

Integrated Community Development Project (ICDP)

Annual Narrative Report-2019

Supported by



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1. Overview:

Integrated Community Development Project (ICDP) is a multi-year (2017-20 framework) project implemented by Namsaling Community Development Center (NCDC) with the support from The Development Fund (DF), Norway. The project is being implemented in the Kalinchok Rural Municipality (RM) of Dolakha District and Rapti RM of Dang District. ICDP employs integrated approach of community development through household and community level interventions in the direct involvement of marginalized communities and women in the process of project development and implementation. The project primarily works with rural farmers on five major thematic areas in partnership with two other National level NGO's. This report covers the project activities completed in the year 2019 of 2017-2020 Nepal framework. The project annually utilizes around 2,000,000.00 NOK .

The project works for the goal: *Enhance inclusive, responsive and participatory development planning and implementation.*

The project reaches to around 30,000 HHs with direct intervention to around 5,000 HHs in its 4 year's period through following 5 outcomes :

Outcome 1: Food and Nutrition Security

Outcome 2 : Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change

Outcome 3 : Household Economy Improved

Outcome 4 : Civil Society org and local institution strengthened

Outcome 5 : Gender Equity Increased

Implementing Partner Organizations	Working Area
Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC)	Kalinchowk RM, Dolakha & Rapti Rural Municipality, Dang
Feminist Dalit Organization (FEDO)	Tulsipur Sub metropolitan, Ghorahi Sub metropolitan and Dangisharan Rural Municipality of Dang District

2. Progress Detail

Here in this section the outcome wise progress achieved by Integrated Community Development Project (ICDP) in year 2019 is presented as below :

Outcome 1: Food and Nutrition Security

Nepal's economy is highly dependent on agriculture which accounts for the major source of livelihood for approximately 75% of its population. Majority of these people live in the rural areas of the country where poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition are highly prevalent resulting in the increased vulnerability of the rural population. Through this project we aim to strengthen the rural farmers and make them food and nutrition secure. To achieve our goals we believe in transforming the habits of rural community and make them realize the quality of food they are consuming and equipping farmers with necessary skills to sustain their nutrition needs from their own farms and home garden. The first step towards this goal was to train farmers on home garden management. Globally home garden model has been recognized as the source contributing to food and nutritional security.

The household home garden is a small scale farm supplying both plant and animals for consumption. Apart from training farmers on home garden and livestock, they are also supported with improved and resilient varieties of food crops, vegetables, fruits and livestock. The holistic approach also emphasis on making community realize the significance of nutritious food,

Key event: Kiwi Zone Establishment

Lured by the higher cash return farmers of Dolakha district are increasing involved in the Kiwi fruit production. The altitude of 1200- 2400m is ideal for Kiwi farming. Realizing the growing market Kalinchowk RM is promoting the production of fruit. In the year 2019 NCDC/ICDP in joint collaboration with Kalinchowk RM provided Kiwi saplings to farmers of Kalinchowk RM ward 1 and ward 6. The total of 1000 saplings was distributed to 20 farmers of remote



Begumpa and Kampel village in Kalinchowk RM 1. Similarly in the joint investment of NCDC/ICDP, ETC (NGO) and Kalinchowk RM commercial farming of kiwi fruit has begun in Thangbaru Ward 6 of Kalinchowk. RM has declared 214 hector of barren land in all wards of the RM and declared it as pocket area for Kiwi farming. 134 farmers of Thangbaru received 2514 saplings of kiwi free of cost.

The Chairperson of Kalinchok RM, Mr. Bin Kumar Thami inaugurated the Kiwi zone.

nutrition and its impact on overall family health by providing training on nutrition to household providers mostly mothers, school students and to communities from various forms of mass awareness tools such as pamphlets, radio programs and hoarding boards.

**MAJOR
ACTIVITIES**

- ✓ Increased Access to Quality Seeds
- ✓ Promotion of Micro and mini irrigation
- ✓ Promotion and support of improved breed of animals and animal sheds
- ✓ Lead farmers support

- ✓ 768 HH supported with improved variety of rice, wheat, maize and potato
- ✓ 17 lead farmers trained on mushroom farming

- ✓ 1 irrigation canal directly benefitting 34 HH build and 39 HH supported with Micro Irrigation technology (drum, garden pipe)
- ✓ 138 Farmers trained on Integrated Home Garden Management



Fruit saplings provided to farmers for Integrated Home Garden Support



Irrigation Canal constructed in Bhulke community, Dang

✓ Training and support on integrated home garden management

✓ Trainings and mass awareness program on nutrition to household providers and school students

✓ 202 HH providers,
384 school students
and 800 individuals
oriented on
Nutrition



School students receiving prize in the nutrition related debate competition



Farmers receiving vegetable and fruit saplings

✓ 343 HH received
vegetables seeds
and 178 HH
received fruits and
grass samplings



Outcome 2: Increased Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change

Climate Adaptation aims at reducing the negative impact of climate change by capacitating local communities and household to identify the cause and impact of climate change at local level and practices various adaptation methods at household and community level making communities and HH ready to adapt climate shocks and economic difficulties.

