

**Project Name: Mutual Accountability: Local initiative in Banke and
Bardiya Districts**

Annual Progress Report

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CA: Common Assembly

PPWG: Public Private Working Group

LDAG: Listening Discussion Action Group

CS:MAP: Civil Society Mutual Accountability Project

CSO: Civil Society Organization

SMPC: Sub-Metropolitan City

Introduction

Banke is one of the districts of Nepal where the human rights violence has remarkably known with alongside Bardiya district. During the internal conflict in country Banke and Bardiya had suffered a lot from the sense of human rights. Although the decade long conflict has passed over yet there was a need to people to know their rights thus IHRC was established. IHRC has been established some 5 years ago and has performed a number of remarkable activities like PIL filing and solving various contemporary issues of public affairs, likewise it has further supported people through RTI application and in other hand service providers to adopt RTI policy. It has been working with the people to entertain their rights to public service delivery from government and other mechanisms.

At present it has been working with CS:MAP in Banke and Bardiya to oversight of public service delivery and enable other existing civil societies through coordination, discussion, information sharing and working together. Apart from all these activities IHRC has been involved in celebrations of different campaigns like Human Rights Day, International Peace Day, International Labor's Day, National and International Women's Day etc. In this way IHRC has been showing its existence and has been able to establish itself as a Information Center in Banke.

The objectives are as following:

I.Aim and Objectives: The goal of this project is to strengthen civil society and media capacity for effective oversight of public resource use and public service delivery. To this end, IHRC will serve to achieve the following four key objectives:

Objective 1- Improved bottom up coordination between community, district, and national formal and informal CSOs engaged in public service oversight for constructive advocacy.

Objective 2 - Improved citizen use of available GON social accountability mechanisms.

Objective 3- Improved citizen engagement in media and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) tools to strengthen public participation and oversight.

Objective 4- Improved organizational capacity for institutional governance, constructive government engagement and advocacy, financial sustainability, research and learning, and the institutionalization of GESI principles.

1. Activities Progress

2.1. Key Development and Submission of Deliverables

Monthly Update and Plans:

Monthly Update: IHRC has been providing monthly updates of the running month and plan of coming month with in 24th of each current month.

Generally the update is provided with details of the activities of each activity conducted in running month. The update of CA meetings, decisions made by CAs, issues and progress made, LDAG meetings and results are shared in the update likewise any activity done during the month is shared in the monthly update.

Monthly Plan: Like monthly update monthly is also prepared in advance for the coming month which is mailed along with monthly update in every month and activities are carried accordingly. Generally the activities overdue in previous month is carried in the planned month. IHRC has submitted already 12 monthly updates and monthly plans during this year from October 2017 to September 2018 to FHI360.

Quarterly Report and budget plan:

Quarterly Report is submitted in every quarter and all detail is provided. Likewise quarterly budget ejection plan is also submitted before each quarter. IHRC has been submitting Quarterly Report with Budget Projection Plan in start of every quarter. IHRC uses to estimate the budget plan as per the planned activities. Most of the activities are carried under the planned budget but some time some activities remain postponed which is carried over to next month. IHRC has been providing reports and plans in every month, quarter and year as per agreement. IHRC uses the following reports and plans:

- Monthly Update and Plan (By 24th of every month)
- Quarterly Budget Projection/Plan and Report (25th of running month and quarterly report with in a week of next month)
- Annual Report is submitted (By the 10th of new FY month.)

IHRC has submitted all required deliverables as said time though out the FY year.

2.2 Progress Achieved towards Project Objectives

Discuss activities completed under each planned intervention against the approved work plan. Include outputs accomplished and results realized under each performed activity in this reporting period (by objective and intermediate result).

Objective 1: Improved bottom-up coordination between community, district, and national formal and informal CSOs engaged in public service oversight for constructive advocacy.

Activity 1.1: Institutional capacity building:

FHI360's main motto is to capacity building of CSOs so they can deliver better services to maintain oversight activities to support people in service delivery from state. FHI360 has conducted a number of trainings and orientations to all CSOs partners in CS:MAP within this

reporting period. IHRC team like staffs and board members have participated many capacity building trainings and orientations during this period. In addition ISOs have been supporting IHRC wherever needed. NNSWA has conducted OCA and ARI along with advocacy orientation, coaching and mentoring.

Some of the trainings and orientations in this period are as following:

- Communication and Strategy Training,
- Monitoring Oversight by using IT Tools,
- Policy Review and Revise,
- Social Accountability Refresher Training,
- Orientation on Local and Federal Policies and Guideline/ Refresher Training on Advocacy,
- ICT Tool training.
- Resource Mobilization and Financial Sustainability Trainings etc.

The participants from IHRC are Program Manager, District Accountability Officer, Executive Director and Chairperson. IHRC has developed/revised a number of policies and guidelines like:

- HR Policy,
- Admin and Finance Policy,
- GESI Policy,
- Communication Guideline,
- Resource Mobilization Guideline etc.

Thus IHRC has been enabled in many ways through the trainings and orientations. IHRC is now able to conduct evidence based research in a systematic way to collect evidence for advocacy. Likewise all staffs and board members have followed the policies and guidelines after they have been passed from board. All the staffs and members have started working in a better way by following OCA and ARI components by using documentation like leave, travel request, purchase order and following advocacy tools and techniques.

The capacity building trainings have given a good track to staffs and board members both for office operation and advocacy activities so these trainings and orientation have been playing important role to staffs and board both.

IHRC has been applying / making efforts to find local and national programs/grants by itself and regularly keeping eye on papers and making personal efforts in Nepalgunj Sub-metropolitan City, Rural Municipality and other organizations like PSI etc which is an example of capacity building of IHRC by FHI360. The resource mobilization training which was participated by executive director and chairperson was found most appreciating and useful. IHRC after the capacity building training found some local programs from Nepalgunj SMPC and some other

local levels like Duduwa, Narainapur etc. IHRC is further trying to get programs from rest of the local levels and some national organizations as well.

The ISOs have played vital role in capacity building of IHRC as they are always and anytime with us for any type of supports regarding OCA, ARI, Advocacy, Research etc. ISO has been regular in contact through mail, phone and mobile to provide us supports. We have found supports from ISO on following:

- Documentation of regular office operation,
- Backing up of documents,
- Keeping records up to date,
- Inventory system management,
- Minuting and records,
- Leaves, purchase requests, purchase order, vendor process etc. management,
- Advocacy based requirements like coalition building, meeting and discussions, raising issues, owning issues by communities, research method, questionnaire development etc.
- GESI management internally and in constituency and GESI policy building and following it. IHRC tries in each and every events to maintain GESI sensitiveness.
- The resource mobilization training has enabled IHRC to develop /prepare proposals by itself.

