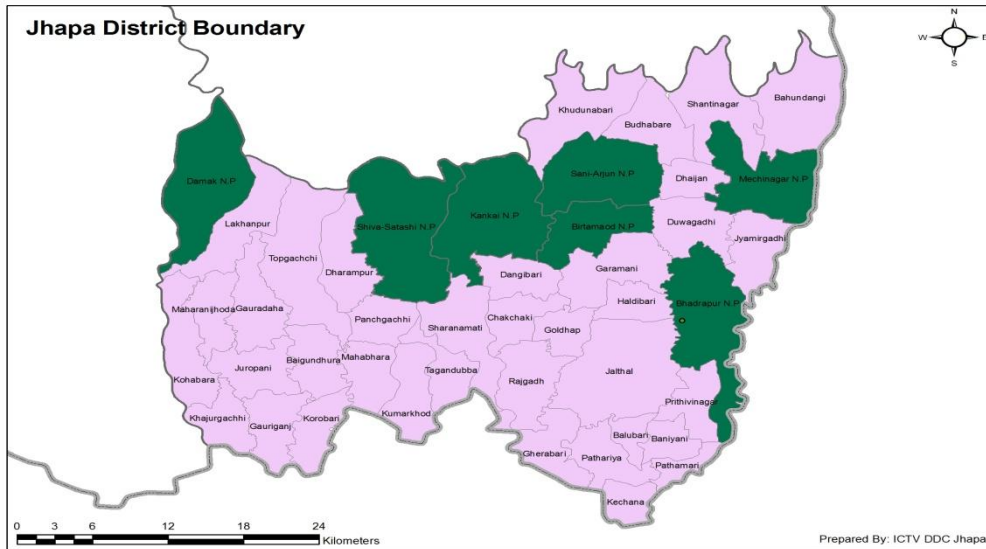


Local Governance and Community Development Programme [LGCDP II]

Annual narrative report of FY 2072/073



Submitted to
Regional Coordination Unit [RCU]
Biratnagar



Submitted by
District Development Committee
Bhadrapur, Jhapa
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Executive Summary

Democratic government after 1990 took several initiatives towards strengthening local self-government institutions and implementing decentralization programme in Nepal. Nevertheless, citizen's dissatisfaction was increased immensely even the state verbalized repeatedly about decentralization, inclusion, local autonomy, and grass root democracy. Transparency, accountability, and responsiveness of local bodies are always the burning issues. Along with this above stated situation, LGCDP was introduced in Nepal.

The Local Governance and Community Development (LGCDP II) is a national programme with an over-arching goal to contribute towards poverty reduction through inclusive responsive and accountable local governance and participatory community-led development. The Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development is an executing agency for LGCDP with technical and financial assistance from various development partners. This is a national programme framework for achieving improvements in the system of local governance and community development. This report covers the progress status of LGCDP activities and other activities implemented at DDC Jhapa in the FY 2072/73. In the last fiscal year 2072/73 activities such as CAC Maturity assessment, Five vacant position of social mobilizer hired in Five VDC (Chakchaki, Jyamirgadi, Khajurgachhi, Dharampur and Patamari) and orientation on different thematic area of LGCDP and introduced of Periodic District Development Plan (PDDP) were carried out. Other activities that were carried out during this period include formation of EFLG, CFLG, GRB committee, selection and prioritization of eight community infrastructure projects.

As a main vehicle of community empowerment all wards are covered by social mobilization. In total, 33 Social Mobilizers in 33 VDCs, are on the job now. Among them 9 are male and 23 are female.

WCFs and CACs are considered the entry point of LGCDP and total 297 WCFs are functioning currently till the date. During this period, 203 WCFs are reformed. Similarly, 33 CACs (33 in VDCs) are active and established 33 New CAC during this period. Selected community facilitator in all New CAC and out of 17 CACs of the district 15 CACs implemented CIG and remaining two are implementing CAC referred small infrastructure

and 12 CACs implemented SPMP (Now CIG) for poverty alleviation. Remaining 8 CACs are implemented CIG project at current FY year. Similarly, Livelihood Improvement Programme (LIP) for CAC member is implementing in 33 CAC (33 VDCs,)

Three local non-governmental organizations are contracted as Local Service Provider (LSP) to conduct social mobilization in the district. Ward citizen forum review meeting was completed in May, 2016 and total 1485 people were participated in different VDC. It supported to Self evaluation of WCF and prepared action plan for further action. Out of 1485 (1129 male and 356 female) were participated

One Civil Society Organization (CSO) Jhapa Unesco sang, Nepal is active as a watch dog of LBs activities in what extend LBs activities are accountable and responsive to local people. Now, it is working in 19 LBs directly (14 VDCs and 4 municipalities and DDC 1). Similarly, Gender budget audit, social audit, public hearing, public auditing are found done by local bodies in this district. Some VDCs including are unable to follow all these criteria and said they have no adequate number and capacity of human resource.