Climate Adaptation at Community Level: Climate Adapted Village (CAV) model aims to make farmer and local communities capable of organizing themselves. The CAV model contains three main stages. The first stage "**To Know**" means to gather knowledge and to analyze the problems. The second stage "**To Do**" addresses the planning and design of adaptation measures and its implementation. The third stage, "**To Sustain**" addresses sustainability issues, which go beyond the project period. In the year 2019 the project implemented follow-up activities in earlier CAV supported and communities and intervened the CAV model activities at **Rupakot village** and **Macchital village** of RM Rapti. Similarly farmers were capacitated and oriented to practice various climate smart agriculture (CSA) techniques to increase adaptive capacity at HH level.

Key Event: Rupakot Solar Lifting Drinking Water Project

Rupakot Solar Lifting Drinking Water Project is the joint venture of NCDC, Rapti RM and local community of Rupakot village. The villagers were facing extreme scarcity of water and had to manage their daily need by carrying on back for 1 hour from small source downstream.

The project benefits 270 individuals from 41 household of Rupakot village. For the implementation of the project RM Rapti is sharing 55% (Rs 15 hindered thousand) of the total cost whereas NCDC is sharing 29% (Rs. Eight hundred thousand). Remaining 16 % is being covered by the community by providing free labor. Rupakot is one of the CAV villlage supported by NCDC from 2019. An institutional mechanism for sustainability of the CAV initiatives have been set up by provding the local community with “To Sustain Fund” and management trainings.



Key Event : Machhital Solar Lifting Irrigation Project

Machhital is the habitat of 18 families (92 people) of marginal indigenous community called *Kumal (clay pot makers traditionally)* were suffered from extreme dryness. NCDC started working from 2018 to make it a CAV village assisting them formulate their climate adaptation plan. Based on the CAV plan priority NCDC, Rapti Rural Municipality and local community collaborated for Solar Lifting Irrigation Project from the Rapti River . NCDC shared 33 % (Rs. Six hundred thousand) out of total project cost (Rs. Eighteen hundred thousand), Rapti RM contributed 52% (Rs. Nine hundred thousand) and the local community 15%% (Rs. Two hundred seventy thousand) providing as kind support. The water is being supplied to the fields through earthen canal and people are using the solar uplifted water without any tariffs.



Villages with ability to adapt the the effect of Climate Change;

✓ Awareness on climate change, its impact and ways for adaptation

The first step towards developing climate change adaptation is creating awareness on cause, effect and the ways to increase adaptation capacity on climate change impact. Community level orientations were organized to help community identify how climate is changing and its impact on their community, agriculture production, rainfall pattern etc. After communities were able to identify the cause and effect of climate change they were also oriented on various ways individual household or community in collective manner can contribute to reduce the impact of climate change. Orientation on Climate Adapted Village (To Know) was conducted at Rupakot in the participation of 29 individuals. Similarly 149 HH were oriented on Climate Smart Agriculture in CAV communities.

✓ Limits Carbon emission and promotes clean energy

A village adapted to climate change limits its household carbon emission by using various renewable energy sources and technology that significantly reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. The project promoted the use of improved cooking stoves (ICS) to reduce the uses of fire wood and carbon emission. Other than reducing the amount of firewood necessary for cooking, improved cooking stove also reduces the indoor air pollution promoting good health of women who are mostly responsible for cooking and protection of forest resources as well.

✓ Promotion of climate smart agriculture (CSA) technology

Climate Smart Agriculture Technologies sustainably increases the production and resilience to climate change as well as reduces the emission of greenhouse gases. It is a sustainable farming system that integrates the sustainable management of land, water source and ecosystem. CSA benefits small scale farmers by increasing efficiency of inputs such as labor, seeds, water and fertilizers, increasing food security, and opportunities for income generation along with protection of natural resources. In the year 2019, the project supported farmers with CSA technologies such as

- **Manual Seeder** for minimal tillage farming which promotes minimum soil manipulation, necessary to minimize soil manipulation which is significant for a successful crop production and protection of the fertility of the soil. 5 farmers of Rapti RM received manual seeder in the year 2019.
- **Drip irrigation** limits water loss due to evaporation or runoff. It's particularly good for areas with water scarcity because it can directly soak the soil without wasting any water. In the year 2019, 7 farmers were supported with micro irrigation technology.
- **Tunnel farming:** Tunnel farming is a simple and low cost practice to control the micro climate on crops by constructing greenhouse hut like structures of plastic to reduce and control the impact climate fluctuations. It makes possible to grow vegetables off-season, securing

the provision of food supplies throughout the year. Growing off-season vegetables and fruits means improving the diet and increasing the household income which is very significant to reduce the impact of climate change. In the year 2019 the total of 93 HH were supported with plastic tunnel.