Finally the capacity building trainings have support IHRC in establish itself in competitive markets of CSOs by managing it in system and good governance and its publicity by implementation of activities. Now it has been able to publicized it in market or district by its won efforts. Some of the local levels have started calling IHRC for RTI / Regulation related orientations. IHRC has been making effort to publicize it by maintain its internal systems management, displays of its activities and budgets etc.

Activity 1.2: Mapping of local mechanisms engaged in advocacy and oversight:

Although the mapping local mechanisms engaged in advocacy has not conducted in this period as the mapping has already been done in previous reporting period yet IHRC has added some more partners from media, CSOs and social activists to its team for better oversights.

Mapping of local mechanisms engaged in advocacy and oversight was already done since the project establishment. However, IHRC had mapped new local mechanisms in both project districts (Banke/Bardiya) with existing local mechanisms. Thus, revision of existing local mechanisms helps to improve the coordination in public service oversight for constructive advocacy for smoothly project implementation.

Now its has been working for working Gaunpalikas like Duduwa of Banke and Badhaiyataal of Bardiya for finding:

- Stakeholders like users groups, *Aama Samuha*, child clubs, cooperative groups,

- Service providers,
- Social leaders/ activists,
- Badghars and religious Gurus (generally people obey them as their track finders),
- Available organizations, groups etc.

Activity 1.3: Research to generate evidence for advocacy:

IHRC has already jumped into advocacy approach to collect evidence collection and many of the staffs, board members, CAR have been mobilized in research to generate evidence for advocacy.

It has already been working in the issues like:

- Transparency in Schools following RTI Act in Duduwa of Banke. IHRC has already gone through the evidence collection in whole Duduwa Gaunpalika schools to collect evidence and has found very less number of schools are following few of the SA tools like Social Hearing only. No school was found showing citizen charter board, information officers and proactive disclosure. IHRC after collecting evidence called a meeting with advocacy partners, CA members, LDAGs and other stake holders to share the information found after research. IHRC then divided groups for advocacy and tasks were divided as well and dropped delegation letter to Duduwa Gaunpalika while the pressure groups were made ready to stress on advocacy.
- IHRC has conducted another evidence based research in Badhaiyataal of Bardiya district on " Health Check-up of Students in Schools". Just like Duduwa IHRC has mobilized staffs and CAR to collect evidence from schools of Badhaitataal. A pressure group was developed and delegation letter has already dropped in Badhaiyataal Gaunpalika as well.
- IHRC has been involved in collecting evidence and working for new found issues like " Arrangement of free medicine to the Sickle Cell Anemia Patients in hospitals, Provision Agriculture Subsidiary Grant to farmers. The Sickle Cell Anemia had been identified in Banke by Dr. Rajan Pandey of Bheri Zonal Hospital so almost all the Sickle Cell patients from Banke and Bardiya use to come to him and Dr. Pandey himself keeping records of Sickle Cell patients from Banke, Bardiya, Dang and some other districts as well. Therefore, IHRC has planned to use those records as secondary data as evidence for its advocacy and soon this issue will also be raised together from Banke, Bardiya, Dang, and Kailali.

During this FY-018, research to generate evidence for advocacy were conducted in both project sites (Banke/Bardiya).

- **Duduwa Rural Municipality** :-Research on evidence for advocacy was done at Duduwa gaupalika regarding Transparency in Schools following RTI Act in Duduwa of Banke. IHRC has already gone through the evidence collection in whole Duduwa



Gaunpalika schools to collect evidence and has found very less number of schools are following few of the SA tools like Social Hearing only. No school was found showing citizen charter board, information officers and proactive disclosure. IHRC after collecting evidence called a meeting with advocacy partners, CA members, LDAGs and other stake holders to share the information found after research. IHRC then divided groups for advocacy and tasks were divided as well and dropped delegation letter to Duduwa Gaunpalika while the pressure groups were made ready to stress on advocacy.

- **Badaiyataal Rural Municipality** :- Evidence based research on advocacy at Badaiyataal gaunpalika related on Health Check-up of Students in Schools". Just like Duduwa IHRC has mobilized staffs and CAR to collect evidence from schools of Badhaiyataal. A pressure group was developed and delegation letter has already dropped in Badhaiyataal Gaunpalika as well. IHRC has been involved in collecting evidence and working for new found issues like "Arrangement of free medicine to the Sickle Cell Anemia Patients in hospitals, Provision Agriculture Subsidiary Grant to farmers. The Sickle Cell Anemia had been identified in Banke by Dr. Rajan Pandey of Bheri Zonal Hospital so almost all the Sickle Cell patients from Banke and Bardiya use to come to him and Dr. Pandey himself keeping records of Sickle Cell patients from Banke, Bardiya, Dang and some other districts as well. Therefore, IHRC has planned to use those records as secondary data as evidence for its advocacy and soon this issue will also be raised together from Banke, Bardiya, Dang, and Kailali.



Activity 1.4: Public policy advocacy:

IHRC has been involved public policies by sharing, providing information to advocacy partners, media persons and other stake holders. It frequently publish, broadcast such information related to advocacy. IHRC has called a number of meetings and information sharing with stakeholders regarding public policy advocacy in Banke and Bardiya. The coalition meetings are frequently organized where media, BAR, social activists are invited and information is shared. Some policies IHRC has gone through regarding advocacy:

- National Education Policy,
- RTI Act 2064
- Proactive Disclosure Guideline 2071,
- Governance (Management and Implementation) Act 2064
- Local Self-governance Act 2055
- Local Government Implementation Act 2074,
- School Education National Curriculum Form (*Prarup*)2075,
- Child Friendly Schools National Form for Quality Education (*Prarup*) 2067

- National Agriculture Policy 2061
- National Seed Policy 1999

Activity 1.5: Establish and facilitation of Gaunpalika/VDC/local level Common Assembly:

As per the CS:MAP objectives IHRC has been working in Banke and Bardiya and has developed 4 Common Assembly (CA) 2 in Banke and 2 in Bardiya. These CA

Banke: Duduwa Gaunpalika Ward No 4 and 5

Bardiya: Badhaiyataal Gaunpalika Ward No 1 and 2 (both wards mixed) and 3.

The CAs of Banke and Bardiya are regularly conducting quarterly meetings and monthly HEAD gatherings. In addition they use to gather during visits by FHI360 and USAID as and when needed.

