

**Empowering Marginalized and Conflict Affected Communities for Promoting
Human Rights, Democracy and Peace
(The Commission of the European Communities Funded Project)
(Contract No.: EIDHR/2010/234-035)**

**Final Narrative Report
(January 2011 - June, 2012)**

Submitted to:

European Commission
Delegation of European Commission to Nepal
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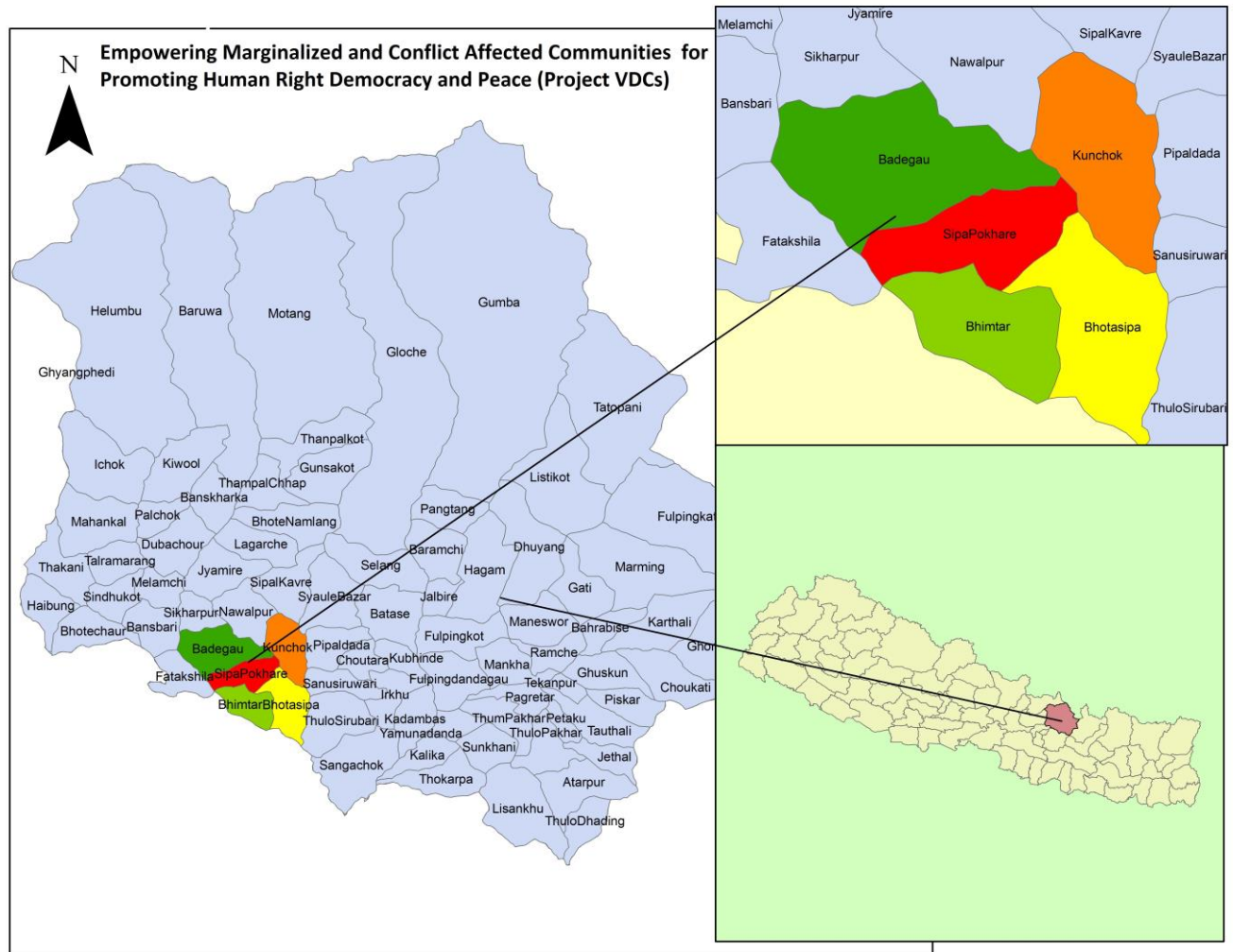
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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

CA	Constituent Assembly
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CDECF	Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum
CFUGs	Community Forestry User's Groups
CHPGs	Community level Human Rights and Peace Groups
CSRC	Community Self Reliance Center
DAO	District Administration Office
DCPGs	District Cultural Promotion Groups
DDC	District Development Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
DHPA	District Level Human Rights and Peace Alliance
DPC	District Peace Committee
DPSC	District Level Project Steering Committee
EC	European Commission
ESAP	Energy Sector Assistance Programme
GoN	Government of Nepal
IPOs	Indigenous People Organizations
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
N/A	Not Applicable
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NFDIN	National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
OHCHR	United Nations of the High Commissioner on Human Rights
PC	Project Coordinator
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RBM	Result Based Monitoring
SDC	Swiss Development Corporation
SPDI	Sustainable Peace and Development Initiative
ToT	Trainer's Training
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nation Economic, Social and Cultural Organization
VDCs	Village Development Committees
VHPA	Village Level Human Rights and Peace Alliance

"Empowering Marginalized and Conflict Affected Communities for Promoting Human Rights, Democracy and Peace" project supported EC/EIDHR



FINAL REPORT

1. Description

1.1. Name of beneficiary of grant contract:

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION FORUM (CDECf)

1.2. Name and title of the contact person:

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1.3. Name of partners in the action: Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum (CDECf)

1.4. Title of the action:

Empowering Marginalized and Conflict Affected Communities for Promoting Human Rights, Democracy and Peace

1.5. Contract number of the project:

EIDHR/2010/234-035

1.6. Start date and end date of the reporting period :

1st January, 2011 to 30 June, 2012

1.7. Target country(ies) or region:

Country: Nepal

District: Sindhupalchowk

VDCs: 5 Village Development Committees (VDCs) namely Sipapokhare, Badegaun, Bhimtar, Bhotsipa and Kunchowk

1.8. Final beneficiaries and/or target groups¹ (if different) (including numbers of men and women):

The primary beneficiaries of the action were conflict affected population, excluded and vulnerable communities particularly rural poor, children, women, youths, *Dalits*, *Janajatis*, people with disabilities and ethnic minorities. The local authorities, political bodies, civil society organizations, government line agencies, mother groups, saving credit groups, forest users groups, and District Peace committee (DPC) also benefitted especially for improving human rights situation of conflict affect and vulnerable population.

