

Canada Fund for Local Initiatives Nepal

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

YEAR – END REPORT 2007/2008



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Table of Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	3
Nepal CFLI Statistics	7
1. Salient Features	8
1.1. Allocations (program, operation)	8
1.2. Disbursements (program, operation)	8
1.3. Sectoral Disbursements	8
1.4. Disbursements according to ODA Priorities	9
1.5. Geographical Disbursements	10
2. Narrative Assessment of the FUND-level Outcome Results	11
3. A Brief Account of the Major Activities	15
3.1 Planning	15
3.2 Training and Workshops	16
3.3 Field Visit/ Monitoring	16
3.4 Financial Audit	16
4. CIDA Program Priorities	17
4.1 Gender Equality/Social Inclusion	17
4.2 Environmental Consideration	18
4.3 Human Rights/Good Governance and Democratic Development	18
5. Development Factors	19
5.1 Project Sustainability	19
5.2 Project Replicability	21
6. Management Factors	21
6.1 Partnership with Local Stakeholders	21
6.2 Financial Management	22
7. A Brief Assessment of Successful Sub-Projects	22
7.1 Community Fish Production and Marketing Project	23
7.2 Lesbian/Gay/Bi-Sexual/Transgender/Inter-sex (LGBTI)	24
8. Lessons Learned	25
9. Issues, Challenges and Strategic Plan	26
9.1 Strengths and Opportunities	27
ANNEXES	28
1. Project Approval Documents (PADs) - approved in 2007/2008	
2. Disbursement List for all Active Projects	
3. Active Project Profile	
3.1. Year end summary reporting form I	
3.2. Year end summary reporting form II	
4. Photos	
5. Project Location Map	
6. ODA Priority and Sector Coding	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The main purposes of the Canada Fund are to address basic human needs, develop socio-economic infrastructures; and promote gender equality, human rights, democracy, and good governance in the project areas. The Canada Fund supported projects linked to Canada's six ODA priorities (Basic Human Needs, Gender Equality, Infrastructure Services, Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance, Private Sector, and the Environment).

The Canada Fund is a responsive mechanism to support specific local needs and community demands through community based approaches to implement and sustain local initiatives and access to other resources for sustainable livelihoods. The Canada Fund links strategically with CIDA's Nepal Interim Program Strategy (NIPS) to contribute to poverty reduction through community development.

2. In 2007/08, the Canada Fund supported initiatives in three areas (Basic Human Needs, Good Governance/Human Rights, and Humanitarian Relief) as follows:

Basic Human Needs: The Canada Fund supported projects responding to basic community basic needs, such as community drinking water, schools, and irrigation. It also supported socio-economic development activities for socially and economically discriminated against and disadvantaged groups -- internally displaced women, ex-Kamaiya bonded labourers, *Dalits* (i.e. Karmi, Sarki, Chamar and Musahar), *Janajati* (i.e. Tharu, Tamang, Magyar), and *Madhesi*. It built their capacity to organize themselves and raise their voices for rights to gender and development, employment/income generation for livelihoods, and participation in local development and decision-making processes.

Good Governance/Human Rights: The Canada Fund projects provided support for human rights protection; anti-corruption initiatives by parliamentarians, politicians, members of parliament, and civil society organizations; and raising awareness on issues related to Banning Land Mines and the rights of sexual minorities.

Humanitarian Relief: The Canada Fund also supported emergency humanitarian relief and community reconstruction/rehabilitation projects to respond to the impact of heavy rain/river floods/fire in the eastern, western, far-western regions, and Tibetan Refugee camps.

3. The total budget for the Canada Fund for FY 2007/2008 was C\$ 477,500. The Canada Fund's yearly allocation was C\$ 230,000. As well, the Canadian government gave an additional C\$ 200,000 to support flood and landslide victims. In addition, CHC Delhi gave C\$ 47,500 at the year-end from the Bhutan CFLI allocation.
4. The Canadian Cooperation Office (CCO) received 104 project proposals for the Canada Fund. It reviewed all proposals and made pre-funding visits of short listed

projects. It approved twenty-three (23) projects in FY 2007/2008 (Annex 1) for a total value of C\$ 477,500. The total project disbursement was C\$ 445,859. During the period, the total operational expense was C\$ 37,371.00 (8% of total disbursements) and the foreign exchange loss was C\$ 5,846 to make the total operational expenditure about 9%.

The Canada Fund supported (23) projects in eighteen (18) districts of five development regions. Based on Nepal's human development index/indicators, there were six (6) projects in the Eastern development region, nine (9) projects in Central, three (3) in the Western, four (4) projects in Mid-Western, and one (1) in the Far-Western region.

5. During 2007/08, the key results achieved were based on the project activities, which included basic human needs such as:
 - community infrastructure - community school construction, irrigation, and drinking water construction
 - strengthening discriminated and disadvantaged women groups to become organized to understand their own rights and build capacity and potential to create individual/group based livelihood opportunities
 - access to safe drinking water, irrigation, education, financial/technical resources
 - participation and decision making in community development process

The Canada Fund also supported human rights and good governance related activities, such as protection of human rights defenders, anti-corruption issues, banning land mines, and third gender's rights issues. These activities created awareness and advocated policy among concerned policy makers, politicians, bureaucrats, members of parliament, and army officials to support relevant human rights and governance issues through support to Global Organization of Parliamentarians against Corruption/Nepal Chapter, Ban Land Mines, Human Rights Home, and Third Gender Rights.

There are some results gaps in the Canada Fund sub-projects, such as development of self-sustained cooperative institutions of the women user groups, savings-and-credit groups and linkages with line agencies, financial institutions and other private sector organizations. The self-sustaining aspect of community-based institutions needs a longer time-period so the community groups can link with various institutions and develop the capacity to be self-sustaining. The humanitarian/relief support in Nepal is becoming a yearly necessity so CFLI needs to work with some humanitarian/relief agencies and the Government of Nepal line agencies for better planning and implementation of policy and programs to manage natural disasters in Nepal and implement preventive/protective measures, such as early warning/mitigation activities. The Canada Fund has implemented sub-projects cautiously and adapted them to the conflict and post conflict situations in the project areas in consideration of security issues. During 2007/08, some of the sub-project activities were disturbed due to frequent strike/bandhs and the CA election. However, the CFLI partner EAs

adapted to the strike/bandhs by planning with community user groups/committees to complete project activities according to the planned schedule.

The CFLI sub-projects were planned, implemented, and monitored through community user groups/committees and followed Basic Operating Guidelines-BOGs and Conflict Sensitive Development Approaches. This promoted community ownership, created development space, and mitigated disturbances and interference by building trust and social harmony and working together with community user groups. CFLI sub-projects integrated Gender/social inclusion and environmental issues as cross cutting themes.

6. During the fiscal year 2007/08, field-monitoring visits focused on observing results, local community participation, capacity building, safety, and security. The Canada Fund has included a participatory monitoring process in the project management so that EAs and community beneficiaries/ user groups monitor project activities themselves. Field visits observed that the Canada Fund sub-project activities were well received by communities at the grassroots level. The obvious reasons are that community user groups own the project activities, which demonstrated a high level of transparency, used local staff, created direct benefits for communities and households, and protected development space at the community level. Community based development activities, which are owned by a community (leaders and decision makers), produce direct benefits for the communities with transparent management procedures that are workable in the conflict environment.

From February 28 - March 1, 2008, His Excellency Ambassador to Nepal, David Malone, visited Nepal. He went on a field visit to Gorkha and Kaski districts to observe Canada Fund project activities and other CIDA-supported development projects. He inaugurated a CFLI-supported school building in Kaski district (see: Annex-photo). The CIDA/Head of Aid, Director/CCO, Canada Fund Coordinator, Local Development Facility Coordinator, and Gender/Social Inclusion Advisor participated in the field mission. The HOA and CCO team also visited a CFLI-supported women cooperative development project in Gorkha district.

7. The CFLI Coordinator, as a professional team member of CCO, planned and implemented orientation, workshop, and training activities for Canada Fund partners. The main purpose of the orientation and training workshops was to enhance knowledge and understanding on conceptual and practical application of project planning, implementing, and monitoring that integrates the Results Based Management (RBM) approach in project management/financial management (according to the CCO guidelines) leading to the effective management of the Canada Fund project activities. In FY 2007/08, Canadian Executing Agencies (CEAMP/CGISP/Sahakarya/CCGRO) also participated in an experience sharing and RBM training to understand better reporting at the outcome level. During this fiscal year, CFLI conducted consultations, discussions, and meetings for CFLI partner NGOs on post-conflict related aspects of negotiation and management and conflict

adaptive development approaches at the community level. Partner NGOs (EAs) and CEAs also participated in a common forum workshop organized by the CCO to learn and share project experiences.

8. The Canada Fund Coordinator/Environmental Advisor is mainly responsible and accountable for the management of the Canada Fund. The major responsibility in management of the Canada Fund is the reviewing and assessing project concepts and proposals, conducting pre-funding visits to potential sub-project sites, preparing Project Approval Documents (PADs) and Contribution Agreements, monitoring, reporting, reviewing progress reports, and processing disbursements.

The Canada Fund Coordinator/Environmental Advisor is a member of the CCO program and project team and monitors some bilateral projects (i.e. CGISP, CEAMP, and other projects being completed). The Canada Fund Coordinator also assigned to coordinate the humanitarian aspects of the project activities (OCHA-WFP/UNICEF) and UNHCR related issues. As an Environmental Advisor, he provides advisory and program planning support, particularly to ensure that a proper Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Strategic Environmental Assessment, or Climate Change Review/assessment, and is carried out in compliance with the Canadian Environment Assessment Act (CEAA) for all local and bilateral projects. He also participates in donor thematic group meetings, such as agricultural/rural development, irrigation, forestry, and climate change. He also participates in other relevant donor/government meetings (i.e. Technical education, rural employment) and contributes in CIDA Partnership branch proposal assessment, conducting development analysis, reviewing country strategies, and providing inputs to planning CIDA bilateral projects.

9. In 2007/08, the CCO external auditor conducted field visits to review financial management and resource utilization of the Executing Agencies (EAs) in the project areas. The key findings concluded that the EAs were following the CCO administration/financial guidelines and using proper financial management procedures. The auditor recommended improvements in some financial requirements for proper financial recording, timely recording of the expenditure/disbursements including community contribution recording, timely submission of complete financial reports, and follow up of the financial management corrections.
10. The Canada Fund strategy for 2008/09 will focus on basic human needs, community infrastructure, human rights, good governance, democratic development, and emergency humanitarian support. It will make readjustments to be in alignment with CIDA's new Nepal Country Strategy that promotes community based development and empowerment initiatives to strengthen accountability, transparency, and demand based service delivery by district and village level governments.

NEPAL CFLI STATISTICS

Allocation (2007/2008)	(C\$) 477,500.00
Total Revenue	477,500.00
Disbursements	
- Disbursement to Projects	445,859.00
- Operational Expenses	37,371.00 (8 % of total disbursements)
- Currency differences	(5,846.00)
Total Disbursement	477,384.00
- Balance refund to CIDA	116.00
Disbursement rate	99.9% (against the allocation)
Number of projects approved	23
Average project value	19,385
Highest project value	47,677
Lowest project value	5,833

1. SALIENT FEATURES

1.1. ALLOCATION

The total budget for the Canada Fund for FY 2007/2008 was C\$ 477,500. The Canada Fund annual allocation was C\$ 230,000. This year, it received an additional C\$ 200,000 to support flood/landslide victims in response to an appeal by the government. In addition, CHC Delhi gave C\$ 47,500 at the year-end from the Bhutan CFLI allocation.

