

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

**Canada Fund for Local Initiatives
Nepal**

YEAR-END REPORT 2010/2011



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Canadian Cooperation Office - Nepal

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SECTION 1

Narrative Summary

1.1 Description

Nepal is a multi-lingual, multi-religious, multi-ethnic and multi cultural country. It struggles to reduce the socio-economic inequalities where inclusion becomes high on agenda these days to reduce the disparities. Poverty is deep and widespread in Nepal. Today, over 9 million people (35% of the total population) are estimated to be living under the poverty line, who earn less than 1USD per day. Gender, caste and ethnicity based discrimination is deeply embedded in Nepalese society.

Nepal is vulnerable to climate change. Apart from signs of glacial melting, changes have been observed in agricultural growth pattern which is ultimately leading to food insecurity with inflation on food prices. Increase in food prices has not only increased the food import but also has increased malnutrition.

Twelve years of civil war in Nepal has significantly hampered the economic growth in Nepal. Development activities and public investment have been affected due to political instability. Concerted efforts will be needed to promote socially inclusive development through local government, NGOs, communities and the private sector.

1.2 Canada Fund Strategy

The Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI) has been established in Nepal, since 1987. The CFLI is a responsive mechanism which supports specific local needs using community-based approach, and organizes around community-based organizations (CBOs) to implement and sustain local initiatives access to other resources for secured livelihoods and participate in local governance processes. The purpose of the CFLI is to address Canada's six "Official Development Assistance (ODA) priorities: Basic Human Needs, Gender Equality, Infrastructure Services, Human Rights, Democracy/ Good Governance, the Private Sector and the Environment. The CFLI broadly supports CIDA Nepal Program Strategy – to contribute to sustainable economic growth through community development. It can support humanitarian support as per the need of the community. The CFLI adapts to work in conflict and post-conflict environments. Nepal's current political transition and post-conflict environment have created more opportunities to support needy communities to participate in their own self-sustaining development process.

There is no geographical limit for the CFLI sub-projects and it encourages affirmative actions to support the needs of the local communities. In Nepal it supports;

- **Basic Human Needs/Community Infrastructure** supporting primary health care, basic education, water and sanitation and deliver environmentally sound infrastructure services, with an emphasis on assisting poorer groups on building their capacity.
- **Human Rights/Good Governance/Democratic Development** supporting HR education, good governance principles and practices, and public hearing/democratic transition.

It encourages CIDA's cross cutting priorities-gender and social inclusion as well as environment and governance in its sub-projects. It follows Results Based Management (RBM) in managing its sub-projects.

1.3 Allocation

The annual allocation was CAD 230,000 for which CAD 101,807 was approved for four new projects for the FY2010/11. The total value of the projects those were carried forward from the previous FY 2009/10 was CAD 91,181. The operational expenses during the period were CAD 35,330.97.

Details of the project disbursements for the FY 2010/11 are given below;

Name of the project	Primary theme	Project Value (CAD)	% of the total
Strengthening National Civil Society Platform for promoting just and democratic governance in Nepal	Human Rights and Good Governance	24,456	24.02%
Strengthen the Science Laboratory of the Community Bajra Barahi Secondary School	Community infrastructure	33,630	33.03%
Healthcare Support Services to Urban Poor in the Remote VDCs of Kathmandu Valley	Basic Human needs	13,054	12.82%
Alternative Energy Program for Poverty Alleviation	Community infrastructure	30,667	30.12%
Total		101,807	100%

1.4 Means of Promotion and publicity

Basic information on the CFLI is publicized through the Canadian Cooperation Office (CCO) website which has details on the requirement to apply for the fund as well as the outline for both concept note and the full proposal. This is available both in English and Nepali languages. Brochure has been published in both the languages with detail requirements. The other means of publicity are through the regular contacts such as partners, representatives of the NGOs visiting the CCO, meetings/workshops, etc.

During the implementation stage, partners carry out their own ways of publicity such as through newspapers, television and radio programs, pamphlets and banners, etc publicize the project activities.

1.5 Number of applications

A total of ninety concept notes and proposals were received during the fiscal year 2010/11. There were seven active projects carried over from the previous FY 2009/10. The types of applications ranged from both service deliveries to rights based initiatives. The proposal varied from different thematic issues and geographical areas. Most of the proponents those submitted proposals were local based NGOs.

