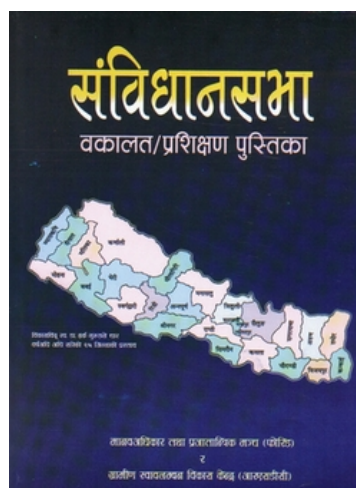




ENABLING STATE PROGRAMME

towards pro-poor governance in Nepal



TWELTH PROGRESS REPORT

January to June 2007

August 2007

FOREWORD

The first half of 2007 has seen the Enabling State Programme continuing its support to overcoming the social exclusion, corruption, and lack of access to justice that have long hindered good governance in Nepal. The largely positive political developments also see ESP directing more support to building a more democratic state. The political developments have also allowed ESP to begin reengaging with the government to return to the approach envisaged in the original programme design where ESP works with a mix of civil society, government and other agencies. ESP very much welcomes the opportunity to work with the government again as it is the main and most influential governance stakeholder.

This period has seen increasing recognition for ESP as a medium for rolling out governance improvement initiatives. In 2007, on top of its existing work, including managing RDIF, ESP has been given a key role in implementing DFID's Social Inclusion Action Plan, State Building Initiatives programme, and Public Security Scoping Project.

The workload is certainly building up and I must thank all of my staff for their hard work. We look forwards to a positive outcome from the output to purpose review that we hope will recognise the large contribution that ESP continues to make towards laying the foundations for an effective and inclusive state.

BANDANA RISAL
Programme manager

August 2007

Contents

Overall Progress	1
Annex 1: ESP's progress against its log frame indicators	3
Annex 2: ESP position paper: Current partnerships, issues supported and policy impact (July 2007)	8
Annex 3: Progress of ESP satellite projects (Jan-June 2007)	14
Annex 4: ESP satellite projects — basic information (Jan-Jun 2007 projects)	18
Annex 5: ESP exploratory activities — basic information (Jan-June 2007)	19
Annex 6: Rights Democracy and Inclusion Fund (RDIF) progress (Jan-June 2007) .	23
Annex 7: Rights Democracy and Inclusion Fund (RDIF) — basic information on all projects to 30 June 2007	26
Annex 8: Progress of the Public Security Scoping Project (Jan-Jun 2007)	28
Annex 9: SBI and SIAP work carried out through ESP to 30 June 2007	29
Annex 10: ESP expenditure January to June 2007	30

Front cover photos:

Top: The Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) is implementing the Janajati Empowerment Project. The photo shows a scene from NEFIN's sixth annual convention held on the theme of 'Ethnic Regional Autonomy for a Federal Republic.'

Bottom: The 'Advocacy and Teaching Guidebook on the Constituent Assembly Elections' produced by the Rural Self-Reliance Development Center and FOHRID to guide its ESP-supported work to raise voter awareness about the elections.

Abbreviations

CMP	Community Mediation Project
CMEP	Community Mediation Extension Project
DECAW	Decentralized Action for Children and Women
DFDP	Decentralized Financing and Development Programme
DLGSP	District Local Governance Strengthening Programme
DNF	Dalit NGO Federation
EA	exploratory activity
LFLP	Leasehold Forestry and Livestock Programme
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NEPAN	Nepal Participatory Action Network
NFN	Nepal Federation of NGOs
NPC	National Planning Commission
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OPMCM	Office of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
PSSP	Public Security Scoping Project
RDIF	Rights, Democracy and Inclusion Fund
RCIW	Rural Community Infrastructure Works
SBI	State Building Initiatives
SIAP	Social Inclusion Action Plan

OVERALL PROGRESS

Political developments and effects on ESP — Political developments continued apace during the first six months of 2007. January saw the promulgation of the interim constitution followed by the formation of the interim parliament and the setting of the constituent assembly elections for June. Then in April the CPN (Maoist) joined the government taking several key ministerial positions. Soon after the government realised it could not hold the elections in June and so shifted them to November 2007. These developments have been paralleled by the growth of the Madhesi rights movement with some Madhesi groups using violence and coercion to try and further their causes.

The positive developments have paved the way for ESP's increasing involvement with the government and in supporting the building of a more democratic state. The root causes of the disturbances in the Terai (social exclusion and bad governance) reflect the continued need for the type of governance support that provided by ESP.

The frequent bandhs and protests, although they have disrupted some SDPPP, CSACP and RDIF project activities in the eastern and central Terai, demonstrate the growing calls for governance reform from across Nepali society.

Progress against log frame — **Annex 1** shows how ESP continued to make good progress against its log frame indicators except for the areas where the 2006/07 fund cuts have led to some activities being scaled back.

Position paper — The recent trends in ESP's programme are summarised in a position paper produced for the forthcoming output to purpose review (**Annex 2**). The paper tells of ESP's greatly increased engagement with the government, its continuing engagement with civil society, and the programme's focus on supporting social inclusion, democratic governance, public security and policy strengthening.

Satellite projects — Five of ESP's major satellite projects made substantial progress in this period (**Annex 3**). The long-running support to community mediation coming to an end whilst the new Strengthening the Office of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers Project (Phase 2) has only just begun. A new project with the Ministry of Finance (the Integrated Financial Management Systems and Financial Classification Programme) is due to start soon. The NFDIN Institutional Strengthening Project (Janajati Foundation Project) has been virtually stalled since shortly after it began. This happened as the executive committee of the National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities, which has a central role in implementing the project, was dismissed in mid-2006. A new committee is yet to be appointed. Details of all satellite projects on-going in the reporting period are given in **Annex 4**.

Exploratory activities — Thirty exploratory activities ran during this reporting period of which 15 were for social inclusion, 9 for democratic governance, and 4 for policy strengthening. **Annex 5** summarises their main outcomes or status towards building up understanding on important governance issues.

Rights, Democracy and Inclusion Fund — Four new RDIF projects began with two to build awareness about the constituent assembly and its elections and two for Dalits' political inclusion (See **Annexes 6 and 7**).

PSSP and DFID initiatives — An important development in this period has been DFID making use of ESP's proven record of managing governance and its large network of contacts to roll out new governance initiatives. The lack of law enforcement is a major concern for building a lasting peace and holding the constituent assembly elections. **Annex 8** summarises the progress of the new Public Security Scoping Project that is assisting the Ministry of Home Affairs to develop a public security strategy and manage election security. ESP has also been entrusted with managing large parts of DFID's State Building Initiatives programme and Social Inclusion Action

Plan. The SBI and SIAP activities funded so far are listed in **Annex 9**. Further information on this support is given in the position paper at Annex 2.

ESP Expenditure — Between the beginning of January and the end of June 2007 ESP spent £770,989 for ESP secretariat, satellite project, exploratory activity, RDIF, SIA and SBI PSSP costs as shown in the chart in **Annex 10**. The expenditure of individual satellite projects and the break-downs of the RDIF expenditure are given in the same annex.

Annex 1: ESP's progress against its log frame indicators

ESP purpose: Critical mass of Nepalese key players develop practical understanding of and need for pro-poor governance areas with home-grown change potential.

ESP has continued to make substantial progress towards achieving its purpose in spite of the large fund cuts that reduced its budget for 2006/07 to a half of the planned amount and the continuing political upheavals and uncertainties. A crucial recent development has been ESP's reengagement with the government agencies that are key players in governance in Nepal (See more on this in Annex 2).

Achievement of ESP output 1 — exploratory activities

"Enough exploratory activities in agreed areas of good governance completed to allow selection process of output 2."

Indicator 1.1: 20 exploratory activities selected and started annually complying with selection criteria.

- Amongst the 30 exploratory activities on-going between January and June 2007, 19 were newly started with 12 of these on social inclusion, 3 on policy strengthening and 3 on democratic governance. See Annex 5 for a list of all exploratory activities running during this reporting period.
- ESP has a set of criteria to ensure that exploratory activities are likely to contribute to the achievement of ESP's purpose.

Indicator 1.2: All exploratory governance reports completed and accepted by stakeholders.

- ESP insists that exploratory activities are carried out in a participatory way. Stakeholders are often given the chance to comment on findings at 'sharing workshops'. Typical examples of this include how:
 - a code of conduct to protect young women working in cabin restaurants was drafted with full participation of the girls themselves, restaurant managers and the police with workshops held in 2006 and early 2007 to agree on the final draft of the code (EA 210 and 247).
- Other exploratory activities are shared with stakeholders, including policy makers, in other ways. For example:
 - the Election Commission agreed that the final draft of RSDC's training of trainers handbook on voter education for the constituent assembly elections (EA 235) could be widely disseminated; and
 - the Public Security Study (February 2007), carried out by Roy Fleming under the Public Security Scoping Project (PSSP), involved high level officials in identifying needs and found wide acceptance among a diversity of actors including Ministry of Home officials.

Achievement of ESP output 2 — satellite projects

"Enough projects, selected from exploratory activities or from separate proposals, designed and launched so as to allow development of a critical mass of Nepalese key players with a basis of practical understanding of governance change needed."

Indicator 2.1: 16 exploratory activities selected for development into project drafts annually.

- The 2005 OPR recommended that ESP should be scaled up with many new exploratory activities developed into satellite projects. However, this did not happen due mainly to the severe budget cut for financial year 2006/07. This, and the difficult political situation, meant that most of ESP's exploratory activities from late 2005 to present have not been associated with developing projects. Thus no exploratory activities were developed into projects and submitted to DFID between January and June 2007.

- Many of the exploratory activities have themselves improved understanding of needed governance change.
- Other important governance studies and consultations have taken place under the State Building Initiatives and the Social Inclusion Action Plan (see Annexes 8 and 9).

Indicator 2.2: 12 projects approved for implementation annually by Nepalese and donors.