More than 650 families were directly benefited by the project. The final beneficiaries were the larger communities of 5 project VDCs of about 29261 populations.

The details of programme VDCs population is given below:

¹ The target groups are the people who will ultimately benefit from the project activities. The beneficiaries are the people who will participate directly in the project. Many times these will be the same people, but not always. For example, in a programme to raise the awareness of judges and politicians about the rights of indigenous peoples, the beneficiaries of the activities will be the judges and politicians, but the target groups will be the indigenous peoples about whose rights the beneficiaries are being made more aware.

Table No:1

VDC Name	Total HHs	Total Population	Caste-wise Population			Conflict Victimized Data		
			Dalit	Janjatis	Others		Seriously Injured	Displaced (IDP)
Sipapokhare	889	5062	1040	1702	2320	7	19	3
Badegaun	1216	7351	727	3334	3290	4	29	7
Bhimtar	794	5371	10	4781	580	6	12	4
Bhotsipa	917	6027	626	3003	2398	6	9	3
Kunchowk	919	5450	438	1448	3564	9	13	4
Total	4735	29261	2841	14268	12152	32	82	21

1.9. Country(ies) in which the activities take place(If different from 1.7): Nepal

2. Assessment of Implementation of Action Activities

2.1 Executive Summary of the Action

The Objectives of the Action:

Overall Objective: The Overall objective of the action is to contribute in promoting human rights and democratic reform, supporting the peaceful reconciliation of group interests and also consolidating political participation and representation in Nepal.

Specific Objectives The Specific objective of the action is to improve awareness and capacity of marginalized, vulnerable and conflict affected communities on their human rights and democratic governance issues and increase their income and livelihoods opportunities for their peaceful reconciliation in the societies.

The project was implemented for addressing the human rights issues of conflict victims, marginalized and vulnerable communities after post conflict scenario of Nepal when the country is busy for managing transitional justice process. The project tried to sensitize the target communities and beneficiaries about their human rights and transitional justice process so that they could have easy access of justice process to improve their human rights situation and live dignified living conditions. The project facilitated to form and strengthen Community Level Human Rights and Peace Groups (CHPGs), Youth Clubs, Village level Human Rights and Peace Alliances (VHPAs) and District Human Rights and Peace Alliance (DHPA) for establishing institutional networks to address human rights issues of conflict victims and vulnerable population of community to district level. These institutions listed out conflict victims from the project implementing 5 VDCs and forwarded to District Peace Committee (DPC) formed under government for providing relief support to conflict affected population. Total 10 conflict victims were selected and finalized for providing relief support from the government. The project provided livelihood related vocational trainings to selected conflict victims and vulnerable communities with material supports to engage in income generating activities. 10 training participants could successfully increase their income more than NRs. 50,000.00 per year which helped to improve their livelihoods.

2.2. Activities and Results:

Activity 1: Project Orientation and Start-up Workshop

The village level project orientation and startup work shops were organized in each of the five project VDCs namely Bhotsipa, Sipaphare, Kunchowk, Badegaun and Bhimtar on 31 January, 2011, 2 February, 2 February and 19 February, 2011 respectively. The district level workshop however was organized on 9 November, 2011.

Table 2: Participants in Project Orientation and Start Up Workshop

S.N	VDC	Formation Date	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
1.	Kunchowk	2 nd Feb, 2011	22	28	50	Dalit	Janajatis	Other
						6	9	35
2.	Bhimtar	19 Feb, 2011	21	17	38	1	18	19
3.	Badegaun	4 th Feb, 2011	27	10	37	4	6	27
4.	Bhotsipa	31 st January, 2011	37	15	52	2	12	38
5	Sipapokhare	2 nd February, 2011	34	7	41	7	9	25
6.	Chautara, District level	9 th Nov, 2011	37	10	47	1	8	38

Note: Other: Brahmins and Chhetris

Topic covered: One day orientation cum workshop in project villages and district covered brief introduction of the project, objectives, implementation methodology, target beneficiaries, role and responsibilities of the different stakeholders especially conflict victims and vulnerable population, local authorities, political bodies, civil societies, government agencies, expected results of the project, measure of verifications, indicators, sustainability of the interventions, the terms and condition of grant contract, overview of project budget.

The orientation workshop was also focused on sensitizing the target beneficiaries for their engagement in the all project activities so the project rationale, objectives, methodology, activities and intended outputs were discussed in details. Representatives of political parties, victim population, other project beneficiaries, local authorities, government agencies, civil societies, Media persons participated the workshop. Project beneficiaries and stakeholders were thoroughly oriented on their roles and responsibilities for implementing project activities.

The orientation cum start-up workshop were attended by 37 participants in Badegaun VDC, 38 participants in Bhimtar VDC, 52 participants in Bhotsipa VDC, 50 participants in Kunchowk VDC, 41 participants in Sipapokhare VDC and 40 Participants in district level workshop.

Result of the activity:

The orientation cum start-up workshop was instrumental in sensitizing the target project beneficiaries, stakeholders about project objectives, methodology, activities, outputs and their role and responsibilities for effective implementation of the project. The activity also helped to get feedbacks from project stakeholders for effective implementation of the project and provided two way interactions between the project team and project stakeholders and beneficiaries to develop clear guidelines for project implementation in a collaborative and coordinating way.

Justification for slight modification, why the orientation programme organized in villages first??

The project realized a need to organize the village level project orientation cum start up programme before carrying out the district level project orientation cum start up so that target beneficiaries from the project VDCs could be mobilized effectively for project implementation. In the mean, there was many number of government staff's transfer in government offices which was hampering to make the participation of government representation in project orientation cum start up workshop so district level workshop was organized after completion of village level orientation workshops.

Activity 2: Formation of District Project Steering Committee and meetings

District Project Steering Committee (DPSC) was formed to guide and provide policy feedback for effective implementation of project activities. The DPSC was formed in the leadership of chairperson of CDECF in which executive members of CDECF were members of the committee and Project Coordinator performed as a member secretary of the committee. The meetings of DPSC were carried out in an quarterly basis however the meetings were organized as per the need of project for taking important decisions for effective project implementation.

Table 3: Formation of DPSC

S.N	Male	Female	Total
1.	5	1	6

Note: Other: Brahmins and Chhetris

Topic covered: The DPSC meetings basically covered review of project progress, plan of action of project activities, financial review and budget of upcoming semester to facilitate the effective implementation of project activities. The District Project Coordinator (DPC) presented the project progress and discussed the target vs. achievements based on predetermined action plan. The meeting discussed on strengthening working relation with other civil societies, local authorities, government line agencies and human rights institutions for collective actions for promoting and protecting rights of conflict victims and other vulnerable population.