All the CAs in each meeting use to update the previous issues and find new issues to discuss. Generally the CA coordinator starts meeting by sharing previous agendas and all the members share and discuss in meeting. Most of the local issues raised are:

Education issues like enrolment of students,
 Quality education in community schools,
 Monitoring of schools for teachers attendance and number of students studying,
 Health insurance,
 Free medicine,
 Village road construction,
 Transparency of Information in schools,
 Health-checkup of students in schools,
 Farmers' issues like Agriculture Subsidy etc.



Although the CA meetings are regularly held quarterly bases and HEAD monthly meetings but still the inner-core energy in CAs are not seen as we expect this is because the CAs need more empowerment, orientations and guidance to come in the main stream. IHRC has been regularly making efforts to enable them in this regard and they are now advancing toward understanding the value of CA gathering.

Duduwa Ward No 3 CA required revision to bring them in existence or keeping interest in such meetings therefore IHRC has been making full effort to support them by visits, showing the importance of RTI, calling the members in social events thus the members are now showing interest in CA meeting.

Banke and Bardiya CAs conducted (Banke) 6 + (Bardiya) 8 meetings in this reporting period.

Badhaiyataal Issues:

- Health Insurance, (The matter was stock in internet as the net is compulsory to register the persons therefore the CA requested to Gaunpalika to manage internet and as a result the internet has been established up to Bholagaudi of Badhaiyataal and hopefully soon the

net will be available to Primary Health Care Center which is about 2 kilometers from the place of internet available which is being planned to further extension of net up to the health-post and then Health Insurance will take place.)

- School enrolment of out of school children, (About 25 out of school children were enrolled in the school in this session in support of CA members, ward member (who is also member of CA).
- X-ray Machine issue: (The primary health care center Sorahawa, Badhaiyataal was provided with X-ray machine before one year by Govt. of Nepal but no technician was recruited or posted to operate the machine. Therefore the CA members during meeting raised issued and decided to visit Gaunpalika for X-ray machine operator and visited Gaunpalika and it has processed to recruit one and going to call for vacancy.)
- Participation in ODF Campaign: Badhaiyataal Gaunpalika has decided to manage it as ODF area therefore the CA members were also took part from their side.
- Health Chek-up in Schools Issue: The CA members have dropped delegation letter regarding Free Health Check-up in community schools. (Mentioned in advocacy topic)

Banke Issues:

- Distillery Pollution: (Amrahawa of Duduwa area was badly suffering from the pollution caused by the distillery factory situated just some yards away from the village. The major problems are:
 - ❖ Non-tolerable rotten smell,
 - ❖ Tiny black particles settle in clothes and damage them,
 - ❖ Some people felt cough and some found black particles in cough,
 - ❖ School environment

Therefore, IHRC suggested them to file RTI application to the Ward Office and they did so but still the matter is in Ward Office (delayed by festival and some other incidents) and IHRC through the CA has planned to re-send second letter within couple of weeks.

- Lack of transparency of information in School : (The CA members have dropped delegation letter to Duduwa Gaunpalika regarding Pro- Active disclosure in community school . (As found the schools were not managing information officers, no citizenship chart, no disclosure of information therefore CA decided to drop a delegation letter to Gaunpalika and the CA members of Kamdi and Amrahawa jointly visited Gaunpalika chairperson and handed delegation letter. The chairperson immediately handed the letter to education resource person and ordered him to manage as required. The process is still ongoing. CA as well as IHRC now are observing the status and will add more effort on the issues if is prolonged.)
- Oversight of road construction: (The Gaunpalika had allocated budget for the local road construction and the CA of Kamdi itself involved in oversight of construction and accomplished the construction on their direct observation.) (Gravelling of road)
- School Management Committee (SMC) issue: (The issue of recruiting teacher on the SMC on its own was raised by Kamdi CA because the recruiting process was illegal. The school after then went through the process for recruiting new teacher.)

Challenge to CA : The CA members are from the same community which the elected bodies are also from the same community. All CA members and elected members know each other. Thus sometimes it becomes hard for CA members to raise issues and they don't want any hard eyes upon them and this makes CAs to back geared raising some issues. However, the CAs are now getting bolder in this regard and trying raising issues as found.

Hopefully this year they will play more effective role in raising issues to soothe marginalized people and other as well. IHRC is putting best effort to enable them by making them more aware by informing them the provision in the constitution and it's their (elected members') duty to maintain the services as allocated or provisioned by law and constitution.

Activity 1.6: Form Public-Private Working Groups (PPWGs):

IHRC had formed two public private working groups (PPWG's) in both project districts. Thus, total target for FY-18 eight events were planned, among them only two events were accomplished. Hence, the main objective were to focused on policy reform, development planning and service delivery issues and need of the communities they serve.

These PPWGs have been convening CSOs, government officials, and district/municipality/village authorities and focus on issues focusing on health, education and development programs at Gaunpalika/VDC/local level based on the needs of marginalized populations in that community. IHRC has shared the CA issues and informed the issues found to PPWG both in Banke and Bardiya. The participants were shared about the research and results in Banke and Bardiya. All the members and participants were agreed on the issues and took part in advocacy approach by joining the delegation both Banke and Bardiya.



IHRC organized total 2 PPWGs including Banke and Bardiya. First two former PPWGs were focused on role and responsibility of PPWG while the last two were focused in current issues of Banke and Bardiya.

Dates: Banke May 4, 2018 Bardiya May 8, 2018. The PPWG meeting withheld due to revising them to identified Gaunpalika. However the current Sajhedari Munch (Ex-PPWG) will be regular as they have been to formed in Gaunpalikas.

Activity 1.7: Conduct Sajha Sabhas or Public Forums:

Since, there is no any conduction of Sajha sabhas or public forums in both project districts. IHRC had planned to organize Sajha Sabha on Q1 (Oct- Dec)-2018. Although they were planned in this reporting period in order to ensure that citizens provide input into the planning and implementation of PPWG actions plans respectively.

Activity 1.8: Promote understanding on the role of CSOs:

IHRC has organized discussion and dialogue with government agencies, political parties, media and CSOs on an ongoing basis to promote a better understanding about the role of civil society in both of the districts of Banke and Bardiya.

Now IHRC has been successful to draw the attention of CSOs toward the importance of civil society in governance. The CSOs have now started raising different issues during meetings and gatherings while in earlier time none were interested or dared to raise issues as



many of them were distant from each other. IHRC has been able to bring them together and the power of civil society when joined together.

The meeting consisted of government officials, social activities, journalists, lawyers and other stakeholders. Thus all the participants share and discuss on various issues and agendas on the need of CSOs and their roles.

