

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<b>Country:</b>	Nepal
<b>Sector:</b>	Human Rights and Good Governance
<b>Title of Programme:</b>	Human Rights and Good Governance Programme
<b>Component:</b>	Anti-Corruption Component
<b>Title of Project:</b>	Partnership for Combating Local Level corruption
<b>Cooperating Agency:</b>	A consortium of six CSOs, headed by the national CSO - World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF), Kathmandu and five local partner CSOs from Jumla, Kalikot, Dailakh, Jajarkot and Achham of Mid - and Far - Western Regions of Nepal.
<b>Location:</b>	Jumla, Kalikot, Dailakh, Jajarkot and Achham districts
<b>Starting Date:</b>	December 1, 2007
<b>Planned Date of Completion:</b>	November 30, 2008
<b>Actual Date of Completion:</b>	November 30, 2008

### 1.1 Introduction

The partnership for Combating Local level Corruption Project was a one year project implemented since December 1, 2007 until November 30, 2008 following a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between DanidaHUGOU and World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF) Nepal. The **development objective** of the project was: To establish accountable and transparent local governance systems by strengthening civil society organisations dedicated to fight corruption. The three **immediate objectives** of the project were: To increase public awareness against the vices of corruption, to strengthen accountability and transparency of local governance institutions and to engage civil society in the monitoring of corruption cases, including post-conflict corruption cases.

The project was implemented by a consortium of six CSOs, headed by the national CSO - World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF), Kathmandu and five local partner CSOs from Jumla, Kalikot, Dailakh, Jajarkot and Achham of Mid and Far-Western Regions of Nepal. There were 11 activities under 4 outputs which the project has successfully accomplished within the allocated budget and within stipulated time inspite of uncertain political situation, absence of elected representatives at the local governance initially, remoteness of the project districts and erratic transportation and interrupted communication links.

Although the project variance did not exceed 10% in any of the activities implemented yet some adjustments were made within activities levels. For instance in (activity 1.2 from output no. 1) a balance of NPR 16808.00 was saved and this balance with the approval of DanidaHUGOU was later utilized for hiring two examiners for examining the essay writing competition scripts at Kathmandu to ensure fairness, quality and uniformity in the competitions held at the project districts..

### 1.2 Key Lessons Learned

#### Positive:

- ❖ To make the radio programme more effective and participatory it was learnt that it is necessary to form Listener's Clubs and accordingly Listeners Clubs without any additional resources/fund from DanidaHUGOU were formed in each project district whose members

became regular listeners of the Radio programme and provided valuable feedback and local corruption related news to the radio programme.

- ❖ Similarly it was learned that to make the DAN more effective and representative of entire district it was necessary to expand DAN at the Illaka/VDC level and accordingly DAN in all the project districts were expanded at the Illaka/VDC level without any additional resources/fund from Danida. However, for its long term sustainability after the phase out of the project, anti corruption networks at the District and Illaka /VDC level may need external support for a couple of years to effectively monitor and advocate on corruption issues as well as review and process public complaints. .
- ❖ It was learned that it is necessary to have a common action plan for DAN of all the 5 working districts prepared in accordance with the project document to realize the project as well as DAN's goal and objectives even after the phase out of the project for its future sustainability and accordingly a common action plan for DAN was developed by WVAF.
- ❖ As the DAN was composed of local authorities accountable to the public, hence the holdings of DAN meeting on working days hampered in the execution of the duties to the public or coincided with the right of the public to avail services. Hence it was learned that if possible DAN meeting should be held on weekends/holidays
- ❖ It was also learned that providing some incentive to DAN members for attending the monthly meetings could be an important way to keep the DAN membership intact and well functioning.
- ❖ Preparing guideline for any activity from central level to maintain uniformity and quality among the partners is good but it may not always be practicable/applicable in the field so there should be always be room for positive amendments.
- ❖ The frequent transfer of the local authorities and participation of different local authorities/different representatives in different DAN meetings posed a problem, hence it was learnt that it is necessary to fix a permanent representative for DAN be it local institutions or non governmental institutions.

### **Negative**

- ❖ It was learnt that geographical remoteness, erratic local transportation availability particularly during monsoon, difficult terrain, regular electricity breakdown, disrupted communication links and inefficiency of the local staffs could pose a problem for accomplishing the project activities and reporting in time and maintaining quality.
- ❖ It was also learnt that although consortium model for implementation is good in terms of empowering the local man power/NGOs but this can be fatal at the same time as one may have to compromise on quality or put in extra effort to bring the desired result to the level of the donors expectation or calibre of the central staffs, be it reporting or maintaining financial nitty-gritty.

### **1.3 Problems Faced and Solutions Applied**

- ❖ Formation of DAN in the initial stage (first month) of the project implementation was challenging when the project itself was yet to make its mark in the society and also in terms

of incorporating membership of the local authorities. The local authorities were not willing to be members of DAN on the ground that it is not possible for them officially to be members of any organization and they were also not willing to be members of DAN under the coordination of the chairman /his or her delegate from the district partner organization

However, this issue was dealt with by retaining their membership as invited members in Jumla, and Achham, whereas in Dailekh 3 of the local authorities' membership was retained as advisors and rest as members. Similarly in Jajarkot 3 of the local authorities including representatives from 4 major political parties' membership was retained as advisors and rest as members.

- ❖ Expansion of DAN at the Illaka /VDC level without any resources for its organizational development was a challenge for sustaining it. Although this has been so far dealt without providing any resources but for their long term sustainability external support may be necessary.
- ❖ The sending of different representatives to attend the monthly DAN meeting by the organizations posed a problem in taking appropriate decision. However, in Achham to deal with this problem, the member organizations have been requested to nominate one permanent person from the organization to represent in the DAN
- ❖ Geographical remoteness, lack of local transportation, difficult terrain, regular electricity breakdown posed a challenge for the flow of communication, collection of timely reporting materials for the program in general and weekly radio program in particular and accomplishing the project activities and reporting in time.
- ❖ Seasonal occupational engagements of the people/student were a challenge for ensuring the desired participants in any district level events and accomplishing the project activities in time. However, this was dealt with by conducting twice the essay writing competitions and seeking extra time from DanidaHUGOU for submission of semi annual financial and progress reports including District Profile and Case Study reports.
- ❖ The delay in submission of first quarter financial reports from the district partners to WVAF and WVAF to DanidaHUGOU resulted in the delay of disbursement of fund from DanidaHUGOU to WVAF and WVAF to its partners and this posed a problem in conducting the project activities in scheduled time. However, this was dealt with by conducting all the activities in the last month of the second quarter.
- ❖ Similarly, due to festival holidays there was delay in submission of third quarter financial reports to WVAF by district partners and WVAF to DanidaHUGOU. This resulted in the delay in the disbursement of fund from DanidaHUGOU and this posed a problem in conducting the last quarter activities. Thus WVAF/partners had to manage them from their internal funds which were reimbursed/refunded later.
- ❖ Regular strikes and bandhs posed a problem in recording and broadcasting the radio programme in time and sending the programme CD to Radio Nepal Surkhet Regional Station in time. However, this problem was dealt with by rerecording and sending the CD of the programme well in advance.
- ❖ The frequent changing of the technicians by Radio Nepal posed a problem for maintaining the same quality in recording every time. Moreover, Radio Nepal programme broadcasted

through Surkhet Regional station was not audible in all parts of the districts particularly Achham and Jumla and in Dailekh it coincided with the local FM's programmes.