Result of the activity:

The DPSC meetings were very helpful for sharing information among the executive members of CDECF and other stakeholders and consolidate the actions from CDECF for long term positive impact on improving human rights of conflict victims and vulnerable population. The DPSC provided valuable policy and institutional guidance and feedback for collaborative and coordinated actions for effective delivery of project interventions. With the effort of executive members of CDECF, CDECF could implement supplementary activity for improving hygiene and sanitation of conflict victims and vulnerable population of Sipapokhare VDC from the funding support of German Embassy of Nepal.

Justification for slight modification:

The project had envisioned to make representations from government agencies and other civil society organizations but due to frequent changing of representations from these institutions hampered for effective delivery of DPSC so the project increased the representation of executive members of CDECF in the DPSC.

Activity 3: Formation of District Level Human Rights and Peace Alliance and Meetings

The district level Human Rights and Peace Alliance (DHPA) was formed comprising civil societies working in human rights, peace and democracy in the district for collectively initiate actions for protecting and promoting rights of conflict affected and vulnerable population in the district. The DHPA constituted with 8 (eight) members represented from different civil

society organizations and formed on 03 March, 2011. The meetings of the DHPA were organized in quarterly basis to discuss and share information on promotion activities of human rights and also rights violation cases so that collective and proactive actions from all stakeholders could be taken for restoring human rights, peace and strengthening democracy at local level. Total 6 meetings of DHPA conducted for sharing information about the project, discuss on human rights, peace and democracy and take collective initiatives for human rights protection and promotion.

Table 4: Formation of DHPA

S.N	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
1.	6	2	8	Dalit	Janajatis	Other
				1	3	4

Note: Other: Brahmins and Chhetris

Topic covered: The meetings of DHPA discussed on the human rights violation cases in the project areas and listed out the conflict victims. The list of conflict victims was provided to District Peace Committee (DPC) to provide the relief package from government. The discussions of DHPA were also focused on strengthening working relations among civil society organizations for promoting and protecting human rights at local. DHPA emphasized formation and strengthening of village level human rights and peace alliance in all Village Development Committees (VDCs) rather only focusing in 5 project implementing VDCs.

Result of the Activity:

DHPA became useful platform for discussing human right situation of the district among civil society organizations, political bodies and local authorities which also helped to strengthen working relation among different stakeholders to take collective and collaborative actions for human rights protection and promotion and maintained peace and stability in the society. The regular human rights information sharing among stakeholders and making effective lobbying and advocacy for addressing human rights issues from government became possible through DHPA.

Activity 4: Formation of Village Level Human Rights and Peace Alliance (VHPA) and Meetings

Village level Human Rights and Peace Alliance (VHPA) were formed in all five project VDCs viz. Badegaun, Bhimtar, Bhotsipa, Kunchowk and Sipapokhare on 7th April, 2011, 8th April, 2011, 10th April, 2011, 20th March, 2011 and 9th April, 2011 respectively. The VHPAs were comprised with representation of civil societies, political bodies, local authorities, representation of community based human rights and peace groups, human rights activists of the villages in where there are 29 members in Badegaun VDC, 15 members in Bhimtar VDC, 26 members in Bhotsipa VDC, 24 members in Kunchowk VDC and 25 members in Sipapokhare VDCs. The quarterly meetings of VHPAs were organized to discuss and assess human rights situation of villages and provide necessary support to conflict victims to access the justice and relief support from government agencies.

Table 5: Formation of VHPA

S.N	VDC	Formation Date	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
1.	Badegaun	7 th April 2011	17	12	29	Dalit	Janajatis	Other
						3	11	15
2.	Bhimtar	8 th April, 2011	9	6	15	1	7	7
3.	Bhotsipa	10 th April, 2011	13	13	26	2	11	13
4.	Kunchowk	20 th March,	16	8	24	2	3	19

		2011						
5	Sipapokhare	9 th April, 2011	17	8	25	5	10	10

Note: Other: Brahmins and Chhetris

Topic covered: The VHPA established as an institutional mechanism for addressing human rights issues through collective efforts from all concerned stakeholders at village level thoroughly discussed the human rights violation cases and status of conflict victims and also listed out the conflict victims in the villages. Information about project activities shared among all members of VHPA and discussed on role and responsibilities of all in the project areas and listed out the conflict victims. The VHPA meetings discussed on mobilizing community based human rights and peace committee for promoting and protecting human rights and peace at community level. The decisions taken by VHPA were shared with government agencies, local authorities and political bodies to sensitize them on human rights issues and take proactive actions for human rights protection.

Result of the Activity:

VHPA functioned as institutional networking for addressing human rights violation cases. The human rights issues of 9 (nine) conflict victims were registered in the District Peace Committee (DPC) for providing relief support provisioned by Government of Nepal (GoN). Human rights information were widely disseminated through VHPA and VHPA became an institutional forum for discussing human rights violation issues and take preventive actions for improving human rights at community and village level.

Activity 5: Formation of Community Level Human Rights and Peace Groups (CHPGs) and their monthly meetings

Community level Human Rights and Peace groups (CHPGs) were formed in each ward of project implemented five VDCs. Total 45 (fourty five) CHPGs were formed during Feb-March, 2011. The monthly meetings of CHPGs were organized to discuss the human rights violation issues openly at community level, assess violations and resolve issues and take proactive actions for restoring peace and harmony in the society. Total 810 monthly meetings of CHPGs were organized during the project period.

Table 6: VDC wise CHPGs Formation

S.N	VDC	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
1.	Badegaun	101	102	203	Dalit	Janajatis	Other
					51	79	73
2.	Bhimtar	34	162	196	1	180	15
3.	Bhotsipa	75	151	226	22	118	86
4.	Kunchowk	68	179	247	41	36	170
5	Sipapokhare	48	155	203	66	74	63

Note: Other: Brahmins and Chhetris

Topic covered: CHPGs were oriented about Human Rights, Peace and Democracy, legal provisions, international commitments and role and responsibilities of civil societies, citizens on human rights, peace and democracy. The meetings of CHPGs were focused on sharing information about human rights, assessing human rights situation of conflict affected and vulnerable communities, advocate and lobby with village level local authorities, political bodies and government agencies for taking proactive actions for improving human rights situation at the community level. The project field level staff facilitated the meetings of CHPGs in all project VDCs.

Result of the Activity:

Community people were aware of their human rights and initiated collective actions for promoting and protecting human rights, peace and stability in their society. The human rights

issues of conflict victims and other vulnerable communities were listed out through CHPGs' regular monthly meetings. The good coordination and networking between CHPGs and VHPA were maintained for effectively advocate and lobby for improving human rights situation in the village.