Web base reporting system, SMS system has been adopted. Most of the important information that should be share to concerning authority on time is now shared via web base system with the active support of ICTs. Social mobilization data base is also updated in online. Information related to social security and vital event registration is also duly recorded in integrated MIS system.

1. Introduction of DDC Jhapa

Jhapa District is one of the developed districts situated in Eastern Development Region. It lies in third place in Human Development Index. Bhadrapur is the headquarter of Jhapa district which lies 13 kilometer south from Birtamod. Kechana Kawal (58 m from sea level) is the lowest place in Nepal and Kankai (702 m long) is the 2nd Longest Bridge in Nepal also lies in this district.

Development Region	: Eastern Development Region
Zone	: Mechi
Physiographic Region	: Terai
District headquarter	: Bhadrapur
Location	: 26'20" to 26'50" Northern Latitude 87'39" to 88'12" Eastern Longitude
Political Location	: East - Bengal (India) West- Morang North - Ilam South - Bihar (India)
Area	: 1606 sq km
Political Division	: Constituencies- 7 : Ilaka- 17 Village Development Committee- 37 Municipalities-7
Main River	: Kankai, Mechi, Biring, Ratuwa etc.
Average Rainfall	: 271.75mm
Main market	: Damak, Bitamod, Bhadrapur, Dhulabari Kakarvitta etc.

Output wise progress report:

The government has tried to promote and ensure access of grass roots people in the political and decision-making process at the local level by establishing LBs, but these have not been adopted very well in practice. Centrally planned programmes and budget have been exercised immensely and decentralization has been talked much. However, the habit of local government bodies and people's participation in governance is ritual as it was in the past. Local Self-Governance Act 1999 has tried to maximize people's participation in planning, budgeting, and implementation of local development plan. According to LSGA 1999, VDC and Municipality should follow eight steps, and DDC should follow fourteen different steps for plan formulation with the participation of local people (Clause 43, 111, and 195).

Nevertheless, the level of people's participation in planning, budgeting, and implementation process is always the matter of discussion. In this situation, LGCDP has been implementing as the GoN's flagship programme for supporting the improved functioning of local governance and community development related activities with the ultimate goal of contributing in reduction of poverty throughout the country. LGCDP acting as a framework to bring together all of the programmes, institutions and actors influencing and involved in the local governance process through enhanced networking, collaboration and coordination mechanism and systems aimed at achieving programme outcomes and outputs. It aims to enable local bodies to coordinate local governance actors for effective and efficient service delivery and community development in line with citizen's priorities. Different supporting mechanisms have been proposed at different level to make result based effective and efficient service delivery system of government at different level. In this report, the major activities implemented and output achieved are described in brief.

Output 1: Citizen and community organizations are empowered to actively participate and assert their rights in local governance

1.1. District Social Mobilization Coordination Committee (DSMCC)

In order to implement, monitor, supervise and bring coordination among social mobilization activities at the district level District Social Mobilization Coordination Committee has been formed in district. DSMCC meetings are arranged regularly. Total number of meetings conducted till date is three (3) which was mainly for the purpose of hiring social mobilizer on vacant position, decided uniformity of dress to all social mobilizer of district, indoors of SM programme with budget and approved SM annual plan and Monitoring plan for FY 2072/73. 11 Male and 13 Female are engaged in this committee. DSMCC has been Prepared Monitoring plan and monitored 12 VDC for effective implementation of CIG and overall social mobilization programme in FY 2072/73.

1.2 Status of Local Service Providers (LSP) selection

Local Service Providers are working with the close coordination in the respective local bodies to enhance the effective basic service delivery through social mobilization. They monitored some CIG and LIP activities and regular monitored to SMs. LSP's name is mentioned in table 1 below:

Table 1: List of Local Service Providers

District Development Committee, Jhapa		
SN	Name of LSP	Assigned VDCs
1	Sahara Nepal, Charpane	Duwagadi, Gherabari, Tagandubaa, Dagibari, Rajgad, Sarnamati, Kumarkhod, Bahaundagi, Dhajjan, Jaymiragadi, Chakchaki
2	Birat Community Learning Centre , Anarmani	Kechana, Baniyani, Goldap, Budabare, Santinagar, Haldibari, Khudunabari, Balubari, Prithibnagar, Jalthal, Patamari, Pathriya, Garamuni.
3	Human Development Centre, Birtamod	Topagachhi, Korobari, Khajurgachhi, Mahavara, Baigundhura, Gaurigunj, Maharanijoda, Juropani, Pachagachhi, Kohabara, Lakhanpur, Dharampur, Gauradaha.

