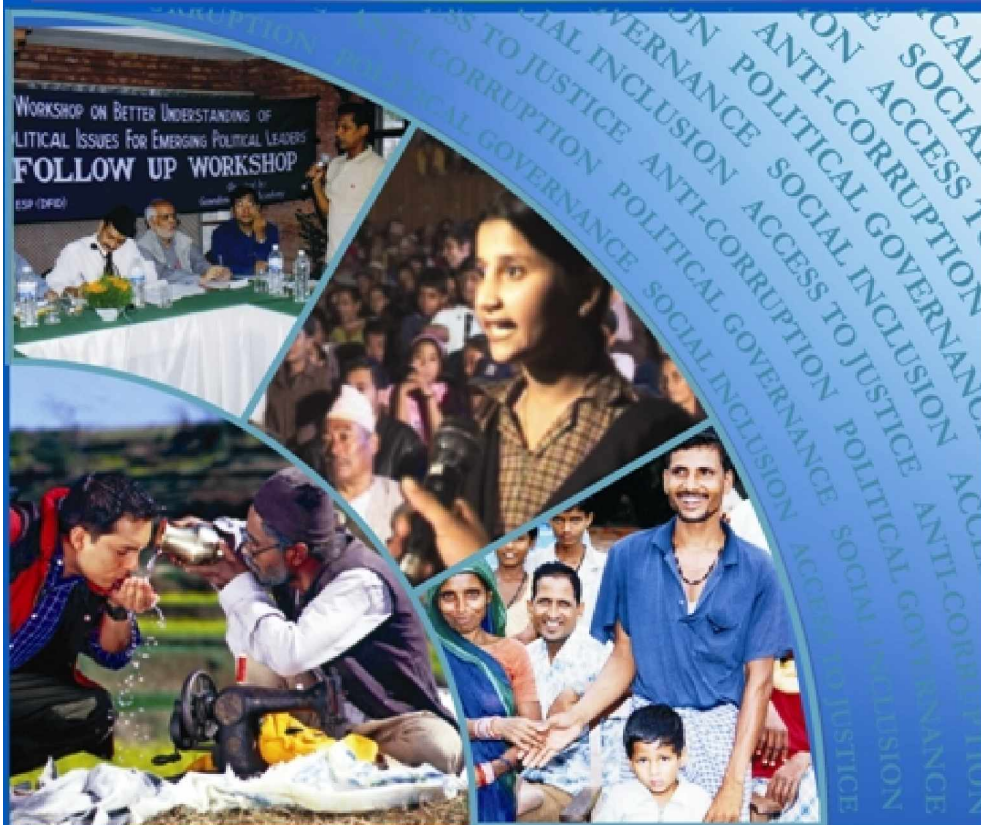




Enabling State Programme



NINTH REPORT

February to December 2005

FOREWORD

This report covers the period from the beginning of February to the end of December 2005.

ESP began in 1998, was formally launched in January 2001, and was originally approved to run until January 2006. In October DFID approved a three year extension through to December 2008. An extra £8.5 million has been allocated to add to the original £19.5 million.

DFID's review of its Nepal portfolio in the first quarter of 2005 led to it cancelling support for three of ESP's satellite projects — the prime minister's office, police and prison projects. It has also led DFID Nepal to make some changes to its objectives to take into account the more challenging working environment.

ESP's work has continued throughout this period without serious disturbances. Its wide ranging portfolio of seven satellite projects and 56 exploratory activities continue to make an important contribution to governance in Nepal. The end of this period saw two new satellite projects start. The Janajati Foundation Project will assist the main government body responsible for janajati affairs and will complement the on-going Janajati Empowerment Project. The Patrakarita Pathsala Project (Journalism School Project) will work with local journalists to improve their reporting skills.

ARUN D ADHIKARY
January 2006

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1 OVERALL PROGRESS

The Enabling State Programme (ESP) began in 1998, was formally launched in January 2001, and was assigned a new goal, purpose and outputs in November 2003. This first section of this report summarises the progress ESP and its partners have made towards achieving the programme outputs from February to September 2005. Write-ups on all satellite projects and exploratory activities are given in sections 2 to 7 with tabular lists of the main facts on these projects and activities in annexes 1 and 2.

1.1 Achievement of ESP output 1

“Better understanding gained of change processes in governance in Nepal”

Indicator 1.1: At least two reports per year produced on change processes

Progress: Two reports on change processes have been produced in this reporting period. Samanata’s study on the changing roles of women due to the conflict (contract EA/139) reports the large impact that the conflict has had on women’s roles as they have had to take over the tasks previously carried out by their absent or killed men folk. Jagadish Pokharel’s study on how the five major political crises for the Nepali state between 1950 and 1990 were resolved (PS/096) provides some important pointers on how to resolve the on-going conflict. Summary descriptions of these and all other exploratory activities are given in the sections 2 to 7 of this report.

1.2 Achievement of ESP output 2

“Better understanding of governance issues imparted through exploratory activities and satellite projects”

Indicator 2.1: At least 8 events (conferences, workshops, seminars etc) per year, attended by key parties (government, non-government, donors) and evaluated as being successful

Progress: ESP has supported many events to meet this indicator. Most of the *Sarbajanik Sunuwai* public hearings (EA/168) feature high level officials and have a large public audience that is known to include high level decision makers. ESP has also supported:

- dalit project interactions with HMGN officials on the budget was followed by a doubling in the amount of scholarships for dalits;
- the Janajati Empowerment project’s National Conference on Restructuring the State and Indigenous Peoples;
- five workshops on the situation of sexual and gender minorities workshops including ones for the police and HMGN representatives that has greatly increased understanding of the problems faced by these minorities (EA/180);
- a CSRC-run national workshop on women’s land rights (EA/198);
- the workshop on SAARC Dalits’ Struggle for Dignity, Democracy and Peace (EA/190) has drawn attention to caste discrimination being a serious problem across most SAARC countries
- high profile launches of Samanata’s and Kishore Nepal’s books (EA/ 139 and PS/079) on aspects of the conflict that received widespread media coverage;
- two high-level workshops on policy frameworks related to preparedness for natural disasters (EA/185 and 186) that have led to greater realization of the need for

collaborative actions of government, NGOs and Civil Societies in managing disasters; and

- two workshops held by the Ganesh Man Singh Academy to explore political solutions to the present crisis (EA/195) providing a useful forum for politicians from the main parties to meet and discuss crucial issues.

Indicator 2.2: At least four publications per year, evaluated as giving a better practical understanding of governance issues.

Progress: Three books have been published with ESP support in this reporting period to increase the understanding of governance issues (see Annex 3 and individual descriptions in following sections). The books by IIDEA (EA/130), Samanata, and Kishore Nepal are designed to improve understanding of the important and topical governance issues of electoral reform, the changing role of women due the conflict, and the effects of the conflict.

Indicator 2.3: Other measures (as necessary) to disseminate lessons from satellite projects.

Progress: ESP put considerable time and effort into producing its widely read 2004 annual report. The report records in a comprehensive, transparent and attractive way all of ESP's work and its support to partners. This current report uses the same format. For the satellite projects themselves, CVICT has continued to do a very good job of disseminating the lessons learned from the CMP extension project through regular publications and district and national coordination meetings on the value of community mediation. The Jagaran Media Centre (JMC) has also been doing a very good job of publicising the impact of the dalit project. ESP continues to regularly brief DFID Nepal's programme management group on on-going work and issues.

1.3 Achievement of ESP output 3

"Satellite projects in key governance areas designed, approved and launched"

Indicator 3.1: A total of at least 20 satellite projects in key areas of governance approved and launched during Phase 1 of ESP, which fully commit the revised £15 million satellite project budget.

Progress: Up to the end of this reporting period, in all, two satellite projects have been completed, four cancelled during implementation, seven are on-going, and two have just started giving a total of 15 projects. Two new projects are in the pipeline. A project document is being prepared by the Kathmandu School of Law on the subject of reforming and modernising the criminal justice system. The Community Mediation Development Project, whose project document was prepared in 2004, remains on hold at DFID pending decisions regarding management arrangements.

Of ESP's £15 million for satellite projects, £9.7 has been committed or spent, and £3 million worth of projects (CMDP and criminal justice system project) are in the pipeline leaving £2.1 remaining to commit. See breakdown in Annex 4.

1.4 Number of exploratory activities

The fact that ESP only had approval up to the end of January 2006 meant that up to the end of October ESP was not able to commit to supporting exploratory activities beyond this time. In spite of this ESP supported over 50 exploratory activities during this period. From the beginning of February 2004 ESP ran over 56 exploratory activities of which 16 were carried over from the previous period. Of the 40 new exploratory activities were on-going as of end December.

1.5 Expenditure

Total ESP expenditure for the 11 months from February to December 2005 came to £2,223,978.26. Of this 79% was spent on satellite projects, 15% on exploratory activities and 6% on ESP secretariat costs. See Annex 5 for details.

1.6 Effects of the conflict

The violent conflict between the Nepali government and the CPN (Maoist) continued throughout this reporting period. The unilateral ceasefire called by the Maoists in September has seen a great reduction in violence. But the conflict remains very much on-going affecting many aspects of day-to-day life and the work of development agencies. In spite of this most of ESP's satellite project partners have been able to carry on implementing their projects and exploratory activities have been carried out with very little disturbance. Political instability and uncertainty have become the norm for organisations working in Nepal. So, NGOs and other development organisations have adapted their approaches in line with the sensitivities of the two sides to the conflict and have continued working. This has meant not holding mass rallies and keeping in touch with both sides to the conflict to maintain working agreements.