- One project was approved and began in the current reporting period. The Strengthening the Office of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers Project (Phase 2 of a 2003-05 satellite project) officially began in May 2007 (See Annex 4 for a list of ESP's satellite projects).
- A project is under development (the Integrated Financial Management Systems and Financial Classification Programme) and should start soon. It will support the Ministry of Finance to "make government more transparent by enabling its information systems to provide timely information to decision makers on spending and outputs" (project purpose).
- In May the Community Mediation Extension Project (CMEP) ended after six years of ESP support that began in 2001 with CMEP's predecessor the Community Mediation Project. This leaves six on-going satellite projects as of July 2007 not including the Ministry of Home Affairs' Public Security Scoping Project (PSSP).
- RDIF has provided an alternative mechanism for supporting initiatives that might otherwise have gone ahead as satellite projects or exploratory activities.
- The Public Security Scoping project began in March 2007 to facilitate the Ministry of Home Affairs to develop a strategy for improving law enforcement and safeguarding public security.

Achievement of ESP output 3 — lesson learning

"Lesson learning is built into the design of each project in Output 2, and lessons and successes of exploratory activities and projects disseminated widely, and especially to those in the group of Nepalese key players involved in the set of projects."

Indicator 3.1: All project drafts contain mechanisms to allow specific lessons to be fed back into ESP process.

- All project documents produced since 2004 say that projects must report on useful lessons learned. This reporting happens in projects' three-monthly reports and at review meetings. An exploratory activity (PS 148) was carried out in this period that summarizes the main lessons learned from the CSACP, DEIP, JEP, PPP and SDPPP satellite projects.
- ESP is also encouraging lesson learning through the RDIF quarterly sharing meetings for partners who are working on the same theme, and at ESP's monthly risk management meetings for project partners. These meetings provide formal and informal forums for partners to discuss common challenges, solutions and ideas.
- The satellite projects have also given implementing partners considerable learning opportunities. One of the main achievements of the Dalit Empowerment and Inclusion Project has been to improve the confidence and competency of Dalit civil society. The consortium of six Dalit NGOs learnt much from implementing this large-scale project. A workshop was held in December 2006 to assimilate lessons learned.
- ESP's pioneering support to Dalit and Janajati civil society federations and alliances has shown the way forwards for the many other donors who are now starting to support work on social inclusion.
- Similarly civil society organisations are picking up on ESP supported initiatives with the *Sarbajanik Sunuwai* televised public hearings model (ESP supported 2003-2005) becoming much used, especially to hold government officials more accountable.

Indicator 3.2: 6 conferences, workshops and seminars held annually attended by Nepalese and donors and evaluated as giving a better practical understanding of governance issues.

- ESP has supported the holding of seven series of important meetings and events (totalling 34 meetings) to give a better practical understanding of governance issues in the first six months of 2007 including:
 - the Freedom Forum’s 10 local dialogues for democracy held in outlying districts (EA 231);
 - a series of four workshops on students’ role in the constituent assembly that gave student leaders the chance to discuss current issues in a non-party political setting (Association of Political Science Students — EA 227);
 - the high level meetings held towards producing the Nepal Public Security Strategy under PSSP that provided the opportunity for policy makers to consider the neglected subject of improving public security to foster a sustainable peace;
 - the Centre for Public Policy Dialogue (an organisation of ex-bureaucrats)’s five dialogue meetings have provided a forum for politicians, businesspersons and civil society to discuss and develop their ideas on current pressing economic issues (EA 239);
 - the National Conference of Senior Citizens (EA 252) greatly raised the profile of the support needs of older Nepalis and led to the incorporation of senior citizens’ issues in the forthcoming Interim Plan; and
 - Martin Chautari’s five public hearings and discourses on the Madhesi movement (EA 250) have improved central-level knowledge about grassroots perspectives on the movement. A publication is being prepared to disseminate the findings.

The six exploratory activities and four new RDIF projects that have gone ahead since the start of 2007 have held multiple meetings, mostly at the local level to raise awareness about the constituent assembly elections, state restructuring, and the importance of organising locally to make local perspectives heard.

Indicator 3.3: 4 publications published annually and evaluated as giving a better practical understanding of governance issues.

- ESP supported the publication of the following three books (all in Nepali).
 - The NGO SWATI’s book on women and corruption shows the contributions that women can make to fighting corruption.
 - The *Voter Education and Constituent Assembly Training of Trainers Handbook*, produced by RSDC and FOHRID, is a useful resource for trainers, including the many engaged in ESP exploratory activities and RDIF projects, on raising awareness about the constituent assembly elections.
 - The National Dalit Confederation’s *Terai Dalit Women* book gives the findings of an ESP-commissioned study from a previous reporting period (EA 196).
- The publication of the Nepali translation of IIDEA’s Electoral Systems Handbook in early 2006 provided a valuable resource at a time when alternatives to the first-past-the post system were, and continue to be, under consideration. This book was distributed to all mainstream political parties and many high level government officials. There was such a high demand that a second batch of 1000 copies has been printed and distributed in 2007.

Achievement of ESP output 4 — institutional strengthening

“Management capacity of project partner institutions is strengthened to improve transparency, accountability, monitoring and ability to access sustainable resources.”

Indicator 4.1: Improved financial management and governance practices.

- Most partners have made good progress implementing their system audit action plans. ESP’s finance and administration manager is working with partners to implement these

plans and to guide them on improving the management of their projects. All new projects partners are now provided with financial orientation trainings and financial guidelines. Operational guidelines are also issued to RDIF project partners. ESP provides regular feedback to partners on issues arising from regular spot-checks and observation visits.

- Project support has led to partners building up their competence to implement development initiatives. As a result, for example, the organisation implementing the Janajati Empowerment project (NEFIN) has attracted support from other donors. Due to the current environment in which many donors want to support improved governance, ESP partners, with their extensive experience and improved capacity, are in a strong position to attract new funding.

Indicator 4.2: Improved capacity for monitoring and evaluation of project impact.

- ESP carries out regular monitoring visits to the satellite projects using its monitoring tools with professional staff spending considerable time on field monitoring visits.
- Regular feedback is given to partners on the basis of field visit findings and analysis of projects' quarterly progress reports. General feedback is also given at the quarterly RDIF thematic and monthly risk management meetings.
- The monitoring system developed for RDIF in 2006, and the holding of regular thematic meetings, has helped to make the monitoring of RDIF's projects more systematic.
- ESP demands that projects set up internal monitoring mechanisms and also assists project partners to improve their monitoring systems. During this period ESP helped NEFIN develop its programme and financial guidelines.
- Some examples of where ESP monitoring findings have led to improvements have been:
 - in the legal aid and RDIF Renaissance Society Nepal projects where findings led to the resolution of authority problems between district and central level offices and improved relations between the two offices. In the latter project feedback also led to a Madhesi female being appointed to the project's steering committee for more diverse representation; and
 - for RDIF's NCARD project, where ESP shared its field visit findings with Danida (the lead donor of this project) on project shortcomings, obstacles and challenges that led to Danida acting to improve implementation.

Achievement of ESP output 5 — RDIF and new satellite projects

"New satellite projects and funds are supportive of participation, inclusion and accountability."

Indicator 5.1: At least 6 suitable projects identified within the first year, grouped under a single fund.

- Four new RDIF projects were launched in the first six months of 2007 (see Annexes 6 and 7). These new projects are on promoting marginalised communities' involvement in the constituent assembly, and Madhesi Dalit and Dalit political inclusion.
- Many of the 11 on-going RDIF projects are building up local networks of political activists, especially from the excluded groups, and fostering cooperation across party political lines.

Indicator 5.2: Increased learning opportunities on issues such as public participation and rules of the game.

- The following ESP-supported initiatives are having (or have had) a considerable impact on improving the rules of the game and improving the participation of excluded groups:
 - the Community Mediation Project and its extension project have made great strides in allowing local people to solve their disputes without recourse to the formal courts. The local groups formed and strengthened by the Civil Society Anti-corruption Project are building up local capacity to oppose, expose and prevent corruption at the district level;

- the Legal Aid project in Chitwan has convinced the district authorities to set up separate tribunals to judge forest-related cases. This is aimed at counteracting the unjust situation where district forest officers have too extensive authority, with no checks and balances, for dealing with such cases;
- the Janajati and Dalit empowerment projects have made a significant impact on changing the rules of the game in Nepali society. These ‘rules’ that informally govern who gets access to services and other benefits, have always tended to favour Brahmin, Chhetri and Newar men. A prominent recent example is where NEFIN, the lead agency in the Janajati Empowerment Project, is working to secure representation for each of Nepal’s ethnic groups in the constituent assembly;
- ICJ’s RDIF project’s interactions between judges and lawyers are striving to change the rules of the game by making Nepal’s courts take more of a human rights perspective when dealing with cases;
- most of the RDIF projects are providing learning opportunities on the constituent assembly elections and the constitution drafting process for potential local women leaders, and on making local people more aware of their rights so they can challenge or change the rules of the game;
- PSSP is initiating debates on public security; and
- Martin Chautari’s study on the Madhes movement (EA 250) consulting local people in contrast to many other studies that ignore grassroots perspectives.

Indicator 5.3: Increased availability of training in public participation for excluded groups.

- The Dalit and Janajati empowerment projects (DEIP and JEP) have had major components to empower grassroots communities including showing community groups how to claim their rights to basic services and become involved in local decision making. Rahat’s work with cabin restaurant girls has enabled the girls to organise to protect themselves against sexual exploitation (EA 210 and 247). The Civil Society Anti-corruption Project is training local people and youth groups how to carry out social/public audits.
- Many RDIF projects are providing training opportunities with NCARD training excluded communities on the constituent assembly and political participation; local women political leaders being trained by Jagaran Nepal, FEDO, RWDC and SWEET Nepal, and MDDF training Madhesi Dalits.

Annex 2: ESP position paper: Current partnerships, issues supported and policy impact (July 2007)

This paper summarises the main trends in the types of partners that ESP is engaging with; the types of issues the programme is supporting; and the impact of ESP's support on the national policy environment. This paper documents the trends in ESP's approach from the latter part of 2006 to mid-2007 and is meant as a briefing paper for the forthcoming ESP output to purpose review.