Thus all these limited the listeners of Radio Nepal Programme in the project districts. This problem was dealt with by taking the decision in consultation with DanidaHUGOU to broadcast from the Communication Corner's Ujayaalo National Network 90 MHz, Kathmandu, every Thursday at 7.30-8.00 pm. and relayed from the 3 local FM stations namely Panchakoshi FM Dailekh, Karnali FM Jumla and Ramaroshan FM Achham which also covered the districts of Jajarkot and Kalikot partially. It must be noted that it was due to shortage of funds the radio programme could not be relayed in the district of Jajarkot where as in Kalikot there was no FM station.

- ❖ The shortage of one computer each for radio and publication program posed a challenge for completion of both the programme in time as well as ensuring better quality. However, this was dealt with by working alternately as well as by working on off days/weekends and sharing computer of other project staffs.

### Summary of Financial Performance

Particulars	Total	
	Budget	Actual
<b>A. Activities</b>		
Output 1	1,085,000.00	1,073,488.00
Output 2	1,627,000.00	1,626,370.76
Output 3	825,000.00	839,502.00
Output 4	600,000.00	598,197.00
<b>Total, Activities (A)</b>	<b>4,137,000.00</b>	<b>4,137,557.76</b>
<b>Equipment (B)</b>	<b>547,000.00</b>	<b>546,700.00</b>
<b>Evaluation (C)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Staff Costs (D)</b>	<b>810,000.00</b>	<b>779,683.36</b>
<b>Total (A+B+C+D)</b>	<b>7,509,000.00</b>	<b>7,478,941.12</b>
<b>Overhead (7% of actual expenditure)</b>	<b>525,630.00</b>	<b>523,525.87</b>
<b>Total Project Costs</b>	<b>8,034,630.00</b>	<b>8,002,466.99</b>

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 The Background For Engaging In This Project:

Since 2004, World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF) was implementing various awareness raising activities at the national level. In March 2007, WVAF had an opportunity to participate in one of the anti-corruption seminars supported by DanidaHUGOU. The seminar was a kind of eye-opener for WVAF to get involved in anti-corruption drive.

Subsequently, in April 2007, based on the situation analysis study WVAF submitted a concept note to DanidaHUGOU for possible collaboration in the field of combating local level corruptions because in its opinion local level anti-corruption programmes could be more feasible and effective than national level anti-corruption activities as one can find more political will to reduce and/or control corruption at the local level where corrupt practices are most visible and have direct impact on the poor; the vulnerable groups, the disadvantaged, the marginalized and the other low-income groups such as women, *dalits*, and indigenous people and minority groups

However, by August 2007, WVAF was already implementing an anti-corruption project entitled “*Campaigning against Post-conflict Corruption*” funded by Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF), Washington which focused on post-conflict corruption in reconstruction of public infrastructures destroyed during the conflict in Kavrepalanchowk and Chitwan districts of Nepal.

Meanwhile, an interaction meeting between Anti-corruption Expert from DanidaHUGOU, WVAF staff members and the representatives from five CSOs from the districts of Jumla and Kalikot from Karnali Zone, Jajarkot and Dailekh from Bheri Zone and Achham from Seti Zone was organized to assess on the feasibility of entering into a partnership. (It is to be noted that the extreme poverty situation, the remoteness of the districts and the adverse effect of the conflict were the factors that led to the selection of these districts as these districts were worst hit by the decade-long conflict in Nepal and infact these five districts have been categorized by INSEC under phase III of the conflict situation, meaning districts severely affected by the conflict situation in Nepal).

Moreover, on September 22, 2007, WVAF organised a workshop among the possible partner organisations to find out the need and potentiality of implementing a local-level anti-corruption project. This workshop helped to finalize project activities, implementation modality and monitoring mechanisms.

Thus, after having several rounds of discussion with DanidaHUGOU and district partners and after making several revisions related to scope and contents of the note as well as project activities, implementation modality and monitoring mechanisms, WVAF entered into an agreement with DanidaHUGOU and 5 district partners for the implementation of one year project “Partnership for Combating Local-Level Corruption” in a consortium model of one national and five local-level CSOs led by WVAF.

## **1.2. Process Involved In Preparation Of The Report:**

The process involved in preparation of the report was collection of monthly, semi annual and annual activity/progress reports from the district based partner organizations, monitoring visit of the project location and interactions with district based partners, beneficiaries, and the DAN members.

## **1.3. Participations In Preparation Of The Report.**

Central office project staffs including Executive Director of WVAF, district based partner staffs, beneficiaries and the DAN members.

## **1.4. Utilisation Of The Report Within The Organisation And Beyond:**

This report is going to be utilized by both the district partners as well as central office to review achievements/progress against prescribed objectives/targets and for future planning and new interventions and shall be made available to donor, all the DAN members and all the other stakeholders including NGO’s/CSO’s working in anti corruption as and when demanded.

## **1.5. Documents Used In Preparation Of The Report.**

District Progress and Project Completion Reports, Public perception Survey Reports, Training and Workshop Reports, DAN Monthly Meeting Minutes/Reports, Radio Programme and Quarterly Magazine Reports.

## 2. Inputs

The basic project inputs were the different tools/guidelines developed by WVAF for the smooth, effective and timely implementations of each and every activity. The tools developed by WVAF include DAN formation guideline, monthly progress/DAN meeting reporting manual, DAN action plan manual, district level activity implementation plan/guidelines, training manuals, public perception survey questionnaire/manual for district profiling, case study questionnaire/ manual, and financial reporting manuals.

The tools developed were timely, sufficient and quality tools which are evident from the conduction of quality activities in scheduled time. The tools developed were appreciated by the counterparts/district partners and all the district level activities were implemented as per the manuals developed by WVAF.