IHRC has conducted almost each meeting in each quarter in this topic and some other topic which encouraged the consolidation of CSOs in both districts. Apart from scheduled meetings IHRC has been conducting informal Tea-meetings in Banke where many of CSOs members are invited and the role of civil society is discussed and shared. Not only in meetings but also in social events/ campaigns IHRC uses to inform general people about the condition of governance and transparency and many people take part in such occasions which are conducted in open market points like Tribhuvan Chowk, BP Chowk and Birendra Chowk and sometimes in Nepalgunj Chamber of Commerce Building supported by it. Such events also deliver the role of civil society and general people.

Now other CSOs are also joining IHRC's advocacy issues and taking part in other events while they also invite IHRC in different occasions. In this way the role of CSOs is advancing towards the objective of CS:MAP yet it will take more time to come in the mainstream because all the CSOs have their own roles and responsibilities and objectives.

Objective 2 - Improved citizen use of available GON social accountability mechanisms.

Activity 2.1: Participate in Social Accountability (SA) trainings

FHI360 has conducted refresher training for partner organizations on existing social accountability mechanisms, including public hearings, social audit, public expenditure tracking, community score cards and right to information. IHRC staffs have participated in the training held at Kathmandu. The learning of the training has been planned to apply within the organization itself as well as its constituency members and partners including community groups, user's groups and other informal groups as relevant.

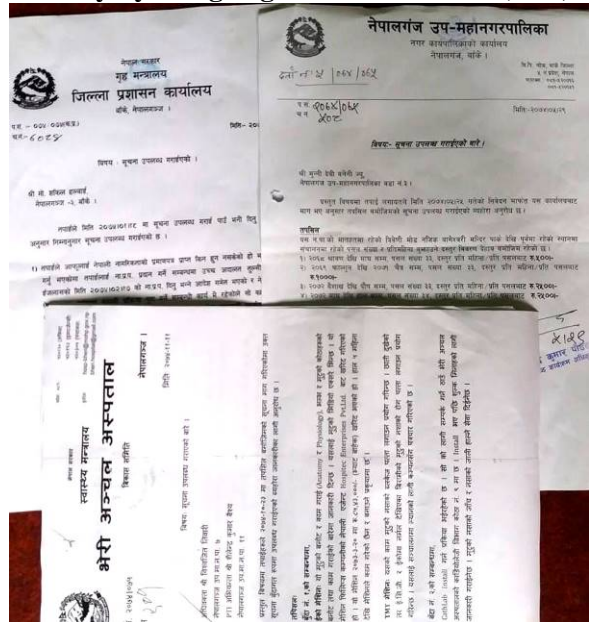
IHRC has already prepared and is ready to conduct social audit starting from itself and further to other service providers in Banke and Bardiya. It has already collected required information from its constituency; it has been serving like Duduwa and Badhaiyataal and Nepalgunj SMPC and Gulariya Municipality as well.

As soon as the social audit is over IHRC will start such events with service providers requesting local levels and other CSOs as well.

Activity 2.2: Promote public transparency and accountability by using Right to Information (RTI) tool

IHRC has been using RTI application to promote transparency by itself and through people as well in different contemporary issues and matters. IHRC has a target of 100 RTI application in Banke and Bardiya within this reporting period however it has already filed near 100 while many of RTI applications are not known to IHRC because people have started filing RTI by themselves and we can't track them all. IHRC generally encourages people and immediately supports citizens as soon as they show the problem in service delivery from service providers. Some of the evidences of RTI applications are as following:

- o Citizenship,
 - o Electricity,
 - o Budget and allocation in Gaunpalika (Banke and Bardiya),
 - o Road construction quality,
 - o Road width difference in different places,
 - o Remuneration of roads in rural areas (use of individual lands of people at sides of road),
 - o Water supply,
 - o Communication problems of NTC,
 - o Sikta Sichai recruitments,
 - o Hospitals and Health-post services and recruitments,
 - o Agricultural Services and subsidies,
 - o Vegetable Market disorters,
 - o Health issues form road construction by contractors (do not let the dust overflow) etc.
- (A separate copy can be availed in necessary)



IHRC require to make a balance with service providers as well so it can have a good relationship with all. Therefore sometimes it's hard to use RTI frequently yet IHRC manages as far as possible because law is law.

IHRC including other citizens have already applied 49 RTIs to:

- Local Levels of Banke and Bardiya (all 20) (allocated budget, road constructions etc.)
- District Administration (Citizen's citizenship issue),
- Malpot Karyalay,
- Bhumisudhur Karyalay,
- Naapi Karyalay,
- Jilla Sadak Karyalay
- Tarkari Mandi,
- Healthposts,

- District Hospitals Banke and Bardiya both

Generally people use RTI application to ask service delivery related questions and many provide answers as requested. Sometimes appliers are made return saying "not possible" and they visit IHRC office for further process. IHRC then goes to service providers and informs about the legal provision of RTI and thus they provide answers. There are many such examples as:

- ❖ Citizenship not provided by District Admin Office,
- ❖ *Naapi Karyalay* returned applicant saying we can't provide answer to his/her question and IHRC visited the office and handed and registered the application on behalf of applicant,
- ❖ Agriculture office etc.

Activity 2.3: Strategic RTI Campaign and filing Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

IHRC has been conducting/organizing RTI campaigns during different occasions. It has organized an orientation on financial support from Duduwa Gaunpalika on August 11, 2018 at Nepalgunj where more than 70 participants were presented from Duduwa and Nepalgunj. The following participants were involved in the orientation namely " RTI Accountability in Development Orientation":

- Chairperson of Duduwa Gaunpalika
- Deputy Chairperson,
- Ward Chairs and Members,
- Government Official like Chief Executive Officer and other official from Agriculture Office, Veterinary Office, Education office, Schools etc.
- Workers from Duduwa Gaunpalika,
- And other stakeholders,

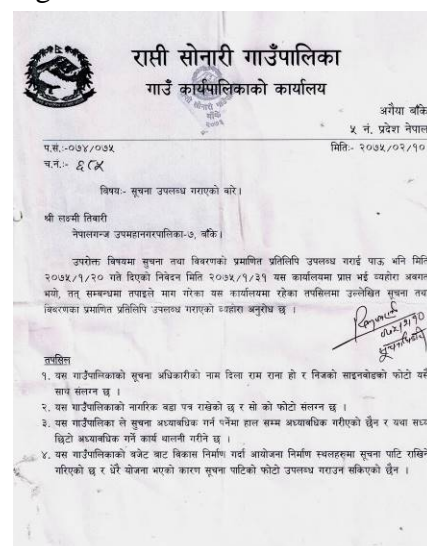
The program was inaugurated/ addressed by the Chairperson of Duduwa Mr. Narendra Chaudhary and some RTI Activist Mr. Dharmendra Jha, Journalist Poshan KC also had their opine in the program. Mr. Dharmendra Jha had presentation and examples of RTI success stories to encourage participants to use RTI not to fear because there is an RTI act.