Activity 6: Formation and mobilization of Youth Clubs

The project facilitated to form village level youth clubs in all five VDCs. The formation of youth clubs took place from 25 March to 19 April, 2011. The meetings of youth clubs were organized in the quarterly basis to sensitize and mobilize in productive activities.

Table 7: Formation of Clubs

S.N	VDC	Formation Date	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
1.	Badegaun	28 March, 2011	6	7	13	Dalit	Janajatis	Other
						2	4	7
2.	Bhimtar	30 March, 2011	3	7	10	-	9	1
3.	Bhotsipa	25 March, 2011	6	16	22	3	14	5
4.	Kunchowk	19 April, 2011	19	3	22	2	8	12
5	Sipapokhare	29 March, 2011	8	7	15	2	4	9

Note: Other: Brahmins and Chhetris

Topic covered: The main objective of the youth clubs formation was to mobilize youths in productive way so that it could help sensitizing rural communities on human rights, democracy and peace process. The orientation programme on Human Rights, Peace and Democracy and role of youths for human rights promotion, sustainable peace and democracy were organized to youth groups. The role of youths in conflict resolution was thoroughly discussed and monthly plan of youth clubs developed for sensitizing rural communities and engage in productive activities such as environmental protection, hygiene and sanitation and human rights protection. The project field level staff facilitated the meetings of youth clubs in all project VDCs.

Result of the Activity:

Youth clubs engaged in human rights sensitization and awareness activities for rural communities. The youth clubs facilitated conflict victims to register in the local peace committees. They organized rally programme for ending domestic violations and protecting rights of conflict affected and vulnerable communities of project VDCs.

Activity 7: Conduct Training on Human Rights, Peace and Good Governance

3 days training on Human Rights, Peace and Good Governance was conducted on June 8-10, 2011 for 21 participants including 9 male and 12 female, represented from VHPA, CHPGs, Conflict Victims, Women and members of civil societies and youths from 5 project VDCs. The training was focused on enhancing knowledge and skills of concerned stakeholders in implementing human rights and good governance instruments through sensitizing and mobilizing rural communities in restoration of human rights, peace and democratic process in the society. The training was facilitated by local trained resource persons.

Table 8: Training Participants

S.N	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
1.	9	12	21	Dalit	Janajatis	Other
				2	8	11

Note: Other: Brahmins and Chhetris

Topic covered: The basic concept of the training was to develop trained human resources at community level so that they can be mobilized for making target communities aware of and able to claim their human rights for promotion and protection of peace and democracy. The training covered the universal human rights instruments, social, cultural and political rights, ILO 169 and other national and international human rights instrument as well as role and responsibilities of different stakeholders and communities for restoring human rights, peace and democracy in the society. The training was also focused on adopting good governance practices to consolidate and strengthen democracy and peace.

Result of the Activity:

After the training, the training participants were mobilized to sensitize and make aware the CHPGs' members and community people on human rights, peace and good governance practices. The community people started discussing human rights violation cases at the community level and they contacted to government agencies for legal support to provide justice for victims. The trained participants functioned as mediators for conflict resolutions and providing access to justice process at community level.

Activity 8: Organization of Street Drama

Street dramas highlighting issues of human rights, peace and democracy were organized in all five project VDCs from 22 to 26 December, 2011. The basic objective of conducting street dramas was to sensitize rural people on different issues of human rights, peace and democracy and encouraged them to actively engage for restoring and promoting human rights and peace in the society.

Table 9: Participants of Street Drama

S.N	VDC	Performed Date	Male	Female	Total
1.	Kunchowk	26 Dec, 2011	100	300	400
2.	Bhimtar	24 Dec, 2011	80	120	200
3.	Badegaun	25 Dec, 2011	110	240	350
4.	Bhotsipa	22 Dec, 2011	120	270	390
5.	Sipapokhare	23 Dec, 2011	100	300	400

Topic covered: The basic concept of organizing the street drama was to sensitize rural communities in different human rights issues. The existing human rights issues were presented through performing street dramas by trained actors. In the street dramas, role and responsibilities of rights holders and duty bearers were presented very effective way for promotion of human rights and peace in the society.

Result of the Activity:

About 1740 community directly observed the street dramas staged in five project VDCs. The community people expressed they acquired important information regarding human rights, peace and democracy.

Activity 9: Training on Peace Reconciliation and Conflict Management

3 days training on Peace Reconciliation and Conflict Management was organized on 25-27 June, 2011 for 13 Male and 17 Female participants represented from conflict victims, CHPGs, Community Organizations, VHPAs, Civil Societies, Political bodies. The training was facilitated by local trained resource persons. The objective of the training was to

increase knowledge and working skills of target communities and stakeholders for better management of conflict, post conflict situation and peace reconciliation process.

Table 10: Training Participants

S.N	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
1.	13	17	30	Dalit	Janajatis	Other
				3	13	14

Note: Other: Brahmins and Chhetris

Topic Covered:

The causes of conflict and Peace reconciliation process was thoroughly discussed and shared with training participants. The reasons of conflict in Nepal were assessed among participants and ways forward for peace reconciliation process was discussed. The training was focused on listing out role and responsibilities of different stakeholders for effective Peace reconciliation and conflict management. Basically, the following topics were covered during the training.

- Definition of Conflict and reasons for conflict, conflict management and peace reconciliation process.
- Meaning of post conflict management and Transitional Justice Process, and their steps.
- Case studies for Conflict Management and Peace Reconciliation Process
- Existing Issues of Conflict Management and Peace Reconciliation Process in Nepal
- Role and responsibilities of different stakeholders and community people for successful conflict management and peace reconciliation process.

Result of this activity:

The training provided ample opportunities to trainees for assessing reasons of conflict in Nepal and made familiar with the process of conflict management and peace reconciliation. More specifically, training participants realized important role and responsibilities of community level institutions and other different stakeholders for successful post conflict transitional justice management for addressing conflict victims and vulnerable communities

Activity 10: Conduct Training on Social and Political Transformation Process through Social and Political Inclusion

The project organized a training on Social and Political Transformation Process through Social and Political Inclusion for 19 participants represented from VHPAs, DHPA, CHPGs, Civil Societies during 6-8 September, 2012. The training was participated by 11 Female and 8 Male participants and conducted by local resource persons. The training was focused on building knowledge and skills of participants on social and political transformation process through social and political inclusion that can have a long term positive implication on empowering conflict affected and vulnerable communities and gears social and political transformation process to achieve sustainable peace and strengthen democracy in the society.