✓ **Promotion of Multiyear Crops**

In the year 2019, the project supported its beneficiaries with multiyear cash crops such as **Black Cardamom, Kiwi**. The project in the previous years supported farmers with **Broom Grass** which helped to reduce soil erosion and increase income by selling broom. This year the project helped to further expand the plantation by using the mature panicles of broom grass planted in the year 2017 and 2018. The agriculture technicians supported and oriented farmers throughout the process. In the joint collaboration with Kalinchowk RM, NCDC and the another NGO working there namely Educate The Children (ETC), 134 farmers received KIWI plants. Similarly 25 farmers were supported with Cardamom plant which is ideal for reducing soil erosion, soil moisture preservation as well as income generation.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- ✓ Promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture Techniques
- ✓ CSA Practices Introduced and Disseminated
- ✓ Community Level Climate Adaptation Plan Formulated via. Vulnerability Risk Assessment (To Know)
- ✓ CAV model implementation (To Do)
- ✓ Institutionalization of Beneficiaries (To Sustain)
- ✓ DRR Plans Prepared (Communities)
- ✓ Implementation Support for DRR

CSA at Household Level

- ✓ 149 HH oriented on CSA
- ✓ 130HH supported with CSA technology (tunnel, drip irrigation, saplings, manual seeder, 134 farmers of Lapilang supported with KIWI)
- ✓ DRR intervention at Heldu Khola and Ghate Khola , Kalinchowk



Farmers receiving cardamom sapling in Kalinchok village part of minimum tillage variety cash crop



Drip Irrigation System installed in Bagasoti village Dang



NCDC field staff demonstrating manual seeder for maize plantation

Climate Adapted Village (CAV)

- ✓ To Know orientation (29 participants) at Rupakot
- ✓ To Do: Solar Lifting Irrigation at Macchital and Solar Lifting Drinking Water at Rupakot, Source Protection at Kharka, Bagasoti
- ✓ To Sustain Fund established at Rupakot



DRR intervention implemented in Heldu Khola, Kalinchok



Local community involved in spring protection work in Rapti

Outcome 3: Household Economy Improved

The project through this component aims to improve the economy of the HH by facilitating farmers for commercial production of agriculture produce and its value chain. This includes mainly the commercial livestock husbandry, establishment and support to micro enterprise, value addition and marketing.

High value cash crops such as cardamom, broom grass not only help farmers to earn money but also to protect the fragile land from erosion. The farmers of rural Kalinchok practiced the traditional farming, mainly food crops. The commercial aspect of agricultural production is new to the people of this region. NCDC aims to replicate the knowledge and success of commercial cash crop farming in Ilam district of Nepal from where the organization itself stems its roots. The cash crops such as cardamom, broom grass, Akabare chilli, ginger has uplifted the income and living standard of people in eastern Nepal. Following this tradition the project supported its beneficiaries with the saplings of ginger, cardamom and Akabare chilli.

Along with the production of high value cash crops the project also supports farmers for the commercial livestock farming. These farmers are trained on the technical aspects of the farming, treatments for the crop and livestock by agriculture and livestock technicians. Two farmer groups from Rapti RM received the Boer variety of goat which is very popular for meat production. Apart from group support for the breeding individual farmers are also supported for commercial goat farming and poultry.

Similarly, the project in financial and technical coordination with Kalinchok RM, and Kalinchok Community Development Center (KCDC) initiated the practice of local market (*Haat Bazar*) at Kypol, Kalinchowk 1. Traditionally the people of Kalinchok didn't have proper system of barter at communal level. Haat Market or Haat Bazar is an open air market that serves as a trading venue rural people in rural areas of Nepal. The bazar is conducted regularly, that is once, twice or even thrice a week. Traditionally the people of Kalinchok didn't have proper system of barter at communal level. People relied on Charikot the Headquarter of Dolakha District to buy and sell the produce however there was very less of a produce from village to be sold. As the intervention of NCDC in Kalinchowk increased people started to grow vegetables for their household use. Recently people have also initiated commercial vegetable and livestock farming which leads to the surplus of produce ever after household consumption. Realizing this gap the concept of Haat Bazar was initiated. Once a week, people gather at the bazar and sell vegetables, food crops and livestock their produced. Apart from that barbers, butchers and food stalls (momo's, thupka) are also the attraction of the market. On the other hand farmers from Rapti RM received baskets (carts) to carry their produce to nearby markets.

However the support weren't limited to the agriculture and livestock only. Along with the support for farming based entrepreneurship the project beneficiaries also received support such as tailoring business, hair salon, homestay. Local business also received support for the formulation of business plan and business registration.

A journey from wood cutter to Carpenter :

Dalman Thami from Begumpa village used to cut woods and sell locally which was not sufficient to cover his family expenses. He used to travel to Darjeeling seasonally in pursuit of labor jobs. NCDC field staff identified him as potential entrepreneur, facilitated the business plan and supported for carpentry training at Charikot so that he could upscale his traditional work of wood cutting to carpentry entrepreneur.

Dalman Thami learned the art of commercial carpentry with the financial support of NCDC/ in the year 2019. " NCDC provided me an opportunity to travel to Charikot and learn from the professionals. I have learned to make chairs, wooden closet, kitchen racks and use modern carpentry equipment's.

"I have received orders from locals here in Kampol and Begumpa to make furniture for their homes. I believe I can make my living easily from this new art I learn. I also have plan to further expand my business and provide employment opportunities to local youths here in the village" says 52 years old Dalman.

"There is an increasing demand for the furniture I made at local market. I hope, I no more have to travel to travel to India in pursuit of jobs.



MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- ✓ Support for commercialization of Livestock production (poultry, goat, pig, cow)
 - ✓ Promotion of High Value Cash Crops in Farmers Field
 - ✓ Develop and Appraise Business Plan for Establishing MSMEs
 - ✓ Business Registration Support
 - ✓ Promotion & Support for Enterprise Development
 - ✓ Support for Market Linkage
- ✓ 58 individual farmers supported for commercial livestock production
 - ✓ 106 farmers supported with high value cash crops
 - ✓ 26 Business Plan prepared
 - ✓ 30 businesses supported for registration
 - ✓ 11 HH supported for enterprise development



Akabare chilli farming in Kalinchok village as part of high value cash crop farming



Commercial goat farming support in Rapti , Dang

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- ✓ Value-addition (packing, preservation, processing, branding, etc.) & product diversification training (commercialized crop)
- ✓ Support and Promotion of Improved Livestock (Including Education & Training)
- ✓ Value-addition (packing, branding, etc.) training (non-agriculture) & vocational training

- ✓ Haat Bazar established for market linkage at Kalinchowk and 35 farmers supported with bamboo baskets
- ✓ Value Addition Agri training to 53 farmers
- ✓ Value Addition Non Agri Training to 19 individuals
- ✓ Livestock Training to 175 individuals



Pickle making training in Rapti, Dang as part of value addition to the local agriculture production.



Mayor of Kalilnchok RM, Dolakha inaugurating the Haat Market (Local Open Market) as per of project's collaboration for local business promotion



Commercial poultry farm promoted in Dalakha



Farmers started mushroom farming after receiving training



Pickles made and demonstrated in the final day of pickle making training in Rapti



Women practicing making Bhangra (a traditional hand knit gown from local plant Allo in Kalinchok Dolakha)

Outcome 4: Civil society organizations and local institutions strengthened

This outcome is a continuation of long term intervention of DF fundamentally targeted to improve governance through plan based development at municipal level. As part of continuous process the major activities implemented in the year 2019 includes update and upgrade of profile and and plan of Rapti and Kalinchok RM in mobile based digital interface, thematic multiyear plan formulation on LDCRP in Rapti RM, capacity building and institutional support to local NGOs and facilitation of social audit process.

Highlight : Central Level Recognition of Kalinchok Integrated Development Plan

NCDC has been facilitating the RM level profiles and multi-year local development plan in Kalinchok RM from 2017. In this context NCDC supported formulating the five year integrated development plan of Kalinchok RM in 2018. NCDC updated this plan in 2019 based on the new federal law and organized consultation program in Kathmandu inviting ex-ministers, members of federal and provincial parliament, high profile bearcats of government, investors and other stakeholders of Kalinchok and Dolakha. The main objective of that program was to present the Kalinchok plan document as model plan document among central policy actors, collect feedbacks from wider stakeholders and to influence for effective implementation liberating necessary budget from all local , provincial and federal governments.

The program was chaired by Kalinchok RM, chairperson Mr. Bin Kumar Thami, chief guests ex-minister and member of federal parliament honorable Mr. Ananda Pokhrel and Mrs. Binda Pandey and as a guest the member of Bagmati Province honorable Mr. Pashupati Chaulagain actively participated in the program, provided the feedback and commitment for effective implementation of plans.

Major highlights of discussions were:

- ✓ Local government and resource management
- ✓ Development agendas incorporated in the periodic plan
- ✓ Current development issues
- ✓ Policy of municipality, government interventions
- ✓ Anticipated challenges of upcoming national budget

In addition to the discussion on the periodic plan the forum was also crucial for district level coordination among the stakeholders for sectorial plan formulation of the Kalinchok RM.



- ✓ Local organizations trained & supported on financial governance, GESI and other issue
- ✓ Women and men are trained on governance issues and rights
- ✓ Training to elected board and staff of Rural Municipality's on participatory planning and follow-up
- ✓ Local government supported on public feedback

✓ **3 Local Organizations trained and supported on financial governance and GESI :**

As part of sustainability of the outcome, NCDC in its working area has been promoting local youths be organized in groups and local NGOs. These local NGOs from early phase of registration are receiving continuous institutional support and are mobilized as part of program implementation. The local organizations supported this year are :

Kalinchowk Community Development Center (KCDC); Kalinchowk RM, Ward 1

- ✓ update its registration and trained for handling micro saving credit of the women's groups formed under NCDC
- ✓ fund/loan management assessment of all of these groups and handed over the book keeping and management of these groups to KCDC
- ✓ Collaborated to work together to establish and ensure the proper functioning of weekly Haat Bazar (open air market).

Shanti Janapriya Youth Club; Rapti RM, Ward 5

- ✓ Support to establish its legal status
- ✓ Registration ,
- ✓ Constitution, administrative and financial policy.
- ✓ Mobilized conduct awareness program on sanitation.