1.2. DISBURSEMENTS

CFLI approved twenty-three (23) projects in FY 2007/2008 (Annex 1) for a total value of C\$ 477,500. The total project disbursement was C\$ 445,859. The total operational expense during the period was C\$ 37,371.00 (8 % of total disbursements) and the foreign exchange loss was C\$ 5,846. This made the total operational expenditure about 9%. A detailed list of all these projects is in Annexes 3.1 and 3.2.

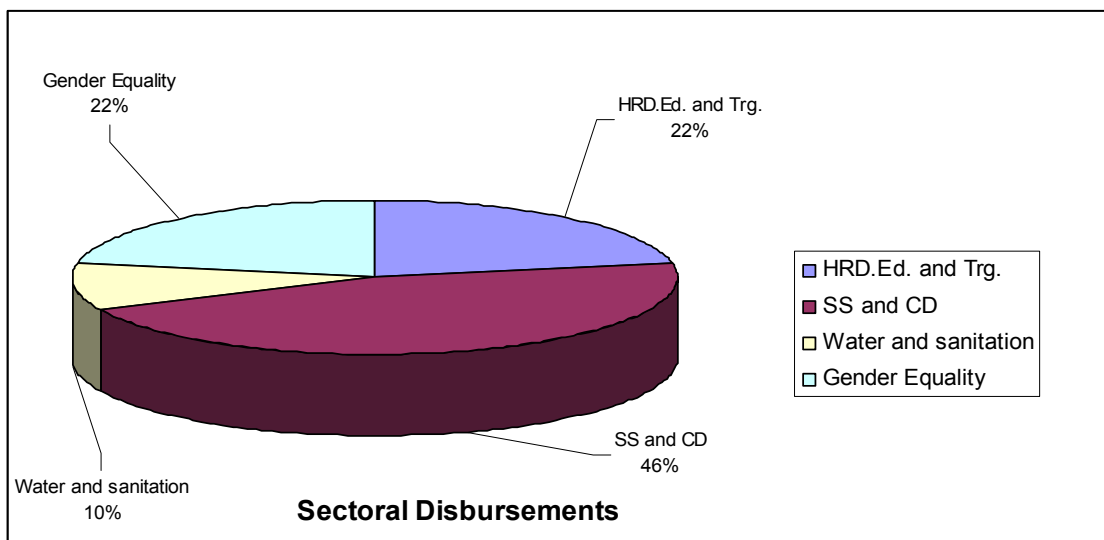
1.3. SECTORAL DISBURSEMENTS

The sectoral distribution for approved projects under Nepal's Canada Fund was:

<u>Sector Code/ Name</u>	<u>No. of Projects</u>	<u>Project Value</u>	<u>% o f Total Value Approved</u>
11-HRD, Ed. And Trg.	4	60,865.00	14%
14-SS and CD (Social Science and Community Development)	12	300,962.00	67%
15-Gender Equality	6	76,410.00	17%
<u>23-Water and Sanitation</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10,917.00</u>	<u>2%</u>
Total	23	445,859	100

(See: Attached Sector Coding-Annex 6)

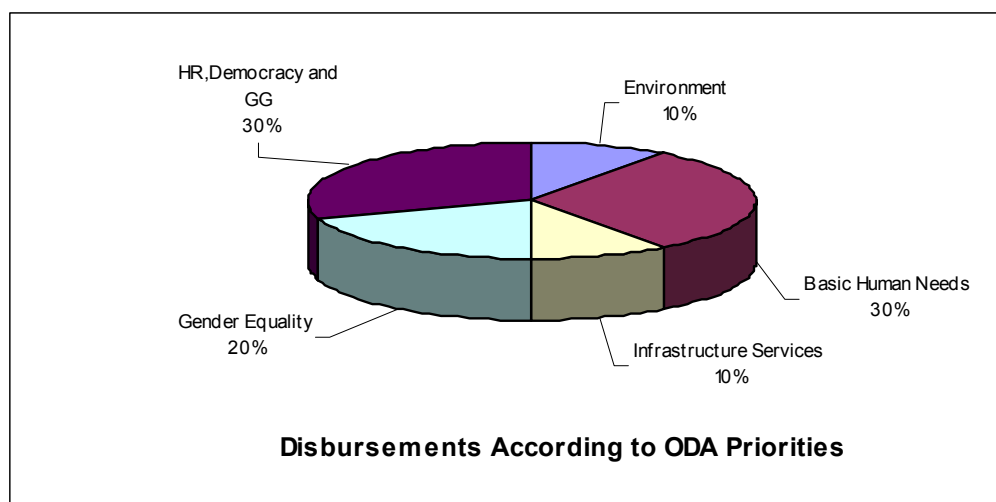
All Canada Fund projects created a positive environment for participation and empowerment of *Dalits* and disadvantaged groups. This promoted women and men as equal partners in the community based sustainable development process and project management (i.e. planning, implementation, monitoring, and results). The Canada Fund projects focused on community needs by considering conflict development approaches (i.e. transparency, ownership, community visible/tangible benefits) integrating gender/social inclusion issues. The Canada Fund projects empowered community-based institutional development processes through participatory planning, implementation, and decision-making processes at the community level.



1.4 DISBURSEMENTS ACCORDING TO ODA PRIORITIES

Based on Canada's ODA priorities, the distribution of approved projects under Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI) during FY 2007/2008 was:

<u>ODA Priorities</u>	<u>Indicative % of Total Activities</u>
Basic Human Needs	30
HR, Democracy, and Good Governance	30
Gender Equality	20
Infrastructure Services	10
<u>Environment</u>	<u>10</u>
Total	100

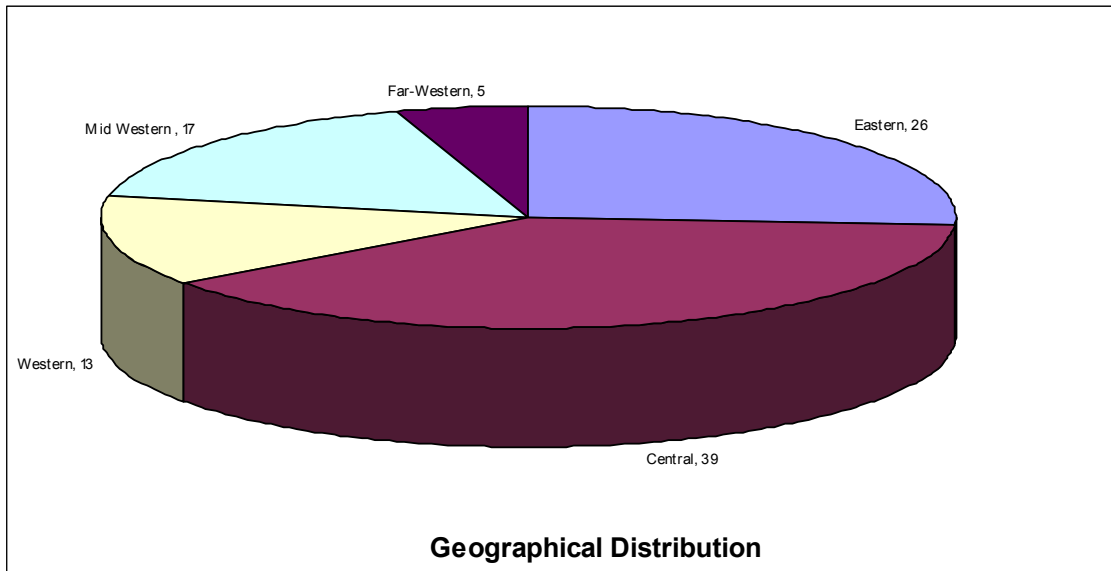


1.5 GEOGRAPHICAL DISBURSEMENTS

Based on Nepal's Human Development Index/Indicators, Canada Fund supported (23) projects in eighteen (18) districts of five development regions. There were six (6) projects in the Eastern, nine (9) projects in Central, three (3) in the Western development, four (4) projects in Mid-Western, and one (1) in the Far-Western development region.

Percentages of disbursements by regions were as follows:

Far-Western 5%, Mid-western 17%, Western 13%, Central 39 %, Eastern 26 %,



2. NARRATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE FUND LEVEL OUTCOME RESULTS (2007/2008)

The main objectives of the Canada Fund are to address basic human needs, develop socio-economic infrastructures; and promote gender equality, human rights, democracy, and good governance in the project areas.

The expected outcome level results were:

1. Improved access to basic human needs with a right-based focus on community education, health, socio-economic status, and rural infrastructure integrating gender, environment, and natural resource management in the project areas.
2. Strengthened ability and capacity of local communities and community-based organizations (caste, class, gender, and ethnicity) in partnership with local government to plan, implement, and manage sustainable development projects.
3. Increased leadership among women and underprivileged groups to promote human rights, good governance, and gender and social inclusion/equality at the community level.

The key results achieved through Canada Fund support in FY 2007/2008 were:

Expected result:

1. **Improved access to basic human needs with a right-based focus on community education, health, socio-economic status, and rural infrastructure integrating gender, environment and natural resources management in the project areas.**

Actual results:

- Strengthened capacity development of socially and economically discriminated disadvantaged groups-- internally displaced women, ex-Kamaiya bonded labourers, *Dalits* (i.e. Karmi, Sarki, Chamar and Musahar), *Janajati* (i.e. Tharu, Tamang, Magyar), and *Madhesi*. It built their capacity to organize themselves and raise their voices for rights to gender and development, employment/income generation for livelihoods, and participation in local development and decision-making processes. Examples include the Women rights through women's empowerment, Stable Settlement project for about 670 women, Enhancement of Human Rights Situation, and Upliftment of Socio-Economic Condition of Deprived Community Project with 434 women participating in the projects, in Makwanpur and Kanchanpur districts.
- Enhanced livelihood opportunities for *Dalits*, *Janajatis*, and disadvantaged women (i.e. women and men facing social, economic, and political discrimination) through skilled and unskilled income or employment generation activities linking with VDCs/DDCs in Kavre and Kathmandu districts.
- Promoted economic opportunities for community men and women, particularly of the Tharu indigenous group, by establishing community, collective, cooperative institutions, such as 61 fish ponds and cooperatives for Tharu women in Chitwan and Nawalparasi.

These benefit the community people who sell fish and have enough for their own family consumption. The family income increased an average of NRs 2700/ month.