Mr. Khusiram Tharu the District Court Judge also participated the program. At the end the Chairperson encouraged to follow the act of RTI in Duduwa.

Likewise, IHRC conducted an open road campaign on August 19, 2018 on the occasion of RTI Day. IHRC also conducted RTI Day in Badhaiyataal.

Some of IHRC's efforts to PIL are as following:

- Public Interest Litigation (PIL) filed in court against the violation of rights of senior citizen's service in public transport and succeeded to implement to related service provider through court.
- Nepalgunj Sub-metropolitan City (SMPC) had declared if any home in Nepalgunj having no toilet pit (Under Open Disposal Campaign) will not be allowed to local registrar



office for any registration, medical facility, social security allowance etc. IHRC found it's against human rights therefore, filed PIL in court against Nepalgunj SMPC to remove such provision. Court ordered Nepalgunj SMPC to immediately remove such provision and now the citizens are enjoying their rights.

- There is provision for human/children right in constitution to develop children park but Nepalgunj SMPC was not paying attention toward it. IHRC again collected information through RTI from different stakeholders and filed PIL for the same and was able to make an order from court to implement as provided in constitution of Nepal. Now the children park is already under construction.
- Baghauda Area of Banke across Rapti river is supposed most remote area where people are suffering from darkness till date. Some local residents, then Village Development Committee (VDC) collected fund to bring electricity in the area but the related service provider never heard the problem. IHRC again used RTI, collected related information and filed PIL in court to manage electricity to that area and as a result the electricity extension program has been initiated to that area.
- The same Baghauda Area of Banke had primary health care center but with no required health expert or doctor since 32 years. IHRC was able to made court order to provide doctor in the area and now the people of the are have doctor to treat them.
- HRC filed PIL against the contractor who was constructing road in and around Nepalgunj. There is budget provision to sprinkle water during road construction which will "stop dust flow" but the contractor didn't use water so court made an order to sprinkle water and stop dust flow which effected people in coughing, respiration, bronchitis etc.
- There was a provision under RTI Act 2064 that every public service offices require Pro-active disclosure of information which was not being implemented and IHRC filed PIL in court against those service provider and the court has ordered to adopt RTI Act and implement as there is provision. Many public service providers have now implementing RTI Act and many are in the process.

IHRC filed PIL against contractor for caring the health of people for using water during road construction to stop dust blowing. The court gave order to use water sprinkle over road so dust won't flow over.

Activity 2.4: Meeting with stakeholders for reporting on use of SA tools

Not conducted within this reporting period.

Activity 2.5: Engage citizens, especially women, children, youth and marginalized communities in monitoring and oversight activities through community dialogue sessions

Not conducted this reporting period.

Activity 2.6: Establishment of a Tool Free Phone in DDC for joint monitoring of public services.

Already established before this reporting period. The toll-free phone has not shown much impact as people didn't much used it as they aren't ware on such provision. But IHRC has been encouraging Nepalgunj SMPC to generalize it. The phone line had been cut off due to not paying the telecom charge and in coordination of IHRC now the Nepalgunj SMPC has already managed the toll-free phone amount and the line again going to provide service from few weeks.

Objective 3- Improved citizen engagement in media and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) tools to strengthen public participation and oversight.

Activity 3.1: Institutional capacity development of IHRC on ICT for policy advocacy, good governance and public service delivery

IHRC has been provided with ICT training or orientation in previous reporting period but the ICT ISO Kathmandu Living Lab has provided orientation to use various types of smart ways in computer and web-site related ICT to IHRC conducted in Dang on Sept 20-22, 2018 and the DAO and Finance Associate took part in this orientation.

IHRC has been applying basically Mero-report and oversight mobile application. IHRC in coordination with Equal Access have oriented LDAGs and CA members to use SMS and IVR to send their voices for advocacy. The ICT in fact couldn't be as useful as expected till now due to internet problem, technical incapability in fields yet IHRC has been encouraging CA and LDAG members to use mobile application to put their issues yet we haven't found some impressive result in this regard.

.Activity3.2:Producing news, features and investigative articles and publishing and broadcasting the same through the local media

Although IHRC/supporting stakeholder have been provided with journalism training to impart skill on producing long-in-depth investigative articles for publishing but there is still need in this regard to investigative ideas generation.

However the PM, DAO have been writing articles related governance and public affairs in daily national newspaper like Dainik Nepalgunj. Events and news are regularly published in local news papers those are related with public service delivery. IHRC has collected the news cuttings of such news and articles. The local FM of Nepalgunj also broad-cast the issues and events frequently conducted by IHRC. IHRC has tried its best to publish, broad-cast and use web-portal like Mero Report to oversight or inform inform and engage youth, women and marginalized people in the oversight of public service delivery and use of public resources.



Activity 3.3: Strengthening accountability at district level

IHRC has provided accountability orientations in Banke and Bardiya to



the Ward Chairs and Members of Gulariya Municipality and Nepalgunj SMPC. The ISO NNSWA had designed the orientation and IHRC had delivered. As a result some wards have initiated keeping boards of information officers in Gulariya and Nepalgunj.

Likewise, IHRC has been encouraging the local CSOs to use SA tool starting by themselves and further by service providers. Many of the CSOs like Banke Unesco Club, BAS etc have arranged public hearings and even the schools, health-posts and some other mechanisms are conducting basic public hearings which are very common. But IHRC is encouraging them to use other components of SA tools like public audit, community score card etc. IHRC is putting its best efforts to use SA tools to oversight and better service delivery by public service delivery mechanisms. The matter will be further addressed after the prime festival Dashain and Tihar.

Objective 4- Improved organizational capacity for institutional governance, constructive government engagement and advocacy, financial sustainability, research and learning, and the institutionalization of GESI principles

Activity 4.1: Participatory Organization Capacity Assessment (OCA)

FHI360 use to assess CSOs to empower/enable them to keep themselves up to date so they can deliver better services to fulfill their objectives and keep themselves visible in society. IHRC has been gone through OCA in this reporting period from April 2-7 April, 2018 in Nepalgunj. All staffs and board members as well participated the OCA. The ISO NNSWA was conducting it by applying OCA tools and the participants themselves were involved in marking. Although there were many improvements in this assessment there were few more issues to be improved as per the marking found in the OCA. It consisted administrative, financial and project activities overviews to provide marking.

The OCA has given IHRC opportunity to evaluate itself from toe to head so IHRC can find the gaps and manage to be a good governed organization by fulfilling the gaps found in the OCA. IHRC has been applying everything suggested by ISO and now we can say IHRC has improved a lot in:

- Administration,
- Finance,
- Documentation,
- Reporting,
- Implementation,
- Control system,
- Meetings, minuting,
- Daily office running etc.