Seven of this period's exploratory activities have been commissioned to address conflict issues and five have promoted improved access to justice. In so far as poor governance has been a cause of the conflict all of ESP's work is aimed at conflict prevention. The message from ESP's partners is that there is still enough space across most of the country for NGOs to continue working on governance issues.

2 ANTI-CORRUPTION

2.1 FNCCI Anti Corruption Project

Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI)

Project purpose: Reduced corruption involving the business community

The highlight of the previous reporting period was the drafting and adoption of a business code of conduct to spell out the ethical standards that businesses and industries in Nepal should follow. The main emphasis in this reporting period has been on briefing businesspersons on the code of conduct. Also, the study tour to southeast Asia has provided great inspiration for FNCCI members to work towards reducing business-related corruption.

FACP outputs	FACP achievements Apr-Dec 05
<p>Output 1 FNCCI effectively running an anti-corruption programme for the business community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training programme on business ethics for Janakpur FNCCI members • Report of review on HMGN's customs policies and their effects on corruption finalised. The project is organising a meeting with the customs department to share the draft report and get suggestions on it. • The review on taxation policy and corruption is on-going • Representatives from FNCCI Executive Committee and local chambers (CCIs) visited Hanoi, Hong Kong and Bangkok to observe business anti-corruption initiatives elsewhere.
<p>Output 2 Business community accepts a code of conduct</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of conduct orientation sessions held in Lahan, Malangwa, Kanchanpur, Kalaiya, Damak, Charikot, Jomsom, Kathmandu, Parbat, Baglung, Lekhnath, Tanahun, Kailali, and Dadelhdhura. 14 in all • Workshop on Mobilizing Chambers of Commerce and Industry In Anti-Corruption Initiation held in Pokhara in September
<p>Output 3 Business community, HMGN and civil society (including consumer organisations) jointly seeking ways to reduce corruption</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banking, tax and VAT issues have been a major focus of interactions in code of conduct orientations especially in Nepalganj, Surkhet, Kalaiya and Jomsom • Regional idea sharing follow-up meeting held with HMGN Customs Department in Biratnagar with media and entrepreneurs on business ethics
<p>Output 4. General public more aware of the nature and cost of corruption to businesses and consumers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • issues of <i>Byabasik Aacharan</i> (Business Conduct) newsletter published in April, June, July & September • Website regularly updated

2.2 Civil Society Anti-corruption Project (CSACP)

Pro-Public

Purpose: Reduce corruption by mobilising civil society organizations.

This three-year long project began in January 2005. It has made a dynamic start. All central and district level staff are in place including the 50 district social mobilisers. A project orientation was held in June that was addressed by the CIAA chief commissioner and the chief of the National Vigilance Centre. The inception phase was completed with a detailed review and revision of the logframe and budget and production of the project's annual plan.

The project has established good links with local stakeholders including HMGN district staff and local media and civil society. This has enabled it to already form the corruption monitoring cells and civic complaint hearing units in all 10 districts. The only difficulty so far has been a lack of cooperation from several CDOs. One issue needing consideration is the project's links with the good governance radio listener clubs (GGRLCs). These clubs will play a crucial role in project implementation and more thought needs giving to how the project works in a true partnership spirit with them.

CSACP outputs	CSACP achievements Feb-Dec 05:
<p>Output 1 Civil society effectively lobbying and advocating against corruption and for good governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 of 10 district project offices organised anti-corruption cultural programmes and competitions on women's Teej festival day with excellent participation from women and stakeholders to bring mass awareness on need for anti-corruption movement • Consultants being recruited to do baseline study of project districts • Brochures and posters being prepared and hoarding boards designed and being installed in project districts
<p>Output 2 Linkages between local bodies, line agencies and the media established</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National project launch held in May got good coverage in national media • All 10 district project offices set up facilitating interaction with district stakeholders • Project launches in all districts in June/July with press conferences informed local people about the project • Project steering committee formed in September with membership including Ministry of Finance, SDC, NVC, FNJ, and FNCCI. First September meeting approved revised project logframe, plan and budget • CIAA agreed to develop anti-corruption training and exposure package for district HMGN staff and agreed to assist project to get prominent sites in Kathmandu for hoarding boards • Discussions held with CIAA about it hosting a national anti corruption seminar • Consultation meetings held in all project districts with government officials, representatives of civil society, media and good governance clubs led to agreement to form civic corruption monitoring units and complaint hearing units in all 10 districts • Relations built with local media has led to good media coverage
<p>Output 3 Civil Society Organisation's competency enhanced to campaign against corruption</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training plan developed for building up advocacy skills of civil society to campaign against corruption • Staff orientation packages developed and orientations carried out. • Existing training curricula from Good Governance Programme updated to include more anti-corruption material • Procedural manual on HMGN service delivery works prepared to describe in simple language The requirements of government bureaucratic procedures and the law. This manual will be used to prepare information and education communication materials.
<p>Output 4. Anti-corruption hearing and monitoring mechanism in place in project districts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption monitoring cells and civic complaint hearing units formed in all project districts following district consultation meetings with local Federation of Nepal Journalists, Bar, FNCCI, NGO federation, NGOCC, human rights organisations, GGRLCs, political parties and others
<p>Output 5. Information on anti-corruption and good governance more widely available to NGOs, INGOs, donors, HMG and the public</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage of project progress in Pro-Public's <i>Asal Shasan</i> Radio programme and its Good Governance (Nepali and English) magazine has kept target people and stakeholders informed about project progress. (Circulation of the magazine has been increased to cover project areas.) • CSACP website developed and updating of whole Pro Public website almost completed

2.3 Televised Public Hearings on Corruption and Public Interest Issues (Sarbanjanik Sunuwai phases III and IV) (Contracts EA/138, 168)

National Society Development Centre (NSDC)

The third phase of support for this very successful initiative finished in February 2005 (see ESP's 2004 report for full description). A fourth phase of support, recently extended to December 2005, has seen the public hearings and their fortnightly broadcasting continue. A number of follow-up programmes have been broadcast reporting on progress made on pledges and issues raised in previous hearings. New public hearings have been held in Mustang, Kathmandu, Sindhupalchowk, Sankhuwasabha, Chitwan and Lamjung districts. The following table shows all programmes televised in this period. The nine new public hearings had a total audience of almost 6000 as well as the hundreds of thousands of viewers who regularly tune in.

Sarbanjanik Sunuwai programme topics	Hearing participants	Broadcast
Follow-up on previous public hearings in Dhankuta, Morang and Makawanpur districts	-	17 April 2005
Follow-up on previous public hearings in Makawanpur, Baglung and Kaski	-	1 May
Follow-up on air transport problems of Jumla, Dolpa and Nepalganj district raised in previous public hearings.	-	15 May
Follow-up on previous public hearings in Kabhre Palanchok, Kathmandu and Kanchanpur districts	-	12 June
What type of budget is needed for fiscal year 2062/63 (2005/06)	58	26 June
Road transport and current issue in Mustang district	423	10, 24 July
People's grievances against the traffic police (Kathmandu)	114	
Grievances against Sindhupalchowk District Development Committee	700	
Reservations for ethnic groups	700 & 225	(2 programmes)
Public Hearing in Sankhuwasabha District	600	30 August
Follow-up programme repeated	-	28 August
Corruption in Land-Revenue Office and Telephone Services in Lamjung	1500	11, 24 September
Problems, difficulties and negligence in Bharatpur (Chitwan) Hospital	1500	17 September

2.4 Institutional Strengthening of Women's Pressure Group (EA/173)

Partner: SWATI

This support went to strengthening the institutional capacity of corruption reduction women's pressure groups in Jhapa, Nepalganj and Kathmandu. It follows on from previous ESP-supported to assessing how women can oppose corruption.

Capacity building trainings were run for each of the three groups with a total of 49 participants. These trainings have 1) increased the capacity of the pressure groups on leadership communication, presentation, advocacy, networking and team-building; 2) raised their awareness on social aspects of corruption; and 3) generated anti-corruption songs and slogans that have been printed in pamphlets and are being distributed at awareness raising programmes. The training programme also motivated the groups to run new programmes including a high profile demonstration against corruption outside Pashupati Temple on 9 July 2005, and running awareness raising programmes for women on the day of the Teej festival (6 September 2005) in the three districts. SWATI also ran public hearings (*Hamro Sarokar*) in Kathmandu and Nepalganj on driving licences for women, and in Jhapa on the role of corruption reduction women's pressure groups. The Kathmandu hearing led to the HMG Transport Management Department setting up a counter to process women's applications for driving licenses.

2.5 Other ESP Anti-corruption Support Feb-Dec 2005

Exploratory activity	Partner	Contract	Main outcome/status
Study on Corruption Controlling Mechanism in Nepal	Public Legal Service Centre (PLSC)	EA/158	The report (in Nepali) of this completed study reviews the mandates of the main corruption control bodies including the CIAA, the Special Court and analyses how they deal with cases in practice. It identifies a number of weaknesses and gives wide-ranging recommendations for improvement.
Hatemalo (creating networks) Campaign against Corruption in Far-West Nepal	Sanjeevani Nepal	EA/170	This on-going exploratory activity is forging links between civil society organizations and line agencies and mobilising them to combat corruption in the far western districts of Dadeldhura and Kanchanpur. Public hearings are being held, corruption cases are being identified and exposed and the local media is being encouraged to report cases.