- Increased and strengthened access to development opportunities and resources for geographically remote and socio-economic-politically discriminated against women and men through community based development, cooperative development in Dolpa, and community infrastructure, such as community drinking water and irrigation activities in Humla and Sindhuli districts.
- Reduced exposure to arsenic from contaminated ground water sources among all people of Siraha district in the Terai. Through the National Arsenic Steering Committee, UNICEF, UN-Habitat, Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)/Canada Fund, and Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) jointly supported arsenic testing, mitigation, and preventive aspects of arsenic management.
- Rehabilitated flood and landslide affected victims by supporting shelters, schools, children's education, drinking water, and livelihood opportunities in Nawalparasi and Siraha districts (i.e. 253 households with about 1500 disadvantaged or *Dalit* women and men benefited from the emergency rehabilitation support).
- Rehabilitated community through reconstruction of village road, slab culverts, village bridges, and houses in the flood affected areas - about 1229 households with a population of 10,309 benefited in Banke district of Mid-Western Region.
- Enhanced humanitarian and relief activities offering shelter support and reconstruction of houses, organizing general medical health camps, and providing education materials for children in the flood affected areas (i.e. nine community health camps offered free of charge services to about 3600 women, men, and children, educational materials provided to 122 children, 200 households reconstructed/ to benefit 1200 in Mahottari, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi, and Chitwan districts of Eastern, Central and Western Development Regions).
- Rehabilitated landslide affected victims through reconstruction of about 200 homes and enhanced livelihood opportunities for landslide victims through income generation and increased access to financial resources in remote village of Baglung district (Western Development Region).
- Contributed to rehabilitation of Bhutanese refugee fire victims through reconstruction of 100 households and support for other requirements (i.e. provisions of bamboo, thatch/ roofing materials, latrine construction materials).

Expected result:

2. Strengthened ability and capacity of local communities and community-based organizations (caste, class, gender, and ethnicity) in partnership with local governments to plan, implement, and manage sustainable development projects.

Actual results:

- Strengthened capacity and increased participation of community user groups (Hindu, Muslim) in community wetland and world heritage conservation through conservation education and community development activities were strengthened in Rupandehi district.
- Increased linkages of civil society organizations with Village Development Committees (VDCs), District Development Committees (DDCs) and other line agencies for resource mobilization, sustainability, and accountability of local governance in the Humla food security project, Baglung community bridge project, and Nepalgunj flood rehabilitation project.
- Enhanced livelihoods opportunities of *Dalit*, *Janajati*, and disadvantaged women (i.e. focusing on socio-economic-politically discriminated women, men) through skilled unskilled income and employment generation activities linking with VDC/DDCs in Kavre and Kathmandu districts.
- Awareness of *Dalit* and disadvantaged untouchable women and men of Terai *Madhesi* groups (i.e. *Chamar*, *Musher*, *Dusad*) in socio-economic-political rights has been increased and empowered the community members through organizing themselves and participating in community based income generation and livelihood opportunities in Mahottari and Dhanusha districts.

Expected result:

3. Increased leadership among women and underprivileged groups to promote human rights, good governance, and gender and social inclusion/equality at the community level.

Actual results:

- Increased capacity of 51 human rights defenders - 31 women and 20 men-women, *Dalit*, *Madhesi*, *Janajati*, differently-abled people, third gender and others from the Terai and hills - through training or in house internships with human right organizations in Kathmandu for one month. Enhanced knowledge and skills of 506 local human rights defenders - 224 women and 282 men, *Madhesi*, *Janajati*, *Dalit*, differently-abled, third gender, and others. They were trained to safeguard against various forms of human rights violations and established networks at district, regional, and central levels.
- Enhanced human rights by establishing a credible human rights documentation and advocacy centre (Human Rights Home), implementing safety and security measures for human rights defenders, and enhancing their capacity to carry out the human rights defence work safely.

- Developed HR home as a coordination body for Nepali human rights organizations, defenders, and members of the international community. These would include the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), European Union (EU), International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), Peace Brigade International (PBI), Protection Desk Nepal (PDN), Global Rights, diplomatic missions, and other concerned governmental/non-governmental agencies.
- Contributed in advocating third gender rights and established legal basis by recognizing the LGBTI (i.e. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual, InterSex) as natural persons by the state through political /legal campaigns. The Chairperson of Blue Diamond Society-LGBTI organization, Mr. Sunil Babu Pant, was elected as a CA member (Proportional) through the recent Constituent Assembly (CA) Election.
- Enhanced awareness raising/advocacy on banning landmines by mobilizing the government, parliamentarians, political parties, the army, and civil society organizations throughout Nepal to ban landmines.
- Increased awareness on corruption/anti-corruption issues among civil society, politicians, and Constituent Assembly members through participation of parliamentary members in Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC) and establishing a GOPAC branch in Nepal.
- Enhanced anti-corruption campaign among general public, civil servants, and civil society through EA (Pro Public) activities, which included conducting meetings, interactions, public hearings, and radio and television messages at the central, DDC, VDC, and community levels.
- Increased awareness of general public, civil society, government, and parliamentarians on landmines issues and the Mine Ban Treaty to pressurize the government to ban land mines in Nepal through the Ban Land Mine Campaign Nepal. The awareness raising/advocacy campaign created an environment for parliamentarians to speak out in favour of lobbying the government through CPN(M) and the Nepal army to identify and clear fields of mines and other explosives. Other activities included field study and seminars among parliamentarians, CPN-M, Nepal Army officials, government officials, and civil society organizations. All the participants and stakeholders agreed on the need to ban land mines. During the seminar, former Speaker of Legislative Parliament Rt. Hon. Subhash Chandra Nembang said, “There will be no debate about banning landmines and Nepal is ready to sign the Ottawa Treaty.” This kind of campaign should continue to lobby and push the concerned government authorities.
- Increased awareness/advocacy about the rights of people with disability (PWD)¹ by conducting training of differently-abled people and empowering them to participate in sports competition activities - 253 women, men, and differently-abled people participated

¹ We now use the term ‘differently-abled people’ DAP, instead of people with disability.

in various training and sports competitions in table tennis, athletics, football, and cricket; 47 women and 75 men participated in sports competitions in Western Region.

There are some results gaps in the Canada Fund projects, such as development of self-sustained cooperative institutions of the women user groups, savings-and-credit groups and linkages with line agencies, financial institutions and other private sector organizations. Community-based institutions need a longer time-period so the community groups can link with various institutions and develop the capacity to be self-sustaining. Humanitarian/relief support in Nepal is becoming an annual necessity so CFLI needs to work with humanitarian/relief agencies and the Government of Nepal line agencies for better planning and implementation of policy and programs to manage natural disasters in Nepal and implement preventive/protective measures, such as early warning/mitigation activities.

3. A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES

3.1 PLANNING

The Canada Fund sub-project activities implemented in the FY 2007/08 were planned according to budget availability and community demand through annual planning. The Canada Fund planning included review of project proposals, projects pipeline review, screening of new project proposals, project progress review, disbursements, pre-funding visits for new projects development, and preparation of project approval documents. The Canada Fund (Fiscal year 2007/08) provided an orientation workshop for local partner NGOs on analysis of conflict and development space, post-conflict, peace and development, Results Based Management (RBM) training, experience sharing workshop, monitoring and evaluation of ongoing projects, and auditing. Twenty-three projects were selected for funding.

The Canada Fund has carefully adapted to the conflict/post-conflict situation and managed results based on project activities from planning to implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and achieving results. The CFLI used conflict sensitive and adaptive tools (transparency, public audits, accountability, ownership, and direct benefits) and community based participatory planning tools, (participatory assessment, Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Constraints -SWOC), and feasibility studies. The adaptive program planning process is appropriate for the post conflict situation by integrating a chain of expected results, selecting performance indicators, and identifying assumptions and risks.

3.2 TRAINING AND WORKSHOPS:

The CFLI Coordinator, as a professional team member of CCO, planned and implemented orientation, workshop, and training activities for Canada Fund partners. For effective management of the Canada Fund project activities, the orientation aimed to enhance knowledge and understanding of the conceptual and practical application of project planning, implementation, and monitoring by integrating Results Based Management (RBM) approaches in project and financial management (according to the CCO guidelines). The

main objective of the RBM training was for better understanding and outcome level reporting.

During 2007/08, CFLI provided post-conflict related negotiation, management consultation, discussions, and meetings to CFLI partner NGOs for implementing conflict adaptive development approaches in communities. The CCO organized a common forum, experience sharing workshop for partner NGOs (EAs) and CEAs to learn and share project experiences.

The training/ workshops increased and improved learning among and between the NGOs and CCO and have created networking among the participating NGOs. It also creates a forum for CCO to monitor continuously the projects' status, their achievements, and effectiveness in terms of output/outcome results and security situation in and around the project area. This process has provided for continuous learning and adapting conflict/post conflict situation at the community level and feedback mechanism to understand and improve CCO's project management performance and critically assess the security and risk management situation. During the fiscal year 2007/08, CFLI conducted and participated in one orientation session, one experience-sharing workshop, a results-based management training, and one gender/social inclusion training/ workshop.

3.3. FIELD VISIT/ MONITORING

In the fiscal year 2007/08, monitoring visits focused on the results, local community participation/capacity, and safety/security. The Canada Fund has established in-built participatory monitoring process in the project management so that the project activities are monitored through EAs and community beneficiaries/ user groups themselves. Field visits observed that the Canada Fund project activities were well received by the community at the grassroots level.

Nine (9) sub-projects were monitored including:

1. Participation of Parliamentarians from Nepal Interim Legislature Parliament in Global Organization of Parliamentarians against Corruption (GOPAC) project (Kathmandu / Bangladesh),
2. Mobilizing the Government, Parliamentarians, Political Parties, the Army and Civil Society Organizations for Banning Landmines Project (Kathmandu/10 districts outside Kathmandu),
3. Women Rights through Women Empowerment and Stable Settlement Project in Kanchanpur district,
4. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans-Gender Project in Kathmandu and other districts,
5. Support to Flood Victims through Reconstruction activities in Banke district,
6. Rehabilitation/Reconstruction Support to Flood Victims in Nawalparasi district,
7. Enhancement of Human Rights Situation and the Upliftment of Socio-Economic Condition of Deprived Community in Makwanpur district,
8. Advocacy/Awareness Programme for the People With Disability (PWD) Excluded from Participation in Sports Project (Kathmandu/ Five Development Regions),
9. Community Based Wetland Management through Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project (Rupandehi district).

From February 28- March 1, 2008, His Excellency Ambassador to Nepal, David Malone, visited Nepal and went on a field visit in Gorkha and Kaski districts to observe Canada Fund project activities and other CIDA-supported development projects. He inaugurated a CFLI supported school building in Kaski district (see: Annex-photo). CIDA/Head of Aid (HOA-Nepal), Director/CCO, Canada Fund Coordinator, Local Development Facility Coordinator, and Gender/Social Inclusion Advisor participated in the field visit. HOA and CCO team also visited a CFLI-supported women cooperative development project in Gorkha district.

3.4. FINANCIAL AUDIT:

Canada Fund projects have a financial auditing exercise done annually. A recognized auditor(s) conducts periodic fields level auditing to improve the accounting system of the local partner/ executing agencies based on generally accepted auditing standards.

In 2007/08, the CCO external auditor conducted field visit to review financial management and resources utilization of the Executing Agencies (EAs) in the project areas. During the field visit, it was found that the EAs were following the CCO administration/financial guidelines and proper financial management procedures were in place. Some financial requirements, proper financial recording, timely recording of the expenditure/disbursement including community contribution recording, timely submitting of complete financial report and follow up of the financial management corrections were areas discussed for improvement.

