA and divisional staffs started jointly planning of maintenance works.
- Divisional engineers and WUAs of Chandra Canal, Kamala, Hardinath West & East and Manusmara faced public hearing confidently.
- The conflict on budget allocation among IDO, Piperpati-Prasauni, and Nepal West Gandak diminished after program transparency seminar.

This year, twelve WUA chairpersons including chairperson of NFIWUAN visited Haidarabad India for study irrigation system managed by WUAs. The experiences gained by the participants were on: ISF administration mechanism, government support mechanism to WUAs and internal process of governing WUAs. The visit changed the existing perception of WUAs election to new perception (2-4-6 year model). This model was very lively discussed in modifying WUAs constitution of East Kamala.

Major impacts of good governance capacity development of IDO/DOI

The major impacts of good governance and technical capacity development of DOI/divisional staffs can be observed in the field as below:

- Changing perception of IDO staffs towards service oriented attitude.
- Adopted/committed in written for jointly operation of main canal.
- DOI Staff acknowledged and appreciated equitable canal maintenance practice, ISF collection and benefit of field channel.
- Timely canal maintenance attitude developed Hardinath East & West, Manusmara, West Gandak and Piperpati-Parsauni.
- Involvement of WUAs in planning canal maintenance works.
- Support to canal operating force (Gender Social Mobilizer) of Chandra Canal WUA.



Photo 8: Public hearing by IDO-Sarlahi

1.6 Strengthened capacity of the Water User's Federation, NFIWUAN, to provide advocacy functions as well as to strengthen WUA organizational, managerial and technical capacities for canal irrigation system O&M, and to ensure good governance and enduring economic viability of the groups.

Indicator:

- *By end 09/006, 50 Numbers of NFIWUAN enhance their advocacy capacity (for settlement of conflict and capitalize resources)*

Advocacy functions of NFIWUAN

SAGUN-Irrigation program developed advocacy capacity of the central committee members of NFIWUAN during the second and third year period of the SAGUN program. As a result of advocacy capacity development trainings and workshops conducted in the second and third year of program implementation, District Federation of WUA and central NFIWUAN took initiation in (requesting SAGUN Irrigation) in sorting out advocacy issues at WUA, district and central level. For this, a two days workshop was organized in Janakpur and Bhartpur with 64 participants including 10 females of district and central NFIWUAN. The workshop was conducted identifying advocacy issues to be raised at three levels: local, district and central.

Local Level Issues: Equitable water distribution, incorporation of good governance characteristics in WUA management, dissemination of constitution and rules to user level, access of marginal women water users and poor farmers over water.

District Level Issues: Support of land revenue office and local development office for ISF collection.

Central Level Issues: ISF collection by WUA need to be legally supported and irrigation service based ISF need to be considered.

Results and Achievements

As a result of the above workshop, the central NFIWUAN members requested TA team to help the committee of three members (formed by NFIWUAN for a policy and regulation advocacy) to further analyze and sort out central level issues. The committee sorted out and grouped the following issues related to irrigation policy and regulation:

- Inapplicability of ISF fixation process as mentioned in irrigation policy.
- ISF based on quality of irrigation service is desired by users. Policy regulation does not make such provision.
- WUA has to collect ISF, but WUA itself has not been made a legal body in irrigation regulation, hence, ISF is not sustainable in WUA.
- The ISF Collected is not judicially proportioned between WUA and government.
- The intermediate stakeholders associated for ISF collection are isolated in policy and regulation.
- The irrigation policy and regulation does not address any penalties for late ISF payers and ISF non-payers.

To raise above issues, central NFIWUAN was assisted in organizing one- day workshop where Minister of Water Resource Ministry, Director General of Department of Irrigation, DDG/DOI, Divisional Engineers, representatives of stakeholder departments (department of agriculture, co-operatives, land reform) representatives of donor community/INGOs and central level political party representatives participated and gave their views and thoughts.

Major impacts of Advocacy Capacity Development of NFIWUAN

Honorable Minister G.B. Karki accepted the working paper (consisting advocacy issues) and requested central NFIWUAN to produce it in the ministry so that he will take initiation to change the existing policy and regulation. Within one week, NFIWUAN submitted the issues discussed in the workshop with workshop recommendations to Minister for change and modification of the Irrigation Regulation.

District level issues were presented in front of the local development officer and land revenue officers who immediately ordered VDC secretaries to help WUAs.

At local level, WUA executives initiated equitable water distribution and maintenance practices establishing norms.

Two events of TV broadcast were completed by NFIWUAN. The TV broadcast covered ongoing activities of NFIWUAN along with the strategies and achievements of SAGUN Irrigation Program.

1.7 Improved communications between all stakeholders in irrigation, sharing lessons learned, issues and problems arising, and best practices, to assure (a) more coordinated planning and implementation, (b) informing the policy discourse, and (c) greater understanding and 'ownership' among the irrigation/water resources civil service of current concepts, paradigms, methodologies and implementation.

1.8 Lessons learned and best practices documented and disseminated for replication.

Indicator:

- ***By end 09/006, 5 type of publication (programs, annual progress, manuals, researches/studies, proceedings/reports circulated.***

Documentation, Dissemination and Experience Sharing

i. Documentation

During this year, maximum efforts were made to document learning's, finalizing tested manuals and disseminating /sharing lessons learned, issues and problems among concerned stakeholders.

Process documentation

Completion of Equitable Canal Maintenance Process by U Shrestha: This document highlights in detail about the institutional process of canal maintenance adopted during field application of preliminary concept of equitable canal maintenance.

Manuals

Advance Water Management Manual by DOI: SAGUN Irrigation assisted SMTP/DOI staffs in preparing this manual, which is being used by DOI for WUA training. This document guides water user to field irrigation process of main crops (rice, wheat, maize, sugarcane and pulse)

Preliminary Water Management Manual by Dr. IL Kalu and J Yadav: This manual provides fundamental knowledge and concept of water management to be understood and applied by water users to change existing perception and attitude.

Case Studies

Action Research on Minimum Tillage Application for Wheat Cultivation in Chandra Canal: A practice tested in Chandra canal produced higher wheat yield. Results and procedures are described in this report.

A Case Study on WUA Effectiveness (Good governance practice) by D Gautam: This document is an outcome of an independent evaluation of six WUAs about how effective WUAs have become in practicing good governance characteristics (transparency, participation, accountability, predictability, equity and decentralization), in delivering irrigation services to water users.

Evaluation

Good Governance Status Assessment of Branch Canal Committee of West Gandak Irrigation System by DN Mandal: Eight branch committees were evaluated on good governance capacity. The evaluated results are given in this document.

Participatory Community Self Evaluation of WUAs by WUA Representative: An internal evaluation of WUA performance was done mobilizing one WUA representatives to another WUA. The members of WUA evaluated the overall performance on technical, managerial, and governance aspect of WUA management function.

Reports

- Proceedings of Experience Sharing to NFIWUAN District Members.
- Report on Experience Sharing Workshop with District NFIWUAN on Advocacy, Janakpur and Bharatpur.
- Report on Public Hearing, Nepal Gandak and Piperpati-Parsauni.

ii. *Dissemination*

Manuals, research paper and poster were produced. Films were developed and broadcast through television programming; dissemination through website; dissemination through local FM and through published documents were made.

Experience sharing through Kalika FM

An arrangement with Kalika FM, Bhartpur was made for regular broadcast of SAGUN Irrigation field practices on two Sundays (second and last Sunday of each month) for duration of eight months (November to June 2006). Nearly, 2,000,000 of population of 13 districts of Terai and inner Terai used to get messages of SAGUN Irrigation program regularly.

Posters on good governance characteristics

A total of 2000 copies of posters as mentioned above was printed and distributed to each project site WUA in order to emphasize the application of good governance characteristics: transparency, participation, accountability, decentralization, equity and predictability in irrigation management.

Documentary

Two episodes of documentary film about approaches and achievement of SAGUN-Irrigation Programme were broadcast through NTV. Also, video records of general assembly of Banganga, film of Khageri, film of Hardinath irrigation and public hearing of West Gandak were documented.

Website

SAGUN Irrigation approach, strategy, lessons learned, best practices, publication and important pictures were disseminated through the website (<http://sagunir.org.np>)

Distribution of documents

Several copies of published manuals were directly distributed to the following agencies:

- CARE/Nepal,
- Department of Irrigation and Division offices
- Central NFIWUAN, WUAs and District NFIWUAN
- Department of Agriculture
- Individual consultants and institution

iii. *Experience Sharing*

Experience sharing with all stakeholders of SAGUN Irrigation Program through annual review meeting: SAGUN Irrigation component organized a two - days annual review meeting for disseminating program achievements, progress and lessons learned. Representatives from DOI, RD, Division Offices, CARE/N (CD, ACD, COP, Specialist) WUA (Chairman of different WUAs) had participated. Participants appreciated to successful stories presented by each Chairman of WUA. SP Rajbhandari, DDG/DOI remarked that there have been great achievements of SAGUN – Irrigation in this year. Divisional Engineer, (R.C.Mahoto) of Saptari expressed the need of expansion of SAGUN Irrigation approach to other projects also.

Experience sharing in Institute of Engineering, Purbanchal Campus: One-day seminar was organized in PAC to share SAGUN Irrigation approach, strategy and best practices applied in water management. A total of 65 participants from engineering college, divisional engineers and assistant engineers from Sunsari Morang project, agriculturist from Tarahara Agriculture Farm, DADO from Sunsari district, INGO-Plan, NGO-RRN, INGO-IUCN, NGO-MBKS, NGO-SADO, NGO-Digobikas, NGO-HPS and faculties from multiple campus participated and acquired learning's of SAGUN Irrigation Program.

Experience Sharing with Central Committee Members of NFIWUAN: SAGUN Irrigation organized a 4 days experience sharing seminar including field visits to central committee members of NFIWUAN. A total of 26 members including 6 females from central NFIWUAN and district NFIWUAN took parts in the seminar. The main contents of the seminar were: SAGUN-Irrigation vision, objectives, achievements, and strategy of implementation, lessons learned, best practices (election process, equitable canal maintenance & water distribution process, partnership approach, good governance practices in WUA)



Photo- 9: Minister of Local Development inaugurating the Program

Experience sharing with District Federation Committee members of NFIWUAN: A three- days experience sharing interaction program was organized including NFIWUAN district chairpersons and women representatives from 68 districts. Through detail discussions and interactions, a total of 150 participants learnt good governance approach in water management and best practices of SAGUN Irrigation.

Major Impacts on Experience Sharing

Increased program replication demand by many government managed and WUA managed irrigation WUAs was observed:

- During experience sharing workshop, National Federation of Irrigation Water User Association, Nepal suggested SAGUN- Irrigation Program be piloted in two districts each of 14 Zones.
- DOI Suggested replication of ISF administration in Narayani Irrigation Project, Parsa Koshi Pump Irrigation Project, Saptari and Mahakali Irrigation Project, Mahendranagar.
- Many Farmer managed WUAs and Jointly Managed WUAs have demanded SAGUN- Irrigation Program with application to Team Leader. Examples; WUA from Tikapur Irrigation Project, Bardia, Narayani lift irrigation Project Chitwan and many other small irrigation WUA from Chitwan.

2.2.2 Applied Strategies in Program Implementation

In achieving results and impacts of program implementation, SAGUN Irrigation component adopted basically two pronged strategies: preparatory strategy and operational strategy.

Preparatory strategy consisted of sharing visions, annual plan and program with the staffs and also motivating and orienting them with desired skills and knowledge to meet the anticipated target by developing operating manuals, guidelines and coaching.

Operational strategies employed during program implementation are explained bellow:

- **Partnership with WUA:** In order to develop program ownership, to develop financial management capability and to make responsive about results and achievements, financial recourses were provided to WUA through agreement.
- **Practice of good governance in managing irrigation water: Good governance characteristics:** transparency, participation, accountability and predictability were exercised in all activities of water management such as, planning activities, budgeting and expenditure, decision making and water distribution.
- **Development and use of local resource persons:** For sustaining WUA skills and knowledge required for irrigation functions, local persons were trained and used for trainings and awareness programs.
- **Inclusion of women, dalits and small landholders in decision-making:** For hearing voices of marginal and disadvantaged water users, women users and dalits were encouraged to be the member of WUA and, thus, occupy even key positions of WUA for controlling decisions.
- **Application of principle of equity in distributing irrigation water and reducing conflicts:** Available irrigation water was distributed to farmers
- **Capacity development of concerned stakeholders (DOI, NFIWUAN, DNFIWUAN):** To continue similar support services in future, associated stakeholders were involved for strengthening their capacity to conduct trainings and awareness programs.
- **Establishing linkage and networks with district based line agencies:** To provide line agency services (agriculture, irrigation, co-operative and forestry) to WUA after SAGUN Program, WUAs were linked to District Agricultural Development Committee.(DADC)

2.2.3 Progress on Exit Strategy

With a view to internalize and establish a link with the WUA functions and needs for continuity for sustainability after SAGUN Irrigation Program, the exit activities were completed for safe and collaborative exit. Major focus on exit activities were given on facilitation of WUA to incorporate for increasing women and dalit in the constitution for providing continuity of women & dalit participation in WUAs, coordination workshop with stakeholders at district level were organized to develop networking relation between WUAs and concerned support agency. Similarly, Leadership, GED and advocacy training to women sensitization group were conducted to develop leadership quality, proposal development training to WUA representatives were imparted with a view that the WUA itself could mobilize financial resource from other supporting agency. Furthermore, community self-evaluation was done participatory so that, WUA capacity on self-evaluation was transferred. In addition, meeting with IDO/WUA/NFIWUAN for joint action planning of water management program and phase over workshop were organized in all WUAs so that, all users and stakeholder were known about the phased out of the program.

2.2.4 Thematic

Effectiveness of Meeting

*Nure Prasad Chaudhari
Secretary MFD-2,
Nandapur Minor, West Gandak*

Nandapur minor is an off-take of Gandak main canal and it extends upto Nandapur village. There are eight MFDs in it and I am secretary of MFD-2. SAGUN Irrigation Program was initiated during 2001, and then, election committee started election. In those days, farmers would not wish to become member and take charge of the posts in WUA. However, users got elected as members of toli. Knowing nothing about our roles and importance, we never got together and talk to each other. As days went on and as we started participating in the training and awareness program conducted by SAGUN in our village. From such trainings we knew our roles and responsibilities for cleaning canals, collection of ISF, making budget and expenditure transparent, establishing rules of laws, operating canals and providing irrigation service to users. At the beginning, presence of the member in the meeting used to be very low, but when I started inviting meetings fixing date, time and place it became regular and punctual.

For the first time, I called a meeting on 2062/09/03 BS inviting all users to prepare an action plan to start cleaning MFD. The members of the Toli liked the idea and a schedule and action plan was passed along with a labor contribution norm (one labor for those having one to 10 kattha of land and two labors for 11 to 20 kattha of land) of equitable canal maintenance.

Not only they passed contribution norm but also they fixed a penalty rule of Rs. 60 per day for labor. When we enforced this rule, our canal was cleaned and we collected Rs. 480 from the absentee landowner. About 65 users worked hard in cleaning the canal and 8 female farmers remained absent. Again, to make social justice, we passed a norm of job accomplishment, as each contributor has to clean six feet of canal in length. This rule is still operative now a day also.

To make ISF as permanent source for canal operation and maintenance, we fixed its rate as Rs. 120/ha and it should be collected in our Toli office. Farmers started receiving water and paid ISF coming to the Toli office. During fiscal year 061/062, ISF amount Rs. 4,046 was collected and during the fiscal year 062/063, Rs. 424 was collected and deposited in our bank account.

Our MFD has become a worth place to learn, and we have received 8 external study groups from whom we have received Rs. 1600 as consultation fee on sharing our experience.

Increase in Women Awareness

*Prava Devi Paswan
Chairperson, Women Development Group
Manusmara II WUA*

During the year 2049 (1992), there were almost no women representatives in WUA in Manusmara II. After IMTP, during 2053/54 (1998), there were some efforts made to aware women on their rights, gender, equity, and income generation programs. After SAGUN started in 2002, a seven-member women pressure group was formed. This group started campaigning 50 household women of each block. The campaign included gender biasness message, need of canal maintenance, women rights, and roles of women in WUA. As a result of this campaign, we could increase women representatives by up to 30% in each block from almost 0 % representatives in WUA.

We, Terai women are brought up in such a culture that we alone are not suppose to go out of the house, that we can not show our face to others, that we are not involved in the decision making activity of our family. There used to be conflicts in the family if some female members go out without the permission of the husband and mother-in-law. Neighbors and family members used to prohibit us from taking part in social affairs saying that a woman is misbehaved in the external societal affairs. In such gloomy environment of our society, SAGUN Irrigation Program invited us to take part in many women awareness, training and workshop programs. Gradually, our family felt secured; we started participating in WUA functions; we felt that we also were human being and a part of society and WUA; our existence and the roles in the society was recognized by our family.

As a result of gradual change in the perception of the male members of WUA, women monitoring group, women saving credit group and women pressure group got recognition; thus, came a great transformation in our social thinking. After this, we started saving credit program collecting Rs. 20 per person from the women members of 7 branches of our canal system. So far we have collected Rs. 1,00,000 and deposited in our branch account. Our goal is to extend our service to 1000 women members. Women members are taking loan from the saving scheme for household affairs. Hereafter we do not have to take loan from the moneylender and pay heavy interest of the village moneylender is diminishing.

Women monitoring group of WUA assisted in cleaning 500-meter length of canal in three places and supervising all day completed 1200-meter length of canal lining. Increased participation of women in ISF collection and paddy collection for canal maintenance reached up to 90% of the target in our block.

I am highly encouraged after becoming chairman of women development group and suggest to all WUAs to involve more and more women water users giving more and more such opportunities. Namaste

2.2.5 Major Issues and Challenges

Unlike the last second and third year of the program implementation, this year was very much favorable for smooth execution of SAGUN Irrigation Program. There were known blockades and disturbances in the project area. However, the following issues caused decrease a little anticipated results and progress of some irrigation systems:

WUA election delayed program implementation in Banganga and in East Kamala:

In Banganga, election should have been started since Oct/Nov, 05. But, due to election competition among several interested user groups for candidacy, several changes in election rules resulted delay in WUA election. Election was completed in Jul/Aug only. Due to non-existence of WUA executives, programs could not be implemented. Similarly, election remained incomplete

until August 06 in East Kamala; hence, only those programs targeted to users were executed in these projects.

Drought reduced ISF collection efficiency:

Frequent drought occurred in Terai during the fourth quarter period (July to September, 06) of this year. River dried to half of its monsoon flow during paddy transplantation in Chandra canal, Kamala, Banganga and in West Gandak. This year it was anticipated that ISF collection would exceed the target by several thousands of rupees; but it just met the targeted amount only because of the drought during monsoon period.

2.2.6 Lessons Learned, Best Practices & Thematics

Lessons Learned

Several good lessons were learned during the course of program implementation period in this year. These learned lessons are described below:

- a. Constitution Development Assembly members should represent members regionally (branch canal wise), represent from poor and rich farmers, represent women & dalits (farmers) and represent political parties (local).***

While starting constitution development effort of WUA in Kamala East Irrigation System, several complications about members of representation, quality of representation and management & leading of representatives came. For this several meetings and discussions were held among TA staffs, IDO staffs and leader farmers voices were raised from women side, political bodies and Maoist that constitution assembly should be formed based on the proportional representation of region, women and *dalits*. Time, money and logistic were the constraints felt during the discussion. So, straightforward solution for minimizing conflicts & debates was again discussed between IDO, TA & farmers. Finally, everyone agreed to have Users Assembly-UA (Upabhokta Amsava) first, and then the UA would select constitution Assembly (CA). The date, time & place were fixed at Portaha, Kamala headworks. The UA accepted gladly the criteria of representation and a constitution Assembly of 60 persons was formed out of 1200 household representatives, representing 12,000 household users of Kamala Irrigation System. There were representatives from branch canals, from women and *dalits*, from poor and rich farmers & from political bodies also.

- b. Women member of WUA can be more successful agent for mobilizing labor resource for canal excavation & resource generation.***

After forming women sensitization group in the command area, SAGUN Irrigation Integrated them into Women Development Group (WDG) Kamala East, Khageri, West Gandak, Patharaiya and Manusmara II. While doing this, leadership changes were observed among many executives & members of WDG. In Manusmara, Khageri and West Gandak saving credit groups were governed by WDG. In Khageri income generation activity by TIKA making was started mobilizing women users of command area. Not only this, Ramtola Paswan (dalit) mobilized local farmers of her area in developing micro-channels (field channels) in 14 ha of land where users did not get water before. She also had Goraita minor and tertiaries cleaned mobilizing her fellow farmers.

Best Practices

- a. For Inclusive Democratic Process for Constitution and Election Rules Development, the following points appeared effective;***

- Identifying household members of users in the command area.

- Inviting one representative from 10 households (including poor farmers, *dalits* & indigenous people).
- Forming constitution assembly (CA) of 5% representatives of invited households assuring representatives from each branch canal.
- Forming adhoc executive assembly body (AEAB) from CA members assuring representation of 2 users from each branch proportional representation of *dalits*, women, small farmers and large farmers. The executives so chosen should not be more than 25% of CA members and 2 % from expert body.
- The AEAB would prepare draft constitution and present to CA at district level where political leaders, NFIWUAN representatives and Government agency would be invited.

b. For Best Practices of having collaborative public hearing to be done by agency people the following steps appeared better for non conflicting one;

- Early discussion with agency chiefs for public hearing about its importance and advantage.
- Topics and subject matters are fixed for public hearing.
- A notice of public hearing is announced through loudspeaker or circulation of message. Time, date and place are mentioned in the announcement.
- Norms and process of questioning and answering is announced in front of the gathering. Sitting arrangement is planned for comfort.
- The process or the event of public hearing is totally controlled by the announcer.
- With facts and figures the questions raised by the audience is clarified.

Other Achievements

a. Proposal Writing Skill Development Training

It is anticipating that after Irrigation Program WUA would continue its functions, which might be the interest of support of many local support agencies. These agencies provide financial support once WUA submits the proposal. One of the supporting agencies is agricultural office. So, in order to tap local resources proposal writing skill development training to two persons from each WUA was provided. A total of 26 participants (Vice-chair persons, secretaries, treasures and other members) including 6 females learned the proposal writing skills. Each WUA has started assessing the opportunity of supports after they got two skilled persons in their vicinity.

b. Report Writing Skill Development Training

Project receives 12-14 site reports in each quarter. Such reports have to be prepared by field staffs and then cluster level staff does compilation. It was realized by project staffs that their report writing skills needed to be updated and strengthened for better performance of report writing. So, a three-day report writing training was organized, in which a total of 20 project staffs participated and updated report-writing skill. The main content of this training was: types of report, structures of report, drafting and editing report. Now, the field staffs have started writing better report than before.

c. Refresher Training to LRP

To update and re-fresh the knowledge & skills of LRP for delivering trainings, a three day intensive training was conducted to 23 LRPs of eastern project sites (Chandra canal, Kamala, Hardinath and Manusmara I & II). Review & interactions were done among LRPs to update leadership skills and training skills. After training, LRPs of Hardinath, Chandra canal & Manusmara have started Leadership Development Trainings to WUA executives. Executives of WUA have started Leadership Development Trainings to WUA executives. Executives of WUA have started participatory decision meeting, planning & proper controlling (through regular monitoring) of the program.

a. Wrap up Workshop

A one-day wrap-up workshop meeting was organized in Bharatpur inviting chairman and secretary of all 13 WUAs under SAGUN Irrigation Program. The main objectives of the wrap-up workshop were to review overall activity inputs, target met, major achievements made by WUA; to explain the proposed activities and plan of no cost extension program to be executed by CARE/N and to evaluate the overall major impacts of SAGUN Irrigation Program. A total of 22 participants from WUAs and eight from SAGUN Irrigation (IT/TT, ISP and ICBOs) participated in the workshops

Major Impacts listed by WUA Chairpersons and Secretaries:

- The ownership among farmers of canal system has increased remarkably.
- Advocacy practice and financial management practice with good governance is in progress.
- Women sensitization group is established in WUA and is actively mobilizing females in WUA functions.
- Irrigation service fee collection efficiency is increasing.
- Main and branch committee meetings are conducted regularly.
- Practices of good governance in operation within WUAs.
- Rights and duties are understood well by executives of WUAs and Water Users.
- Local resource persons are developed with skills and knowledge in WUA.
- Positive impact of relation between WUA and technical assistance team has been developed.
- There is access of each user in WUA program.
- Credibility between users and WUA has been developed.
- Rules and constitutions are known to members and are in operation.
- Advocacy capacity of WUA executives has increased.
- Network and linkage between WUA and line agency has increased.
- Public hearing practice is being done in WUA and is adopted by some IDOs also.
- Branch committee offices are in operation.

In adequacies of SAGUN Program

- Repair and maintenance of small structures need to be included in SAGUN program.
- Sustainable agricultural programs need to be incorporated in SAGUN Irrigation.
- There needs to be overhead provisions to WUA in partnership approach.
- Remunerations need to be provided to WUA executives.
- Water management focused programs need to be added more.
- Income generation programs to poor and Dalit need to be integrated.
- Programs more focused through local resource persons need to be encouraged.
- Right based approach concept to irrigation management need to be applied.
- District NFIWUAN should be made partner as WUA
- Women development group need to be made partner for income generation program.
- Donor should not discontinue suddenly at the point of just maturity of WUA functioning.
- Programs should be prioritized that maximize ISF collection efficiency.
- Program need to be modified to focus dalit women, isolated indigenous group, very poor farmers.
- More political oriented program that pushes WUA towards democratic election need to be focused.
- Those who are non-water users should also be incorporated in good governance trainings.

Unanimously agreed and concluded by the chairmen and secretaries of WUA that they can stand on their own legs in the following subjects if resources are available:

- Canal operation (main, branch and tertiaries)

- Canal maintenance (branch and tertiaries)
- Collection of ISF in the command area.
- Water users' organization management and operation.
- Retention and use of local resource persons developed.

2.2.7. Visitors

SN	Name of visitor	Organization	Objective of the visit	Dates	Places visited
1	Umakanta Jha, Director General, JL Shrestha, DDG	DOI DOI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring SAGUN Program progress and effectiveness 	Nov 21, 2005	SAGUN Office, Bharatpur, Panchakanya
2	Alka Pathak, CD CARE/N Netra Sharma, ACTO BR Thapa, ACD MR Maharjan, COP, K Wanta, PDC	CARE/N USAID CARE/N CARE/N CARE/N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Observation of field progress ▪ Observation 	Dec 21, 05 Dec 22, 05	Panchakanya, West Gandak, Piperpati IS
3	SP Rajbhandari, DDG Baburam Gurung, CDE M. Dangol, CDE A. Poubel, SO AK Pardhan, JS Baburam Adhikari, SO	DOI DOI DOI DOI MOWR MOAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and learning SAGUN Irrigation Approaches and Progress 	June 10-14, 06	Chandranahar, Kamala East, Hardinath WUAs, Bharatpur Office, Panchakanya WUA, Khageri Head works
4	Dr. BB Basnyat AK Thapa, Er. S Dhakal Lalu Kandel, RMDM	NORMA Cons. P (Ltd) CARE/N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Program evaluation 	June 23, 06	Khageri, West Gandak, Bharatpur Office, Panchakanya
5	Purna B Bjracharaya and P. Neupane	Dept of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Learning SAGUN approach to replication in tube well manage training 	Sept 1, 06	Bharatpur Office

2.3 Partnership for Hydropower Component

The fourth year of the Partnership for Hydropower Component, demonstrated the full-fledged implementation of the program activities in all three Program sites: Upper Modi, Middle Marshyangdi and Khimti I. Further, the year remained successful to implement newly added Small Scale Livelihood Activities and also expanded few activities such as governance and policy provision trainings in Khimti 2 and Upper Modi "A" Hydroelectric Projects. Program to these projects were added in the fourth annual work plan considering the high demands to extend program in these projects from the local communities and government line agencies. Completion of the first batch of monitoring work and continuation of second batch by the Participatory Environmental Impact Monitoring Committee (PEIMC) under District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) Lamjung have been taken as key breakthroughs leading to achieve Expected Result # 1, as it will strengthen smooth implementation of the provisions made in environmental assessment report. Proactiveness of Modi Welfare Coordination Committee (MWCC), the apex body of the program target groups in Upper Modi Hydroelectric Project (UMHEP), has also been the key achievements to influence district level government agencies, political parties as well as central level government line agencies and power developer and develop win-win partnerships among them.

Similarly, central level workshop declarations to allocate at least 25% of hydropower revenue received by DDC to the affected VDCs, another key achievement made by the program during this reporting period. It is anticipated that such achievements will certainly lead towards achieving Expected Result # 2, although much remains to be done in this area.