Total active projects – FY 2010/11

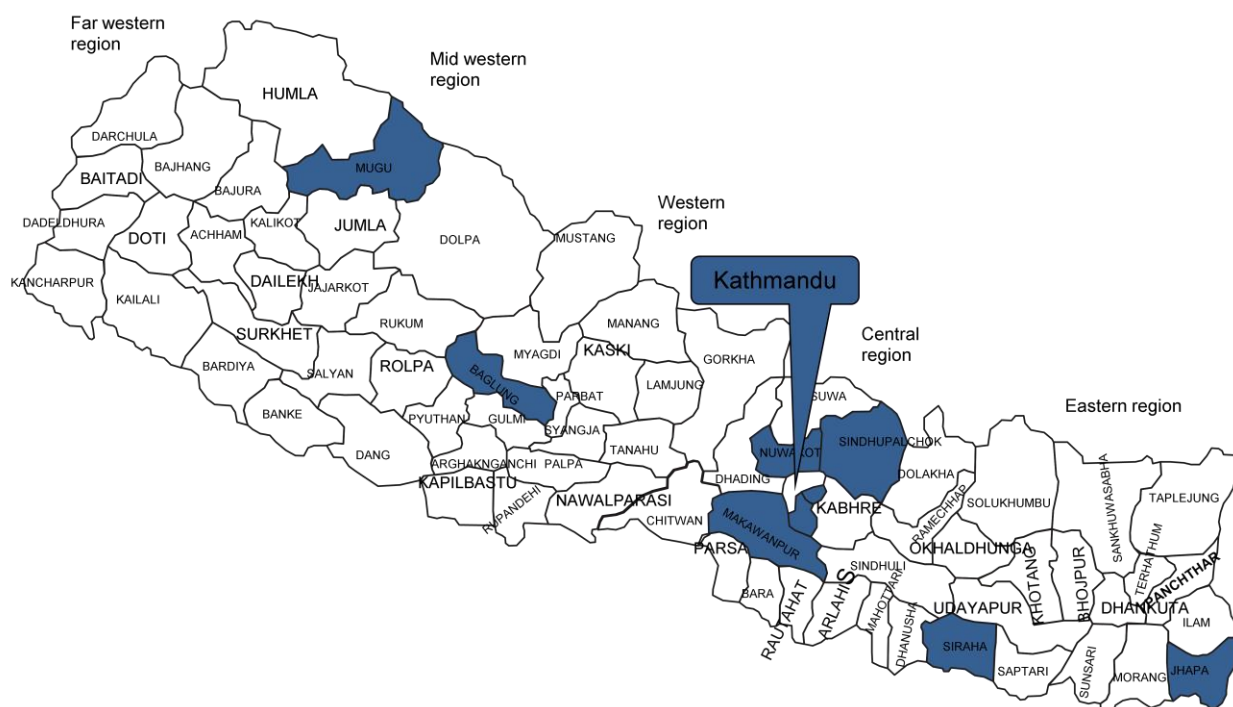
Project No.	Title	Executive Agency	Primary theme	Secondary	District	Region
406 2009/10	Nuwakot Sikre Hydropower Development Project November 6, 2009 – December 31, 2010	Social and Infrastructural Service Centre, Nepal (SISC)	Community infrastructure	Micro Hydro	Nuwakot	Central Development Region
407 2009/10	Support to School Hostel Construction Sindupalchowk for Ananda Higher Secondary School of Sindupalchowk District Project November 5, 2009 – December 31, 2010	Ananda Higher Secondary School, Jalbire Village Development Committee	Community infrastructure	Education	Sindhupalchowk	Central Development Region
408 2009/10	Support to Displaced Family of Ghaildhuba Village, Jhapa district project December 29, 2009 – December 31, 2010	Tek Naryan Foundation, Ghaildhuba Village Development Committee, Jhapa district	Community infrastructure	Livelihood	Jhapa	Eastern Development Region
409 2009/10	Churia Community Based Natural Resources Management and Rural Livelihoods Improvement in Siraha District Project December 24, 2009 – February 28, 2011	Nepal Community Development Centre, Mirchiya, Siraha	Environment	Livelihood	Siraha	Eastern Development Region

410 2009/10	Mugu Food Security Emergency Support through Community Irrigation and Livelihood Project March 18, 2010 – March 31, 2011	Malika Community Development Centre (MCDC)	Community infrastructure	Livelihood	Mugu	Mid western Development region
411 2009/10	Community Led Sustainable Quality Education Infrastructure Support Project March 18, 2010 – March 31, 2011	Aasaman Nepal (ASN)	Community infrastructure	Education	Baglung	Western Development Region
412 2009/10	Community Based Environmental Sanitation through Urban Solid Waste Management in Kathmandu City Project March 18, 2010 – March 31, 2011	Tankeswore Mahadev Preservation Society	Environment	Awareness	Kathmandu	Central Development Region
413 2010/11	Strengthening National Civil Society Platform for promoting just and democratic governance in Nepal September 16, 2010- March 16, 2011	NGO Federation of Nepal	Human Rights and Good Governance	Community infrastructure	National	National

414 2010/11	Strengthen the Science Laboratory of the Community Bajra Barahi Secondary School September 16, 2010- March 16, 2011	Shree Bajra Barahi Secondary School	Community infrastructure	Education	Kathmandu	Central Development Region
415 2010/11	Healthcare Support Services to Urban Poor in the Remote VDCs of Kathmandu Valley September 16, 2010- March 16, 2011	Shiva Shakti Sewa Samaj	Basic Human needs	Health	Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur	Central Development Region
416 2010/11	Alternative Energy Program for Poverty Alleviation September 16, 2010- March 16, 2011	WOCHEND (Women, children and Environment Development Center)	Community infrastructure	Livelihood	Makwanpur	Central Development Region

1.6 Geographic distribution

The distribution of the geographical coverage of the CFLI projects for the FY 2009/10 and 2010/11 are presented in the map below.