3 SOCIAL INCLUSION

3.1 Dalit Empowerment and Inclusion Project (DEIP)

Dalit NGO Federation and consortium

Purpose: National level dalit NGOs better able to define and achieve the core dalit agenda of empowerment and policy and institutional change

The good progress made towards achieving this project's purpose is reflected in the very well-written progress reports it is now producing and the range and number of activities being run. An edited version of the full progress report is given below. Highlights of this reporting period include:

- the dairy at Kanpur Bohare, Kavre starting to take milk from dalits after the project's TV programme exposed its refusal to take such milk. This has improved dalits' incomes; and
- the realisation amongst consortium NGOs that members should not be programme employees and NGO board members at the same time.

The project has identified 'governance, voluntarism, activism and employment' as the main issues that the project needs to address. The findings report of the recent output to purpose review of this project is being prepared.

DEIP outputs	DEIP achievements Feb-Dec 05
<p>Output 1 National Dalit Organizations better managed and resourced and facilitating enhanced management of local DNGOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M & E training: 14 participants committed to use the new tools & techniques in their work. • Advocacy skills training: the 8 participants in this July training committed to work continuously for the dalit cause using advocacy tools and techniques • MIS trainings: most of the 8 regular participants in the Feb. and July computer trainings are using the new skills in their work. • Development of strategies and policies (August): DNF produced final draft of its 5 year strategy, NNDSWO is finalising its policies, and DWO is finalising its M&E policies. • Organizational assessment and training needs analysis: carried out on all the project's 21 local dalit NGOs. Has given great impetus to their work. • District trainings: Trainings in five project districts on organizational management (19 local dalit NGO/68 ptps) and on financial management (56 ptps/20 DNGOs) made participants realise need for further training on accessing funds and running programmes. • Advocacy skill and rights training: 25 participants in Gulmi are motivated and plan to enter the local temple to claim their rights of equality before religion.
<p>Output 2 National level Dalit organizations effectively driving the Dalit policy and institutional change agenda at national and district level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media Alliance Against Caste Discrimination: formed and deputed 10 journalists to cover dalit issues in districts. • Dalit feature service: 5 issues produced with many features used by newspapers outside Kathmandu. • Interactions with HMGN officials: DNF's interaction programme in May with HMGN officials held to influence forthcoming budget. New budget subsequently doubled scholarships amount for dalit students. JMC's face to face programme in July discussed the 2062/63 budget and led to NPC representative pledging to promote social inclusion as per Tenth plan. • Technical skill training: Discussions with CTEVT led to it agreeing to administer scholarships for dalits and to encourage dalit to take its courses. • Radio programme: 66 episodes of programme against caste discrimination broadcast on Kantipur FM (to end Aug-05) has drawn attention of policy makers and the public towards dalit issues and is discouraging caste discrimination for fear of exposure. • TV programme: 6 episodes of the anti-discrimination programme <i>Sahayatra</i> (travelling together) broadcast on NTV. Celebrity guests such as leading FNCCI members have committed to advocate on dalit issues and . Leading FNCCI member committed to increase dalits in his workforce.

Output 2 contd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoarding boards: 42 anti-discrimination boards erected in 16 districts and 5 TV spots broadcast and published in newspapers. Have attracted much attention. • Magazine: 5 Issues of dalit magazine <i>Janautthan</i> published by JUP. • Books: 5 books related to dalit movement planned. FEDO book on dalit women is well underway. Great learning experience. • Dalit Status Year Book: First draft of book on status of Terai dalits produced. • Exposure visits: 32 participants visited Bangladesh (June) and India (August) to learn about micro-finance and NGO management. Led to realizations of how to better run NGOs. • Demography and socioeconomic survey of dalits: data collected and is being processed ready for publication to show actual number of dalits in Nepal.
Output 3 National level DNGOs effectively facilitating livelihoods and mobilization programmes mainly through local DNGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District consultative committees: formed in Gulmi, Kapilabastu and Mahottari under local development officers and beginning to sensitize local development agencies for dalit upliftment. • District dalit watch forums: formed in Saptari and Mahottari to protect dalit human rights. Saptari forum drew national and international attention to rape of a dalit woman. • Training of community facilitators: On-the-job training has made project community facilitators much more confident to carry out project livelihood empowerment programmes.

3.2 Janajati Empowerment Project (JEP)

Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)

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

The following table shows the considerable progress made by JEP since February 2005. Some of the most significant achievements have been the formation of eight new NEFIN district coordination councils for intra-district networking on janajati issues, the completion of the needs assessment of highly marginalised janajatis, and the sharing meeting held with high level HMGN representatives, donors and INGOs. Project activities have led to greatly increased coverage of janajati issues in the media.

JEP outputs	JEP achievements Feb-Dec 05
Output 1 More representative, efficient, accountable and transparent NEFIN and IPOs (indigenous people's organisations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 new NEFIN district coordination councils formed • 2 new indigenous people's orgs (IPOs) formed and affiliated with NEFIN • 48 IPOs' offices equipped • Draft NEFIN long-term strategic plan prepared • Draft report of socioeconomic status of Nepal's janajatis prepared • Janajati resource centres established in Surkhet, Butwal, Pokhara • 212 IPOs from Kailali, Surkhet, Kaski, and Kavre districts learned annual planning and strategy preparation process • 76 representatives of 20 IPOs trained on leadership development • 66 participants from 28 IPOs learned about financial management • 15 representatives from 8 IPOs trained on advocacy • 36 participants from 19 IPOs gained basic computer knowledge • 107 IPOs representatives, including Janajati Women's Organisation trained on project cycle management and proposal writing

<p>Output 2 Increased awareness among Janajatis of their rights and improved ability to collectively assert them</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project orientation programmes run in Kailali, Surkhet, Pokhara and Kavre • 26 IPOs representatives and journalists trained on advocacy journalism in Kaski, Khotang and Bhojpur • 3000 copies of janajati poster published and distributed • 3 issues of NEFIN wall newspaper published and distributed • Celebration programme for World Indigenous Day 2005 run in Pokhara • Awareness raising and cultural events run in 14 districts to raise public awareness, promote culture and advocate for janajatis' rights • Produced and telecast 2 episodes of <i>Janajati Awaj</i> programme on NTV, 6 episodes of <i>Arambha</i> programme on NTV Metro and 1 episode of <i>Ankhihyal</i> programme on Kantipur TV and Channel Nepal • Produced and broadcast 6 episodes of radio programme on Radio Nepal • 6 FM radio stations produced and broadcast janajati programmes that are rebroadcast on six other stations reaching, in all, listeners in 35+ districts
<p>Output 3 Socio-economic status of highly marginalised janajatis (HMJs) improved through enhancing capacity of IPOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey and needs assessment of highly marginalised janajatis (HMJs) completed and identifying specific needs and priorities of 4 HMJ groups • Following PRA and planning workshops, formed 30 VDC self-help groups in Jhapa, Sunsari, Saptari, Sindhuli, Udayapur, Siraha and Makwanpur districts to run livelihood empowerment programmes • Self-help groups contracted to carry out a number of micro-projects such as on saving and credit, tube well installation, and toilet construction • Started income generation activities for Danuwar, Bote, Jhagad, Majhi, Dhanuk and Santhal communities • Ran group management and social mobilization training for 29 Terai IPOs • Awarded scholarships to 6 HMJ students to study broadcast journalism
<p>Output 4 Janajati issues addressed and accommodated to policy regime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District level interactions run to prepare advocacy strategy • 14 NEFIN district coordination councils and 15 IPOs organised interaction programme on janajati issues on World Indigenous Day. • 3 seminars run by IPOs on democracy, state restructuring, and reservations • Held National Conference on Restructuring the State and Indigenous Peoples • 16 articles on janajati issues published in mainstream print media • Shared information about NEFIN/JEP with HMGN ministries, INGOs and donors at an interaction meeting.

3.3 Empowering Young Displaced Girls to Combat Exploitation (EA/159)

Rahat

This on-going activity is working to empower young women displaced by the conflict who work in dance restaurants. In this reporting period Rahat:

- surveyed the working conditions of 136 displaced girls working in dance restaurants;
- shared survey findings with cabin restaurants owners/managers and with the media and policy makers;
- produced notepads, posters and purses with messages against exploiting cabin girls;
- formed a network of the girls that led to 11 of them receiving unpaid salaries;
- ran an awareness training for 15 cabin restaurant managers;
- ran an interaction programme with Cottage and Small Industries Development Board;
- ran alternative skill development trainings for cabin girls; and
- prepared a draft code of ethics for cabin restaurant owners and managers.

Rahat's efforts to publicise its findings and to advocate for the girls has led to extensive coverage in the press.