Following sections present the highlights of the reporting period whereas the achievement against goal, purpose and objectives is presented in Annex 3 and quantitative plan and progress of activities is presented in Annex 6.

2.3.1. Start up / Support / Phase Over Activity

a. Program staffing and capacity enhancement

The working issues related to SAGUN – Partnership for Hydropower Component are quite new and complex. Therefore, the component staffs also need training and capacity building to deliver quality inputs. For this six staff participated in 4-day training on sub-sector analysis, which was much instrumental for effective implementation of SSLA through engagements of all potential stakeholders. Similarly, the TL participated in 12-day training on environmental monitoring and governance. One FO received 5-day training on Rights Based Approach and Advocacy training from CARE funding. Similarly, ICBO received 4-day trainer's training on appreciative inquiry. These training were very useful to build up capacity of the component staff.

b. Study on M&E indicators

Two studies were conducted in UMHEP and MMHEP to evaluate measure the progress against targets as set in monitoring and evaluation plan. Further, good governance capacity re-assessment of target groups was also completed to track the change in governance status. The outcomes have been reported in Annex 6.

c. Operationalization of exit strategy

Capacity enhancement activities were aligned with and few additional activities were also implemented following the exit strategy plan. Despite the efforts, the target communities, DDCs and other local level stakeholders, power developers are still requesting for extending the program as the achievements made to date are yet to be institutionalize.

d. Strengthening local implementing partners' capacity

Local implementing partners have been continuously supported through regular coaching, monitoring besides providing formal trainings in the needy areas. Following trainings were provided to the partner organizations:

- Sub-sector analysis training
- Participatory well-being ranking training
- *Sushashan Chhalphal* (good governance discussion) facilitation training for Khimti
- Good governance capacity assessment training to LRPs from Upper Modi "A"

2.3.2 Program Progress towards Objectives

H1: System established and implemented among local key stakeholders for smooth implementation of environmental measures (social and natural) by (a) enhancing effective communication (b) strengthening capacity of stakeholders and (c) ensuring participatory monitoring

The following interventions were designed and implemented to achieve the expected result:

a. Setup of coordination and communication forum / mechanism

The District Level Coordination Committees (DLCCs) formed in Lamjung and Kaski districts and Component Level Coordination Committee (CLCC) at the component level have been instrumental in smooth implementation of SAGUN program as envisaged. Participatory Environmental Impact Monitoring Committee (PEIMC) formed under Lamung DLCC has been found instrumental to monitor the environmental impacts and the measures undertaken by the power developer. More discussions about PEIMC will be made in sub-section 'e'. Kaski DLCC has also organized extended meeting by involving district level political parties to facilitate the timely resumption of the Upper Modi Hydroelectric project works.

b. Communities' capacity enhancement through target groups

Strengthening the internal governance capacity of the existing community based groups is one of the key interventions to develop 'win-win' partnerships. Capacity enhancement activities, which were primarily based on the governance capacity assessment were continued in the reporting period. Altogether, 3,343 participants (1,781 women and 548 *Dalits*) received training through 123 events of various training (Table 9).

Table 9: Training participants with disaggregated figures

Training / Workshop topic	Total participants	Women	Dalit	Remarks
Conflict resolution and negotiation skills	102	47	17	4 events
Advocacy for good governance	115	74	19	5 events

Training / Workshop topic	Total participants	Women	Dalit	Remarks
Gender and diversity	185	131	40	7 events
Networking and coalition building	19	4	1	1 event
Policy provisions	197	87	45	7 events
Proposal writing	18	3	2	1 event
Capacity assessment cum good governance orientation	1852	945	259	65 events
Leadership development	26	26	6	1 event
Appreciative inquiry	48	9	7	2 events
Basic saving and credit cooperative	138	137	42	5 events
Advocacy orientation	482	274	103	18 events
Networking orientation	161	44	7	7 events
Total	3343	1781	548	123 events

Substantial improvements in the target group functioning were observed during reassessment of their good governance practices. Some effect level changes were observed as a result of the capacity strengthening activities, which show the strengthened governance of the target groups (Table 10).

Table 10: Effect level changes in the target groups

Parameters	Benchmark (%)	Sept 2006 status (%)
Women in executive committees of the mixed groups	14	27
Dalit in executive committees	10	15
Groups having their account audited	15	55
Groups holding general assembly meeting	28	60
Groups with "Ka" ⁶ good governance using Spider web tool	4	57



Photo- 10 Women of Lamjung performing Teej dance advocating the rights of women and Dalits

c. Capacity enhancement of key stakeholders

Support was provide to receive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) training organized by School of Environmental Management and Sustainable Development (SchEMS) to 12

⁶ "Ka" status represents securing more than 75 % marks as per the Spider Web governance assessment tool.

government officials and representatives of the hydropower project affected communities. The long awaited training to the government counterpart was also completed during the reporting period. Focal persons from DoED, MoWR, MoEST and MoLD received a 12 days long training on environmental monitoring and governance of hydropower projects at Asian Institute of Technology. This training was funded from CARE's cash matching and it was very useful to enhance skills of the government counterparts in environmental monitoring and governance in hydropower development.

d. Supplementary activities for impact mitigation

Few activities targeting the most vulnerable and marginalized people were also continued this year. Those activities had the objective of reducing risks from getting suffered from negative impacts from the hydropower development and helping the marginalized to be empowered to come forward. Follow up activities were carried out to support the participants of *Sushasan Chhalphal* (good governance discussion) in UMHEP and MMHEP.

Exposure to STD like HIV/AIDS has become one of the highly likely phenomena in a hydropower project area. It is mainly due to the heavy influx of workers from outside to a community having poverty and unawareness. Various activities were carried out to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS. For instance, in UMHEP, *Lok Dohori* (duet song) program was organized with the theme of HIV/AIDS and in MMHEP Female Community Health Volunteers and mother groups received training on HIV/AIDS. Altogether, 51 women including 6 *Dalits* participated in the training.



Photo-11 Good Governance Discussion facilitator being felicitated by the participants at Bhotheadar, Lamjung

e. Participatory implementation and monitoring of mitigation plan

Participatory Environmental Impact Monitoring Committee (PEIMC) formed under Lamjung DLCC has completed first batch of environmental monitoring. The report was later endorsed by DLCC and was disseminated to the target community. The monitoring revealed that the power developer had fairly implemented the mitigation measures as per the plan. The power developer also implemented few recommendations made by the committee. The monitoring committee has now been involved in the second batch of monitoring.

Lamjung District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) organized a district level workshop to review the works done by Participatory Environmental Impact Monitoring Committee (PEIMC). Altogether, 35 participants (6 women and 2 *Dalits*) representing the hydropower project affected communities, power developer, district level government agencies, district level federations/networks and SAGUN program participated a day long workshop. The initial impact of the participatory monitoring works was found quite encouraging as it was An opportunity to all to look at the works done and realize any shortcoming if existed. The affected community shared decrease in communities' complaints towards the project after knowing the actual status of works done by the power developer and understanding their limitations. Similarly, power developer said that the project construction works became easier as the participatory monitoring contributed to develop common understating on the efforts made by the power developer.

Impacts of the training inputs have become visible. Knowledge regarding hydropower development and environmental management has been acquired by 85.92 % among the key executive positions of the target groups and 76.60 % among other members of the target groups. (Source: M&E Study Reports of UMHEP and MMHEP, 2006). The number of visitors from the local communities to the office of the environmental monitoring consultant showing concern about the local environment has now been increased. It shows that the environmental awareness has been increased and responsibility has also been increased.

This proves that the system introduced by SAGUN Program is in place and functioning as envisaged. The affected communities have been involving in the implementation and monitoring of mitigation plan of MMHEP. Strengthened from the training activities and highly inspired from the progress made by MMHEP affected communities, the affected communities of the UMHEP have also developed positive perception towards the hydropower developer and had come forward to demonstrate their proactive role in the resumption of project construction works. Still, long way has to go to realize the institutionalization of the achievements made so far.

H2: System established and implemented for revenues sharing and utilization in a rational / equitable way at DDC and VDCs levels ensuring environmental sustainability by (a) developing proper communication mechanism (b) ensuring transparency, accountability, participation (c) introducing strategic planning /programmatic approach, appropriate guidelines and (d) ensuring effective participatory monitoring

In line with the expected result H1, this result anticipates that equitable sharing and proper utilization of the hydropower accrued revenue vis-à-vis ensuring environmental sustainability thereby developing affected communities' ownership towards hydropower project and ultimately contributing to a win-win partnership. It also focuses on strengthening effective communication and capacity of stakeholders in order to ensure equitable distribution and proper utilization of revenues collected from hydropower utilization. Accordingly, the following interventions were designed and implemented:

a. Setup of coordination and communication forum/mechanism

The SAGUN Coordination Committee represented by all 10 affected VDCs of Dolakha and Ramechhap districts, representatives of both DDCs, representatives of power developer and Khimti Rural Electrification Cooperative had been involved in planning, selecting the participants, reviewing the implementation actively.

b. Capacity enhancement for DDC/affected VDCs/CSOs

Strengthening the governance capacity of the VDCs and civil society organizations working within the VDCs is one of the key interventions to realize judicious distribution and proper utilization of hydropower accrued and other revenues. Awareness, skill development training on policy and provisions, good governance, effective communication, periodic planning, participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation were followed by workshops to prepare VDC's periodic plan. Altogether, 2,340 participants (478 women and 185 Dalits) participated in 63 events of training/workshop (Table 11).

Table 11: Training participants with disaggregated figures

Training / Workshop topic	Total participants	Women	Dalit	Remarks
Local Self-Governance Act - Policy Provisions	426	123	47	17 events
Good Governance	92	12	8	4 events

ToT for periodic planning	27	1	1	1 event
VDCs Periodic Planning workshop	1243	243	91	20 events
Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	301	46	19	12 events
Effective Communication	214	39	16	8 events
Exposure Visit	37	14	3	1 event
Total	2340	478	185	63 events

As a result of the above-mentioned inputs, 7 VDCs (5 from Lamjung and 2 from Ramechhap) had already prepared their periodic plan through a highly participatory approach. Five more VDCs in Dolakha and Ramechhap are also undergoing the preparation of their periodic plan.



Photo-12 Periodic Plan preparation workshop in progress, Khimti VDC Ramechhap

c. Increase communities' awareness and participation in sharing and proper utilization of revenues

Activities planned under this intervention were supporting VDCs and / or DDCs to organize public auditing and strengthening capacity of the project affected communities to actively participate in the public auditing. Despite the effort, the VDCs could not organize public auditing, as there were anomalies on reinstating VDC's past elected representatives. However, to make the civil society aware on the benefits of public auditing and capable to influence other stakeholders, the activity was also targeted to the target groups of the component. All together, 287 participants (194 women and 61 *Dalits*) from MMHEP participated in 1-day orientation program. As a result of the awareness training, 23 target groups performed public auditing to maintain transparency and accountability of their organizations.

- As an outcome of the efforts made under expected result # 2, following achievements have been made: Draft guidelines prepared, shared at CLCC and finally forwarded to MoLD for consideration, which is expected to be utilized by MoLD.
- Declarations to allocate at least 25% of hydropower revenue received by DDCs to the project affected VDCs has been taken at the central level workshop jointly organized by MoLD and the SAGUN program.
- The same workshop has also concluded to include representatives from the hydropower project affected communities at the Revenue Sharing Monitoring Central Committee and at the district level.
- The workshop also outlined the broad areas for the utilization of hydropower accrued revenues. Those areas are - management of upstream catchments area, supporting those VDCs housing main hydropower structures, supporting mitigation of downstream impacts,

supporting electrification related activities, supporting livelihood improvements of poor and marginalized community, etc.

- Inter district network of Khimti I hydropower project affected community had made an understanding to utilize 40% of the revenue received to implement pro-poor programs such as income generation and awareness building.
- VDC's periodic plan prepared in a participatory way with a clear plan of action for monitoring and evaluation.

H3: Lessons learned and best practices documented and disseminated for replication, including demonstrated relationships to current hydropower and associated environment and social development paradigms, and methodologies, and highlighting issues arising especially of policy relevance

This result focuses on documentation and proper utilization of learning. Documentation of lessons learnt could not be materialized, due to the heavy focus required in implementing the planned activities.

Following are the activities accomplished and specific outputs under this expected result:

- Prepared and disseminated a poster on good governance.
- An agreement has been made with Nepal Federation of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ) to produce and telecast three episodes through "Ankhijhyal" program. Video shooting works has been completed and remaining works like editing and finalization of video film will be completed during the NCE period.
- Two studies on the dynamics of conflict between the hydropower project and local communities and the ways adopted to resolve them in Khimti I hydroelectric project and impact of SAGUN Hydropower in MMHEP area have been completed. A case study on the impact of SAGUN Program has also been at the draft report stage. Case study on resettlement has been dropped out, as it came to notice that a comprehensive resettlement guidelines were under preparation by National Planning Commission.
- Only one student could be supported for thesis in this reporting period, as national movement disturbed the planned time for proposal submission. Later on it was already late to facilitate thesis, as the thesis session was almost over.
- A national level workshop was organized jointly with MoLD. Community level training and workshops are more focused to enhance the capacity of the target groups. District and / or central level workshops / meetings are conducted to strengthen the coordination and communication among the project affected communities, hydropower developer and the district and central level government line agencies. Further, these forums are envisaged to discuss on

Box 10: Key resolutions of central level hydropower generated revenue sharing workshop

- At least 25% of the hydropower accrued revenue to the DDC to be allocated to the hydropower project affected VDCs
- The hydropower accrued revenue shall be spend by making guidelines
- The hydropower accrued revenue to be utilized in the following major areas:
 - Rural electrification
 - Construction of small / micro hydroelectric projects
 - Protection of diversion structures and poundage area
 - Watershed conservation activities
 - Program focusing women, *Dalit* and poor
- Revenue Distribution Central Monitoring Committee and District Level Committee would be expanded including representatives from the hydropower affected community
- Formation of networks of the hydropower project affected community from project to national level

pertinent issues and come up with a common understanding. During this period, a 2-day central level workshop was conducted in Kathmandu. The workshop was led by Revenue Distribution Central Monitoring Committee / MoLD and supported by SAGUN Program. The main focus of the workshop was to discuss on distribution and utilization of revenue accrued from hydropower. A total of 64 participants (7 women and 1 *Dalit*) representing the hydropower project affected communities, Local Development Officers, various ministries and departments and SAGUN staff attended the workshop. The workshop provided some insights in hydropower accrued revenue distribution and utilization. The key conclusions of the workshop are highlighted in Box 10.

- Component Level Coordination Committee has been actively and professionally engaged in the implementation and review of SAGUN Program. It has been professionally delivering the task of facilitating students' thesis/field studies.

2.3.3 Small Scale Livelihood Activities

There are 2 supplementary initiatives to impart greater impact on the on-going governance in hydropower development program. Those initiatives are USAID funded Small Scale Livelihood Activities (SSLA) and CARE funded Advocacy Initiatives. SSLA has been implemented with great success with a highly participatory and in-depth analysis. Below are the highlights of the implementation:

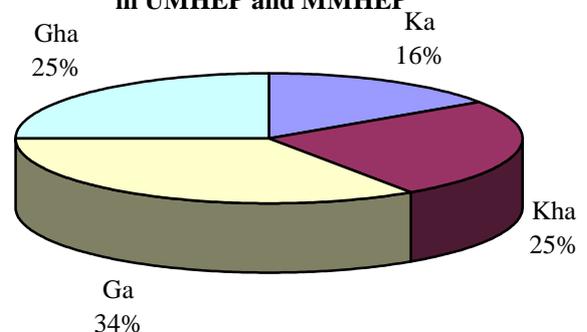
2.3.3.1 Sub-Sector Analysis Training

A total of 22 participants (7 women) representing SAGUN and Partners staff and LRPs received a 4 days long training on Sub-Sector Analysis. The training focuses on the in-depth analysis of Product to Market Chain of any product or the services, which was found helpful in designing the interventions and program activities for SSLA. After the training field data were collected and used in planning workshops. Altogether, 34 district level stakeholders meeting and planning workshops, field level planning workshops and review workshops have been completed. Those meetings and workshops were found instrumental to avoid duplication of resources for the implementation of activities for the same target groups and with similar objectives. Further, joint plan of actions with the involvement of GOs, NGOs, private sector and the Apex Body of the target community had been developed as an outcome of the planning workshops/meetings. Such plans of action are expected to make the service providers accountable to the "Poor" community ultimately strengthening the governance.

2.3.3.2 Participatory Well Being Ranking

Participatory Well Being Ranking (PWBR) has been administered to target the poorest households. A three days long orientation training was organized to LRPs in UMHEP and MMHEP⁷. After the training LRPs facilitated the PWBR process covering 26 wards of 9 VDCs from UMHEP and MMHEP. The result shows that of the total 2,965 households 745 (25%) falls under the lowest category (Gha category). As the pie shows, only 16 % households are well off (Ka category).

Figure- 3 Well Being Status of affected communities in UMHEP and MMHEP



⁷ PWBR was already conducted in Khimti I area with the financial support from the Hydropower Developer and technical support of SAGUN staff. Verification work of the ranking is undergoing at present to implement SSLA.

2.3.3.3 Income generating activities

Based on the outcome of sub-sector analysis and planning at various level all together 456 households from UMHEP, MMHEP and Khimti I received various type of training and material support. Table 12 shows the details.

Table 12: IGA Support

IGA type	UMHEP	MMHEP	Khimti I	Total
Goat raising	35	148	213	396
Pig raising	1		18	19
Bee keeping	9	17		26
Vegetable farming	8	-	-	8
Bio briquette making	6	-	-	6
Cooking	1	-	-	1
Total	60	165	231	456

The local level groups have provided support to the recipient households facilitated by the local implementing partners. As a result, in Khimti I area 11 saving and credit organizations have been involved whereas in MMHEP and UMHEP 18 various types of community-based organizations have been involved. The IGA recipients have been facilitated to become a member of any community-based organizations as per their choice.

Beside the technical and management training for the IGA chosen, the participants have also been provided with leadership development training in UMHEP and MMHEP. In case of Khimti I the participants have been supported with *Sushasan Chhalphal* (good governance discussion). All together, 220 participants (132 women and 85 Dalits) from UMHEP and MMHEP received leadership development training whereas 306 participants (266 women and 71 Dalits) from Khimti I participated in 60 days (2 hours a day) *Sushasan Chhalphal* program.

2.3.3.4 Baseline survey

Baseline survey of all households receiving SSLA support has been completed. Of the 456 survey questionnaire, analysis has been made for 422 households utilizing SPSS software. Finding of the analysis revealed that PWBR could really target the most marginalized from a community. Below are the key highlights of the baseline survey (all the figures are in the percentage of total households supported by the program):

Table-13 Highlights of baseline survey

Indicators	Kaski	Lamjung	Dolakha	Ramechhap
Dalits	56	39	36	43
Literacy of household head	37	59	56	60
Agriculture as household head occupation	92	61	93	97
Landless	59	26	5	9
Having land less than 6.5 ropani	86	87	78	78
Food sufficiency only for less than 6 months	83	79	95	96
Annual expenditure in smoking and liquor	15	17	8	8
Households having toilet	39	67	26	25
Involvement in community activities	85	97	60	84
Involvement in community activities only as a labor	100	96	98	100

2.3.4 *Advocacy initiative*

With the financial support from CARE's Asia Regional Office advocacy initiatives was another supplementary activities attached with SAGUN - Partnership for Hydropower. With this support apex bodies from three SAGUN Program sites have formed national level federation of the hydropower project affected communities namely Federation of Hydropower Project Affected Communities, Nepal (FEHOPAC). The ad hoc committee has already visited to about 30 hydropower projects to expand the federation to those project areas. With the formation of such national level representative body of hydropower project affected communities it is expected to have a negotiated actions on hydropower development, environmental management and benefits ultimately contributing to 'win-win' partnerships in Nepal's hydropower arena.

2.3.5 *Key changes*

Although, the governance process has been found to be a slow progressing process many encouraging changes have been noticed and regularly reported in the previous reports. This time focus has been given to report few higher-level changes that are leading towards achieving the anticipated objectives.

Program target groups being capable and accountable to poor and disadvantaged groups thereby leading towards ensuring equitable access to benefits (SAGUN vision): Altogether, 10 Program target groups (3 of them women groups and one *Dalit* group) had secured NRs. 807,000.00 from various sources VDCs, NGOs, power developers, government agencies and matured NRM groups such as CFUG and WUA through lobbying, submitting proposals, etc. The amount receive was mobilized either for community development or to addressing the issues of poor and disadvantaged groups, mainly Income Generating Activities targeted to *Dalit* and poor. Seven target groups also secured CGI sheet support from DDC Lamjung for roofing community building. CFUGs in Lamjung had begun to provide discount on forest products ranging from 35 to 90 percent to the poorest as outlined by PWBR and *Dalits*. The inter district network of the Khimti I project affected community has made policy decision of allocating 40% of the hydropower accrued revenue received from DDC for improving the livelihoods of the poor and marginalized. The points mentioned above are the impact of good governance program at the community level, which changed their behavior and made them accountable towards the socially excluded people. At one hand, they became capable of drawing resources from various governmental and non-governmental sources. On the other hand, they are mobilizing such resources in the well-being of the marginalized communities and to build community infrastructures. If such initiations were institutionalized in a wider spectrum it will lead towards achieving the ultimate vision of SAGUN Program i.e. the equity in and access to benefits from the natural resources.

Pro-activeness of the Project Affected Community to facilitate smooth implementation of hydropower project leading towards win-win partnerships (component vision): Modi Welfare Coordination Committee (MWCC), the apex body of the UMHEP affected community, organized stakeholders interaction program to demonstrate affected communities' readiness to facilitate resumption of project construction works and secure commitments from other stakeholders on their roles. The interaction program was participated by DDC, District Administration Office (DAO) and district level influential leaders besides the representatives from the affected communities. Central level government agencies did not show up in that interaction program which was an issue highly discussed. DDC and DAO assured their commitments to follow up with the concerned ministries and department for the timely resumption of the project construction. Prior to the stakeholders interaction program MWCC had VDC and whole affected area level interaction program to develop common understanding among the affected communities. MWCC also visited DoED and the power developer to show their concerns and extend their support for the resumption of project construction work. This is one of the attitudinal

changes brought by the program among the communities. At the time of situation analysis, the affected community was inert towards the project and was only blaming others, if asked about the project.

Similarly, Institutional Development and Coordination Society (IDCOS), the apex body of the MMHEP affected community advocated for one-door policy at the project affected community level while forwarding their concerns to the power developer. Now, the local community responded it positively and applications are being collected at IDCOS. It reviews the applications and forwards the applications if found appropriate to the power developer. Considering the huge number of applications, IDCOS had formed a 4-member task force to review the applications. Such efforts will lead to develop 'win-win' partnership between the project and project-affected community.

Change in perception of hydropower project affected communities and the power developer leading towards win-win partnerships (component vision): Over expectations of project affected communities from the power developers, overlook and / or ignorance of affected communities' concerns by the power developer, lack of monitoring from DoED and MoWR were found the major gaps contributing to friction between the hydropower project affected communities and the power developer. Lack of effective system for communication was found the root cause of such conflicts. To address the identified gaps, District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) and Participatory Environmental Impact Monitoring Committee (PEIMC), represented by the affected communities, the power developer and district level government line agencies were established as a key intervention.

PEIMC had completed first batch of monitoring work. The findings were shared with the district level stakeholders as well as with the project affected communities. Now, all the stakeholders have realized the benefits of such monitoring and importance of a communication and coordination forum. Following comments expressed by the respective stakeholders at a district level workshop in Lamjung show that the program is leading towards its vision of piloting 'win-win' partnerships:

Sharan Hari Joshi, Chairperson, Apex Body of Project Affected Communities, MMHEP

- “*Sthaniya gunasaharuma kam bhaeko chha*” (Complaints of the affected communities are reduced)
- The recommendations given by the PEIMC have been implemented.

Gosain K.C., Dy Director, MMHEP

- “We are able to discuss all the issues and concerns with all stakeholders together in a forum like this.”
- “Observing the project activities by all three sides (affected communities, government agencies, power developer) together has facilitated to develop common understanding of project's undertakings.”
- “As a result of these it has become easier to run the project.”

Completion of the first batch of monitoring by Participatory Environmental Impact Monitoring Committee (PEIMC) leading towards strengthened system in implementation of environmental measures (Specific Objective 1): PEIMC formed under Lamjung DLCC had completed its first monitoring task awarded by DLCC. The report showed that most of the commitments made by the power developer have been accomplished. The report also highlighted very minor but important suggestions to the power developer that would help effective implementation of EMAP and build better relationship with the project affected communities. This shows that mainly transparency, accountability and participation aspect was the major lacking from the power developer ultimately creating mistrust among the affected communities. PEIMC is now involved in monitoring second generation issues. Such participatory monitoring mechanism, if

institutionalize, will contribute to effective implementation of EMAP and thereby the project construction work.

Common understanding developed among the key stakeholders of hydropower development on utilization of hydropower accrued revenue leading towards proper utilization of such revenue (Specific Objective 2): The central level workshop, participated by key stakeholders involved in hydropower development, environmental management and revenue sharing, had come to a concrete resolution that 25% of the amount received by DDC should reach to the project affected VDCs. Further, the amount should be utilized broadly on – addressing the negative impacts brought in by project, conservation of the catchments area which feeds the hydropower project, electrification and uplifting poor and marginalized people of the society. Other important resolution is the reformation of central and district level committees involved in handling the revenue with the involvement of representatives from the hydropower project affected communities. Further, the inter district network of Khimti I project affected community has made policy decision to allocate 40% of royalty amount received from DDC to mobilize to income generating activities targeting the poorest strata. Such understanding, if institutionalized, will certainly contribute to strengthening the system that ensures participation, transparency and effective communication thus strengthening good governance.

2.3.6 Lessons Learned

Many lessons have been learned during the course of implementing this very new initiative of piloting a ‘win-win’ partnership. Some of the major learning are presented below:

“Starting from the simplest one is the right way of achieving the tougher one”

The Program has been a real challenge to the implementer in the sense that it is simultaneously handling the first and second generation issues like group formation, group dynamics, awareness raising, good governance, rights, hydropower and environmental policies simultaneously. At one hand it has to emphasize to bring up the most marginalized strata of the community in the mainstream of development. On the other hand, it has to make the local communities able to coordinate with the power developers and government line agencies to achieve better service delivery in terms of addressing environmental impacts and sharing the hydropower accrued revenue. Welcoming the challenge, the Program decided to run practical literacy classes captioned “*Bikas ra Batabaran Sushasan Chhalphal*” meaning Governance Discussion on Development and Environment. It covers the agro-forestry, health and sanitation, community development, and group dynamics together with the more complex issues of rights, good governance, hydropower development, and environmental management.

Now, it has been found that the activity targeted to the most marginalized strata of the community (of the total 393 participants 384 – 97.7 % are women and 184 – 46.8% are *Dalit*) has become one of the most successful activities. Analysis and field staff reports show that the beginning from the simplest and day-to-day affairs of kitchen garden, composting and simple health care made it easier to enter into the most toughest issues like hydropower development and environmental impact. Now, the participants begun to knock the door of government agencies, power developers and even the elites groups within the community for addressing their issues and concerns. The simplest discussion at the beginning not only helped their day-to-day life, but it also build a strong relationships between the discussion facilitators and the participants ultimately making possible the complex issues also an interest of the marginalized people. The newly approved Small Scale Livelihood Support Activities is expected to build upon the achievements made so far and contributing to bring the marginalized in the mainstream of development.

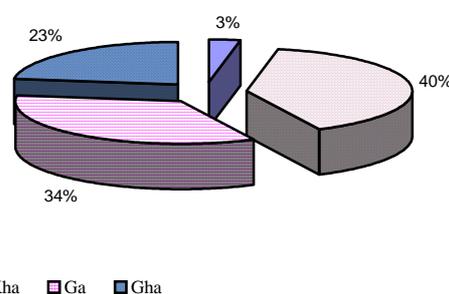
2.3.7 Thematic

PWBR an Effective and Acceptable Tool for Pro-poor Programming

Pahadi Samudayik Swasthya Karyakram (Pahadi) is a local NGO of Thulopatal VDC, Dolakha. Pahadi is a partner NGO of SAGUN - Partnership for Hydropower Component. SAGUN and Pahadi have been implementing program activities successfully in Khimti 1 Hydropower project affected area that covers 10 VDCs from Dolakha and Ramechhap districts.