1.7 General summary of the results achieved

The selection of four projects for the FY 2010/11 was influenced by the criteria that the projects must be completed by the end of March 2011, as there was a transition of the CFLI management from CIDA to DFAIT. Partners were selected such that they have project and financial management capacity to implement the project in the given period of time. The other key criteria included expressed demands of the local communities and thematic priority areas of the CFLI. CIDA's cross cutting themes - gender and environment were also assessed.

The expected outcome level results are;

- 1 Strengthened ability and capacity of local communities and community based organizations (caste, class, gender, and ethnicity) in partnership with the local government to plan, implement, and manage sustainable development projects through the process of devolution.
- 2 Improved access to basic human needs with rights based focus on community education, health, socio-economic status, and rural infrastructure, integrating gender, environment, and natural resources management in the project areas.

- 3 Increased leadership among women and underprivileged groups (caste, class, and ethnicity) to promote gender and social equality at the community level.
4. Enhanced strategy with the CIDA bilateral initiatives.

The key results achieved through the CFLI support in FY 2010/11 are;

1. Strengthened ability and capacity of local communities and community based organizations (caste, class, gender, and ethnicity) in partnership with the local government to plan, implement, and manage sustainable development projects through the process of devolution.

- ✓ A development facility for the civil society dialogue centre was established where with the support of furniture and some audio visual equipments including internet facilities with computers.
- ✓ Four monthly dialogues among the civil society organisations and the stakeholders were conducted in the centre.
- ✓ NGO database with the target of 5000 NGOs were conducted. NGO profiles were distributed among the NGO federation members. Orientations were provided to representatives of all the regional member of the NGO Federation.
- ✓ Revised “NGO Code of Conduct” was presented among the 29 board members, regional committees and staffs of the NGO Federation were conducted on 4-5 October, 2010 in Pokhara. A five member coordination committee incorporated the inputs and it was then presented to the five regions. Orientation was participated by 153 members (51 female and 102 male) of NFN. After the review meeting endorsed the final version; final dissemination of the Code of Conduct was presented amongst the NFN members on it's National Civil Society Conference held in Kathmandu on February 15-16, 2011.

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

- ✓ Learning environment and education quality in the Bajrabarahi Higher Secondary School has improved through the support of construction of science laboratory. The construction of the science laboratory was also supported by District Education Office. This will support access to science education of the poor and underprivileged children mainly from the Dalit and indigenous communities of the area.
- ✓ Five health camps were organized in five VDCs (Village Development Committees) VDCs and one municipality of Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur districts were organized. Around 1376 patients benefitted from these camps of which included 66.3% female, 7% Dalits, 43% indigenous people. The patients were treated mainly on gynecology, general medicine, pediatrics, dermatology and sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and dental diseases. These communities of the remote areas despite being close to the capital still lack basic health services. These kinds of health camps help them receive the benefit of being treated by the specialists and get connected to the

big hospitals in the capital. The awareness programs help the communities in changing the behavioral aspects in their daily health practices.

- ✓ A 7KW micro hydropower was constructed at Namtar VDC of Gopirang Makwanpur district. The selected VDC is the remote area of Makwanpur district where *Chepangs* and *Tamangs* are the major inhabitants of the area. Around 73 household along with one school benefitted from the village micro hydro. The electricity generated from the micro hydro provided impact on the daily livelihood of the communities. Children's education improved as they could study in the proper lights. Women's health improved as they did cook on the electric stoves. Their economic conditions improved as they used the water mill to grind their cereals grown in the area. Trainings were provided to village representatives to regularly run the micro hydro and the water mill.

3 Increased leadership among women and underprivileged groups (caste, class, and ethnicity) to promote gender and social equality at the community level.

- ✓ The Science Laboratory of the Community Bajra Barahi Secondary School" project has a positive impact on the girl child education as it provides quality educational facility from the school. The school has made an effort to attract more female students from Dalit/ethnic and other disadvantaged communities. The "Construction Committee" had one of the female girl students as committee member so that she can provide inputs from the planning stage on behalf of the girl students.
- ✓ The "Health Services to Urban Poor in Remote VDCs of Kathmandu Valley" mainly focused on women and child health as they lack basic health services. There were 66.3% female and 22% of the children out of 1376 patients received health care support from these health camps. 7% of Dalits and 43.1% of the indigenous groups received basic health care support. 22% of the gynecology diseases and 20% of the pediatrics cases dealt during the health camps.
- ✓ The National Civil Society Platform was established for promoting just and democratic governance in Nepal" and "Code of Conduct" was developed for the entire civil society organisation in Nepal which promoted women friendly environment. The NGO database developed includes list of organisations which have been conducting projects/programs related to gender.
- ✓ During the construction of the village micro hydro, the construction committee included a women representative as a chairperson, so that women could be more motivated to participate from the planning stage of the micro hydro installation. The Project Coordinator was also female which helped facilitate women's issues. The construction of the village micro hydro has helped reducing work load of women as electricity generation has created less pollution at their home and thus women spent less time cleaning their houses. As majority of the communities residing in the area are *Chepangs* and *Tamangs*, the indigenous and underprivileged groups benefitted from the electricity generated from the micro hydro.