3.4 Women's Empowerment through Private Enterprise Development (EA/156)

Society of Local Volunteer's Efforts (SOLVE)

SOLVE is working to improve the socioeconomic status of poor women in Dhankuta by improving their awareness and by promoting women-run enterprises. The programme is running training courses, developing marketing strategies, and educating women entrepreneurs about the system of local governance. SOLVE has run gender development, paralegal and leadership training for five women's groups with 100 members alongside giving them the skills and the opportunity to set up their own food processing enterprises. This network of producers (representing 2400 women) meets every two months to discuss issues of mutual concern. SOLVE is also guiding the women how to market their produce and how to establish links with local government and other local businesses. This has greatly empowered the women socially and economically. The network is emerging as a strong force to lobby on social and economic issues.

3.5 Good Governance and Tharu Women Empowerment Initiative (EA/181)

Nari Utthan Kendra (Women Progress Centre)

This on-going support is aimed at empowering deprived Tharu women in Kanchanpur, Far Western Nepal. The programme has run writing, CBO management, gender and good governance, advocacy and other training sessions for dozens of these women, few of whom had ever attended school. Hoarding boards with women rights message have been erected and women's groups formed and supported to meet with local stakeholders and to network between themselves.

The programme has greatly increased these women's confidence and power. This is reflected in their approaching the zonal administrator to demand support for riverbank protection, exposing corruption in culvert construction, by protesting against a policeman who had beaten up a victim of domestic violence, and by exposing the misallocation of HMGN scholarships meant for janajati, dalit and girl students.

3.6 Economic Empowerment and Social Development Training in Pyuthan District (EA/146), and in Salyan District (EA/176)

National Association for Social Welfare of Nepal

This activity has socially and economically empowered more than a 100 poor dalits from remote rural areas of two districts in mid-western Nepal. Of the 60 who completed the Pyuthan training 20 are now working in a cooperative enterprise making leather bags in Pyuthan and 32 have good jobs in bag-making factories in Kathmandu. This support has given ESP important insights into the conditions and needs of people in remote rural areas affected by the conflict.

3.7 Social Exclusion of Sexual and Gender Minorities (EA/180)

Blue Diamond Society

The serious discrimination that Nepal's sexual and gender minorities suffer from society at large and the police in particular causes many of them severe difficulties. Nepal's leading sexual rights NGO carried out a study on the problems they face. It ran consultation workshops with the sexual and gender minorities, the police, legal professionals, the media, and HMGN representatives to gather information on the treatment of the minorities and to find out peoples' views. BDS is now looking for support to run a large empowerment programme.

3.8 Community Empowerment and Civil Society Good Governance (EA/161)

Sweet Nepal

Work is on-going to assist the deprived Sunaha fishing community and dalits of Kanchanpur district to raise community awareness and to form their own advocacy organisation. Sweet Nepal's empowerment programme has already led to the Sunaha's getting back their rights to fish the Mahakali river (their main source of income), two Sunaha women being trained as health volunteers, and the local HMGN skill development office lowering its educational threshold so as more disadvantaged people are able to join courses. The beneficiaries have also won the knowledge and confidence how to approach HMGN line agencies and tap into their programmes. 64 Sunaha and 146 dalit households have benefited from this programme.

3.9 Other ESP Social Inclusion Support Feb-Dec 2005

Exploratory activity	Partner	Contract	Main outcome/status
Janajati Foundation Project	National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN)	-	Purpose: NFDIN efficiently and effectively working for the development of Nepal's janajatis. Inception phase beginning November 2005.
SAARC Dalits' Struggle for Dignity, Democracy and Peace	Dalit Welfare Organisation	EA/190	July Workshop drew attention to caste discrimination being a serious problem across most SAARC countries. Participants from SAARC countries, including Indian dalit leaders, delivered papers. Emphasised regional dalit cooperation to fight caste-based discrimination.
Developing Gender and Social Inclusion Assessment Tool in Garment Factories	Rama Laxmi Shrestha	PS/098	Many workers in garment factories are women from disadvantaged groups. This study developed a rapid assessment tool to assess their working conditions and treatment for use by researchers. The conditions in 5 garment factories were studied.
Workshop on Solidarity for Women and Land Rights	Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC)	EA/198	Unequal gender power relations are a product of existing landowning patterns with women having few rights over land. The campaigning NGO CSRC held a conference to promote better understanding of women's rights to land. The September conference was well attended by representatives from the political parties, HMGN, civil society and grassroots women organisations.
Study of Terai Dalit Women – Issues of Citizenship, Political Participation and Good Governance	National Dalit Confederation	EA/196	This study is identifying the citizenship problems of Terai dalit women. Most of the field work has been completed in Siraha, Saptari and Dhanusha districts. The main outcome of this study will be recommendations on how to overcome the citizenship-related problems of these women.

4 ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

4.1 Community Mediation Extension Project

CVICT

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

This extension project is continuing to develop community mediation in line with the achievements of the original Community Mediation Project with more of a focus on institutionalising community mediation. One important development in this period was the settling of a test case brought by a disputant of Barbote VDC, Ilam. On 14 September the Supreme Court ruled against the writ petition and recognised human rights and mediation committees as legitimate informal forums for settling disputes.

The details are being worked out on how to go ahead with the proposed Community Mediation and Development Project (CMDP) to support the extension of community mediation to many more areas.

CMEP outputs	CMEP achievements Jun-Dec 05
<p>Output 1: Competent local people developed to operate and manage community mediation forums</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The running of awareness raising programmes and the setting up of human rights and mediation committees (HRMC) in 10 new VDCs and their wards has led to local people starting to visit the new committees to settle disputes Training on human rights, law and mediation skills to HRMC members in 45 new VDCs has made new committee members able to settle disputes through mediation and gain recognition as skilful mediators
<p>Output 2: Women, the poor and marginalised aware of their legal rights and the mechanisms through which to attain them and advocating for legal reform</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of 30 new women's VDC mediation groups has led to women committee members independently conducting awareness raising programmes
<p>Output 3: The requirements for on-going support to ensure continued functioning of mediation committees ascertained and most appropriate means of meeting these requirements identified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement papers signed between CMEP and VDCs in 45 VDCs of the three districts about financing on-going costs Better coordination between the VDCs and the project has led to existing project VDCs starting to provide office space and stationary to mediators The project has also provided material support (stationary, books and furniture) to the new VDCs
<p>Output 4: HMGN officials, justice institutions and civil society recognise the benefits of community mediation forums and coordination and collaboration among formal justice institutions and community mediation forums established</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going consultative meetings with major stakeholders at central and district levels continue to build better relationship with the formal bodies and coordination in the districts District level interactions held to share and publicise CMEP achievements with the formal legal forums are sensitising these forums about community mediation and has led to a case referral system being developed
<p>Output 5: Information and records documentation ...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular community mediation newsletter published in English and Nepal and distributed to all stakeholders

4.2 Study on Changing Roles of Nepali Women amidst the Conflict (EA/139)

Samanata

This completed study was carried out across nine districts and assessed how the conflict has changed women's roles. It found that the conflict has led to many more households being led by women as so many men have either left their homes or have been killed. Although this has caused many women serious hardships, including increased vulnerability to violence and exploitation, it has also empowered a good number of them. The conflict has forced many women to take on the roles previously carried out by their men folk that has increased their decision-making power and confidence. The study also found that this has led to many men becoming more supportive towards women. The findings have been published as a book, *A National Study on Changing Roles of Nepali Women due to the Conflict and its Impacts* (October). The book includes illuminating case studies.

4.3 Recounting Major Political Negotiations and Conflict Settlement in Nepal (PS/096)

Jagadish C Pokharel

This completed study recounts how the major conflicts involving the Nepali state in 1950 (the overthrow of the Rana regime); 1957/58, 1971, 1980 (all three between the political parties and the king), and 1990 (the overthrow of the Panchayat system) were resolved. The final edited report points to how the resolution of these conflicts have useful lessons for resolving the current government-Maoist conflict.

4.4 Cross Cutting Review of Access to Justice (Scoping Study) (EA/164)

Planete Enfants

This study has identified and prioritised the support needs of Nepal's justice system. It was commissioned by the cancelled police project and carried out by a UK consultant. He looked at the working procedures of the Nepal Police in relation to access to justice including the treatment of detainees and victims. The review and recommendations have been handed to the Nepal Police as a guide for reform. The final report was shared with donors, INGOs and NGOs at a meeting in July. One important outcome has been that Planete Enfants and the Nepal Medical Association have prepared a proposal to provide support for Nepal's forensic investigation system. The proposal has gone to several donors.

4.5 Training on Children and Women Exploitation Issues for Nepal Police, NGOs and Other Actors (EA/182)

Planete Enfants

The lack of training and experience among the police, NGOs, and other actors involved in dealing with cases of women and child exploitation often leads to inappropriate case management. Ilam and Jhapa districts are affected by trafficking and are main routes for trafficking women and girls to India. The 20 police and 33 NGO members who participated in the training learnt the basic facts about human trafficking, the role of different organisations in dealing with trafficking cases, and how to deal with victims. The two trainings were evaluated as being very helpful to improve coordination between the police and trafficking prevention and victim support NGOs.

4.6 Study of Conflict Resolution in Natural Resources Management (EA/149)

Interdisciplinary Analysts

This completed study assessed the strength of local mediation in resolving disputes related to the use and management of natural resources. The study report gives case studies from several districts to describe the nature of conflict in the use of forests, irrigation water, and hydro-power and the local mechanisms used to resolve disputes.