Coordinated and participatory approach was taken to design and implement the intervention. Small Scale Livelihood Activities (SSLA) was introduced as an additional program activities to support livelihood of the poorest. Participatory Well Being Ranking (PWBR) was carried out to categorize the households of wards and VDCs in four groups on the basis of economic and social criteria. The whole exercise of PWBR; making the list of households, fixing the ranking criteria, ranking and consensus building was done by community people on their own. Local Resource Persons were involved to facilitate the process. The total households ranked were 5187 and the proportion of households under different category is presented on **Figure-4**.

Figure- 4 Percentage of households on the basis of well being



"Ka" represents less poor and "Gha" stands for poorest.

Among 1,186 households of "Gha" category, only 232 households have been supported by SAGUN for goat and pig raising. Even though coverage is not significant, it was heartily accepted by all and especially by target communities and local institutions.

Pahadi is advocating to implement SSLA in the program area even from other fund sources. "PWBR has become our advocating and fund raising tool for pro-poor programming in our constituency" says Tej Bahadur Khadka Chairperson of Pahadi. An example of success they are able to access one goat raising program of District Livestock Services Office Dolakha (DLSO). Tej Bahadur, on behalf of Pahadi, approached and motivated DLSO including district level board comprising of representative from DLSO, District Development Committee, District Agriculture Office to implement goat raising program in Thulo Patal VDC. The board decided to implement program in Thulo Patal and released Nrs. 92,000.00. A meeting was organized at Ward no. 5 of Thulo Patal to identify poor families. The households were easily identified from the report of PWBR. All participants from community accepted the decision made according to PWBR report. Now, this program covers 25 households of Ward no 4 and 5 of the VDC. Being this as a revolving program for 50 households of that ward it will cover remaining 25 households of that group within two years. About the meeting and decision process, Chief of Livestock Services Center, Mr. Karma Jirel expressed his experience "A very well organized and conducive meeting. What an easy and acceptable decision! I never experienced in my career! I learned a lot from this meeting and



Photo-13 Mr. Karma Jirel, Chief, Livestock Services Center Jiri, Dolakha facilitating meeting of the poor community members identified through PWBR at Thulopatal VDC

meeting with Pahadi and SAGUN. We will use this PWBR information in future as well. Many thanks to SAGUN.”

On the other hand, Chairperson of Pahadi is more than happy being successful to implement SSLA in the constituent area of Pahadi. Now he is more confident that they can advocate and implement poverty reduction programs for real poor.

Struggle of socially discriminated Dhan Bahadur

Shree Krishna Basnet, Field Officer

My name is Dhan Bahadur Pariyar of 35 years ago from marginalized group. At present, I am with my 65 years old father, Mate, 70 years old mother, Mangali wife Suk Maya and 7 years old son Subash. I left school at 5th grade due to financial problem. We have 3.5 ropani upland. The production from this land meets only for 3 months family consumption. I have to earn for remaining 9 months. Being a from a lower caste by birth; I had bitter experiences in my life. At the age of 7, upper caste people scolded me while trying to drink water from a village water tap. How I became untouchable? What sort of person am I? These questions used to nook my mind and asked my parents.

At the age of 17, I went to Kathmandu in search of a job. I got the job in Nepal Army. I spent almost 7 years in the army. But, there also I was discriminated. I left the army and returned back to my village. Again, I went to India in search of job. I worked in a private company as a peon for two years. After that I came back to my village and resumed tailoring profession, my ancestral profession.

It is not only I; there are many *Dalit* (untouchable as per caste system) families in my village whose economic condition is very weaker. Due to the poor economic condition and low awareness, most of the *Dalit* children do not go to the school. Even if they join the school, often they drop the school at fourth or fifth grade. Sense of harmony and supporting each other was lacking in the village. Village remained very dirty. Because of this many people were losing their life untimely from epidemic. Despite of my village located within one kilometer from *Dumre-Bensisahar* highway it was lacking infrastructures because of the lack of harmony and supportive behavior of the villagers. We did not receive any awareness building programs. I was thinking how can our community move ahead, but was helpless.

There was Middle Marshyandgi Hydroelectric Project under construction just one kilometer away from my village. But no one including me could receive job in the project because of the lack of skills. On the contrary, we the poorest were exposed to the negative impacts of the project. Our sisters were exploited. Again, my worries gone up.

In the meantime, CARE Nepal entered into our area with a program named SAGUN. Its main objective was building hydropower project affected communities' capacity so that the community will be able to capture benefits from the project construction and prepare themselves to prevent from the suffering of the negative effects. At first, I was left over from this program as well. Later on, our village was selected to run Non Formal Education named ***Discussion on Development, Environment and Good Governance***. This discussion was particularly to build the capacity of the poor, *Dalit* and women. The program selected 30 participants for the discussion program in the month of April 2004. The program continued for 48 sessions at the rate of 2 sessions per week. There was one session devoted for community group functioning in the discussion. After that session, I put forward one proposal of forming a community group for *Dalit* welfare with my fellow villagers. I received support from most of the fellow participants. In this way, we were able to form a *Dalit* Community Based Organization (CBO) named *Dalit Utthan Ekata Samaj* (*Dalit* Uplifting Unity Society) on January 2005. All together, 23 members joined

the group. I was selected chairperson unanimously. My shoulder had now added responsibility besides my family.

After this, I got chance to participate in various capacity building training program from CARE program. I got exposure with my rights, gender and caste issues. We tried to raise voices against discrimination. Now, the upper caste people do not scold me while using common drinking water, rather we sit together and drink water from the same pot. We can enter to the local temples for prayer. Women and girls are aware and the exploitation from the hydropower project work force has been reduced.

Our group has now been associated with the apex body of the hydroelectric project affected CBOs. I have been selected as a joint-secretary in the apex body from the general assembly of the apex body in April 2005. After this, I started raising the issues of *Dalit* in a stronger way. My participation in various forums increased drastically. I was also selected as a regular delegate to the district level coordination committee from the apex body. The district level forum has been established by CARE program to discuss and resolve the issues of hydropower developer, project affected community and the government agencies. Similarly, I had also been selected as a *Dalit* representative to the national federation of hydropower project concern and coordination committee. A person, who was unable to put his concerns, is now a representative to the national forum to represent *Dalit*. I can put our issues very confidently. I had established access to the district level. This all is because of the CARE's capacity development program.

Now, our CBO has its own building. We had started cleaning our village road regularly. We do the maintenance work of the village road as needed. In coordination with a local NGO called CHES Nepal, we are implementing income-generating activities to 23 members of our group. All of them are involved with goat raising and ginger farming. We are also running Non-Formal Education in coordination with the same NGO. Similarly, women group has been formed with my encouragement. We had also formed Progressive Children Club for eight to 14 year's age group and 20 members *Kopila* (Bud) Sister and Brother Group for five to eight year's age group. These groups also collect saving. Eight *Dalit* had begun poultry farming in coordination with and support from village development committee. Community level conflicts had reduced substantially. I am very happy to be able to change the face of our village to some extent. My eye opener is the Discussion Program on Development, Environment and Good Governance. I am continuously involved to raise the socio economic issues of *Dalit* at the district and national level. I have a dream of mobilizing the hydropower accrued revenue in uplifting of *Dalits'* livelihood. I will remember CARE for this in my life period.

(A human-interest story that won the third prize in CARE USA's global human story contest, 2006)

2.3.8 Major Issues and challenges

It has been realized that the working issue of SAGUN-Partnership for Hydropower component is quite sensitive but result oriented. The following are major issues and challenges, which the program has to bear with:

- **Absence of elected local bodies:** Absence of people's representatives in the local bodies (DDCs and VDCs) remained a major challenge for achieving the expected result 2 (H2) as it is directly related to these bodies. Had the local bodies in place the impact of SAGUN - Partnership for Hydropower would have been much more.
- **Operating situation and mobility issue:** Frequent *Bandhs* and blockades during the political movements have also hampered in achieving the set targets for almost half of the reporting period.
- **Implementation of the program activities in the newly added areas:** Considering the genuine demands from the local communities, DDC and central level government

agencies the program team had decided to expand its program area to Upper Modi "A" and Khimti 2 project areas. It was an opportunity as well as a challenge to the Program team. Managing from the limited staff together with the newly approved Small Scale Livelihood Activities was a real challenge in terms of workload and effective management. However, the team has accepted the challenges and delivered the program without compromising quality.

- ***Sustainability of the program accomplishments:*** The major issue at this point of reporting is the high demand, expectations of program extension from all program participants and other stakeholders including the hydropower developer. From the program implementer point of view the demands are very genuine, as the initiations taken by the program had brought in some positive changes, but are yet to be grounded. Most of the initiations are at the crossroads, for instance: (i) in Upper Modi Hydroelectric Project, it is expected that the power developer will resume the project construction works very soon, the local community and the power developer will need some facilitation in the initial period, but the program is very close to be phased out; (ii) in Middle Marshyangdi Hydroelectric Project, the project construction is expected to be completed by January 2008, the PEIMC has just begun its works and it is imperative to be there until the completion of under-construction project to see the real impact of SAGUN piloting; (iii) the distribution and utilization process of hydropower accrued revenue is yet to be formalized and it is imperative to support the local community and DDCs at least one cycle period of distribution and its utilization; (iv) the voices of the marginalized – the women, *Dalits* and poor had just begun to come up, but again are at their very early stage. At this point, it is highly challenging to us, who had advocated for “accountability” very loudly, that how will we answer the question of our (implementer and the donor) accountability for leaving the program participants at the crossroads despites of their continuous request. Only the strategy to address this issue will be developing concept notes and requesting all potential donors for funding.

2.3.9 Visitors

The program received following visitors during this reporting period and managed to share program progress and achievements with them:

Name of visitor	Position	Visited place
James F. Moriarty	US Ambassador	MMHEP, Lamjung
Naren Chamugam	GDO Director, USAID	MMHEP, Lamjung
Shanker Khagi	USAID	MMHEP, Lamjung
Netra N Sharma	ACTO, USAID	MMHEP and Khimti I Dolakha / Ramechhap

2.4 Policy Advocacy Campaign

2.4.1 Policy Advocacy Campaign-I

Policy Advocacy Campaign (PAC-I) Program has been in operation since September 2005 and has successfully completed its one year of implementation. The program was implemented in 24 districts namely Banke, Bardiya, Chitwan, Dang, Dhading, Dhanusha, Dolakha, Dolpa, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kapilvastu, Kaski, Lamjung, Mugu, Nawalparasi, Pyuthan, Ramechhap, Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Saptari, Sarlahi, Siraha and Surkhet. The aim of the program was “to contribute to the policy advocacy at district and national levels through the formation and mobilization of effective constituencies including NRM based groups, federations, political parties, civil society organizations and other key stakeholders”. The Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal (FECOFUN) implemented the project as a sub-grantee partner of CARE Nepal. The project activities were implemented through central FECOFUN secretariat and 24 FECOFUN district chapters.

The target groups included representatives of district and national chapters of FECOFUN, HIMAWANTI, civil society organizations (CSO's) such as Nepal Journalist's Association, Nepal Bar Association, Federation of Nepal Journalists, Federation of Industries and Commerce, NGO Federation, Federation of Water Supply and Sanitation and local and district level political parties. The specific objectives of the project were: i) to develop common understanding on governance, RBA and advocacy and enhance advocacy capacity of NRM based federations, other CSOs and political parties at district and national levels, ii) to form, mobilize and strengthen advocacy forums at district and national levels to effectively mobilize constituencies to influence policies and iii) to document and disseminate best practices and lessons learned through the program. Towards the end of project, the project was expected to create enabling environment for policy advocacy and enhance capacity of the CSOs, federations and association of NRM groups to raise the voice for securing their rights to access and control over local resources.

The Annual Performance Report (APR) highlights the cumulative progress of the project against performance indicators, major issues and challenges faced by the program. The summary of the progresses is highlighted as follows:

- **Contribution to restore democracy**

The most important contribution of the project is its role in restoring the democracy through people's movement, 2006. The



Photo14: CFUGs are on the street in securing their rights in Dang

FECOFUN concluded that unless democratic rights are established, people's right for sustainable and equitable natural resources management or community forestry would not be secured. To establish democratic rights, it was essential to overthrow autocratic King's rule. The program utilized mass demonstrations and mass rallies to create favorable environment for large scale mass demonstrations against the king's rule. Being a people based organization, FECOFUN enjoyed the comparative advantages of people support to gathered hundred of thousands of people in the street. Various district reports and media information revealed that FECOFUN organized largest demonstrations during the democratic movement. It was estimated that above five hundred thousands people (including about half of women) took part under the FECOFUN/CFUGs leadership in demonstrations and protest to overthrow autocratic regimes in 43 mass rallies.

- **Initiation of dialogue between the government and the FECOFUN**

The activities of the project had initiated dialogue and negotiation as a tool to resolve issues with Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, (MoFSC) on 30 June 2006. It was for the first time since the establishment of FECOFUN 10 years back that a formal negotiation at central level FECOFUN and the line ministry (MoFSC) took place. Eight points agreement was signed between the Ministry and the FECOFUN to resolve the CF issues. Following central level agreement, about 30 FECOFUN district chapters also made negotiation with respective District Forest Offices all over the country to resolve district level issues. Similarly, FECOFUN is taking active participation in a task force formed by the MoFSC in resolving forestry related issues. It can be expected that such initiation of dialogue to solve problems will help to prevent confrontation and will change the understanding and belief that advocacy means confrontation. In addition, dialogue has helped to develop common understanding and joint action between various stakeholders.

- **Constituency building in favor of community forestry**

As a result of program activities such as RBA training, policy advocacy forum, issue based workshop and seminars, field trips, media advocacy; the critical mass supporting community forestry has been significantly increased. Out of the total 17 thousand participants of these activities, 36% participants were representatives from the organizations other than the FECOFUN/CFUGs. In addition, 24 districts level and a national level policy advocacy forum have been instrumental to built constituency in favor of community forestry. The verbal and written commitments expressing solidarity from other CSOs reflects the increase support for community forestry. For example during the central PAF meeting, political parties and CSOs have developed common understanding on the people rights on the NRM and CF and they also prepared a common declaration in favor of community forestry.

- **Formation and mobilization of advocacy forum**

The Policy Advocacy Forum (PAF) at district and national level is emerging as a common dais for different CSO's, service providers and political parties to identify, prioritized and advocate district and national levels issues. It is also recognized by a general public as a common forum for making complaints against inequity and injustice. The PAFs are performing as a common ground for communications, information sharing, and discussions on relevant issues and it has helped in creating common understanding and consensus among key stakeholders and service providers.

The experience has shown that people are not divided in different sectors such as forestry or communication. The PAF are addressing multiple ranges of issues beyond natural resources. It has been demonstrated that addressing most common issues will strengthen the functioning and importance of PAF. For example PAF raised voices in favor of disabled peoples. As a response, representative from the district Disabled Association was included in scholarship distribution committee in the district by District Education Office. Similarly, Dhading PAF negotiates with Transport Association, Dhading and agreed to provide 33 % travel discount to the students.

- **Recognition of FECOFUN as a strong advocacy institution**

Following the involvement of FECOFUN in democracy movement, the FECOFUN emerged as one of the most effective and influential forum at district level as a people based organization to advocate in favor of people's rights and responsibilities. There is emerging reporting that after restoration of democracy, FECOFUN is recognized as a key institution for advocacy and its representation is sought for various activities and programs.

- **Capacity building of FECOFUN and other stakeholders**

The program conducted a total of 533 events of trainings, workshops, seminars and field trip to its target group. These events were organized at national level and 24 program districts. All FECOFUN district chapters and about 17 thousand people participated in such events. These events were mainly concentrated to increase awareness on rights and responsibilities, understanding on advocacy and its skills, sharing of experiences to claim rights over the resources. All these activities were able to provide exposure and learning opportunity to 36 % of non-FECOFUN/CFUGs representatives and rest were FECOFUN/CFUGs representatives.

- **Improved internal governance**

The program was able to improve internal governance of several FECOFUN district chapters. The main activities conducted include internal governance assessment of FECOFUN district chapters. Such assessment was carried out in Salyan, Rolpa, Dhanusa, Kaski, Kapilbastu, Dhading, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Dolkaha and Rukum districts. Similarly, all 24 participating districts have started publicizing annual program and budget. In addition, the Ramechhap and Lamjung districts have decided that each unit of FECOFUN must include at least one *Dalit* woman representative in the executive committee as a process of social inclusion. Within the CFUGs, there is a tendency that among four key influential positions; women are placed either in vice chairperson or treasurer, which are relatively less influential. The Bardia district FECOFUN has started an innovative structural adjustment in the CFUGs that half of key positions should be gender balanced and either secretary or a chairperson should be reserved for women. To improve social equity and distant users problem in community forestry, FECOFUN district chapter, Sarlahi facilitated an interaction and sharing meeting between Pipara CFUG and distant users and agreed to include 20 households as distant users. Similarly, FECOFUN Kapilbastu district has formed a task force to solve the issue of inclusion of distant users in the community forestry. Likewise, Bardia FECOFUN took a lead role to fix minimum price of Khair (*Accacia catechu*) to increase revenue and to improve financial transparency within the CFUGs.

- **Increased affiliation of CFUGs to FECOFUN**

The affiliation of CFUGs with the FECOFUN has been significantly increased in program districts. The affiliation of CFUGs with FECOFUN has increased from 2,627 in September 2005 to 3,232 in September 2006. The trend of getting affiliation to the federations continues. The increased affiliation of CFUGs has increased the advocacy strength of the FECOFUN. On the other hand, the increased affiliation of CFUGs has also pushed the FECOFUN to practice governance and democratic process within their functions. It has also contributed in the formation and mobilization of critical mass and constituency of like-minded individual and organizations at various levels. The increased affiliations is also be perceived that FECOFUN can play a strong role in favor of users and raise voices towards people rights.

- **Policy influences in favor of community forestry**

Finally, it can be concluded that program was successful for policy influences in several issues in favor of community forestry. The decision to hand over of the Terai forest to the local community as community forestry is perhaps the most significant achievement of the PAC -1. Similarly, understanding to respect CFUGs autonomy and rights and assuring that government will not interfere with the bank account, initiate to abolish 15 % tax imposed on certain forest products and the removal of double hammering practices. In addition the initiations of local community to stop the declaration of Phulchowki and Chandragiri conservation areas are other examples of contribution in policy influence. The DFO of Lamjung district returned all 21 hammers to the respective CFUGs those were ceased as a result of the program.

Major achievements against key indicators

- Each of the participating districts have identified and prioritized district advocacy issues.
- One central level policy advocacy forum formed and a advocacy plan prepared
- 24 district level advocacy forums formed and 22 district level advocacy plans prepared
- 30 Human Interest Story and thematic documented.
- Three policy analysis documents prepared. These include the prospects of policy advocacy forum, community forestry issue analysis and restructuring the forestry sector.

Issues and challenges

- The concept and strategies adopted by the project have demonstrated the way to bond meso-micro level linkages of issues. However, such effort will need adequate time to mature and which was not materialized during the tenure. Similarly, good governance requires activities to improve international governance within the CFUGs/FECOFUN. The project has demonstrated few examples and there is potential to work for scaling up of good practices.
- The unpredictable security situation due to ongoing conflict was the next major challenge to implement project activities at desired level. Scaling up of district specific achievements to national level for a better influences process and outcomes is necessary.
- One of the major challenges of the project was the short tenure of the project. The short period of the project was mainly concentrated to develop common understanding and building constituency in favor of issues and was not adequate to deal with different stakeholders for policy influence.

2.4.1.1 Progress Towards Objectives

Start up activities

The start up activities included orientation workshop at central and district levels. These workshops were organized at the beginning of the program to develop common understanding on program goal, objectives, activities and expected outcomes. The workshops developed strategies and approaches for enhancing better understanding on working strategies and approaches of the program. A total of 1,015 participants took part in orientation workshops at central and districts levels representing a wide range of society. Specifically, central level workshop was participated by 81 individuals against the target of 50. Similarly, 934 participants including 220 women and 42 *Dalits* participated in 22 district level orientation workshops. There was a great diversity of the CSO's and stakeholders in these workshops. In addition, an orientation program to program team on right based approach (RBA), and program strategy was organized which was participated by 45 individuals including 6 women. Moreover, establishment of central level program office and recruiting of program staff (5 totals with 40 % women) was completed as per the target. The completion of orientation workshops in all 16 districts has helped developing confidence in program implementation.

Two events of capacity strengthening at district levels were organized which were participated by a total of 304 participants including 62 women and 4 *Dalits* from 23 districts chapters of FECOFUN. Similarly, international level alliance and networking for capacity strengthening of FECOFUN was represented through the participation in International Social Forum in Pakistan where four participants including two women and one *Dalit* participated. During the social forum, FECOFUN established a stall to share the successes and lessons learnt from community forestry in Nepal. Similarly, the participants interact with the participants from different countries affiliated with natural resource movement. It has provided a cross learning and networking opportunity for the participants and also for FECOFUN.

PAC-I 1: To develop common understanding and enhance advocacy capacity of NRM based federations, other CSOs and political parties at district and national levels.

P1 1.1 RBA workshop

The workshop were basically targeted to federations, CSO/NGO, political parties and other key stakeholders. A total of 28 RBA workshops were organized during the tenure program tenure. Out of the total events, 6 were organized at national and 22 were at district levels. The national level workshops were participated by 70 women and 4 *Dalits* totaling to 266. A total of 841 participants including 226 women and 61 *Dalits* participated in district level workshops.

These workshops were targeted to enhance capacity of participants to improve basic understanding of right based approach. These workshops were helpful by improving knowledge and skill on advocacy among CSOs at different levels to enhance the collective voice of civil society in the national and district levels. Further to basic advocacy, three national and 18 district levels advanced advocacy training were provided to a total of 725 participants including 198

women and 38 *Dalits*. These training were able to provide special skill to develop resource persons to conduct the advocacy trainings.

P1 1.2 Issue based workshops/seminars

There were several policy issues related to the CFUGs identified during the advocacy process facilitated by the SAMARPAN and SAGUN Programs. These issues, however, need to be well realized and addressed by policy makers. Realizing this, the project placed enough emphasis for the arrangements of adequate numbers of issue based seminars and workshops to develop common understanding and support of various stakeholders for the policy influences process. As a result, 57 district level workshops were organized against the planned targets of 25 which were take part by 6,929 participants including 1,758 women and 699 *Dalits*. Similarly, 291 participants including 59 women and 7 *Dalits* representing CSOs and political parties participated in 5 national level issue based workshops. This event provided an important opportunity for interaction between various stakeholders with focus on specific policy issue of community forestry. A list of policy issues identified for the program district is presented in the Annex 2.

P1 1.3 Media advocacy

Five different activities were proposed under the media advocacy as an effective tool to develop common understanding and enhancing advocacy capacity of NRM based federations, other CSOs and political parties at district and national levels. The activities included workshops at central and district levels, TV program, Radio program and field visits of district level stakeholders. Three events of national media workshops were organized for 133 participants including 10 women and two *Dalits*. Similarly, 511 participants including 81 women and 12 *Dalits* took part in 21 events of district level workshops. In addition, 20 minute long, 20 episodes of TV program were broadcasted fortnightly in Kantipur Television and Channel Nepal through *Ankhihyal*. Twenty once episodes of Radio program were broadcasted twice a month in the Image FM Kathmandu, Pokhara and Radio Biragunj, Bageshoweri FM Nepalgunj, Kalika FM Chitwan, Radio Tulisipur Dang and Butwal FM Butwal.

The media advocacy program was primarily focused on emerging and pertinent policy issues in community forestry. The broadcast mainly covered policy issues from national and district levels such as hand over of Terai forest, renewal of operational plans and the constitutions, internal governance within the CFUG, illegal felling in Banke, Dang and other districts. These activities helped to make broader understanding and provided information among the key stakeholders there by providing information to larger audience with a better understanding for policy influence. In addition, 8 events of field visits program for district level stakeholders were organized which were participated by 149 participants including 26 women and 9 *Dalits*. The field visit events provided opportunity to gain exposure and cross learning in the advocacy process and practices adopted in the project districts.

Key results

Common understanding developed on community forestry issues

The project activities contributed to identify and prioritized district and national level issues through stakeholders participation at various levels. The formulation of 22 district advocacy plan and one national level advocacy plan with prioritized issues reflects the fact that there has been a common understanding among various stakeholders.

Capacity enhancement

A total of 533 events of trainings, workshops, seminars and field trip were organized during reporting period. These events were participated by above 16 thousands people. The activities were primarily focusing on rights and responsibilities, advocacy and its skills, governance assessment activities and field exchange program supported by strong media advocacy, which has helped to empower the local people as well as concerned stakeholders. All these activities were able to provide exposure and learning opportunity to 36 % of FECOFUN/CFUGS representatives and 64 % representatives from other CSOs and political parties.

Media advocacy as an effective tool

The implementation of the project reflected that media advocacy is essential to link local issues to regional and national level. For example, the Ajambari CFUG in Dang was taken back by the DFO without justification, which was strongly opposed by user group members. While media played a key role to highlight the issue with wider audiences. In response, the forest was handed back to the local community. Similarly, illegal felling in Banke and Dang districts, security camping at various CFUGs forest lands were strongly opposed and highlighted through media advocacy and contributed significantly to build constituency in favor.

PAC-I 2: To formulate and mobilize advocacy forums at district and national levels to effectively mobilize constituencies to influence policies.

The activities were focused on four major activities viz. formation of policy advocacy forum, organization of periodic meeting/ workshops of policy advocacy forum, policy advocacy campaigning on burning issues and participatory review of policy advocacy. All these activities were concentrated to both central and district level. The advocacy forum provided a platform for communication, information sharing, and discussion on pertinent issues and helped bringing consensus among the key stakeholders. A number of training and workshops were conducted to develop the capacity of members of the forums on RBA, good governance and advocacy so that the issues raised for policy advocacy were thoroughly discussed and resolved.

PI 2.1 Policy advocacy forum

One central level 22 member advocacy forum was formed representing various CSOs, political parties and individuals. It is represented by three women and one *Dalit*. Similarly, a district level forum has been formed in each program districts (Annex3). The district level forum is represented by 373 members including 73 women and 20 *Dalits*.

PI 2.2 Periodic meeting/workshop of policy advocacy forum

The program arranged four national and 117 district level periodic meeting/workshops of the forum. The conduction of such meeting helped to share experiences, process, progress, achievements and develop common understanding for way forward for policy advocacy. A total of 78 participants including 12 women and four *Dalits* participated in national policy forum meeting and workshops. Similarly, 1,602 participants including 275 women and 119 *Dalits* participated in 117 events of district level meeting and workshops. Advocacy plan was prepared at central level. Similarly, 22 district levels advocacy plans (except in Dolpa and Mugu) were prepared for a planned advocacy on pertinent issues. By the implementation of the advocacy plan, some community forestry issues were resolved during the project time.

PI 2.3 Policy advocacy campaign on burning issues

The program conducted a series of discussion, interaction meetings and workshops in the project districts to develop a common understanding between like-minded people and organizations as well as to draw attention of policy makers to address these issues at district and national levels. The district policy advocacy forum assessed, discussed and prioritized the potential issues for policy advocacy. A total of 538 individuals (95 women and 26 *Dalits*) representing CSO's, and political parties participated in national level policy campaigning on burning issue. Similarly, district level policy dialogue and campaigns were participated by 6,473 participants with 2,284 women and 779 *Dalits*.

PI 2.4 Participatory review of policy advocacy

The project conducted seven national level participatory review workshops to share the policy advocacy initiatives and their outcomes with the stakeholders. A total of 120 participants with 22 women participated in such reviewing process at national level, where as 17 district level policy review workshops were participated by 415 individuals including 135 women and 30 *Dalits*. The emphasis of such review was to share lessons learned in the advocacy process and obstacles faced.

Key results

Emergence of PAF as a strong civil forum

The Policy Advocacy Forum is emerging as a common forum among different CSOs, service providers and political parties to identify, priorities and advocate district level issues. The forum is performing as a common ground for communications, information sharing, and discussions on relevant issues and it has helped in creating common understanding and consensus among key stakeholders and service providers. The PAFs are addressing multiple ranges of issues beyond the natural resources and it is evident that addressing most common issue will strengthen the functioning and importance of PAFs.

Policy influences has taken place

Within a short tenure, the program was successful to influence policies in favor of community forestry. The agreement to hand over of the Terai forest, understanding to abolish 15 % tax, removal of double hammering practices, reopening of Bank account, respecting rights of CFUGs,

stakeholder's consultation for the extension of conservation areas, stopping Phulchowki and Chandragiri conservation areas declaration process are examples of policy changes in favor of community forestry.

PAC-I 3: To establish an effective communication mechanism to document and disseminate lessons learned and best practices of the program

The documentation of lessons learned, challenges faced and best practices followed during the advocacy process remained vital to execute the advocacy actions in a more systematic and effective manner. The program documented the lessons learned and various issues that have come up to the district and national level as a result of the various project activities. The program performed following activities for documentation and dissemination of the lessons learned and best practices.