Table 11: Training Participants

S.N	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
1.	8	11	19	Dalit	Janajatis	Other
				1	8	10

Note: Other: Brahmins and Chhetris

Topic Covered:

The basic concept of organizing Social and Political Process through Social and Political Inclusion training was to ensure proper social and political inclusion of deprived and vulnerable communities in on-going social and political process at local level. So, while

designing the training course content, emphasis had given to address some practical problems observed concerning gender, social and political inclusion in Social and Political Transformation process that could encourage and sensitize participants to materialize knowledge and skills of training into real practices. The following topics were covered during the training.

- Concept of Social and Political inclusion/exclusion (Meaning of inclusion and exclusion, importance, situation of inclusion in local level and its importance in human rights, peace and democracy)
- Concept, meaning and importance of participation and participatory decision making process.
- Factor affecting social and political exclusion and promote social and political inclusion in local level.
- Participatory Leadership, Type, meaning and importance of Leadership.
- Concept of gender and social inclusion, gender and social discrimination, factor affecting gender and social discrimination.

Result of this activity:

The training was basically fruitful in sensitizing training participants on concept and importance of social and political inclusion for sustainable peace and democracy and foster human rights. The implication of training was observed in forming the village level different users' committee and making political participation, the participation and representation of women, and vulnerable communities have substantially increased in local political bodies and different development functional committees.

Activity 11: Conduct Training on Institutional Building and Social Mobilization Training

Institutional Building and Social Mobilization training was organized for 24 participants including 15 Male and 9 Female of three days from 26-28 February, 2012. The main purpose of training was to strengthen institutional capacity and mobilization of CHPGs, VHPAs, DHPA, Community level institutions, Civil Societies for engaging in human rights protection and promotion activities. The training was facilitated by trained local resource persons.

Table 12: Training Participants

S.N	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
1.	15	9	24	Dalit	Janajatis	Other
				1	8	15

Note: Other: Brahmins and Chhetris

Topic Covered:

The training was more focused on discussing and finding solutions for existing problems so far observed in Institutional Building and Social Mobilization. The list of problems and issues related with organization development were listed out before conducting the training so that training could be focused on getting solutions on concerned problems and issues related to institutional strengthening and social mobilization. However, the following topics were covered during the training.

- Concepts of Institution Building and its evolution, and Social Mobilization
- Basic factors influencing the Institutional Building and Social Mobilization
- Steps and process of Institutional Building and Social Mobilization
- Assessment of existing issues on Institutional Strengthening and Social Mobilization
- Resource Mobilization and Management.
- Concept of Sustainable Institutional Management and Social Learning

Result of this activity:

The training became fruitful in making participants aware on basic concept of institution building and social mobilization and proper management of institutions for human rights, promotion and sustainable peace. The results of training were basically observed in management and mobilization of youth clubs, CHPGs, VHPAs for protection and promotion of human rights and peace at local level. Now, members of different organization were more conscious vision, mission, goals, objectives and activities so that their organization could have right policy and guidelines towards promoting and protecting human rights and peace.

Activity 12: Conduct Transparent Accounts Keeping and Social Auditing Training

Training on Transparent Accounts Keeping and Social Auditing was organized for 24 participants from different saving and credit groups, cooperatives and CHPGs, VHPA and CBOs during 27-29 April, 2012 in Chautara, Sindhupalchowk. The objective of the training was to impart skills to participants on proper and accurate account keeping and process of social auditing to ensure transparency and good governance of the organization. The training was facilitated by local resource persons.

Table 13: Training Participants

S.N	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
1.	15	9	24	Dalit	Janajatis	Other
				1	8	15

Note: Other: Brahmins and Chhetris

Topic Covered:

During the training period, more practical sessions were organized along with the theory class so that training could develop practical skills in maintaining accurate and transparent account keeping in their respective organizations. The concept of social auditing and its application were thoroughly shared and discussed with the participants for ensuring transparency in the programme implementation and generate public participation for making programme activities participatory and sustainable. The following topics were covered during the training.

- Concepts, need and importance of Transparent and accurate account keeping system.
- Maintaining of ledger, cash box, pass book, receipt, and payment voucher and individual account.
- Delegation of authority, Decision making process and good governance.
- Saving mobilization. Fund investment and determination of interest, and mobilization of community resources.
- Concept of Social Auditing, process and implementation.

Result of this activity:

During the training period, training participant intensively practiced the proper and accurate account keeping and they pointed out problems faced during account keeping in their organizations which were practically solved during training sessions. It is found that after the training, some organizations have initiated to maintain proper and accurate account keeping but they still need regular support for building their confidence in maintaining proper account keeping. Likewise, project implementing VDCs organized a social auditing program to inform and aware local people about on-going social development activities in the VDCs Health posts.

Activity 13: Convene Local Dialogue with local authorities

In order to make effective lobbying and advocacy for addressing human rights issues of conflict victims and vulnerable communities from duty bearer, local dialogues with local authorities and political bodies were convened in two events in all five project VDCs. The

first event of the local dialogue was organized during 16-24 September, 2011 while the second event was organized during May 8 to June 29, 2012.

Table 14: Participants in Local Dialogue (First Event)

S.N	VDC	Organized Date	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
1.	Kunchowk	September 17, 2011	37	26	63	Dalit	Janajatis	Other
						7	7	49
2.	Bhotshipa	September 24, 2011	64	28	92	15	24	53
3.	Badegaun	September 16, 2011	41	69	110	25	19	66
4.	Bhimtar	September 24, 2011	26	14	40	3	26	11
5	Sipapokhare	September 17, 2011	86	29	125	3	22	90

Table: Participants in Local Dialogue (Second Event)

S.N	VDC	Organized Date	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
1.	Kunchowk	May 18, 2012	63	76	139	Dalit	Janajatis	Other
						24	35	70
2.	Bhotshipa	June 29, 2012	89	74	163	2	44	90
3.	Badegaun	May 8, 2012	95	60	155	70	23	122
4.	Bhimtar	June 15, 2012	43	22	65	2	44	19
5	Sipapokhare	May 25, 2012	91	153	244	52	50	142

Note: Other: Brahmins and Chhetris

Topic Covered:

The basic objective of the local dialogues was to make interaction between rights holders and duty bearers for sensitizing their role and responsibilities for strengthening human rights, peace and democracy. A basic framework for conducting local dialogues were developed so that it could guide the discussion process. The main agenda for local dialogues were "Human rights situation of conflict victims and vulnerable population in Transitional Justice period and role of Government stakeholders and Political bodies" . The dialogues carried forward grassroots views and voices concerning human rights protection and promotion, social justice and peace building initiatives to all concerned authorities for increasing access to justice process.