4.7 Under the Shadow of Violence book (PS/079)

Kishore Nepal

This book recounts local people's trials and tribulations of living amidst the conflict. It is based on the author's previously published *Awajheenharuko Awaj* (Voices of the Voiceless) book and the TV series *Mata Abhimat*. The book was given a high profile launch on 14 November in Kathmandu. At the launch the head of the UN human rights commission said how the book portrayed vividly how ordinary Nepalis were suffering from the terrible violence and said he would make it required reading for his staff. From HMGN's side the vice chairman of the National Planning Commission welcomed the book for the way it informs the central authorities about the views and experiences of local people across the country. He called on others to carry out similar work.

4.8 Intensive Networking through District Protection Working Groups (EA/177)

Human Rights and Democratic Forum (FOHRID)

ESP is providing some of the support to set up supportive district networks of NGOs to help them to continue operating amidst the current conflict. Work is on-going in the five SDPPP project districts in the eastern Terai. FOHRID, the Nepal South Asia Centre (NESAC), and RSDC are taking this initiative so that the practical difficulties of running programmes in the districts can be transmitted jointly to the government and the rebels with one voice.

4.9 Building Bridges between Women Conflict Victims and the State (EA/171)

Center for Women and Politics (CWAP)

This almost completed action research is identifying the problems and constraints of women conflict victims. The research has identified serious shortcomings in the way that HMGN is supporting conflict victims including biases that direct much of the aid to government supporters. A survey of the experiences of 200 conflict victims in Siraha district found that of 48 officially recorded victims in 2061/62 only nine had received their due compensation. Control over the compensation money is being increasingly centralised and in 2005/06 no money is being channelled through the Ministry of Local Development to disburse at district level. To push for solutions to these problems a committee of women conflict victims has been set up in Siraha. Part of the committee's strength comes from its balanced representation with the coordinator being a woman whose close relative was shot in crossfire whilst the deputy coordinators are a woman whose close relative was shot by the rebels and a woman whose relative was shot by the Royal Nepal Army. This activity is proving a strong initiative for peace as the women's shared concerns brings them together no matter.

4.10 Other ESP Access to Justice and Conflict Management Support Feb-Dec 2005

Exploratory activity	Partner	Contract	Main outcome/status
Reforming and Modernising the Criminal Justice System	Kathmandu School of Law		A project document is being developed for a new satellite project to make the criminal justice system and its stakeholders operate more efficiently and fairly. The project will focus on building up the capacity of legal professionals to deal more fairly and efficiently with cases, culprits and victims, especially for the benefit of women and disadvantaged people.
DoPM Project	Department of Prison Management		Purpose: Better managed penal system utilising appropriate range of sentencing. This project was cancelled in March 2005. See 2004 annual report for achievements.
Nepal Police Development Project (NPDP)	Nepal Police		Purpose: Mechanisms to ensure Nepal Police are more responsive to community needs and more accountable for the way in which it meets these needs are established and operating. This project was cancelled in March 2005. See 2004 annual report for achievements.
Special Programme for Women Conflict Victims in Parbat District	Singana Youth Club (SYC)	EA/172	Provided a skill development programme to women conflict victims in an area heavily affected by the conflict.
Architectural Design of Pilot Victim Centre for Women and Children	Planet Enfants	EA/200	On-going support to carry out preliminary design for building a transit centre for trafficking victims.
Study on the System of Service Delivery in areas of Mid and Far Western Nepal under Influence of the Rebels	Center for Professional Journalism Studies	EA/135	The study report on the rebels system of local governance was finalised in March and has been widely distributed and demanded from donors and other development agencies
Untouchability and the Law - Improving Justice for Dalits	Dalit Human Rights Organisation (DHRO)	EA/191	This on-going study is looking at how, although caste discrimination has been illegal since the 1960s, hardly any cases against the commonplace breaking of this law reach the courts. Data is being gathered from Kailali and Ilam. The report will recommend how to help victims to get justice. In an unrelated development a public interest litigation was filed at the Supreme Court in Novemebr for the government to make a specific law for prosecuting caste discrimination cases.

5 SERVICE DELIVERY AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE

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

RSDC

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

This six-year long project continues to benefit the people in its 60 VDCs across 5 districts. SDPPP is now in its fourth year of operation. The table on the following page shows the project's many cumulative achievements to September 2005 for outputs 1-3. To pick out one — the project has contributed to reducing alcohol consumption and disputes between neighbours by 50%. The achievements of outputs 4 (Infrastructure improved in poor communities) and 5 (Self-reliant cooperatives lesson learning disseminated and expansion of cooperatives into other districts promoted) are given in the original SDPPP progress report.

5.2 Scoping of Community Enabling Centres Project, Development Management Support Centre (EA/154)

Workshop on CEC Consolidation and Expansion — DMC (EA/184)

CEC Consolidation and Extension Project — Sahara Nepal Jhapa (EA/192), Sahara Group Syangja (EA/193), DYC (Baglung) (EA/194)

Community enabling centres (CECs) are local forums staffed by volunteers to provide local people with better access to government services, to bring government services to the people, and to facilitate local networking for resource mobilisation. A full explanation of their work is given in ESP's 2004 annual report. ESP supported CECs from December 2002 to February 2004. In late 2004 DMC was commissioned to design a project to provide large scale support for CECs over several years. The royal takeover of 1 February has meant that this project document remains on hold.

The project scoping exercise found that many CECs had continued functioning over a year after ESP's support had ended. ESP sees the value in these CECs and is providing partial support to the Jhapa, Syangja and Baglung CECs to continue their operations. The importance of CECs is illustrated by the fact that so many of the complaints raised in the Sarbajanik Sunuwai public hearings are about difficulties in accessing government services and resources. The CECs in the three districts have extended their work to 21 new VDCs whilst continuing to provide services in another 21. Training and orientation programmes have been run in the new VDCs and refresher trainings for the existing CECs mainly in areas with large number of 'marginalised' people.

5.3 Support to Television Programme *Mata Abhimat* (EA/189)

Centre for Professional Journalism Studies

Over 100 episodes of the popular TV programme *Mata Abhimat* have been broadcast since mid-2003. The programmes are based around discussions on current affairs held in almost all of Nepal's districts with people from all walks of life. They provide a unique window into the concerns of a wide cross-section of Nepal's people. Previous episodes have been sponsored by SDC, Danida, PRSP, and the World Bank. ESP supported 10 programmes on the subject of conflict and development with programmes filmed in Khotang, Rampur, Bandipur, Bhimphedi, Solu Khumbu, Okhaldunga, and Chitwan.

Cumulative achievements of SDPPP (outputs 1-3) Feb-02 to Dec-05

Outputs	Planned activities (60 VDCs of 5 districts)	Achievements to Sep-05	Target in 60 VDCs over 6 years)	Results and remarks (Sep-05)
Output 1: Social, education and hygiene improvements achieved in poor/disadvantaged communities				
	720 social awareness training programmes for 18,000 ptps	678 social awareness trainings for 18,949 participants plus 25 village journalism trainings for 264 participants (ptps)	Alcohol related anti-social incidents reduced by 80%	Base-year alcohol users of 11,164 reduced by 49% to 5,714 by June 2005
	250 social awareness exposure visits for 9,000 participants.	153 exposure visits completed with 5,088 participants	Inter-neighbour disputes cut by 80%	Base-year 77,086 disputes reduced to by 55% to 35,056 in June 2005
	360 social awareness public rallies, and 360 wall-painting and campaigns	73 public rallies with 16,182 participant + 124 drama/quiz/ essay writing events (17,591 ptps). 546 social awareness wall painting and hoarding boards	Child marriages reduced by 80%.	Base-year child marriages of 1,575 reduced by 66% to 541 to June 2005
	180 non-formal literacy classes run for 3,600 participants	360 classes run with 8,263 participants	Literacy rate rises to 50% for females and 70% for males	Base-year literacy rates of 15% female, 36% male increased to 28% female (+81%), and 54% male to June 2005
	360 school enrolment campaigns	277 school enrolment campaigns completed, with 6,627 participants	School enrolment rises to average 70% girls and 90% boys	Base-year enrolment of girls 35%, boys 52% increased to girls 66%, boys 79% to June 2005 (Girl enrolment +91%)
	720 hygiene training programmes for 9,000 ptps and 1,720 hygiene schemes	458 hygiene training programmes for 12,622 ptps, + 2,434 neighbourhood cleaning campaigns with 60,977 ptps. 3,201 latrines built	Pit latrines used and neighbourhood cleaned by 90% of families	Base-year latrine use of 606 of 12,082 project HHs increased to 3,201 of 13,005 project HHs to June 2005
Output 2: Organization and management of self-reliant cooperatives developed in poor/disadvantaged communities				
	540 self-reliant cooperative organization and management trainings for 9,900 participants	339 training completed with 12,820 participants.	360 community groups formed by end year 2	428 income generation groups (IGGs) formed and in full charge of their responsibilities
	180 planning and organization sessions held for 60 IGGs	51 IGG planning and organization sessions held for 1,710 participants	60 cooperatives registered by end year 4	60 coordination committees (CCs) set up (which are designed to lead to cooperatives)
	1,080 human resource development programmes including for women and disabled	722 programmes completed, with 17,142 participations	Women's involvement in cooperatives management and operations averages 25%	28% women involved in managing and operating CCs
Output 3: Income generated through employment creation and skill development in poor/ disadvantaged communities				
	120 practical skill training programmes for 1,800 ptps	95 skill training completed for 1,002 participants	1,800 participants gain practical skills for self-employment	1,002 participants gained practical skills
	120 entrepreneurship programmes for 1,200 ptps	676 skill training programmes completed for 15,445 ptps	-	Trained entrepreneurs have started many additional income generation activities
	1,080 programmes to establish savings and credit groups.	1,353 motivation sessions held with 44,344 ptps	-	428 IGGs formed with members saving 5 to 50 rupees/month
	360 local revolving funds set up to provide seed capital for employment generation	428 IGGs established operating 428 self-reliant funds with 13,005 members	Local revolving funds of at least NR 7.2 million established as seed capital for employment generation	Project's local funds total NR 11.8 million. Additional Central Revolving Credit Fund of NR 400,000 per VDC. All total of NR 24 million disbursed