1.8 Brief description of successful projects

Shiva Shakti Sewa Samaj (SSSS) was established in 1994 as a non-profit making organization. SSSS has been providing 24 hours ambulance and mortuary services, blood , free health camps and awareness program on health issues SSSS has been providing volunteers, first aid station , free and mobile medical service team, free drinking water distribution, lost and found section for children, and old-aged people during social, cultural, and ritual such as Teej, asain, Shiva atri etc. The organization has been running its program through membership fees and individual fundraising since it's establishment.

Despite the fact that Kathmandu Valley has three most developed districts of Nepal; there are a large numbers of Village Development Committees (VDCs), where people do not have access to proper healthcare service facilities. families are from low s and they come from the families of farmers, weavers, blacksmiths, potters and craftsmen ethnic minorities . These people are not health conscious, and have poor hygiene practices which resulted increased health problems Women and young girls from such communities do not have necessary knowledge on reproductive health and sexually transmitted infections. Women from these communities suffer uterine prolapse and sexually transmitted infections. lack of care, guidance their

Bhaktapur district : Gundu

Kathmandu : Sundarijal, Nanglebhare and Baneshwore

Lalitpur: Bhattedanda and Lele-Lalit

Around 1376 patients attended the health camps of which 66.3% were females, 6.6% were Dalits and 43% were indigenous people. Specialists on Gynecology, General Medicine, Pediatric, Dermatology and STD; and Dental checked the patients during the health camps. The eldest patient that attended the health camp was of age 103 years old at Gundu VDC while the youngest patient was 1^{1/2} months old. Medicines were distributed during these health camps while eye dental check, eye donation and blood donations were conducted side by side. Awareness materials were distributed related to different health issues.

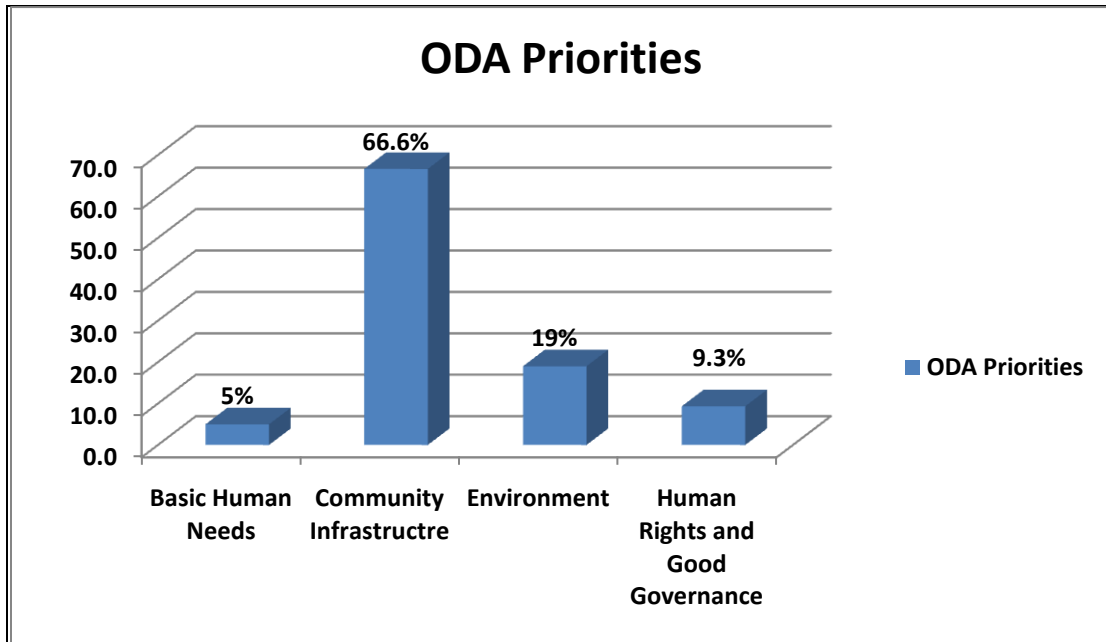
These kinds of health camps despite being one off event was an opportunity for the poor and marginalized people who are living in the privileged districts of the country but still lack basic health facilities. Major cases identified during these health camps were then linked to the hospitals in Kathmandu Valley. District Health Office and Village Health Posts fully supported the health camps. Female Community Health Volunteers were fully mobilized to inform about the health camps to the community as well as for awareness materials distribution.

This project fully demonstrated the importance of basic health support for the poor and marginalized people of the remote villages of the Kathmandu Valley.