Result of this activity:

The local dialogues became very effective in making direct interaction between duty bearers and rights holders for promoting human rights, peace and democracy. During the local dialogues, community people presented the human rights violation cases to local authorities and requested to take immediate actions for providing justice. The local dialogues also helped to identified different human rights violation cases at the community level. The list of conflict victims were forwarded to District Peace Committee (DPC) through participating representatives of local authorities for providing relief package for conflict victims. The information sharing and an environment for taking collective actions between duty bearers and rights holders created for promotion and protection of human rights, peace and democracy.

Activity 14: Skilled based Peer Education Training for Youths

Three days Skilled based Peer Education Training was organized to youth groups of 5 project VDCs on 11-13 January, 2012. The training was participated by 37 youths including 27 Male and 10 Female. The training was basically focused on sensitizing and building skills of vulnerable youth groups on improving their life skills so that they can share skills with other Peers to solve their personnel and social problems. The training was facilitated by local resource persons.

Table 15: Training Participants

S.N	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
				Dalit	Janajatis	Other
1.	27	10	37	3	9	25

Note: Other: Brahmins and Chhetris

Topic Covered:

In order to make training program more practical and cases studies based, prior discussion with the youths were carried out so that existing issues and problems could be addressed through the training. The training was divided into two sessions; theoretical and practical to make participants realize their role in improving living conditions of vulnerable youth groups. The following topics were covered during the training.

- Human Rights, youth rights, Health and Health Rights.
- Life improving skills for youths.
- Social Services Available and role of youths for increasing social services to poor and vulnerable communities.
- Use of participatory tools and techniques in assessing vulnerability of youths
- Life threatening behaviors of youths, their impact and cause analysis.
- Problem Identification and their effective solution methods and techniques.
- Conflict Resolution and Transitional Justice Process and role and responsibilities of youths

Result of this activity:

The training was basically fruitful in sensitizing youths and imparting skills on developing and improving their life in a positive way. Most of the youths were satisfied with the training because the training was relevant in the context of Sindhupalchowk district where many youths are suffering from unemployment, victims of armed conflict, drug addicts and HIV/AIDS. After the completion of the training, in the program VDCs, youths help desks has been through local youths clubs to support and provide solutions to the problems of youth communities in their respective VDCs. Most of the training participated youths are now involved as community volunteers for supporting conflict affected youths, HIV/AIDS affected and community awareness programme for promoting human rights and peace.

Activity 15: Conduct Psychosocial Counseling Training

The training was organised in Chautara with 28 (9 male, 19 female) participants for 3 days from 31 October to 2 November, 2011.

Table 16: Training Participants

S.N	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
				Dalit	Janajatis	Other
1.	9	19	28	2	12	14

Note: Other: Brahmins and Chhetris

Topic covered: The training on mental health and psychosocial counseling was organized by hiring training resource person form The British Nepal Medical Trust (BNMT), Mr. Mahendra Brikram Shah. The aim was to foster health and livelihoods opportunity of conflict

affected and vulnerable people of the project VDCs. The general objective of this training was to enable participants to develop and adopt necessary knowledge, attitude and skills of mental health services delivery and psychosocial counseling skills required to manage mental health problem of conflict affected people and the specific objective of the training was: i) to develop conceptual clarity on mental health problem of conflict situation, identification of patients and modes of referring them to appropriate and available mental health services. ii) To develop skill on psychosocial counseling.

Result of the activity: Most of the participants were enthusiastic and eager to learn. Pre-training informal assessment had showed that the participants felt they knew about the counseling and their main new learning objective was to focus more on general mental illness. In around the middle of training the participants, as a group, started feeling the inadequacy of their pre-existing skill and knowledge of counseling. To cater this need the second part of training was geared more towards skill transfer in counseling, active listening, communication facilitation and problem solving. At the end of the training the common feedback from the participants was that their pre-existing skill of counseling had enhanced and after the training they felt confident to transfer their skills to their peers.

Activity 16: Provide training on Seasonal Agriculture Farming (with materials support)

The training was organized for 16 participants (8 Female and 8 Male) selected from conflict victims, ultra poor farmers and marginalized farmers of 3 days from 14-16 November, 2012.

Table 17 : Training Participants

S.N	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
1.	8	8	16	Dalit	Janajatis	Other
				1	12	3

Note: Other: Brahmins and Chhetris

Topic covered: The project has organized training on season vegetables for selected, conflict victims, poor and marginalized farmers under poor families. The overall objective of the training was to provide knowledge and skills to grow off-season vegetables as a means to income generation. To complement this, the project has even provided tool kits to the participants. The tool kit comprised of vegetables seeds (bean, cucumber, pumpkin HY-NS, bitter guard HY-NS, capsicum, seasonal tomato, chilly HY-NS) and tools (water pot/hajari, pesticide spray, plastic sheet, Drum and bag, etc) as requested by the participants. The training was facilitated by a local trainer from the districts with theoretical and practical sessions combined.

Result of the activity: The post training monitoring visit revealed that most of the training graduates have already started the off season farming and are actually benefited by the results. This has really been good means for income generation for individuals. 8 training participants earned more than Rs. 50,000/- each from selling seasonal vegetable in a year

Activity 17: Conduct Kitchen Gardening training (with materials support)

The Kitchen Gardening training was organized for 27 participants (17 Female and 10 Male) selected from conflict victims, ultra poor farmers and marginalized farmers of 3 days from 27-29 November, 2012.

Table 18: Training Participants

S.N	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
1.	10	17	27	Dalit	Janajatis	Other
				1	12	14

Note: Other: Brahmins and Chhetris

Topic covered: The training was focused on increasing income generation opportunities for selected, conflict victims, poor and marginalized farmers under poor families from household kitchen gardening. The overall objective of the training was to provide knowledge and skills to grow agriculture vegetables at home/kitchen garden with best utilization of kitchen waste for generating income for their livelihoods. The project provided agriculture seeds and tools kits such as bean, cucumber, pumpkin HY-NS, bitter guard HY-NS, capsicum, seasonal tomato, chilly HY-NS) and tools (water pot/*hajari*, pesticide spray, plastic sheet, Drum and bag, etc) to most poor and deprived training the participants. The training was facilitated by a local trainer from the districts with theoretical and practical sessions combined.