4. CIDA PROGRAM PRIORITIES

4.1 GENDER EQUALITY/SOCIAL INCLUSION

The main target group of the Canada Fund was the disadvantaged, *Dalit/Janajati*, underprivileged communities, and women (i.e. gender/caste/class/ethnicity). The CFLI projects empower women's participation with full engagement in planning and carrying out activities, including decision making at all levels. The strategic integration of gender equality/social inclusion in all the Canada Fund projects is analyzed thoroughly in project cycle management.

During the fiscal 2007/08, the CFLI focused main gender/social inclusion issues that were related to three themes; basic human needs, human rights/good governance and humanitarian relief. The main gender/social inclusion issues were:

- social relationships between women and men,
- women/children struggling in the very poor living conditions,
- lack of economic/livelihood opportunity,
- male dominance in the household/ community,
- inadequate information/knowledge on human/women rights issues,
- suffering of women/children in the humanitarian situation (i.e. flood/land slides/fire), and
- *Dalit/ Janajati* women/men's participation in development activities.

To address these issues, CFLI projects were carefully assessed and designed by targeting *Dalit, Janajati*, and disadvantaged women/men to meet their basic human needs with community based development activities, capacity development training/workshop, and leadership development. The sub-projects involve the target groups in all the project

activities planning, implementation, and monitoring to empower these *Dalit*, disadvantaged women and men to organize themselves to link with various organizations, local governance (VDC/DDC), line agencies, and financial institutions for self-sustained development activities. For human rights/women rights issues, the CFLI supported awareness training/workshops, knowledge/skill training in the communities, and training for human rights defenders particularly bringing women rights defenders in workshop/training session. The CFLI carefully planned and designed projects to reach actual natural disaster victims, especially women/children through proper assessment of the household situations, actual needs, women/children's situation, and their basic requirements.

In addition to specific projects to target to poor and disadvantaged, all the Canada Fund sub-projects enhanced gender equality as the cross cutting theme and strengthened full participation of women as equal partners of inclusive sustainable development. To address the root causes of the conflict and promote equitable and sustainable development of Nepal with overall poverty reduction efforts, social inclusion plays vital role in ensuring that poor, disadvantaged and marginalized groups are engaged and benefited from development activities implemented by CIDA program/projects. Some Canada Fund projects with women as primary beneficiaries have empowered women to play active leadership role in local politics and development activities. Of total 23 Canada Fund sub-projects approved during FY 2007/2008, six (6) fall under the Gender Equality Social Inclusion (GESI) category with a primary focus on women; the remaining 17 projects make special efforts to promote women's participation as equal partners in development.

4.2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The environment dimension is also one of the main aspects of CIDA programming for sustainable development (Social, environmental, political, cultural, and economical). All Canada Fund sub-projects comply with the CIDA regulations in preparing preliminary environmental assessment and screening according to Canadian Environment Assessment Act (CEAA). Some of the Canada Fund projects are developed to integrate environmental /natural resources management concerns into projects as a cross cutting theme. Some Canada Fund sub-projects focus on managing natural resources to enhance rural livelihoods and sustainable development (i.e. community wetland resource management, agro-forestry, NTFP-medicinal and aromatic plants, enterprise development). At the initial phase of project planning, CFLI sub-projects identify the environmental impacts of all development projects, including risk factors and the mitigating measures.

4.3 HUMAN RIGHTS, GOOD GOVERNANCE, AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT

The Canada Fund focuses on the Human Rights, Good Governance, and Democratic Development thematic areas. During the fiscal year 2007/08, the Fund focused on governance/human rights issues that included anti-corruption issues, banning land mines, and Lesbian/ Gay/Bi-sexual/ Transsexual/ Intersex issues by advocating and strengthening civil society, legal entities, and government line agencies.

Human Rights, Good Governance, and Democratic Development issues are becoming vital and significant for Nepal in its conflict/post conflict situation. In the present context, the civil society plays a very important complementary and supplementary role with the government in building strong pressure on human rights, civil society's governance and bureaucratic governance and inclusive democratic development issues. The Canada Fund strongly supports enabling CBOs and local NGOs to plan, implement, and manage the development programs while working in collaboration and cooperation with local authorities (Village Development Committees-VDCs and District Development Committees-DDCs). In FY 2007/2008, most Canada Fund sub-projects were prepared based on a rights based approach integrating human rights, democracy, and good governance.

5. DEVELOPMENT FACTORS:

5.1. PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

The issue of sustainability of the project results at the community level were often raised due to conflict situation. However, the present post conflict and peace process created opportunities to plan and implement the project activities without difficulties, which is leading to the sustainability of the project results. All Canada Fund projects were carefully planned and monitored for the management capacity and leadership and advocacy capacity building of the CBOs to enable them to represent communities and link the community to the local authorities. The Canada Fund experience is that project sustainability depends upon how project activities are planned, implemented, and monitored with a community. The projects that are owned by community beneficiaries, transparent, and benefit needy communities are not hampered by the conflict. These factors lead to long-term sustainability of the results.

During the fiscal year 2007/08, the project sustainability issues were related to basic human needs, human rights/good governance, and humanitarian relief. The basic human needs projects included community based development activities such as savings-and-credit groups, income generation and enterprise development, and community infrastructure (community drinking water, irrigation, and school).The main sustainability issues raised were how community women groups would function after the project period is completed.

The efforts CFLI put in the community institutional development process was some budget as a capitalization fund (revolving fund) as a group fund to invest in various livelihoods/income generation activities, which continue to function after the project completion. In addition, the women groups were empowered to become a cooperative or CBO, to give continuity to development activities linking with VDC/DDC, line agencies, various NGOs/INGOs, donors, and financial institutions for sustainability of the groups and community development activities. In the community infrastructure projects, the main sustainability issue was the long-term functioning of the physical infrastructure. The CFLI community infrastructure projects were planned, implemented, and monitored through community user groups/user committee and the project made sure that the local technical human resources (women/men) developed for the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure constructed.

The Canada Fund also considered the financial viability of a project, especially for infrastructure projects including drinking water, irrigation, and school construction projects. It would create and make operational an operation and maintenance fund at the beginning of the project to be managed by the user group and it created sustainability dimension for community infrastructure projects. The main human rights/good governance projects sustainability issues were how *Dalit*/disadvantaged women/men were empowered to raise their voice on Economic, Social, Cultural Rights, and Civil/political rights and for their right to participate in overall national building process. The CFLI sub-projects created some awareness on right to education, right to economic development, right to social development, and right to live, and participation in political process through community level workshops/training and central level advocacy/awareness campaigns. These kinds of activities need continuous support and the CFLI made effort to link community groups/organizations with VDC/DDC level human rights organization, and central level national human rights organizations network for continued promotion of human rights/good governance activities.

The main sustainability issue in the humanitarian relief activities was how natural disaster victim's rehabilitation/reconstruction structures (i.e. community drinking water, house, school, and culvert) would be well constructed, so that these households/community could live in comfortable situations. The second issue was how the preventive humanitarian disaster management should be in the community so that it could better prevent future loss of property and human lives. The CFLI worked to ensure that all community reconstruction infrastructures were technically well designed and constructed so that they will not be destroyed by the next natural disaster (i.e. flood/landslides). The CFLI also pushed EAs to establish community natural disaster management committees to work with various line agencies and organizations (i.e. Nepal Red Cross Society, VDC/DDC, and UN organizations) for preventive and relief activities in well-coordinated manner.

In the Canada Fund sub-projects, the civil society organizations/NGOs played an intermediary role. In the local dynamics of the community development process, the NGOs facilitated the development process through social interaction/mobilization, technical, managerial, linkage, and networking support. They empowered the CBOs/user groups to plan, implement, and monitor their development activities in long-term sustainable manner. The NGO institutional sustainability is also critical factor.

The Canada Fund always interacts with development-partners to plan for their organizational development. The organizations that are strategic and proactive to create vision, mission, and values with capacity in the early stages of their organizational development seem to establish a strong foundation from which they can build for the longer term. In Canada Fund sub-projects, a risk assessment is done to identify the conditions that must be present for the results to be achieved. Mitigating measures are also developed and used to lessen potential risks.

5.2 PROJECT REPLICABILITY

Canada Fund projects have many experiences in the participatory community based development approaches, which can be shared and learned among development agencies for better planning, implementation, and management of the development activities in Nepal. The Canada Fund has prepared a documentary film/booklet called “Development Empowerment – Fifteen Years of Canada Fund in Nepal” to document and share community based development achievements/lessons learned among civil society organizations and development agencies nationally and internationally.

The Canada Fund Partner NGOs are encouraged to be creative and innovative to replicate best practices when and wherever applicable. The Canada Fund works with the executing agencies, usually NGOs, to develop their institutional capacity to deliver and manage the projects effectively and to replicate the projects to other communities.

During the fiscal year 2007/08, the CFLI sub- projects were implemented well and had potential to be replicated in new project communities. The CFLI will endeavour to review the ongoing project activities and ensure that good project approach/results are replicated in new areas.

6. MANAGEMENT FACTORS

6.1 PARTNERSHIP WITH LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS (LOCAL COMMUNITIES, LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHERS)

The development partnership approach was critical to the Canada Fund development management, which demands responsible participation, representation, accountability, and decision making in the overall project management. The post-conflict and transitional transformation of political scenario has created challenges and opportunities for local participatory partnership development processes in Nepal.

At the Canada Fund project level, all NGO partners were encouraged to strategically link with development partners/stakeholders at VDC/DDC and central level. This helps from the beginning of the project design, the involvement of the key development partners/stakeholders, in all phases of projects (through out the project cycle). This further enhances the success of the projects in terms of their effectiveness and sustainability.

During the fiscal year 2007/08, the Canada Fund Partner NGOs were oriented to develop linkage and coordination/cooperation with the local authorities (VDCs and DDCs) as one of the major stakeholders. This approach of partnership was critical for the sustainability of the local projects on one aspect and where as this created new opportunity for successful integration of the project into local development plan at the DDC and VDC level. In addition, such partnership also provided opportunity for the NGOs to participate and influence the development activities of the local development authorities.

6.2 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Canada Fund carefully monitored projects' financial management by following the CIDA/CCO financial management guidelines, which are in line with proper and effective utilization of financial resources for achieving project expected results. During the fiscal year 2007/08, both financial management and project management at the community level were monitored carefully. Transparency and accountability in financial management was maintained carefully by executing agencies through the proper financial accounting and reporting formats.

For proper understanding of financial management guidelines, an orientation on financial management was provided to all contracting NGOs upon contract signing. The administrative and financial manual was provided for reference. Any requirements for correction of financial reporting and management were followed up upon regularly. Each project was required to open a project specific savings account, to be closed upon completion of the project. CFLI provided funds in instalments. Through the review of satisfactory program and financial progress reports in line with contribution agreement, the successive instalments were released.

The Canada Fund financial management experience showed that although financial orientation and guidelines were provided to partner executing agencies (EAs), it needed to be checked financial recording, expenditure payment and bill vouchers, mode of payment, and procurement so that EAs regularly followed the guidelines and submitted the report on time.

7. BRIEF ASSESSMENTS OF SUCCESSFUL SUB-PROJECTS

The successes of Canada Fund projects have been assessed based on the achievement of development results and progress towards success factors. This report selected two success stories Canada Fund projects - one on rights advocacy and one on socio-economic change at the individual and community levels.