It is worth mentioning here that WVAF even organized workshops in every quarter in order to help the district admin and finance officers who were mostly inexperienced and inefficient to help produce district financial reports in compliance with the financial procedures of DanindaHUGOU.

## 3. Fulfilment of Objectives and Outputs

### 3.1 Achievements

	Indicators	Achievements	Availability of Means of Verification
<b>Immediate Objectives</b>			
<b>Immediate Objective 1</b> Increase public awareness on the vices of corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased number of public complaints against corruption and bribery.</li> <li>Increased media coverage of corruption cases and bribery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In total more than 50 public complaints against corruption and bribery received in the DANs and discussed and forwarded to concerned agencies for appropriate actions against them.</li> <li>National and local level corruption issues widely covered and disseminated through the publication of 4800 copies of quarterly magazines and broadcasting of weekly radio programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DAN monthly meeting minutes/reports</li> <li>Project completion reports</li> <li>Radio programme scripts/CD</li> <li>Quarterly magazines</li> </ul>
<b>Immediate Objective 2</b> Strengthen accountability and transparency in local governance institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Citizen charters published</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publication/placement of citizen charters in local institutions monitored by DAN of all the five project districts and non publishing local institutions pressurised to publish the same through the DAN meeting and accordingly citizen charters published in many local</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records and fact sheets of local institutions</li> <li>Success stories</li> <li>Project completion reports</li> <li>Radio programme reports/CD</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participatory budgetary system introduced.</li> <li>• Increased public access to district development plans, budgets and information.</li> <li>• Financial irregularities reduced</li> </ul>	<p>institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through decision taken in the DAN meeting local institutions asked to make public their annual development plans, budgets and information as well as asked to conduct public auditing /hearing.</li> <li>• Copies of Red Book distributed among the DAN members in Jajarkot and Kalikot and general public made aware of the annual planning and annual development budget of all the five programme districts (as stated in the Red Book published by the National Planning Commission for the fiscal year 2064/65) through the weekly radio programme.</li> <li>• Public hearings based on public complaints conducted by DAN to reduce financial irregularities related to District Education Office and District Health Office in Achham and Land Revenue office, Agricultural Development Bank and Women Development Office in Kalikot and a local NGO in Jumla.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dan monthly meeting minutes/reports</li> <li>• District progress report</li> </ul>
<p><b>Immediate Objective 3</b> Increase civil society monitoring of corruption cases including post-conflict corruption cases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of corruption cases reported.</li> <li>• Post-conflict corruption cases monitored</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In total more than 50 cases of corruption reported in the DANs (from all the five working districts) and forwarded to the concerned office/s for appropriate and timely action.</li> <li>• Post-conflict corruption cases monitored by the DAN of each project district and 500 copies of compiled district level conflict and Post-conflict corruption profiles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project progress and completion reports</li> <li>• DDC, VDC annual reports</li> <li>• DAN monthly meeting minutes</li> <li>• District Corruption profiles</li> <li>• Case study reports</li> <li>• Compiled book</li> </ul>

		<p>produced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Similarly 5 Post-conflict corruption case studies of the five project districts prepared and 500 copies of the same published and widely distributed.</li> </ul>	<p>on corruption profiles and case studies.</p>
<b>Outputs</b>			
<p><b>Output 1</b> Capacity of anti-corruption CSOs enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and variety of anti-corruption activities carried out by CSOs</li> <li>• CSO members trained on anti-corruption activities</li> <li>• Number of youths mobilised to fight corruption.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public perception survey on conflict and post conflict corruption conducted in each of the five working districts.</li> <li>• Case study on a major problem conducted in each of the five project districts.</li> <li>• Expansion of district anti corruption networks at the Illaka and VDC Level.</li> <li>• Number of public complaints received and processed by DAN.</li> <li>• Conduction of public hearing by the DAN of Kalikot, Jumla and Achham.</li> <li>• More than 150 CSO members including local authorities trained on anti-corruption activities through providing TOT on anti corruption, training on good governance, transparency and public auditing and conducting district level and regional workshops on conflict and post conflict corruption issues.</li> <li>• 193 number of youths mobilised to fight corruption through the conduction of 5 district level inter secondary and higher secondary schools essay writing and elocution competitions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public perception survey reports</li> <li>• Project progress and completion reports</li> <li>• Training and workshop Reports.</li> <li>• Essay writing and elocution competition reports.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of youths mobilised to fight corruption through the formation of Radio Listener's Clubs in each project districts.</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 2</b> Public awareness against corruption increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased number of public complaints against corruption and bribery</li> <li>• Increased media coverage of corruption cases and bribery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 50 public complaints against corruption reported in the DAN (from all the five working districts) and forwarded by DAN to the concerned office/s for appropriate and timely action.</li> <li>• National and local level corruption issues covered widely through the publication and distribution of quarterly magazines and broadcasting of weekly radio programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DAN monthly meeting minutes</li> <li>• Quarterly magazines</li> <li>• Radio programme reports/CD</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3</b> Local knowledge on post-conflict corruption enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-conflict corruption-prone areas identified.</li> <li>• Post-conflict anti-corruption monitoring activities launched</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public perception survey conducted to identify post-conflict corruption-prone areas of each of the five working districts.</li> <li>• District level corruption profiles of each of the five working districts produced.</li> <li>• 1 regional and 5 district level workshops (1 in each district) on conflict and post conflict corruption issues organised and corruption prone areas identified with specific reference to district corruption profiles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project progress and completion reports.</li> <li>• District level corruption Profiles/ reports.</li> <li>• Workshop reports</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4</b> Anti-corruption monitoring mechanism established and functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Anti-corruption Networks (DANs) established and functioning.</li> <li>• Number of public complaints</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 District Anti-corruption Networks (DANs) established and functional in each of the five working districts.</li> <li>• More than 50 public complaints processed by DAN by forwarding to the concerned offices and putting pressure on concerned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventory of public complaints</li> <li>• Physical inspection</li> <li>• Project progress and completion reports</li> <li>• DAN monthly meeting</li> </ul>

	<p>processed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-corruption monitoring system strengthened</li> </ul>	<p>authorities to take necessary actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One case study on a major corruption problem conducted in each of the project district and 500 copies of the same published in a book form.</li> <li>• 5 case studies (one in each district) on corruption problems conducted. Summary of the case studies published in the quarterly magazines and 500 copies of the case study along with the district profiles published.</li> </ul>	<p>agendas/minutes</p>
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### **Major Achievements Against Objectives and) Outputs:**

#### **Output 1: Capacity of Anti-Corruption CSOs Enhanced**

##### **Output 1.1: Organisation of Anti-Corruption Training**

Immediately after signing the MOU, WVAF organized 4 days TOT on anti-corruption at its office at Bafal from 26th to 30th December 2007. The TOT was originally planned for 20 persons but was provided to 29 persons in total comprising of 3 participants each from its 5 district based partners that is District Project Coordinator, Admin and Finance Officer and Chairperson of district partner organization with 1 additional member from the district of Dailekh and 11 staff members of WVAF and 1 reporter.