Janajagan Youth Club; Rapti RM, Ward 5

- ✓ Supported registration
- ✓ Constitution, administrative and financial policy
- ✓ Mobilized conduct awareness program on sanitation



Orientation to ward council members of Rapti, Dang on Social Audit Process

<p>tools at RM/Ward level (social audit)</p> <p>✓ Training to local organization on planning and accountability mechanism</p> <p>✓ Participatory Local Development (Gaunpalika) Model Profile/Plan Formulation</p> <p>✓ Support to local partner for project implementation</p>	<p><u>Social Audit :</u></p> <p>Social Audit is the process of analyzing, reviewing and providing feedback on effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of the services and resource mobilized by government bodies, private enterprise as well as civil society. Government are facing the demand of being more accountable and socially responsible and people are more assertive of their right to information and influence governments decision making mechanisms.</p> <p>NCDC facilitated the social audit process of Rapti RM and Kalinchowk RM .The events were held at ward 1 and 6 of Kalinchowk RM and ward 1 and 9 of Rapti RM. Preliminary interactions were held at both RM's office in the presence of Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of RM's, Ward members and representatives as well as Chief Executive Officer of RM's.</p> <p><u>Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Planning (LDCRP), RM Rapti :</u></p> <p>Based on the Integrated Development Plan of Rapti, NCDC this supported to extend the thematic plan on DRR. Climate Change Vulnerability Mapping 2010 of Nepal Government indicates Dang District to be highly vulnerable to erosion of land from river and landslide. On the other hand the climate change and disaster adaptation capability of the district is low making people with low economic condition, women and Dalit's highly vulnerable to the effect of climate change.</p> <p>Rapti RM and NCDC came to an agreement to develop Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan following the guidelines of Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan formulation guidelines of Nepal Government. There is more 35 % cost sharing from RM on plan formulation. The plan will be completed March 2020.</p> 
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<p>✓ Strengthen to group members, leaders, on local government planning process, Govt. accountabilities tools etc.</p>	<p><u>Local Partnership and mobilization</u></p> <p>Sustainability of the project is at the heart of the project design and implementation. From the perspective of the NGO or a donor organization sustainability of the project implies the continuation of project activities and sustenance of project outcomes after the end of the initial grant. It prepares local organization and institutions with necessary skills and capability to carry future intervention and influence and guide community level development initiations.</p> <p>In the year 2019, NCDC supported three local organizations from Dang and Dolakha with various strengthening interventions as below :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Training and orientation for institutional sustainability ✓ Support for registration and maintain legal status ✓ Support of small project implementation ✓ Collaboration and outreach
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Outcome 5: Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI)

The project works on GESI as a separate outcome as well as the project integrates the concept and essence of GESI in all of its outcomes. This project aims to improve the livelihood and increase access to opportunities, and open a space of collaboration for most vulnerable and marginalized communities, poor people and rural women. NCDC also works with the DF partner organizations of Nepal as GESI focal organization to advocate policy level changes at organization and facilitate organization to enhance their skills, knowledge on integrating GESI at both program and organizational level. The project itself also targets most marginalized communities and women as its primary beneficiaries by implying the positive discrimination policy while forming farmers/agriculture groups in the community. In the year 2019 following activities were carried out from output 5: GESI.

✓ Lobbying & Advocacy with CBNOs and Other Organizations

✓ Information Dessimination (16 days of Activism)

✓ Radio Program for Promoting the DAG Participation

✓ National day celebration (women , youth, child focused)

16 days of Activism and National Day Celebration

The 16 days of activism against gender based violence is an annual international campaign that starts on November 25 the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, and runs until 10 December, Human Rights Day. It is used as an organizing strategy by individuals and organizations around the world to call for the prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls. This year NCDC/ICDP came together with Kalinchowk and Rapti Rural Municipalities under the theme, “Orange the World: Generation Equality Stands against Rape!”



Children Day Celebrations

The total of 293 students participated in the celebration of national and international children's day event organized at Rapti and Kalinchowk Rural Municipality. Students from Macchital, Rapti received stationary from the Chairperson of Rapti ward number one. Similarly speech competition was organized in the presence of Mr. Babulal Thami the chairperson of Kalinchok ward number one.



✓ Leadership Education to Women (Training Package for Authentic Leadership Training to Women and Knowledge Sharing)

✓ Leadership and Rights Trainings to Marginalised Women (FEDO)

✓ GESI TOT for DF Partners (Train GESI focal person)

✓ Partner Implement GESI Friendly Practices (Follow-up)

GESI Workshop and Follow up : DF Partners

NCDC/ICDP organized a GESI training for the DF partner organization in Nepal. Being the GESI focal organization for DF partners in Nepal NCDC/ICDP is involved in identifying the needs of partners on GESI and strengthening them simultaneously by providing training for trainers (ToT), workshop, conducting Gender Audit. NCDC/ICDP also regularly monitors the GESI related activities at partner level. The 2019 GESI Workshop aimed to capacitate the organization especially Gender Focal Person with necessary skills and understanding on general understanding of GESI, national and international policy and provisions as well as ways and modality to integrate GESI in the project as well as organization. The need for the training was identified from Gender Audit conducted in 2018. 26 participants from 12 DF partners from Nepal Program participated in the training. DF Nepal representative Mr. Yogi Kaystha made his presence in the event.