Local Service Providers are now working with the close coordination in the respective local bodies to enhance the effective basic service delivery through social mobilization.

1.3 Status of Social Mobilizer (SM)

District has now 33 social mobilizers (33 in VDCs) in the job. Among them 9 are male and 24 are female. On this year, 5 SM position are fulfilled in Patamari, Khajurgachhi, Chakchaki, Jaymirgadi and Dharampur VDC.

1.4 Status of Ward Citizen Forum (WCF)

In Jhapa, the total numbers of WCF formed by the end of this Trimester are 297 in VDCs. According to the SM report, total 203 WCFs that replace executive member are reformed during this period as per revised Social Mobilization Guidelines 2071. As the role of WCF became more prominent in local level planning process and civic oversight, more people are interested to be included as a member in WCF formation/reformation. In total, 1697 projects were forwarded by WCF during ward level planning process. Among these forwarded projects 1160 were approved from VDCs in FY 072/073. Currently, there are 7404 people are members in WCFs. Many WCF members have been included in monitoring team of the VDCs ward level projects and they started to monitor some infrastructure related projects.

1.5 Status of Citizen Awareness Centre (CAC)

33 CACs (33 in VDCs) are active and established 33 New CAC during this period. In total 891 people are engaging in New CAC. Out of 891 members in CAC 867 women and 24 are men. As like WCFs, CACs are another major entry point of the LGCDP, community people mainly women and other excluded section of people are now empowered so far. Once they could not say their name in public meeting now they speech without any hesitation. Small scale infrastructures are implemented with their own participation (selection to clearance). They are now very much aware about vital event registration, social security, other facility available from government or from other non state actors. Local people at the moment realized that CAC are means and important forum where the problems could be share and taking actions to address. Most villagers who are members of either they are members of CAC or not said that numbers of vital event registration is improved significantly while CACs are active.

1.6 Status of WCF Review

It is reported that total 33 events of WCF review were conducted in Jhapa district which comprises 33 events in VDCs. Altogether 1485 (1129 male and 356 females) were Participated on WCF review meeting.

1.7 Status of Community Facilitator in CAC

33 old CAC selected community facilitators for their CAC operation by the end of this year .All community facilitators are female.

1.8 Status of Livelihood Improvement Programme (LIP)

Livelihood Improvement Programme (LIP) for addressing the needs of economically poor member of CAC to support in their livelihood status and address their demand is another beauty of LGCDP. With an objective of improving the livelihood status, this program has categorized VDCs into different categories (DAG 4, DAG 3 B, DAG 3A, and DAG 2A). In total 33 CACs were involved in LIP related activities for their betterment. Till the date all 33 CACs are covered by this programme. Total 277 members are now directly benefited from

LIP related activities from 33 CAC of Jhapa. Most CAC have fixed 12 per cent interest rate and they are now suggested to fix by 6 per cent.

1.9 Status of People's participation in local level planning

LSGA 1999 and Local Body Resource Mobilization Guidelines, 2069 (BS) has made mandatory provision for adopting the different steps for selecting and prioritizing the project at VDC or municipality level. This provision was usually overlapping in most LBs as they have no elected representatives. But when LGCDP formed WCF in each ward then level of people's participation in different stage of development is increasing sharply. In the case of Jhapa total 8910 local people were reported join in ward level planning meetings among them are 5654 male and 3256 are female. Similarly, 1632(985male and 647 female) participated in LBs councils this fiscal year. 14 steps planning process is found duly followed by the local body and people's participation in it's also crucial.

Table 3: Engaged and assert their right on local level planning.

1	Number of projects demanded by WCF's	1697
2	Number of projects approved by LB's	1160
3	Total budget demanded by WCF's	85587000 -
4	Total budget approved bt LB's	68453000 -
5	Number of projects demanded by WCF addressing the need of children	149
6	Number of projects approved by LB's addressing the need of Children	127
7	Number of projects demanded by WCF addressing the need of women	182
8	Number of projects approved by LB's addressing the need of women	137
9	Number of projects demanded by WCF addressing the need of disadvantaged groups	112
10	Number of projects approved by LB's addressing the need of disadvantaged group	103

Source: Field report, 2015

1.10 Status of Community Infrastructure Grant in CACs for poverty reduction.

Guidelines for CAC referred Community Infrastructure Grant for contributing poverty reduction was shared to all social mobilizers and VDC Secretaries .In total, 8 VDCs are selected with the help of DAG mapping result. Most of the selected CAC are prepared for goat rearing and pig farming activities for small scale income generation and total 8 CACs of this district are getting such facility in this fiscal year 5 of them are involved in livestock mainly goat, pig farming and fish farming, 1 small irrigation, and remaining 2 are small scale vegetable farming. The RCU/DGE/VDCs secretary provided support on assessing the feasibility of proposed schemes by CACs and preparing PFM.