PI 3.1 Conduct field case studies

Four case studies were proposed to document the experiences and best practices of the project. The case studies conducted by the program are as follows:

The first case study was on "Community Forestry in Armed Conflict" has been completed and report shared. The study pointed out that armed conflict has negatively contributed rights of the local people over the natural resources. The report has provided details of the CF rights violation from both the government and the Maoists and a number of recommendations have been made to improve the situation. The second case on documenting policy influences focused on the following objectives:

- Analyzing policy influences process at different levels applied in PAC program districts.
- Documenting major policy changes at different level through the PAC in program districts.
- Recommending appropriate process and approaches for the promotion of policy advocacy initiatives.

The third case study analysis the local and regional issues from selected Terai districts Viz. Banke, Bardia, Chitawan and Dang districts. The final case study was the self-evaluation outcome mapping of the program through a workshop approach. It has analyzed the changes brought by the program on policy advocacy process and categorized the outcomes.

PI3.2 Production of video documentary

One video documentary on advocacy process has been prepared. The documentary highlights how the issues affect the livelihood of target beneficiaries and their policy implications at various levels.

PI3.1 Updating information in electronic media

The web site of FECOFUN was redesigned and updated (website: www.fecofun.org). The information on the advocacy process and other activities are placed in the web site. This will provide an opportunity for better access to the information on the activities of FECOFUN including various advocacy initiatives.

PI 3.4 Community forestry resource centre at the FECOFUN

A Community Forestry Resource Center has been established at the FECOFUN central office premises. The Center is enriched with appropriate books on advocacy, journal, magazines, documentary films, research reports and case study reports pertaining to community forestry development, Rights Based Approach, advocacy and good governance. The resource center has been useful for providing information to a large number of people concerned with community forestry in Nepal. The center is equipped with a computer, printer, multimedia projector, overhead projector and Video. It has enhanced the institutional capacity of FECOFUN to reach with users for their capacity enhancement and also to document and share the progress and lessons learnt from the program.

PI 3.5 IEC material production

In order to wider dissemination and distribution of project learning and experiences, project adopted a policy to disseminate information through the publications of policy analysis documents, reports, case study reports and other regular information. In addition, 8000 copies monthly magazine called "*Hamro ban aabaj*" is published in Nepali language, which includes policy advocacy related articles. The publications has been distributed widely to all key stakeholders. Similarly, other IEC material includes Advocacy Calendar (6000 copies), poster on advocacy process (5000 copies), CF issue based calendar (5000 copies) and a hand book on CF issues (500 copies) were published.

PI 3.6 Field visits of policy makers, FECOFUN central members and journalists

A total of 82 participants including 19 women and one *Dalit* participated in three events of field visits activities carried out by the project. The activity provided opportunities for the policy makers to be more aware about the micro and meso level policy issues. Further, they were also updated on the latest achievements and difficulties in the community forestry development process. The visits remained useful to develop common understanding on various issues related to community forestry. Similarly, it has also contributed to understand the implications of some district level issues such as closure of user group accounts and double hammering system.

PI 3.7 Cross visits of policy advocacy forum members

The program conducted four events of cross visits program focused to district level policy advocacy members. 99 participants including 33 women and 5 *Dalits* took part in cross visit activities. The activities provided an opportunity for the district policy advocacy forum members to be more aware about the progress and the situation of policy issues in other places. Further, they were also updated on the latest achievements and difficulties in the community forestry management process. This has helped to improve awareness about the experiences from different places to develop confidence to work back at home.

PI 3.8 National workshop on policy advocacy

The project organized one national workshop on policy advocacy, which was participated by 139 participants including 105 women and 2 *Dalits*. The participations was from representatives of different FECUFUN district chapters, member of House of Representatives (HoR), political

parties, and their sister organizations, including civil society organizations. The workshop was able to share the experiences, lessons and constraints specially on the women rights on natural resources. Papers were presented focusing on constitution assembly and women rights, women and leadership, women and natural resources, constitution assembly and local autonomy. This workshop contributed in strengthening the critical mass and widening the constituency of women affiliated with CFUGs

PI 3.9 Social movement and campaign and supports

The project has played a key role in a historical political moment in Nepal where forest users have demonstrated solidarity in establishing democracy. An estimated above five hundred thousands individuals including half of women took part under the umbrella of FECOFUN in demonstrations and protest to overthrow autocratic regimes in favor of democracy. A total of 43 mass rallies were organized supported by equal number of mass meeting. Mass rallies and mass meetings were significantly effective to find coverage in major national and international media. The Kantipur daily and The Kathmandu Post daily covered mass rallies and provide first page pictures of the protest in Dang, Banke and other places. Similarly, mass rallies coverage was made by other national news media. The RECOFTC community forestry fortnightly e-news covered Dang Rally in its March 31 issue (Box 11) which is circulated across the World for thousands of individuals.

**Box 11: Coverage from RECOFTC Community Forestry E-news 2006.03 (March 31, 2006).
Source: Nepal News, 08/03/06**

According to the article, thousands of members of forest consumer groups organized a protest programme in Nepal's Dang district demanding restoration of complete democracy in the country. They expressed dissatisfaction over the interference in the community forests by the Maoists and security personnel and various directives of the District Forest Office. Speaking at a gathering after the protest rally, secretary of the Federation of Community Forestry Users, Bhola Bhattra, said that the government is snatching the rights of community forest users and warned of strong protests against such activities.

For the full text, see <http://www.nepalnews.com/archive/2006/mar/mar08/news03.php>

Similarly, 21 events of press conferences were organized to provide information to wider audiences and to create support in favor of community forestry policy. In addition, over 100 thousands extension materials (poster, pamphlets and wall painting) were developed and distributed 24 districts. Moreover, general assembly in five districts namely Banke, Ramechhap, Kathmandu, Jumla and Siraha was supported during the project period.

Key results

Learning for policy advocacy documentation

The project documented learning experiences on advocacy process and nature of the policy changes during its implementation. It is expected that the experiences will be useful for further designing and planning and implementation of policy advocacy programs.

HIS and thematic documentation

The participatory documentation of lessons learned, challenges faced and best practices during the advocacy process were prepared. The process had self-empowered the participants and would be a resource for further training proposes.

Policy analysis documents preparation

During the period, project produced three major policy analyses documents. The issues include restructuring the forestry sector, prospects of policy advocacy forum and community forestry policy analysis document. These documents will be valuable source of information for formulating new policy, amendment of policy and implementing existing policy effectively.

Respecting autonomy of CFUGs

During the project tenure, few exemplary evidences recognizing the autonomy of the CFUGs were observed. The recognition was the results of the project activities. The main example include removal of double hammering practices, assuring that government will not interfere with the bank account and understanding and initiation to abolish 15 % tax imposed on certain forest products.

Inclusion of distant users in community forests

The issue of social exclusion and inequity are frequently noted as key second generation issue which need further action to improve community forestry process specially in Terai districts. The project demonstrated commendable initiation in the Terai districts to involve distant users in community forests to recognize the rights of the distant users. The FECOFUN district chapter, Sarlahi facilitated an interaction and sharing meeting between Pipara CFUG and distance users and agreed to include 20 households as distant users. Similarly, Kapilbastu district FECOFUN has formed a task force to resolve the issue of inclusion of distant users in Terai community forests. In addition, the FECOFUN district chapter and the District Forest Office, Nawalparasi started discussion to solve issues that can be solved at local level in community forests in the Terai.

2.4.1.2 Issues, Challenges

Short tenure of the project

- One year tenure of the project was able to identify, prioritize and prepared advocacy plan for participating districts and national level through the consultation of all concerned stakeholders. However, it was not possible to complete advocacy on all identified issues.
- The emergence of advocacy form in district and central level to identify, prioritize and advocate district and central level issues have provided a common forum. The experiences until the project time reflects that such forum could emerge a common forum to all stakeholders to lobby in favor of poor and marginalized.
- The concept and strategies adopted by the project have demonstrated the way to bond meso-micro level linkages of issues. However, such effort will need adequate time to mature and which was not materialized during the project tenure.

The unpredictable security situation:

- The unpredictable security situation due to ongoing conflict was the next major challenge to implement project activities at desired level. Frequent *Bandhs* blockades and other incidents affected smooth functioning and implementation of activities including staff movement. The weak security and unpredictable environment affected movement of the participants for training and excursion visits.

2.4.2 Policy Advocacy Campaign –II

2.4.2.1 Progress Towards Objectives

Start-up activities

Partner selection and agreement: Based on letter of interest submitted by partners eight implementing partners are selected for program implementation in seven program districts. Out of eight partners, except Kalika SSC in Kapilvastu, all partners are selected from a pool of SAMARPAN implementation partners. The partners selected are: Nepal Indigenous Development Society (NIDS) in Chitwan, SAHAMATI and Indreni Social Development Forum (ISDF) in Nawalparasi, NFIWUAN district chapter in Banke, Radha Krishna Tharu Janasewa Kendra (RKJS) in Bardia, Forum for Awareness and Youth Activities (FAYA) Nepal in Kailali and Social Awareness Center (SAC) Nepal in Surkhet. The partners have gained practical skills and experiences in implementing advocacy capacity building programs at the community and district levels through the implementation of SAMARPAN Program.

Program orientation to partners and staff: An orientation workshop for all partners and staff was conducted at the beginning of the program to develop common understanding on program goal, objectives, activities and expected outcomes of the program. Total 31 participants, including 8 program coordinators, 15 advocacy facilitators, 5 PAC I staff from FECOFUN and 3 staff from CARE-PAC II participated in the orientation workshop. The workshop developed implementation strategies and approaches, monitoring and evaluation plan including monitoring and reporting formats.

District level sharing workshops: Following the program orientation, partners organized district level program orientation workshops inviting all key stakeholders in 7 implementing districts. These workshops remained instrumental to develop common understanding among program stakeholders on program goal, objectives, activities and expected outcomes of the program. The program activities, budget and program implementation strategies were shared during the sharing workshops. A total of 317 participants, including 98 women and 23 government line agency staff participated in the workshop. Such sharing workshops were conducted jointly with FECOFUN where PAC-I program is under implementation.

PAC-II 1: To enhance advocacy capacity of selected district and national level civil society organizations

P11 1.1 RBA and advocacy training to district level CSOs

As the program focused to address district and national level policy issues, it remained crucial to train district level CSOs such as NGO Federations, Nepal Bar Associations, Radio Listener's Clubs, DDC/VDC federations and journalist associations on RBA and advocacy. During the reporting period, 16 events of RBA and advocacy training were conducted for district level civil society members in Bardia, Kapilvastu, Banke, Surkhet, Kailali, Nawalparasi and Chitwan districts. A total of 371 participants, including 135 women, participated in the training. The training programs have helped participants to gain significant experience and knowledge on the rights-based approach (RBA) and its programming modalities.

The training remained helpful to develop common understanding on basic human rights, shifts in development approach, and public advocacy among CSOs. Having knowledge and skill on advocacy among CSOs at different levels, it has also enhanced the collective voice of civil societies in the districts. Following the training, the district level CSOs realized to be united in a forum and formed district level advocacy forum of CSOs.

PII 1.2 Social transformation training to advocacy facilitators

The SAMARPAN Program had trained more than 300 advocacy facilitators, more than 90% of them were mobilized in advocacy and women’s empowerment processes. The facilitators were engaged in identifying issues at the group level, in follow-up on advocacy plans, and constituency building in terms of issues identified by CFUGs, WUAs, SCOs and WAFs. As the advocacy process has moved towards the district level issues, the facilitators needed further enhancement of their capacity to understand underlying causes of poverty and social injustice and practical skills in social analysis and transformation. Considering these needs, social transformation training was provided under the SAGUN PAC program to selected advocacy facilitators. During the reporting period, eight events of RBA and social transformation training conducted for advocacy facilitators in project districts. A total of 237 participants, including 95 women and 22 *Dalits*, participated in the training.

The training has enhanced the knowledge and skills of advocacy facilitators to act as change agent in the society over the long term. Following the training, some of the facilitators, contributed in leading and facilitating discussion and promotion of issues such as equal wages rates, single women’s movement⁸, movement against the *Chhaupadi*⁹ system, dowry system, women’s access to and control over natural resources etc.

PII 1.3 Advocacy literacy program

During the reporting period, the program implemented advocacy literacy classes in Banke, Bardia, Kapilvastu, and Nawalparasi districts. The weekly advocacy literacy program was organized for women affiliated with WUAs and SCOs.

The literacy classes were run for 16 weeks and the literacy classes of each day were divided into four sessions; first, review and reflection of last weeks learning and performance, second and third for discussion on new topics and the fourth for preparation of weekly action plan. The project has developed two reading books, *Susasan Sangalo* Part I and II, the post literacy materials on governance and advocacy, and guidebooks to support the facilitators.

The literacy classes were conducted as functional literacy classes and the participants, as guided by the guidelines, prepared weekly action plans to deal with advocacy issues. As a result, the participants were successful in raising and dealing with several women related issues in the project districts. Similarly, the participants assumed active role in conducting public audits of CSOs and VDCs where they are affiliated.

Table: 14 Advocacy literacy classes

District	# of classes	# of women graduated	
		<i>Dalit</i>	Total
Chitwan	18	17	460
Nawalparasi	30	92	767
Kapilvastu	12	70	309
Banke	15	66	395
Bardia	15	37	379
Total	90	282	2,310

⁸ According to Hindu religion and culture, single women (widows) are not allowed to wear red clothes, and garments and are not allowed to participate in social and traditional ceremonies in the name of purity and religion. This is an age-old superstition and discrimination against women.

⁹ Women in Nepal are driven into seclusion during their menstrual cycle, forced by their superstitious families to live in dirty, isolated sheds where they risk contracting diseases and face other dangers such as rape. The practice is derived from religious believes and particularly practiced in mid and far western regions of the country.

The literacy program supported participants to identify their advocacy issues, devise and implement weekly action plans, and raise their collective voice to establish their basic rights and promote justice. The program also remained helpful to develop a critical mass and to enhance and broaden the constituency of women to generate their collective voice in all districts. It has also contributed to link grassroots issues with national movements to influence policy. Each advocacy literacy class established a women advocacy forum, which are actively involved in dealing with women related issues at the local level as well as linking issues with district level advocacy forum. The community level advocacy forums are also affiliated in a network and formed a district level women advocacy forum.

During the reporting period, 90 advocacy literacy classes were completed in Bardia, Banke, Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi and Chitwan districts. Total 2,310 participants, including 282 Dalits, graduated from these classes. The advocacy literacy classes, through weekly discussion and advocacy planning, have identified several advocacy issues based on social, political and economic discrimination related to women and other marginal groups. The advocacy literacy classes helped to organize and mobilize women to claim their rights based on their advocacy issues. At the end of each class the participants formed women advocacy forum as a people's organization to institutionalize their solidarity.



Photo-15: Members of women advocacy forum submitting the memorandum to District Education Officer, Bardia

The major issues identified and advocated in different districts are: claiming equal wage for men and women while doing similar work in Kailali, women's participation in political process in Surkhet, provision of mentioning mother's name in school certificates and citizenship from mother's name in Bardia, women's right to land ownership in Chitwan and movement against dowry system in Nawalparasi district. Similarly, women advocacy forum Bardia made interaction program on *Bansiya Adhikar* (patriarchy rights) of women. Women activist and politicians including the deputy speaker of House of Representatives Ms Chitrlekha Yadav delivered a speech in the interaction.



Picture-16: Movement against dowry system in Chitwan

PII 1.4 Leadership development training to women in key positions

One of the key successes under SAMARPAN was increased participation of women in key executive positions of NRM-based CSOs,¹⁰ to increase their access to and control over natural resources. During the SAMARPAN program implementation period, more than 500 women, including about 250 women in both CFUGs and WUAs, have been elected to key positions in these groups. After assuming the key positions, many women have raised their needs, rights and concerns and are better able to address their issues. Most of the women, however, were not able to act effectively due to lack of understanding about their roles and responsibilities, awareness on related policies and a supporting environment.

¹⁰ Key positions are considered as chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary and treasurer of NRM-based CSOs.

Based on the program experiences and the needs of these women (in key positions) in different groups, it was realized that these nearly 500 newly positioned women need further coaching in leadership, knowledge and skills. Considering the fact, the PAC-II Program provided leadership training to these women to enhance their leadership capacities, groom them to deal with several issues of different nature and at different levels, and to build up their confidence to work with multiple stakeholders. During the reporting period, eight events of leadership development training conducted for women in key positions in Surkhet, Bardia, Nawalparasi Banke, Kailali, Kapilvastu and Chitwan districts. Total 179 participants including 175 women and 15 *Dalits* participated in the training.

With enhanced knowledge and skills in leadership, the women in key positions are able to address issues related to women's needs and concerns, and effectively influencing group agendas and participating in group planning.

PAC- II 2: To form, mobilize and strengthen civil society forum at district and national levels on behalf of poor, Dalit and women

PII 2.1 Support to form civil society forums at district levels

The PAC-II Program supported and facilitated the implementation of district level advocacy plans that have been developed during the SAMARPAN Program period. This support enhanced the capacity of NFIWUAN, WAF and FECOFUN district chapters to identify district level policy issues, analyze policies, and frame an advocacy plan and strategy to key issues in irrigation and community forest management. This support has strengthened the institutional relationships and solidarity among different CSOs and to materialize the joint movement of CSOs on behalf of the people. To support this initiation, the program supported and facilitated formation of a common forum of civil society organizations to address the issues at the district level, and to generate and amplify a common voice among all CSOs. The major CSOs included in the forum are district chapters of NGO Federation, Nepal Journalist's Association, Nepal Bar Association, FECOFUN, NFIWUAN, WAFs and *Dalit* Federations etc. Following the formation of the forum, issue based interactions were initiated and solidarity of CSOs expressed in different issue based movements through declarations, appeals and petitions.

Actors	Poor, vulnerable and socially excluded (PVSEs)	People's organizations, Federations, Networks Civil society's forum	Service providers (state, non-state)
<i>Process and role of actors</i>	Identification of issues, policy analysis, alternative policies, strategies and leadership	Constituency building in favor of PVSEs	Addressing policy issues (formation, amendment and effective implementation of policies) Behavior change



The program played a facilitative role to bring all CSOs together and mobilize them jointly around common issues. Training on RBA and advocacy were organized to the members of district level civil society forum and members of different civil society organizations. The training remained instrumental to develop common understanding among different CSOs on human rights, RBA to development and advocacy. The forums remained successful in amplifying the voices of poor, women and *Dalits* through issue based interaction program and mobilization of constituencies basically to influence district level service providers.

PII 2.2 Support to organize issue based discussion, interaction meeting and workshop

There were several policy issues related to the target groups identified during the advocacy process facilitated by the SAMARPAN and SAGUN Programs. However, further analysis and articulation of these issues was essential to build a critical mass with common understanding in favor of these issues to influence the policy makers. To support this process, series of discussion, interaction meetings and workshops were organized in project districts to develop a common understanding between like-minded people and organizations (CSOs, federations, etc.), as well as to draw attention of policy makers to address these issues. The advocacy process is presented in Photo-17.



Photo-17: Hon. deputy speaker Ms Chitralekha Yadav and women activists in Bardia

During the reporting period, 62 events of issue based interactions conducted on more than 15 issues in the project districts. Some the issues discussed in the issue based meetings are equal wage for men and women while doing a same work in Kailali, women's participation in political process in Surkhet, school certificate and citizenship certificate in the name of mother in Bardia, women's access to and control over land ownership in Chitwan, movement against dowry system in Nawalparasi, electricity demand charge in ground and lift irrigation in Bardia. A total of 1,545 participants including 795 women and 126 *Dalits* participated in the meetings. In addition to these issues, the role of civil society in the restoration of democracy, peace and justice have been discussed and strategies were developed to contribute in democratic movement effectively.

PII 2.3 Women advocacy forum strengthening and mobilization

The program supported WAFs to enhance the capacity of existing WAFs in Kailali and Surkhet districts those formed during the SAMARPAN implementation period. The enhanced capacity has made WAFs able to influence DDC and VDC planning and budgeting on behalf of women, to organize women's movements against discrimination, and to establish a well formed and mobilized women's network at local, district and regional levels.

Similarly, following the completion of advocacy literacy classes, new WAFs were formed in Bardia, Banke, Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi and Chitwan districts under PAC II program. These forums have

Table: 15 Development fund allocated by VDCs for women empowerment

District	# of VDCs allocated funds	Amount allocated NRs.
Kailali	5	321,000
Nawalparasi	10	169,000
Chitwan	3	120,000
Total	18	610,000

initiated several advocacy campaigns against social discrimination, inequitable access to and control over natural resources by different groups of people, inequitable access to DDC and VDC funds, domestic violence against women and violations of human rights. During the reporting period, advocacy forums of Kailali, Nawalparasi and Chitwan were successful to influence 18 VDCs and to receive NRs. 610,000 from VDC funds as per the provisions of the LSGA, and to implement women's empowerment activities in their VDCs. The allocated money has been used in social and economic empowerment of women.

PII 2.4 Media advocacy program

The program developed strategies to work closely with media. First, the media professional at he districts were oriented in advocacy, RBA, governance and paradigm shift in development. Secondly, the media professionals and their networks were mobilized in favor of the issues of women, poor and marginalized community by inviting them as members of district civil society's forum and encouraging them to publish policy related issues.

Working with media has developed a fairly good relationship and common understanding between development actors and media professionals at different levels. As a result, media has now allocated more space and interest on development issues. It has also contributed to make media more accountable towards the poor, vulnerable

and socially excluded people. Photo-18 includes some of the highlights in the district and national level print media.



Photo-18: Advocacy in media

PII 2.5 Support CSOs to develop and implement advocacy plans at district levels

During the reporting period, four district level advocacy plans of FECOFUN in Kailali, Bardia, Banke and Nawalparasi, four plans of NFIWUAN in Bardia, Banke, Nawalparasi and Chitwan districts and district level advocacy plan of SCO network in Nawalparasi were supported for their effective implementation. Such support enhanced the capacity of CSOs to participate in a systematic advocacy process and to institutionalize the positive changes brought by this process. Monitoring the progress of each implementation plan carried out by using advocacy diary. The use of advocacy diary in this process was very important for keeping track of the changes brought

by the advocacy process.

PAC-II 3: To support livelihood opportunity of poorest of poor members within the target groups to complement economic, social and political empowerment of target group members

Building upon the experiences and lessons from SAGUN and SAMARPAN Program, the program replicated good practices related to identification of pro-poor households, selection of appropriate economic empowerment activities, developing mechanisms in utilization of CSO's internal funds to pro-poor programs, and to institutionalize these practices through the amendment of the internal policy documents of CSOs. To implement this activity, WAFs in Surkhet and Kailali Districts and some selected CFUGs, WUAs and SC groups in Chitwan, Nawalparasi and Kapilvastu Districts were identified.

Table:16 Status of economic empowerment activities

District	Benefited HHs	Participants (# of HHs)			Contribution NRs.			Cash income as of Sep. '06 NRs.
		Dalit	Janajati	Other	Individual	Group	Project	
Chitwan	23	9	7	7	29,292	89,756	140,000	129,648
Nawalparasi	32	10	6	16	47,500	40,000	348,300	78,508
Kapilvastu	18	2	4	12	0	14,500	126,000	46,450
Kailali	10	1	5	4	18,800	25,000	140,000	63,895
Surkhet	19	6	3	10	4,000	17,500	240,000	13,000
Total	102	28	25	49	99,592	186,756	994,300	331,501

PII 3.1 Identification of poor households

To implement this program, 102 poor households affiliated with 6 CFUGs, one WUA, 6 SCOs, one blind's federation, 4 WAFs and single women's AF were selected. These groups were identified based on their interest and commitment to contribute and allocate group funds, and willingness to amend policy documents to institutionalize this process. The poor households were identified through a participatory well being ranking process based on locally identified criteria.

PII 3.2 Identification of activities, skill enhancement and empowerment

Following the selection of groups and pro-poor households, appropriate income generation and livelihood improvement activities were identified through sub sector analysis and individual consultation process. The activities proposed in promoting income generating and livelihood improvement are based on agriculture and common property resources as well as off farm activities. Some of the activities identified are bee keeping, goat rising, buffalo/cow farming, pig rearing, rickshaw pulling, barber and beauty parlor, retail shops and production of candle, brooms, briquette etc. The capacity building and skill enhancement training were provided to those selected households based on selected activity.

In order to develop understanding equal rights of all users/members in community forestry, water and saving credit program, one event of RBA training was conducted in each group to the selected poor households and executive committee members of the same groups. The major content of the

orientation were the concepts of rights based approach, advocacy, governance and an analysis on access to and control over the resources. The program remained very effective to empower and develop confidence of rights holder poor households to raise their voices and to claim their user rights over the resources. Similarly, it was equally helpful to the executive committee members to realize their accountability towards the poor user households. Following the training, it has contributed to develop common understanding and institutionalization of pro-poor program in all identified groups through the amendment of policy documents.

PII 3.3 Material and matching fund contribution

The ultimate goal of the pro-poor economic development program was to develop and institutionalize participatory mechanisms to identify poor households, mechanisms to allocate group's internal funds in pro-poor activities, and increased realization of equitable and sustainable management of the resources. The practice developed through this process has been reflected in target groups' constitutions and operational plans (amended), to institutionalize and replicate to other groups for a broader sustainable impact. A total of NRs. 1,280,648 and NRs. 12,555 per household in average been invested in this activity. While, the proportion of contribution by the project, concerned CSOs and the identified poor households was 78, 15 and 8 percent respectively.

Most of the activities are making a significant income as the activities are selected through a combination of the consultation of identified poor households and economic viability of the activity through sub-sector analysis. Similarly, the concerned groups were found very active in the monitoring process. It is also due to their accountability following the contribution of matching funds and policy commitments. Although, most of the activities are in a preliminary stage to generate expected income, a total of NRs. 331,501 with an average NRs. 3,250, has been generated in the last six months. Many groups have developed a mechanism to return back certain proportion of income in cash or kind (in case of livestock) to continue such activity to support the remaining poor households.

Most of the groups identified have institutionalized this process through the amendment of their policies through general assembly. It has provided an opportunity to the CFUGs, WUAs, SCOs and WAFs to demonstrate their accountability to contribute in economic empowerment of poor segment. Similarly, this process enhanced the capacity of CSOs to identify poor households through a participatory well being ranking process, identification of potential pro-poor livelihood activities through sub-sector analysis and individual consultation, and increased confidence of target groups to run pro-poor economic empowerment activities.

2.4.2.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Support CSOs to conduct public and social audits

The program supported district and selected community level CSOs to conduct public and social audits. The practice of social and public audit has helped to make transparent CSO's budget, program, plan and decisions. It has also contributed in making CSOs more transparent and accountable.

During the reporting period, all implementing partners conducted their public audits. While RKJS Bardia and FAYA Kailali conducted social audit of their annual program, policies, system and procedures of the organization inviting all district level stakeholders. The recovery of misused and inappropriately handled fund is one of the successes of public audit and hearing. In this fiscal year, the project supported 149 different CSOs, including 19 CFUGs, 57 WUAs, 52 SCOs and 21 other CSOs, conducted public audit and hearings.

Fund recovery

The enhanced advocacy capacity developed by CSOs through various training, public auditing and publicizing plan, budget and group decisions has demanded the recovery of misappropriated/misused group funds in various districts. As a result, the target CSOs have recovered significant amount of group funds. During the reporting period the project beneficiaries were able to recover NRs.619,000. Besides, they were also able to get the commitments worth additional NRs. 245,000 from the concerned persons regarding the payback within a limited period (Table-17).

CSO type	# of groups	Fund recovered (NRs.)	Fund committed to recover (NRs.)
CFUG	3	158,000	80,000
WUA	7	67,000	89,000
SCO	16	394,900	0
VDC	1	0	76000
Total	27	619,900	245,000

The recovered money has been deposited in the group's account. In most cases, user committee members misused the group funds and it has been recovered when women and *Dalits* were elected and nominated in the key positions of the executive committee.

Budget analysis of VDCs, DDCs and other CSOs

The last four years budget of selected DDCs, Municipalities, VDCs and CSOs were reviewed from poor, women and marginalized group's perspective. A participatory and empowering process was followed in budget analysis. The women and *Dalits* themselves did the analysis and presentation after an orientation and making available last five years budget to them. The participants in the presentation of budget analysis were past and present representatives and officials of DDC, VDC and Municipality, leaders of political parties, government officials and CSO members including journalists.

The analysis identified proportion of resources allocated to address the needs and concerns of poor, women and marginalized community. Following this process, it has been realized that the proportion of budget allocated focusing empowerment of women, poor and *Dalits* was very low and almost nil in many cases, although the policy documents, including poverty reduction strategy paper, commits targeted activities for the uplift of marginalized community.