7.1: COMMUNITY FISH PRODUCTION AND MARKETING PROJECT (CFPMP):



CFLI supported the Community Fish Production and Marketing Project to establish the “Community Fish Production and Marketing Cooperative” as the first of its kind in Nepal. The majority of the members are women, Dalit, or Janajati-Tharu, Bhote, or Marji. Their livelihood partially depends on fishing. After constructing 61 fish ponds in Kathar and Kawasoti Village Development Committees (VDCs) of Chitwan and Nawalparasi districts, these women and men members organized themselves for community fish production and marketing with the support of Rural Integrated Development Society (RIDS) and the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Sciences (IAAS- Rampur/Chitwan). Two Community Fish Production and Marketing Groups (CFPMGs) were established with 108 members – 99% of whom are women. The groups received technical and managerial training regarding the pond construction, scientific nutrient management in ponds, and the selection of fish species for farming (i.e. Tilapia and Carps-Chinese and Indian), production, marketing, and management.

Through this project, these community groups have been able to produce fish, which they sell in the local market. They are exploring various markets outside the local market to sell their fish. These two community groups have evolved into two cooperatives and have started to get benefits from fish production. It is calculated that average gross return from fish in project participant household was estimated to be NRs 2,721 (range 1,200-9,000) in Kawasoti VDC and NRs 7,748 (range NRs 2,000-34,000) in Kathar VDC. Some project participants stocking fresh water prawn were successful in making some additional income by selling prawn in the local market. Project households have benefited by consuming protein, which contributes to good nutrition and health improvement.

Through this kind of a small pilot project, disadvantaged Dalit and Janajati communities were organized and realised a model for community members to assume leadership of their own socio-economic development activities through fish farming. This project has created motivation and inspiration to all village community women and men to take the initiative to organize themselves for conducting self-sustained socio-economic development activities. This can be an example for other village communities in Nepal.

7.2 LESBIAN/GAY/BI-SEXUAL/TRANSGENDER/INTERSEX (LGBTI) Project:

From hiding to coming out in the public, openly, proudly, and confidently - LGBTIs in Nepal

have come to having a legislative position by vying in the election held in April 2008. Mr. Sunil Babu Pant and 10 other persons representing LGBTIs in Nepal participated in the Constituent Assembly Election from various parts of Nepal. One of the leftist parties Nepal Communist Party United (CPN United) fielded these individuals for direct and proportionate seats in the election. Only one candidate has succeeded in reaching the CA. Mr. Sunil Babu Pant (35), the chief of Blue Diamond Society Nepal, a gay is now a member of the CA to contribute to formulating the new constitution, which will include the rights of each and every gender, cast, ethnicity, Madhesis, women, disabled, and sexual minorities.

The above success did not happen overnight. Since its registration in 2001 AD, Blue Diamond Society (BDS) started its campaign for attaining identity, dignity, and acceptance in society. Before, LGBTIs in Nepal rarely come out in public as it invited aggression, discrimination, torture, and expulsion from family, society, educational spaces, and employing organizations. Therefore, the numbers were actually minimal. However, through their enduring struggle, consistent campaigning, and aggressive efforts, they are now exposing themselves to every public space from civil society to politics. It is estimated that there are more than one hundred thousand LGBTIs in Nepal.

They campaigned through socio cultural programs like Gai Jatra, beauty pageants, debate and discussions, public campaigns through condom distribution, human rights events, and awareness raising program for students, youths, political leaders, security officials, judiciaries, government officers, human rights groups, other minorities groups like Baadi, disabled, Madhesis, women, Dalits and ethnic communities. The rigorous and continuous campaigning ultimately helped to change the mindset of political leaders from mainstream parties like Nepali Congress, Nepal Communist Party (UML), Nepal Communist Party (Maoists), and CPN United. They included the issues of LGBTIs in their election manifestos. However, CPN United proved to be more progressive by granting nominations to LGBTIs. Second to Mr. Sunil Pant, Min Bahadur Gurung, candidate from Kaski district, got 2,235 votes.

In December 2007, Supreme Court of Nepal made the progressive decision to grant fundamental rights, rights of education, employment, and identity. The Nepal government has already initiated the action on the Supreme Court's order. Granting citizenship in their LGBTIs own identity was a highly debated issue formalized due to continuous protests and hunger strike by LGBTIs. To nominate in Constituent Assembly member from the LGBTI community Nepal is an epoch making event in Nepal. Since the Constituent Assembly election is a historical event in Nepal, the opportunity for LGBTIs is exemplary in the world.

The massive campaigning and reaching to the status of today was possible through committed support and joint efforts of donors (Canada Fund/CIDA/CCO, Dutch Embassy, UN, and many other supporting organizations).

This is a great example of how donors and civil society organization like "Blue Diamond Society" can work together to fight for their rights to live dignified life in Nepali society.

8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Enhancing the capacity (i.e. attitude/ skills/ knowledge) of women groups requires genuine trust between the women members and the EA, confidence development, committed leadership, efficient management of finance/project activities, and understanding of the challenges and opportunities to work together to achieve desired results, such as women rights and saving-and-credit groups and enterprise development for socially excluded groups.
- Canada Fund sub-projects that have a clear project purpose, implementation mechanism, tangible benefits, and genuine focus on community needs create total ownership by the community with people's involvement in all development activities, such as community drinking water/ irrigation.
- Community members can work more readily as partners with executing agencies (i.e. NGOs) if there is proper understanding and analysis of community demands, their real needs, their potential capacity, and appropriate implementation approaches. When community members carry out planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities, there is a greater likelihood of success of the project and greater sustainability of the results.
- Through sub-projects supported by Canada Fund, the CCO has realised that community driven development requires vision and a learning approach to understand the local context. The projects need a certain amount of time and CFLI projects should be considered with longer durations, especially for socio-economic development projects and other rights based development activities, such as capacity enhancement of *Dalits*/disadvantaged, women's rights, and community cooperative development.
- The Canada Fund supported community infrastructure sub-projects for which there is a high demand by communities. These projects include community school construction, drinking water, small irrigation, small bridge, and micro-hydro. Many communities and stakeholders perceive these projects as development based on real needs. However, for long-term functional and sustainable community development activities, it is essential to enhance capacity through activities such as group management training, leadership, capitalization fund management, human/women rights, empowerment, and knowledge-skill based income generation/employment generation.
- The Canada Fund target beneficiaries are mostly landless and the poorest of the poor (*Dalits*/disadvantaged groups), such as *Musahar*, *Chamar*, *Dusad*, and *Sattar*, in the Terai and ethnic and *Dalit* groups, such as *Kami*, and *Sarki*, in the hills. The CFLI sub-projects directly benefit the discriminated against and disadvantaged poorest groups by creating

self-sustaining development in Nepal, which reflects appropriate utilization of Canadian support.

- We are learning through Canada Fund that we should focus more on organizational/institutionalization processes of Community User Groups, CBOs, and savings-and-credit (women/men) groups for their development into self-functioning cooperatives. For the long-term functioning of the community-based organizations, resource mobilization and strategic linkages with DDC/VDCs, line agencies, and other financial/private sector organizations are essential for the long-term functional aspect of the community-based organizations.
- The Canada Fund supported projects which are institution-based and have a potential for resource mobilization (i.e. human/ finance) and institutional linkages with DDC/VDCs, government line agencies, and other civil society organizations can create the potential for long-term sustainability of community based development activities and results.
- The Canada Fund's support to human rights projects is effective when the civil society partners/NGOs selected are appropriate and when joint donor funding for this kind of project creates synergy in achieving the desired results (i.e. Human Rights Home, LGBTI).
- Through Canada Fund support, the CCO learned that the coordinated efforts of the Government of Nepal, Nepal Red-Cross Society (NRSC), NGOs/INGOs, and donors can play a vital role when conducting humanitarian/relief support activities to reach the needy in humanitarian crises (i.e. flood/landslides/fire).

9. Canada Fund Issues/challenges and Strategic Plan 2008/09

According to the decision and policy of the Government of Canada, it reduced the budget allocation of the Canada Fund around the world by 50%. At the beginning of this fiscal year, the Canada Fund in Nepal received C\$ 230,000. Later, CIDA added C\$ 200,000 for flood and landslide affected victims. In addition, CHC Delhi gave C\$ 47,500 as year-end additional funds so the Canada Fund Nepal received a total of C\$ 477,500 in 2007-08. There has been demand and pressure from community and civil society organizations for Canada Fund support in poor and needy disadvantaged communities throughout Nepal.

The Canada Fund projects are reaching and benefiting the poorest of the poor but face some challenges for the community demand based projects (i.e. savings-and-credit groups, women cooperatives/enterprises) to become self-sustaining business organizations. To establish and develop self-initiated and sustainable business oriented organizations, a strategic approach is needed to strengthen the capacity of CBOs (i.e. human resources, attitude/knowledge/skill) and create networks and linkages with various business enterprises/organizations,

VDC/DDCs, and line agencies. This approach would integrate local level development planning and implementation activities with those to institutionalize community development processes at the community level.

9.1 Strengths and opportunities for the Canada Fund Initiatives (CFLI Projects) based on community needs and demands:

The Canada Fund in Nepal has an opportunity and strength by working with ultra-poor, disadvantaged, and *Dalit* communities in Terai/hill/mountain regions at the community level. The Canada Fund's community-based development approaches are well adapted to conflict and post-conflict situations and well accepted by the community. Even in conflict-affected areas, communities managed and implemented the Canada Fund projects without interference by warring parties of the conflict.

At present, Nepal is passing through a political transition in which Constituent Assembly (CA) election was completed successfully and the country has become a Federal Democratic Republic. In this time of peace and development transformation, Nepal needs more support to continue development activities and services for needy community members.

Due to the responsive, effective, and flexible mechanism of the Canada Fund's approach, there are many opportunities for it to support needy communities with tangible and visible projects, such as community drinking water, small irrigation, school construction, and women income generation/employment creation. The projects promote peace building among the general public and most disadvantaged communities by integrating these activities with the promotion of human rights and good governance and democracy. Development that contributes to reducing the causes of conflict protects development space and promotes peace and social harmony in the community. Ultimately, it promotes the peace process.

The Canada Fund strategy for 2008/09 will focus on basic human needs, community infrastructure, human rights, good governance, democratic development, and emergency humanitarian support. It will make readjustments to be in alignment with CIDA's new Nepal Country Strategy to promote community based development and empowerment initiatives that strengthen district and village level government accountability, transparency, and demand based service delivery.