Output 2: Accountability mechanisms for local governance are in place

2.1 Status of LGAF/CSO

Downward accountability for responsive local governance is another major component of LGCDP. Local Governance and Accountability Facility (LGAF) has been working during the period of LGCDP I for maintaining the downward accountability in local bodies. The overall objective of LGAF is to enhance downward accountability of the local bodies and local service providers. It aims to provide assistance to the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to facilitate citizen engagement in local governance processes. LGAF has involved improving governance system at the local level by fostering transparency with the due follow of rules and procedures through greater citizen participation and satisfaction in the local governance processes. The programme expects to engage citizens and communities actively in the local governance process and hold local governments accountable. LGAF provides grants to CSOs to implement activities aimed to holding local governments accountable for the use of the block grants and advocate for more easy access to its services by marginalized groups. The main purpose of CSOs activities is to tracking out, in what extend LBs are responsible and responsive to local people as of mandatory provision of laws, regulations, and guidelines. For this purpose, Jhapa UNESCO Sangh, Nepal has been involving working in 19 LBs directly (14 VDCs and 4 municipalities and DDC 1).

Table 4: Number of participants in orientation programme organized by Jhapa UNESCO sanga Jhapa

SN	Local Bodies	male	female	Dalit	Janajati	Brhamin Chhetri	Total
1	Mechinagar municipality	21	17	2	11	25	38
2	Birtamode municipality	25	8	3	8	22	33
3	Saniarjune municipality	25	7	4	10	18	32
4	Santinagar vdc	31	10	4	8	29	41
5	Dhajjan vdc	30	7	2	12	23	37
6	Duwagadi vdc	25	5	3	7	20	30
7	Jalthal vdc	33	8	4	14	23	41
8	Prithibinagar vdc	28	10	2	12	14	38
Total		218	72	24	82	184	290
Per cent		75	25	8.27	28.27	63.50	100

Source: Field report, 2016

In total 272 Participants were presented in different 8 events that are organized for orientation of the programme in different date and places. Women's participation is seen extremely lower than that of men as LGCDP focus to maximize women's other excluded section of people's participation. Only 25 per cent women were joined in orientation programme. The program was concentrated on the activities going to be organized by Jhapa Unesco sang to strengthen downward accountability in LBs of Jhapa and its working areas and LBs roles and responsibilities in it. Similarly, CSO has organized 1 days accountability training in 8 local bodies (3MUN and 5 VDCs). The training was for VDC Secretary, WCF and CAC Coordinator and local political actors. Mainly main provision of accountability related areas that are strongly mandatory to all local bodies were discussed in such events. In total, 252 local people (140 male and 112 female) were participated in these events.

2.2 Public Hearing

Up to this time Jhapa DDC has been completed three number of public hearing according to resource mobilization guideline 2069. Participants on first trimester hearing were 105 (Male-105, female-65), participants on second trimester hearing were 196 (Male- 97 Female- 99), participants on third trimester public hearing were 79 (Male- 39, female- 35). Similarly 12 VDCs has Completed public hearing.

Table 5:

S.N.	Date of Public	No. of Participant
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	Hearing	Male	Female
1	2071 Kartik	105	65
2	2071 Falgun	97	99
3	2072 Ashad 22	39	35

Source: Field report, 2016

2.3 Public Audit and Social Audit

According to field report DDC and 8 VDC has been completed Social Audit. 207 project of DDC and 271 project of VDC completed their public Audit.

Output 3: Status of Local body's access to resources increased

Local government operations with autonomy is complex and challenging task in the sense of available own source finance as local body in developing countries still today highly depending on central grant (conditional and non conditional). Local body must manage people's priorities while balancing persistent constraint resources but in our case it is one of the genuine problems to increased own source revenue. However, they are getting more money from central government to address their priority but they are constantly unable to reduce over dependency.

The level of fiscal decentralization in Nepal is considered to be very low. The own source revenue accounts a very small proportion of annual budget of LBs in the country. It is generally believed that LBs, at present, are only collecting a limited percentage of the potential revenue from internal sources assigned to them. LBFC study (068/069) shows that own source revenue of DDC of Nepal only accounts 15.91 per cent of the total annual revenue.

DDC Jhapa is also heavily dependent to central grant. As a result, they are overly dependent upon the grant provided by the centre. Local bodies are entrusted with fiscal powers to raise their revenue bases to finance their functions. However, the legal provisions made in the LSGA and LSGR 1999 suffers from the problem of overlapping and duplication in the provisions made for LBs at different levels. From the past, local bodies were not able to increase their internal revenue due to political instability, lack of elected local bodies, local people not more aware about local resource generation and local leaders often feel proud by extracting few amount of money from central government rather than generating locally. So revenue increase of LBs is challenging but in the case of DDC Jhapa, its own source revenue (OSR) decreased in the current fiscal year.