Type	No.	Participants			
		<i>Dalit</i>		<i>Total</i>	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
DDC and Municipalities	3	0	111	6	17
VDCs	49	2,169	2,724	422	633
CSOs	4	0	111	16	9
Total	56	2,169	2,946	444	659

Finally, an action plan was prepared to address the concerns in the coming years budget. This practice empowered marginalized community to claim their rights to basic services as a responsible citizen and make service providers more accountable towards marginalized community. This process has highlighted by local media and appreciated by all participants.

Support women advocacy forum and NGOs to join regional and national level networks

The advocacy forums are playing a vital role to advocate local and district level women's issues. It has been realized that, there are many issues those need a policy influence at the national level. To strengthen the advocacy capacity of women advocacy forum and their constituency to deal with national level issues, these forums were encouraged to join regional and national level women's forums and networks. During the reporting period, district level women advocacy

forums were formed in Kapilvastu, Bardia, Nawalparasi and Chitwan districts. Similarly, WAFs of Surkhet and Kailali joined regional advocacy forum of women at mid and far western regions.

It has been assumed that the enhanced capacity of regional and national level networks will play a crucial role in linking grassroots initiations with national movements and mobilizing constituencies for policy influence at different levels.

Case study

The PAC-I and II has jointly designed a study to: study and analyze policy influences process at different levels applied in PAC program districts; document major policy changes at different level through the PAC in program districts, and to recommend appropriate process and approaches for the promotion of policy advocacy initiatives. The fieldwork of the case study has been completed and the analysis and presentation is in process. The final report will be produced during the 'No Cost Extension' period.

Contribution of the SAGUN Program in the revision of CF guidelines:

The project took part in CF guidelines revision process and as a taskforce member. To facilitate this process, the project supported field visits of task force members in the program districts and organized interaction meeting with different stakeholders in Kailali, Bardia and Banke districts and contributed to the guidelines in the following:

From governance perspective:

- provision to include the name of both men and women as represents of each household.
- provision to elect at least fifty percent women in key executive positions (chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary and treasurer) of CFUGs.
- provision of annual public audit and hearing.
- provision of good governance capacity assessment of CFUGs.
- autonomy of CFUGs in pricing and sale of forest products.

From livelihood perspectives:

- identification of poor households through participatory well being ranking process.
- provision to allocate at least 25% of CFUG funds in pro-poor economic empowerment activities.
- provision of CF land allocation for income generation activities of poor households.
- Provision of pro-poor CF based micro-enterprises and establishment of poor households as entrepreneurs

The guideline is in its last stage of finalization.

2.4.2.3 Thematic

A movement on equal wage

The women advocacy forum in Kailali has been raising issue of equal wages between men and women for the similar work for the last four years. The movement was focused in targeting women working in industrial, construction and agricultural labors. During the process, there have been several events of issue based interactions, demonstrations and delegations. The movement on the issue was supported by district level CSOs and political parties. However, district level authorities were not able to ensure their rights although it is guaranteed in the constitution of Nepal and human rights declaration. The main reason behind failing to insecure women rights

was the lack of legal provision and responsible institution to punish the offenders. Finally, the women labor filed a case in the Supreme Court on 15 June 2006, demanding legal provisions to guarantee their rights to equal wages. Women advocacy forum and Nepal Bar Association, Kailali supported the process, while, women advocacy forums in other program districts also empowered women labor to join the demonstrations and 10 minutes road blockade in front of the Supreme Court and district headquarters and major highways. In response to this petition, the Court summoned so cause notice to the government. It has been expected that the court will order the government to draft and implement relevant policies and assign an institution to deal with this issue.

Movement on electricity demand charge on lift irrigation

In Banke district more than 64 deep tube well electric pumps are installed for irrigation. The farmers use these irrigation systems only for two months per year in the winter season. However, due to government's unjust policy, the farmers were compelled to pay year round minimum demand charge equivalent to NRs. 1,100 to 1,800 based on the capacity of the pumps. As a result of high demand charge, 25 out of 64 tube wells were stopped functioning for the past seven years. Farmers were demanding waving of year round demand charge. However, the authorities did not respond the issue for years.

In 2004, SAMARPAN program supported NFIWUAN, Banke to raise this issue for policy influence and NFIWUAN prepared an advocacy plan. In the last two years, efforts were paid to broaden their constituency by bringing different CSOs and political parties in their favor. The NFIWUAN Banke invited written commitments from all district level political parties in favor of their demand and mobilize district level advocacy forum to magnify their voice. They conducted series of interaction programs at the district. Finally, they decided to influence the policy makers at the national level and a delegation team comprising deprived farmers, NFIWUAN, member of HoRs and political party leaders visited Minister for Irrigation, Agriculture and Cooperatives, Finance, and Deputy Prime Minister for policy influence. As a result of their continuous effort and dedication, the Government of Nepal finally declared to wave 50 percent of demand charge through the recent budget speech. This decision has not only benefited more than 3,200 tube well irrigation water user households in Banke, it has also benefited thousands of similar population in Bardia, Chitwan and other Terai districts, although the farmers are in a movement in demanding hundred percent subsidy in demand charge.

2.4.2.4 Issues and Challenges

One of the major challenges faced by the program is the short period of the project. The advocacy process needs flexibility in terms of time and financial resources; however, the one-year period of the project was very short for policy influence. At the same time, the policy environment in the country remained unfavorable as the bottom-up policy making process has almost stopped.

The WAFs and CSO's advocacy forum are formed and effectively mobilized in all program districts. The role they played so far is very effective to influence the policies and decisions. However, sustainability and institutionalization of these forums needs some additional time and efforts.

The unpredictable security situation remained another major challenge to implement project activities at desired level. Frequent *Bandhs*, blockades and other incidents greatly affected staff movement to different parts of the project districts. Similarly, the unpredictable operating environment affected mass gathering and movement of the participants of training and excursion visits.

3. NO COST EXTENSION

A three months No Cost Extension (NCE) was designed which was approved by USAID for the period from October 2006 to December 2006. The rationale for the NCE include strengthening of the Federations and Networks of different NRM groups and communities for institutional sustainability, consolidation and strengthening of the communality level governance initiatives such as PHPA, PWBR, Small Scale Livelihoods Activities and recognition and integration of services and expertise of the LRPS in the NRM process.

A number of activities have been designed in all the components during this NCE period. CARE will remain the prime recipient and RIMS Nepal, WWF and FECOFUN will be the sub-grantee partners. CARE Nepal will also implement the Irrigation Component in the NCE period.

Important factors considered during the preparation of the NCE proposal include comments and feedbacks on the SAGUN Program Exit Strategy received from program target NRM groups, district level stakeholders, and central level government counterparts. Further, delayed activities, which would not be finished by September 2006, but were critical to achieve expected program results. Similarly, emerging issues such as the evolution of the networks of irrigation and hydropower project-affected communities and the formation of national level federations and their formalization were also taken into consideration.

4. FINANCIAL STATUS

In this fiscal year, overall expenditure of SAGUN Program comes out to be 99.04% (including the contribution in kind). The direct cost and personnel cost were 96.63% and 101.79% respectively. The overall expenditure incurred in the SAGUN Program activities was 91.60%. The details of the financial expenditure is given in the following table:

EXPENSES REPORT OF SAGUN PROGRAM
USAID/GRANT # 367-A-00-03-00018-00
FY: 2006

STARTING DATE: 18 NOVEMBER 2002

COMPONENT: ALL COMPONENTS (FORESTRY/IRRIGATION/HYDROPOWER/PAC)

FUND CODE: NP 14701/14702/14703/NP14705 (USAID/N)

S. N.	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL BUDGET US\$	EXPENSES AS OF JUNE'06	EXPENSES OF JULY-SEPT'06	EXPENSES SEPT'06AS OF	BUDGET BALANCE SEPT'06	BURN RATE
1	Staff Cost:						
	Salaries & Benefits:	1,452,084	1,394,555	103,265	1,497,820	(45,737)	103.15%
	a b. International. National	74,073	51,921	3,669	55,590	18,483	75.05%
	Sub-Total of Staff Cost	1,526,157	1,446,476	106,934	1,553,410	(27,253)	101.79%
2	Support Cost (CO)	221,167	196,080	25,368	221,448	(281)	100.13%
3	Other Direct Costs:	244,132	241,452	11,144	252,596	(8,464)	103.47%
4	Procurement Costs	78,506	51,424	9	51,433	27,073	65.51%
	Sub-Total of Direct Costs (2, 3 & 4)	543,805	488,956	36,521	525,477	18,328	96.63%
5	Activities Costs						
	a) CARE	1,194,892	990,933	115,605	1,106,538	88,354	92.61%
	b) RITI	846,965	750,940	61,514	812,454	34,511	95.93%
	c) RIMS-Nepal	179,140	170,038	3,581	173,619	5,521	96.92%
	d) WWF	233,032	196,847	17,303	214,150	18,882	91.90%
	e) FECOFUN	282,749	200,072	0	200,072	82,677	70.76%
	Sub-Total of Activities Costs	2,736,778	2,308,829	198,003	2,506,832	229,946	91.60%
6	Operation Costs of Sub-Grantees:						
	a) RITI	530,728	445,000	55,421	500,421	30,307	94.29%
	b) RIMS	258,748	231,874	13,950	245,824	12,924	95.01%
	c) WWF	188,728	156,167	8,082	164,249	24,479	87.03%
	d) FECOFUN	57,540	39,535	0	39,535	18,005	68.71%
	Sub-Total of Sub-Grantees Costs	1,035,744	872,576	77,453	950,029	85,715	91.72%
	TOTAL	5,842,484	5,116,836	418,911	5,535,747	306,736	94.75%
7	Indirect Costs Recovery (7.83% of Total USAID FUND)	457,466	391,955	32,801	424,756	32,710	92.85%
	TOTAL	6,299,950	5,508,792	451,711	5,960,503	339,447	94.61%
	Matching Fund	1,668,723	1,881,440	50,101	1,931,541	(224,182)	113.43%
	GRAND TOTAL	7,968,673	7,390,232	501,812	7,892,045	115,265	99.04%

Annex 1

Achievement against Goal, Purpose and Objectives Forestry and Buffer Zone Component

Statement	Indicators and Target for 2006	Achievement by 2006
<p>Goal: To empower organizations (CFUGs/BZUGs) by building their capacity in good governance for sustainable management of forest resources.</p>	<p>G1.2: By end 09/06, 386 UGs have their account annually audited</p>	<p>558 UGs got their accounts audited. Details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 138 UGs got their account audited through registered auditors. • 398 UGs got their account audited through Public Hearing and Public Auditing. • 99 UGs got their account audited through both registered auditors as well as PHPA • 431 UGs got their accounts audited/endorsed in general assembly
<p>Purpose: To ensure that performance of UGs (CFUGs and BZUGs) and other selected institutions is improved to meet the principles of good governance and in particular, that the benefits and revenues generated from sustainable community forestry and buffer zone development are distributed to local communities on equity basis</p>	<p>P1.2: By end 09/06, 22,000 metric ton biomass harvested annually on a sustainable basis due to active forest management</p>	<p>In total, 28,351 metric tons of biomass harvested from CF as part of active forest management. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber: 855.7 mt. • Poles: 675.4 mt. • Fuelwood: 11,255.5 mt. • NTFP: 15.4 mt. • Others (fodder/grass/thatch): 15,548.8 mt. <p>The target has been exceeded mainly due to increased awareness and knowledge of UGs on the importance of active forest management through various technical training and orientation programs and continued follow up and assistance of field staff, WMs and LRPs.</p>
<p>F1: Strengthened CFUGs and BZUGs with enhanced technical and organizational capacities to ensure biological diversity, resource utilization, sustainability, equitable benefit sharing, the groups' own sustainability through community development activities</p>	<p>R1.1: By end 09/06, 18,000 hectare of community forest area actively managed</p>	<p>24,874.8 ha (cumulative) of community forest area actively managed: This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7,918.8 ha of CF area actively managed in current year (FY 2006) • 5518 ha of CF area actively managed in FY 2005 • 3456 ha of CF area actively managed in FY 2004 • 4954 ha of CF area actively managed in FY 2003 • 3028 ha of CF actively managed in FY 2002 (base year) <p>The target has been exceeded mainly due to increased awareness and knowledge of UGs on the importance of active forest management through various technical training and orientation programs and continued follow up and assistance of field staff, WMs and LRPs.</p>

Statement	Indicators and Target for 2006	Achievement by 2006
<p>F2: Strengthened capacity and increased active participation of women, the poor and other disadvantaged groups (DAGs) in CFUGs and BZUGs through consensus decision-making process and leadership positions</p>	<p>R1.2a: By end 09/06, representation with regard to gender increased from 44% to 46% in executive committee</p> <p>R1.2b: By end 09/06, representation with regard to caste in executive committee</p> <p>R1.2c: By end 09/06, representation with regard to poor in executive committee</p>	<p>Representation of women in the executive committees increased from 44.2% in FY 2005 to 44.2% in FY 2006.</p> <p>Representation of <i>Dalits</i> in the executive committee increased from 8.6 % in FY 2005 to 9.2% in FY 2006</p> <p>Representation of poor increased from 22.4% in FY 2005 to 27.3% in FY 2006</p>
<p>F3: Revision of OPs and limited numbers of new CFUGs identified and mobilized with the help of clear guideline, to fulfill demands and needs of local communities for active management control over the community forests</p>	<p>R1.3: By end 09/06, 500 CFUGs followed a participatory approach in operational plan preparation and revision</p>	<p>In total, 634 (cumulative) CFUGs prepared FOPs. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 156 CFUGs (107 new and 49 renewal) prepared in current FY 2006 • 172 CFUGs (101 new and 71 renewal) prepared in FY 2005 • 122 CFUGs (61 new and 61 renewal) prepared in FY 2004 • 73 CFUGs (22 new and 51 renewal) prepared in FY 2003 • 111 CFUGs prepared in base year (FY 2002)
<p>F4: Strengthened capacity of CFUGs and BZUGs in overall accountability, monitoring and advocacy functions to a) monitor service delivery by government b) monitor benefit/revenue sharing among the groups themselves, in the committees, park offices and local elected bodies (DDC and VDC) and higher</p>	<p>R1.4a: By end 09/06, 604 general assemblies (Amsabha) held by CFUGs/BZUGs</p> <p>R1.4b: By end 09/06, 120 CFUGs practicing public auditing (in general assembly)</p>	<p>665 CFUGs/BZUGs held 939 general assemblies in FY 2006. Of them,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 469 CFUGs/BZUGs held general assembly once a year • 196 CFUGs/BZUGs held more than once. <p>398 CFUGs conducted Public Hearing and Public Auditing (PHPA) in FY 2006</p>
<p>F5: Strengthened capacities of relevant civil society NGOs/CBOs and networks, including FECOFUN and selected service providers in the private sector, to a) establish clear roles and responsibilities of networks, b) provide advocacy functions, c) strengthen CFUGs organizational and technical capacities for active forest management and resource sustainability; and d) ensure good governance, economic viability and group sustainability.</p>	<p>R1.5a: By end 09/06, 475 (cumulative) UGs get affiliated to their federations</p> <p>R1.5b: By end 09/06, 950 (cumulative) members from NGOs and Federations of CFUGs and BZUGs have knowledge about good governance and improved managerial practices.</p>	<p>712 CFUGs (cumulative) affiliated to district FECOFUN. This includes 107 CFUGs affiliated during FY 2006.</p> <p>818 members from NGOs and Federations trained on RBA/ Advocacy/ Governance and Do No Harm. This includes 126 in Year1, 239 in Year 2, 237 in Year 3 and 216 in Year 4.</p>

Statement	Indicators and Target for 2006	Achievement by 2006
<p>F6: Strengthened capacities of DFOs and Park Offices to work with the local communities and groups and with civil society organizations to assist in managing the increasing demand, to mobilize new CFUGs/BZUGs and revise existing forest operational plans</p>	<p>R1.6: By end 09/06, 200 members (cumulative) from DFOs, Park offices have knowledge about good governance and improved managerial practices</p>	<p>493 (cumulative) government counterpart staff trained on RBA/ Advocacy/ Governance, TOT, CF management, and communication and information management. This includes 95 in Year 1, 174 in Year 2, 71 in Year 3 and 153 in Year 4.</p>
<p>F7: Established effective communication mechanisms between stakeholders in forestry at all levels, including the DDC, sharing lessons learned, issues and problems arising and best practices, to assure a) more coordinated planning and implementation between relevant stakeholders, b) addressing the policy discourse including the forestry contribution to GNP, and c) greater understanding and ownership among the forestry civil services of current concepts, paradigms, methodologies and implementation strategies</p> <p>F8: Document and disseminate lessons learned and best practices for a) replication, including b) demonstrated relationship to current CF and buffer zone development and governance paradigms and methodologies, and c) highlighting issues arising especially of policy discourse</p>	<p>R1.7 & R1. 8: By end 09/06, 6 types of materials produced and disseminated based on the learning and best practices</p>	<p>Different types of communication and extension materials, research reports and case studies were produced and shared, disseminated with relevant stakeholders such as user group members, donors, government counterparts, training participants, visitors from different organizations, federations both inside and outside of the country. These materials are:</p> <p>i. <i>Compilation and publication of thematic and case stories</i> entitled "<i>Sushanka Abhyasharu</i>" was published in Nepali language and distributed widely.</p> <p>ii. <i>Article/Case stories</i> related to good governance, rights of WDPs, changes brought by income generating activities and so on written by WMs and LRPs reflecting the perspectives from grassroots level user groups.</p> <p>iii. <i>Video documentary:</i> Two video documentaries produced in 2006 and shared widely. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Good Governance initiatives in Community Forestry, by Forestry and Buffer zone Component</i> • <i>Ray of Hope by SAGUN, RIMS Nepal</i> <p>iv. <i>Brochures:</i> Produced brochures for different CFUGs in the district.</p> <p>v. <i>Proceedings and progress reports:</i> A number of proceedings of training, workshops and reports produced, shared and used</p> <p>vi. <i>Calendar and flash board</i> In Dolpa and Dhading, calendar and flashboards were produced to disseminate information related to conservation and governance.</p> <p>vii. <i>Research</i> Seven different researches on</p>

Statement	Indicators and Target for 2006	Achievement by 2006
		<p>Governance and Livelihoods practices in CFUGs (as part of thesis work) by Masters and B.Sc level students of Rural Development and Institute of Forestry were completed and 4 Masters level thesis work are on going.</p> <p>i. Case study: Four case studies on different topics conducted. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Contribution of SAGUN Program to good governance, equitable cost, benefit and revenue sharing in Natural Resource Management" NARMA Consultancy, Kathmandu for all the components of SAGUN Program including Forestry and Buffer Zone Component (see Box-2 for details) • "Increasing Leadership of Women, Dalits and Poor in Community Forestry Challenge and Opportunity" in Banke District: Tribhuban Paudel, GIDS and Ram Kumar Adhikari DC Banke. • "Contribution of Community Forestry in the livelihood of poor CF users in Kailali. SAGUN Kailali • " Socioeconomic condition of women in CFUGs" Narayan Bhattarai, Kailali • Assessment of SAGUN FBZ was conducted by a team of experts from USAID

Annex 2

Achievement Against Goal, Purpose and Objectives Irrigation Component

Statement	Indicators and Target for 2006	Achievement by 2006
<p>Goal: To evolve self-enduring and self-governing sustainable Water User's Organization for increased productivity and irrigation area under WUA management</p>	<p>G2.1: by end 09/06, average crop yield increased by X ton per ha in:</p> <p>a. Paddy – 3.5 ton/ha b. Wheat – 2.5 ton/ha c. Pulse – 0.8/ha</p>	<p>a. Paddy – 3.89 ton/ha b. Wheat – 2.32 ton/ha c. Pulse – 0.79/ha</p> <p>Paddy yield met the target while wheat yield and pulse yield could not. In Panchakanya and Kamala wheat did not get adequate water because of upstream water diversion by other users. However, the yields are in increasing trend in comparison to benchmark data. This is because 532 TCs were cleaned last year and 240 TCs and 192 FCs were cleaned this year by mobilizing 56670 person days last year and 61838 labor days this year, thus increasing monsoon water availability.</p>
	<p>G2.2: by end 09/06, 12# and 100% of WUA (MCC) followed a participatory approach in operational plan preparation and revision.</p>	<p>12# (100%) WUA-MCCs prepared operation plan of the canal and their annual plan in participation with BCC and general assembly. Increased involvement of program staff and training on program management as well as coaching to WUA committees encouraged to prepare plan following participatory approach.</p>
	<p>G2.3: by end 09/06, 12#s and 100% of WUA (MCC) have their account annually audited</p>	<p>12#s (100%) WUA (MCC) adopted annual audit of their account regularly. Learning from good governance training motivated all 12 WUAs for auditing expenses annually. Public hearing also was practiced by CIS, HIS-W, PIS, MIS-II, WGIS WUAs. Also annual income expenditure and budget plans are being audited by general assembly of water users. DIO also started public hear in practice being motivated through good governance trainings.</p>
<p>Purpose: To contribute to increased irrigation area coverage for increased irrigation revenue through effective and efficient WUAs functioning democratically.</p>	<p>P2.1: by end 09/06, Rs. 16,00,000 (revised) (19,20,000 old) and 41.66% (revised) of ISF actually collected annually.</p>	<p>Rs. 20,67,137 (129%) of annual target ISF was collected. Timely maintenance of tertiary canals and equitable water distribution along with peaceful environment developed trust and confidence of getting water in users. So, users started giving ISF.</p>
	<p>P2.2: by end 09/06, X ha of land area covered by irrigation under WUA management.</p> <p>a. Monsoon – 42,000 ha. b. Winter – 22,000 ha.</p>	<p>46,260 ha. (110% of target) of land in monsoon and 24,286 ha. (110 % of target) of land in winter was covered by irrigation under WUA management. Area under WUA management increased because of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canal operation plan & schedule for MC was in operation. ▪ 1,028 #s of TCs are cleaned by WUAs. ▪ 548 #s of FCs were developed. ▪ Water conflicts were reduced. ▪ Old field TCs are re-excavated. ▪ Water distribution upto tail farmers (HIS-W, CIS).

Statement	Indicators and Target for 2006	Achievement by 2006
<p>I-1: Strengthened WUAs with enhanced organizational, managerial, technical and governance capacities to ensure sustainability of irrigation canal system and the groups own sustainability.</p>	<p>R2.1: by end 09/06, 525 TCCs, 105 BCCs and 12 MCCs practiced good governance.</p>	<p>705 TCCs (134.20%), 116 (110.47%) BCCs, 12 (100%) MCCs have practiced good governance characteristics.</p> <p>Transparency: MCCs & BCCs have kept notice board; public hearing & auditing is done; expenses are made transparent.</p> <p>Participation: In BCCs all tertiary canals are cleaned involving users; regular meetings at MCC & BCC are held; ISF is collected by women representatives also in Khageri and Manusmara II.</p> <p>Accountability: All BCCs and TCCs are made accountable for ISF collection, TC & BC cleaning and water distribution to users. MC is made accountable to MC water distribution.</p> <p>Creditability: Constitutions, Rules (election, financial, canal operation, maintenance, office administration & ISF administration) is prepared and is being enforced by WUAs. ISF amount also is being collected by WUAs.</p>
<p>I-2: Increased active participation of women, poor farmers/small-holders in WUAs, including in leadership positions.</p>	<p>R2.2: by end 09/06, active participation of women increased by 20% in WUA representation.</p>	<p>Female representation increased by 20% (2,088#s out of 10,575 WUA members) and dalit by 7% (704 out of 10575) in all 14 WUAs at all levels. This includes:</p> <p>MCC – 15% (45 females out of 310 members) BCC – 30% (293 females out of 963 members) TCC – 19% (1750 females out of 9302 members) Females – 12% in executive position (497#s) Dalit – 4% in executive position (161#s)</p> <p>Establishment of women sensitization groups in command area and then mobilizing them for campaigns before WUA election resulted considerable participation of women and dalit in WUAs - KIS W, HIS E&W, MIS II, WGIS, and BIS. Provisions made as reservation seats in constitutions for women also encouraged such increased representation in WUAs – BIS, WGIS, and KIS W.</p>
<p>I-3: A limited number of new and/or weak WUAs strengthened as required to ensure sustainability of selected canal system transfer to local operation and maintenance (O&M) irrigation.</p>	<p>R2.3: by end 09/06, 630#s TCCs mobilized 8165 person days of labor contribution on equitable norms basis.</p>	<p>A total (cumulative) 1028 TCCs mobilized 140987 cumulative man days for cleaning canals. This year 38942 person days were mobilized. Similarly 22896 person days were mobilized to construct 187.53 Km of FCs.</p> <p>A new system of equitable canal maintenance (equitable labor contribution) norms were established in all 12 WUAs against the old practice (one labor per household). This practice encouraged more and more participation in canal maintenance. A total of 350 tertiaries (150 in BIS, 100 in WGIS, 50 in CIS and 50 KIS E) were cleaned by farmers using their own resources.</p>
<p>I-4: Financial accountability and watchdog functions of WUAs strengthened, to a) monitor revenue sharing among the</p>	<p>R2.4a: by end 09/06, 12#s of general assemblies (amsavas) held by WUAs per year.</p>	<p>A total of 12 MCC held general assembly annually. This year also all WUAs held general assembly meeting inviting all general assembly members with fixed venue, time and pre set agenda.</p>

Statement	Indicators and Target for 2006	Achievement by 2006
groups, in their communities and local elected bodies (VDCs and DDCs)		
	R2.4b: by end 09/06, 12#s of WUAs are practicing public auditing in general assembly.	12 WUAs conducted the public auditing in the general assembly. All 12 WUAs prepared overall planned budget and expenditure (after audit is completed) report and presented in front of general assembly members for approval. Similarly, WUAs presented annual plan and budget of the coming year for approval. In addition, CIS, MIS II, HIS W, PIS and WGIS WUAs conducted public hearing also.
	R2.4c: by end 09/06, 56#s of MCCs and 694 BC and 1725# of TC executives have knowledge on financial management, accounting, benefit monitoring process and advocacy.	A total of 3227 executives trained on financial management, accounting, benefit monitoring process and advocacy at MC, BC and TC levels (77, 743, 2407 at MC, BC and TC level respectively). This year progress at MC was 7, at BC – 50 (HIS E, and MIS I) and TC – 502 executives. WUAs at MCC have established financial management process and records with double entry system of income & expense. BCCs also have started keeping ISF records, TC level records and minutes and meeting records independently. 25 TCs in CIS and 20 blocks of MIS I & II have started keeping financial records regularly.
I-5: DOI capacities strengthened in association with civil society groups and selected private sector service providers, to work with local water user associations (WUAs) to enhance their technical organizational and managerial capacities to operate and maintain irrigation systems.	R2.5: by end 09/06, 83#s of DOI staffs have knowledge on good governance and managerial practice.	A total of 134 DOI staffs participated and gained knowledge and skill on O&M practices and good governance practices (last year progress). This year the learnt knowledge and skill was used in producing advance water management manual, MC level schedule preparation and in conducting public hearing of IDO budget and expenditures making transparent to users.
I-6: Strengthened capacity of the water user's federation, NFIWUAN, to provide advocacy functions as well as to strengthen WUA organizational managerial and technical capacities for canal irrigation system O&M, and to ensure good governance and enduring economic viability of the group groups.	R2.6: by end 09/06, 50#s of NFIWUAN members enhanced advocacy capacity.	A total of 126 central and district NFIWUAN members developed advocacy capacity (old and new central committee members of NFIWUAN- 62 and district NFIWUAN – Saptari, Siraha, Dhanusha, Sarlahi, Chitwan, Nawalparasi and Kapilvastu – 64). 64 district NFIWUAN members participated in regional advocacy planning workshop prioritizing. Central NFIWUAN conducted national level advocacy workshop for ISF collection issues and policy implications inviting all stakeholders.
I-7: Improved communications between all stakeholders in irrigation, sharing	R2.7 and 2.8: by end 09/06, 5 types of publication (programs, annual progress, manuals, research and action	Five types of publications were published and disseminated to stakeholders (DOI, WUA-MCC, ADO, NFIWUAN, CARE Nepal, USAID, DOA, Local NGOs, Private Consultant, FMIS-Trust,

Statement	Indicators and Target for 2006	Achievement by 2006
<p>lessons learned, issues and problems arising, and best practices, to assure (a) more coordinated planning and implementation, (b) informing the policy discourse, and (c) greater understanding and 'ownership' among the irrigation/water resources civil service of current concepts, paradigms, methodologies and implementation strategies.</p> <p>I-8: Lessons learned and best practices documented and disseminated for replication.</p>	<p>plan) circulated.</p>	<p>Ground Water Project, Chitwan)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Manuals – Basic Water Management and Advance Water Management b. Action Research on wheat cultivation c. WUA effectiveness case study d. Annual programs of Year – 4 e. Annual progress review procedures Year – 3 f. Community evaluation of good governance practice in WUAs.