The main objective of the training was to provide in-depth knowledge and insight on anti-corruption and post-conflict corruption issues and good governance to staff/executive members of WVAF and partner organisations to capacitate/enable them to transfer the knowledge and skills at the local-level. Besides it was also to orient the project staffs about project, its goals, objectives, implementation modality, roles and responsibilities of each partner organisation and financial requirements to be complied with by the project partners.

The training thus succeeded in producing a trained group of 20 persons who upon acquiring the knowledge and insight on the subject have developed the capacity to advocate and train on the major components of anti-corruption, post-conflict corruption and good governance and have played an important role in transferring the knowledge and skills at the local-level and engaging in the monitoring of corruption cases including post-conflict corruption cases.

##### **Output 1.2: Organization of Training on Good Governance, Transparency and Public Auditing**

A total of 5 trainings (one in each district) on good governance, transparency and public auditing were conducted for project personnel, District Anti-corruption Network (DAN) members and other local stakeholders. In total 167 participants (out of the targeted 100); including the national/local

resource person and 1 central office staff attended the training. Each project district has prepared a training report by hiring a qualified a reporter for the purpose.

However, one major achievement of this training was that the number of the participants in each district was beyond the minimum-targeted 20. Thus, the trainings have succeeded in producing more than the 150-trained persons who have developed the capacity to advocate and train on the components of good governance, transparency and public auditing and are utilising the acquired knowledge in fighting against local level corruption by monitoring corruption issues and transferring the knowledge and skills at the local level.

### **Output 1.3 Launching District-Level Youth Education Programme**

5 District level inter higher secondary and secondary schools essay writing and 5 elocution competitions were organised one in each of the project districts by the respective district partners.

WVAF developed guidelines for both the competitions and accordingly competitions were organized in each of the project districts. The topic for essay writing competition was "**The Role of Youths in Making a Corruption Free New Nepal**" and that of elocution competition was "**The Need for Moral and Integrity Education to the Youths Against Corruption**".

However, the essay writing competition had to be organized twice in the districts of Kalikot, Achham and Dailekh to meet the minimum target of 15 participants due to engagements of majority of them in seasonal occupation. The lists of existing schools in the district were taken from DEO and in case of Achham where there were more than 40 Schools; Schools were selected randomly in DAN meeting. The invitation letter to the Schools for participation in the competition was sent by both the partner organization as well as the District Education Office and announced through the local FMs as well as weekly Radio Program

A total of 92 students (boys- 59, girls - 33) participated in the essay writing competition. The scripts of the essay writing competition were examined in Kathmandu by hiring two consultants and the best essays have been published in the 3 and 4<sup>th</sup> quarterly magazines. Similarly, a total of 101 students (Dailekh 16, Jajarkot 17, Kalikot-21, Achham -17, Jumla 30) participated in the elocution competition which was judged by the local authorities/experts selected by the district partners.

The topics of both the competitions itself delivered anti-corruption messages to the youths and to the society as a whole and many of the competitors' had openly written and spoken about the topic highlighting local situations..

Prize distribution ceremonies for both the events were organized in which cash prizes and certificates were distributed to the winners and the winning schools. The ceremony in each district was attended by an average 100 persons including the DAN members and other guests.

### **Output 2: Public Awareness Against Corruption Increased**

#### **Output 2 1: Information Dissemination**

Massive public awareness was created by the publication and distribution of 1200 copies (total 4800 copies in project period) of quarterly bulletin entitled "Sadachar Abhiyan or Integrity Campaign". The magazine contained articles on anti-corruption and good governance and covered important national as well as local news, events, project activities and success stories.

WVAF developed a distribution guideline and accordingly the magazines have been widely circulated among the rightful stakeholders, donor at central level and to prime stakeholders in the project districts including all the government offices, NGOs/CSOs, DAN members, Executive Board members/staffs of partner organization, schools/students participating in essay and elocution competitions and general public etc. The bulletins have contributed in increasing public awareness against corruption and delivered the message of good governance.

In addition to this, posters/pamphlets containing anti-corruption messages were also distributed in the district of Jumla and hoarding boards carrying social messages were placed in strategic locations of the district headquarter in Jajarkot. Further, while in Achham the local newspaper the Ramaroshan weekly covered the news of the formation of DAN to inform the general public about the existence of DAN in the district, in Kalikot the advertisement about DAN is regularly published in the weekly newspaper "Abhibhar" requesting the public to report corruption cases in DAN if any.

Moreover, in Achham to increase awareness against corruption request letter were sent to all the government offices like Women Development Office, District Education Office, District Health Office, District Development Committee etc. to include topics on anti corruption in all the trainings to be organized by the respective offices. Similarly, request letter were also sent to Shodeshadevi Higher Secondary School and Bidhya Mandir Higher Secondary School, Panchadawal Campus and Achham Multiple Campus for inclusion of Anti-Corruption Education in the school/campus curriculum.

## **Output 2.2: Organisation of Street Drama**

5 days TOT on street drama titled "Jagau ra Jagau"(Be Aware and Raise Awareness) was organized by WVAF at Nepalgunj from June 1-5, 2008. One professional script writer was hired to develop the script of the street drama to be staged in all the 5 project districts.

Two professionals including the script writer were outsourced to conduct the TOT on street drama. The participants from each district were selected based on the selection criteria developed by WVAF in consultation with the resource persons and accordingly instead of the targeted 3, TOT was provided to 5 (3 male and 2 female) participants from each district.

A total of 31 participants that is 6 participants from each district including district project coordinators participated in the TOT and developed the capacity to deliver social messages through street dramas. An important achievement of the TOT was composition of songs on corruption/anti corruption by the participants themselves during the workshop. **(For Evidence Refer To Enclosed CD).**

Immediately after participating in the TOT, the participants staged dramas in the district and succeeded in creating massive public awareness against corruption. The contents and language used were simple so that even the illiterates could clearly understand the anti-corruption and good governance messages delivered through it. However, the main anti-corruption message delivered through the drama in each district was that both giving and receiving bribe is corruption and the main highlight of the drama was reading out the definitions of corruption as stated in the Anti Corruption Act of 2059 at the end of the drama.