Table 6: Internal Revenue Status of DDC

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Internal Revenue (NRS)	% Increment
1	2070-71	45163926.41	36% than FY 69-70
2	2071-72	32719098.53	38 % than FY 70-71
3	2072-73	101462850	

Output 4: Status of Public financial management system improved

Financial health (transparency) regarding the management of funds by local body has now become one of the genuine issues. Central government started to provide block grants (conditional and unconditional) to the local body where people's representatives are not in office and most of them are found failed in financial management while mapping Minimum Conditions and Performance Management (MCPM). Government of Nepal has now been trying to make local self-government system more transparent, responsive, and responsible to the local people and various laws and regulations are promulgated accordingly. Majority of local bodies in Nepal have their own procurement system and some of them are duly following such provisions. Though, various questions are rising against the local body's decision-making and contract awarding system.

According to the existing rule and regulations, all local development plans implemented by local body shall be approved by public through public auditing among the users prior to clearance and handover the projects [rule 201 (2), Local Body Financial Administration Regulation, 2007]. It is one of the important provisions, which makes development work more transparent and cost effective by which local people approve the project publicly. But LBs are not following this provision which will make them more responsive towards people.

This output encompasses efforts to strengthen the capacities of the MoFALD, local bodies and other local governance actors in financial management, in order to both improve its efficiency and effectiveness and to reduce fiduciary risk. Enhancing the transparency, economy and efficiency of public procurement.

4.1 Procurement System in DDC:

In order to enhance the transparency, economy and efficiency of public procurement local level DDC prepared Annual procurement plan in this Fiscal Year and implementing effectively but DDC hasn't a separate procurement unit. DDC has adopted E-bidding system.

4.3 Minimum Condition & Performance Measure of Local Bodies (71/72):

DDC Jhapa has failed on MCPM evaluation for the fiscal year 71/72. Trend of MCPM result of DDC

Table 7: DDC Status in MCPM

S.N.	Fiscal Year	MCPM Score
1	2067-68	69
2	2068-69	67
3	2069-70	61
4	2070-71	52
5	2071-72	62

Source: DDC, 2016

Output 5: Institutional and human resources capacities of LBs and central level agencies involved in local governance strengthened

Governance is an exercise of power as provided by the constitution, state laws and regulations. To exercise the power given to LB, their official should be empowered. Various efforts are taken by the Government of Nepal in this regards within the framework of LGCDP since its inception period with in this framework. It is well considered that until and unless officials are empowered, performance of the institutions will not be enhanced and services will not be provided as per need of general public.

5.1 Status of Capacity development activity

In FY 2072/073 DDC carried out different capacity development activities such as Seven days orientation for VDC Secretaries on Accounting Software (39 participants, Male:-37, female:-2), 45 days Computer training on for Social Mobilizer (participants, Male:-9, female:-23) , Two day orientation on CFLG for various stakeholders (WCF, CAC, Social mobilisers, line agencies,CFLG committee and participants (Male:-6, Female:-48), 10 days orientation on CFLG in VDC level (Male:-273, Female:-194),7 days Community mediation training for VDC secretary ,SM,WCF members and Community mediation centre's members in VDC level(Male:-94, Female:-234). Many other training was carried out from DDC level.

5.2 Status of Result based monitoring

While the role of the state has changed and evolved during recent history, it is now readily apparent that good governance is a key to achieving sustainable socio economic development. States are being challenged as never before by the demands of the global economy, new information and technology, and calls for greater participation of people and democracy. Governments and organizations all over the world are grappling with internal and external demands and pressures for improvements and reforms in public management.

In short, government performance has now become a global phenomenon. Results-based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is a powerful public management tool that can be used to help policymakers and decision-makers to track progress and demonstrate the impact of a given project, program, or policy. Results-based M&E differs from traditional process oriented M&E in that it moves beyond an emphasis on inputs and outputs to a greater focus on outcomes and impacts. Building and sustaining results-based M&E systems is not easy. Once the system is built, the challenge is to sustain it. There are many political, organizational, and technical challenges to overcome in building these systems—both for developed and developing countries. Building and sustaining such systems is primarily a political process rather than technical one.

Result Based Monitoring (RBM) is one of the most prioritized areas of Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD). Various indicators have been developed separately for DDCs, VDCs and Municipalities for tracking out the key achievements in focused areas. DDC Jhapa is provided RBM data to MoFALD through RCU, Birtnagar in regular basis. It becomes easier in collection and compilation of information from Local Bodies in outputs 1-7. Please see Annex 1, for detail of its.

5.3 Status of Web based reporting system

Web Based Reporting System is one important area where MoFALD is able to implement it successfully. There were number of orientations/training conducted to capacitated local bodies staff, ICT volunteer for its effective implementation by LGCDP.