Result of the activity: The training helped rural farmers to utilize their kitchen waste for agriculture vegetable farming. The post training monitoring visit revealed that most of the training graduates have started kitchen gardening which are supporting to vegetables requirement for their livelihoods. Mr. Krishna Bahadur Danuwar has earned about Rs. 25000/- in a year from Kitchen gardening.

Activity 18: Provide Training on Non Timber Forest Product (NTFP) Production, Management and Marketing (with material support)

This training was organised especially to those who are economically poor and their livelihoods also depend on NTFP and there was 18 participants including 3 Male and 15 Female in the 3 days training organized during 14-16 December, 2012.

Table 19: Training Participants

S.N	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
1.	3	15	18	Dalit	Janajatis	Other
				1	-	17

Note: Other: Brahmins and Chhetris

Topic covered: The objective of the training was develop know how of plantation, collection, marketing of NTFP . This objective is further elaborated into sessions like introduction and rationale of the training, IG importance of the NTFP, locally available NTFP product and their possible market, How to market the NTFP, The participants were also asked to draw an action plan at the end of the training. Materials such as solar dryer, White Plastic, tray, Knives, cutting plate, Bucket, Gloves and Packing Plastic and tent were provided to trainees for supporting NTFP management and marketing.

Result of the Activity: Increased skill and knowledge of participants on collection market of non timber forest products. An action plan for plantation on collection and market of non timber forest products was also produced by the participants of the training according to their local setting. They also identified the local NTFP and their possible markets in nearby areas.

Activity 19: Blacksmiths' Training (with tool kits support)

Seven days Blacksmithing Training was organized from 6th to 14th April, 2012 for ten participants of 5 project VDCs. The main objective of training is to develop skills and capacity of conflicted communities on blacksmithing services that could help to provide services in rural areas as well as self employment opportunity for training participants. The training participants receive material supports such as different kinds of cutting, cultivating, small souvenir, *Chuleshi*, *Khukuri*, *Khuda*, *Axe*, *Sickle Khukuri* (local name for cutleries) of different size and model etc. from the project to run their own business. Mr. Chintamai Sharma was hired for conducting training as a Resource Person.

Table 20: Training Participants

S.N	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
1.	3	15	18	Dalit	Janajatis	Other
				1	-	17

Note: Other: Brahmins and Chhetris

Topic Covered:

The Blacksmithing training was organized in a Blacksmithing workshop to provide training participants practical knowledge and conduct practical training sessions. Since, most of the training participants already had some skills on blacksmithing so training was more focused on improving working place of Blacksmithing, improving productivity and diversify their skills in making different types of iron equipments. However, the following topics were covered during the training.

- Basic techniques and materials required for Blacksmithing.
- Different types of iron curio products and making techniques.
- Techniques for improving working places of Blacksmithing and increasing productivity.
- Market Analysis of Blacksmithing services in Sindhupalchowk and Kathmandu district and demand for iron curio products.

Result of this activity:

Most of the training participants were already engaged in blacksmithing occupation. However, after the training, participants learned to improve their working place, techniques to increase their productivity and producing different types of iron curio products along with traditional iron equipments. During monitoring visits, most of the training participants were found engaged in Blacksmithing occupation. Most of the training participants have been earning in an average of Rs. 600/- to 1000/- daily from Blacksmithing occupation and most of them have adopted blacksmithing occupation as a part time job along with their other regular agriculture works.

Activity 20: Support Dalits, Ultra Poor and Conflict Affected families to raise livestock for income

This activity implemented for supporting conflict affected families and vulnerable population of project VDCs for income generation activity through raising the livestock especially goats. The total number of beneficiaries was 15 (male 5 and female 10) .

Table 21: Total Beneficiaries

S.N	Male	Female	Total	Disaggregated Data		
1.	5	10	15	Dalit	Janajatis	Other
				5	8	2

Topic covered: In all VDCs, the beneficiaries for supporting pair of domestic animals were identified through the rapid need assessment in two categories first priority list(P1) and second priority list (p2). However, consultation with district animal health development office of respective districts was carried out to assess the existing situation, potentiality, constraints, challenges and economic scope of live stock. In most of the VDCs goat was ascertained as the most appropriate animal and demanded by community for livestock raising. A Term and condition and orientation package was developed and orientation was organised by project team in conjunction with raising livestock for target beneficiaries. An informal program was organized to hand over the animals to the beneficiary at local level.

Result of the activity: The conflict victims and other poor people who received the livestock, have expressed their commitment to properly take care of the animals and assured the project team that this support will definitely help them greatly in improving their livelihood option. Most of the farmers were started to get benefit by selling goat calf chickens

of second generation offspring.

Activity 21: Produce and Disseminate Project Brochure, Calenders and Posters

Topic covered: A glossy project brochure was published covering the project context, background, objectives, focus areas, target beneficiaries, project activities, concrete outputs and implementation modality. Also, one sheet project brief in English and Nepali was published with a brief introduction of the project.

The project calenders with pictorial description of project interventions and important information related human rights, peace and democracy were produced and distributed to project stakeholders, line agencies, local authorities, civil society organizations. The project calenders were produced in glossy paper.

The Posters containing pictorial message and human rights information that could deliver useful information on human rights, peace, democracy, were published and distributed to all concerned stakeholders of the project

Result of the activity:

- 1000 Project Brochures were published and distributed for providing detailed information about project to all concerned stakeholders.
- 1500 Project Calenders were published and distributed for sensitizing and providing information on Human Rights, Peace and Democracy and also project interventions.
- 1500 Project Posters with pictorial information of Human Rights and Peace were published and distributed to target beneficiaries, government line agencies, political bodies, local authorities and civil society organizations.

Activity 22: Establishment of Hoarding Boards

The main objective of the establishing hoarding boards was to disseminate the information of human rights, peace and good governance to larger numbers of rural communities and concerned stakeholders of the project VDCs.

Topic covered: The hoarding boards were with pictorial information and important message regarding human rights, peace and governance. The pictorial information were presented in the local context so that rural people can easily understand information delivered and sensitize to engage in human rights protection and promotion activities.

Result of the activity:

5 (Five) hoarding boards each in 5 project VDCs were established in the strategic local of the project VDCs. The rural people were sensitized on human rights, peace and good governance through hoarding boards.

Activity 23: Project Impact Evaluation (After Completion of the Project)

The project Impact Evaluation was carried out through third party consultant after completion of the project at the end of June, 2012.

Topic covered: Mr. Sharad Nepaune, an Expert in Conflict Management, was hired as a Project Impact Evaluation consultant for assessing the impact of the project after completion. A detailed agreement with detailed Terms of Reference was developed to carry out project impact evaluation.