Annex 1: Project Approval Documents

ANNEX 2

Disbursement list for all active projects – 2007/2008

Pro. No.	Name of the Partner NGOs	Name of the Projects	Budget C\$	Disbursements for			Budget Forecast for 08/09 (C\$)
				2007/08	2008/09	Year to date	
	<u>Projects approved in 2007/2008</u>						
368	Pro-Public Kathmandu	Participation of Parliamentarian from Nepal's Interim Legislature-Parliament in the Global Organization	9,587	9,166		9166	All disbursed 0
369	Ban-Landmines Nepal, Kathmandu	Mobilizing the Government Parliamentarians, Political Parties and Civil Society Organizations for Banning Landmines Project	20,745	19,454		19,454	0
370	Madesh Coordination Society-Nepal (MCSN), Dhanusha	Vocational Training for Dalits of Madeshi (Terai Community Project)	21,662	10,813		10,813	10,246
371	Backward Society Education (BASE), Dang district	Women Rights through Women Empowerment and Stable Settlement (WRESS) Project	22,559	12,093		12,093	9,467
372	Karmali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre (KIRDARC), Kathmandu	Gender Responsive Livelihood and Community Institutional Building in Dolpa Project	20,963	12,054		12,054	8,327
373	Blue Diamond Society (BDS), Kathmandu	LGBT (Lesbian/Gay/ Bisexual/ Transgender) Political/Constitutional Campaign in Nepal	5,833	4,719		4,719	809
374	Ratauli Youth Club (RYC), Mahottari district	Reconstruction/Rehabilitation Support to Flood Victims in Mahottari District Nepal Project	47,677	45,000		45,000	0
375	Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN) Kathmandu, Nepal	Support to Flood Victims through Reconstruction/Rehabilitation Activities in Nepal Project	46,880	44,247		44,247	0
376	Dalit Upliftment Awareness Organization, Mahottari district	Reconstruction/Rehabilitation Support to Flood Victims in Nawalparasi District Nepal Project	37,693	35,577		35,577	0

377	Women Self Reliant Centre (WOSEC)	Reconstruction/Rehabilitation Support to Flood Victims in Siraha/ Nawalparasi districts, Nepal Project	46,058	43,472		43,472	0
378	Gaja Youth Club (GYC), Baglung district	Reconstruction/Rehabilitation Support to Landslides Victims in Baglung District, Nepal Project	21,082	19,311		19,311	0
379	Rural People Upliftment Development Program (RPUDP), Humla district	Humla Food Security and Livelihood Improvement through Community Irrigation Project	33,087	22,404		22,404	9,680
380	Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), Kathmandu	Support to National Arsenic Mitigation Program Nepal Project	29,955	21,432		21,432	8,072
381	Youth Welfare Society (YWS), Makwanpur District	Enhancement of Human Rights Situation and the Upliftment of Socio-Economic Condition of Deprived Community in Makwanpur District Project	28,444	18,038		18,038	9,422
382	National Sports Council (NSC), Nepal, Kathmandu	Advocacy and Awareness Program for the Disabled People excluded for Participation in Sports to become Responsible and Healthy Citizen	29,073	20,291		20,291	8,358
383	Social Development Path (SODEP), Dhanusha district	Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening Terai/Madeshi Community Project	25,614	15,729		15,729	8,739
384	Kathmandu Business and Professional Women (KBPW), Kathmandu	Empowerment of Dalits/Disadvantaged Women through Women Rights, Political, Legal Rights/Livelihood Project	21,108	12,209		12,209	7,975
385	Manushi for Sustainable Development (MSD), Kathmandu	Dalit/Disadvantaged Women Empowerment through Women Rights and Political Leadership Project	24,754	13,661		13,661	9,872
386	Dasharath Chandra Secondary School, Dhading	Dhading Dasarath Chandra School Support Project	14,362	11,924		11,924	1,714
387	Rural Development Council (RDC)	Sinduli Dalit/Disadvantaged Community Drinking Water Project	12,435	10,917		10,917	876

388	Gaja Youth Club (GYC), Baglung	Community Bridge Construction for Rural-Urban Development Linkage Project	27,245	19,043		19,043	7,018
389	Lutheran World Federation Nepal (LWF-Nepal), Kathmandu	Support to Fire Victims of Bhutanese Refugees Camp through Reconstruction Activities in Nepal Project	21,052	20,560		20,560	0
390	Terre des homes	Support to the Reconstruction and Renovation of Child Development Centers in Banke District Project	7,500	7,040		7,040	0
GRAND TOTAL			575,368	445,859		445,859	100,575
Pro. No.	Name of the Partner NGOs	Name of the Projects	Budget C\$	Disbursements for			Budget Forecast for 07/08
				2004/05	2005/06	Year to date	
<u>Projects approved in 2004/2005</u>							
340	Rural Integrated Development Society, Kathar VDC Chitwan	Community Fish Production and Marketing Project	41,003	17,388.19	12,471.77	32,879	All disbursed 0
356	<u>Project Approved in 2006/07</u> Human Rights Home	Strengthening Human Rights Home in Nepal Project	32,365	31,427		31,427	0

ACTIVE CFLI PROJECTS PROFILE

Year End Summary Reporting Form I (2007-2008)

Project title and no.	Recipient (EA)	Geographic Location	Duration	Beneficiaries (households)	Canadian Contribution	Disbursement for reporting year	Remarks
Community Fish Production and Marketing # 340	Rural Integrated Development Society (RIDS)	Kathar VDC /Kawasoti VDC (Chitwan/ Nawalparasi districts)	Oct 2004- Sept 2006	60 Household members in 2 VDCs (women/men)	C\$ 41,000	C\$ 32,879	The project is successfully completed.
Strengthening Human Rights Home in Nepal Project # 356	HUGOU, Human Rights Home	Kathmandu,	June 2006- March 2007 (Joint donor agreement, agreed to extend no cost extension)	Kathmandu and throughout Nepal	C\$ 32,365	C\$ 31,427	The project is progressing well.
Participation of Parliamentarian from Nepal's Interim Legislature-Parliament in the Global Organization CFLI/368	Pro-Public Kathmandu	Kathmandu/ Bangladesh	6 July -31 Dec 2007, Extended to 2008	Member of Parliament, Civil Society Organization, GON, General Public/ Bangladesh/ Nepal	C\$ 9,587	C\$ 9,166	Project is being completed.

Mobilizing the Government Parliamentarians, Political Parties and Civil Society Organizations for Banning Landmines Project CFLI/369	Ban-Landmines Nepal, Kathmandu	Kathmandu, 10 districts	24 Sept 07-30 June 2008, Extended to August 2008	General Nepali Public, Army, Maoists, Civil society, Mine victims throughout Nepal	C\$ 20,745	C\$ 19,454	Project is completing the project activities.
Vocational Training for Dalits of Madeshi (Terai Community Project) CFLI/370	Madesh Coordination Society-Nepal (MCSN), Dhanusha	Dhanusha district	24 Sept to 28 Feb 2009	About 400 Terai/Madeshi dalit women/men from 5 village Development Committees (VDCs) of Mahotari district	C\$ 21,662	C\$ 10,813	Project is progressing.
Women Rights through Women Empowerment and Stable Settlement (WRESS) Project CFLI/371	Backward Society Education (BASE), Dang district	Kanchanpur district	24 Sept to 28 Feb 2009	Dispalced Tharu/Dalit/Ex-Kamaiya women affected by Wildlife and Conflict, Kanchanpur district	C\$ 22,559	C\$ 12,093	Project is progressing well.
Gender Responsive Livelihood and Community Institutional Building in Dolpa Project CFLI/372	Karmali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre (KIRDARC), Kathmandu	Dolpa district	24 Sept to 28 Feb 2009	Dalit/Disadvantaged women/men and children, 2 VDCs of Dolpa district	C\$ 20,963	C\$ 12,054	Project is progressing.

LGBT (Lesbian/Gay/ Bisexual/ Transgender) Political/Constitutional Campaign in Nepal CFLI/373	Blue Diamond Society (BDS), Kathmandu	Kathmandu district	16 Oct 2007 to 30 Apr08	LGBT Groups, Kathmandu and throughout Nepal	C\$ 5,833	C\$ 4,719	Project is progressing well.
Reconstruction/ Rehabilitation Support to Flood Victims in Mahottari District Nepal Project CFLI/374	Ratauli Youth Club (RYC), Mahottari district	Mahottari district	16 Oct 07 to 31 Aug 08	Flood affected women/men and children, 5 VDCs of Mahottari district	C\$ 47,677	C\$ 45,000	Project is progressing well.
Support to Flood Victims through Reconstruction/Rehabil itation Activities in Nepal Project CFLI/375	Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN) Kathmandu, Nepal	Banke district	16 Oct 07 to 31 Aug 08	Flood affected women/men and children, 4 VDCs of Banke district	C\$ 46,880	C\$ 44,247	Project is completion stage.
Reconstruction/Rehabil itation Support to Flood Victims in Nawalparasi District Nepal Project CFLI/376	Dalit Upliftment Awareness Organization, Mahottari district	Mahottari district	16 Oct 07 to 31 Aug 08	Flood affected women/men and children, 5 VDCs/1 Municipality of Mahottari district	C\$ 37,693	C\$ 35,577	Project is progressing Well.
Reconstruction/Rehabil itation Support to Flood Victims in Siraha/ Nawalparasi districts, Nepal Project,CFLI/377	Women Self Reliant Centre (WOSSEC)	Siraha and Nawalparasi district	16 Oct 07 to 31 Aug 08	Flood affected women/men and children, Siraha (3 VDCs)/ Nawalparasi (6VDCs)	C\$ 46,058	C\$ 43,472	Project is progressing well.

Reconstruction/Rehabilitation Support to Landslides Victims in Baglung District, Nepal Project,CFLI/378	Gaja Youth Club (GYC), Baglung district	Baglung district	17 Oct-07 to 31 Aug08	Flood/Landslides affected women/men and children, 2 VDCs of Baglung district	C\$ 21,082	C\$ 19,311	Project is progressing well.
Humla Food Security and Livelihood Improvement through Community Irrigation Project, CFLI/379	Rural People Upliftment Development Program (RPUDP), Humla district	Humla district	21 Nov-07 to 31 Mar 09	Disadvantaged/dalit and other castes, Kalika VDC, Humla district	C\$ 33,087	C\$ 22,404	Project is progressing well.
Support to National Arsenic Mitigation Program Nepal Project CFLI/380	Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), Kathmandu	Siraha district and link to other terai districts	16 Nov-07 to 31 Dec 08	Tarai women/men/ Children Siraha district	C\$ 29,955	C\$ 21,432	Project is progressing.
Enhancement of Human Rights Situation and the Upliftment of Socio-Economic Condition of Deprived Community in Makwanpur District Project,CFLI/381	Youth Welfare Society (YWS), Makwanpur District	Makwanpur district	21 Nov-07 to 31 March 09	Disadvantaged/dalit/jana jati/ youth/women, children Basamadi VDC of Makwanpur district	C\$ 28,444	C\$ 18,038	Project is progressing well.

Advocacy and Awareness Program for the Disabled People excluded for Participation in Sports to become Responsible and Healthy Citizen CFLI382	National Sports Council (NSC), Nepal, Kathmandu	Kathmandu and 5 Development Regions	16 Nov 07 to 31 Dec 08	People With Disabilities, families of PWD, NGOs, community, academic institutions, Kathmandu networking throughout Nepal	C\$ 29,073	C\$ 20,291	Project is progressing well.
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening Terai/Madeshi Community Project CFLI/383	Social Development Path (SODEP), Dhanusha district	Dhanusha district	18 Dec-07 to 31 March 09	Poor, dalit/ Disadvantaged women/men/ Children/5 VDCs of Dhanusha district	C\$ 25,614	C\$ 15,729	Project is progressing.
Empowerment of Dalits/Disadvantaged Women through Women Rights, Political, Legal Rights/Livelihood Project, CFLI/384	Kathmandu Business and Professional Women (KBPW), Kathmandu	Kathmandu district	18 Dec 07 to 31 Mar 09	Dalit/ Disadvantaged/Janajati women/men/ Children Seti Devi VDC, Kathmandu	C\$ 21,108	C\$ 12,209	Project is progressing well.