Note: Original target of 14 WUAs was revised to 12 WUAs for year-4 (Mohana was dropped and in Kamala East election delayed WUA establishment, so progress of indicator not included for these two systems).

Annex 3

Achievement against Goal, Purpose and Objectives Partnership for Hydropower Component

Statement	Indicators and Target for 2005	Achievement by 2006
<p>Goal: To contribute to create a harmonious relationship and win-win situation among different stakeholders particularly focusing on affected communities and hydropower developers by utilizing benefits accrued from hydropower development on an equitable manner.</p>	<p>G3.1: By end 09/06, positive perception built up between the hydropower project affected communities and power developer</p>	<p>Few questions related to perception were administered to understand the perception while conducting Mid-Term Situation Analysis Study at UMHEP and Study on the Impact of Training at MMHEP. The findings of the study shows that positive perception has been gradually developing between the power developer and the project affected local communities. Below are the highlights of those findings (<i>source: Study Reports</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Upper Modi, the affected communities said that the problem was not only with the power developer but also with the local communities. They could not coordinate properly with the power developer, they could not present the common voice before the power developer and they could not play proactive role to facilitate resumption of the project construction work. Now, the apex body of the affected community had organized interaction meetings to develop common voice of 4 affected VDCs. They had delegation visit with the power developer, DoED, MoWR, DDC, District Administration Office, etc. and extended their support for the resumption of project work. Similarly, the power developer for the first time recognized weaknesses from their side for not adequately consulting the affected communities during the construction of project assess road. • In MMHEP, affected community mentioned that they should put their concerns in a proper way based on the authentic information; they should avoid the ways of strikes, <i>bandths</i> while putting forward their concerns. Concerns and issues needs to be discussed at a common forum participated by the representatives from affected community, power developer and the government line agencies. The apex body of the affected community had also made request to follow the single-door approach to put forward the communities' concerns, an attempt to forward only the genuine issues to the power developer.

Statement	Indicators and Target for 2005	Achievement by 2006												
	G3.3: By end 09/05, 2 networks (CSOs and VDCs) functioning	<p>Two apex bodies of the hydropower project affected communities namely – Institution Development and Coordination Society (IDCoS), Lamjung and Modi Welfare Coordination Committee (MWCC) have been actively functioning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both of the committee held 9 meetings • MWCC organized 4 VDC level interaction programs and 1 affected area level interaction program to develop common understanding. It had delegation visit to district and central level government line agencies and the power developer. • IDCoS has been involved in organizing press conference and other coordinating roles for the resumption of project construction work. (Source: Field Reports) 												
	G3.4: By end 09/05, conflict minimized between hydropower developers and affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All together 9 major issues raised in MMHEP. Of the total 5 have been addressed, 2 have been surveyed, and intermediation forums have been constituted for 2. (Source: Field Reports) 												
	G3.5: By end 09/05, 2 sites have target people's participation in hydropower development	<p>One Program site (MMHEP) had the target people's participation in hydropower development, but could not happen in UMHEP as the project construction work is at halt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Environmental Impact Monitoring Committee organized 2 meetings. The committee, led by the affected community, had conducted 5 daylong field monitoring of the implementation of EMAP in MMHEP. • Two local NGOs (Program target groups) from the project-affected area had been running local town sanitation program with the financial support of MMHEP power developer. 												
<p>Purpose: To contribute to have key stakeholders including local groups capable of monitoring implementation of mitigation plan and mobilization of revenues for affected communities/people demonstrating good governance.</p>	P3.1: By end 09/05, 60% of target groups with up to date knowledge of project and mitigation plan implementation status among the executives of the target groups has increased.	<p>In overall, 71.38 % of the executive members of the target groups have up to date knowledge related</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Percentage of respondents giving correct answers</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Executive Members</th> <th>General Members</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UMHEP</td> <td>66.22</td> <td>36.55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MMHEP</td> <td>76.54</td> <td>56.36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall</td> <td>71.38</td> <td>46.45</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>to hydropower development and environmental management. (Source: Study Reports)</p>		Executive Members	General Members	UMHEP	66.22	36.55	MMHEP	76.54	56.36	Overall	71.38	46.45
	Executive Members	General Members												
UMHEP	66.22	36.55												
MMHEP	76.54	56.36												
Overall	71.38	46.45												

Statement	Indicators and Target for 2005	Achievement by 2006
	P3.2: By end 09/05, 25 % of women and 15 % of <i>Dalit</i> are members of executive committee (including key positions) of the target groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28.28 % of women and 14.77 % of <i>Dalit</i> are in executive committees of the target groups (mixed groups). • 13 women and 16 <i>Dalit</i> are in key positions. <p>(Source: Field Reports; These figures only include UMHEP and MMHEP Program sites, as the group strengthening activities are focused only in these 2 sites)</p>
	P3.3: By end 09/04, 2 networks (CSOs and VDCs) formed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already achieved and reported in 2004.
	P3.4: By end 09/05, 30 % of target groups have increased good governance practices (“ka” status using spider web)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30.19 % (16 groups) target groups reached “Ka” status after assessment through spider web tool. <p>(Source: Capacity Assessment Reports)</p>
	P3.5: By end 09/05, participatory monitoring of implementation of mitigation plan conducted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formed 5-member Participatory Environmental Impact Monitoring Committee (PEIMC) under DLCC, Lamjung. Representative from the affected community is the coordinator of the committee, whereas SAGUN Program’s local partner works as a member secretary. Other members are Program Officer, DDC and Engineer, District Technical Office representing government line agencies and representative from the Hydropower Developer. • DLCC, Lamjung endorsed the Participatory Monitoring Guidelines prepared by PEIMC. • PEIMC had 5 day long field monitoring. Preliminary findings were presented in District Level Annual Review and Planning Workshop. • SAGUN has been continuously supporting the PEIMC to prepare guidelines, monitoring formats and other logistic supports. <p>(Source: Field Reports)</p>
<p>H1 Objective: System established and implemented among local key stakeholders for smooth implementation of environmental measures (social and natural) by (a) enhancing effective communication (b) strengthening capacity of stakeholders and (c) ensuring participatory monitoring.</p>	R3.1: By end 09/04, 2 # of project sites have coordinated impact monitoring system established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Environmental Impact Monitoring Committee (PEIMC) had been formed in one project site (MMHEP). It could not happen in UMHEP, as the project construction work is at halt. • PEIMC’s members were selected to have adequate representation from all three key stakeholders i.e. the project affected community, hydropower developer and government line agencies. Further, while selecting members from the government agencies due care has been given by selecting representative from DDC (the development coordinator and the local government) and District Technical Office as the regular members and other government line agencies as invitees depending upon the nature of issue to be monitored.

Statement	Indicators and Target for 2005	Achievement by 2006
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functioning of PEIMC has been governed by the Monitoring Guidelines prepared and endorsed by DLCC. The guideline spells out the area and scope of PEIMC and the schedule. <p><i>(Source: Field Reports)</i></p>
	R3.2: By end 09/05, 1 generic type of guideline for utilizing revenue generated from the hydropower project prepared through participation of all stakeholders with special attention to the affected community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declaration to allocate at least 25% of the hydropower accrued revenue to DDC to the affected VDCs had been made by DDC, Ramechhap in a district level workshop participated by all stakeholders including the representatives from MoLD. Areas of utilization and rough figures had also been outlined during the workshops held at Manthali, Ramechhap and Charikot, Dolakha. Still, it has to come in the form of consolidated guidelines. It is expected that the central level workshop postponed twice and now rescheduled for October 27 and 28 will build on the outcomes of the district level workshops in consolidating the guidelines. <p><i>(Source: Field Reports)</i></p>
	R3.4: By end 09/05, capacity of target groups strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All together 91 groups from 3 Program sites had received different types of capacity strengthening trainings <p><i>(Source: Project Information Management System, PIMS)</i></p>
	R3.5: By end, 09/05 effective communication systems established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 DLCCs and 2 apex bodies of the affected communities have been functioning in UMHEP and MMHEP since the last reporting. 10 VDC level networks of the civil society had got established in Khimti I area. A loose apex body of the civil society representing 10 VDCs of 2 districts had also been formed. A 7-member Situation Analysis Committee representing all 3 Program sites had also been emerged out as a beginning of forming a national level network of hydropower project affected communities. <p><i>(Source: Field Reports)</i></p>
<p>H2 Objective: System established and implemented for revenues sharing and utilization in a rational/equitable way at DDC and VDCs levels ensuring environmental sustainability by (a) developing proper communication mechanism (b) ensuring transparency, accountability, participation (c) introducing strategic planning/programmatic approach, appropriate guidelines and (d) ensuring effective participatory monitoring.</p>	R3.6: By end 09/05, process controlled revenue sharing mechanism developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rough criteria had been developed during the district level workshops organized at Ramechhap and Dolakha districts. Those criteria are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VDCs housing dam, tunnel, powerhouse - 20% VDCs in the downstream and catchments area (for general development works) - 10% Integrated watershed management program - 10% DDC - 60% 25% of hydropower revenue received by the DDC to the affected VDCs <p><i>(Source: Workshop Proceedings)</i></p>
<p>H3 Objective:</p>	R3.3: By end 09/05, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 types of materials had been developed and

Statement	Indicators and Target for 2005	Achievement by 2006
<p>Lessons learned and best practices documented and disseminated for replication, including demonstrated relationships to current hydropower and associated environment and social development paradigms, and methodologies, and highlighting issues arising especially of policy relevance.</p>	<p>types of materials are produced and disseminated based on the learning and best practices.</p>	<p>disseminated. They are,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydropower Development in Nepal: Prosperity and Challenges, a printed material • Hydropower Development and Common Achievements, a documentary • One outreach material containing the policies and provisions of hydropower development, environmental management and benefit sharing had been developed • One poster showing the governance message is under preparation • One learning material on practicing governance program is at the draft stage • All together 1,393 reference materials and 443 workshop and training proceedings have been disseminated to various stakeholders such as the affected communities, power developers and the government line agencies at the district as well as central level. <p><i>(Source: Field Reports)</i></p>

Annex 4
STRENGTHENED ACTIONS FOR GOVERNANCE IN UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES (SAGUN) PROGRAM
SAGUN Program
Annual Plan and Progress
(October 2005 to September 2006)

Component: Forestry/Buffer Zone

Cluster: Nepalgunj

Key Implementing Agency: CARE Nepal, WWF and RIMS

SN	Activities	Focus Group	Unit	Quantity									Remarks			
				CARE			WWF			RIMS			Total			
				Plan	Prg	%	Plan	Prg	%	Plan	Prg	%	Plan	Prg	%	
A. Phase-over activities																
1	Preparation of program sustainability and phase over strategy (Exit Strategy)	CFUGs/ BZUGs	Event	1	1	100	1	1	100	-	-	-	2	2	100	
F1 Strengthened CFUGs and BZUGs with enhanced technical and organizational capacities to ensure biological diversity, resource utilization, sustainability, equitable benefit sharing the groups' own sustainability through community development activities.																
1 1a	CF management and simple inventory training for CFUGs and their federations	CBO/ NGO/ CFUGs/ BZUGs/ Fed	Event	11	12	109	2	2	100	4	5	125	17	19	112	
1 1b	Orientation on active forest management through LRPs	CFUGs/ BZUGs	Event	85	104	122	-	-	-	12	13	108	97	117	121	
1 2a	NTFP management and marketing training (plant specific) for CFUGs and their federations	CBO/ NGO/ CFUGs/ BZUGs/ Fed	Event	14	14	100	1	1	100	2	2	100	17	17	100	
1 2b	NTFP seedling support to poor households	Poor/CFUGs	Group	24	33	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	33	138	
1 3	NTFP nursery management training (plant specific)	CFUGs/ BZUGs/ Fed	Event	1	1	100	-	-	-	1	1	100	2	2	100	
1 4	Orientation on Forest Operational Plans (FOPs) and Constitution through LRPs	CFUGs/ BZUGs	Event	100	147	147	-	-	-	90	97	108	190	244	128	
1 5	ICD training for BZUG members	BZUGs	Event	2	2	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	100	
1 6	Support to BZUG and RBNP to prepare BZ forest management plan preparation guidelines	BZUGs	Event	1		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	100	Guideline for BZ forest management plan preparation completed and currently at DNPWC for endorsement process
1 8	Group management training (leadership and institutional development)	CFUGs/ BZUGs	Event	4	7	175	-	-	-	8	8	100	12	15	125	
1 9	CFUG designed activities through CFUGs and BZUGs	CFUGs/ BZUGs	Activity	41	52	127	-	-	-	30	42	140	71	94	132	Due to strong demand of user groups, additional events were conducted from within the allocated budget
1 10	Participatory Well-Being Ranking (PWBR) of CFUGs and BZUGs	CFUGs/ BZUGs	Group	31	109	352	-	-	-		23		31	132	426	Due to high demand of user groups and need for pro-poor support program, additional events were conducted
1 11	Training on financial management and public auditing, transparency, accountability and predictability on the basis of equity concepts for CFUGs	CFUGs/ BZUGs	Event				1	1	100	4	4	100	5	5	100	

SN	Activities	Focus Group	Unit	Quantity												Remarks
				CARE			WWF			RIMS			Total			
				Plan	Prg	%	Plan	Prg	%	Plan	Prg	%	Plan	Prg	%	
1 12	Awareness training on transparency and accountability through LRPs	CFUGs/ BZUGs	Event	85	99	116	-	-	-	12	12	100	97	111	114	Due to demand and need of user groups, additional events were conducted within the allocated budget
1 13	Institutional strengthening in BZ institutions and anti poaching units	CFUGs/ BZUGs	No	2	2	100	6	4	67	-	-	-	8	6	75	
1 14	Amchi network	Amchis	No	-	-	-	1	1	100	-	-	-	1	1	100	
1 15	Training for eco club teachers and members	Teacher	No	-	-	-	1	1	100	-	-	-	1	1	100	
1 16	Training on alternative energy	CBOs/ CFUGs/ BZUGs/ Fed	No	-	-	-	2	1	50	-	-	-	2	1	50	
1 17a	Technical assistance to enhance forest coverage	CBOs/ CFUGs/ BZUGs/ Fed	Ha	-	-	-	5	6.5	130	-	-	-	5	6.5	130	
1 17b	Support to reduce forest pressure (Improved cooking stoves installation)			-	-	-	256	372	145	-	-	-	256	372	145	Due to availability of sufficient ICS, additional support provided
1 18	Training to savings-credit groups	Sister Groups	Person	-	-	-	3	3	100	-	-	-	3	3	100	
1 19	Support on skill development training and entrepreneurship development program to CFUGs members	CFUGs	Event	-	-	-				2	1	50	2	1	50	Some activities were considered not feasible from the marketing prospect So one event could not be conducted
F2 Strengthened capacity and increased active participation of women, the poor and other disadvantaged groups (DAGs) in CFUGs and BZUGs through consensus decision-making process and leadership positions.																
2 2a	Train motivators in gender sensitivity, equity, governance and PRA	WM/ CM/ ICDO	Event				4	3	75	-	-	-	4	3	75	
2 2b	Training on gender, equity and social inclusion	Women/ Dalits/ poor	Event	7	4	57	-	-	-	3	3	100	10	7	70	
2 3	NFE activities for women and Dalits	Women/ Dalits	Center	60	60	100	5	5	100	30	30	100	95	95	100	
2 4	RBA workshop for women motivators	WM/ CM/ ICDO	Event	1	1	100	-	-	-				1	1	100	
2 5a	RBA workshop for Dalits women of FUGs	Dalits women	Event	7	9	129	-	-	-	5	6	120	12	15	125	
2 5b	Support for advocacy functions to women and Dalits	Women and Dalits	Activity	35	33	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	33	94	
2 7	Scholarship for Dalits and women for I Sc Forestry	Women/ Dalits	Person	15		0	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	0	0	
2 8	Leadership training for women and Dalits	Women/ Dalits	Event	7	9	129	4	4	100	6	6	100	17	19	112	
2 9	Training on kitchen gardening and health	Women/ Dalits	No				3	3	100				3	3	100	
2 11	Support on IGA training and IGA for women and Dalits	Women/ Dalits	Event	12	12	100				25	44	176	37	56	151	
F3 Revision of OPs and an adequate numbers of new CFUGs identified and mobilized with help of clear guidelines, to fulfill demands and needs of local communities for active management control over the community forest.																
3 1	Support new CFUGs and BZUGs for developing constitutions and FOPs	CFUGs/ BZUGs	CFUG/ BZUG	25	105	420	3	3	100	3	9	300	31	117	377	
3 2	Support to collaborative forest management on pilot basis	DFO	Event	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0	CFM could not be piloted due to lack of strong initiatives from DFO and DDC despite several efforts

SN	Activities	Focus Group	Unit	Quantity									Total			Remarks
				CARE			WWF			RIMS			Plan	Prg	%	
				Plan	Prg	%	Plan	Prg	%	Plan	Prg	%				
3 3	Planning and networking workshop for new/weak groups	CFUGs/ BZUGs	Event	4	5	125	-	-	-	3	0	0	7	5	71	Similar activity was conducted through the Resin Tapping program So it was not conducted under this heading
3 4	Observation tour for new/weak groups	CFUGs/ BZUGs	Event	4	5	125	1	1	100	4	4	100	9	10	111	
3 5a	Group capacity assessment/re assessment	CFUGs/ BZUGs	CFUG/ BZUG	24	38	158	2	2	100	30	22	73	56	62	111	
3 5b	Governance assessment/ re assessment	CFUGs/ BZUGs	CFUG/ BZUG	60	59	98	-	-	-	55	70	127	115	129	112	
3 7	Support in revision of Forest Operational Plans (partnership with RAN, NFA and FECOFUN)	CFUGs/ BZUGs, NGOs	CFUGs	19	30	158	6	3	50	12	19	158	37	52	141	Due to demand of CFUGs and initiatives of the DFOs, additional FOPs were renewed
F4	Strengthened capacity of CFUGs and BZUGs in overall accountability, monitoring and advocacy functions to a) monitor service delivery by government b) monitor benefit/revenue sharing among the groups themselves, in the communities, park offices and local elected bodies (VDCs and DDCs) and higher.															
4 1	Study tour for CFUGs, local NGOs, Networks and FECOFUN members on governance, public auditing and accountability	CBOs/ NGOs/ Fed / VLCC	Event	5	3	60	-	-	-	1	1	100	6	4	67	Due to loktantra movement and followed by cultivation time, the target groups could participate in it
4 2a	Public hearing and public auditing	CFUGs/ BZUGs	Event	85	300	353	16	22	138	36	90	250	137	412	301	Due to high demand of user groups and increased awareness for its needs, additional events were conducted
4 2b	Participatory biodiversity monitoring	BZUGs		5	5	100							5	5	100	
4 2c	Self Program monitoring/CIPP	SAGUN	Event	3	1	33	1	1	100	1	1	100	5	3	60	Due to priority for other important activities, this was postponed/dropped
4 2d	PM&E of CFUGs/BZUGs	CFUGs/BZUGs	Event				1	1	100				1	1	100	
4 3	Skill enhance training to CFUGs and BZUGs to monitor and advocacy functions of service delivery, accountability and benefit sharing	CFUGs/ BZUGs/ NGOs	Event	10	10	100	-	-	-	1	1	100	11	11	100	
4 4	General orientation on RBA and advocacy	CFUGs/ BZUGs	Event	75	83	111	-	-	-	11	11	100	86	94	109	
4 5	Specialized training on RBA and advocacy	CFUGs/ BZUGs	Event	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100	1	1	100	

SN	Activities	Focus Group	Unit	Quantity												Remarks
				CARE			WWF			RIMS			Total			
				Plan	Prg	%	Plan	Prg	%	Plan	Prg	%	Plan	Prg	%	
F5	Strengthened capacities of relevant civil society NGOs/CBOs and networks, including FECOFUN and selected service providers in the private sector, to a) establish clear role and responsibilities of networks, b) provide advocacy functions, c) strengthen CFUG organizational and technical capacities for 'active forest management' and resource sustainability, and d) ensure good governance, economic viability and group sustainability.															
5 1	Training on good governance, role of civil society in natural resource management for relevant civil society NGOs/CBOs and their federations, VLCC, ALCC and DLCC	CS, NGOs, Fed, VLCC, DLCC, ALCC, CFUGS/BZUGs, SCC, CSO	Event	-	-	-	1	1	100	1	1	100	2	2	100	
5 3	Specialized training on RBA and advocacy	CS, NGOs, Fed, VLCC, DLCC, ALCC, CFUGS/BZUGs, SCC, CSO	Event	1	0	0	1	1	100		0	0	2	1	50	The remaining events will be conducted during NCE Period
5 4	Conflict management workshop (DNH)	CS, NGOs, Fed, VLCC, DLCC, ALCC, CFUGS/BZUGs, SCC, CSO	Event	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	100	3	3	100	
5 6	Workshop on Local Governance Act /NP/BZ Acts and Policies	CS, NGOs, Fed, VLCC, DLCC, ALCC, CFUGS/BZUGs, SCC, CSO	Event	-	-	-	1	1	100	-	-	-	1	1	100	
5 8	Proposal and Report writing training for partners	NGOs/ Federations	Event		1		-	-	-	1	1	100	1	2	200	Due to high demand from UGs, additional event was conducted
5 9	Linkage development and interaction workshop between NGOs/Fed and government counterpart	NGOs/ Federations and government counterpart	Event	1	0	0	-	-	-	1	1	100	2	1	50	
F6	Strengthened capacities of DFOs and Park Office staffs to work with the local communities and groups and with civil society organizations to assist in managing the increasing demand, to mobilize new CFUGs/BZUGs and revise existing forestry operational plans															
6 1	Profile preparation of NGOs, CBOs, CFUGs and their federations	CFUGs/ BZUGs, NGOs, CBOs, Fed	Group	-	-	-	1	1	100	1	0	0	2	1	50	This was planned to be prepared in coordination with the DDC The DDC is still in the process of compiling the information
6 2	Advocacy training/ workshops for DFOs/ park staffs, DLCC in CF issues			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		0		
6 2 a	For Officers	DFO/ AFO/ Park Warden/ DLCC	Event	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	
6 2 b	For Rangers	Rangers	Event	1	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100	
6 3	Provide technical assistance for DFOs for the preparation of DFMP in project districts	DFO	Event	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0	Due to lack of initiative from DFOs and willingness of other agencies to fund for this activity, this was dropped
6 4	Study tour for Rangers on good governance	Rangers	Event	1	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100	
6 5	TOT, PRA and social analysis training for Rangers	Rangers	Event	-	-	-	1	1	100				1	1	100	
6 6	Support to DFO in CF process (formation and renewal)	DFO	Group	-	-	-				15	19	127	15	19	127	
6 7	Training on communications/information management/MIS	Park staffs, CFUGs/ BZUGs	Event	-	-	-	1	1	100	-	-	-	1	1	100	
6 8	Training on rangeland/resource management	Park staffs	Event	-	-	-	1	1	100	-	-	-	1	1	100	
6 9	Training on GIS and GPS use (for Park staffs)	Park staffs	Event	-	-	-	1	1	100	-	-	-	1	1	100	

SN	Activities	Focus Group	Unit	Quantity												Remarks
				CARE			WWF			RIMS			Total			
				Plan	Prg	%	Plan	Prg	%	Plan	Prg	%	Plan	Prg	%	
6 1	Training on PM&E (Service delivery, benefit sharing)	Park staffs, CFUGs/BZUGs	Event	-	-	-	1	1	100	-	-	-	1	1	100	
6 13	Conflict management workshop (DNH)	DFO/Park staffs	Event	3	3	100	-	-	-	1	2	200	4	5	125	
F7	Established effective communication mechanisms between stakeholders in forestry at all levels, including the DDC, sharing lesson learned, issues and problems arising and best practices, to assure a) more coordinated planning and implementation between relevant stakeholders, b) addressing the policy discourse including the forestry contribution to GNP, and c) greater understanding and 'ownership' among the forestry civil service of current concepts, paradigms, methodologies and implementation strategies.															
F8	Document and disseminate lessons learned and best practices for a) replication, including b) demonstrated relationships to current CF and buffer zone development and governance paradigms and methodologies, and c) highlighting issues arising especially of policy relevance.															
8 1	Conduct field case studies of both success and failure and dissemination (action research)	CFUGs/ BZUGs	Case	2	2	100	2	1	50	1	1	100	5	4	80	One case in Dolpa will be conducted in NCE Period
8 2	Conduct periodic seminar at relevant institutes (IoF and other related institutions)	IOF and other Institutes	Event	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	IOF was already supported with two workshops and meeting viz interaction on GG in NRM and Curriculum Development workshop thus its was not felt necessary
8 3	Periodic seminar/meetings in each districts and NCO with key CF stakeholders to share lessons learned and best practices	RLCC/ DLCC	Event	4	3	75	2	0	0	-	-	-	6	3	50	Due to lack of resource person and limited working time in Dolpa - <i>will be conducted in extended period</i>
8 4	Institutional support to disseminate lessons learned and best practices	DFO/ NGOs/ Fed / CBOs	Event	4	5	125	-	-	-	1	1	100	5	6	120	
8 5	Support relevant institutes viz IOF on developing and revising curriculum and support the education program as guest lecturers	IOF	Event	1	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100	
8 6	Coordination meetings with key stakeholders at district, center and village level	SO5/ RLCC/ DLCC/ VLCC/ CFUGs	Event	11	4	36	-	-	-	26	20	77	37	24	65	Due to absence of elected bodies and less initiatives of DFO, the planned events could not be conducted
8 7	Facilitate student studies and internships at field sites and M Sc thesis	IOF (B Sc / M Sc) students	Person	6	8	133	-	-	-	1	1	100	7	9	129	
8 8	Observation tour in project area for policy makers, FECOFUN central members and journalists	Policy maker, FECOFUN, Journalists	Event	1	0	0	2	1	50	1	1	100	4	2	50	Policy Makers could not give time despite the program fixed followed by immediate change/transfer of higher officials at ministerial level
8 9	Communication through mass media	Public	Event	4	4	100	1	1	100	1	1	100	6	6	100	
8 10	Generate best learning and practices periodically (news letter, bulletin)	Public	Event	4	2	50	4	3	75	1	1	100	9	6	67	Many documents were developed and published under 8 11 activity meeting the objective of this particular activity
8 11	Production of extension materials and use (Banners, audio-visuals, radio etc), Purchase of books/materials/posters	Public/ NGOs, CFUGs/ BZUGs, CSOs	Set	1	2	200	5	4	80	1	1	100	7	7	100	

Annex 5
STRENGTHENED ACTIONS FOR GOVERNANCE IN UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES (SAGUN) PROGRAM
SAGUN Program
Annual Plan and Progress
(October 2005 to September 2006)

Component: Irrigation

Cluster : Bharatpur

Key Implementing Agency : CARE Nepal and RITI

S.N	Activities	Target Group	Unit	Quality Indicators	Plan	Progress	Percent	Remarks
I-1	Strengthened WUAs with enhanced organizational, managerial, technical and governance capacities, to ensure sustainability of irrigation canal systems and the groups' own sustainability.							
I-1 1	Capacity Building Trainings:							
I-1 1	Governance Capability Development							
I-1 1 2	Establishment of means of governance (constitution, policies, rules and regulations etc) + developing , drafting & modifying canal operation	TCC /Users	events	A total of 325 members (89 females and 12 dalits) of WUAs participated in developing, drafting and modifying canal operation, maitnenace, office adminstration, financial management and election rules	6	8	133	
I-1 1 3	Dissemination of constitution, policies, rules, regulations etc	MCC and BCC	events	A total of 4599 persons from TCC members and users (2243 females & 424 dalits) participated in the dissemination of above mentioned 5 rules	43	97	226	Increased numbers due to high demand for cleaning TCs by Users and WUAs
I-1 1 5	Training on governance and management to TCCs the main focus of training was on transparency, participation, accountability and equity aspect of governance	users and GA	events	A total of 1869 participants including 461 females and 171 dalits from TCCs were trained on good governance and pprogram management for 3 days Participants prepared plan of action on good governance & organization management at TCC level	47	74	157	27 events of training were additionally provided on the request of WUA
I-1 1 6	Awareness to water users and General Assembly	MCC/BCC/ minor executives	events	A total of 702 participants from water users and general assembly members including 229 women and 35 dalits participated in one day awareness events on the topics SAGUN program intervention, govermenace issues, women's representation, gender, etc	19	18	95	One event in Kamala East was not conducted due to incomplete election
I-1 1 7	Organization and Program Management (office management) Training to WUAs (CPs, Vice chair TRs and Sec)	MCC, BCC, Minor, TCC, Women groups	events	A total of 346 participants including 40 females and 4 dalits participated in 5 days training WUA prepared annual plan of action after training	12	12	100	
I-1 1 8	Leadership Development Training to chair, vice chair & secretaries of MCC, BCC, TCC & women sensitization-25 per/event for 2 days	MCC, BCC, Minor, TCC, Women groups	events	A total of 681 participants from WUA executives and women sensitization groups including 163 females and 54 dalits participated in 3 days training	37	35	95	2 events in Kamala East were not conducted due to election
I-1 1 9	Participatory review of governance practice in WUAs	WUAs	event	A total of 739 persons from MCC, BCC members including 152 females and 39 dalits participated one day governance assesmnt review workshop by using spider model with developed standard indicators	46	42	91	4 events (Kamala-2 & Banganga-2) was not conducted due to election