Result of the activity: A project impact evaluation report has been produced by the consultant which are shared with project stakeholders especially members of DHPA.

Activity 24: Printing Stickers and Other Visibility Materials

Topic covered: Under the printing of stickers and visibility materials EU's logo of 3 different size were printed to be used to mark capital items purchased by the project's fund. Also, in order to ensure visibility signboards with the logo of EU, CDECF were made and erected in project district.

Result of the activity: Higher visibility and easy recording of capital items procured by the project was possible by this activity.

2.2 Please list all contracts (works, supplies, services) above 5000€ awarded for the implementation of the action during the reporting period, giving for each contract the amount, the award procedure followed and the name of the contractor

Not applicable(NA) during the year one project activities

2.3 Please list activities that were planned and that you were not able to implement, explaining the reasons for these.

Not Applicable (NA). The planned activities were all implemented during project period.

2.4 What is your assessment of the results of the Action so far???

The overall impact of the project was very encouraging. However, the results of some of the activities of the project were very impressive which contributed achieving specific and overall project of the action.

The formation and mobilization of youth clubs in project VDCs encouraged youths for engaging in human rights protection and promotion activities. The youth clubs organized door to door campaigns in the project VDCs for ending domestic violations. They listed out victim population and forwarded list to District Peace Committee (DPC) for providing the relief support from Government.

The formation and strengthening process of Village level Human Rights and Peace Alliance (VHPA) and Community level Human Rights Protection Groups (CHPGs) found effective in establishing institutional linkage for addressing human rights violation cases and initiate human rights promotion activities. Through the VHPAs, 10 conflict victims could receive relief support from District Peace Committee (DPC).

The street dramas and local dialogues were very effective especially sensitizing rural people on Human Rights, Peace and Good Governance and making direct interaction between duty bearers and rights holders for promoting human rights and peace in the society. The activities resulted mass community mobilization for addressing issues of human rights, and good governance for achieving sustainable peace and justice.

The livelihoods related vocational trainings such as Seasonal Agricultural farming, Kitchen Gardening training, Goat raising, Bee Keeping, Blacksmithing with materials support helped to increase income of conflict affected and vulnerable people. 9 training participants could earn more Rs. 50,000.00 income each in a year which helped to improve their family living conditions.

The formation of District Human Rights and Peace Alliance (DHPA) and its regular meetings created a good forum for discussing human rights issues of conflict affected and vulnerable communities among the civil society organizations, local authorities and political bodies which helped to take proactive actions for improving human rights and governance situation collectively.

2.5 Please provide an updated action plan

So far the activities are being carried out as per schedule and there is no any significant changes in the action plan.

3. Partners and other Co-operation

3.1 How do you assess the relationship between the formal partners of this Action (i.e. those partners which have signed a partnership statement)? Please specify for each partner organization

The project is implemented by forming DHPA, VHPA, CHPGs and youth Clubs in which different human rights related civil society organizations, local authorities, political bodies and conflict victims and vulnerable people were associated with so the project was implemented through collective actions from different stakeholders including target beneficiaries. The CHPGs, VHPA and youth clubs were found very active in implementing the project activities.

3.2 How would you assess the relationship between your organization and State authorities in the Action countries? How has this relationship affected the Action?

DPMSC and DHPA for Planning, Sharing, Resource sharing, Review progress(The relationship was good. We got every needed information and consultation correctly and in time. The inclusion of the representatives of District Development Committee (DDC), District Administration Office (DAO), District Peace Committee (DPC) District Health Office (DPHO), District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), District Forest Office, District Women Development Office (DWDO) in the District Human Rights Peace Alliance and District Project Management Steering Committee (DPMSC) was very helpful for sharing information and implementing project activities collectively. This created synergy in implementation of project for poor and vulnerable population in the district.

3.3 Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organizations involved in implementing the Action:

- **Associates**

Not applicable

- **Sub-contractor(s) if any**

Not applicable

- **Final beneficiaries**

The relationship with target groups was productive and beneficial. The target groups are interested with our work and co-operative. The activities completed so far have made positive impact on target groups and in the neighboring communities. Project introduction has created energy and enthusiasm among the beneficiaries and the conflict affected communities, in particular, have high expectation from the project and their aspiration has really gone up. Change is visible in some communities and they have started putting pressure on the local authorities for resource allocation and services and facilities for the conflict affected people.

- **Other third parties involved**

The representatives of media in project area are very co-operative.

3.4 Where applicable, outline any links you have developed with other actions

Not applicable (NA)

**3.5 If your organization has received previous EU grants in view of strengthening the same target group, in how far this Action been able to build upon/complement the previous one (s)?
(List all previous relevant EU grants)**

Not applicable (NA)

4. Visibility

1. How is the visibility of the EU contribution being ensured in the Action?

Particular attention is being given to ensure the visibility of the EU in all matters wherever possible. The 12 golden-starred circle in the deep-blue background is now a familiar icon and symbol of cooperation and it is becoming visible more and more through our publications and stationeries. Visibility of EU ensured through:

- Office signboards for the project implementation;
- Banners for all training activities, workshop and meetings
- EU name and/or logo as a supporting entity was also be included in project publications (Project brief/Brochure in Nepali and English, Posters and Calendars)
- On all designed visibility materials is the EU flag and the following text: "This project is funded by the European Union (EU). The EU is made up of 27 Member States who have decided to gradually link together their know-how, resources and destinies. Together, during a period of enlargement of 50 years, they have built a zone of stability, democracy and sustainable development whilst maintaining cultural diversity, tolerance and individual freedoms. The European Union is committed to sharing its achievements and its values with countries and peoples beyond its borders."
- The European Commission is the EU's executive body. And also;
- "This project is implemented by CDECF. The views expressed in this publication do not necessary reflect the views of the European Commission."
- On all Equipment and supplies is the EU flag and the text "Provided with the support of the EU"

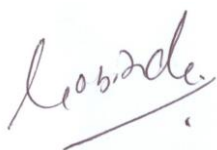
The EU support is mentioned in all interviews and in contact with media. The educative materials of trainings, workshops and meetings are also signed with flag and the local office has also the flag on.

2. The European Commission may wish to publicise the results of Actions. Do you have any objection to this report being published on EuropeAid Co-operation Office website? If so please state your objection here.

No objection, rather it will help to further consolidate the action in future.

Name of the contact person for the action:

Mr. Gobinda P Sapkota, Executive Director , CDECF



Signature:

Date: 30th September, 2012

Location: Chautara, Sindhupalchowk, Nepal