1.9 Statistical Summary

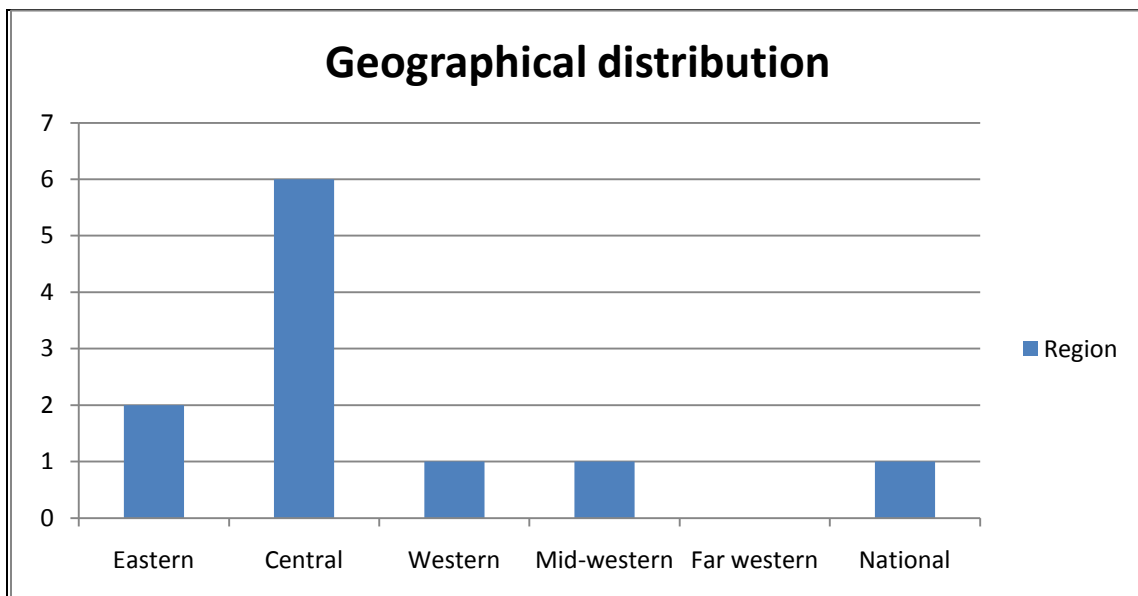
1.9.1 ODA Priorities

Based on Canada's ODA priorities, the distribution of the active projects under the CFLI during the FY 2009/10 and 2010/11 are presented below:



1.9.2 Geographical priority

The geographical coverage of the eleven projects for the CFLI for the FY 2009/10 and 2010/11 are presented below:



1.10 Projects related to environment

Environmental assessment forms were filled out for all the projects as per the CIDA's Environment Assessment Guideline before the approval. During the pre-assessment visit to one of the proponent; detail environmental assessment was carried out.

Micro hydropower initiation is alternate energy focused which was carried out in the remote area of the Makwanpur district. This is the area where *Chepangs* are the local inhabitants from highly marginalized indigenous groups of which few populations are still known to live in the caves. The seven kilowatt micro hydro provided service to the 73 household communities of the area.

Similarly, "Community Led Environment and Development through Small Infrastructure Support Project" solely concentrated on the conservation of *Churia* hill which is rich in biodiversity and has been affected by post conflict era in Nepal. The project focused on the activities of conservation awareness, livelihood, and plantation.

1.11 The CFLI management structure

The primary responsible person to deal on receiving proposals, preparing agreements and drafting the annual report is the "Program Coordinator and Environment Advisor" hired by the CCO. The "Program Coordinator and Environment Advisor" provides day to day administration of the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI). The Coordinator reports to the CIDA Manager via the CCO Director. The CFLI/Nepal is a cost effective mechanism with the operational cost of 15% as per the Canada Fund operational guidelines.

As per the new CFLI guideline, the "Review Committee" was formalised to process the CFLI funding in Nepal. The committee involves Counselor (Development) and Counsel, Director of the CCO and Program Coordinator and Environment Advisor.

1.12 Challenges and lessons of the CFLI management

Some of the internal challenges and lessons learnt by the CCO team during the CFLI management – FY 2010/11 are summarized below;

Internal change in CIDA HQ

- CIDA HQ informed about the transition of the CFLI management from CIDA to DFAIT. This was a challenge as the projects selected were required to be completed by December, 2011. Four such projects were selected so that the partners have capacity to complete the projects by the stipulated time. Preparation of CIDA's internal approval document required lots of time as the information received from the partners were not adequate and not complete.

Change in staff

- There was a gap of four months as the previous CFLI Coordinator had left and had a gap of some time when the new replacement joined. While processing the disbursements new CFLI guideline was used. This made things move on systematic

manner. There was rigorous field visit in terms of getting acquainted with the projects as well as part of the monitoring, this helped timely completion of the projects.

Orientation and Experience Sharing Workshop

- CLFI orientation and experience sharing workshop among the partners were useful to enhance CFLI compliance as well as sharing of lessons and good practices.

Field monitoring of the projects

- There were 14 field monitoring conducted during the FY 2010/11. The close monitoring of CFLI projects by the Coordinator and the Finance Officer helped providing timely feedback to the partners. Further, occasional monitoring visits of the CCO Director helped providing critical feedbacks to the CFLI implementation.
- Mugu district was the only project which could not be covered for field monitoring due to the time availability and remoteness. The external auditor was sent for the financial audit in the project site. Based upon the report by the auditor and a number of individual meetings with the partner the project performance was evaluated.
- The field monitoring also helped in identifying the internal dynamics of the partners and the community. There was a case when the coordination among the local people and the partner was lacking, this created conflict in the project which the CCO team helped in sorting it out and the project was completed successfully.