1. Background

The strengthening of democratic government is a key strategy for improving governance. However, the absence of elected government at local and national levels since 2002 curtailed this kind of support from ESP's programme. In 2002 an about-to-start £2.5 million ESP satellite project to support the establishment of a Parliamentary Research and Information Centre, and preparatory work on a project to support the parliament's Public Affairs Committee, were abandoned after parliament was dissolved. A £270,000 ESP project supporting local government planning (DPPP) was closed in September 2002 after the failure to hold new local body elections.

This led to ESP mainly working through partnerships with civil society and giving more attention to alternative mechanisms for holding government accountable and improving service provision. The end of the conflict, the re-establishment of multiparty government, and the on-going constitutional reforms now provide a more positive environment for governance reform. This environment and the burgeoning demands for support have led ESP to focus much of its efforts since mid-2006 on strengthening democratic governance and on re-engaging with the government. Alongside this, ESP has continued to address the long-standing causes of bad governance — social exclusion, corruption and over-centralised government — which have long undermined the country's development efforts.

To summarise ESP's working approach: ESP supports partner organisations and individual governance experts through four mechanisms. Since it began in 2001 it has supported about 300 small-scale pieces of work to increase understanding about governance issues (exploratory activities) and 18 large scale projects to test-out and implement governance reforms (satellite projects). Since mid-2006, ESP has also been managing projects supported by the multi-donor Rights, Democracy and Inclusion Fund (RDIF). In 2007 a fourth form of support began with DFID using ESP's expertise and its extensive network of contacts and partners to implement three major new governance initiatives. ESP is implementing the Public Security Scoping Project (PSSP) and managing the roll-out of parts of DFID's State Building Initiatives programme and Social Inclusion Action Plan (SIAP).

The period since mid-2006 has seen an expanded and more challenging workload for ESP both in terms of the number of initiatives supported and in the varied and more complex management arrangements involved in overseeing RDIF and the DFID initiatives.

2. Partnerships

2.1 Engagement with the government

Although civil society has come to play an increasing role in governance in Nepal, the government remains the most influential and powerful governance agency. It is responsible for national-level policy-making, for providing most basic services and for a host of other key functions.

Up until 2007, ESP's main engagement with government agencies had been through three satellite projects. The Department of Prison Management Project, the Nepal Police Development Project and the Prime Minister's Office Project were closed early, in April 2005, as

the Royal takeover of power in February 2005 made it difficult for the British government to directly support government agencies.

The political developments since April 2006 have given ESP the opportunity to re-engage with the government. The four initiatives in Table 1 have gone ahead in 2007 in partnership with three of the most important government agencies: the National Planning Commission (NPC), the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), and the Office of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers (OPMCM). A fifth such initiative — the 'Integrated Financial Management Systems and Financial Classification Programme' satellite project — will soon be launched with the Ministry of Finance.

Table 1: ESP 2007 initiatives in partnership with government agencies (June 2007)

	Partner government agency	Initiative	Period	Budget	Description
1	Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)	Public Security Scoping Project (PSSP) (Component 1)	Mar-07 to Jan-08	£498,200	Assisting the ministry to 1) identify priority support and reform needs on law enforcement (police, the courts, prosecution, prisons), for greater accountability to communities, social inclusion and operational efficiency, and 2) manage election security.
2	National Planning Commission	Part of DFID's State Building Initiative	Apr to May-07	£215,000	Technical assistance that reviewed achievement of agriculture, roads, education, governance, and macroeconomic framework sectors in the Tenth Plan and made recommendations for the Interim Plan.
3	National Planning Commission	Part of DFID's Social Inclusion Action Plan (SIAP)	Apr to May-07	£420,000	Technical assistance that reviewed progress on social inclusion under the Tenth Plan and recommended ways forward for the Interim Plan.
4	The Office of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers (OPMCM)	Strengthening the Office of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers Project (Phase 2)	May 07 to Apr-08	£70,000	A satellite project to introduce organisational development measures to strengthen OPMCM's role in analysing, formulating, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating public policies.
Soon to be launched:					
	Ministry of Finance (MoF)	Integrated Financial Management Systems and Financial Classification Programme	3 years	£559,000	A new satellite project aimed at enabling government information systems to provide timely information to decision makers on spending and outputs.

The OPMCM satellite project has only just begun. The work with MoHA and the NPC is realising significant results. The Public Security Scoping Project has given the Ministry of Home Affairs the opportunity to assess what it needs to do to improve public security and has made it focus on this crucial issue when many other issues are vying for the ministry's attention. A strategy is being developed that should be very useful for the internal planning purposes and as a means of soliciting donor support.

The State Building Initiative studies on progress on the five Tenth Plan sectors (see Table 1) have been completed in close consultation with ministry officials and the forthcoming Three Year Interim Plan's sectoral task forces. The Social Inclusion Action Plan (SIAP) work went ahead with consultations in each of the five development regions. As requested by NPC the consultants have submitted their recommendations in a logframe format. The thinking that went into these two exercises and the finished products are very likely to influence the production of the new national plan (2007-10). This work has already made the tangible contribution of

facilitating civil society inputs into the new plan. The SIAP consultants were leading advocates for Dalit, Janajati Madhesi and youth rights.

2.2 Engagement with civil society

Nepal's growing number of civil society organisations has responded enthusiastically to the opportunities offered by ESP to contribute to governance reform. The several thousand project ideas received by ESP since 2001 have mostly been from NGOs. The majority of ESP's exploratory activities and five of ESP's satellite projects have been run by NGOs.

A further six of ESP's satellite projects have been run by federated bodies and consortia of NGOs. The NGO federation (NFP — 2003-05), Dalit empowerment (DEIP — 2003-06), and Janajati empowerment (JEP — 2004-07) projects have been run by the main umbrella organisations of Nepal's NGOs (NFN), Nepal's Dalit NGOs (DNF), and Nepal's Janajati NGOs (NEFIN) respectively. Supporting these federations to better service their members makes for a more wide-reaching and sustainable project impact than supporting individual NGOs. ESP has also fostered cooperation between civil society organisations by supporting consortia of NGOs to be involved in the Dalit project and to run the new legal aid project.

ESP has supported NGOs and their federated bodies to carry out substantial work on the crucial governance topic of overcoming social exclusion. A focus of much of this support has been for the political inclusion of Dalits, Janajatis, Madhesis and Nepal's youth. ESP is currently supporting and developing its links with:

- **Nepal's Dalit movement** through RDIF projects run by the Feminist Dalit Organisation (FEDO) and the Madhesi Dalit Development Federation;
- **Nepal's Janajati movement** through the Janajati Empowerment Project and the Janajati Foundation Project (likely to restart soon after being stalled since mid-2006);
- **the Madhesi rights movement** through the Madhesi Dalit Development Federation's RDIF project for the political inclusion of Madhesi Dalits;
- **Nepal's youth movement** with on-going support to the Association of Political Science Students (APSS) to encourage students' constructive involvement in politics around the country (EA 261), and new support to People and Development (PAD) to train potential youth leaders from the media, politics, the professions and other areas (EA 270); and
- **Other excluded groups** including Muslims (EA 240) and senior citizens (EA 252).

The Dalit Commission and the Women's Commission are key bodies to promote the interests of their respective constituencies. ESP, along with SDC and Danida, is beginning consultations to explore the possibility of supporting the commissions to develop their strategic visions. The new Dalit Commission was formed in July 2007 whilst a new Women's Commission is expected to be formed soon.

3. Issues being addressed

Building a more democratic state, social inclusion and improving public security have become the main focus of ESP's work over the past year. The projects and exploratory activities supported by ESP (see Annexes 4 and 5) show that ESP also supports other governance subjects including anti-corruption (the Civil Society Anti-corruption Project) and a number of EAs aimed at influencing public policies. See Section 4 below for ESP's overall impact on policy-making.

3.1 Building a democratic state

The building of a more democratic state is at the top of the current political agenda. ESP is assisting Nepali civil society and the government to take this agenda forwards through a new DFID initiative and a number of RDIF projects and exploratory activities.

Since April 2007 ESP has funded a number of studies through DFID's State Building Initiatives programme to find out how far the government has served the needs of its citizens (see section 1.2 of Annex 9 for more details) The following three pieces of work have been completed and the findings shared with the main strategic partners.

- A participatory governance assessment, carried out by NEPAN and ODI, assessed poor and excluded people's priorities and their perceptions of the state's performance in delivering services.
- An opinion poll carried out by the Nepal International Electoral Forum across 63 districts enumerated public attitudes and expectations towards the government.
- A review of the level of inclusion of poor and excluded groups in six of the government's main targeted programmes (PAF, DECAW, DLGSP, RCIW, LFLP, and DFDP) was carried out by IIDS.

Two communication experts are now developing a strategy to disseminate the findings at national, district and VDC levels with the aim of influencing and informing policy makers and local people.

ESP's direct funding to the following two exploratory activities is also contributing to the state building exercise:

- The Asia Foundation is being supported to carry out a country governance assessment. The first stage has been completed to assess the situation of governance against a series of quantitative indicators including ones for accountability, impunity, and government presence at the local level (EA 252). A soon-to-start second phase will produce a more in-depth assessment (EA 271).
- The Society for Constitutional and Parliamentary Exercises (SCOPE) will begin in July to visit 20 districts to provide information about federal systems of government and to gather the views of district level politicians and other opinion makers (EA 268).

The constituent assembly elections are the main landmark on the way to building a more inclusive and democratic state. ESP's extensive 2006 support to raising awareness about the elections and the subsequent constitution drafting progress are detailed in its 2006 report. In 2007 the exploratory activities run by the Freedom Forum (EA 231), Center for Women and Politics (EA 230), Rural Self-Reliance Development Center and FOHRID (EA 235) and the Tharu Intellectual and National Research Centre Nepal (EA 242); and the RDIF projects run by the Coalition for Constituent Assembly Support (COCAS) across all 75 districts and by the National Coalition against Racial Discrimination in 25 districts, are working to raise awareness about the elections and the assembly.