S.N	Activities	Target Group	Unit	Quality Indicators	Plan	Progress	Percent	Remarks
I-1 1 10	Pilot site Development for Good governance and Business house/Co-operatives model	MCC	events	A total of 920 persons from water users including 399 women and 7 dalits involved in line with the establishment of saving credit program in Manusmara II, good governance practices in Panchaknaya and income generation activities in Khageri	3	3	100	
I-1.2	Technical Capability Development							
I-1 2 1	Canal Operation plan development training for MC and BC	MCC/BCC/IDO	events	A total of 486 persons from different MCCs' members and including 133 females and 20 dalit participated dissemination of COP	8	8	100	
I-1 2 3	Training on operation of water control structures for equitable distribution -5 persons from each BC and MC including IDO staff for 2 days	MCC/BCC/IDO	events	A total of 85 participants from WUA executives of MCC, BCC and IDO staffs including 12 females and 7 dalits participated in 2days training WUA executives and members gained knowledge on handling of irrigation structures properly	4	3	75	One event planned for KIS E could not be completed due to late election of WUA
I-1 2 4	Develop parcellary map through BCC	users	ha	A total of 5805 ha parcellary map (West Gandak-2905, Piparpati parsauni-400 and Kamala west--2500) was newly developed	3,653	5,805	159	Kamala West could not complete area left last year because of unavailability of Amin
I-1 2 5	Use of parcellary map thru BCC (branch wise) involving IDO (new)	BCC/TCC	events	592 BCC's members including 161 females and 28 dalits from various irrigation systems were oriented on the use of developed parcellary maps	10	23	230	13 additional events of use of parcellary map in Khageri conducted on the request of WUA
I-1 2 6	Orientation on review and verification of existing parcellary map (1day) (old)	users	events	A total of 282 users from BC's including 82 women were oriented on review and verification of existing parcellary maps of their BCs for one day	9	4	44	5 events in Banganga and Kamala east could not be conducted due to WUA elections
I-1 2 7	Revision of parcellary map thru-BCC/Minor (branch wise) involving IDO (OLD)	users	Nos	A total of 8996 ha parcellary map in 26 BCs in various systems was revised by BCC themselves	31	26	84	5 events planned in Kamala East and BIS could not be completed because of WUA election
I-1 2 8	Training on water share and equity, 3 days (chair person, secretary, CMWF-MC,BC,Minor,TC)	users	events	A total of 702 participants including 132 females and 35 dalit (chairperson, secretary, CMWF from MC, BC, TC) participated in 3 days water share and equity training	34	30	88	4 events in KISE were not conducted due to election
I-1 2 9	Implementing equitable water schedule - demonstration (1 TC from each BC)	users	events	A total of 1610 participants including 513 women and 135 dalit participated from tertiary canals Equitable water distribution process was demonstrated to TC and BC level water users for decreasing conflicts	53	43	81	10 events in KISE were not conducted due WUA election
I-1 2 10	Intersite visit to demonstrating sites using equitable water schedule	users	nos	A total of 6852 participants including 2400 women and 719 dalit from TC canals visited in demonstration site on equitable water distribution practice to replicate their TCs	187	172	92	15 events in BIS and KISE were not conducted because of election
I-1 2 11	Field chanal to field irrigation practice demonstration & supporting with hume pipes for efficient water use - 700 TCs in the project	MCC, BCC and TCC	events	A total of 187 km in 192 TCs in various irrigation systems constructed field channel during this year for equitable access over water	77	192	249	115 events of FC construction in Chandra Nahar and Manusmara I &II phase was done additionally on the request of WUA
I-1 2 12	ISF/MF administration and application action training to MC and BC/minors (MC/BC: CP, TR and ST) (3days), 25 p/event	users	events	A total of 170 participants including 51 females and 7 dalits participated in 3 days ISF/MF administration and application action training Participants developed action plan for ISF collection	6	7	117	
I-1 2 13	Equitable maintenance sharing and user mobilization practice at Tertiary	users	events	A total of 377 km in 240 TCs in different systems were cleaned establishing equitable norms and process	89	240	270	151 events additionally conducted in chandra Nahar-50, West gandak-48, Khageri-31, and Manusmara-22 on the request of WUA

S.N	Activities	Target Group	Unit	Quality Indicators	Plan	Progress	Percent	Remarks
I-1.3 Management Capability Development								
I-1 3 1	Awareness/seminars/meetings	users	events	A total of 7381users from the WUAs (3123females and 593 dalits) participated awareness programs that was organized by WUAs at different topic like planning, implementation and monitoring of WUAs activities at various levels	82	116	141	34 events additionally conducted in Bangana and Kamala east for WUA election purpose
I-1 3 2	Observation & demonstration tour to BC,TC, women executives 40 person/event, (5days)	WUA	events	A total of 166 participants from different BCs including 97females and 3 dalits participated observation tour in different parts of agency and FMIS managed irrigation systems	8	7	88	One event in KISE was not conducted due to election
I-1 3 3	Networking & coalition building workshop among DADC, DADO & other govt line agencies	MCC and BCC	events	A total of 347persons from different government district line agencies officials and WUA executives including 24 women and 9 dalits participated in one day workshop Each government officials made commitment to provide effective and efficient agricultural supports to users	19	10	53	9 events in Kamala east and Banganga could not be conducted due to WUA election
I-1 3 4	WUA office strengthening MCC,BCC with election	MCC,BCC, TCC	Packages	27 events of office established in different irrigation systems for women sensitization groups and BCCs	25	27	108	
I-2 Increased active participation of women and poor farmer/small-holders in WUAs, including in leadership position.								
I-2 1	Develop women sensitization group (7 in one group) through gender, equity & leadership development training	Women users	events	A total of 663 participants including 602 women and 49 dalits from women sensitization groups and WUA's women members in all irrigation systems participated in 3 days gender, equity & leadership development training	23	32	139	9 events of additional GED trainings organized in various systems
I-2 2	Sensitizing group running campaign to general users of TC, 50 person, (1day)	Women users	Centre	A total of 2323 water users from different part of irrigation systems including 2044 females and 459 dalits participated one day campaign organized by women group to increase women representation in WUA and participation in O&M activities	22	53	241	31events additionally conducted in Kamala east, and Banganga for election campagain through women sensitization groups
I-4 Financial accountability and advocacy functions of WUAs strengthened, to (a)								
I-4 1	Financial Management (public audit, hearing etc) and Accounting training to MC, BC, minor chairperson, secretary and treasurer, 3 days (25 pers/event)	MCC, BCC,TC	events	A total of 598 participants including 124 females and 23dalits (chair person, tresurer & secretary) from MCC, BCC and TCC and IDO staff attended one day public hearing	16	12	75	4 events in KISE and Manusmara-I were not conducted due to election and internal conflict of WUA
I-4 2	Training on M & E practices to WUA executives- 3 days, 25 persons	MCC, BCC,TCC	event	A total of 175 WUA executive members including 36 females and 3 dalits participated 3 days training on M&E The participants developed the WUA's vision, mission, goal, objectives, and plan of activities	11	11	100	
I-4 3	Record Keeping training to TC secretaries, 1 day	TCC	events	A total of 502 TC secretaries including 111 females and 34 dalits were provided one day training on record keeping The secretaries started to maintain TC records in their TC's office	25	26	104	
I-4 5	Advocacy training to General Assembly and MC, BC, TC memebers, review issues	MCC, BCC, TCC		A total of 1009 participants from WUA -GA including 234 females and 80 dalits participated in 3 days training on advocacy	43	43	100	

S.N	Activities	Target Group	Unit	Quality Indicators	Plan	Progress	Percent	Remarks
I-5	DOI capacities strengthened in association with civil society groups and selected private sector service providers, to work with local water user associations (WUAs) to enhance their technical, organizational and managerial capacities to operate and maintain							
I-5 1 b	Program budget transparency seminar	DOI/IDO staff	events	IDO staffs (Chandra, Hardinath east, Kamala west, Manusmara I & II and West Gandak) declared budget, program and expenditure in the public hearing workshop in the presence of general water users and WUA members for the first time	4	5	125	
I-5 2	Training on program management practices to IDO and DOI staff (5 days)	DOI/IDO staff	events		1	1	100	Out of 39 planned DOI staffs only 22 participated because of busy on DOI tasks
I-5 4	Study Tour for WUA in India for 16 persons for 12 days	DOI/IDO staff	Packages	12 WUAs chairpersons including NFIWUAN chairpersons visited Hyderabad, India for observation of irrigation systems	1	1	100	Completed in the first quarter
I-6	Strengthened capacity of the Water User's Federation, NFIWUAN, to provide advocacy functions as well as to strengthen WUA organizational, managerial and technical capacities for canal irrigation system O&M, and to ensure good governance and enduring econ							
I-6 6	Facilitate & support NFIWUAN activity through radio Nepal once in a 3 months		event	Two events of radio/TV program on SAGUN irrigation achievements, broad casted	2	2	100	
I-6 9	Support to documentation and publication of semi-annual reports		event	Two publications of NFIWUAN (constitution and irrigation news letter) published and disseminated it to district federations offices	2	2	100	
I-6 9 a	Sharing of SAGUN Irrigation best practices and learnings through seminars, training approach, 50 (25/25 central and district NFIWUAN members			A total of 214 executive council members of NFIWUAN and representatives of district NFIWUAN from 68 districts and WUA members including district line agencies officials	2	3	150	1 event additionally conducted on the high demand from 68 districts NFIWUN through NFIWUAN
I-6 9 b	Advocacy and program review workshop			A total of 117 districts and central NFIWUAN members including 5 females participated in the workshop identifying advocacy issues at WUA, districts and central level	2	3	150	1 event additionally conducted in central level advocacy for policy change was requested by NFIWUAN and also this activity is from exit strategy plan
I-7	Improved communications between all stakeholders in irrigation, sharing lessons learned, issues and problems arising, and best practices, to assure (a) more coordinated planning and implementation, (b) informing the policy discourse, and (c) greater under							
I-8	Lessons learned and best practices documented and disseminated for replication.							
I-8 1	Case studies/process documentation/action research for success and failure of the WM and WUA effectiveness, project strategy and approach		no	Effectiveness of WUA, actions research on wheat cultivation and participatory community evaluation of the WUA were completed	2	3	150	1 event additionally conducted as per planned in the exit strategy plan
I-8 4 a	Facilitate students for internship study at project site	students	no	4 students from Eastern Agricultural engineering college have learnt technical process of parcellary map preparation and FC development techniques and equitable maintenance	4	4	100	
I-8 4 b	Workshop at agriculture engineering college for sharing governance lessons	Faculty staff and students	no	A total of 65 participants from engineering college, NGOs, and Gos participated in the workshop	1	1	100	

S.N	Activities	Target Group	Unit	Quality Indicators	Plan	Progress	Percent	Remarks
9	Training Materials Development							
9 7	Water management manual	WUA	Number	One set of advanced, and one set of basic water management manuals were produced DOI is using these manuals for WUA training	1	2	200	1 advanced water management from DOI and 1 basic water management from ISP were prepared for WUAs use as requested by DOI
9 8	Printing and publication of manuals/posters/films, etc	WUA	Package /Sets	2000 copies of good governance posters, 4 episode of flims on achievement and impacts of SAGUN irrigation, constituion of NFIWUAN and manuals were published for dissemination	3	4	133	
10	Workshop, seminar & annual review	Central level stakeholder	events	One event of annual progress review seminar was conducted after 3rd year and one event of wrap up workshop with WUA chairperson were completed	2	2	100	
11	In-house staff capacity development							
11 1	Report writing	IT/TT/To	event	A total of 20 project staffs participated in learnig report writing skills	1	1	100	
12 0	Capacity Development of LRP/WUA							
12 1	Capacity develoment of WUA for proposal writing	WUA	event	A total of 26 participatns including 6 females learned the proposal writng skills to be independent of submitig proposal to funding agencies	1	1	100	
12 2	LRP-Leadership development training	LRP	event	A total of 23 LRPs including 3 women from Chandra, Kamala east & west, Hardianth east & west were provided 3 days of refresher training including leader ship development training to carry out WUAs development training	1	2	200	1 event from each cluster (easter & western) was conducted separetly as the numbers of LRPs
14 0	Central Level Program Monitoring and Evaluation by DOI, USAID	WUA	Event	Country Director, CARE/N, ACTO from USAID, DG, DDG visited panchakanya, West Gandak, Piparpati, Chandra nahar, Kamla east, and Khageri for observation and monitoring the progress of SAGUN irrigation	1	3	300	1 visit from Country Director of CARE, 1 visit from ACTO, UASID and DG of DOI and 1 visit by DDG and Minsitry of Water Resources

** Only the activities relevant to Year 4 are presented

Annex 6
STRENGTHENED ACTIONS FOR GOVERNANCE IN UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES (SAGUN) PROGRAM
SAGUN Program
Annual Plan and Progress
(October 2005 to September 2006)

Component: Partnership for Hydropower
Cluster: Kathmandu
Key Implementing Agency: CARE Nepal

SN	Activity	Unit	Quality indicator	Plan	Progress	Percent	Remarks
A	Support activities						
05	Conduct studies on indicators set in M&E plan	study	- Completed two studies focusing on change in perception, knowledge in UMHEP and MMHEP - Completed good governance capacity re-assessment of 49 target groups of UMHEP and MMHEP	4	4	100	
06	Enhance capacity of component staff on advocacy, governance, EIA process, Do No Harm, etc	Ongoing activity	- Six SAGUN Program staffs received 4-days training on Sub-Sector Analysis to effectively implement the Small Scale Livelihood Activities - 1 FO received 5-days training on Rights Based Approach and Advocacy organized by CARE Nepal - ICBO received 4-days trainers training on Appreciative Inquiry organized by CARE Nepal - TL received 12-days training on environmental monitoring and governance for hydropower projects				It is an ongoing activity and the capacity building activities are implemented as per the availability of the opportunities and their relevance to the program
09	Select local implementing partner and enhance capacity on identified areas (good governance, advocacy, hydropower and social/natural environmental measures, etc) based on the findings of capacity assessment and provide support to implement program	Ongoing activity	- 16 participants (7 women) representing 4 partner organizations and LRPs working for UMHEP, MMHEP and Khimti received 4-days training on Sub-Sector Analysis to effectively implement the Small Scale Livelihood Activities - 13 LRPs (5 women) from all 3 Program Sites received 3-days orientation on data collection for Sub-Sector Analysis - 17 LRPs (7 women) from UMHEP and MMHEP received 3-days orientation on facilitating PWBR - 12 LRPs (3 women) from Khimti received 6-days Sushashan Chhalphal (Good Governance Discussion) facilitation training - 14 LRPs (4 women) from Upper Modi "A" received 2-days orientation training on governance capacity assessment - 10 LRPs (3 women) from Khimti received 3-days refresher training on Sushashan Chhalphal (Good Governance Discussion) facilitation				It is an ongoing activity and the supports are provided as per the need of the partner organization and relevance of the support

SN	Activity	Unit	Quality indicator	Plan	Progress	Percent	Remarks
H1	System established and implemented among local key stakeholders for smooth implementation of environmental measures (social and natural) by; (a) enhancing effective communication, (b) strengthening capacity of stakeholders, and (c) ensuring participatory monitoring.						
1 5	Conduct workshop/meeting of DLCC	No	All together 2 meetings and 3 workshops were conducted in UMHEP and MMHEP	8	5	63	The meeting and workshops were organized as per the need resulting lower progress than planned
1 9	Conduct training on conflict resolution and negotiation skills	Event	102 participants (47 women, 17 Dalits) representing 45 target groups from UMHEP and MMHEP participated in 3-days conflict resolution and negotiation skills training	4	4	100	
1 12	Conduct training on advocacy for good governance	Event	115 participants (74 women and 19 Dalits) representing 48 target groups from UMHEP and MMHEP participated in 3-days advocacy training	5	5	100	
1 13	Conduct gender and diversity orientation training	Event	185 participants (131 women and 40 Dalits) from UMHEP received 2-days gender and diversity orientation training	7	7	100	
1 14	Conduct training on proposal / report writing	Event	18 participants (3 women and 2 Dalits) representing 17 target groups from UMHEP, MMHEP and Khimti participated in 4-days writing training	1	1	100	
1 15	Provide logistic support to target groups for their effective functioning	Group	20 groups (10 women group, 3 CFUG and 7 ohter) from UMHEP and MMHEP received office material support to make effective group functioning	9	20	222	More than the target is because of the activities planned for the last quarter of Year 3 in UMHEP were only reported in the first quarter of Year 4
1 16	Organize workshops at community level to review implementation of the knowledge / skills acquired to their respective constituencies	Event	- 97 participants (52 women and 14 Dalits) representing 36 target groups from MMHEP participated in 1-day community level review workshop - 928 participants (466 women and 175 Dalits) representing 36 target groups from MMHEP participated in 1-day group level review workshop - 39 participants (25 women and 5 Dalits) representing the project affected community of UMHEP participated in 2-days review workshop	6	5	83	One review workshop planned for UMHEP will be carried out in the NCE period
1 17	Provide technical and logistic support to key stakeholders (DoED/ MoWR, MoPE) to monitor implementation of mitigation plan	No	Considering the necessity of capacity building training to carryout this activity, a 12-days training on environmental monitoring and governance for hydropower projects has been completed for 4 government officials at Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok	1	0	0	Monitoring activity had yet to be materialized from MoWR/ DoED and the then MoPE (now MoEST), CLCC has decided to conduct one monitoring visit after Tihar festible (during NCE period)

SN	Activity	Unit	Quality indicator	Plan	Progress	Percent	Remarks
1 22	Conduct awareness campaign to reduce adverse impacts on the area of STD/HIV-AIDS and girls trafficking, water and sanitation campaign, traffic accidents and over spending	Activity	- 51 participants (51 women and 6 Dalits) representing 13 mothers' groups and Female Community Health Volunteers from MMHEP participated in 3-days training on HIV / AIDS - All together 14 groups from UMHEP participated in 2-days long Lok Dohori (Duet Song) competition on the theme HIV/AIDS	2	2	100	
1 25	Assist key stakeholders, including communities, to develop participatory monitoring plan and its implementation	Ongoing activity	Assisted Participatory Environmental Impact Monitoring Committee (PEIMC) of MMHEP to finalize first batch of monitoring report and for conducting second batch of monitoring activities	-	-	-	- It is an ongoing activity and support will be provided as per the necessity
1 27	Organize periodic review workshop of district level key stakeholders to ensure effective monitoring	Event	35 participants (6 women and 2 Dalits) participated in 1-day district level workshop to review the work of PEIMC in Lamjung	1	1	100	
H2	System established and implemented for revenues sharing and utilization in a rational / equitable way at DDC and VDCs levels ensuring environmental sustainability by; (a) developing proper communication mechanism, (b) ensuring transparency, accountability, participation, (c) introducing strategic planning /programmatic approach, appropriate guidelines, and (d) ensuring effective monitoring.						
2 3	Conduct workshop / meeting of DLCC or other forums decided in a participatory way	Event	SAGUN Coordination Committee, and district level meeting contributed in planning and reviewing program activities	5	4	80	The meeting were organized as per the need
2 4	Conduct training on LSGA - policies, provisions related to revenue sharing	Event	- 302 participants (62 women and 28 Dalits) representing 12 affected VDCs of MMHEP participated in 3-days training - 124 participants (61 women and 19 Dalits) representing 4-affected VDCs of UMHEP participated in 2-days training	12	17	142	Considering the high demand from the target VDCs and effectiveness of the training, few events were increased covering all affected VDCs of MMHEP Therefore, the progress is higher than the plan
2 5	Conduct training on good governance	Event	92 participants (12 women and 8 Dalits) representing VDC board members, ex-VDC representatives, CBOs, CFUGs, and social leaders from eight MMHEP affected VDCs participated in 3-days training	4	4	100	
2 6	Support preparation of VDCs strategic / periodic plan	No	- All together 7 VDCs (5 Lamjung and 2 Ramechhap) completed periodic plan Other 5 VDCs of Ramechhap and Dolakha districts are at different level of planning process - 27 facilitators (1 women, 1 Dalit) representing target communities and DDC/VDC of Kaski, Lamjung, Dolakha and Ramechhap received 7-days trainers training to facilitate periodic planning of VDCs - All together 1243 (243 women, 91 Dalits) representing VDCs and district lvel stakeholders participated during the process of formulating VDCs periodic plan	20	7	35	During the course of implementation, providing only training on periodic plan was not of much use Therefore, the reporting has been made in terms of the VDCs preparing periodic plan Support will be continued in the NCE period to facilitate preparation of periodic plans to the remaining VDCs as much as possible

SN	Activity	Unit	Quality indicator	Plan	Progress	Percent	Remarks
2 7	Conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation skill (social / public auditing) development training	Event	- 237 participants (61 women and 18 <i>Dalits</i>) representing 16 affected VDCs and communities of UMHEP and MMHEP participated in 3-days training - 64 participants (15 women and 1 <i>Dalit</i>) representing 10 affected VDCs of Khimti participated in 2-days training	12	12	100	
2 8	Conduct training on communication skill	Event	- 159 participants (21 women and 12 <i>Dalits</i>) representing 12 affected VDCs and communities of MMHEP participated in 3-days training - 55 participants (18 women and 4 <i>Dalits</i>) representing 10 affected VDCs of Khimti participated in 2-days training	8	8	100	
2 9	Organize exposure visit to acquire best practices on revenue sharing	Event	- 37 participants (14 women and 3 <i>Dalits</i>) representing 4 affected VDCs and communities of UMHEP visited Kali Gandaki A Hydroelectric Project, DDC Syangja	1	1	100	
2 10	Support to develop guidelines / mechanism for revenue sharing	Event	A draft guideline document has been prepared, shared in CLCC meeting and forwarded to MoLD for incorporating the recommendations in the process of finalizing revenue sharing guidelines	-	-	-	- It is an ongoing activity and support will be provided as per the necessity
2 11	Support CSOs / networks to increase community awareness on revenue sharing and its utilization	Event	- 287 participants (194 women and 61 <i>Dalits</i>) representing 8 target groups of MMHEP received 1-day awareness training on public auditing - All together 23 groups (12 women group, 6 CFUG, 3 drinking water user's group and 2 other groups) conducted public auditing	11	12	109	Awareness training was provided on the basis of the demand ultimately exceeding the target
2 12	Support affected VDCs/DDC to conduct publi/social auditing on revenue sharing and its utilization	Event		4	0	0	It could not be completed due to the anomalies of reinstating the VDC representatives Support will be provided in the NCE period if the environment becomes supportive to conduct such activities

SN	Activity	Unit	Quality indicator	Plan	Progress	Percent	Remarks
H3	Lessons learned and best practices documented and disseminated for replication, including demonstrated relationships to current hydropower and associated environment and social development paradigms, and methodologies, and highlighting issues arising especially of policy relevance.						
3 1	Collect, develop and produce outreach materials on policies, regulations, roles and responsibilities, and best practices (national and international) related to hydropower and governance	No	Poster showing the good governance developed and distributed	1	1	100	
3 2	Audio-visuals materials production and dissemination on hydropower development, its impacts on communities/nature (positive and adverse), and its mitigation	No	Shooting has been completed by Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ) to produce and disseminate 3 episode video reports through Ankhijhyal	1		50	It will be completed during the NCE period
3 3	Conduct field case studies	No	- Study on the nature of conflicts and ways of handling in Khimti site and study on the impacts of program to the local community in MMHEP has been completed - Training to write program impacts has been completed in UMHEP site All together 19 participants (11 women) representing the affected community received 2-days training The participants had already submitted first round of their report The report will be compiled as a case of impact study written by the recipient community themselves - Case study on the overall impact of governance covering whole project site has also been at the draft report phase - Case study on resettlement issue has been dropped, as it came to notice that National Planning Commission with the support of Asian Development Bank has already been involved in developing resettlement policy for Nepal	6	4	67	The draft report will be finalized during the NCE period
3 5	Prepare discussion papers on pertaining issues related to hydropower and environmental governance	No		2	0	0	It will be carried out during NCE period after completion of the second batch of Participatory Environmental Monitoring works in MMHEP
3 6	Host/co-host seminars and workshop with line agencies (MoLD, DoED, MoWR, MoEST, SO6 team), national institutions/projects and other institutions	No	64 participants (7 women and 1 <i>Dalit</i>) representing various stakeholders' such as project affected communities, DDCs, Central Level Government Line Agencies, USAID, SAGUN Team, and CARE Senior Staff participated in a 2-days central level workshop on revenue sharing organized by MoLD with the support of SAGUN Program	1	1	100	
3 7	Establish functional linkage with research/educational institutions - like IoF, IAAS, IoE, SchEMS, TU and KU	No		1	0	0	It could not be completed because of lesser interest from the academic institutions

SN	Activity	Unit	Quality indicator	Plan	Progress	Percent	Remarks
3 8	Provide inputs to educational institutions for:						
3 8 1	Curriculum development / revision related to hydropower development and environmental management			2	0	0	It could not be completed as there were no demands from the academic institution
3 8 2	Facilitate student studies/thesis and internships at field sites	Person	Only two proposals (1 each from TU and KU) were received and reviewed for support Of the two one proposal was accepted by the CLCC for support One student successfully completed his thesis	6	1	17	The planned time for the proposal submission was disturbed by the nationwide strike After the strike the thesis session of those institutions having MoU was already over
3 9	Institute lecture series for in-service training of selected civil service unit	Event		1			Appropriate forum was not available especially for the lecture series, but sharing was done at DoED
3 10	Conduct periodic interaction/review meeting with SO6 team, power developers, etc	Event	Four CLCC meeting were organized	4	4	100	
3 11	Support in developing guidelines (e g resettlement guidelines, guidelines on effective public involvement and communication, etc) that are instrumental for win-win situation and good governance in hydropower development and management	Event		2	0	0	CLCC decided not to move ahead for developing resettlement guidelines as it came to notice that National Planning Commission has already been involved to develop such guidelines Guidelines on public involvement and communication will be prepared during NCE period

Annex 6a
STRENGTHENED ACTIONS FOR GOVERNANCE IN UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES (SAGUN) PROGRAM
SAGUN Program
(October 2005 to September 2006)

Additional and Complementary Activities Plan and Progress

Component: Partnership for Hydropower

Cluster: Kathmandu

Key Implementing Agency: CARE Nepal

SN	Activities	Unit	Total Plan	Progress	Remarks
A. Program for UMHEP					
1	NFE class for target mother groups	center	2	0	Partner organization CDF could not complete it because of the lack of resources, as it was planned to implement by mobilizing the local level resources.
2	Parenting orientation for project affected communities	Center	5	2	CDF, local partner for UMHEP, could manage to conduct 2 parenting orientations at Salyan and Lumle VDCs by mobilizing local level resources. All together 42 parents participated in the program.
3	Training on wall news publication	Event	1	1	Altogether, 23 participants (12 women and 2 <i>Dalits</i>) representing 15 target groups, students and teachers from UMHEP affected community received 5-day training on wall news publication. They had formed one wall news publication committee, which had already published 10 episodes of wall news at 4 VDCs.
4	Support Modi Welfare Coordination Committee (apex body) in the following areas				
4.1	Networking and coalition building training	Event	1	1	Altogether, 19 participants (4 women and 1 <i>Dalit</i>) representing UMHEP, MMHEP and Khimti affected community received 3-day training on networking and coalition building.
4.2	Institutional development training	Event	1	0	Part of the institutional development requirement was covered by the training reported in activity number 4.1 and separate training was not organized. If felt necessary it will be conducted during NCE period.
4.3	Advocacy initiatives	Event	1	1	Altogether, 40 participants (5 women and 7 <i>Dalits</i>) having problems in receiving compensation from the Hydropower Developer participated in 1-day workshop organized by Modi Welfare Coordination Committee, the apex body of the project affected communities. Also the affected community representatives had delegation visit with the officials from DoED, MoWR and power developer.