Finance check

- A regular finance check was carried out by the CCO Finance Officer in the life cycle of the project. Partners were requested to submit all the necessary credentials regarding the government compliances and the CCO requirement at the “Contribution Agreement” signing stage which helped clearing the governance issue and government compliance at the initial stage of the project. Before, the release of the next installment, bills and vouchers were thoroughly reviewed. This helped in identifying the fund utilization pattern as well as the following the finance compliances by the partners.
- One of the projects which were approved in 2008 had to return the fund on the basis of findings from the CCO finance check and the external auditor’s report. It was a challenge to return the fund as the partner was hesitant to return the fund. After a number meetings and persistent follow up the partner returned the fund.

Capacity of the partners

- The local partners are of diverse capacity. Some of them were well established one which requires less support and guidance; while few were recently established which required close guidance and inputs. They requested for the capacity building training from the CCO in thematic issues, project monitoring, RBM, report writing, etc.

Staff turnover

- There was a repeated staff turnover issue in one of the partners. During the lifecycle of the project three coordinators left the project. This created delay in the implementation of

the project as well took additional time of the CCO staff in terms of orienting the new staffs.

Project duration

- As the project implementation was for six months, the partners struggle to ensure timely outcomes whereas process in some cases had to be overlooked. The local partners gave their best inputs given their capacity to implement the projects. They mentioned during the “Experience Sharing Workshop” project implementation needs to be given sufficient amount of time.

1.13 Lessons learned at partners’ level

- The preliminary baseline study is essential prior to the submission of the proposal which will help partners understand the complexity of the area and the local context as well as it will help in clear identification of the issues and location in the complex local situation.
- Given the post conflict scenario, political motives were one of the major challenges that local partners faced at the community level. In order to make the project successful local partners made efforts through regular follow ups and interaction mechanisms with VDC/political parties to learn about the political dynamics and aware the political bodies about the importance of the project.
- It was felt that the local fund can support only small efforts whereas there were few projects which required larger grant to support the issues at the local level. For example embankment of huge rivers could only be possible through large grants.
- The partners felt new challenges during the implementation of the project. These kinds of challenges need to be dealt diligently so that it adds value to the project. These can be dealt jointly with the inputs from the CCO. For example a local partner had conducted a river clean up activity; however after cleaning the river there was regular dumping of wastes. The partner felt that education of civic responsibility is something which was required in the area. Efforts must be made to adjust additional program activities within the given project objectives and the budget.
- Interests arise from other beneficiaries to share the resources arises in the project implementation time. It was learnt that the partners should be careful on taking the consent of the local communities to share the resources so that quality of the project is not affected.
- Partners should respect the timings of the local community and develop the project schedule and program accordingly as the local communities have their own way of life and have their own schedule on daily basis. For example monsoon period is the plantation time at the villages and most of the community members are out in the field. Thus the field activities relating to the community will be difficult to implement at the time.
- Sustainability is a big challenge of the CFLI projects at the field level. Conscious efforts were made to integrate with the CIDA’s largest bilateral project called “Local Governance through Community Development Program (LGCDP)” for the CFLI projects. However, it was felt that the partner’s still lack the understanding and integration into the LGCDP. In one of the “Experience Sharing Workshops”, the Local Development Officer was invited to make presentation on the LGCDP.

1.14 Conclusions

- Overall the project performance was fairly satisfactory and all projects have been completed by the end of March 2011.
- Final external audit has been carried out by the auditor's team and audit findings have been reported to the partners.
- Due to the extensive field monitoring, it helped in providing inputs to the partners and timely project implementation. However, the field cost exceeded the budget limit and had to be ensured from other line items.
- A regular CFLI forum amongst the country programs will help create learning environment amongst each other and will add value at global level.

SECTION 2

Section Two-Table of Approved Projects

Project	Title	Project #	Sector Coding	Canadian Contribution/ Total Project Value	Date of Approval	Recipient Organization	Recipients (Approximate numbers by women/men/children)	Implementing Agent (if any)
A. Active Project from Previous Year								
	Nuwakot Sikre micro hydropower project	406		24,328	6-Nov-09	Social Infrastructure Service Centre	260HH (Total:1690 population 845 M and 845 F)	Social Infrastructure Service Centre
	Support to school hostel construction for Ananda Higher Secondary project	407		21,717	5-Nov-09	Ananda Higher Secondary School	100girl students	Ananda Higher Secondary School
	Support to displaced family of Gailaduba Village	408		13,736	29-Dec-09	Tek Narayan Foundation	208 HH (1400 population ie 70M and 700F)	Tek Narayan Foundation
	Churia community based natural resources project	409		25,407	30-Dec-09	Nepal Community Development Center	225 HH (1462 population - 731M and 731 F)	Nepal Community Development Center