Budget Code	Budget Name(Nep)	Trimester Budget	Trimester Expense	Pragiti Date
365809	भौतिक पूर्वाधार कार्यक्रम	4800	0	lock
365819	स्थानीय तहको स्तरीय विकास कार्यक्रम (LGCDP)	2426	1193	lock
365845	सौरजल सञ्चालन कार्यक्रम	472	410.84	lock
365810	सामाजिक पूर्वाधार कार्यक्रम (R&P)	25599030.77	663522.54	lock
365827	सामाजिक विकास कार्यक्रम	0	0	lock
11	सङ्घीय सरकार	0	0	lock
365001	वि.सं. आन्तरिक ऋण	8565.19	5242.47	lock
365801	सिमाना विकास समिति अनुदान (DDC Grant)	14330.50	11246	lock
365804	सामाजिक विकास कार्यक्रम	0	0	lock
365015	जल सञ्चालन, सञ्चालन अनुदान, सञ्चालन अनुदान (SSP)	111317.60	111161.60	lock
365850	सिमाना विकास कार्यक्रम	0	0	lock

DDC Jhapa is using web base reporting system to report district plan & development and its progress are updated on trimester based via this system. WBRs is updated on regular based important news and notices are posted in it by DDC. This makes MoFALD easier in planning, monitoring and reporting system.

5.4 Status of SM capacity building

Social mobilizer's monthly meetings are regularly conducting in DDC even they were already been handover to the respective LSP with Social Mobilization Coordinators and DDC's responsible staffs. RCU is also regularly supporting by sharing important information on time and participating SM meeting also. RCU staffs were directly introduced the graduation mapping matrix to SM and they were able to perform this job very efficiently. Different informal training are given to Social Mobilizer about ICT related term.

Table 9: Training /Orientation list for SM

S.N.	Name of Trainings/orientation given	Beneficiary
1	Four five days computer training for social mobilizer.	32 social mobilizer (Male: 9, Female: 23)
2	Four days Refresher training for social mobilize.	32 social mobilisers (Male: 9, Female: 23)
3	Two day orientation on CFLG.	32 social mobilisers (Male: 9, Female: 23)

Mainly social mobilizers are involved in these tasks in their respective local body:

- ≈ User committee formation and management (A/C opening, public auditing, and in clearance of the project);
- ≈ WCF and CAC operations (need assessment, project identification prioritization, local resource mobilization);
- ≈ Support to LBs in vital event registration, social security allowance distribution, and other administrative task;
- ≈ Information collection and coordinate to other project staffs and visitors by informing and gathering local people, etc.

Output 6: Access to and quality of local infrastructure and other socio-economic services administered by LBs are improved

Most of the infrastructure projects performed by local bodies and other government entities are said not more qualitative and they are not more long lasting or sustained. Various causes, in this regard, still remained behind this, till the date. However, various efforts are so far taken by the Government of Nepal and LBs also take action to make user friendly socio-economic infrastructure and increasing the access of services. We talked very much about user friendly infrastructure but unable to construct as we talked in words. DDC Jhapa itself no way for wheel chair users and now it is planned to make it. Many disable are coming DDC to get services but unable to entered into the office with their wheel chair. Such problems are now felt by local bodies and other public offices in the district.

6.1 Status of Social security and vital event registration

Socio-economic database of the country, region, district, VDC and settlement should be able to provide the true information of the people living in respective administrative units so that what is needed by the people is known and it becomes easier to fulfill the need of the people by making various plans, taking decisions and formulating policies. Vital event registration system was introduced since very long time in Nepal but status of such events registration in Nepal is very low as compared to events happened. There is a change in socioeconomic database of the country every day and night since the birth, death, in-out migration, marriage and divorce often occurs in the society in every settlement, ward and VDC.

The status of socio-economic database is very poor in Nepal. It is said that none of the socio-economic database can reflect the local reality. It is because the socio-economic database has yet to be collected by establishing the grass root level throughout the country and preparing the baseline data of the grass root level. If such database is collected based on these two items, nobody can question on our database and the database also does reflect the local reality. In total, 3321 birth registration, 576 death registration, 1305 marriage registration, 2997 migration and 11 divorce cases are registered in Jhapa in the year 2071 (Baisakh to Chaitra). The detail information related to vital registration of this district is mentioned in annex 3. In this DDC, vital event registration data are managed by temporary basis as here is no Registrar since very long time.