Due to high public demands 18 street dramas were staged out of the targeted 15 that is at four places each in Jumla, Jajarkot and Dailekh and three places each in Achham and Kalikot. Approximately 6494 spectators from all the 5 working district witnessed the drama and received the messages on anti corruption Further to evaluate public response a guideline was developed by

WVAF and an audio cassette for collection of feedback was given to each district project partner and accordingly feedbacks were collected.

### **Output 2.3: Broadcasting Of Good Governance Radio Programme**

In total 48 episodes of the radio programme were successfully broadcasted by WVAF. 27 episodes of Good Governance radio programme was broadcasted every Thursday from 1805 hrs to 1830 hrs in all 5 programme districts through Radio Nepal Surkhet Regional Station.

However, due to the growing popularity of local FM stations in the districts and coinciding of Good Governance Radio Nepal programme with the local FM's programmes and Radio Nepal programme broadcasted through short wave 1 and 2 being not audible in all parts of the districts of Achham and Jumla, hence the programme was broadcasted from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2008 onwards through the Communication Corner's Ujayaalo National Network 90 MHz, Kathmandu and relayed from the 3 local FM stations namely, Karnali FM, Jumla, Panchakoshi FM, Dailekh and Ramaroshan FM, Achham which also covered the districts of Kalikot and Jajarkot partially. **(For Evidence Refer To Enclosed CD)**

However, an important achievement of the programme has been the formation of Listeners Clubs in each district for which a guideline containing the aim and objectives as well as duties and responsibilities was developed by WVAF and accordingly Listeners Clubs were formed in each programme districts who greatly contributed by providing local news and views and valuable feedbacks. Feedbacks were also received from the listeners from other districts like Surkhet and Banke.

The Radio programme was quite successful in increasing public awareness on good governance and vices of corruption in general and local level corruption issues of the 5 districts in particular as the news of corruption published in national/local media, poems, interviews, important events/project activities with the focus on monthly DAN meetings and its outcomes were regularly broadcasted through the program. Infact in consultation with district partners, information were disseminated through the Radio programme in all the five programme districts about the annual development plan and budget of each district as published in the Red Book of National Planning Commission for the fiscal year 2064/65.

### **Output 3: Local Knowledge on Post Conflict Corruption Enhanced**

#### **Output 3.1: Preparation of District Level Corruption Profiles**

District level '**Corruption Profile**' covering detail information on corruption prone areas of each of project district identified on the basis of the information collected through the KII (Key Informant Interview) and FGD (Focus Group Discussion) has been prepared. A senior consultant was hired for development of the questionnaire/guideline for KII and FGD and accordingly a questionnaire/guideline was developed in consultation with DanidaHUGOU for standardization of the process for district profiling.

Also a 2 day orientation program on district profiling in consultation with DanidaHUGOU was organized by WVAF at its office at Bafal. In total 19 participants that is two participants from each working district including District Project Coordinators and the lead consultants and WVAF project staffs participated. The orientation was delivered by the consultant of WVAF, Mr. Surendra Bista which included one session each from Dr. Narayan Manadhar, Anti-corruption Expert/Advisor from DanidaHUGOU and Ms. Sita Gautam Acharya, Project Coordinator.

The profile gives a clear picture of the current problems related to conflict, governance and post conflict corruption in each of the project districts. It also gives a clear picture of differences in the perception of corruption between population and public officials as well as between the different stakeholders from the perspective of service recipients and providers.

Besides, the profile also contains a short introductory overview of the district highlighting social, economic and political condition of the district including the status of beruju/ unsettled amount and records of corruption cases filed in the district and their status prepared on the basis of the hard facts gathered from secondary sources like the -District Administration Office (DAO), District Police Office (DPO), Village Development Committee (VDC), CIAA and local news papers and other publications etc.( **For Details Refer To Compiled District Profile Submitted Already**)

### **Output 3.1: Organizing District-Level Workshop on Conflict and Post-Conflict Corruption Issues**

5 District level workshops (one in each district) on ‘Conflict and Post- conflict Corruption Issues’ was successfully organised to discuss pertinent issues of corruption and identify corruption prone areas with reference to district corruption profile and to prepare strategies to combat post conflict corruption by developing separate short term (one year) and long term (five years) action plan of DAN. The targeted participants of the workshop were 125 (25 in each district) but the workshop was provided to 192 participants in total that is (38 in Achham, 46 in Jajarkot, 26 in Jumla, 40 in Dailekh and 42 in Kalikot) which comprised of district-level stakeholders/ DAN members including local authorities, private sector or CSO/contractors/businessman, political parties and Media

The resource persons for the workshop included Mr. Khadag Rana from CIAA (Commission of Investigation against Abuse of Authority) who covered 3 districts namely Achham, Jajarkot and Dailekh and Mr. Netra Subedi, Independent Consultant who covered the districts of Jumla and Kalikot. The Project Coordinator, Admin and Finance Officer including Executive Officer of WVAF also participated in the district level workshops and provided their valuable inputs.

### **Output 3.1: Organizing Regional Workshop on Conflict and Post-conflict Corruption Issues:**

One day Regional workshop on ‘Conflict and Post- conflict Corruption Issues’ was organised in Nepalgunj. The main objective of the workshop was to provide guidance and direction to DANs for future course of actions by discussing on how to combat corruption at the district – level, how to sustain DAN and local level anti corruption organizations?

The workshop was organized at hotel Batika in Nepalgunj and attended by 31 participants that is 6 participants from each project district comprising of CDO/LDO, representative from major political parties, active journalists affiliated to FNJ (Federation of Nepalese Journalists), Coordinator of District Anti Corruption Network (DAN) or Chairperson of partner organization and District Project Coordinators and one additional member from the district of Dailekh. In addition to the above participants, WVAF Executive Director and Project staffs also attended the workshop. The inaugural session of the workshop was also attended by more than 35 persons from the local authorities, political parties and media belonging to Banke district.

The national resource persons for the workshop included Former CIAA Chief, Mr. Surya Nath Updhayaya and Anti Corruption Expert/Advisor, DanidaHUGOU, Dr Narayn Manadhar. The inaugural session of the programme which was chaired by Mr. Surya Nath Updhayaya Former CIAA Chief included welcome remarks from the Executive Director of WVAF. The programme

was inaugurated by Programme Coordinator of DanidaHUGOU, Mr. Lars Peter Christensen who in his remarks mentioned about the objectives of the programme and project and Danida's future plan.

Further, Mr Christensen in his remarks opined that corruption if not tackled in time, could be a stumbling block in the peace process and cited the example of many peace-building exercises having been broken down or stalled due to the existence and persistence of corruption. Thus Denmark was supporting the Government of Nepal in its conflict resolution and peace building process. In his opinion local level problems should be solved at the local-level because this is one of the fundamental principles of democracy.