Dalit/Disadvantaged Women Empowerment through Women Rights and Political Leadership Project CFLI 385	Manushi for Sustainable Development (MSD), Kathmandu	Kavre district	19 Dec 07 to 31 Dec 09	Poor/dalit/disadvantaged women/men/ Children, 2 VDCs of Kavre district	C\$ 24,754	C\$ 13,661	Project is progressing well.
Dhading Dasarath Chandra School Support Project CFLI/386	Dasharath Chandra Secondary School, Dhading	Dhading district	18 Dec 07 to 31 Aug08	Girls/boys/teachers/parents(Dalit/disadvantaged/Janajati/Chhetredeurali VDC/Dhading	C\$ 14,362	C\$ 11,924	Project is progressing well.
Sinduli Dalit/Disadvantaged Community Drinking Water Project CFLI/387	Rural Development Council (RDC), Sinduli	Sinduli district	19Dec 07 to 31 Dec 2008	Disadvantaged men/women and community farmers Baseshowre VDC of Sinduli district	C\$ 12,435	C\$ 10,917	Project is progressing well.
Community Bridge Construction for Rural-Urban Development Linkage Project CFLI/388	Gaja Youth Club (GYC), Baglung	Baglung district	3 Mar 2008 to 31 July 2009	Disadvantaged/Janajati women/men and children, 7 VDCs of Baglung District	C\$ 27,245	C\$ 19,043	Project is progressing.
Support to Fire Victims of Bhutanese Refugees Camp through Reconstruction Activities in Nepal Project,CFLI/389	Lutheran World Federation Nepal (LWF-Nepal), Kathmandu	Jhapa district	18 Mar 08 to 30 Nov08	Fire affected women/men and children, Goldhap Refugee Camp, Jhapa, Terai region	C\$ 21,052	C\$ 20,60	Project is progressing well.

Support to the Reconstruction and Renovation of Child Development Centers in Banke District Project CFLI/390	Terre des homes, Kathmandu	Banke district	3 Mar 2008 to 31 Aug2008	Disadvantaged/dalit/jana jati children, 2 VDCs of Banke district	C\$ 7,00	C\$ 7,40	Project is progressing well.
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ANNEX 3.2

ACTIVE CFLI PROJECTS PROFILE

Year End Summary Reporting Form II (2007-2008)

		Project Approved in FY 2004/2005	
PROJECT TITLE (Approved Date & Duration)	PROJECT DESCRIPTION & Budget	EXPECTED RESULTS	RESULTS TO DATE
Community Fish Production and Marketing # 340 Oct 2004-July 2007- Dec 2007	Increase income and improve nutritional status of disadvantaged community women and men through farming of fish. C\$ 41,003	Fish production and marketing groups/cooperatives established, increased housed income/nutritional status of women/children	The project is successfully completed.

<p>Strengthening Human Rights Home in Nepal Project # 356, June 2006-Dec 2007-July 08</p>	<p>Promote and protect Human Rights of Nepali people with effective engagement of human rights defenders in defense of human rights, establish Human Rights Home as a common place for human rights defenders and enhance the capacity of local Human Rights defenders to work safely and securely. C\$ 32,365</p>	<p>Established and strengthened human rights management through corporate management mechanism, Strengthened Human Rights Home as democratically functional common place of all human rights defenders, Established Human Rights Home as a credible human rights documentation and advocacy centre.</p>	<p>The project is completing stage. HR well established and project extended up to December 2008.</p>
<p>Participation of Parliamentarian from Nepal's Interim Legislature-Parliament in the Global Organization CFLI/368 (6 July -31 Dec 2007, Extended to 2008)</p>	<p>Support parliamentarians who are engaged in the fight against corruption and promote information/education programs for parliamentarians to help them understand and carry out their accountability role more effectively and take initiatives to control corruption, facilitate the formation of a South Asia Chapter and encourage the formation of a Nepal sub-chapter through participation in an international seminar/workshop i.e. GOPAC (Founded by Hon. John G.Williams-Member of Parliament for St. Albert, Canada). C\$ 9,587</p>	<p>Increased awareness by parliamentarians of good governance/corruption issues and their global and national implications. Nepal established as a member of the South Asia Chapter and selected parliamentarians empowered to assert their role in oversight on matters of transparency and accountability. Parliament empowered to put more pressure on the government of Nepal to ratify the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCaC) and initiate anti-money laundering measures.</p>	<p>The project is successfully completed. The Project established GOPAC/Nepal chapter to advocate against corruption issues.</p>
<p>Mobilizing the</p>	<p>Advocate the government and</p>	<p>Increased awareness on landmines issues</p>	<p>The project is</p>

<p>Government Parliamentarians, Political Parties and Civil Society Organizations for Banning Landmines Project CFLI/369 (24 Sept 07-30 June 2008, Extended to August 2008)</p>	<p>parliamentarians to make their views and stance on banning landmines. Advocate on banning landmine issues through mobilizing civil society organizations, political parties, Nepal army and Maoist. Lobby for signing of GON, Ottawa Treaty. C\$ 20,745</p>	<p>throughout Nepal. Developed advocacy documents/reports on landmines issues to pressurize banning landmines in Nepal. Strengthened collaborative efforts of civil society organizations, government and law makers to lobby on a complete ban on landmines.</p>	<p>progressing well. The advocacy activities included seminar/workshop on banning landmines issues. Politicians agreed on the banning land mine and signing Ottawa treaty. The project needs to conduct national level workshop.</p>
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<p>Vocational Training for Dalits of Madeshi (Terai Community Project) CFLI/370 24 Sept to 28 Feb 2009</p>	<p>Advocate Terai/ Madeshi Dalits about their social, political, economic,cultural, discrimination and for their basic education and inclusive participation in the community development process. Provide vocational training/ livelihood opportunities for Terai/ Madeshi Dalits people at the community. C\$ 21,662</p>	<p>Established and strengthened capacity of 10 (Ten) Community Socio-Economic Development Groups-CSEDG (50% women) for the rights based socio- economic development activities. Increased households income through vocational training, knowledge and skilled/non-skilled based income generation activities link with natural resources management in the project area. Improved health and education status in targeted community members in the project area, increased knowledge and skills of the Executing Agency in project management and implementation.</p>	<p>The community groups (50%) established, income generation activities being conducted.</p>
<p>Women Rights through Women Empowerment and Stable Settlement (WRESS) Project CFLI/371 24 Sept to 28 Feb 2009</p>	<p>Support displaced women from wildlife reserve and conflict through human rights protection and rights based socio-economic development for sustainable livelihoods, empowerment and stable settlement C\$ 22,559</p>	<p>Established and strengthened displaced women groups through social mobilization. Protected human rights of women through advocacy, campaigns, information dissemination and women capacity strengthening. Improved livelihoods by increased cash income through agro/non-agro based income generation activities.</p>	<p>The women groups (displaced/Tharu/Ex-Kamaiya women) established. Rights based training and livelihood activities conducted. Women are participating in the project activities and they are becoming aware of their rights to development.</p>

<p>Gender Responsive Livelihood and Community Institutional Building in Dolpa Project CFLI/372 24 Sept to 28 Feb 2009</p>	<p>Strengthen and institutionalize community groups (disadvantaged/ dalit/ janjati ethnic groups) and networks in establishing self-sustained institutions through community livelihood opportunities by creating provision of financial services, agricultural support and technical support for increase development linkages of excluded group of people in the project areas. C\$ 22,559</p>	<p>Established and strengthened capacity of 8 (Eight) Dolpa Community Development Groups (DCDGs) and a cooperative for the right based socio-economic development activities, improved livelihoods focusing on poor excluded women/men groups by increased cash income through agro/non-agro based income generation/employment creation activities with decision making and control over available resources, increased knowledge and skills of the Executing Agency in project management and implementation.</p>	<p>Dolpa community development groups established and rights based development training activities conducted. Linkage with VDC/DDC established.</p>
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<p>LGBT (Lesbian/Gay/ Bisexual/ Transgender) Political/Constitutional Campaign in Nepal CFLI/373 16 Oct 2007 to 30 Apr08</p>	<p>Organize a campaign for sensitizing on sexual minorities, gender expression and intersexuality (LGBT rights and issues) within the Section 3, Article 13 of the New Nepali Constitution as well as ensuring that laws are amended to follow the constitution. C\$ 5,833</p>	<p>Increased awareness on LGBT issues among political leaders, lawmakers and civil society organizations at the district and national levels for promoting human rights for all people, promoted LGBT issues to be included in the CA process and the new constitution.</p>	<p>The project is progressing well. The LGBTI has a right to stay dignified life, court has ordered LGBT as natural person, rights to get basic citizen fundamental rights, Mr.Sunil Babu Pant, President of Blue Diamond Society has been elected as “ Constituent Assembly Member”. They are fighting for third gender citizenship.</p>
<p>Reconstruction/ Rehabilitation Support to Flood Victims in Mahottari District Nepal Project CFLI/374 16 Oct 07 to 31 Aug 08</p>	<p>Support the flood affected victims through reconstruction/ rehabilitation activities. C\$ 47,677</p>	<p>Improved living condition of flood affected victims (151 households in 5 VDCs; Showrawa, Ratauli, Paraul, Balwa, and Sonaul VDCs) through the provision of basic human needs for rehabilitation. Improved rehabilitation support (i.e. shelter support, blankets, drinking water, school repairing support) for flood victims (151 households) to survive and re-establish the normal life.</p>	<p>The project is progressing well. The house reconstruction being done, school construction, community drinking water system being repaired/ reconstructed..</p>

Support to Flood Victims through Reconstruction/ Rehabilitation Activities in Nepal Project CFLI/375 16 Oct 07 to 31 Aug 08	Support the flood affected victims focusing on vulnerable women/ children through reconstruction of road slab culverts, agricultural road and re-establish livelihood activities in the project areas. C\$ 46,880	Improved reconstruction/rehabilitation support (i.e. focus on reinforcing cement concrete culvert construction, construction/ gravelling of agricultural roads, 6100 families will be benefited) and community livelihood to affected community focusing on dalit/ disadvantaged/ women/ children for re-establishing the normal life.	The house reconstruction/ Rehabilitation, community bridge construction/culvert construction are being initiated.
Reconstruction/Rehabilitation Support to Flood Victims in Mahottari District Nepal Project CFLI/376 16 Oct 07 to 31 Aug 08	Support the flood affected victims through reconstruction/ rehabilitation and livelihood activities. C\$ 37,693	Improved living condition of flood affected victims (around 180 households, particularly focusing vulnerable women and children) through reconstruction/ rehabilitation support (i.e. shelter/house reconstruction and livelihood re-establishment support) to survive and re-establish the normal life.	The project is progressing well. The house reconstruction progressing well.
Reconstruction/Rehabilitation Support to Flood Victims in Siraha/ Nawalparasi districts, Nepal Project CFLI/377 16 Oct 07 to 31 Aug 08	Support the flood affected victims through rehabilitation/ reconstruction and livelihood activities. C\$ 46,058	Improved living condition of flood affected victims (197 households in Siraha and 103 households in Nawalparasi) through the provision of basic human needs for rehabilitation, improved reconstruction/ rehabilitation support (i.e. drinking water/tube well, community toilets, culverts, small gabion wire dam construction support) for flood victims (total 300 households in two districts) to survive and re-establish the normal life.	The health campaign/the house reconstruction activities being conducted.