RDIF is also proving an invaluable resource for promoting democratic governance in general with, for example, RDIF's RSN and SWEET Nepal implemented projects building cross-party networks of local women activists.

3.2 Social inclusion

ESP pioneered support to Dalit and Janajati civil society through its Dalit and Janajati empowerment projects. Section 2.2 above relates ESP's new and on-going engagement with the representative organisations of socially excluded groups.

Beyond this, DFID has entrusted ESP with implementing parts of its Social Inclusion Action Plan for Nepal. Most funding so far has been allocated to the influential think tank Martin Chautari and its district partners to gather grassroots perspectives on the extent and effects of social exclusion. This work is due to be completed by February 2008. Also under SIAP, ESP commissioned HURDEC and civil society experts to review progress on social inclusion during the Tenth Plan period (see 2.1 above and Section 2 of Annex 9).

Planning is underway to support the leading academic forum the Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies, CNAS to run an international seminar in August on 'The Constitution and Diversity'.

3.3 Public security

ESP has provided substantial support for improving access to justice. The Community Mediation Extension Project ended in May 2007, after it, and its predecessor Community Mediation Project (2001-04), had provided local access to justice for thousands of people and had established community mediation as an officially approved system for dealing with local disputes. The police and prison projects had begun to make substantial progress for reform when they were closed in 2005. The Prisoners' Legal Aid and Paralegal Services Project is ongoing. Support to the human rights NGO CVICT, in 2001, led to the publication of the book *Nepal's Penal System: An Agenda for Change* that provided a comprehensive and much-used reference on the strengths and weaknesses of Nepal's penal system.

Following on from this work, DFID entrusted ESP with running the Public Security Scoping Project from March 2007. This £498,000 project has the following two components (see further details in Table 1):

- component 1 is supporting the government agency responsible for public security (MoHA) to develop a sectoral strategy and to prioritise the main support needs for improving public security in the short and long term; and
- component 2 is providing technical assistance to the MoHA and the Election Commission on improving public security to allow for free and fair voting before and after the constituent assembly elections.

4. Policy Impact

One of ESP's central remits is to support the improvement of government policies and their implementation. The examples below show how ESP supports the strengthening of policy-making systems, provides policy makers with useful information, and enables civil society to articulate its perspectives and make policy makers take notice. The following examples include completed and on-going work. Four on-going EAs are directly aimed at influencing policy (see Annex 5) and most satellite projects have policy influencing components.

4.1 Strengthening policy-making systems:

- The new prime minister's office project is aimed at improving the office's ability to analyse policy and function more efficiently.
- The new Integrated Financial Management Systems and Financial Classification Programme will work to strengthen the Ministry of Finance information systems so as they can better provide useful information for policy makers on spending and outputs.

4.2 Directly informing policy makers:

- The PSSP support to the Ministry of Home to identify priority support and reform needs on law enforcement is enabling the ministry to identify its policy priorities.
- The high level discussions led by governance expert Mick Moore in 2006 and his widely circulated paper, *State Building in Nepal: Some Medium Term Policy Ideas* presented government officials and leading politicians with a series of new challenging policy options.
- The Nepali version of the IIDEA Handbook on Electoral Systems (EA 199) is being widely used by policy makers and politicians to inform their views on the best options for Nepal's electoral systems.
- SBI support to the National Planning Commission to review the sectoral progress on the Tenth Plan has been an important planning exercise towards preparing the forthcoming Interim Plan.
- In 2006, the study on the decentralisation of health services (EA 211) provided useful information to inform DFID's support to Nepal's health sector whilst a study on how district development committees use the large royalties they get from hydropower generation (EA

215), built up the Nepal Water Conservation Foundation's knowledge towards the advisory services it provides to the government and donors.

4.3 Articulating civil society perspectives to influence policy-making:

- The SIAP support to the National Planning Commission facilitated civil society input into the planning stage of the new Three Year Interim Plan.
- The Community Mediation Extension Project's piloting of community mediation and its advocacy work led to official government recognition for community mediation.
- The improved reputation and competency of the Dalit NGOs that implemented the Dalit Empowerment and Inclusion Project has led to them being consulted regularly on Dalit affairs by government, non-government, and donor agencies; thus giving them the chance to contribute to policy-making.
- The heightened profile of the National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) — partly due to its running of the Janajati Empowerment Project — means that it is now frequently consulted by the government and donors on Janajati issues. Also, its advocacy work is now being taken notice of at the highest levels including on the issue of Janajati representation in the constituent assembly elections and in the assembly.
- Activities run by the Civil Society Anti-corruption Project have helped keep corruption issues in the spotlight as the government has been preoccupied with implementing the peace agreement and preparing for the constituent assembly.
- In April 2007 ESP supported the first national seminar of the National Senior Citizen Organisation Network. The positive outcome of this meeting, that was backed by the responsible ministry — the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare — led to the government deciding to include a chapter in the new Interim Plan on senior citizen issues.
- A central rationale of the Prisoners' Legal Aid and Paralegal Services Project is to encourage the consortium of 11 legal aid organisations involved in this project to work together and share ideas to develop a stronger unified voice to demand and influence policy reform on legal aid and paralegal assistance.
- The Madhesi movement is one of the main threats to the establishment of a lasting peace. Martin Chautari's public hearings and discourse on the Madhesi movement has increased understanding about the causes of the movement.
- The Asia Foundation's country governance assessment will provide a benchmark on the state of governance in Nepal compared to other countries (EA 271)
- On-going support to the Center for Public Policy Dialogue to conduct dialogues is giving informed commentators and stakeholders the chance to air and develop their opinions on economic policy issues (EA 239).

Annex 3: Progress of ESP satellite projects (Jan-June 2007)

1. Community Mediation Extension Project (CMEP)

Implementer: CVICT

Purpose: Community mediation forums successfully established and used by all people, particularly women, the poor and marginalised, at the local level

CMEP came to end in May 2007 after six years of ESP support that began with its predecessor Community Mediation Project (2001-2004). The project has largely achieved its purpose by successfully establishing community mediation forums for local people. Project advocacy and the demonstrated success of the model have led to community mediation becoming institutionalised in Jhapa, Ilam and Saptari. The formal courts in these districts are now referring many civil dispute cases to the mediation committees, and local VDCs are funding the committees' running costs.

CMP and CMEP have striven to include women and the representatives of marginalised groups (Dalits and Janajatis) on the mediation committees so as such people felt represented and were more likely to approach them to solve their disputes. Thirty two percent of members of the ward level mediation committees and 27% of the VDC level committees were women whilst 17% of the members of the VDC and ward level mediation committee members were Dalit and 37% Janajati. On the women's committees 14% of members were Dalit and 38% Janajati. These are considerable achievements where women, Dalits and marginalised Janajatis previously had hardly any involvement in such roles.

The two projects have helped settle 4419 cases (Table 2) of which 32% were about fighting, quarrelling and verbal insult, 22% about land boundary disputes and 16% about property partition and economic transactions within the family. CMP and CMEP have also provided legal aid to 66 cases (48 women and 18 men).

Table 2 Status of cases registered with mediation committees in CMP/CMEP districts (March 2001-May 2007)

District	Total registered disputes	Total settled disputes				Unsettled/running
		Registered by women	Registered by marginalised group members	Registered by others	Total	
Ilam	1159	316	117	687	1120 +34 legal aid	5
Jhapa	2280	626	612	545	1783	497
Saptari	1764	401	603	478	1482	282
Total	5203	1343	1332	1710	4419	784

2. Civil Society Anti-corruption Project (CSACP)

Implementer: Pro-Public

Purpose: Reduce corruption by mobilising civil society organizations.

The project continued its many anti-corruption activities at the district level and in communities. In this reporting period running 400 door-to-door campaigns and community meetings and 18 street dramas, broadcasting weekly episodes of its anti-corruption radio programme on 12 local FM stations, and holding 32 citizen's hearings and 20 public hearings. The project also held 22 interactions with local groups including political parties and the local media and ran 10 anti-corruption rallies. The project's corruption monitoring networks carried out 12 monitoring visits to government offices.

Success stories from this period include how:

- a public hearing in Rupandehi led to an ex-water committee member returning NR 225,000 he had embezzled from the committee;
- a survey by Chitwan Good Governance District Coordination Committee led to the chief district officer acting to prevent the misuse of official vehicles for private purposes;
- the vigilance and timely reporting of 13 joint monitoring teams sent out by the project's Parsa office prevented citizenship certificates from being given to non-Nepalis; and
- a citizen's delegation, formed with project help from one of Kaski's most remote VDCs, met the head of the district education office who agreed to meet their demands for more teachers and a new school building.

A number of the project's district activities in the eastern Terai were disrupted by the frequent bandhs (forced shutdowns). The quite sensitive situation in these areas, with the on-going Madhes movement, contributed to a public hearing in Morang being badly disrupted where one person took exception to being criticised.

Central level activities included a January workshop that discussed the findings of a project study on the effectiveness of departmental action against corrupt officials. In May, the project was involved in seven civil society organisations joining together to form the National Coalition against Corruption.

The project's output to purpose review was carried out in March/April 2007. It found that CSACP had successfully raised awareness among common people about how corruption seriously undermines public service delivery and good governance. The project was also found to have galvanised civil society at the district level to fight corruption. The review reported that a number of the project's good governance clubs had become mature enough to operate independently whilst the public hearings were an effective tool for the public to expose and discourage official malpractices.

One problem that the project faces is the public's high expectations on prosecuting corruption cases. For several reasons, including administrative delays, this often does not happen which in turn leads to disillusionment that impunity continues.

A major recommendation of the review was for more partnerships to be formed amongst the many bodies involved in fighting corruption within the government and within civil society. It also recommended that the project gives more attention to the central policy level, which it plans to do in its remaining six months.