The participants of OCA were:

- Chairperson,
- Vice-chairperson
- Secretary,
- Members,
- Executive Director,
- Program Manager,
- District Accountability Officer,
- Finance Associate
- Office Assistant

The OCA has supported IHRC to manage day-to-day activities in order and has helped it to maintain its internal governance. It has further supported IHRC to well-documentation, records, back-ups, leave record, purchase procedure along with conduct all required activities like renewal of organization in time, general assembly in time, matters to be kept and raised in general assembly, staff /board regulations, financial systematic orders, external image and relationship etc have really pushed IHRC toward

sustainability. IHRC has been following the suggestions and filling the gaps found during OCA to be a model organization.

Activity 4.2: Development of Capacity Building Plans

Not conducted in this reporting period.

Activity 4.3: Capacity Building training on Institutional Governance:

IHRC has already gone through Strategic Planning previously and developed it. But other orientation or trainings like Human Resource, Governance has particularly not been provided. Although the governance topic in some other head trainings were discussed but it has particularly not been provided yet.

IHRC has been making efforts itself to promote governance itself learnt from OCA and other trainings.

Activity 4.4: Capacity building on Financial Sustainability

a. Develop financial sustainability plan:

Although IHRC has filled the financial revenue form and prepare the plan for financial sustainability through fund diversifications in Q3 FY 2018.

b. Conduct bi-annual group trainings on financial sustainability:

Executive Director and chairperson have participated in financial sustainability training organized by CS:MAP on Sep 2018. The training provided platform to learn on proposal writing for resources mobilization.

- RTI orientation in Narainapur Gaunpalika in funding support from Narainapur Gaunpalika all wards. Krishna Hari Baskota was also invited to Narainapur Gaunpalika in coordination of IHRC who gave speech and discussions on RTI promotion. (Budget from Gaunpalika Rs. 3,50,000.00)
- IHRC has been supported by Nepalgunj Sub-metropolitan to conduct RTI orientation . (Budget Rs 1,00,000.00)
- Duduwa Gaunpalika provided a fund to conduct orientation RTI to its members and other governmental officials. (Budget 1,60,000.00)

Further IHRC has developed membership fee coupon and started collection form members. It has been trying fund-raising opportunities from various sources.

Activity 4.5: Application of Advocacy Readiness Index

IHRC has already involved in Advocacy Readiness Index (ARI) assessment on key functional areas from June 1-3, 2018. All IHRC 9 staffs and board members participated the ARI followed by mentoring on June 28, 2018. The ISO NNSWA from Kanchanpur has facilitated the ARI assessment of IHRC and provided marking and required suggestions as per found gaps. IHRC has been following the suggestions of ISO for research and advocacy. IHRC now is working on found issues to advocate as suggested in Banke and Bardiya.

Due to IHRC's involvement in ARI assessment/orientation it has been able to carry advocacy in an effective manners. The tips and guidance from ARI has provided IHRC to update itself regarding

advocacy and constituency. Now IHRC can conduct advocacy in a systematic way so the issues can be resolved as required.

Activity 4.6: Capacity Building training on Advocacy

IHRC has already been involved on Advocacy Training before this reporting period. Again FHI360 organized a Refresher Advocacy Orientation on June 21-24, 2018 in Kathmandu.

The program manager and district accountability officer had participated in the orientation. The refresher orientation on advocacy has provided more clear view as following:

- Identification of problems,
- Distinguish between problems and issues,
- Finding issues by developing problem tree so the origin of issue can be sorted,
- Advocacy tools and techniques,
- Preparation of advocacy etc.

The refresher orientation on advocacy has eased IHRC to find the gaps and fulfill them. Hopefully IHRC now able go further for advocacy by determining the advocacy issues in CAs and other areas. ISO NNSWA has been regularly providing assistance through phone calls, mails and visits so IHRC is now fully ready to advocacy approach.

Activity 4.7: GESI audit and implementation of findings/recommendations

IHRC has been following all GESI components like:

- During Recruitment,
- Internal office system,
- Program \ meeting
- Advocacy constituency (inclusion of women, children and marginalized and disabled population)

However, the ISO has been providing guidance and support to maintain GESI in office and working areas. IHRC has fully adopted GESI environment and implementing as suggested by STRI Shakti the ISO.

IHRC's advocacy issues are related with schools so schools are the place all GESI related things comprise. So its fully aware on GESI issue form organization to working constituency. The ISO frequently provides supports through phone calls , emails and visits. Last visit by STRRI Shakti was March 17, 2018. During visit she had observed IHRC's office and gone through the documents to see the GESI option.

2. Cross Cutting Interventions

3.1. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Activities

Discuss critical GESI activities and/or results over this reporting period.

1. Numbers:

IHRC has formed 2 CAs in Banke and 2 CAs in Bardiya along 3 LDAGs in each of the district in Banke and Bardiya.

There is not change in any positions during the time of formation of CAs and LDAGs. But in the case of Banke the LDAG has been revised which has been already reported to Equal Access team who had participated the revised LDAG meeting at Chabrahawa-5 of Duduwa. The has already submitted the data of CAs and LDAGs earlier which was asked by FHI360/ Equal Access. For format contained each and every detail like sex, age,

caste and disability status. However the format attached here under will also provide the information about

2. Issues: Track the GESI issues:

- a. Advocacy- IHRC has identified (first two immediate advocacy issues) those are " Transparency in Schools in Duduwa, Banke and Health Check-up of Students in Badhaiyataal of Bardiya. Therefore, it covers not only GESI issues but also overall inclusion because a school is not bound to any specific caste, ethnicity and disability.
- b. Common Assembly Discussions- There is not any specific GESI issues in CA meeting as well. Some women members (who work in schools) had raised issue of not getting salary for few months (it was due to local level management problem) so the matter will be decided by local levels.
- c. Public Private Working Groups Discussions: (Same reporting as for the CA)

The PPWG was also shared the same issues of schools transparency and health check-up in school (advocacy issues) therefore there is not specific GESI sensitive issues with IHRC.
- d. Listening, Discussion and Action Group (LDAG) meetings: (Same reporting as for the CA)

3. Tracking changes:

IHRC has just recently working on advocacy in Banke and Bardiya. The advocacy issues being related with schools there is not such GESI sensitive issues we have found till date. IHRC is however always keeping eyes on such cases if found in future. IHRC is frequently invited to meeting, discussions by other CSOs. Fatima Foundation of Nepalgunj has arranged a meeting related to women status/violence in September 2018 where IHRC was also invited and there were a number of women participants who were sharing the violence against women getting higher basically in rural areas. An Ex-Women Development Officer (before federal system) who is now in Nepalgunj Sub-metropolitan City put her tragic sharing that the position she was holding in past was a reputable position and she was able to serve a good number of women who sought support for Women Development Office Banke but these days she has been just provided a room in municipality building with minimum authority and there was a panic voice from her. But in the case of CAs and LDAGs we have not found any specific GESI sensitive issues till date.