He also spoke about Danida's interest and involvement in the "Local Governance and Community Development Programme", a national programme covering all the 75 districts of Nepal with increased VDC/DDC-block grants combined with capacity-development of local governments to improve service delivery at the local level by strengthening the engagement of civil society with local governments. He further emphasized that fighting corruption is not the responsibility of a single agency or an institution like CIAA but it is the equal responsibility of the political parties, the government, the media, the police, the judiciary, civil society organisations as well as the men and women who come face to face with bribery and other corrupt practices.

However, the main highlight of the programme was the session on the possible sustainability of the DAN for which the facilitators were Dr. Manandhar from DanidaHUGOU and Mr. Navaraj Adhikari from WVAF. The main outcomes of the session were the need for Registration of DAN as a separate entity, coordination with the local level like minded organizations or Local Coordination Committee or Local Governance and Community Development Programme and mobilisation of local resources for its sustainability through local networking and coordination.

**Output 4: Anti-Corruption Monitoring Mechanism Established And Functioning**

**Output 4.1: Formation and Strengthening of District Anti-Corruption Networks (DANs):**

District Anti-Corruption Networks (DANs) established in each of the 5 programme districts in the very first month of the project launching as per the guideline developed by WVAF. The DANs meets once a month and performs its duties and responsibilities successfully in line with DAN guideline developed by WVAF and focuses mostly on monitoring and advocacy to fight corruption. As per the report submitted there are about 195 members in the DANs out of the targeted 100.

An important achievement besides the formation of DAN in each district is the expansion of DAN at the Illaka (comprising of 4 to 5 VDCs)/VDC level. In Kalikot, Achham and Jumla it has been expanded at the Illaka level while in Dailekh and Jajarkot its expansion is at the VDC level. In Kalikot and Jumla expansion is in one Illaka whereas in Dailekh, the expansion is in 10 VDCs of the district. Further in Jajarkot 11 additional members from different VDCs and different backgrounds like Academicians, media personnel, elite class/local intellectuals and members of Bar council have been added to the DAN to ensure wider coverage.

**The Sector Wise Segregation Of Members Of DAN In Each District Is As Follows:**

Districts	NGOs /CSOs	Government Offices	Media persons	Political parties	Dalit	Indigenous communities	Male	Female	Total

<b>Dailekh</b>	22	13	4	5	8	7	36	8	44
<b>Jumla</b>	15	11	2	6	2	1	32	2	34
<b>Achham</b>	19	16	3	5	3	0	38	3	43
<b>Kalikot</b>	15	13	2	7	1	1	34	3	37
<b>Jajarkot</b>	20	12	2	4	3	3	34	3	37
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>195</b>

However, it is to be noted that it was not that easy to get the membership of local authorities in DAN as per the guideline and as such their membership have been retained as invited members in Jumla and Achham and as Advisory members/members in Dailekh and Kalikot. Moreover, the government officers in Dailekh have instructed not to invite them for the monthly DAN meetings except in cases directly related to them or their office, hence the presence of the government officers is almost nil/negligible in almost all the DAN meetings in Dailekh.

The major achievement has been that the DAN has made general public aware on the vices of corruption which is evident from the fact that more than 50 public complaints have been received in the DAN which are being discussed in the DAN meetings seeking justification from the member of concerned offices if present or forwarding to concerned offices for appropriate action. The DANs in each programme district is also regularly monitoring media reports on corruption cases, citizen charters in local institutions including government budget allocation and disbursement for development activities and its utilisation and thereby helping in maintaining accountability and transparency in the local institutions.

Moreover, while Code of conduct against corruption has been developed for DAN members in Achham, in Kalikot the DAN members in the meeting have made collective commitment of exposing the corruption related crime and culprits and reducing corruption in district. Further, in districts like Dailekh and Achham to control local level corruption, a monitoring/corruption control committee of DAN members have been formed to study and explore district level corruption cases and lobby with various government and non government offices for its control.

Further decision has been taken in districts like Dailekh, Achham and Jajarkot that all DAN members should monitor minutely corruption cases in their respective areas and upon discovery report to the DAN for discussion and appropriate action to make the district corruption free, Moreover in Achham based on public complaints public hearing was conducted against District Education Office and District Forest Office and important commitments were made by respective/ concerned local authorities.

Similarly, the DAN meeting in Kalikot had decided that all the government agencies, political parties, NGOs and INGOs within the DAN should compulsorily hold the public hearings once in every 3 months under the leadership of the civil society and DAN and first public hearing was conducted against the Women Development Office, Agriculture Development Bank and Land Revenue Office in which important commitments were made by concerned local authorities.

#### **Output 4.2: Number of DAN Meetings Organised**

The DANs in each project district met once every month to discuss and address local level corruption issues, review public complaints and discuss and decide about the project activities implementation at the local level. In total 61 DAN meetings that is 13 in Dailekh and 12 each in rest of the districts were organized successfully and the participation of DAN members in the



meetings were quite encouraging except in the district of Dailekh which is already mentioned above.

#### **2.2.4.2 Number Of Public Complaints Received And Processed**

DAN became an effective instrument for receiving, reviewing, discussing and processing/addressing local level corruption issues. It was with the aim to monitor and collect/review public complaints on corruption that DAN was formed and expanded at Illaka/VDC levels. So far DAN in each programme district has received number of public complaints against local level corruption issues which are reviewed in the DAN meetings and referred to the concerned authorities for remedial action and their mitigation.

Ultimately, all the above stated achievements definitely proves that they have been to a great extent successful in establishing accountable and transparent local governance systems by strengthening civil society organisations dedicated to fight corruption which is clearly evident from the implemented activities of the project and formation and functioning of DANs.

### **3.2 Implementation Strategy And Its Relevance**

The project activities were implemented in a consortium model led by WVAF. The implementation of project activities were structured at three levels: Central level, Regional level, and District level. WVAF implemented activities at central and regional levels. The district partner organisation implemented activities at district level for which WVAF coordinated, provided technical inputs and regularly supervised and monitored project activities. The project activities were also accomplished through the use of expert's services both at the central and district levels.

The implementation strategy applied proved to be very relevant to the development objective of the project that is combating local level corruption through the strengthening of the local level partner CSOs.