Reconstruction/Rehabilitation Support to Landslides Victims in Baglung District, Nepal Project CFLI/378 17 Oct-07 to 31 Aug08	<p>Support the landslide affected victims through reconstruction/ rehabilitation and livelihood activities.</p> <p>C\$ 21,082</p>	<p>Improved living condition of landslide affected victims (44 households, particularly focusing vulnerable women and children) through reconstruction/ rehabilitation support (i.e. shelter/house reconstruction and livelihood re-establishment support) to survive and re-establish the normal life.</p>	<p>The project being completed, 44 households reconstructed, livelihood opportunities provided and victims re-established.</p>
Humla Food Security and Livelihood Improvement through Community Irrigation Project CFLI/379 21 Nov-07 to 31 Mar 09	<p>Increase agricultural production, reduce food shortage and promote long-term food security of 230 households (community poor farmers/ dalit, disadvantaged women/men) through year round irrigation system in the project areas.</p> <p>C\$ 33,087</p>	<p>Established and strengthened Community Irrigation User Group/committee (CIUG/CIUC- 50% women, Farmers Managed Irrigation System-FMIS) in managing community irrigation.</p> <p>Strengthened community managed irrigation of about 75 hectares farm land for increased agricultural production for food security and income generation.</p> <p>Increased knowledge on concepts and practices of good governance, democracy, human rights, social and gender equality among local authorities and community members.</p>	<p>The community irrigation canal being constructed.</p> <p>Community training being conducted and some fund mobilization through DDC/VDC initiated.</p>
Support to National Arsenic Mitigation Program Nepal Project CFLI/380 16 Nov-07 to 31 Dec 08	<p>Reduce the exposure to arsenic from contaminated ground water resources among people of the terai in general and orient district stakeholders and communities on arsenic health hazards and mitigation measures through training/orientations and mass communication.</p>	<p>Increased community awareness (about 2500 households, about 12,500 population) and health education through development of print materials, arsenic testing certificates, and mass media outreach in disseminating arsenic related health information and mitigation activities, reduced arsenic contamination in drinking water through avoidance and removal</p>	<p>The project is progressing well.</p> <p>Arsenic survey being done/UNICEF/UN-Habitat, Red-Cross and DWSS (GON) are jointly assessing and conducting mitigation</p>

	C\$ 29,955	options.	activities in terai.
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<p>Enhancement of Human Rights Situation and the Upliftment of Socio-Economic Condition of Deprived Community in Makwanpur District Project,CFLI/381 21 Nov-07 to 31 March 09</p>	<p>Empower dalit/ disadvantaged/ ethnic/ janjati community (particularly youth/ women/ men/ children) through human rights promotion and socio-economic upliftment in the project areas. C\$ 28,444</p>	<p>Institutionalized ten (10) Rights Based Development Groups (RBDGs) into a community based organization to develop strategic linkage and networking with various stakeholders particularly cooperative network for human rights based socio-economic development activities in the project area. Improved human rights/women rights (Economic, Social and Cultural) situation the disadvantaged/dalit/janajati women/ men/ children through human/ women rights protection/ promotion, advocacy/campaigns, information dissemination and linkage with human rights organizations. Improved socio-economic development which includes income generation/ employment creation of the targeted communities focusing on displaced women and children in the project area.</p>	<p>The project is progressing well. The community rights based women groups established and rights based training conducted, livelihood opportunities being conducted.</p>
<p>Advocacy and Awareness Program for the Disabled People excluded for Participation in Sports to become Responsible and Healthy Citizen CFLI/382 16 Nov 07 to 31 Dec 08</p>	<p>Encourage and increase participation of the PWD in the various sports activities for their healthy, active and morally strong life, demonstrate population at large that PWD can do it and to change general people attitudes towards the PWD people and sensitize policy makers regarding the necessity of sports for PWD to encourage them for their participation in every field.</p>	<p>Increased ability of PWD (about 500, 50% women) in active participation of the various sports field. Increased number of families supporting PWD for the participation in sports/competitions. Increased number of sports competition for PWD through advocating for policy makers in creating more favor of promoting sports for the PWD.</p>	<p>The project is progressing well. The disabled/sports training/workshops are being conducted. Regional workshop related to disabled sports activities being conducted in western region.</p>

	C\$ 29,073		
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<p>Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening Terai/Madeshi Community Project CFLI/383 18 Dec-07 to 31 March 09</p>	<p>Build capacity and capability of the Terai/dalit/ disadvantaged/ untouchables groups particularly women/children (i.e. Chamar, Musaha, Dushad) and existing community cooperatives into socio-economically sustainable development institutions.</p> <p>C\$ 25,614</p>	<p>Increased knowledge and skills on organizational management, cooperative member education, and human rights education, increased access of members to socio economic services and networking and linkages, increased ability of the cooperative member on transparent, accountable and participatory management practices.</p> <p>Enhanced knowledge and skills on income generation/employment creation for dalits (women and men) and deprived women through various practical micro-enterprise/income generation activities in the project areas, increased practice of the self-reliant socio-economic development through a community based women cooperatives.</p>	<p>The terai women group's cooperatives strengthened and linked with national banking organizations. Cooperative development training being conducted.</p>
<p>Empowerment of Dalits/Disadvantaged Women through Women Rights, Political, Legal Rights/Livelihood Project CFLI/384 18 Dec 07 to 31 Mar 09</p>	<p>Empower and enable local rural women particularly the marginalized and socially vulnerable Janajatis, Dalits and poorer women to participate in political participation and socio-economic development process.</p> <p>C\$ 21,108</p>	<p>Increased participation of women (dalit/janajati/disadvantaged groups-50%) in political leadership at community/ VDC/DDC/ central level through development of knowledge, skill and attitude of grassroots community women members.</p> <p>Increased social capital formation through strengthening of women groups/user groups (gender/ caste/ class/ ethnicity linking with various institutions/ organizations at VDC/DDC/central levels by empowering gender, politics and socio-economic development activities.</p>	<p>The community women groups established and strengthened, rights based development training conducted and cooperative development process and linkage development initiated. Women are actively participated in the training.</p>

		Strengthened livelihoods of women/men (50% dalit) by increased cash income through agro/non- agro/non- traditional based income generation/employment creation activities link with community women cooperatives.	
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<p>Dalit/Disadvantaged Women Empowerment through Women Rights and Political Leadership Project CFLI 385 19 Dec 07 to 31 Dec 09</p>	<p>The project's purpose is to facilitate and create towards political, civic and legal awareness and uplift the socio-economic condition of deprived, disadvantaged and dalit women in participating in the local and national development process.</p> <p>C\$ 24,754</p>	<p>Established and strengthened capacity of 6 (Six) Dalit/Janajati Women Development Groups (DJWDGs- 240 households) for right based socio-economic development activities. Improved human rights/women rights (Economic, Social and Cultural) situation of the dalit/janajati women/men/children through human/women rights protection/promotion, advocacy/campaigns, information dissemination and linkage with human rights organizations.</p> <p>Improved livelihoods by increased cash income through agro/non-agro based income generation/employment creation activities link with natural resource management in the project area.</p> <p>Increased awareness, knowledge and skill on community groups especially of women from ethnic, dalits and deprived women on basic health, nutrition and sanitation practices.</p>	<p>The dalit women groups mobilized and strengthened. The livelihood opportunities development training conducted.</p>
<p>Dhading Dasarath Chandra School Support Project CFLI/386 18 Dec 07 to 31 Aug08</p>	<p>The main purpose of this project is to improve the teaching and learning environment of Dhading Dasharath Chandra Secondary School through school infrastructure support. [The project will benefit the poor and disadvantaged community ethnic groups (i.e. Dalit, Damai /Kami/ Sarki, Tamang and Rai ethnic minority groups)].</p> <p>C\$ 14,362</p>	<p>Increased access of disadvantaged students (girls/boys) to quality secondary education improved school infrastructure.</p> <p>Upgraded school learning/teaching environment through proper teaching/learning materials and furniture.</p>	<p>The school construction activities progressing well. The school construction is at the completion stage.</p>

<p>Sinduli Dalit/Disadvantaged Community Drinking Water Project CFLI/387 19Dec 07 to 31 Dec 2008</p>	<p>Improve dalit/disadvantaged poor community drinking water supply in Baseshwor village development committee in a sustainable manner. C\$ 12,435</p>	<p>Established one Community Development User Group (CDUG) in implementing community development activities particularly focusing on community drinking water and sanitation. Increased access of 70 households to safe drinking water facilities (existence of 10 functional drinking water taps) with proper utilization, sanitation and management of water. Protected and conserved community water source and managed wastewater utilization with promotion of environmental awareness. Increased knowledge on concepts and practices of good governance, democracy, human rights, social and gender equality among the local authorities and community members.</p>	<p>Community drinking water activities are being conducted, water taps/water tanks are being constructed.</p>
<p>Community Bridge Construction for Rural- Urban Development Linkage Project CFLI/388 3 Mar 2008 to 31 July 2009</p>	<p>To improve socio-economic development and the quality of life through construction of community bridge leading to safe mobility, access to market/ health/ education and rural-urban development linkage. C\$ 27,245</p>	<p>Improved quality of life through safe mobility, access to market/ health/ education facilities and rural-urban development linkage. Increased access of disadvantaged/Janajati women/men/children to market, health, education and socio-economic development through improved community bridge infrastructure. Established sustainable community based local governance and development activities by integrating</p>	<p>The community bridge construction meeting conducted and fund mobilization through VDC/DDC being initiated, construction materials' price increased and project needs to manage the budget to accomplish the project activities.</p>

		community, NGO, DDC/VDC, line agencies and private sector (i.e. materials supplier/skilled worker) as a collaborative/ coordinated development process.	
Support to Fire Victims of Bhutanese Refugees Camp through Reconstruction Activities in Nepal Project CFLI/389,18 Mar 08 to 30 Nov08	To support fire affected victims of Goldhap Bhutanese refugee camp through reconstruction activities in Jhapa district of Nepal. C\$ 21,052	Improved living condition of fire affected victims (100 households, particularly focusing vulnerable women and children) through reconstruction support (i.e. shelter/house reconstruction) to survive and re-establish the normal life.	The project is progressing well. The households construction materials provided to the victims/toilet sanitation activities conducted.
Support to the Reconstruction and Renovation of Child Development Centers in Banke District Project CFLI/390 3 Mar 2008 to 31 Aug2008	To restore the right to health and adequate standards of living through reconstruction/renovation of three child centers for 158 children of whom 52 are underweight and provide a safe environment to a total of 400 children who are primary beneficiaries of a nutrition programme in Banke district. C\$ 7,500	Reestablished three child centers which are fully functional for disadvantaged/malnourished children for their overall development. Reconstructed two child development centers and one renovated leading to a fully functional child care activities.	The child development centers are being constructed. The remaining budget to renovate the other 2 child centers.