3.2. Youth Engagement

• *Presence and engagement of youth in various activities: LDAGs, CAs, PPWGs, Shreejansheel Shakhas etc:*

The bitter truth is that most of youths who can raise voice are engaged with some political parties. They generally never raise any issues because the local levels occupy

political persons and the youths are always with them. The CAs and PPWG and LDAGs also have some likely environment. At present in Banke and Bardiya LDAGs have some young generations in them who hardly dare to raise issues those can effect them afterwards. Yet some issues like play ground management, budget allocation, and construction quality are some issues where the CAs and LDAGs members have involved and raised questions. IHRC has supported in established of only one district in Bardiyas at Badhaiyataal Gaunpaliks and its not as functional as we expected. But IHRC is hopeful that the Shreenjansheel Sakha will come into function as we are providing out full strength effort to make them understand the use of Shreenjansheel Sakha. Still in Banke we have not found such host organization to take responsibility for it.

•***Youth actions towards oversight of public resources and public service delivery, use of social accountability tools and ICT.***

IHRC although have shared the information about public service delivery, accountability tools and ICT tools. But we haven't found satisfactory actions from youths in such case except then sending SMS My Voice Campaign.

•***Challenges and lessons learned***

IHRC has been doing well to encourage the CA and LDAG members to bring them in the mainstream of oversight and use of social accountability tools etc. The local levels are still in their management of infrastructure and arrangement of government officials. We still need to wait till the time comes favorable so we can insist CAs, PPWGs and LDAGs to bring them in the oversight and raising issues. The major challenge is to convince them (CAs and LDAGs) to bring them to seeking questions and raising issues from service providers, local levels. But IHRC is much hopeful that the changes in SOW in this phase of program will certainly bring some favorable results.

3.3. Coordination and collaboration

Discuss activities that took place in coordination with various stakeholders:

1. Civil society and media's engagement with the government:

Some of Civil Societies like IHRC, INSEC, Banke Unesco Club, Nepalgunj Dainik, Kaalpristha, Krishnasaar FM, GuruBaba FM, Bardiya Times, Ritambhara, Sadav, Nepalgunj FM generally are attached with government as well and frequently invited to attend some programs conducted. But this is not as a part of oversight yet if any situation comes all the CSOs get together. Still there are some challenges to government engagement because the federal level's eyes on CSOs doesn't look much favorable so the effect of which can be seen here as well.

2. Civil society and media's engagement with each other and within the sectors;

IHRC has been regularly conducting formal and non-formal meeting with stakeholders and other CSOs in Banke and Bardiya both. There were number of meetings IHRC has conducted in this year the detail of which has been provided in annex. IHRC has invited and been invited with other stakeholders like: in Banke Duduwa Gaunpalika, BAS, Fatima Foundation, Nepalgunj Chamber of Commerce, INSEC, Third Alliance, District Youth Committee, Nepalgunj Sub-metropolitan City, District BAR and High Court of Banke, likely in Bardiya AWAJ, FWLD, Thauru Mahila Utthan Kendra, KMJS, RKJS, Third Alliance, Insec, BAR, FEDO, Badhaiyataal Gaunpalika etc.

3. Replication of program efforts/approach (example: OCA being adopted and practiced by other CSOs; Self-regulation mechanisms adopted and practiced by other CSOs and coalition members; CA/PPWG meetings replicated by other local units etc.):

There are some evidences those have been adopted by other CSOs like Banke UNESCO Club, BAS, Nepalgunj Chamber of Commerce, Nepalgunj SMPC and Wards, Youth Networks, District Youth Committee are adopting the governance systems in their organizations, Gaunpalika, Nepalgunj Chamber of Commerce keeping Information Officers likewise Banke UNESCO Club is doing Social Audit are some examples. The youth networks have started raise voice against constructions like road quality, construction material used in drainage etc. So the effect of CS:MAP is slowly taking shape toward oversight and internal governance.

3. Other Specific Interventions:

4.1. Radio program effectiveness and linkages with civil society:

Although the radio program has not yet reached at impact level but the community people have started react on the program by giving interest to the service delivery from the government. We have found some even old women asking about the senior citizen allowance how and what age are the eligible to get senior citizen allowance? And such thing can be taken as an example of radio program which is discussed in LDAG meetings where not only the members but also some community people use to sit and here the youths' discussion. It will take time to see the impact of the radio program but it's approaching toward success of the program. The geographic area, community differs from place to place so some go very fast and some take time. But the radio program has been providing good knowledge regarding service delivery from state.

LDAG formation and mobilization

LDAG formation

The LDAG formation is based on the information we provide the community basically youths. We encourage youths to form LDAG and share everything like GESI principles where all are invited and briefed about the program and the importance and responsibility of youths and their need to society and we also brief how important they are to community, Gaunpalika and service delivery mechanisms.

Further the LDAG members not seen dropped out but sometime they are seen reluctant or confused so IHRC provides suggestions, invites them to social events, campaigns thus the youths are taking interest in oversights.

- **Regular reporting on the status of LDAGs (membership, change in key positions, attendance in meetings etc.):**

IHRC is engaged with LDAGs. Visits every meeting so far as possible and reports every change as required. The documentation is also done in every meetings like feedback form, bills etc.

LDAG mobilization

- Radio listenership and engagement with it (feedback, discussion);

The LDAG members regularly listen to the radio programs some in mobile and some in radio itself. Some use to note the specific issues and discuss it in the meeting. They use know the current services and status. Some LDAGs use the raise the matter in community and their locations. Some members use to tell other peers and family members and share the information in child clubs, Ama Samuha , Saving and Credit Groups. But still they have not reached to the level to bring the issues to local levels and other spots in some LDAGs while some have started raising local issues.



- ***LDAG discussion on the issues raised by the radio program;***

Some of the LDAG members in Bardiya (Badhaiyataal) have given their voices in radio program, SMS Voice Campaigns etc.

- ***Participation of LDAG members.***

The LDAG members have initiated to take part in meeting on the programs like child rights, RTI, street drama and campaigns.

Role of facilitators

- ***LDAG actions in this reporting period (report on outputs, outcomes and results);***

Although the facilitator use to conduct meetings, feedback from filling and discussion on the heard radio programs during meetings but still it need time to for them to report on impact and outcome.