3. Janajati Empowerment Project (JEP)

Implementer: Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)

Purpose: Increased participation of janajatis in socioeconomic and political processes at all levels

A major focus of JEP's work during this reporting period was to press the interim government to give more recognition to Janajati issues. A series of protest and advocacy programmes were run demanding that the interim constitution be amended to incorporate the Janajati movement's demands. Specific programmes included a workshop on "the Role of MPs on Raising Janajati Issues in Parliament" and a felicitation programme attended by many Janajati ministers, MPs and other Janajati personalities. The project also supported the Nationalities Joint Struggle Committee to plan its advocacy campaign.

Beyond the centre, the project supported NEFIN's Sankhuwasabha, Pyuthan, Lamjung and Baglung district coordination councils to organize interaction programmes on the constituent assembly and the Nepal Chepang Sangh to hold a political conference on Chepang's political rights. Alongside this, the project worked to raise local people's awareness about the need to respect Janajati cultural, religious, linguistic and other rights in general and in particular the need to amend the interim constitution. This happened through the project-sponsored FM radio

programmes, wall-newspapers, newsletters, website, feature articles, leaflets and other media outreach.

NEFIN's advice and opinions continued to be sought by Nepal's donors and other international organizations including NEFIN's briefing of the visiting UN Special Rapporteur for indigenous peoples' rights on the situation in Nepal.

The socioeconomic empowerment programmes for the highly marginalized Hayus of Ramechhap and Majhis of Sindhuli and Ramechhap were completed whilst the programmes for the Botes of Chitwan and Nawalparasi, the Danuwars of Sindhuli, the Bankariya of Makawanpur, Santhals of Jhapa, Lepchas of Ilam and Meches of Jhapa neared completion. A typical programme run for the Santhal, Munda and Jhangad communities of Morang, in this reporting period supported 300 people to develop their horticultural production, had 1152 people participating in savings and credit groups, gave out 231 scholarships to previously out-of-school children and provided mechanical training to a further 40 persons as well as running non-formal mother tongue classes and legal literacy programmes.

With JEP set to finish in August 2007 a workshop was held to plan a potential phase 2 and beyond. The resulting three-year plan emphasizes building on the experiences and insights from the first phase.

4. Prisoners' Legal Aid and Paralegal Service Project

Implementer: Consortium for Assisting Prisoners and the National Legal Aid Network

Purpose: Prisoners and suspects have improved access to justice and are better able to reintegrate into society

This one-year long project began in January 2007 to provide legal aid and paralegal services in 11 prisons one custody centre and to improve coordination amongst legal aid providers. In its first two months the project set up its office, appointed its staff and held a coordination meeting with the Department of Prison Management. Legal aid and paralegal officers were appointed from each of the 11 consortium member organisations.

Since March the project has:

- carried out a baseline survey on 2200 prisoners' access to justice;
- provided legal aid and paralegal services to 271 prisoners of whom 32 were women, 42 Dalit and 156 Janajati. The legal aid enables prisoners to properly defend their cases and their appeals whilst the paralegal services help prisoners maintain family contacts, access important documents and locate witnesses for their cases; and
- held seven coordination meetings covering all the project's working areas to inform the local authorities (judges, court staff, police, local administrators, bar public prosecutors) and other stakeholders about the project. The public prosecutors, district administrators and other authorities pledged their cooperation in helping the project to support needy prisoners.

The main challenges faced by the project so far have been delays in DFID releasing the first tranche of funds, the baseline survey taking longer than expected, the project advisory board being unable to meet as the Ministry of Home Affairs and the bar association and council had not appointed representatives, and agitations in several prisons disturbing the provision of legal aid and paralegal services.

5 Self-reliant Development of the Poor by the Poor Project (SDPPP)

Implementer: Rural Self-reliant Development Centre

Purpose: Sustainable self-reliant cooperatives developed and established, institutionalised and recognised as a means of effective 'pro-poor' self-governance

It was originally planned that the final period of this largest and longest running ESP satellite project would focus on institutionalising the project's model of community development through self-reliant local cooperatives. The large fund cuts made in 2006/07 has made this a challenging proposition as the project moves towards the end of its six years in December 2007.

With the limited resources the main focus of project activities has gone to developing the settlement-level groups and the 61 VDC level cooperatives. A key achievement has been the near completion of buildings as bases for the cooperatives. In most VDCs local people have contributed significantly by donating land, labour and cash. Forty-seven have been completed and a further 15 are under construction. As well as proving invaluable for the cooperatives to continue their operations these buildings are being well-used for other official purposes such as for VDC meetings in areas where VDC buildings were destroyed during the conflict. This period also saw the transfer of group savings to the cooperatives.

This period also saw 105 cooperative management training programmes run for 3,361 participants plus 70 cooperative planning training courses for 1507 participants. The projects cooperative facilitators continued to coach cooperative managers and monitor cooperatives' activities. Many of the cooperatives are now running activities independent of the project which bodes well for the project having a sustainable impact. The popularity of these groups is also represented in more marginalised groups of people coming forward to form new groups, with 17 new groups with a total membership of 498 being formed between January and June.

The project has continued its community awareness raising activities and support for local infrastructure and skills development. See ESP's 2006 annual report for a summary of the many overall achievements of this community development project that has played a crucial role in filling the void left by the lack of elected local government since the project started in 2002.

Annex 4: ESP satellite projects — basic information (Jan-Jun 2007 projects)

	Project	Partner	Start	Finish	Planned budget (£)	Purpose	Area
1	Community Mediation Extension Project (CMEP)	CVICT	Jun-04	May-07	£235,480	Community mediations forums successfully established and used by all people, particularly women, the poor and marginalised, at the local level	Jhapa, Saptari, Ilam
2	Self-reliant Development of the Poor by the Poor Project (SDPPP)	Rural Self-Reliant Development Centre (RSDC)	Jan-02	Dec-07	£2,803,397	Sustainable self-reliant cooperatives developed and established, institutionalised and recognised as a means of effective 'pro-poor' self-governance	Mahottari, Dhanusha, Kapilbastu, Makwanpur, Sarlahi
3	Janajati Empowerment Project (JEP)	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)	Sep-04	Aug-07	£1,523,935	Increased participation of Janajatis in socioeconomic and political processes at all levels	Nationwide through NEFIN's district networks
4	Civil Society Anti-corruption Project (CSACP)	Pro-Public	Jan-05	Dec-07	£972,525	Reduce corruption by mobilising civil society organizations.	Kailali, Dang, Banke, Kaski, Rupandehi, Chitwan, Parsa, Dhanusha, Morang, Jhapa
5	NFDIN Institutional Strengthening Project (Janajati Foundation Project)	National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN)	Oct-05	Sep-08	£346,245	NFDIN efficiently and effectively working for the development of Nepal's janajatis	Central
6	Prisoners' Legal Aid and Paralegal Services Project	Nepal Legal Aid Network (with Consortium for Assisting Prisoners)	Jan-07	Dec-07	£99,387	Prisoners and suspects have improved access to justice and are better able to reintegrate into society	Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Chitwan, Jhapa, Kavre, Parsa, Banke, Kanchanpur
7	Strengthening the Office of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers Project (Phase 2)	The Office of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers (OPMCM)	May-07	Apr-08	£70,000	To introduce organisational development measures to strengthen OPMCM's role in analysing, formulating, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating public policies	Central level

Annex 5: ESP exploratory activities — basic information (Jan-June 2007)

	Title	Partner	Start	Finish	Contract	Budget (125)	Outcome/status
1. Democratic governance EAs (9)							
1	Students' Role in Constituent Assembly Electoral Process	Association of Political Science Students (APSS)	Sep 06	Jan-07	EA 227	£3,284	Workshops in Ilam, Janakpur, Butwal, Surkhet, and Dhangadhi have built up the knowledge of 150 students about the constituent assembly process and have encouraged their constructive involvement in politics.
2	Promoting the Participation of Accham's Women in the Constituent Assembly and Constitution Making	Social Empowerment and Building Accessibility Centre Nepal (SEBAC-Nepal)	Sep 06	Jan-07	EA 226	£1,160	Most of the 107 women from Accham district who took part in this programme gained a clear understanding of the constituent assembly and the making of the new constitution. Accham is one of Nepal's poorest and most conservative districts.
3	Local Dialogues for Democracy	Freedom Forum	Dec 06	Mar-07	EA 231	£5,436	ESP supported the Freedom Forum to extend its discussion programmes on the constituent assembly and inclusive democracy to 10 eastern and central districts. The dialogues fostered lively discussions amongst a cross-section of society. Interviews with the keynote speakers led to one hour long broadcasts on seven local FM stations. The book <i>Lokantrama Samibeshikaran</i> summarised the main points of the dialogues. Partially supported by ESP.
4	Networking among Women, Dalit, Janajati and Madhesis for Constituent Assembly	Center for Women and Politics (CWAP)	Dec 06	Mar-07	EA 230	£6,028	Networks were formed in 26 districts of 260 local organisations that work for Dalits, women, Madhesis and other marginalised groups. CWAP briefed them on the main legal, political and electoral issues to do with the constituent assembly elections, thus enabling them to pass this information on to their members and local communities.
5	Peoples' Participation in the Constituent Assembly	Rural Self-Reliance Development Center and FOHRID	Dec 06	Apr-07	EA 235	£9,600	In April produced an Advocacy and Teaching Guidebook on the Constituent Assembly Elections. Then trained local activists used this book in five VDCs in each of Dhanusha, Makawanpur and Palpa districts to inform 3,676 locals about the constituent assembly elections and to encourage their involvement. This activity helped clear up many people's misconceptions.
6	Mapping of Knowledge and Experience of Secondary Students in Democratic Culture	Martyr Dharmabhakta Study Foundation	Dec 06	Apr-07	EA 236	£4,090	Study carried out of 5014 secondary students across five districts (one per development region) on their level of political and civic understanding and involvement. It found that many students have only limited knowledge and involvement in politics. One aspect the students were very conscious of was the need to overcome social exclusion.
7	Promotion of Constitutional Assembly and Issue of Indigenous and Human Rights	Tharu Intellectual and National Research Centre Nepal	Feb-07	Jul-07	EA 242	£4,716	Workshops in Nepalganj, Rupandehi and Saptari raised the awareness of 215 mainly Tharu participants and promoted their participation in the constituent assembly process. The book <i>Sarbasammat Bato</i> summarises the main outcomes of these meetings. TINSCN also carried out mass campaigning and training about the assembly and human and indigenous peoples' rights. Community level Tharu organizations were also supported to produce and distribute posters and pamphlets on ethnic people's rights.