### **3.3 Major Challenges Faced and Solutions Applied To**

- ❖ The frequent changing of the technicians by Radio Nepal, Radio Nepal programme broadcasted through Surkhet Regional station being not audible in all parts of the districts particularly Achham and Jumla and coinciding of Radio Nepal programme with the local FM's programmes particularly in Dailekh limited the listeners of Radio Nepal Programme. Thus this problem was dealt with by taking the decision in consultation with DanidaHUGOU to broadcast from the Communication Corner's Ujayaalo National Network 90 MHz, Kathmandu, every Thursday at 7.30-8.00 pm. and relayed from the 3 local FM stations namely Panchakoshi FM Dailekh, Karnali FM Jumla and Ramaroshan FM Achham which also covered the districts of Jajarkot and Kalikot partially.
- ❖ The delay in submission of third quarter financial reports to WVAF by district partners and the WVAF to DanidaHUGOU resulted in the delay in the disbursement of fund from DanidaHUGOU and this posed a problem in conducting the last quarter activities. Thus WVAF/partners had to manage them from their internal funds which were reimbursed/refunded later.**(For Further Details See The Problems Stated Above In 1.3 )**

### **3.4 Analysis of Unintended Consequences**

The project succeeded in creating great enthusiasm among the DAN members at the District Illaka/VDC level for fighting local level corruptions .DAN has succeeded in winning the trust of

the people which is evident from the number of public complaints received and processed by the DAN. However, the closure of the project without fully strengthening the District /Illaka/VDC level anti corruption networks may reduce their enthusiasm bringing no outputs.

### **3.5 Key Learnings (Both Negative And Positive)** (See The learnings Stated Above In 1.2 Under Executive Summary)

### **3.6 Attribution**

The project implementation has made local authorities aware of the urgent need for accountability and transparency in local governance system/ institutions and the need for increasing their efficiency/ integrity in service delivery The project has contributed in understanding the nature of the existing corruption practices in the district particularly in the local institutions through the district corruption profiles and case studies.

Similarly the CSOs have become aware of the need for civil society monitoring of corruption cases including post-conflict corruption cases as well as the need on monitoring and advocating on anti corruption and good governance issues. The project has succeeded in making DAN an important vehicle for receiving and processing public complaints and combating local level corruption

Also the project has contributed in raising public awareness against corruption and encouraged them to raise voices or lodge complaints against local-level corruptions or irregularities in service delivery.

### **3.7 Relevance**

The development objective of the project was **To establish accountable and transparent local governance systems by strengthening civil society organisations dedicated to fight corruption.** Corruption is rampant in Nepal and it is at the remote and rural areas where corrupt practices are most visible and have direct impact on the people as the government in such areas is the single agency supplying public services like health services, education, drinking water, electricity, and transport and communication facilities. People in these areas have less access to and limited choice over the delivery of public services. Thus corruption in the delivery of these services directly affects the poor, vulnerable and marginalised people.

Similarly the three immediate objectives conceived in the project were:

(1) **Increasing Public Awareness On The Vices Of Corruption:** Without increasing the awareness of the general public against the vices of corruption, it is futile to fight corruption only at the level of bureaucracy because every corrupt transaction involves bribe payer and bribe taker. Thus it is necessary to inform the people that both giving and receiving bribe is a crime and they must be educated to detest corruption and report corruption cases whenever they encounter.

(2) **Strengthening Accountability And Transparency In Local Governance Institutions:** There is always need to address the supply capacity of the local governance in commensuration with increased demand for good governance. The activities of local governance units must be held accountable to the general public and one way of establishing this accountability is to have increased transparency in their operation.

(3) **Civil Society Monitoring Of Corruption Cases Including Post-Conflict Corruption Cases:** Since the local level government agencies are the part of the corruption problem, they cannot be the part of the solution. Thus there is an inherent need to involve independent third party agency to

monitor and intervene local level corruption problems. This calls for the increased role of civil society anti-corruption agencies as civil societies are good at awareness generation, education and advocacy functions and the increased involvement of CSOs in anti-corruption drives only helps to create demand for good governance.

#### **4. Sustainability**

The project has sensitized and capacitated multiple local stakeholders on anti-corruption issues through various awareness raising, training/workshop and youth mobilisation programmes. How the stakeholders/beneficiaries will utilise the knowledge acquired beyond the project life is yet to be seen. However, one major achievement of the project was formation of District Anti Corruption Networks and its expansion at Illaka and VDC levels. Further for the sustainability or future action plan of DAN, a short term (one year) and a long term (five year) action plan was developed for each project district during the one day district level workshop.

Further during the one day regional workshops on ‘Conflict and Post conflict Corruption Issues.’ guidance and direction was provided to DANs for future course of actions by discussing on how to combat corruption at the district – level, how to sustain DAN and local level anti corruption organizations and where to move from here etc

Further WVAF has also based on the project document, developed a separate and similar type of guideline for future course of action for DAN after the phase out of the project. Although how District partners will follow these guidelines are yet to be seen. However, external support to give continuity to Anti Corruption Networks at District as well as Illaka and VDC levels for monthly DAN meetings as well as its organisational development are felt necessary particularly in the situation where DAN has not yet been registered as a separate entity to survive on its own.

#### **5. Analysis**

##### **5.1 Project Efficiency**

The project outputs certainly justify the costs incurred during the implementation. The financial progress is at par with the project achievements .Infact, all the activities planned under each output of the project were successfully implemented within stipulated time and allocated budget in a cost effective way and budget expenses have not exceeded 10 % in any of the activities implemented and succeeded in producing the desired results.

For instance the project has to a great extent succeeded in enhancing the capacity of CSOs and multiple stakeholders in anti corruption issues through organisation of one TOT on anti corruption at Kathmandu for 29 persons out of targeted 20, 5 anti-corruption and good governance training for 167 persons out of targeted 100 (20 in each district), and 10 youth focussed education programmes for 193 students in total out of targeted 125 (25 in each district).

Similarly it has succeeded in increasing public awareness against corruption through publication and distribution of 4800 copies of quarterly bulletin (1200 in each quarter), Organisation of TOT on street drama for 30 participants (6 from each district) out of targeted 15 participants (3 from each district) and staging of 18 street dramas out of targeted 15 which were witnessed by approximately 6494 spectators in the project districts and broadcasting of 48 episodes of good governance radio programme for which 28 listeners clubs were formed in project districts.

Likewise the project has succeeded in enhancing local knowledge on post-conflict corruption through preparation of district level corruption profiles and publication of 500 copies of compiled district-level conflict and post-conflict corruption profiles. Further project organized 5 district

level workshop for 192 district-level stakeholders including local authorities, private sector/CSOs, political parties and DAN members out of targeted 125 (25 participants in each district). The project also organised 1 regional workshop on conflict and post-conflict corruption issues which was attended by 31 district level stakeholders out of targeted 25 participants ((5 participants from each district).

Lastly, the project also succeeded in establishing anti-corruption monitoring mechanism through formation and strengthening of District Anti-Corruption Networks (DANs) and Illaka and VDC level networks as well as conducting case studies in each of the project district highlighting a major corruption problem and publishing 500 copies of case studies.