DF Nepal Partners:

LI- BIRD

Sahakarmi Samaj

TCDF

DWO

JJS

DDAM

Yes Nepal

FEDO

CBODC

SBS

PJBS

3. Progress through Partners

3.1 Partner Organization: Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC)

✓ Authentic Leadership Training (ALT)

Authentic Leadership training is a leadership package that follows the module of BBC/Born Global. Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC) is a national feminist network organization striving for women empowerment and gender equality. BBC advocates ensuring gender equality at all levels through enhancing women's leadership capacity. BBC has been organizing authentic leadership programs with a mission to produce authentic women leaders in different areas of work. Through several authentic leadership programs, it has successfully mentored women leaders from diverse areas at the national level. NCDC partners with BBC to enhance the leadership capacity of women and women leaders working in its project areas . In the year 2019 the total of 25 women from the agriculture and women's groups of Kalinchowk Rural Municipality participated in the training. The training is conducted in three phase. Out of 25 participants 18 completed all three rounds of the training. All three rounds of trainings were held at Charikot, Dolakha



ALT closing ceremony held in the presence of Chairperson of Kalinchowk RM

3.2 Partner Organization: Feminist Dalit Organization (FEDO)

✓ Dalit Women Strengthening and Support Program (DWSSP)

Feminist Dalit Organization (FEDO) was established in 1994 by a group of concerned Dalit women with the vision to “fight against caste and gender discrimination and to construct a just and equitable society.” **Dalit women Strengthening and Support Project (DWSSP)** was implemented by Feminist Dalit Organization (FEDO) Dang and supported by NCDC/ICDP. The project was implemented on Tulsipur Sub metropolitan, Ghorahi Sub metropolitan and Dangisharan Rural Municipality within 20 Dalit women groups. The project aims to strengthen the women group, strengthen the civil society organizations as well as local institutions and increase the Gender equity.

The project aims to strengthen Dalit women groups via various income generating trainings and support along with the strengthening of civil society organization and local institutions. To achieve the objective orientation to the group members on Income Generating Activities (IGA) planning process, Coordination and collaboration meeting with local political parties, ward/rural municipality/municipality members for budget allocation and Training to frontline leaders on resource mobilization programs were conducted. The group members along with the women ward representatives attended the program. The project works in line with the outputs set by the ICDP project. In the year 2019 DWSSP worked on following outcomes:

Outcome 3: Household Economy Improved:

- **IGA Training:** Along with raising the awareness of Dalit women the project aims to improve the livelihood of these women. In the year 2019, the total of 100 women participated in the livestock and vegetable farming training. A package of hen, pig and goat training was provided regarding the rearing of the animals, their food and the most common disease that could affect these animals. 44 Dalit women are involved in animal husbandry with the support of DWSSP 2018.
- **Orientation on Micro Enterprise Development:** One day Micro Enterprise Development training was organized in the presence of 43 Dalit women. The participants were facilitated on the concept of entrepreneurship, difference between income generation, self - employment and entrepreneurship, need of local market, utilization of the local materials , creation of business opportunities, business plan for the success of business, selection of the business, features of successful entrepreneur, etc.
- **Matching Fund Distribution/ Business Established:** Revolving fund was provided to the 20 selected participants of Micro Enterprise Development training to help them start their own business and contribute to the household economy. The fund will revolve around the group to optimize its impact. However the recipient of the fund doesn't need to pay the interest.
- **Orientation Account Keeping:** A one day account keeping orientation was conducted on the Tulsipur sub metropolitan. Participants were facilitated on the concept of account keeping, documents required to keep the account ,importance and utilization of saving, loan investment on group members, calculating the interest of the loan, writing the effective minute, effective meeting conduction,

responsibilities of president, secretary and treasurer and members on the group. Total of 25 participants responsible for handling the account of the groups participated in the training.

- 50 women participated in Animal Husbandry Training.
- 43 women oriented on Micro Enterprise Development
- 25 women oriented on Account Keeping

- 50 women participated in Vegetable Farming Training.
- 20 women received matching fund for Enterprise Development

Outcome 4: Civil society organisations and local institutions strengthened

- **Orientation on Group Members on Local Level Planning Process:** The orientation aimed to make group members familiar with the ward level planning process. The training was conducted after the plan from the tole (community) was selected. The ward president and Dalit women ward member were suggested and made commitment to prioritize the issues and problems of Dalit women and formulate the program and allocate the budget according to it. The participants of the training were oriented to identify the problems and prioritize the intervention to tackle those problems. The training focused on the seven step planning process and with especial focus to gender responsive budgeting. Along with group members the representative from local government also participated in the event. The total of 150 participants participated in 6 different event. 135 participants were female.



- **Training to Frontline Leaders on Resource Mobilization:** The two events of 2 day training to Frontline leaders on resource mobilization were conducted on Tulsipur sub metropolitan-6 Tulsipur and Dangisharan rural municipality-3 Hekuli. The frontline leaders representing the women group members as well as women ward representatives attended the training. The training aims to use the available resources on local level by mobilizing the frontline leaders. The training focused on the concept and importance of resource, types of resources and identification of resources. Similarly, the use of resource, access on the resource, benefit of using the resource, search of the resource, method of accessing the resource and role of the frontline leaders on mobilizing the resources were also discussed. The total of 75 frontline women leaders and ward representatives participated in the training.