SN	Activities	Unit	Total Plan	Progress	Remarks
5	Conduct orientation training on hydropower development, environmental management and policy provisions for Upper Modi "A" Project area	Event	7	7	Altogether, 197 participants (87 women, 45 Dalits) from Upper Modi "A" project affected area participated in 2-day training.
6	Conduct training on hydropower governance together with capacity assessment	Activity	1	1	Capacity assessment of 30 target groups from Upper Modi "A" has been completed. A total of 993 participants (374 women and 97 Dalits) representing 30 groups participated in 2-day good governance training cum capacity assessment workshop. For this purpose 14 LRP (4 women) also received 2-day training on good governance cum capacity assessment.
B. Program for MMHEP					
1	Organize district level workshop to initiate strategic planning to conserve and develop Marshyangdi Basin	Activity	1	1	Altogether, 53 participants (4 women) representing project affected communities, power developer, district level government agencies, political parties, ex-chairperson from 18 VDCs of Marshyangdi Basin and district level networks/federation participated in 4-day training cum workshop on preparing Marshyangdi Basin Master Plan. The workshop concluded with the commitment of moving ahead and formation of a task force.
2	Conduct EIA training to district level key stakeholders (DDC, government line agencies involved with natural resources and non-governmental organizations)	Event	1	1	Altogether, 12 participants (1 women) representing government line agencies and hydropower project affected communities from UMHEP, MMHEP and Khimti participated in 21-day EIA training.
3	Conduct training on preparing periodic plan to the target groups.	Event	4	4	All together 93 participants (40 women and 13 Dalits) representing 38 target groups received 2-day training on annual plan preparation.
4	Follow up activities for Good Governance Discussion (GGD) centers				
4.1	Reflection, refresher and preparation of follow up plan with facilitators	Event	4	4	Organized 1-day reflection meeting with Good Governance Discussion Facilitators and Participants to consolidate the learning by developing follow up action plans in UMHEP and MMHEP.
4.2	Follow up and support groups/participants to operationalize lesson learned in GGD centers	group	14	13	Provided support and training to 13 good governance discussion centers in UMHEP and MMHEP as a follow up.
5	Support Institutional Development and Coordination Committee (apex body) in the following areas				
5.1	Networking and coalition building training		1		Completed together with UMHEP and Khimti sites and reported in 4.1.

SN	Activities	Unit	Total Plan	Progress	Remarks
5.2	Institutional development training	Event	1	1	- Organized exposure visits to SAGUN Irrigation and PAC area for women leaders of MMHEP. A total of 32 women (8 <i>Dalits</i>) participated in 5-day exposure visit to Chitwan and Nawalparasi. It is to strengthen women voice of the project affected communities. - Organized basic saving and credit cooperative training to women groups of MMHEP affected area. Altogether, 138 participants (137 women and 42 <i>Dalits</i>) from 14 women groups of MMHEP participated in 3-day basic saving and credit cooperative training.
5.3	Advocacy initiatives	Event	1	1	Apex Body conducted 18 events of 1-day advocacy orientation. Altogether, 482 participants (274 women and 103 <i>Dalits</i>) representing 38 target groups participated in the orientation program.
5.4	Leadership development training	Event	1	1	- A total of 26 women leaders (6 <i>Dalits</i>) representing the MMHEP affected communities received 4-day leadership development training. - A total of 48 participants (9 women and 7 <i>Dalits</i>) from MMHEP affected area received 3-day appreciative inquiry training.
5.5	Support target groups to conduct public auditing	Event	25	23	Supported 23 target groups to conduct public auditing.
6	Design and implement SAGUN type of activities in Nyadi Hydropower Project jointly with DDC, Lamjung	Activity	1	0	It has been dropped by the Lamjung team as there was no positive response from Lamjung DDC to jointly undertake the activity.
C Khimti					
1	Support meetings and other initiations of the networks (VDC level and inter-district network)	Activity	1	1	Altogether, 161 participants (44 women and 7 <i>Dalits</i>) from 10 affected VDCs participated in 7 events of 1-day networking orientation organized by the Apex Body.
2	Implement awareness activities on EIA at Khimti 2 Project area	Activity	1	1	- As a part of awareness building activity Good Governance Discussion is undergoing at 10 centers representing Khimti Project affected area. Altogether, 308 participants (266 women and 71 <i>Dalits</i>) participated in 60-day (2 hours per day) functional literacy classes. - Altogether, 859 participants (571 women and 162 <i>Dalits</i>) from Khimti 2 project affected area participated in 2-day good governance orientation cum capacity assessment workshop.
D Overall					
1	Organize exposure cum training visit to central level government line agencies to acquire skills in the area of environmental impact monitoring, participatory monitoring, conflict resolution and NRM governance	Event	1	1	Four participants representing DoED, MoWR, MoEST and MoLD received 12-day training on environmental monitoring and governance for hydropower projects. This activity was organized by mobilizing CARE's cash matching fund.

Annex 6b
STRENGTHENED ACTIONS FOR GOVERNANCE IN UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES (SAGUN) PROGRAM
SAGUN Program
Annual Plan and Progress
(October 2005 to September 2006)
Small Scale Livelihood Activities

Component: Partnership for Hydropower
Cluster: Kathmandu
Key Implementing Agency: CARE Nepal

SN	Activity	Unit	Quality indicator	Plan	Progress	Percent	Remarks
1	Conduct targeting survey including startup activities and baseline survey	event	- 22 participants (7 women) LRPs, partner's staff and SAGUN staff received 4-day training on Sub-Sector Analysis to effectively implement the Small Scale Livelihood Activities - 13 LRPs (5 women) from all 3 Program Sites received 3-day orientation on data collection for Sub-Sector Analysis and completed field survey in all 3 Sites. - Baseline data collection work had been completed in all 3 program sites and a consolidated analytical report produced.	3	3	100	
2	Conduct well-being ranking	event	- 17 LRPs (7 women) from UMHEP and MMHEP received 3-day orientation on facilitating PWBR - Completed PWBR covering 26 wards of 9 VDCs in UMHEP and MMHEP	10	26	260	It was decided to cover whole wards for the PWBR thereby increasing the number of events. In Khimti Site, PWBR was completed before and now verification work is undergoing.
3	Conduct participatory planning and periodic review workshops	Event	- Altogether, 158 participants (24 women and 6 <i>Dalits</i>) representing government, non-government, target community and other stakeholders of all 4 Program districts participated in 3-day planning workshop - 75 participants (9 women and 1 <i>Dalit</i>) rep - 26 participants (24 women and 14 <i>Dalits</i>) representing the SSLA recipients and local groups facilitating SSLA participated in 1-day interaction program in MMHEP. - Community level planning workshops were completed in all 3 Program sites.	20	34	170	Progress more than the target is because of the on-the spot community level planning requiring more events.
4	Conduct income generation activities on various areas (as identified in the planning workshop) including material support						

SN	Activity	Unit	Quality indicator	Plan	Progress	Percent	Remarks
4.1	Goat raising	Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Altogether, 396 households from UMHEP, MMHEP, Khimti I received goats support and various trainings - 341 participants (194 women, 101 Dalits) from MMHEP and Khimti I participated in 12 events of 1-day orientation training on goat raising - 122 participants (90 women and 53 Dalits) from MMHEP participated in 4 events of 2-day goat raising training - 272 participants (139 women and 59 Dalits) from UMHEP and Khimti I participated in 10 events of 3-day goat raising training - 26 participants (16 women and 13 Dalits) from MMHEP participated in 1 event of 3-day training on goat raising. - 59 participants (29 women and 18 Dalits) from UMHEP received 2-day leadership development training - 161 participants (113 women and 67 Dalits) from MMHEP received 3-day leadership development training 	377	396	105	
4.2	Pig rearing	Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Altogether, 19 households from UMHEP and Khimti I received piglets support and various trainings - 17 participants (2 women and 6 Dalits) from Khimti I participated in 2-day pig raising training - 2 participants from UMHEP received 1-day orientation on pig rearing. 	22	19	86	Lesser progress is due to change in priorities by the recipient households
4.3	Bee keeping	Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Altogether, 26 households from UMHEP and MMHEP received bee-hives support and various trainings - 7 participants (6 women and 5 Dalits) from UMHEP participated in 5-day bee keeping training - 17 participants (8 women and 3 Dalits) from MMHEP participated in 7-day bee keeping training - 2 participants from UMHEP participated in bee keeping training. 	26	26	100	

SN	Activity	Unit	Quality indicator	Plan	Progress	Percent	Remarks
4.4	Vegetable farming	Household	- Altogether, 8 households from UMHEP received material support and various trainings - 34 participants (16 women and 10 Dalits) from UMHEP participated in 2-day basic training on vegetable farming - 8 participants (4 women and 5 Dalits) from UMHEP received 3-day refresher training on vegetable farming.	10	8	80	Lesser progress is due to change in priorities by the receiptant households
4.5	Bio Briquette making	Household	- 5 participants (2 Dalits) from UMHEP participated in 5-day bio briquette making training.	6	5	83	Lesser progress is due to change in priorities by the receiptant households
4.6	Cooking	Household	One participant from UMHEP received cooking training	1	1	100	
6	Follow up, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (3 times for 3 Program sites)	Event	- All 3 Program sites were supportedfor field level data collection after the SSA training by mobilizing external consultant - All 3 Program sites were supported for finalizing SSA reports by mobilizing external consultant - Besides the regular monitoring, a 6-member participatory monitoring team comprising members from concerned government line agencies, implementing partner and civil society completed on the spot monitoring in Ramechhap.	9	7	78	Remaining works will be completed in the NCE period.

Annex 7
STRENGTHENED ACTIONS FOR GOVERNANCE IN UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES (SAGUN) PROGRAM
SAGUN Program
Annual Plan and Progress
(September 2005 to September 2006)

Component: Policy Advocacy Campaign- I (PAC-1)
Key implementing Agency: FECOFUN and CARE Nepal

SN	Activities	Focus Group	Unit	Quality Indicator	Annual quantity	Annual plan	Annual progress	%	Remarks
A Start up and support activities									
a	Orientation workshop at central level	CSOs, Political Parties, FECOFUN, G-Repersetatives	Event	81 participants (<i>14 women and no Dalit</i>) representing political parties, civil society organizations, GoN organizations and FECOFUN participated in 2 days orientation workshop	2	1	1	100	This workshop was conducted at Katmandu The participants of the w/s were : total no 81 including 14 Female (Political parties:4 ,civil society organizations:50 , G :4 and FECOFUN :22)
b	Orientation workshop at district level	CSOs, Political Parties, FECOFUN, G-Representatives	Event	934 participants (<i>220 women and 42 Dalits</i>) representing political parties civil society organizations, Government organizations and FECOFUN participated in 2 days PAC Iorientation workshop organized by FECOFUN district chapters	16	16	22	138	The orientation workshop was not organied in Dolpa and Mugu districts
c	Recruitment of staff		Event	30 Staff (<i>12 women and 1 Dalit</i>) central and district level staff were hired in both central and district level and oriented based on PAC programme orientation package	1	1	1	100	24 district level and 6 center level staff were hired
d	Program office establishment		Event	Central level proramme office established in Newbaneshowr The office has well furnished and equipped with computers, telephone and email and internets facilities		1	1	100	
e	Orientation to programme team on RBA, advocacy and program strategy	PAC working team	Event	45 participants (<i>6 women and no Dalits</i>) from program team received RBA, advocacy, program strategy reorientation at national level	2	2	2	100	
f Alliance and networking at regional and district level									
	i) Capacity strengthening of FECOFUN branches for alliance and	FECOFUN branches	Event	304 participants (<i>62 women and 4 Dalits</i>) from 23 districts participated in the capacity strengthen of FECOFUN branches for alliance and networking	2	2	2	100	
	ii) Alliance and networking at international level	FECOFUN	Event	4 Participants (2 women and 1 <i>Dalit</i>) participated in alliance and newtworking at International level	2	2	1	50	The remaining event will be conducted in no cost extension period
SO1	To develop common understanding on governance, RBA and advocacy and enhance advocacy capacity of NRM based federations, other CSO and political parties at district and national levels.								
1.1 RBA workshop									
1 1 1	RBA workshop at national level	Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	266 participants (<i>70 women and 4 Dalits</i>) received RBA and advocacy training at national level	6	6	6	100	The events were planned for previous quarter
1 1 2	RBA workshop at district level	Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	841 participants (226 women and 61 <i>Dalits</i>) received RBA and advocacy training at district level	15	15	22	147	A total 22 events were organized against the proposal of 15 in AWP

SN	Activities	Focus Group	Unit	Quality Indicator	Annual quantity	Annual plan	Annual progress	%	Remarks
1.2 Advance advocacy training									
1 2 1	Advanced advocacy training at national level	Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	110 participants (31 women and 3 Dalits) received advanced advocacy training at central level	4	4	3	75	One event will be conducted at no cost extension period
1 2 2	Advanced advocacy training at district level	Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	615 participants (167 women and 35 Dalits) received RBA and advocacy training at district level	16	16	18	112.5	A total 18 events were organized against the proposal of 16 in AWP
1 3 Issues based workshops/seminars									
1 3 1	Issue based workshop/seminar at national level	Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	291 participants (59 women and 7 Dalit) representing CSOs, political parties, G and FECOFUN participated in 1 day issues based workshop	4	4	5	125	A total 5 events were organized against the proposal of 4 in AWP
1 3 2	Issue based workshop/seminar at district level	Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	6929 participants (1758 women and 699 Dalits) representing CSOs, political parties, G and FECOFUN participated in issue based workshop/seminars	25	25	57	228	A total 57 events were organized against the proposal of 25 in AWP
1.4 Media advocacy									
1 4 1	Media workshops at national level	CFUG/BZFUG/Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	133 participants (10 women and 2 Dalit) representing different printing and electronics media participated in one day media workshop	2	2	3	150	One additional event was organized
1 4 2	Media workshops at district level	CFUG/BZFUG/Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	511 participants (81 women and 12 Dalits) representing different printing and electronics media participated in 3 days media workshop	10	10	21	210	A total 21 events were organized against the proposal of 10 in AWP
1 4 3	TV program	CFUG/BZFUG/Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Episode	20 minutes long TV programme was broadcasted twice a month (15 days interval) through Akhijhaya, Kantipur and Channel Nepal Television . This program was mainly focused on policy, its implementation issues and experience sharing of the CFUGs	15	15	20	133.33	5 additional episodes were broadcasted
1 4 4	Radio program	CFUG/BZFUG/Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Episode	21 episodes of Radio program broadcasted through FMs from different locations of country	21	21	21	100	
1 4 5	Field visits of district level stakeholders	CFUG/BZFUG/Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	149 participants (26 women, 9 Dalit) from kapilbastu and Pyuthana participated in field visit programme	5	5	8	160	3 additional events were conducted from FECOFUN district chapters
SO2 Objective 2: To formulate and mobilize advocacy forums at district and national levels to effectively mobilize constituencies to influence policies									
2.1 Formation of policy advocacy forum									
2 1 1	Formation of policy advocacy forum at national level	Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	1 national Level policy advocacy forums was formed representing 19 members (3 women and 1 Dalit) Nepa Bar Association, FEFOFUN, Federation of Nepalese Journalists, NFIWAN, Federation of Industries and Commerce, NGO Federation, and Federation of Water Supply and Sanitation		1	1	100	

SN	Activities	Focus Group	Unit	Quality Indicator	Annual quantity	Annual plan	Annual progress	%	Remarks
2.1.2	Formation of policy advocacy forum at district level	Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	24 district level policy advocacy forums were formed representing 373 members (73 women and 20 Dalits) Nepal Bar Association, FEFOFUN, Federation of Nepalese Journalists, NFIWAN, Federation of Industries and Commerce, NGO Federation, and Federation of Water Supply and Sanitation	16	14	24	58.34	A total 24 forum were formed against the proposal of 16 in AWP
2.2 Periodic meeting/workshop of policy advocacy forum									
2.2.1	Periodic meeting/workshop of policy advocacy forum at national level	Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	78 participants (12 women and 4 dalits) were attended in periodic meetings of national level policy advocacy forum	7	7	4	57.14	Remaining events will be conducted in no cost extension period
2.2.2	Periodic meeting/workshop of policy advocacy forum at district level	Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	1602 participants (275 women and 119 Dalits) participated in periodic meetings of Policy advocacy forum district level	112	112	117	104.46	Remaining events will be conducted in next quarter
2.3 Policy advocacy campaign on burning issues									
2.3.1	Policy advocacy campaign on burning issues at national level	Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	538 participants (95 women and 26 Dalits) representing CSOs political parties participated in a national level policy advocacy campaign on burning issues	8	8	12	150	Realizing the importance to discuss on FECOFUN- MFSC agreement, additional events were organized
2.3.2	Policy advocacy campaign on burning issues at district level	Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	6473 participants (2284 women and 779 Dalits) participated in district level policy advocacy campaign on burning issues	112	112	157	140	
2.4 Participatory review of policy advocacy									
2.4.1	Participatory review of policy advocacy at national level	CFUG/BZFUG/Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	120 participants (22 women and no Dalit) participated in Participatory review of policy advocacy at national level	4	4	7	175	3 additional events were conducted
2.4.2	Participatory review of policy advocacy at district level	CFUG/BZFUG/Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	415 participants (135 women and 30 dalits) participated in the participatory review of district level policy advocacy campaign	16	16	17	106	1 additional events were conducted
S03 Objective 3: To establish an effective communication mechanism to document and disseminate lessons learned and best practices of the programme .									
3.1	Conduct field case studies	CFUG/BZFUG/Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	All total 3 case study were conducted (a community forestry in armed conflicts field situation analysis (documentary) b Self evaluation of PAC)	4	4	3	75	One case study will be completed during no cost extension period related to policy implication of PAC programe is on going process
3.2	Production of video documentary	CFUG/BZFUG/Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	The documentary related to advocacy was completed	4	1	1	100	One video documentary is under preparation
3.3	Updating information in electronics media	FECOFUN	Event	Program information updated in FECOFUN website	1	1	1	100	website: www fecofun org
3.4	Establish a community forestry resource center at the FECOFUN	CFUG/BZFUG/Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	Has continued					

SN	Activities	Focus Group	Unit	Quality Indicator	Annual quantity	Annual plan	Annual progress	%	Remarks
3 5	Publication of information and communication (IEC) materials (leaflet, policy analysis documents, case)	CFUG/BZFUG/Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Package	IEC materials produced and shared During this period IEC materials such as:, <i>Hamro Ban Aabaj (monthly publication no: 8000), Advocacy calendar (no: 6000) Poster (no: 5000) CF Issue based calendar (no: 5000) and a hand book related to CF issues (n0. 500) including numbers of hand posters and banneres</i> were published and disseminated					
3 6	Field visit of policy maker, FECOFUN central members and journalists	Policy makers, FECOFUN central members and journalists	Event	82 participants (19 women and 1 Dalit) representing policy makers, journalists and FECOFUN members) visited program districts	5	5	3	60	Political leaders , Members of parliament also participated
3 7	Cross visit of policy advocacy forum members	Policy advocacy forum members	Event	99 participants (33 women and 5 Dalits) representing policy advocacy forum of the districts including FECOFUN members visited different districts and interacted on social and CF related issues	8	8	4	50	Remaining event will be conducted in no cost extension period
3 8	National workshop on policy advocacy	CFUG/BZFUG/Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders This workshop was held in Kathamdu on "Inclusiive Constitution Assembly and Women Rights on Natural Resources"	Event	139 participants (105 women and 2 Dalits) representing FECOFUN district chapters, civil society organization , political parties and their sisters organization participated the this workshop	2	2	1	50	One event will be conduction in no cost extension period
3 9	Social movement and campaign and supports								
3 9 a	Mass rally	CFUG/BZFUG/Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	43 Mass rallies were conducted in 13 districts (1.Ramechap 2. Lamjung, 3. Pyuthan 4.Kancan pur 5.Kapilbastu, 6. Sarlahi 7.Chitwan 8.Rukau 9.Dang 10. Bardiya 11. Dhanusa 12.Mugu 13.Kailali) districts Stakeholders including Nepal Bar Association, Federation of Nepal Journalists, NGO Federation expressed their concerns and solidarity to solve CF issues It was estimated that these rallies were participated by 545679 people (224329 women)	24	24	43	N/A	Mass rallies were organized to demonstrate and highlights issues related to the hand over CF in Terai, utilization of CF fund, illegal circular of Zonal and district administrators against the CFUG autonomy, tax on CF, Security base camp in CF areas These mass rallies and demonstration were key igniter and instrumental in favour of recent popular movement to establish democracy (LOKTANTRA)
3 9 b	Press conference	CFUG/BZFUG/Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	21 events of press conference were organized in both national and district level connected with CF related issues	10	10	21	210	
3 9 c	Mass meeting	CFUG/BZFUG/Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	43 Mass meeting were conducted in 24 districts Stakeholders including Nepal Bar Association, Federation of Nepal Journalists, NGO Federation expressed their concerns and solidarity to solve CF issues It was estimated that these rallies were participated by 545679 people (224329 women)	24	N/A	22	N/A	

SN	Activities	Focus Group	Unit	Quality Indicator	Annual quantity	Annual plan	Annual progress	%	Remarks
39d	Poster, pamphlet and wall painting	CFUG/BZFUG/Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	Over about 1 lakhs poster, pimplets and wall paintings placed in 24 Districts including FECOFUN center during period	Over20000	N/A	N/A	N/A	
39e	Transportation	CFUG/BZFUG/Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	Rallies will receive transport support	as per need	N/A	22	N/A	The rallies have received support
39f	Human resource support	Staff	Event		as per need	N/A	N/A	N/A	
310	General assembly of district and central FECOFUN	District and central FECOFUN	Event	FECOFUN's central and district chapters supported to organize general assembly	as per need	N/A	N/A	N/A	Banke, Ramecchap, Jumla, Siraha and Kathmandu districts general assembly supported
311	Monitoring and evaluation of PAC programme	CFUG/BZFUG/Federations/CSO/NGO/political parties and other key stakeholders	Event	During this period self evaluation and monitoring event was conducted where 30 participants (<i>4 women and no Dalit</i>) representing from CSOs, media personals and FECOFUN participated	as per need		N/A	N/A	

Annex 8
STRENGTHENED ACTIONS FOR GOVERNANCE IN UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SAGUN Program
Annual Plan and Progress
(September 2005 to September 2006)

Component: Policy Advocacy Campaign II

Cluster: Nepalgunj

Key Implementing Agency: CARE Nepal, Local Implementing Partners

SN	Activities	Focus Group	Unit	Progress against target			Remarks
				Plan	Prog.	%	
1	Start up activities						
a	Partner selection and agreement	IP	No.	8	8	100	Eight partners ere selected on the basis of letter of interest submitted, relevancy and competency of the partners.
b	Program orientation to partners	IP	Event	2	8	400	All Partners oriented on PAC program, and its implementation strategy through interaction meetings and workshop.
c	Partners staff hiring and orientation	IPs and staff	Event	8	8	100	31 staff hired. Four days long orientation workshop conducted in Nepalgunj. Total 31 staff, including 10 women, participated in the workshop.
d	District level sharing workshop	Stakeholders	Event	8	7	88	Seven district level sharing workshops conducted in program districts. Total 313 Participants, including 98 women and 23 government line agency staff, participated in the workshops.
e	Program review and up date workshop for Partners staff	IPs and staff	Event	0	1		Two days long program review workshop conducted in Nepalgunj. Total 27 PAC II partner and CARE staff, including 9 women, participated in the workshop.
f	Program review and up date workshop for Partners staff	IPs and staff	Event	0	1		Two days long program review workshop conducted in Nepalgunj. Total 27 PAC II partner and CARE staff, including 9 women, participated in the workshop.
g	Social transformation training for Women advocacy forum and women	IP staff and women	Event	0	1		Total 28 Participants including 14 women participated in the training.
1.0	Objective 1: Advocacy capacity building program						
1.1	RBA and advocacy training to district level CSOs	Stakeholders	Events	16	16	100	16 events of RBA and advocacy training conducted for district level civil society members in Bardia, Kapilvastu, Banke, Surkhet, Kailali, Nawalparasi and Chitwan districts. Total 371 participants, including 135 women, participated in the training.
1.2	Social transformation training to advocacy facilitators	AFs	Events	8	8	100	Eight events RBA and social transformation training conducted for advocacy facilitators in project districts. Total 237 participants, including 95 women and 22 Dalits, participated in the training.

SN	Activities	Focus Group	Unit	Progress against target			Remarks
				Plan	Prog.	%	
1.3	Advocacy literacy classes	Women	Class	90	90	100	90 advocacy literacy classes completed in Bardia, Banke, Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi and Chitwan districts. Total 2,310 participants, including 282 <i>Dalits</i> , graduated from these classes.
1.4	Leadership development training to women in key position	Women in key position of CSOs	Event	8	8	100	Eight events of leadership development training conducted for women in key positions in Surkhet, Bardia, Nawalparasi Banke, Kailali, Kapilvastu and Chitwan districts. Total 179 participants including 175 women and 15 <i>Dalits</i> participated in the training.
2.0	Objective 2: Networking, strengthening and mobilizing civil society forum						
2.1	Support to form civil society forum at district level	Civil society groups	Forum	7	7	100	Seven district level civil society forums functioning in Banke, Bardia, Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu, Kailali and Surkhet districts and constituency building on behalf of poor, <i>Dalit</i> and women initiated.
2.2	Support to organize issue based interaction meeting and workshop at different levels	Poor, <i>Dalit</i> and women	Meeting	24	62	258	62 event Issue based interactions conducted on more than 15 issues in project districts (For e.g. Kailali - equal wage for same work for male and female, Surkhet- women's participation in political process, Bardia- School certificate and citizenship certificate in the name of mother, Chitwan- women's right to land and Nawalparasi – movement against dowry system, Banke electricity demand charge in ground and lift irrigation) Total 1545 including 795 women and 126 <i>Dalit</i> participated in the meeting.
2.3	Support to conduct movements against discrimination / marginalization	Discriminated population	District	7	7	100	Movement ongoing (For e.g. demand charge in ground lift irrigation, movement to claim equal wage for men and women while doing similar work in Kailali in solidarity from other project districts, movement against dowry system in Chitwan and Nawalparasi, women's movement to claim citizenship and school certificate from mother's name in Bardia citizenship and water user for Gandak irrigation according to treaty in Nawalparasi)
2.4	Support to women advocacy forum	Women	Forum	2	6	300	Following the advocacy literacy classes, women advocacy forums established and mobilized to deal with women's issues.
2.5	Support media advocacy program	Media	Issue				Community issues highlighted by print media, FM radios.
2.6	Support federations to prepare and implement district level advocacy plans	District federations	Plan	8	8	100	District level advocacy plans of FECOFUN in Kailali, Bardia, Banke and Nawalparasi, four plans of NFIWUAN in Bardia, Banke, Nawalparasi and Chitwan districts and district level advocacy plan of CSO network in Nawalparasi are being supported for their implementation.

SN	Activities	Focus Group	Unit	Progress against target			Remarks
				Plan	Prog.	%	
3.0	Objective 3: Piloting economic empowerment activities						
3.1	Identification of pro-poor households	Poor HHs	HH	60	102	165	102 poor HHs identified for Pro-poor program
3.2	Capacity building/skill enhancement training	Poor, <i>Dalit</i> and women	Event	7	7	100	7 events of capacity building training conducted in Kailali, Surkhet, Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi and Chitwan districts. Total 157 participants including 104 women and 26 <i>Dalits</i> participated in the training.
3.3	Material and matching fund distribution	Poor HHs	HH	60	102	165	Material and matching fund distributed for poor households to support income and employment generation activities as part of their economic empowerment. Total 102 households, including 28 <i>Dalit</i> and 25 <i>Janajati</i> households, received support in Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu, Surkhet and Kailali districts.
4.0	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting						
4.1	Support CSOs to conduct public and social audit	CSO	Event	100	149	149	149 CSOs conducted public hearing and audits in WUAs, women groups, CFUGs and SCOs in Kailali, Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu, Banke, Bardia and Surkhet districts.
4.2	Budget analysis of VDC/DDCs and other CSOs and support to federations to organize issue based public hearing at district, regional and national level	VDC/DDC	Event	8	56	700	Budget analysis of 49 VDCs, 3 DDCs and Municipalities and 4 CSOs conducted on behalf of poor, women and <i>Dalit</i> prospective in Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu, Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Surkhet districts.
4.3	Support women advocacy forum to join regional and national networks	Women advocacy forum	No	2	2	100	Women Advocacy Forums in Surkhet, Kailali, Bardia and Dang joined regional women rights forum and two interaction meeting conducted to strengthen the forum.
	Coordination meeting with other SAGUN components	Staff	Event	3	2	66	Formally two events of SAGUN coordination meeting participated with all SAGUN component and informally component wise meeting were conducted different time.
	Case study		No	1	1		Case study on going
	Preparation exit strategy and design new program		No	1	1	100	On going