5.4 Policy Review of Governance Framework for Disaster Management (EA/147) Workshop on Improving Governance of Disaster Risk Management in Nepal (EA/185) and Workshop on Pre-monsoon Disaster Preparedness (EA/186)

Nepal Centre for Disaster Management

The completed policy review identifies policy gaps and gives recommendations for improving and better coordinating government, civil society and private sector responses to natural disasters. The report on the current situation and recommendations has been handed over to the responsible government ministry and the findings were disseminated at a workshop for donors, government officials and NGOs in June. A follow-up workshop was held in the same month to discuss the practicalities of improving disaster preparedness before the onset of the main season for natural disasters — the monsoon. This workshop led to the ministry of home sending an instruction to CDOs telling them to take precautions in line with those recommended at the workshop.

5.5 Action Research to Enable Farmers' Participation in Irrigation Development (EA/175)

Development Catalyst (D-Cat)

The high investments in Nepal's irrigation sector have not shown the expected results with one of the main constraints being the often ineffective participation of local users in managing these systems. This in-depth study identified shortcomings in the policy and legal frameworks that hinder the operation of farmer managed irrigation systems. The findings of this very useful research are compiled in the high quality report *Enabling Farmers Participation in Governance of Irrigation Development*. It details the shortcomings and makes practical recommendations to improve the policy and legal frameworks. The recommendations have been well received and reflect the concerns of many stakeholders including HMGN officials and the users. This support has achieved the objective of making information on this important topic more widely available to stimulate and inform change.

5.6 Action Research on Building the Capacity of Women's Cooperatives (EA/155)

Nari Chetna Kendra/Women Awareness Center Nepal (WACN)

A programme is on-going to build up the knowledge and skills of a network of grassroots women groups. In this reporting period:

- 80 local resource persons were trained on institutional development and good governance, and on legal provisions for women's rights and have used their new skills by in turn conducting 99 local trainings on the same subjects for 2779 participants; and
- the study tour of 13 cooperative and WACN staff to Ahmedabad was an eye opener for them on the potential of women cooperatives.

These and other activities have led to the cooperatives becoming more active in planning their future programmes. Their increased activism is also seen in the way that some groups are considering putting forwards candidates to contest local elections, the increasing active seeking of support from other agencies, and their active advocacy on women's rights issues.

5.7 Other ESP Service Delivery and Local Governance Support Feb-Dec 2005

Exploratory activity	Partner	Contract	Main outcome/status
Public-Private Partnership and Community Empowerment through Herbal Farming	Nature Conservation and Poverty Elevation Society	EA/167	On-going action research to analyse the institutional hindrances faced by public-private partnerships at the local level (Nawalparasi).
Study of Public-Private-Civil Society Partnership for Service Delivery under Conflict Conditions in Nepal	Binod Bhattarai	PS/092	Completed study detailing different modalities of service delivery adopted to keep working amidst the conflict. The different models are shown in case studies. The study provides a useful reference on the different approaches.
Multi-Sector Devolution Study	Development Resource Mobilisation Network	EA/179	On-going assessment of HMGN's commitment and the status of devolution in the five main sectors of agriculture, primary health, primary education, rural infrastructure, and the postal system. Is also identifying donor's role in promoting decentralised governance.
Study on Public-Private Partnership to Promote Alternative Energy in Mid-western Region	Energy Development Center (EDC)	EA/174	Case study completed in Surkhet, Salyan and Jajarkot districts on the potential of micro-hydro, solar and wind energy and its promotion by private agencies. The study found that many user groups are not functioning due to the conflict. The report gives recommendations for improvement.
Workshop on Management Development Scenario in Nepal	Management Association of Nepal (MAN)	EA/151	Regular support to MAN's annual general meeting.

6 POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

6.1 ESP Support

Activities	Partner	Contract	Main outcome/status
Workshop on Affirmative Action and the Electoral System book	ESP/IIDEA/Sagun	EA/130	This book is the edited proceedings of the September 2004 workshop on Affirmative Action and the Electoral System. It includes the full versions of the papers presented by five South Asian experts.
TV Series on Major Events that Shaped Nepal's History	Sara Sarans & Vijay	EA/143	SSV is producing an attractive series of TV programmes to improve understanding of Nepal's history and its influence on the current situation by describing the main landmark events. Nine of the programmes have been finished and the other three are under final editing. The producers are in negotiations with TV channels for broadcast the series.
OPMCM Strengthening Project	Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers' (OPMCM)		Purpose: More effective management and information systems established to support efficient and focused decision making within the PMO. Project cancelled in March 2005.
Raising Awareness about Good Governance amongst Young People	Rural Women's Development and Unity Centre (RUWDUC)	EA/148	Almost complete awareness raising activities for youth club members in Kanchanpur and Kailali districts by running leadership and advocacy trainings, essay competitions and debates for young people.
Support for Parliament Day-Interaction Programme on Role of Political Parties	Foundation for Parliamentary Studies and Development	EA/188	Function run on parliament day (30 June 2005) on the role of the political parties in ending the conflict.
Translation and Publishing of IIDEA Handbook on Electoral System	ESP, IIDEA and Rural Development Foundation	EA/199	The IIDEA book <i>Electoral System Design</i> is a widely used and very practical reference book. Work is underway to translate the recently published second edition of this book into Nepali.
Rekindle Democratic and Peace Process	Ganesh Man Singh Academy (GMSA)	EA/195	Workshops were held in Kathmandu and Pokhara to explore political solutions to the present political crisis. Top and middle level political leaders and members of civil society participated and gave suggestions to resolve the present crisis. The workshops received much media coverage.
Examining the Political Crisis in Nepal and the Options for Constitutional Forces	Nepal National Development Centre	EA/183	On-going series of workshops and consultations held to assess how to increase understanding about the various positions of the political parties on resolving the current political impasse.
Situational Study on Post-1 February 2005 Situation	Kishore Nepal	PS/099	Short study on the impact in several districts of the 1 February royal takeover.
Study on Financial Transparency of Major Political Parties	Media for Peace and Good Governance, Nepal	EA/153	Assessed the institutional capacity needs of the parties. The findings concern intra-party democracy, financial management, and inclusiveness. The parties' ideologies and the functioning of the central leadership and secretariats are also reviewed in the August 2005 study report.

7 CIVIL SOCIETY/THE MEDIA

7.1 NGO Federation Project (NFP)

Nepal NGO Federation

Purpose: Better managed and more accountable NGOs empowered to advocate for reform and to network.

The NGO Federation Project reached its original finishing date in September 2005. The largely positive findings of the output to purpose review led to a no-cost extension being granted to December 2005. The review found that the project had had a considerable positive impact on the federation with these benefits being mainly at the central level. Towards the end of the project the focus changed towards building up the federation's district chapters. The recent achievements are summarised in the table below.

Following on from a recommendation of the review, an impact assessment of the project's training programmes (EA/197) was recently carried out. A sampling of 50 NGOs from across all five development regions found that the wide range of training programmes run by the project has greatly increased the competency of the participating NGOs. They have become more professionally run, are better able to advocate, are more successful at attracting financial support, and have improved their financial management. The report provided a number of recommendations for improvement including the need to improve how training courses are run, to pay more attention to providing follow-up and refresher trainings, to make more use of trained personnel as resource persons in regional and district level training courses, and the need to give the regional secretariat's more autonomy.

One of the major early achievements of the project was the drafting and adoption of a code of conduct for NGOs. The existence of this is particularly important because of the current controversy over the government's new code of conduct for NGOs.