Mugu Food Security Emergency Support through Community Irrigation and Livelihood Project	410		32,295	19-Mar-10	Malika Community Development Centre	496 HH (2870 population 1435 M and 1435 F)	Malika Community Development Centre
Community Led Sustainable Quality Education Infrastructure Support Project	411		22,259	19-Mar-10	Aasman Nepal	300 HH (1800 population - 900M) (207 girls and 166 boys)	Aasman Nepal
Community Based Environmental Sanitation through Urban Solid Waste management in Kathmandu City Project	412		25,803	19-Mar-10	Tankeshwore Mahadevsthan Prservation Society	12000 HH indirect beneficiaries (60,000 population - 30,000 M and 30,000 F)	Tankeshwore Mahadevsthan Prservation Society
B. Projects Approved During Reporting Year							
Strengthen national civil society platform for promoting just and democratic governance	413		25,368	16-Sep-10	NGO Federation of Nepal	2557 NGOs of 75 districts and 5 regions	NGO Federation of Nepal
Strengthen the science laboratory of the community Bajra Barahi secondary school	414		34,849	16-Sep-10	Bajra Barahi Higher Secondary School	232 Boys and 171 girls	Bajra Barahi Higher Secondary School
Healthcare support services to urban poor in the remote VDCs of Kathmandu valley	415		13,541	16-Sep-10	Shiva Shakti Sewa Samaj	1376 (908 F and 468 M) direct beneficiaries 5000 indirect beneficiaries	Shiva Shakti Sewa Samaj
Alternative energy for poverty alleviation	416		31,631	16-Sep-10	Women, children and Environment Development Center	73 HH (475 population 238 M and 238 F)	Women, children and Environment Development Center

SECTION 3

Section Three - Summary Financial Table

Row #	Description	Cdn \$
1	Total CF Allocation for current Fiscal Year	230,908
2	CF Administrative Costs for the current FY	35,223
3	Balance of CF available for projects (#1-#2)	195,685
4	Commitment authority for next fiscal year (50% of #3)	-
5	Total disbursement during current FY for active projects approved last FY	91,181
6	Balance of CF available for projects approved during the current FY (#3-#5)	104,504
7	Total value of projects approved during the currently FY	105,389
8	Total Disbursement on projects approved during the currently FY (See Section Four, Part B)	101,807
9	Total Canada Fund Disbursement this FY (#2+#5+#8)	228,212
10	Funds to be disbursed next FY on Project approved this FY (#7-#8)	-

SECTION 4

Section Four - Disbursement by Projects

Project Title	Project #	Sector Coding	Approved Budget (Cdn \$)	Disbursed during FY (Cdn\$)	To be disbursed next FY
A. Active Projects from Previous Year					
Nuwakot Sikre Micro Hydropower Project	406		24,328	8,832	-
Support to School Hostel Construction for Ananda Higher Secondary Project	407		21,717	10,355	-
Support to Displaced Family of Gailaduba Village	408		13,736	5,762	-
Churia Community Based Natural Resources Project	409		25,407	13,892	-
Mugu Food Security Emergency Support through Community Irrigation and Livelihood Project	410		32,295	18,892	-
Community Led Sustainable Quality Education Infrastructure Support Project	411		22,259	15,144	-
Community Based Environmental Sanitation through Urban Solid Waste management in Kathmandu City Project	412		25,803	18,304	-
B. Projects Approved During Reporting Year					
Strengthen National civil society platform for promoting just and democratic governance	413		25,368	24,456	-
Strengthen the science laboratory of the community Bajra Barahi secondary school	414		34,849	33,631	-
Healthcare support services to urban poor in the remote VDCs of Kathmandu valley	415		13,541	13,054	-
Alternative energy for poverty alleviation	416		31,631	30,667	-

SECTION 5

CFLI project Summary FY 2010/11

Title: Strengthening National Civil Society Platform for promoting just and democratic governance in Nepal (CFLI 413)

Organization submitting proposal/Contact Person

NGO Federation of Nepal (NFN) is an autonomous, independent and politically non-partisan organization, governed by its own constitution. It emerged as an umbrella organization of NGOs in the aftermath of the establishment of multiparty democracy in 1990. Since its establishment in 1991, apart from defending NGOs autonomy, it has been fighting for the promotion of human rights, social justice and pro-poor development. NFN envisions a democratic, inclusive, equitable and just society through a vibrant and strengthened civil society movement striving for economically equitable, socially just, gender friendly and environmentally sustainable development. It has evolved as a leading civil society organization in Nepal with over 4500 NGOs affiliated to it from across the country. NFN has 75 district chapters and 5 regional offices with regional resource centres for effective coordination among the members. Enhancing their capacity for effective leadership and advocacy is at the core of NFN's activity. Besides, it has forged functional collaboration with several other federations towards building a confederation for effective leadership of all rights movements. Consequently, NFN has been able to enhance its role, as a representative of civil the society movement in Nepal.

Contact Person

Dr Netra Prasad Timilsina, President, NGO Federation of Nepal

Project purpose

The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the national platform of civil society organisations in order to promote democratic practices and social justice in Nepali society.

Expected Results

1. Strengthen national civil society platform through development of facilities for civil society dialogues and monthly dialogues on development effectiveness (national platform)
2. Improved governance of NGOs in Nepal through a revised NGO code of conduct and orientation and interaction to members and interaction on the proposed NGO governance bill.