	Title	Partner	Start	Finish	Contract	Budget (125)	Outcome/status
8	Promoting Democratic Culture and Social Reconciliation in Conflict Affected Districts	New Media Club Nepal	Apr-07	Aug-07	EA 256	£6,555	So far, discussion programmes have been run for 458 conflict-affected people in Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Tanahun, Nawalparasi, and Kapilbastu to review the root causes of conflict with the aim of developing a culture of dialogue that enables people to understand and accept differences of opinion.
9	Democratic Transformation and Practices among Youth Student Organisations	Association of Political Science Students (APSS)	May-07	Oct-07	EA 261	£10,340	This new EA follows on from previous support to APSS (EA 227). It aims to develop APSS so it can better promote students' positive engagement in politics.
	Publishing more copies of IIDEA Nepali Handbook on Electoral System Design	IIDEA					1000 further copies printed with IIDEA/ESP sharing costs

2. Social inclusion EAs (15)

10	Increasing Participation of Tharu Women in Local Governance	Nari Utthan Kendra (Women Progress Centre)	Feb 06	Jan-07	EA 213	£11,025	Ran many activities that have built up the ability of Tharu and Dalit women in Kanchanpur and empowered them to participate in local governance and get better access to services. Made good progress on all of its 22 objectives and produced a good final report. Follow-on of previous support (EA 181).
11	Adoption and Implementation of Code of Conduct in Entertainment Sector	Rahat	Feb 06	Jan-07	EA 210	£9,116	Produced a code of ethics to protect young women working in cabin and dance restaurants from exploitation. A draft code endorsed by all the main stakeholders, including the restaurant owners' association, was submitted to the ministry of women in January. See follow-on EA 247.
12	Video Clips on Social Inclusion	Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ)	Jul 06	Jan-07	EA 223	£1,538	Supported the production and broadcasting on Nepal TV of five episodes of NEFEJ's popular weekly television programme <i>Aankhi Jhyal</i> on the subject of social inclusion.
13	Political Inclusion of Muslims	Banke UNESCO Club	Feb-07	Apr-07	EA 240	£2,405	Ran a campaign for the political inclusion of Muslims in Banke district. It held rallies, produced 13 episodes of the <i>Rubaru Samabeshi Ghamanja</i> radio programme that were broadcast on the local FM station and staged two street dramas. Four interaction programmes attended by 886 people were held with the political parties on Muslim's political inclusion. It successfully raised awareness about Muslim's right to representation in the constituent assembly and lobbied the political parties to attend to issues affecting this very disadvantaged community.
14	Political Awareness and Empowerment of Marginalised Women	Women Progress Centre	Feb-07	Sep-07	EA 241	£7,388	This EA has formed 1200 mostly Tharu and Dalit women into 48 groups in 12 VDCs of Kanchanpur. The capacity of these groups is being developed to organize and lobby for increased women's involvement in decision making on social and political affairs.
15	Support to Women Victims of Domestic Violence	Mahila Shakti	Mar-07	Sep-07	EA 245	£8,274	Follow on from previous assessment of domestic violence in Kabhre district (EA 203). So far the project has empowered 60 victims of violence in Kabhre by informing them about their legal and human rights and opportunities for economic independence. It has also raised the awareness of 120 students about the problem.

	Title	Partner	Start	Finish	Contract	Budget (125)	Outcome/status
16	First National Seminar of National Senior Citizens' Organisation	National Senior Citizen Organisation Network, Nepal	Mar-07	Apr-07	EA 252	£4,000	Supported the first national seminar of the National Senior Citizens' Organisation Network, held in April. It concluded with the declaration of the 4-point Bhaktapur charter. The meeting's positive outcome and its endorsement by the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, led to the government deciding to include a chapter in the new Interim Plan on senior citizen issues for the first time.
17	Produce Book on Gender and Corruption	Swati	Mar-07	Mar-07	EA 249	£1,200	Supported the campaigning organisation Swati to write and publish the book <i>Mahila ra Bhrastachar</i> on the important role women play in curbing corruption. Supported the production of 1000 copies.
18	Celebrating International Women's Day	Inter Party Women's Alliance	Mar-07	Mar-07	EA 248	£680	Supported an alliance of women politicians from the main seven political parties to run a programme pressing for 33% representation and participation of women at all levels of the state machinery.
19	English translation of Video Documentaries on Social Inclusion	Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ)	Mar-07	Apr-07	EA 246	£1,512	Translated into English the original Nepali versions of nine very informative films broadcast on Nepal TV about the problems faced by marginalised ethnic groups and socially contentious issues such as mixed marriages.
20	Effects of Mining Industries on Chepangs Indigenous Nationalities	Nepal Chepang Association	Mar-07	Aug-07	EA 244	£6,236	This action research has documented the many negative effects of limestone mining on this highly marginalized ethnic group in Dhading, Gorkha and Chitwan districts. Study findings have been shared with the parliament's NRM committee, NEFIN and NFDIN to lobby for policy change in favour of the victims.
21	Public Hearings and Discourse on Madhesi Movement	Martin Chautari	Mar-07	May-07	EA 250	£7,460	The on-going Madhesi rights movement has large implications for progress on building peace and holding the constituent assembly elections. Martin Chautari held regional dialogues in five main Terai urban centres attended by 450 people. The hearings began with leading commentators and academics delivering papers. In all they provided a platform for rational debate on this highly charged issue and have increased understanding of the different perspectives.
22	Study on Migrant Women Returnees	Amita Adhikary	May-07	Jul-07	PS 138	£2,440	This study of the situation of 50 women who have worked abroad is on-going in the Kathmandu Valley. One interesting initial finding is that 60% of the returnees said they would go and work abroad again.
23	Study of Underlying Reasons of Madhes Uprising	Vijaykanta Karna	Jun-07	Jun-07	PS 146	£640	Work has just started on this study.
24	Organise interactions with Dalit Institutions and Activists to Develop a Dalit Organisation and Network	Arka R. Timsina	Jun-07	Jul-07	PS 149	£640	Initial work to encourage joint working by two of the partners in ESP's large Dalit empowerment project (DEIP: 2003-2006) to press for Dalits' political inclusion. The consultant brought together the Jagaran Media Centre, with its district network of local reporters, and the Dalit Welfare Organisation with its good central level presence for fighting caste discrimination.

	Title	Partner	Start	Finish	Contract	Budget (125)	Outcome/status
--	-------	---------	-------	--------	----------	--------------	----------------

3. Policy strengthening EAs (4)

25	Code of Ethics and Transparency in Foreign Employment Service	Research and Development Group	Dec 06	Feb-07	EA 232	£2,288	More than 15% of Nepal's GDP comes from remittances. This study of written sources and the experiences of 11 labour migrants found that such migrants find it difficult to get hold of information that enables them to go abroad to work safely and legally. The six recommendations and the draft action plan provide valuable pointers on how to improve the situation.
26	Dialogue on Economic Policy Issues	Center for Public Policy Dialogue	Jan-07	Sep-07	EA 239	£8,632	CPPD is holding a series of dialogues on major economic policy issues. So far dialogues have been held on development strategies, fiscal management, industrialisation, trade, and privatisation attended by a total of 321 participants. Meetings will be held in July in Biratnagar and Butwal to disseminate the main points from the dialogues to senior politicians, businesspersons, members of civil society and others.
27	Initial Data Collection and Analysis for Country Governance Assessment, Nepal	The Asia Foundation	Mar-07	May-07	EA 251	£4,542	This initial phase of a country governance assessment assessed the capability, accountability, and responsiveness of the Nepali state. It identified poor law enforcement, unstable coalition government, Terai unrest, inequalities in land ownership and social exclusion as major concerns. The report draws attention to a fundamental concern that, "While the concept of federalism has been widely endorsed... there is little to indicate that local governments ... have the funds, expertise, or latitude to function effectively." The findings provide a baseline for DFID's examination of the challenges facing Nepal. An 'enhanced Phase 1' (EA 271) of this EA began in July.
28	To Influence Policy Regime on Combating Violence against Women and Deprived Section	RAHAT	Mar-07	Feb-08	EA 247	£787	This EA follows on from previous support to draft a code of ethics to safeguard women working in dance restaurants (EA 210). It is supporting stakeholder networking and co-ordination to help implement the code. So far, meetings have been held with the ministry of women (MoWCSW) to discuss the legal status of the code and the practicalities of enforcing it. A case is being made ready to submit to the Supreme Court to take the matter forwards.

4. Other EAs (2)

29	Public Audit Campaign in Nawalparasi	Peoples' Empowerment for Development	Dec 06	Mar-07	EA 234	£2,092	Supported a campaign in two Nawalparasi VDCs that pushed for the proper use of public auditing by local government and other development agencies. The EA also trained 40 local representatives (26 male, 14 female) how to carry out such audits.
30	Drawing out Key Lessons Learnt from Output to Purpose reviews of ESP Satellite Projects	Binod Bhattarai	Jun-07	Jul-07	PS 148	£1,600	Summarised the main lessons learned from the output to purpose reviews of ESP's CSACP, DEIP, JEP, PPP and SDPPP satellite projects.

Annex 6: Rights Democracy and Inclusion Fund (RDIF) progress (Jan-June 2007)

The Rights, Democracy and Inclusion Fund was launched in February 2006 to promote democratic values, policies and practices across Nepal's political and constitutional spectrum. During the first half of 2007, 11 RDIF projects were operating of which four were promoting women's political inclusion, four raising awareness about the constituent assembly and its elections, two working for Dalits political inclusion, and one on strengthening the rule of law. See Annex 7 for basic information about all RDIF projects.