NFP OUTPUTS	NFP indicators	NFP achievements Apr-Sept 2005
Output 1 Better managed NGO Federation	1.1 NFN membership increases 50% by Y3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 105% of target achieved to Sep 05 1.2 NFN financially sustainable	1.1 168 new NGOs took NFN membership (9% of target) 1.2 60 NFN district chapters now conduct financial transactions through own bank accounts (only 10 at project start).
Output 2 Competent people developed to manage NFN	2.1 NFN training plan operational by project month 6 2.2 75 NFN committee members trained in areas identified by TNA by project Y3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 94% achieved to Sep 05 2.3 30 lesson learning reports from observation visits completed by Y3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 121% achieved to Sep 05 	2.1 Training conducted as per plan 2.2 Four NFN Central Committee members and 2 NFN staff participated in human resource management, financial management, and project management trainings at AIT Bangkok (8% target met) 2.3 Seven NFN women committee members made 5 day observation visit to Bangladesh (23% of target)
Output 3 Competent people developed to manage NGOs	3.1 150 NGO personnel trained in financial management by Y3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 172% achieved to Sep 05 3.2 150 NGO personnel trained in advocacy skills by Y3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 248% achieved to Sep 05 3.3 225 NGO personnel complete	3.1 219 NGO personnel (30% females) trained on financial management and social auditing (147% of project target) 3.2 69 NGO personnel (36% women) in eastern and far western regions trained on human rights and insurgency based advocacy (= 46% of project target) 3.3 834 NGO members (30% women) completed national, regional and district trainings on human resource

	<p>management development training by Y3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 539% achieved to Sep 05 <p>3.4 75 NGO personnel complete other necessary training courses by Y3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 241% achieved to Sep 05 	<p>management, POCAP, strategic management, NGO management and proposal writing (= 370% of target)</p> <p>3.4 73 NGO representatives (66% women) took regional training on appreciative inquiry (= 97% of target)</p>
<p>Output 4: NGOs operate in accordance with accountability and transparency standards, as per CoC</p>	<p>4.1 Code of conduct agreed to by 1800 NGO members by Y2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 126% achieved to Sep 05 <p>4.2 1500 NGO personnel oriented on code of conduct</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 144% achieved to Sep 05 	<p>4.1 802 NGO members agreed to abide by NGO Code of Conduct (= 45% of project target)</p> <p>4.2 802 NGO representatives from 5 development regions and 50 districts attended orientation on NGO Code of Conduct (=45% of project target)</p>
<p>Output 5 NGOs effectively advocating reform</p>	<p>5.2 25 advocacy campaigns launched by NGOs annually</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 160% achieved to Sep 05 	<p>5.2 One central, 5 regional level and four district advocacy programmes on various national policy issues organized and 9 district interface discussion sessions and 9 district networking sessions run (More than 100% target achieved)</p>
<p>Output 6 Information on NGOs and NGO activities made available to NGOs, INGOs, HMGN, the public and donors</p>	<p>6.1 NGO resource centres, database and website used by 10,500 customers by Y3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51% achieved to Sep 05 <p>6.2 All NGO district profiles accurately updated every six months by Y3</p> <p>6.3 NGO publications read by 17,850 customers by Y3</p>	<p>6.1 1684 (33% female) NGO officials and others visited NFN resource centres and 1800 visited NFN website (16% of target)</p> <p>6.2 24 additional district NGO profiles completed</p> <p>6.3 NGO Federation published and distributed English newsletter PROACTION. Over 10,000 readers have read NGO bulletins and reports.</p>

Note : cumulative achievement of target figures are approximate.

7.2 Improving the Media's Capacity to Mitigate the Impacts of the Conflict (EA/157)

Media Services International (MSI)

This exploratory activity has improved the media's capacity to mitigate the impacts of the conflict by supporting:

- a shelter for displaced journalists — 15 displaced and threatened journalists were housed in a safe home in Kathmandu;
- safety trainings — 83 journalists and 9 news photographers took safety trainings including on emergency first aid;
- interaction programmes — these programmes were held in Dhangadi, Nepalganj and Pokhara between high level security personnel and media representatives to try and overcome the general mistrust and misunderstanding between the security forces and the media on reporting the conflict. Forty eight top-level army and police officers attended including three army division headquarter chiefs. It took great efforts and much patience to organise these programmes that have helped to bridge the gap in understanding between the media and the security forces.
- publications — produced a practical safety manual for reporters (; aèGbfxTj k0f{ tkf0\$fhofg) and a book entitled ; Z:q ââadf ; dfrf/ ; Íng gkfnl kqsf/x?sf]cgej (Nepali Journalists' Experiences of Conflict Reporting) that contains the experiences of 33 journalists. The latter book is due to be published in December.

- fellowships for conflict reporting — the low pay of reporters in Nepal means that many lack the resources to reproduce their stories fully. The clampdown on the FM radio stations since 1 February has very adversely affected FM radio reporters. Nine highly affected conflict reporters and 10 radio journalists received fellowships. Most of these had been displaced from their work places whilst contributing in-depth reports.

There is an urgent need to continue and scale up this support to allow Nepal's journalists to continue to improve on the reporting of the conflict. See MSI's September 2005 completion report.

7.3 Mapping Civil Society in Three Districts of Western Nepal (EA/169)

United Society Nepal (USN)

This study assessed the types of NGOs and their work in the districts of Kaski, Tanahun and Chitwan. It found that the three main types of NGOs working there are development, advocacy, and service-oriented NGOs. The study also found that there is much duplication in the work they do. They compete with each other for work and most lack internal sources to sustain their programmes once donor support ends.

7.4 Other ESP Civil Society/Media Support Feb-Sep 2005

Exploratory activity	Partner	Contract	Main outcome/status
Patrakarita Pathsala Project (Journalism School Project)	Centre for Investigative Journalism		Purpose: To support capacity building of journalists to report issues related to development in Nepal. Inception phase due to begin November 2005.
Publishing Proceedings of Nepal Engineer's Convention	Nepal Engineer's Association	EA/187	Published proceedings on CD of ninth NEA convention on role of the profession in poverty alleviation. The proceedings are on CD and contain 82 papers on development and engineering topics.

Annex 1: ESP Satellite Projects Basic Information (October 2005)

Project	Start date	End date	OPR done or due	Budget	Spend to end of last report			Spend to end of this report			Main working areas
				£	£	%	to month	£	%	to month	
Self-reliant Development of the Poor by the Poor Project	Jan-02	Dec-07	Dec-05	2,803,397	960,868	34%	(Dec-04)	1,342,500	48%	02-Oct-05	Mahottari, Dhanusha, Kapilbastu, Makwanpur, Sarlahi
NGO Federation Project	Oct-02	Dec-05	Jun-05	732,222	402,696	55%	(Dec-04)	660,967	90%	25-Oct-05	Nationwide
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers Strengthening Project	Jan-03	Mar-05	Oct-04	697,909	192,281	28%	(Jan-05)	254,031	36%	Oct-05	Kathmandu
FNCCI Anti Corruption Project	Jan-04	Dec-05	?	196,204	20,805	11%	(Sep-04)	87,987	45%	Oct-05	Nationwide
Dalit Empowerment and Inclusion Project	Sep-03	Jul-06	Oct-05	1,212,685	162,845	13%	(Nov-04)	350,891	29%	02-Oct-05	Kapilbastu, Gulmi, Baitadi, Mahottari, Saptari, Surkhet
Nepal Police Development Project	Jul-03	Mar-05	Aug-04	887,310	387,323	44%	(Jan-05)	582,111	66%	Oct-05	Nationwide
Department of Prison Management Project	Feb-04	Mar-05	-	794,280	52,105	7%	(Oct-04)	148,351	19%	30-Sep-05	Chitwan, Jhapa, Banke, Kathmandu
Janajati Empowerment Project	Sep-04	Aug-07	Aug-06	1,523,935	54,183	4%	(Nov-04)	374,519	25%	23-Sep-05	Nationwide
Community Mediation Extension Project	Jun-04	May-07	2006	235,480	20,826	9%	(Nov-04)	89,550	38%	30-Sep-05	Jhapa, Saptari, Ilam
Civil Society Anti-corruption Project	Jan-05	Dec-07	2006	972,525	na	0%	na	76,460	8%	25-Oct-05	Kailali, Dang, Banke, Kaski, Rupandehi, Chitwan, Parsa, Dhanusha, Morang, Jhapa
Patrakarita Pathsala Project (Journalism School Project)	Nov-05	Oct-06	-	£113,454	na	0%	na	na	0%	na	Nationwide
Janajati Foundation project	Oct-05	Sep-08	2007	£346,245	na	0%	na	na	0%	na	Mainly central level

Note 1: this table provides information on the 12 satellite projects that have been on-going or just started in the February to September 2005 period.

Note 2: ESP financial year starts 1 April; OPR = output to purpose review.

Note 3: Note: amounts still to settle on OPMCM and police projects

Annex 2: Summary of ESP Exploratory Activities (Feb to Dec '05)

Exploratory activity	Partner	Contract	Status and objectives
1. Anti-corruption			
Televised Public Hearings on Corruption and Public Interest Issues (<i>Sarbajanik Sunuwai</i> phases III and IV)	National Society Development Centre (NSDC)	EA/138, 168	Fourth phase of support completed extended for 12 more programmes to Dec-05.
Institutional Strengthening of Women's Pressure Group	Swati	EA/173	Completed support to corruption reduction women's pressure groups in three districts.
Study on Corruption Controlling Mechanism in Nepal	Public Legal Service Centre (PLSC)	EA/158	Study completed.
Hatemalo (creating networks) Campaign against Corruption in Far-West Nepal	Sanjeevani Nepal	EA/170	On-going to build up local anti-corruption campaign.
2. Social Inclusion			
Empowering Young Displaced Girls to Combat Exploitation	Rahat	EA/159	On-going to empower young women displaced by the conflict who work in dance restaurants.
Women's Empowerment through Private Enterprise Development	Society of Local Volunteer's Efforts (SOLVE)	EA/156	Nearing completion to empower women by assisting them to build up income generating and empowerment groups.
Good Governance and Tharu Women Empowerment Initiative	Nari Utthan Kendra (Women Progress Centre)	EA/181	On-going empowerment programme for Tharu women in far western Nepal.
Economic Empowerment and Social Development Training in Pyuthan District	National Association for Social Welfare of Nepal	EA/146	Completed social and economic empowerment programme for dalits from remote rural areas of Pyuthan.
Economic Empowerment and Social Development Training in Salyan District	National Association for Social Welfare of Nepal	EA/176	Completed social and economic empowerment programme for dalits from remote rural areas of Salyan.
Social Exclusion of Sexual and Gender Minorities	Blue Diamond Society	EA/180	Completed study of the situation of sexual and gender minorities in Nepal
SAARC Dalits' Struggle for Dignity, Democracy and Peace	Dalit Welfare Organisation	EA/190	Workshop run to draw attention to caste discrimination being a serious problem across most SAARC countries.
Community Empowerment and Civil Society Good Governance	Sweet Nepal	EA/161	Work on-going to assist the deprived Sunahas and dalits of Kanchanpur to raise community awareness and to advocate for their rights.
Developing Gender and Social Inclusion Assessment Tool in Garment Factories	Rama Laxmi Shrestha	PS/098	Rapid way of assessing working conditions and treatment of workers in garment factories developed.
Workshop on Solidarity for Women and Land Rights	Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC)	EA/198	Workshop held to improve understanding of women's rights to land.
Study of Terai Dalit Women – Issues of Citizenship, Political Participation and Good Governance	National Dalit Confederation	EA/196	Study on the citizenship problems of Terai dalit women.