- ***LDAG action plans for the upcoming reporting period;***

Still there is not practice of planning in written form but they discuss what to do next. And they use to discuss for next meeting and agendas.

- ***Community response to the LDAGs:*** LDAGs' interaction with the community, and LDAGs' collaboration with individuals and groups in the community;

The LDAG are engaged in community cleanliness program, celebrate peace day and information day which have started drawing attentions of community (elder members) of society.

- ***Challenges and lessons learned – focused to LDAG formation and mobilization.***

Some of major challenges of LDAG:

- Movement of members for education purpose,
- Raising issues sometimes goes negative,

- Youths motivational training not available,
- Overlooking youths by elders (elders think they can't take any responsibilities)

4.2. Participatory Evidence-based Action Research (PEAR)

- **Progress on PEAR to identify local-level policy issues and priorities, especially those related to marginalized groups; and to advance advocacy efforts through media;**

IHRC has been working in the issues or advocating in preliminary stage with two advocacy issues in Banke and Bardiya. In **Banke** the advocacy issue is "Transparency of Information in Community Schools" of Duduwa Gaunpalika. Like in Bardiya "Health Check-up of students in Community Schools". IHRC has followed or adopted the advocacy skills and techniques provided in Advocacy Training. ISOs have been supporting IHRC in carrying advocacy like developing questionnaires and other things by mails and telephones.

The advocacy was owned by CA and communities and was brought to coalition and then PPWG . The related policy was studied and on the basis of policy the an evidence based research was conducted at Banke and Bardiya. The result was again discussed and shared coalition and then a pressure group was made ready and the delegation letter was given to Duduwa Gaunpalika Chairperson of Banke and Badhaiyataal Gaunpalika Chairperson of Bardiya. The advocacy is still under wait and see condition however both the cases will be heard soon we expect so. In case the matter goes longer, IHRC with its advocacy team again put pressure through media, local pressure groups in future.

- **Coordination among CARs, CSOs and ISOs on the PEAR activities;**

It has already been explained in above topic that all the stakeholders have been playing roles from their sides. We are in the condition of wait and see now. However, IHRC with advocacy team will be active on advocacy if we find any doubtfulness. We are waiting



until the Dashain Festival is over. All the team like CAR, SCOs and ISOs have been together and each is providing support from its place.

- CARs' coordination with CRs and LDAG facilitators;
The CAR is regularly in contact with CR and even LDAGs have been informed and invited for advocacy.
- Support received from ISO in this regard;
ISO have played very important role in supporting the advocacy issues. The NNSWA is always keeping contact with IHRC and providing support whenever needed.
- Challenges and lessons learned.
 - Still we have not

4.3. Use of ICT – focused to the utilization of *Sajha Sabha* app and websites

- ***Progress on utilizing Sajha Sabha app and websites. Also, link progress with youth engagement on using ICT;***
Actually the Sajha Sabha App could not be brought in light so we have not achieved the required effect of the application. It might be due to internet or some use complications that the application is not in progress. However we will better option to use it by further motivation and orientation of application.
- ***Data analytics of issues gathered through Sajha Sabha (please mention the status of issues gathered via Sajha Sabha with district-level disaggregation;***
Nothing could be taken to related service provider. Because the service provider also need to know about the application and an orientation about the app.
- ***Key tangible changes made by applying Sajha Sabha;***
Not available this time.
- **Challenges and lessons learned.**
 - Not common application,
 - Internet access,
 - None to see the issue in service provider,
 - No orientation to service provider

4.Challenges and Mitigation Measures

- ***Discuss planned activities that were not carried out during this reporting period with proper justifications;***
 - Some activities like "*Engage women, children.....*" were confusing when to start while the Gaunpalikas didn't allow even journalist in planning, Village Assembly etc. It was hard to involve the community members to planning process.
 - The placement of government staffs like working stations, their availability was complicated as neither district level nor Gaunpalika level was a set venue to deal with the service provider,
 - HEAD related service provider hard to bring in the CA meeting,

- Some planned activities were to postponed to next months due to trainings and orientations.
- The reason of delayed of activities were confusion of activities which were to be done in an appropriate time in accordance with service provider.
- LDAGs and CAs participation in meeting was a challenge or their interest to conduct as per the objective of project was not easy.
-
- ***Discuss and propose solutions to issues or problems that are affecting the delivery or timing of interventions, or the achievement of results of this activity.***

The most effecting problems those causes delays were some activities were set as service delivery's timings and the process to be followed to carry certain activates. Because it was confused when and where to start an activity at appropriate timing, further some activities like *"Strengthening accountability at district level " IHRC will regularly promote accountability of civil society and government in the working districts. The specific activities will be identified after accountability trainings and different coordination and consultation meetings at districts."* is an example. The same happened in some other activities as well.

Actually there should have been clear picture of activity What ? How ? and When ? Whom? etc.

5.Lessons Learned

Discussion on key lessons (negative and positive) and ways to apply them in the project. This will be mainly tied to the Learning Agenda.

The program was actually planned not for federal system but earlier system which played much difficulties and confusions during carrying activities. Everything was changed. Service providers themselves were or still are not set in their proper station. The whole system is in transitional period from central government to federal system was on going and the planned activities were to be waited till the appropriate times. The program design is although excellent but required to think over because it's hard to mobilize community people for advocacy because they are yet to strengthened some further level as they are not still in the position to raise issues and take them to service providers or local level. It would be better if the program was designed at municipality level in place of CA at community level because the effective level of workers are existing at district head quarters or municipal level. It looks like expecting much more from community people without knowing their ability.

6.Overview of Financial Performance

Analytical overview (in a paragraph or two) of financial performance and program performance and comments on variances. A more detailed financial report, providing a comparison of actual expenditures with budget estimates, as well as an estimate of cost share expended to date, can be provided as Annex.

7.priorities for next reporting period

- Sajha Sabha,
- Advocacy (remaining issues),
- Research to generate evidence for advocacy
- Promote understanding on the role of CSOs
- Public policy analysis and advocacy
- Establish and facilitation of Gaunpalika/VDC/local level Common Assembly
- Form Public-Private Working Groups (4 PPWGs)
- Conduct Sajha Shabhas, or Public Forums
- Strengthen coalition and networks for public service oversight
- Promote public transparency and accountability by using Right to Information (RTI)
- RTI orientation to public and marginalized communities
- Strategic RTI Campaign and filing Public Interest Litigation
- Orientation on Social Accountability tools

In a bulleted format, list priorities for the next fiscal year.

8.Success story

(Attached separate page.)

9.Annexes