One of the highlights of this period has been the extensive media coverage of RSN's, Jagaran Nepal's and RWDC's projects and the radio and television programmes produced and broadcast by the CoCAS, NCARD, SWEET Nepal and FEDO projects.

Some project activities have been disturbed by the frequent bandhs and insecurity in the central and eastern Terai. This led FEDO to cancel a number of its programmes, CoCAS to cancel some of its civic education meetings, RSN being unable to form its women's democratic networks in three Terai districts, and restrictions on MDDF's project (the latter also due to monsoon flooding).

The postponement of the elections from June to November caused the CoCAS and NCARD civic education programmes to be extended and the voter education programmes postponed until later with subsequent adjustments made to project budgets.

The following text reports the progress of all 11 projects in the first half of 2007 and lists the six new projects that are due to start soon (see Annex 7).

Constituent assembly projects

- The Coalition for Constituent Assembly Support (CoCAS)'s project aims to cover all 75 districts. It is the largest RDIF project with a budget of £656,616. It began in January and has already held over 3,700 civic education meetings, 78 trainings, 5 conferences and a well-attended election demonstration. The civic education meetings (about the constituent assembly) were found to have brought a 30-60% increase in understanding about the assembly. The project has produced 10 thematic papers, all of which have been published in the Nepali press, and has produced and broadcast ten 30 minute programmes on Nepal TV about the elections (*Sambidhan Sabha: Haamro Sarokar*).
- The National Coalition against Racial Discrimination (NCARD)'s project completed training all 250 of its project social mobilisers. These mobilisers have since started the project's civic education programme about the assembly using the basic primers produced by the project in 11 languages (25,000 copies) and the project's Social Mobilisers' Handbook (1000 copies). The demand for these publications greatly exceeded the supply. The project has also produced and broadcast 39 radio programmes on local FM stations about the participation of excluded populations in the elections. Separate workshops were held on the involvement of religious and linguistic minorities and Madheshi people in the constituent assembly process. These were followed by press conference to publicise the workshops' declarations. One challenge faced by this project is engaging voters' interests as many are sceptical about the good intentions of the politicians and their parties.
- The Nepal Centre for Contemporary Studies (NCCS)'s project ended in March after holding dialogues in Ilam, Janakpur, Pokhara, Dhangadhi and Dang on the assembly and democracy with local politicians, government officials and leading members of local civil society, a national level dialogue and two discussion meetings with the political parties. Some of the major findings were a lack of support for the monarchy, doubts that free and fair elections could be held, support for federalism, and a proportional representation system for the elections, and the need to educate the people about the election system and the assembly. A widespread lack of clarity was found about what shape a federal system could/would take.

- The Ganesh Man Singh Academy ran orientations on the constituent assembly elections for politicians in 10 district centres.

Women's inclusion projects

- The Renaissance Society Nepal project has established 47 of its 50 planned women's networks made up of women from the various political parties. Network members are now pressurising their parties to increase the number of women in their rank and file and in decision making. These networks are becoming active as they are facilitating and encouraging members to press more for resources and programmes. The problem remains that only a limited number of the women leaders are Dalit or Janajati. The project also carried out a survey of women's involvement in politics in 33 districts. Using the findings it is lobbying for more women's involvement and is producing actions plans to increase women's involvement.
- SWEET Nepal's women's networks (with 126 formed in 3 far western districts) are growing in influence. SWEET reports that its initiative has contributed to 63 cases where women's representation on various committees has increased and to many project VDCs beginning to allocate budgets for women's programmes. Virtually all network members have been trained on advocacy and networking, although some members' participation has been restricted by their financial and workload constraints. So far 2000 women, of whom 60% are Dalit or Janajati, have attended the project's on-going literacy classes.
- RWDC's trainings for political leaders in Chitwan continued with 250 trained to date. Participants are now transferring their knowledge to women voters and the general public. Many of the 1,682 grassroots women and 250 district politicians who took part in the project's public speaking competitions on social and political topics have become more confident, interested, and active in politics.
- Jagaran Nepal has completed around 90% of its planned training courses on gender, democracy, and advocacy in its 11 districts and is seeing the impact with many members becoming more active in their parties advocating for more women's involvement. The project has also been active in research and publishing. It has distributed 900 copies of its English bulletin, 1800 copies of its Nepali bulletin *Jagaran Abhiyan*. It has completed and published the findings of its study on the status of women in political parties in the project's 11 districts. The study found only 9% of the political parties' central committee members to be women with hardly any of them having a say on important decisions. This report was presented to stakeholders in a central and 10 district interaction programmes. A petition with over 50,000 signatures supporting more women's representation was presented to the Speaker of Parliament in March and the leaders of the main political parties.

Dalit inclusion projects

- The Feminist Dalit Organisation (FEDO)'s project has held seven trainings for 210 participants on civic rights and political empowerment, a media workshop and three district meetings calling for the proportional representation of Dalit women. The project is lobbying hard for more Dalit women to be involved in politics and the public arena. A number of the training participants have begun to claim their rights in forest user groups from which they were previously excluded.
- The Madhesi Dalit Development Federation (MDDF)'s project has completed its baseline survey on the level of involvement of Madhesi Dalits in politics in the project's six districts, and has trained 30 leadership development trainers using its newly published training manual *Netratwa Bikaska Laagi Prashichhyak Prashichhyan*. The training programmes were enthusiastically received. Ward and VDC level leadership groups are being formed although the project is finding it difficult to involve Dalit women in these groups and in some of its activities.

Other project

- The International Commission of Jurists project on justice and human rights is providing valuable support, advice, and information to Nepal's courts and legal community to improve regard for the law. In this period the project prepared commentaries on bills and acts related to security, disappearances, the military and torture; supported five human rights cases; and is monitoring a further 16 cases in the Supreme Court. ICJ's advice has contributed to 2 show cause and 3 favourable rulings. Following ICJ's advice the Supreme Court has issued a progressive order on disappearances relating to the hundreds of people who disappeared during the conflict and who remain unaccounted for. The project also supported five training programmes for lawyers, women lawyers, and young volunteers. The project has found that lawyers in some areas lack security and it is therefore working to build up the Lawyers Protection Network.

Annex 7: Rights Democracy and Inclusion Fund (RDIF) — basic information on all projects to 30 June 2007

	Project name	Partner	Project purpose	Start	Finish	Budget	Coverage
1. Constituent assembly (4)							
1	Nepal: Democracy and the Constituent Assembly	Nepal Centre for Contemporary Studies (NCCS)	To increase and improve awareness about the constituent assembly	Oct-06	Mar-07	£23,500	Central
2	Orientation On Constituent Assembly (1)	Ganesh Man Singh Academy (GMSA)	To enhance the knowledge and awareness of political cadre and leaders about the constituent assembly and its elections	Dec-06	Feb-07	£29,450	10 districts
3	Strengthening Public Awareness, Participation, and Accountability in the Constituent Assembly Process in Nepal	Coalition for Constituent Assembly Support (COCAS)	To increase public awareness, participation, and accountability in the constituent assembly process in Nepal	Jan-07	Jun-08	£656,616	All 75 districts
4	Ensuring Excluded Community's Representation in Constitution Building and the Democratisation Process in Nepal	National Coalition against Racial Discrimination (NCARD)	To support Nepal's marginalised communities to be represented in the constituent assembly and to have their concerns incorporated in the draft new constitution	Jan-07	Oct-08	£75,000	25 districts, regional centres and the capital
2. Women's political inclusion (4)							
5	Women's Network for Strengthening Participatory Democracy	SWEET Nepal, Kanchanpur	To enhance women's involvement in decision making in social and political affairs in Far Western Nepal	Jul-06	May-08	£76,204	Kanchanpur, Dadeldhura and Baitadi districts in far western Nepal
6	Voters' Education and Women Leadership Development.	Rural Women's Development Centre, Chitwan (RWDC)	To make political parties more women-friendly, to equip women to take a larger role in politics, and to educate grassroots women on current political issues	Oct-06	Sep-07	£37,163	Chitwan and central level
7	Women's Democratic Network	Renaissance Society Nepal	To increase women's political participation by developing women's cross-party alliances for advocacy and lobbying	Oct-06	Sep-08	£172,529	50 districts of Nepal
8	Capacity Building Programme for Women Involved in Politics and Inclusive Democracy	Jagaran Nepal	To increase the capacity of women political leaders and cadres	Oct-06	Sep-08	£127,951	11 districts of Doti, Dadeldhura, Surkhet, Dailekh, Kaski, Tanahun, Kavre, Sindhupalchowk, Morang, Sunsari and Khotang
3. Dalits' political inclusion							
9	Campaign for Leadership Development of Madhesi Dalit Community in Nepal	Madhesi Dalit Development Federation (MDDF)	To increase the political inclusion of Madhesi Dalits	Feb-07	Dec-08	£96,427	6 eastern Terai districts
10	Inclusion of Dalit Women in Democratic Process (IDWODP)	Feminist Dalit Organisation (FEDO)	To enhance the political participation of Dalit women in politics at central and local levels.	Feb-07	Dec-08	£62,598	Kathmandu and four other districts

	Project name	Partner	Project purpose	Start	Finish	Budget	Coverage
4. Other							
11	The Role of Justice in Restoring Peace in Nepal	International Commission of Jurists	To contribute to restoring the rule of law	Dec-06	Nov-07	£67,000	Central

5. Approved and ready to start soon

12	Orientation on Constituent Assembly (2)	Ganesh Man Singh Academy (GMSA)	To enhance the knowledge and awareness of political cadre and leaders about the constituent assembly and its elections	Jul-07	Sep-07	£28,000	10 districts
13	Voters Education for the Constituent Assembly Elections	JAGHRIT Nepal	Voters Education for the Constituent Assembly Elections	Jul-07	Jun-08	£140,408	1188 VDCs of 15 Terai districts
14	People's Land Rights Campaign for Livelihood Security	Community Self-Reliance Centre (CSRC)	To enhance the capacity of tenants and landless farmers to claim and entertain their rights over land resources by influencing state land policies and programmes	Aug-07	Jan-09	£75,000	7 districts: Saptari, Sunsari, Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Dadeldhura, Baitadi
15	Political Inclusion of Balighare Dalits	Oppressed People's Service Development Programme (OPSDP)	To raise political awareness and bring Balighare Dalits into the political mainstream	Aug-07	Feb-09	£34,096	20 VDCs in Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Surkhet
16	Women's Political Empowerment for Inclusive Democracy	Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC)	To ensure 33% participation of women in state mechanisms	Aug-07	Feb-09	£50,000	33 municipalities
17	Supporting People of the Karnali Zone for Increased Democratic and Political Participation	Centre for Rural Infrastructure and Environment Development Nepal (CRIED Nepal)	To increase the participation of the people and civil society organisations of the Karnali zone in democratic working practices and the governance system	Aug-07	Aug-08	£53,608	The 5 Karnali zone districts

6. Previously completed project

18	Enhancing the Quality of the Political Parties	Ganesh Man Singh Academy	To build GMSA as a political think tank to support Nepal's political parties	Jun-06	Jan-07	£28,242	Central level
----	--	--------------------------	--	--------	--------	---------	---------------

Annex 8: Progress of the Public Security Scoping Project (Jan-Jun 2007)

Purpose: Enable government institutions within the law enforcement sector to move towards greater community accountability, inclusion and operational efficiency.