Exploratory activity	Partner	Contract	Status and objectives
3. Access to Justice and Conflict Management			
Study on Changing Roles of Nepali Women amidst the Conflict	Samanata	EA/139	Completed study found that the conflict has greatly changed many women's roles.
Recounting Major Political Negotiations and Conflict Settlement in Nepal	Jagadish C Pokharel	PS/096	Completed study gives lessons to be learnt from how the 1950, 1957/58, 1971, 1980 and 1990 state-level 'conflicts' were settled.
Cross Cutting Review of Access to Justice (Scoping Study)	Planete Enfants	EA/164	Completed study identifies and prioritises the support needs of Nepal's justice system.
Training on Children and Women Exploitation Issues for Nepal Police, NGOs and Other Actors	Planete Enfants	EA/182	Completed training programme for the police and NGOs on how to deal with women and child exploitation cases.
Study of Conflict Resolution in Natural Resources Management	Interdisciplinary Analysts	EA/149	Completed assessment of the strength of local mediation in resolving disputes related to the use natural resources.
Intensive Networking through District Protection Working Groups	Human Rights and Democratic Forum (FOHRID)	EA/177	On-going support for NGOs to set up supportive district networks to enable them to continue working amidst the current conflict.
Untouchability and the Law - Improving Justice for Dalits	Dalit Human Rights Organisation (DHRO)	EA/191	On-going study to find out why hardly any caste discrimination cases reach the courts.
Study on the System of Service Delivery in areas of Mid and Far Western Nepal under Influence of the Rebels	Center for Professional Journalism Studies	EA/135	Completed study report has generated great interest.
Reforming and Modernising the Criminal Justice System Project	Kathmandu School of Law	-	Project document being developed to build up the capacity of legal professionals to deal more fairly and efficiently with cases, culprits and victims.
Special Programme for Women Conflict Victims in Parbat District	Singana Youth Club (SYC)	EA/172	Completed skill development programme for women conflict victims.
Under the Shadow of Violence Book	Kishore Nepal	PS/079/	Published November 2005.
Architectural Design of Pilot Victim Centre for Women and Children	Planet Enfants	EA/200	On-going support for building model transit centre for trafficking victims.
Building Bridges between Women Conflict Victims and the State	Center for Women and Politics (CWAP)	EA/171	On-going action research to identify problems and constraints of women conflict victims.

4. Service Delivery and Local Governance			
Scoping of Community Enabling Centres Project, Development Management Support Centre)	Development Management Support Centre (DMC)	EA/154	Project document produced and is on hold.
Workshop on CEC Consolidation and Expansion	Development Management Support Centre (DMC)	EA/184	Workshop held as part of CEC project scoping.
CEC Consolidation and Extension Project (Jhapa)	Sahara Nepal Jhapa	EA/192	Stop-gap support for CECs in Jhapa.
CEC Consolidation and Extension Project (Syangja)	Sahara Group Syangja	EA/193	Stop-gap support for CECs in Syangja.
CEC Consolidation and Extension Project (Baglung)	DYC	EA/194	Stop-gap support for CECs in Baglung.
Policy Review of Governance Framework for Disaster Management	Nepal Centre for Disaster Management	EA/147	Policy review completed.
Workshop on Improving Governance of Disaster Risk Management in Nepal	Nepal Centre for Disaster Management	EA/185	Workshop to disseminate policy review EA/147.
Workshop on Pre-monsoon Disaster Preparedness	Nepal Centre for Disaster Management	EA/186	Workshop to discuss practicalities of improving disaster preparedness before the onset of the monsoon.
Action Research to Enable Farmers' Participation in Irrigation Development	Development Catalyst (D-Cat)	EA/175	Final study report produced on farmers' participation in managing irrigation schemes.
Support to Television Programme <i>Mata Abhimat</i>	Centre for Professional Journalism Studies	EA/189	Support for making and broadcasting 10 episodes of a popular current affairs TV programme.
Action Research on Building the Capacity of Women's Cooperatives	Nari Chetna Kendra/Women Awareness Center Nepal (WACN)	EA/155	On-going support to build up the knowledge and skills of a network of grassroots women groups.
Public-Private Partnership and Community Empowerment through Herbal Farming	Nature Conservation and Poverty Elevation Society	EA/167	On-going action research to analyse institutional hindrances faced by public-private partnerships at the local level.
Study of Public-Private-Civil Society Partnership for Service Delivery under Conflict Conditions in Nepal	Binod Bhattarai	PS/092	Completed study of the different ways of delivering services amidst the conflict.
Multi-Sector Devolution Study	Development Resource Mobilisation Network	EA/179	On-going assessment of HMGN's commitment and the status of devolution in agriculture, primary health, primary education, rural infrastructure, and the postal system.
Study on Public-Private Partnership to Promote Alternative Energy in Mid-western Region	Energy Development Center (EDC)	EA/174	Completed case study of potential of micro-hydro, solar and wind energy and its promotion by private agencies.
Workshop on Management Development Scenario in Nepal	Management Association of Nepal (MAN)	EA/151	Regular support to MAN's agm.

Activities	Partner	Contract	Main outcome/status
5. Political Governance			
Workshop on Affirmative Action and the Electoral System book	ESP/IIDEA/Sagun	EA/130	This book is the edited proceedings of the September 2004 workshop on Affirmative Action and the Electoral System.
TV Series on Major Events that Shaped Nepal's History	Sara Sarans & Vijay	EA/143	Almost completed series of 12 films for TV broadcast on Nepal's defining historical events.
Raising Awareness about Good Governance amongst Young People	Rural Women's Development and Unity Centre (RUWDUC)	EA/148	On-going awareness raising activities for youth club members in Kanchanpur and Kailali districts.
Support for Parliament Day-Interaction Programme on Role of Political Parties	Foundation for Parliamentary Studies and Development	EA/188	Function run on parliament day on the role of the political parties in ending the conflict.
Translation and Publishing of IIDEA Handbook on Electoral System	ESP, IIDEA and Rural Development Foundation	EA/199	In process of producing a Nepali version of the IIDEA book <i>Electoral System Design</i> .
Rekindle Democratic and Peace Process	Ganesh Man Singh Academy (GMSA)	EA/195	Workshops held in Kathmandu and Pokhara to explore political solutions to the present political crisis.
Examining the Political Crisis in Nepal and the Options for Constitutional Forces	Nepal National Development Centre	EA/183	Consultations to examine how to overcome the current political impasse.
Situational Study on Post-1 February 2005 Situation	Kishore Nepal	PS/099	Short study carried out on the impact in several districts of the 1 February royal takeover.
Study on Financial Transparency of Major Political Parties	Media for Peace and Good Governance, Nepal	EA/153	Completed assessment of the institutional capacity needs of the political parties.
6. Civil Society/the Media			
Improving the Media's Capacity to Mitigate the Impacts of the Conflict	Media Services International (MSI)	EA/157	Support programme for district reporters affected by the conflict to enable them to improve reporting.
Mapping Civil Society in Three Districts of Western Nepal	United Society Nepal (USN)	EA/169	Completed study on how NGOs are operating in Kaski, Tanahun and Chitwan.
Publishing Proceedings of Nepal Engineer's Convention	Nepal Engineer's Association	EA/187	Published proceedings of ninth NEA convention on CD on role of the profession in poverty alleviation.

Annex 3: Published books supported by ESP

Title	Language	Author	Publisher	Date published
National Dialogue on Affirmative Action and the Electoral System in Nepal	English	ESP/IIDEA/Sagun	ESP/IIDEA/Sagun	July 2005
Changing Roles of Nepali Women Due to Ongoing Conflict and Its Impact	English	Arzu Rana Deuba	Samanata	November 2005
Life is the Most Important Thing (A safety manual for journalists)	Nepali	Media Services International	Media Services International	2005
Under the Shadow of Violence book	English	Kishore Nepal	Centre for Professional Journalism Studies	November 2005

Annex 4: Expenditure in Pound Sterling- April to December 2005