S.N.	Social Security category	Beneficiary			Monthly Rate/month	Total Money
		Male	Female	Total		
1	Senior Citizen (Dalit)	1531	1277	2808	500	18790000
2	Senior Citizen (Others)	11963	9512	21475	500	164016300
3	Single & widow	0	19199	19199	500	122514000
4	Totally Disabled	499	367	866	1000	10334000
5	Partly Disabled	483	303	786	300	2653200
6	Lopamokh	2242	2346	4588	1000	54854000
7	Dalit Childrens	1501	1401	2902	200	6151000
Total		18219	34405	52624		379312500

6.2 Status of MIS system.

Integrated system of vital event registration and social security registration has been started in Jhapa District. Budhabare, Jalthal, Khajurgachi, Lakhanpur VDC has already started MIS in VDC level. Similarly Social Security beneficiary data has been embedded in MIS System.

6.3 Status of Gender budget audit

Mainstreaming gender in the development process implies that all government policies, programs and developmental activities are gender audited and made gender sensitive. As the budget of GoN is the main instrument through which government policies and programs are implemented, it is more essential to engender the budgetary process.

Empowerment of women presumes the quantitative and qualitative participation of women in the total governance process of the country. Gender equality and sustainable human development issues cannot be put into practice until women and men or girls and boys are provided equal opportunities. Equal opportunities cannot be practically provided until laws and policies at the political, judiciary government levels are made sensitive to the needs of women. With emphasis on equal opportunity, institutions that perpetuate gender inequality need to be assessed in terms of rules, resources, power, principles, and people through gender budget audit. Jhapa DDC has adopted gender budget audit. DDC carried out Gender Responsive Budget Analysis.

6.4 Status of Project funding matrix (PFM)

DDC have prepared Project Funding Matrix (PFM). A total of 267 projects have been implementing in this fiscal year which covers road, bridge, water supply, irrigation, education, environment, social infrastructure, agriculture, economic infrastructure and many other promotional activities. In general, Road, Bridge and Culverts have a major portion.

	Project types	Number of projects	Beneficiaries by sex		Beneficiaries by ethnicity	
			Men	Women	DAG	NDAG
Number of projects by type (road, irrigation, drinking water etc,) and number of beneficiaries (by sex and ethnicity) included in PFM prepared by DDC	Roads, Bridges & Culverts	71	1,898	2,110	1,202	2,806
	WASH	16	260	270	159	371
	Irrigation	8	50	51	30	71
	Economic Infrastructures	5	27	26	15	38
	Environment	38	307	311	185	433
	Education	6	91	98	56	133
	Social Infrastructures	27	127	144	81	190
	Health	4	291	299	177	413
	Agriculture	17	85	91	52	124
	Promotional Activities	15	109	97	61	145
	Total	207	3,245.00	3,497.00	2,018.00	4,724.00

Budget related DDC PFM summary sheet

	Project Type	Total Budget	Communities contribution in total budget	LBs Contribution
Distribution of budget by type of project (road, irrigation, drinking water etc.) in PFM prepared by DDC.	Roads, Bridges & Culverts	37,375,000.00	4,875,000.00	32,500,000.00
	WASH	1,328,250.00	173,250.00	1,155,000.00
	Irrigation	5,980,000.00	780,000.00	5,200,000.00
	Economic Infrastructures	149,500.00	19,500.00	130,000.00
	Environment	3,059,000.00	399,000.00	2,660,000.00
	Education	1,150,000.00	150,000.00	1,000,000.00

	Social Infrastructures	7,130,000.00	930,000.00	6,200,000.00
	Health	770,500.00	100,500.00	670,000.00
	Agriculture	1,150,000.00	150,000.00	1,000,000.00
	Promotional Activities	966,000.00	126,000.00	840,000.00
	Total	59,058,250.00	7,703,250.00	51,355,000.00

Project related VDC PFM summary sheet

	Project types	Number of projects	Beneficiaries by sex		Beneficiaries by ethnicity	
			Men	Women	DAG	NDAG
Number of projects by type (road, irrigation, drinking water etc,) and number of beneficiaries (by sex and ethnicity) included in PFM prepared by VDC	Roads, Bridges & Culverts	448	12300	10500	2225	20575
	WASH	315	11024	12105	2450	20679
	Irrigation	408	3750	2510	655	5605
	Economic Infrastructures	320	1455	1233	270	2418
	Environment	38	587	645	225	1007
	Education	169	9500	8700	1769	16431
	Social Infrastructures	83	564	540	123	981
	Health	48	432	523	145	810
	Agriculture	189	1353	905	298	1960
	Promotional Activities	76	1322	1023	278	2067
	Total	2094	42287	38684	8438	72533

Budget related VDC PFM summary sheet

Distribution of budget by type of project (road, irrigation, drinking water etc.) in PFM prepared by VDC.	Project Type	Total Budget	Communities contribution in total budget	LBs Contribution
	Roads, Bridges & Culverts	44447500	5797500	38650000
	WASH	14260000	1860000	12400000
	Irrigation	6402050	835050	5567000
	Economic Infrastructures	28594750	3729750	24865000
	Environment	747500	97500	650000