Project activities

- 1.1: Development of facilities for civil society dialogues
- 1.2: Monthly dialogues on development effectiveness: Action platform
 - 2.1: Preparation of NGO data base
- 2.2: Revision of NGO code of conduct and orientation to NFN members
- 2.3: Interaction on NGO governance bill

Project beneficiaries and geographical location

Civil Society, NGOs and INGOs, Community Based Organisations, academicians, politicians, constituent assembly members, women, children, people with disability, Dalit and other marginalised groups, network members, federations of different interest groups, youth organisations

Project duration and budget: 6 months CAD\$25,368

Title: Strengthen the Science Laboratory of the Community Bajra Barahi Secondary School (CFLI 414)

Organization submitting proposal/Contact Person

Contact Person

Mr Santa Lal Shah
Shree Bajra Barahi Secondary School
Saraswati Chaur
Ward No 3 Chapagaon VDC Lalitpur
Email:sbairamv@ntc.net.np

Project purpose

Purpose: To improve the science education facilities in order to provide basic education environment to produce technically and academically sound human resources particularly from the poor and marginalized community.

Expected Results

- Increased access to quality science education through improved modern facilities of the science laboratory
- At least 30% of the students having access to the science laboratory are from disadvantaged families
- Improved capacity of the school management committee to provide basic environment of the school
- Active participation of the community to expand the modern facilities of the school infrastructure

Project activities

1. Formation of the construction committee/technical committee
2. Construction of the science laboratory with eight rooms
3. Repair and maintenance fund

Project beneficiaries and geographical location

School children and the local communities from indigenous groups such as Tamangs and Newars as well as the Dalits
Chapagaon, VDC, Lalitpur district

Project duration and budget

6 months CAD 34,849

Title: Healthcare Support Services to Urban Poor in the Remote VDCs of Kathmandu Valley (CFLI 415)

Organization submitting proposal/Contact Person

Shiva Shakti Se () was established in 1994 is a non-profit making organization, affiliated to the Social Welfare Council. SSSS has been providing 24-hours ambulance services, blood , free health camps and awareness program on health issues SSSS has been providing volunteers, first aid station , free and mobile medical service team, free drinking water distribution, lost and found section for children, and old-aged people during social, cultural, and ritual such as Teej, asain, Shiva atri etc. The organization has been running its program through membership fees and individual fundraising for the years. It has been quite successful in raising individual funding and have been building its assets for the past years.

Contact person

Mr. Madan Kumar Dongol
General Secretary
Shiva Shakti Sewa Samaj

Project purpose

To reduce health discrepancies among social groups vulnerable rural and populations integrated participatory health

Expected results

- i. Improved knowledge and practice on basic health issues
- ii. Behavioral changes in the communities on health practices of underprivileged people

Project activities

- 1. Free Health Check-up and Health Camps Program
- 2. Blood and Eye Donation Program and Eye Donation Program
- 3. Health Awareness and Education Program

Project beneficiaries and geographical location

Low s who come from farmers, weavers, blacksmiths, potters and craftsmen ethnic minorities . Women and young

Geographical location

- Kathmandu: Nanglevare VDC, Sundarijal VDC and KMC municipality (Ward No 34) targeting to serve urban poor and needy people
- Lalitpur: Lele and Bhattedanda VDCs
- Bhaktapur: Gundu VDC

Project duration and budget

6 months CAD 13,541

Title: Alternative Energy Program for Poverty Alleviation (CFLI 416)

Organization submitting proposal/Contact Person

Women, Children and Environment Development Center (WOCHEND) was established as a non-government organization in the year 2002. The main objective of the organization is to work for the upliftment of the poor and marginalized people, especially women and children to provide them the quality life. The organization has been working on the areas of skill development, conservation of the environment, literacy, health, food security, etc to ensure its goal. Much of its activities for the past several years have been based in the Makwanpur district and it has been supported from PAF (Poverty Alleviation Fund), UNESCO, SNV, DDC, NARMSAP, etc.

Contact Person

Udhab Chhetri, President
Email: wochend_zen@yahoo.com
Mobile: 97450-00408
Office: 057-691405

Project purpose

To empower the local community through their socio-economic upliftment by supporting them to construct and manage self sustaining micro hydro project.

Expected Results

- Active participation of local community on Village Micro-hydro Construction and Management Committee (VMCMC) for the smooth operation, management, maintenance and construction of the micro-hydro
- Increased utilization of micro hydro by 69 households for their basic needs such as lighting, cooking, studying, and other socio-economic development activities
- Improved health condition of local community especially respiratory disease through reduction of carbon emission
- 80% reduction of dependency of the local community on the forest resources for fuel usage

Project activities

- Establishment of Village Micro-hydro construction Committee (VMCMC)
- Construction of the micro-hydro plant
- Technical training for micro hydro power plant
- Micro hydro operation, maintenance and management fund
- Detail plan of action
- Strategic linkage
- Handover of the micro hydro plant

Project beneficiaries and geographical location

Indegenous communities such as *Tamangs*, *Chepangs* and the Dalits.
Geographical location: Gopirang Village of Namatar VDC-9, Makwanpur district

Project duration and budget

6 months CAD 31,631

PHOTOS



Pre-funding visit to the micro hydropower project in Makwanpur



Ongoing construction of Bajrabarahi Higher Secondary School



Health camp at Nanglebari VDC



A resource center in Baglung



FMA visit to CFLI project in Makwanpur



Experience sharing workshop