## 5.2 Assessment of Annual Work Plans

The annual work/implementation plans developed were realistic as all the activities could be implemented in scheduled time with the exception of few which were affected by external factor. For instance, public perception survey work under (activity 3.1 from output 3) had to be started latter than the scheduled time or got delayed due to the engagements of the local people (key informants) in constituent assembly elections and as such it resulted in late submission of reports to WVAF by consultants/ partners and WVAF to Danida/HUGOU.

Also (activity 1.3 from output 1) i.e; essay writing competitions had to be organised twice in the districts of Achham, Kalikot and Dailekh due to insufficient number participants as most of the students during the monsoon season remained engaged in field work.

Also the district level workshops on ‘Conflict and Post Conflict Corruption Issues’ at Dailekh and Jumla had to be postponed 1 day behind the schedule due to late reaching of the consultants owing to erratic transportation availability because of monsoon season. Nevertheless the workshops could be accomplished within the stipulated quarter.

Lastly, due to festival holidays there was late submission of third quarter financial reports by the districts partners to WVAF and WVAF to Danida which resulted in the delay in the release of funds from Danida to WVAF and WVAF to partners. Nevertheless all the project activities were implemented within scheduled time for which WVAF and district partners managed funds from their internal sources to be reimbursed later. Thus project was extended by one month for reimbursement purpose only and not implementation.

## 5.3 Risks And Assumptions

Risks	Mitigation Strategy	Assessment and comments
Risk 1: Uncertain political situation of the country.	Uncertainty in the national-level political environment will not affect project activities at the local level.	The fixing of the date and preparations for CA elections by the government coincided with the public perception survey work for district profiling. Although project staffs and consultants continued to work yet due to non availability of local authorities for secondary data collection and local people for KII or FGD the survey work got delayed.
Risk 2: The remoteness of the	Risks associated with	Although it was planned to implement most of the activities before the onset of monsoon yet

<p>project districts may affect project implementation due to erratic transportation availability and poor communication links</p>	<p>these factors were adequately considered while developing project implementation schedules.</p>	<p>due to poor communication links and remoteness of the project districts there was delay in submission of reports and delay in the release of funds.</p> <p>This compelled to conduct all the activities of the second quarter in its last month i.e during monsoon season and this posed problem in securing the desired number of participants in the essay writing competitions due to their engagements in field and hence had to be organised twice in the districts of Kalikot, Dailekh and Achham.</p> <p>Similarly erratic transportation availability led to the deferment of district level workshop on conflict and post conflict issues by one day both in Dailekh and Jumla due to late arrival of the resource persons because of transportation problem.</p>
<p>Risk 3: The absence of elected representatives at the local governance could be another major risk in project implementation.</p>	<p>The establishment of an all-party, civil society represented committee like DAN to build consensus in implementing project activities</p>	<p>Inspite of the absence of elected representatives at the local governance, the DAN was formed comprising of major political parties, CSOs, female leaders, local Dalit leaders, leaders of local indigenous communities, business communities, contractors, co-operatives, local media groups, academics and Bar Councils and this helped in building consensus in implementing project activities.</p>

### 5.3 Alternative Strategies

1) In course of project implementation it was realised that it would be more effective/fruitful to broadcast Good Governance Radio Nepal programme from local FM stations instead of Radio Nepal Surkhet Regional Station due to the following reasons:

- Growing popularity of local FM stations and its outreach
- Radio Nepal programme broadcasted through short wave 1 and 2 not reachable in all parts of the project districts particularly Achham and Jumla
- Coinciding of Radio Nepal programme with popular local FM's programmes limiting its listeners.

2) Also in course of project implementation it was realised that although local partnership is good for implementation of local level activities as well as in terms of empowering local man power yet the need was felt for recruitment of qualified staffs to meet the expectations of the donor or getting desired results in an efficient and qualitative way which often lacking in local man power.

## 6. Financial Reporting

(See Attached Annex- I On Financial Reporting)

## 7. Inventory Of Assets

Please include information on assets purchased within the frame of the project.

Date of Purchase	Particulars	Specification	Permanent ID No. #	Unit	Qty	Value (NRs.)
Dec 25, 2007	Photocopy Machine	Sharp AR-5316	D1		1	Rs.88,495.58
Dec 25,2007	Multimedia Projector	EPSON EMP S5	D2		1	Rs.75,221.47
Dec 25, 2007	Computer CPU, Key Board, Monitor	SONIX	D4-D10		7	Rs.2,47,787.58
Dec25, 2007	Printer	BrotherHL-5250DN	D11- D16		6	Rs.63,716.81
Dec 25,2007	Recorder	Sony	D17-D18		2	RS 9700

### Way Forward

The project as such has completed its official time frame of one year and accomplished all the activities designed under the project for fulfilment of the development as well as immediate objectives of the project. The project has sensitized and capacitated CSOs and multiple stakeholders in anti corruption issues through various awareness raising, training/workshop and youth mobilisation programmes.

Likewise the project has succeeded in enhancing local knowledge on post-conflict corruption through preparation and publication of 500 copies of 5 district-level conflict and post-conflict corruption profiles as well as 5 case studies of major corruption problem of each of the project districts. But how the beneficiaries will apply this knowledge is yet to be seen

However, the major success under the project is the formation of District Anti-corruption Networks in each project district and their expansion at the Illaka and VDC levels. The DAN infact has succeeded in winning the trust of the people which is evident from the number of corruption complaints received and processed by DAN. The project also organized 5 district level and 1 regional workshop on conflict and post conflict corruption issues for multiple local stakeholders/DAN members with the aim to provide guidance and direction to DANs/partner organizations for further actions and policy support and even developed short term (one year) and long term (five years) action plan for the sustainability of the DAN which are yet to be implemented.

WVAF and its district partners can play an important facilitating role in providing technical support, regular guidance and directions to the DAN for future course of actions and resource mobilisation and advocate for the project at the central/district level. However, DAN may require external support for one more year for organising monthly DAN meetings and networking and supporting Illaka and VDC level networks for their institutional development particularly in the situation where DAN/Illaka/VDC level networks have not yet been registered as a separate entity to survive on its own.

Further external support for continuing the public hearing programmes which some of the DAN have already started during the project period is also felt necessary.

Similarly, external support for awareness raising and capacity building programmes at the Illaka and VDC levels are felt necessary for receiving and processing public complaints at the Illaka and VDC level to establish accountability and transparency in the local institutions throughout the districts. Replication of the project in other adjoining districts which are equally remote and corruption prone are also felt necessary.

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