- **Coordination meeting with the rural municipality/Sub metropolitan members, Dalit activist and Group Members on increasing Income generation of Dalit:** FEDO conducted a one day coordination meeting with the stakeholders on its project implemented areas. The program centered on the 2018 project activities, its major achievement and the plans for the 2019 were also shared. Representative's from Tulsipur sub metropolitan (deputy mayor, ward representatives of the program implemented areas), Ghorahi sub metropolitan (ward president of 8, 11 and the ward representative of 12) and Dangisgaran Rural Municipality (vice president of rural municipality, ward president of 3 No and ward member of 6) along with the group members participated in the events organized at three different locations. The participants mostly representatives from local government shared their experience and challenges of working with Dalit community, their contribution to empower Dalit community, as well as their leadership and coordination ability were discussed. Most of Dalit women ward representative said that ward presidents are more supportive towards them than previous years. On the other hand they also expressed the bitter experience of being discriminated. Total of 75 participants participated in the program. 50 participants were women.

- 150 participants participated Orientation on Group Members on Local Level Planning Process
- 75 frontline women leaders on Resource Mobilization Training
- 75 participants participated in Coordination meeting with the rural municipality/Sub metropolitan members, Dalit activist and Group Members on increasing Income generation of Dalit

Outcome 5: Gender Equity Increased

- **Communication and Behavior Change Training:** The two day training of resource mobilization was conducted on the Tulsipur sub metropolitan-6 Tulsipur. The frontline leaders representing all the women group of FEDO as well as women ward representatives participated the training. The training focused on the concept and importance of behavior change, reasons of behavior change; personal reason, social reason, geographical reason economic and stages of behavior change. Along with that the training also focused on the meaning and importance of communication, results of miscommunication, communication within the group and coordination with the ward representatives, meaning and importance of speech, types of speech, preparation of the effective speech, points to be consider during the speech, role of communication in behavior change. Altogether 50 frontline leaders attended the training. 40 of them were women.
- **Orientation to Dalit and Non Dalit on Case Based Discrimination (CBDU) and Gender Based Violence (GBV):** The orientation aims to reduce the caste based discrimination and untouchability between Dalit and non- Dalit as well as reduce the gender discrimination and violence against the women. There was the good participation of non-Dalit male and female with Dalit male and female on orientation

program. The participants were oriented on the constitutional provision against the CBDU and GBV. The total of 75 participants participated in the event. 55 participants were women.

➤ **Day Celebration:**

- ✓ **Celebration of International Day for Elimination of Caste Discrimination (21 Jestha):** The Day celebration (21 Jestha) was conducted on Tulsipur sub metropolitan-6 Baruwagaun in the presence of Chief District Officer (CDO), Deputy Mayor, DSP, District president of Communist Party, President of Nepali Congress, ward president, member of justice committee, member of executive committee, representatives of Nepal Bar Association, Human right activists, NGOs, journalist etc. The interaction focused on implementing the laws against the untouchability and accepting untouchability as the common problem of the society. The total of 43 participants were part of the event .13 of them were women.
- ✓ **16 Day Campaign against gender violence:** A joint coordination meeting was conducted by judiciary committee of Tulsipur sub metropolitan, along with FEDO and Mahuri Home. Members of judiciary committee, members of executive committee, FEDO's President, representative from Mahuri Home, Human right activists, journalist made their presence for the event. The meeting focused on bringing the cases of women on judiciary committee, providing the justice to the victim as well as monitoring the past cases. Similarly, warm clothes (shawl) were distributed to the 11 victim women and 10 jackets to the children. Out of 21 participants, 11 were female.

- 50 frontline leaders participated on Communication and Behavior Change Training
- 75 participants participated on Orientation to Dalit and Non Dalit on Case Based Discrimination (CBDU) and Gender Based Violence (GBV)
- 43 participants participated on Celebration of International Day for Elimination of Caste Discrimination (21 Jestha)
- 16 Day Campaign against gender violence

Case Stories

Name: Kaliram Chaudhary
Place Rapti RM, Bhagwanpur,
Group: Shivamandir Agriculture Group, Member
Support: Tri Cycle Push Cart, 2019

My name is Kaliram Chaudhary and I sell Panipuri, Chat from my tri cycle push cart (Thela) here in Bhagwanpur. I have been in this business for past 12 years. I was a farmer; I also worked as a daily wage labor before entering this business. However I didn't have enough money to buy the thela. I borrowed thela from one of my relative and paid rent for the thela. I always wanted to buy my own thela however the money I made was enough only to take care of my daily family expense. The money from this business is used to buy books, stationaries for the kids and take care of household expense. I and my wife are also farmers. Listening to my plight NCDC supported me with a brand new thela. It has helped me developed a sense of ownership and I can function my business as per my convenience. On a dry day I earn Rs 1300 and in normal day I make around 2000 a day.