	Education	1997550	260550	1737000
	Social Infrastructures	12762700	1664700	11098000
	Health	2835900	369900	2466000
	Agriculture	4434400	578400	3856000
	Promotional Activities	5290000	690000	4600000
	Total	121,772,350.00	15,883,350.00	105,889,000.00

Output 7: Strengthened integrated planning budgeting, monitoring and evaluation and coordination amongst local governance actors

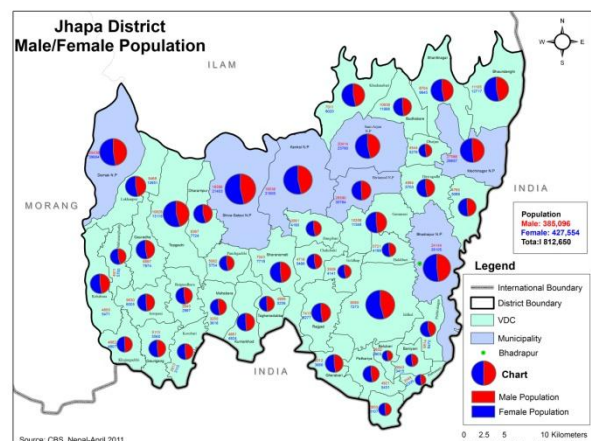
Planning and budgeting system is now duly following by local bodies in Nepal but monitoring and coordination among various actors have still some problem. Most of the LBs have no monitoring framework and they are not found more serious on coordination that can be cost effective in terms of project implementation.

7.1 Status of existence & function of supervision & monitoring committee in local bodies:-

DDC level supervision & monitoring committee is functional in Jhapa DDC as per Resource mobilization guideline 2069. Total members on the committee are (Female-1, Male 12.).Till date the supervision & monitoring committee has monitored 89 numbers of projects of the FY 72-73.

7.2 Status of GIS map preparation

GIS map is important to all local bodies. DDC Jhapa has prepared GIS map after declaration of new municipality. Different GIS map has been updated.



ICTs has play important role to prepared GIS maps. Population, CAC, LSP Clustering map has been updated.

7.3 Status of GESI, EFLG and CFLG

The thematic issues like Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) and Environment Friendly Local Governance (EFLG), have started to give the importance by LBs nowadays. Various attempts are done by DDC Jhapa in these thematic areas: Which has been shown in table below.

I) EFLG:

EFLG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 industries are issued pollution control certificate and committed to comply with national pollution standard, • Plastic bag free VDC declaration (Duhagadi). • Prepared District Environment Profile. • Prepared District WASH Plan • Formation of District energy and environment coordination committee. • Established environment, energy and climate change section .
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II) CFLG:

CFLG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District CFLG committee has been formed. • 10 days orientation on CFLG in VDC level. • Two day orientation on CFLG for various stakeholders (WCF, CAC, Social mobilizer, line agencies,CFLG committee Prepared District Environment Profile. • 37 VDCs have been CFLG committee. • 37 Child club established in 37 VDC.
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III) GESI

GESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• District GESI committee has been formed.• Budget allocated to Women/Children/DAG according to Resource mobilisation guideline but beneficiaries aren't same target group.• DDC carried out GESI budget audit.
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7.3 Status of LBs resource mobilization

All local bodies (DDC, 33 VDCs) in Jhapa have already formed Integrated Plan Formulation Committee as per LB's Resource Mobilization Guidelines 2069. Similarly, they have also formed Monitoring and Supervision Committees. But most of these committees are not functioning very well in practice due to that they not only losing the number while mapping performance but also create problem for proper implementation of development activities. All local bodies here, are duly following the provision of LB's Resource Mobilization Guidelines 2069 while making the user committees to implement the local development plan in respective areas.

Issues and challenges

- LSP selection process took longer time as expected and Social Mobilizer hiring process had also some problems;
- Capacity development of local body's staff mainly on Vital Registration and Social Security, D/SMC, WCF, CAC should be done regularly to bring ownership to the programme and its smooth execution;
- Availability of hard copy of important guidelines, SM Guidelines 2071, EFLG/CFLG Guidelines, and LBs Resource Mobilization Guidelines for instance. Most of them are produced and stored at MoFALD not reached to real ground where it should implement;

- Inadequate capacity of WCF members and domination of local political actors while taking important decision; and
- No active roles and functioning of LBs Monitoring and Supervision Committee.

Way Forward

- Arrange necessary training and orientation to D/SMC including to other local development actors about major cross cutting theme such as GRB, EFLG, CFLG etc.;
- Provide training/orientation to WCFs and political parties members on planning, monitoring, accountability and civic oversight.
- Harmonization workshop is needed in central to local level;