The lack of public security is seriously undermining the peace process and progress towards holding the constituent assembly elections. DFID's new Public Security Scoping Project began in March and is being implemented by ESP and funded by DFID's Global Conflict Prevention Pool. It is providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Home Affairs to develop a sectoral strategy for law enforcement reform and to advice on security for the forthcoming constituent assembly elections. The project has a budget of £498,000 and is due to run until January 2008

Towards producing the public security strategy the project's British and Nepali consultants began in March to run a series of consultations to identify priority areas for reform and what the support needs are. To the end of June the project has held:

- roundtable meetings with government security authorities, human rights activists, MPs, the business community, the Armed Police Force, and lawyers;
- discussions with excluded group representatives and senior Nepali Congress leaders;
- workshops with the Nepal Police, a youth organisation, former chief district officers and civil society organisations involved in the constituent assembly elections; and
- individual meetings with key stakeholders from the Election Commission, the Nepal Police, the Armed Police Force and other agencies.

Outside Kathmandu the project consulted with the security authorities, politicians and civil society and local administrators in Nepalganj, Pokhara and Birganj.

These initiatives have given the ministry the opportunity to engage in long-term strategic thinking when political uncertainties and the prospects of major political change would be otherwise commanding its attention. The Ministry of Home Affairs is now in a position to begin drafting a strategy with assistance from the project consultants.

A British consultant began work in April, assisted by Nepali experts, to advise the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Election Commission on security for the constituent assembly elections. He first established contact with many high level officials, politicians and other key players and discussed with them what needed doing to enable voters to safely and freely cast their votes. His many meetings increased communication and dialogue between stakeholders on election planning he also held discussions with the political parties about their role in election security planning.

His work culminated in planning seminars in all five development regions to promote planning and coordination between the security and civil agencies. They were to be supported by ESP and co-hosted by MoHA and the Election Commission. Unfortunately only the Western Region seminar was held.

In addition the consultant, in the course of his meetings, kept many high-level national and international stakeholders informed about developments in the security environment and the implications these developments had for the election process. This has been particularly important at a time when there have been no police advisors within the UN Mission to Nepal (UNMIN).

Annex 9: SBI and SIAP work carried out through ESP to 30 June 2007

See Annex 2 for further information on SBI and SIAP.

	Title	Partner	Start	Finish	Contract	Budget (125)
--	-------	---------	-------	--------	----------	--------------

1. State Building Initiatives (SBI)

1.1 NPC Interim Plan support

1	Assisting NPC to Prepare Governance Reform Framework	Madhu Nidhi Tiwari	Apr-07	May-07	PS 126	£3,526
2	Participatory Assessment of Poor/Excluded People's Priorities and Perceptions of State Service Delivery	Shizu Upadhaya	Apr-07	Jun-07	PS 127	£3,360
3	Assess Tenth Plan Progress in Agriculture Sector and Recommend Ways Forward for Interim Plan	Gana Pati Ojha	Apr-07	May-07	PS 128	£3,200
4	Assess Tenth Plan Progress in Education Sector and Recommend Way Forward for Interim Plan	Tirtha Raj Khaniya	Apr-07	May-07	PS 134	£3,200
5	Assess progress of Tenth Plan's macro-economic framework and Recommend Way Forward ...	Prithvi Raj Ligal	Apr-07	May-07	PS 135	£5,760
6	Assess Tenth Plan Progress in Infrastructure Sector (focus on roads) and Recommend Way Forward	Madan Gopal Maleku	Apr-07	May-07	PS 136	£1,920
7	Assess Progress of Tenth Plan's Macro-economic Framework and Recommend Way Forward...	Prakash Raj Sapkota	Apr-07	May-07	PS 137	£1,920

1.2 State Building Support

8	Film four case studies on Gender, Caste, Ethnicity and Age and Gather Critical Issues raised by Poor and Excluded People	Dhruba Basnet	May-07	May-07	PS 140	£1,452
9	Produce Documentary Film on Diverse Views on State-Civil Society Relations from Poor and Excluded Populations	Dhurba Basnet	Jun-07	Jul-07	PS 145	£10,034
10	Opinion Poll on Public Attitudes and Expectations Towards Government	Nepal International Electoral Forum	Apr-07	Jun-07	EA 253	£24,704
11	Participatory Assessment of Poor/Excluded People's Priorities and their Perceptions of State Performance on Service Delivery	Nepal Participatory Action Network (NEPAN)	Apr-07	Jun-07	EA 255	£21,434
12	Assess Level of Inclusion of Poor and Excluded Groups in Government's Targeted Programmes	Institute for Integrated Development Studies (IIDS)	Apr-07	May-07	EA 257	£15,118

2. Social Inclusion Action Plan (SIAP)

1	Assisting NPC to Assess Social Inclusion Issues and Recommend Ways Forward (Dalit)	Hira Biswakarma	Apr-07	May-07	PS 129	£5,200
2	Assisting NPC to Assess Social Inclusion Issues and Recommend Ways Forward (Janajati)	Jitpal Kirat	Apr-07	May-07	PS 130	£5,200
3	Assisting NPC to Assess Social Inclusion Issues and Recommend Ways Forward (Madhesi)	Saket Thakur	Apr-07	May-07	PS 131	£5,200
4	Assisting NPC to Assess Social Inclusion Issues and Recommend Ways Forward (Youth)	Rajendra Mulmi	Apr-07	May-07	PS 132	£3,600
5	Support to Develop and Concretise Agendas for Social Inclusion in Nepal	Martin Chautari	Mar-07	Feb-08	EA 243	£46,700
6	Assisting NPC to Assess Social Inclusion Issues and Recommend Ways Forward	HURDEC	Apr-07	May-07	EA 254	£21,404
7	To Ensure Strategic Mainstreaming of Social Inclusion in the Interim Plan	HURDEC	Jun-07	Jun-07	EA 267	£3,304

Annex 10: ESP expenditure January to June 2007

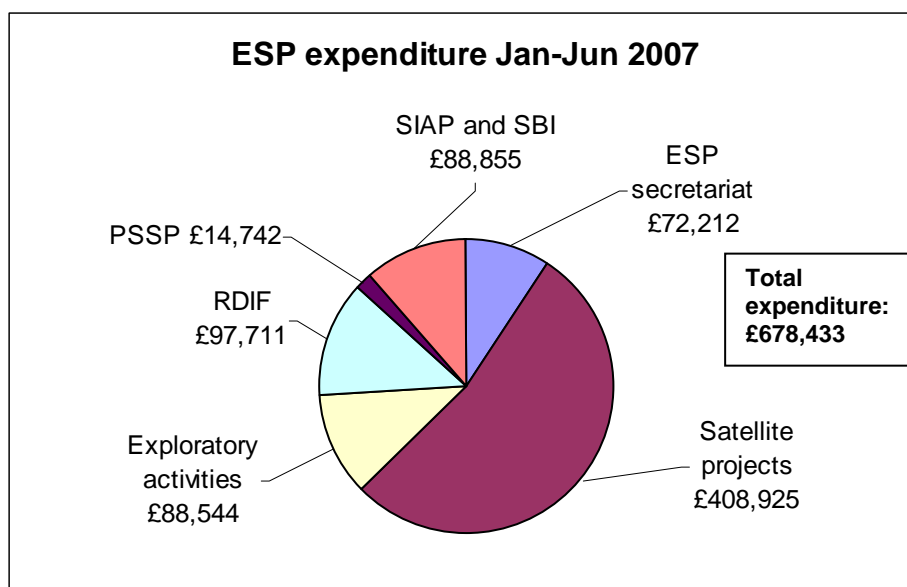


Table 3 Details of ESP's January to June 2007 expenditure

	Details	Amount	Totals
1	ESP secretariat	72,212	£72,212
2	Satellite projects		
	1. SDPPP	45,305	
	2. CMEP	36,328	
	3. JEP	180,870	
	4. NFDIN (no expenditure submitted)	0	
	5. CSACP	100,847	
	6. PLAPSP	45,575	
			£408,926
3	ESP exploratory activities	88,544	£88,544
4	RDIF (through ESP)		
	1. RWDC project (accountable grant)	20,350	
	2. JN project (accountable grant)	31,938	
	3. RSN project (accountable grant)	33,801	
	4. RDIF management expenditure through ESP	11,622	
			£97,711
5	Public Security Scoping Project (PSSP) (May-Jun 07)	14,742	£14,742
6	DFID initiatives		
	State Building Initiatives (SBI) (Feb-Jun 07)	64,055	
	Social Inclusion Action Plan (SIAP) (Apr-Jun 07)	24,800	
			£88,855
	Total	£770,989	£770,989