CONTACT DETAILS

Storyteller

Name & contact number: Dambar Gaha, 9847819279

Storyteller's role and duration in Project: Chairperson of Community Development Committee, 3 years

Storyteller's gender (tick one): Male

Person recording story

Name & contact number: Smriti Devkota, 9861546951

Position and Organization: GESIO, NCDC

Title of story: Community Mobilization Makes Sustainable Rural Development Possible

Date of recording: 14 November 2019

Project and location of the story: ICDP; Bagasoti, Dang

Domain (tick one): Collective (Yes)



STORY DETAILS

1. **What, in your opinion, is the most significant change in people's lives that the project has contributed to since 2017?**

(There may have been many changes, great and small. Ask the storyteller to name the change that they feel is most significant. Ask them describe who was involved, what happened, where and when it happened. Ask them to explain how different people/actors contributed to the change, e.g. themselves, other family members, neighbours, leaders, farmers' organizations, NGOs, government)

NCDC came to Bagasoti in 2017 and formed a Sayapatri Agriculture Group. The community was oriented on the significance of group mobilization, leadership development, and various modern farming techniques. It was for the first time we heard the term climate change and its



effects. We also learned that Bagasoti lies on the youngest and the most fragile mountain of Nepal "Chure ", hence increasing the vulnerability to climate change. Community was directly involved to identify the cause and effects of climate change as well as possible interventions at community and household level to reduce the severity of the effect. We were also oriented on the significance of community mobilization to bring positive changes in our village. For the few past years Bagasoti was dealing with extreme shortage of drinking and irrigation water, which is also common in other parts of Chure region. The only water source of village was drying and slowing shifting from its original place further causing the loss of already scarce water.

The solution to this problem was the joint intervention of NCDC, Rural Municipality and the community. NCDC and Rural Municipality provided funds and community provided free labor service for the solar water lifting and source protection project. Today the dried up water source has revitalized and we have water taps on our own house. We also have committee oversees the maintenance and proper regulation of the system. Apart from this intervention each household of Bagasoti are using improved cooking stove (ICS) and we also have technicians in the village who are capable of making and repairing it. ICS has reduced the quantity of fire wood used for cooking and reduced indoor air pollution. The project also supported the households with improved cow shed, goat shed, chicken shed and plastic tunnel farming and ways of farming with minimal tillage and drip irrigation. We also learned about home garden and climate smart farming. Some of us were supported with the sheds and necessary equipment while remaining saw it's benefit and constructed on their own. Today we know how to construct tunnel, improved sheds on our own. We also know how to do minor repairs on the drinking water system as we were directly involved in the planning and construction phase.

2. **Why is this change so important to you? (Ask why they chose this particular change above all others, what difference has it made/will it make. This should be the storyteller's personal opinion).**

Bagasoti is the village of strong women. Men are out of village in search of jobs. Before NCDC, whenever we had to do community meeting women used to send their kids to attend. Now they actively participate in the community work. Our women carried stones on their back with a baby in the front while constructing the water tank. They carried the electricity poles to bring light to this village. They worked to make this road. This project helped women realize their strength and the strength of a community mobilization. This change is also important because it has opened a new opportunity for collaboration with the local government. Budget in Nepal is often allocated based on the population density. As Bagasoti is inside community forest and secluded from other villages Rural Municipality was always reluctant to invest on this village. The enthusiasm of the community and their active involvement in community work has changed the attitude of the local government as well.

3. **Are there any lessons for DF and the partner organization arising from this story?**

Rapti Rural Municipality is investing the Bagasoti to develop it as a hub for domestic tourist hub and promote homestay. We have already constructed a community building. We would like NCDC to be part of this and provide necessary support for the proper management and development of necessary infrastructure.

*****Confidentiality:** We may like to use your story for reporting to our funders, or sharing with other people interested in our work. **Do you, (the storyteller):**

- want to have your name on the story? (tick one) **Yes ()**
(If they wish to remain anonymous, don't record their name or contact details in section 1 above)
- consent to us using your story for publication? (tick one) **Yes ()**
- consent to us using your photo for publication? (tick one) **Yes ()**
(Taking a photo is optional. If you do not have time or feel it is not appropriate, tick "no photo". If you do ask and they consent, take a photo of the storyteller and attach it to the story).

Appendix 1 : Collaboration and fund sharing with RMs & beneficiaries in major program activities

The project believes in maintaining the good relation with the RM and advocating for resource sharing among community, RM and project to ensure its sustainability and accountability. Along with matching funds RM and respective wards are actively involved in the monitoring of the project activities. NCDC conducts all of its project activity in the banner of local government. Some of the major highlights of this collaboration are presented below:

Rural Municipalities	Activity	NCDC (Rs.)	RM (Rs.)	Community (Rs.)	Others (Rs.)
Kalinchok, Dolakha	Kiwi Farming (Ward 1)	80000	300000	20000	
	Kiwi Farming (Ward 6)	30000	275000	-	400000
	DRR, Ghate Khola Bridge	50000	400000	83225	
	DRR, Heldu Khola Bridge	50000		15000	
Rapti, Dang	CAV To Do, Gaeragheri Drinking Water Project	500000	1500000	700000	
	CAV To Do, Solar Lifting Irrigation Project Macchital	600000	933550	270626	
	CAV To Do, Solar Lifting Drinking Water Project Rupakot	800000	1500000	418497	
	LDCRP	915000	485000		